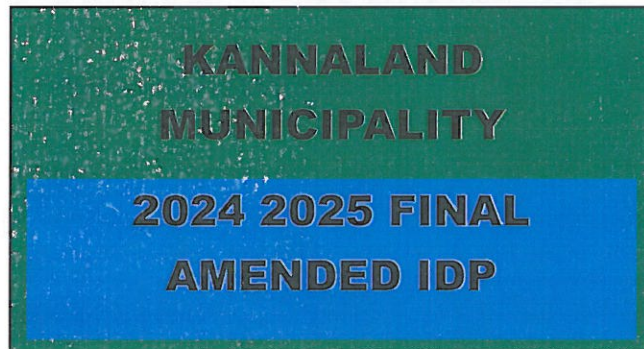
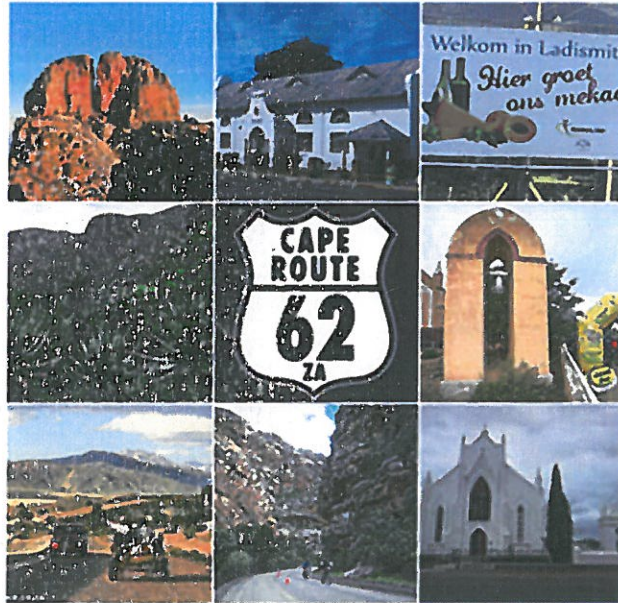




**KANNALAND**  
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## "The Place of Choice"



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2

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## VISION STATEMENT

### **"The Place of Choice"**

**To create the ideal environment in which the people of Kannaland would like to live and work.**

The environment influences one's choice — in this respect, the choice of a working place and residence. It is up to the leaders of this municipality to create that ideal environment that would not only make those already here to want to remain here, but also to retain and draw the highly skilled ones who would eventually make Kannaland and the municipality a great place.

You create such an environment by:

- caring for your youth and women;
- encouraging work ethos;
- ensuring sound financial practices,
- practicing good governance;
- promoting community involvement in local governance;
- being courteous to visitors;
- spending less time plotting bad media publicity; and by
- stimulating the local economy.

## HISTORY

Kannaland Municipality is named after a plant called 'kanna' in Khoi.

Indigenous to our area, this is a lush, low-growing succulent that is commonly known as Kanna, Canna, or Kougoed and is located in the succulent Karoo biome that features these desert-adapted species in abundance. The route offers a range of attractions linked to people, biodiversity, history and culture.

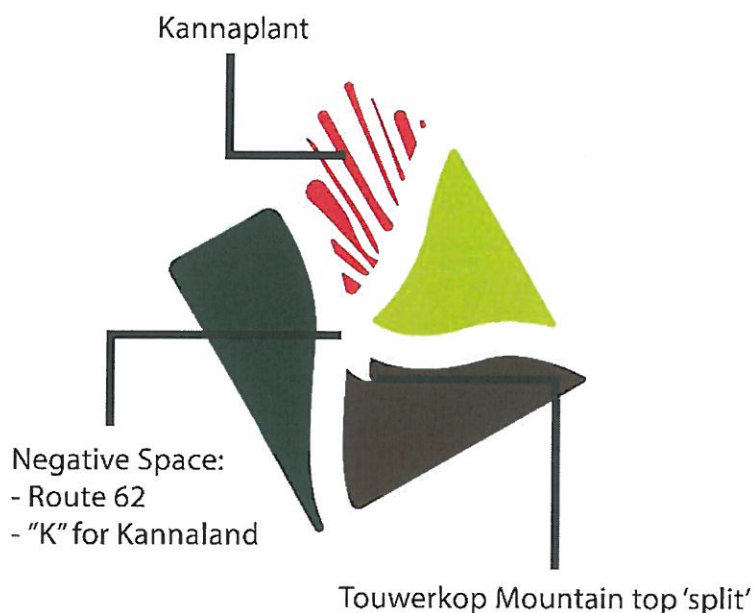
The logo of Kannaland Municipality has been revised during September 2021 and includes the following elements:



# KANNALAND

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## ICONOGRAPHY ELEMENTS



- The Kanna flower, unique to our district and after which our area is named.
- Route 62 on which we are situated, as well as our embracing of the community.
- The K symbol, reinforcing our name and our bond to the community.
- The use of shades of green reflects the vegetation that surrounds us in our river valleys, highlights the vital importance of sensitivity to environmental and ecological issues in our area, and indicates our commitment to growth and productivity.

## MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission of the Kannaland Municipality is: -

### Sustainable growth

- Promote sustainable growth patterns which mitigates climate change and which enhances the quality of life of residents through sustainable living practices and which contributes to the local economy.

### Sustainable Human Settlements

- Promote the establishment of sustainable human settlements in providing housing to residents.



**Healthy community**

- Promote a healthy community with access to health bearing services such as sewage, sanitation, safe streets, lighting

**Infrastructure Investment**

- Promote the development and maintenance of infrastructure which promotes service delivery, growth in jobs and facilitates empowerment and opportunity.

**Opportunity driven**

- Promote the increase in opportunities for growth and jobs, driven by private sector and the public sector, by creating an enabling environment for business and provide demand-led private sector driven support for growth sectors, industries and business.

**Compliance**

- Promote the municipality as a compliant and accountable sphere of local government which is characterised by good governance.

**Intergovernmental relations**

- Promote the management of effective Intergovernmental Relations

**Integrated Planning**

- Promote effective Integrated Development Planning which relates to all spheres of government and civil society.

**Participation**

- Promote the participation of the community in the working of the municipality.

**Capacity**

- Promote capacity development within the municipality area so that effective service delivery can be advanced.

**Maintenance**

- Promote well maintained municipal infrastructure through operations and management.

**Disaster Management**

- Effective disaster management practices in collaboration with other spheres of government and the District Municipality.

**Quality Services**

- A fully functional department accountable for delivering quality services to local government of physical assets.

## VALUES

### Corporate Values

**Kannaland Municipality's key values are:**

- ✓ Dignity
- ✓ Respect
- ✓ Trust
- ✓ Integrity
- ✓ Honesty
- ✓ Diligence





**ALDERMAN JEFFREY DONSON**  
**EXECUTIVE MAYOR**

## **FOREWORD EXECUTIVE MAYOR**

The Municipality has faced various challenges over the past ten years which will require discipline, commitment and hard work to overcome. We are a resilient people. We have overcome the power outage and remained operational during that disaster.

This Integrated Development Plan shows that the Municipality will continue to implement its Municipal Strategy in a manner that builds confidence. The Municipality aims to be well managed and accountable, taking prudent stewardship of public funds, the safeguarding of public assets, and the effective, efficient and economical use of public resources.

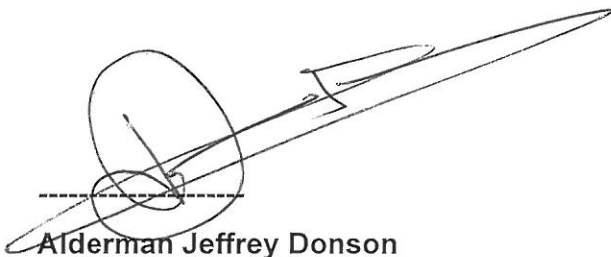
The implementation of this IDP will be one of the Municipality's greatest challenges faced as it is with severe financial constraints, insufficient capacity and inadequate resources. Vulnerable communities are most at risk and it is time to address the informal settlements in Kannaland. Kannaland Municipality inherited huge outstanding debt, assets that were in a poor and unusable state, and many that remain unaccounted for. The Municipality will require a great deal of support and assistance to achieve its strategic objectives, which aim to create a better situation and a good quality of life for its communities, as summarised in the IDP's Strategic Context.

The Municipality will manage its resources in a manner to mitigate risks; make improvements in basic infrastructure; improve municipal financial management and will aim to receive clean audits. Public participation will remain an important priority for the Municipality. All relevant stakeholders will be engaged in strengthening ward committees to retain a connection with communities in relation to projects and initiatives of the Municipality. The emphasis in the coming year and beyond, is to reinforce public participation processes by introducing focused sector meetings on a regular basis. We need to become innovative in our developmental approach.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'J' followed by a loop and a horizontal stroke.

In order to establish a sound living environment, we will address, in collaboration with other spheres of government to deal with housing delivery backlogs, the introduction of innovative solutions and the acceleration of the implementation of the social housing policy. A concerted effort including massive campaigns will be made to address grime and crime across the city. The local economic development strategy will receive the necessary attention to ensure that they are realized. We will also revise our organizational structure to ensure that it is responsive to the challenges facing the Municipality. Kannaland will become the place of choice.

This report will show how we are working in collaboration with government departments and private business in the provision of services to our communities.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'J' and 'D' with a horizontal line through the middle, followed by a long, sweeping horizontal stroke.

**Alderman Jeffrey Donson**

**Executive Mayor**





**ADVOCATE DILLO SEREO**  
**ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

## **FOREWORD BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

As the Acting Municipal Manager of Kannaland Local Municipality, I am honoured to present the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2024/2025.

This document is a culmination of extensive collaboration, consultation, and dedication from various stakeholders, aimed at charting a sustainable and inclusive development path for our community.

The IDP serves as a strategic framework that guides all planning, budgeting, management, and decision-making processes within the municipality. It reflects our commitment to addressing the pressing needs of our residents while fostering economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability.

In developing this plan, we have engaged with a diverse range of stakeholders, including community members, businesses, civil society organizations, and government entities. Their input has been invaluable in shaping a plan that is not only comprehensive but also responsive to the unique challenges and opportunities within our municipality.

**Our key focus areas for this period include:**

### **1. Institutional Transformation and Organisational Development**

Improve professionalism of officials rendering services to the community of Kannaland

municipality.

Attract skilled and qualified personnel

**2. Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development:**

Enhancing the quality and accessibility of basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, and waste management.

Ensuring our development initiatives are environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate change impacts

Strengthening community bonds and promoting inclusivity through social programs, improved public safety, and recreational facilities.

**3. Local Economic Development:**

Promoting local economic growth through support for small and medium enterprises, job creation initiatives, and infrastructure development.

**4. Municipal Financial Viability and Management**

Improve the financial status of the municipality. Strive to ensure that the budget of the municipality is funded and implementation is compliant with all legislative prescripts guiding local government.

**5. Good Governance and Public Participation:**

Upholding principles of transparency, accountability, and efficient administration to build trust and confidence among our residents.

This IDP is not just a planning document; it is a commitment to action. It is a blueprint that will guide our efforts to create a municipality that is not only functional but also thriving and resilient. We understand the importance of adaptive and responsive governance, and we are committed to continuously monitoring and evaluating our progress to ensure we meet our goals.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all who contributed to the development of this IDP. Your participation and input are vital to our success. Together, we will work towards realizing the vision of a prosperous, equitable, and sustainable Kannaland Municipality.

Thank you.



**Adv. D Sereo**

**Acting Municipal Manager Kannaland Municipality**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2024/25 Amended Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is divided into ten chapters which shall briefly be discussed hereunder:

CHAPTERS	CONTENT
CHAPTER 1	<b>Legislative Framework</b> in chapter one focuses on the legal and policy framework guiding Kannaland municipality's undertaking of drafting the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Draft Review and Amendment of the 2024/2025 Amended IDP Extracts are drawn from the South African legislative framework pertaining to the IDP process. The 2024/2025 Draft Time schedule is illustrated for submission to council by August 2024. The Drafting of the IDP is conducted in accordance with the District One Plan, Section 27 Framework and is aligned to the district IDP. The Amendment Process is explained with a Memorandum of amendments attached. The IGR provincial assessment structures are explained.
CHAPTER 2	Chapter 2 presents the <b>IDP Strategic Policy Directives</b> . The 2 <sup>nd</sup> review and amendment of the IDP necessitated greater alignment between the three spheres of government due to financial and human capital constraints. Project alignment through the development of an Implementation strategy takes into account the Public Needs identified throughout the IDP Process and seeks to ensure budget and capacity alignment. District, Provincial, National and International, policy directives are aligned. Women, Children and disabled shall be the focus cross cutting factor to consider in all development undertaken. The revised 2024/2025 Integrated Development Plan is guided by the District One Plan and Framework, the NDP, WC Strategic Plan, One Cape Vision, Rural Development Master Plan and the Sustainable development goals. Kannaland municipality seeks to adopt a more coordinated and strategic and integrated approach to planning and budgeting with the overarching objective of improving service delivery impact. The Implementation Plan describes projects to be implemented and aligned to each Strategic Objective.
CHAPTER 3	<b>Public Participation</b> is enhanced and Communities are now starting to craft their own IDPs through community needs analysis and neighborhood plans. An active, informed and involved citizen describes the vital role that communities play in drafting the IDP, SDBIP and budget through their identification of needs and concerns as well as through project proposal submission for council consideration. Ward Committee establishment, the role of ward committees and the important contribution they make in representing the views of the people within their communities. The development of a self-assessment tool kit in response to the Mogale Concourt ruling shall assist in implementing projects which are aimed at

CHAPTERS	CONTENT
	enhancing and promoting an active, involved and informed citizenry. A calendar of community meetings shall have one agenda item relating to vulnerabilities and risks experienced by communities.
CHAPTER 4	<b>Governance and Institutional Structures</b> call for political and administrative stability, a motivated, committed and dedicated staff complement where we stand united behind a common goal of a better life for all those who live in Kannaland. Critical vacancies need to be filled as a matter of urgency. The organizational structure has been adopted during December 2023. Organizational performance needs to be cascaded to departmental level and the approach towards automating performance management becomes essential. Consequence management is yielding positive results. Staff placement and job descriptions shall be concluded during 2024/2025. The main focus for 2024/2025 shall center around building capabilities.
CHAPTER 5	The WCPG Provincial Treasury assisted in compiling the <b>Socio-Economic Profile</b> 2023 with credible statistics including that of Census 2022. This data has informed our municipality of the current state of our town. Backlog in service delivery project shall be undertaken during 2024/25.
CHAPTER 6	<b>Environmental Management</b> Chapter speaks to biodiversity and the economic benefits for Kannaland through innovative development and investigation into the green economy and formalized recycling practice. Community education and awareness for healthy living in a clean environment and the tourism spin offs will see Kannaland attracting much international attention in a positive space. Climate change is real and mitigation measures shall be put in place in order to protect all who live here. The SDF will be reviewed and amended during 2024/25 - 2025/26 for implementation in the 6 <sup>th</sup> Generation IDP.
CHAPTER 7	The municipality has an updated <b>Disaster Management Plan (2022-2027)</b> The establishment of a Disaster Management Centre has also been identified in terms of the municipality's Disaster Management planning. The municipality however does not have a functional disaster management ICT, GIS and early warning system. The municipality is currently making use of the Disaster Management DS Tool of the Western Cape Disaster Management Centre to assist the municipality in making informed decisions relating to Disaster Management. A Section 78 Investigation is being recommended in order to determine future expansion capabilities of the Disaster Management Service. The top seven hazards identified in the Kannaland Municipality include Energy security; Veld and structural fires; Road accidents; Severe weather; Drought; Water Security and dam storage facilities. A Disaster Risk Assessment has also been completed with the assistance of the GRDM. The DMP will be reviewed and amended by 28 March

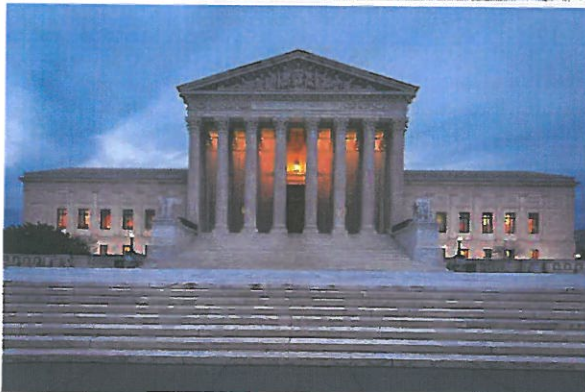


CHAPTERS	CONTENT
	2024 in alignment to the National Guidelines.
CHAPTER 8	A chapter has been dedicated for <b>Local Economic Development</b> imperative. Kannaland municipality is in the process of reviewing the LED Strategy. Progress made in relation to drafting this strategy is included in this chapter. The strategy looks at a crowding in approach to creating jobs and combatting poverty and inequality. The approach seeks to ensure alignment and integration with all spheres of government. The chapter addresses the inter-related nature of and dependency of rural economic development and - skills development; grant allocations and expenditure; infrastructure investment; the role of EPWP and PWP; the green economy; waste and formalizing recycling; agriculture; tourism, informal traders; a clean environment and economic infrastructure. Kannaland Municipality intends assisting SSMEs and co-operatives. The LED strategy is in draft form and shall be finalized within the 2024/25 financial year. Chapter 8 has been reviewed and amended to include the outcome from the GRGDS engagement and also the Mero 2023 has been updated.
CHAPTER 9	Kannaland Municipality is making steady progress in <b>Performance Management</b> . The 2023/2024 SDBIP has been adjusted with Targets meeting the SMART Principle. Maintaining political stability becomes an imperative for a stable administration. Oversight committees are fully functional and the practice of good governance is on par. The 2024/2025 financial year shall kickstart with an anti-fraud and corruption campaign and the launching of a hotline. The Performance Management Policy Framework is reviewed and adopted on 28 February 2024. The foundation is laid and we are optimistic that performance shall improve. Consequence management has to address under performance. The Acting Municipal Manager has implemented internal control mechanisms that aims in instilling a culture of high and/or optimum performance. Time and attendance monitoring has already commenced, Capacity constraints and a high vacancy are risk factor which need to be overcome. We are on track with implementing the five-year Predecessor IDP with amendments. The 2024/25 Draft Amended IDP seeks to meet community expectations, addressing AG concerns and priorities raised, seeks to build capabilities and will consider the vulnerable and those most at risk in all that we set out to do.
CHAPTER 10	The <b>Budget</b> chapter has been updated and amended

Table 1: IDP CHAPTERS SUMMARY

## CHAPTER 1 – LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

---





## **1.1. INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

Integrated Development Planning is an approach to planning that involves the entire municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve good long-term development. An Integrated Development Plan is a strategic 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.

The plan will look at economic and social development for the area as a whole. It must set a framework for how land should be used, what infrastructure and services are needed and how the environment should be protected. Integrated Development Planning is the strategic tool of a Local Municipality, designed to bring together and to harmonize individual plans of the municipality's departments. The plan guides all future development of the municipality by setting priorities, allocating resources and defining time frames and indicators.

The IDP has a lifespan of 5 years that is directly linked to the council's elected term of office. After every local government election, the new council has to prepare their IDP in terms of the strategic planning and development. The IDP should be based on long term spatial, infrastructure and finance plans. The standards of service delivery, financial planning and reporting will therefore be monitored through an effective performance management system.

Municipalities are encouraged and supported by both national and provincial government to develop realistic and credible IDP's that not only comply with relevant legislation but also –

- are owned by local leadership, municipal management and community as the single strategic plan to direct resources within the municipality;
- driven by the management team and systems within the municipality with implementation regularly monitored during the year through the performance management system;
- contain a long-term development strategy guiding investment across the municipal area;
- provide an investment plan for national, provincial and local government and non-governmental stakeholders to enhance and enable joint planning and resource alignment to improve service delivery to all stakeholders;
- aligned to the One District Plan and framework;
- include local area plans to localize the strategy and implementation of the IDP.

## **1.2. IDP LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

All stakeholders have been identified and considered (Ranging from the community, National and Provincial departments, SOEs, Parastatals and Business) and was allowed to contribute towards the

The mandate of the municipality is provided for in section 152 of the Constitution of South Africa that stipulates the objectives for developmental local government, namely:

1. to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
2. to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
3. to promote social and economic development;
4. to promote a safe and healthy environment; and
5. to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in matters of local government.

Although the implementation of the IDP is monitored through the performance management system, an annual process is required to check the relevance of the strategic plan within a dynamic environment.

The IDP is given legal status by the following primary and secondary legislation and regulations:

The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (referred to as MSA)

The Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003 (referred to as MFMA)

Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001: Department of Provincial & Local Government

The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 requires that all Municipalities must prepare and adopt an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and must subject it to an annual review. In terms of Chapter 5, Section 25, all Municipalities must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the Municipality. Section 34 of the same chapter requires a Municipality to review the IDP annually and, where necessary, to amend the plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

In addition to the requirement for every Municipality to compile such an Integrated Development Plan, the Municipality is also required to monitor and evaluate its performance.

### **1.3. ANNUAL REVIEW AND AMENDMENT OF IDP**

Section 34 of the MSA deals with the review and amendment of the IDP:

A Municipal Council

(a) must review its Integrated Development Plan

- (i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of Section 41; and
- (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and



(b) may amend its Integrated Development Plan in accordance with prescribed processes. (Regulation 3 Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulation.)

The IDP has to be reviewed annually in order to:

- Ensure its relevance as the Municipality's strategic plan;
- Inform other components of the Municipal business process including institutional and financial planning and budgeting;
- Inform the cyclical inter-governmental planning and budget cycle.

The Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 states in Chapter 2 that the IDP review and amendment process must adhere to the public participation requirements as outlined in Chapter 4 of the MSA.

Section 16(1) of the MSA requires that a Municipality must develop a culture of Municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of anticipatory governance, and must for this purpose encourage, and create conditions for, the local community to participate in the affairs of the Municipality.

Regulation 2(4) of the Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 requires that:

- only a member or committee of a municipal council may propose an amendment to the IDP;
- the proposal to amend must be accompanied by a reason and be aligned with the district IDP;
- the amendment is adopted by a decision of the Municipal Council;
- all the members of the council be given reasonable notice;
- the proposed amendment/s be published for public comment for a period of at least 21 days in a manner which enables the public to make representations in this regard; and the applicable district Municipality be consulted.

The Local Government Municipal Financial Management Act (MFMA) was enacted which specifies a number of time frames for the tabling and adoption of the Municipal Budget and amendments to the IDP. In terms of Section 16 and 17, the mayor must, at a Council meeting not later than the 90 days before the start of the budget year, table any draft and proposed amendments to the IDP with the draft budget.

In terms of Section 24 of the MFMA, the municipal council must at least 30 days before the start of the budget year consider the approval of the annual budget. Both pieces of legislation (Municipal Systems Act and the Municipal Financial Management Act) emphasize the close relationship between the IDP and budget processes.

### **1.3.1. 2024/25 IDP Amendment**

The undermentioned themes and informants have been identified as critical areas of focus and shall serve as focus areas during the 2024/25 IDP amendment process.

- Institutional development; organizational structure design and good governance practice;
- Roll out of individual departmental performance management;
- Responding to the water and energy crises;
- Sustainable water security;
- Water treatment upgrades;
- Under-performance in grant expenditure necessitates multi-year infrastructure planning and development;
- Addressing Audit action Plans for improved Audit Outcomes;
- Standardized Supply Chain Operating Procedures, developed procurement and demand management processes and plans;
- Asset management;
- Risk management;
- Capacitated workforce administration and Council;
- Capacitating oversight/committees of council
- Response to energy disaster crises and alignment to Climate change adaptation plan and disaster guidelines
- Climate change and environmental disaster experienced.

#### **1.4. KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY IDP PROCESS**

The IDP was developed in terms of an IDP process plan developed to ensure that the IDP process complies with certain minimum quality standards, to ensure that proper coordination between and within the spheres of government is established and engaged during the preparation of the IDP.

Council approved the process plan for 2022-2027 on 31 August 2021 which sets out the methods and approached according to which the IDP planning process to be conducted. The purpose of the process plan is to indicate the various planned activities and strategies on which the municipality will embark to compose its integrated development plan and the budget for the 2022/23 financial year as well the four outer years (activities and dates are subject to change). The process plan enhances integration and alignment between the IDP and Budget, thereby ensuring the development of an IDP-based budget. It fulfils the role of a business plan or an operational framework for the IDP process outlining the manner in which the IDP process will be undertaken. In addition, it identifies the activities in the processes around the key statutory annual operational processes of the budget and IDP compilation, performance management implementation and the adoption of the municipality's annual report.



The IDP and Budget processes are two distinct but integrally linked processes which must be coordinated to ensure that the IDP and budget related policies and the final budget are mutually consistent and credible. Credibility refers to the municipality's ability and capacity to spend and deliver services in accordance with its approved budget. The process creates its own dynamics since it encompasses the involvement of external role-players and vested interest groups, therefore it requires accurate logistical planning and arrangements of engagement sessions to ensure that the process is implemented in accordance with the approved schedule.

#### **1.4.1. IDP and Budget Process Plan Legislative Requirements**

According to Section 28(1) of the Local Government Municipal System Act, No. 32 of 2000 states that "a municipal council must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting and review of its integrated development plan". This Process Plan outlines the programme to be followed and provides detail on the issues specified in the Act. A process plan must include the following:

- A programme specifying time-frames for the different steps;
- Outline mechanisms, processes and procedures for consultation of the community, organs of state, traditional authorities and role-players;
- Identify all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality;
- Be consistent with any other matters prescribed by legislation.

Section 21(1) of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003 further prescribes that: "the Mayor of a municipality must co-ordinate the processes of preparing the annual budget and for reviewing the municipality's IDP". It is therefore imperative that a time schedule outlining the key activities in the process with deadlines for attainment be tabled to Council for approval ten (10) months prior to the final approval of the IDP and Budget.

In order to ensure certain minimum quality standards of the IDP process and a proper coordination between and within the spheres of government, the preparation of the planning process is regulated by the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000. Section 28 of the Systems Act stipulates that:

- Each Municipal Council must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of the IDP.
- The municipality must through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4, consult the local community before adopting the process.
- A municipality must give notice to the local community of particulars of the process it intends to follow.

In terms of Section 29(1) of the Municipal Systems Act the process must:

- be in accordance with a predetermined programme specifying timeframes for the different steps;
- through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures allow for the local community to be consulted on its development needs and priorities, allow the local community to participate in the drafting of the IDP, and allow organs of state, including traditional authorities, and other role players to be identified and consulted on the drafting of the IDP;
- provide for the identification of all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of national and provincial legislation.

Kannaland Municipality adopted its IDP Process Plan and 2021/2022 Time Schedule on 12 August 2021. The Process plan and time schedule was tabled to the new incoming council in the handover report. The 2022-2027 IDP Process plan and Time Schedule was reviewed during 2022/23 and 2023/24 and adopted by Council on 11 November 2022 and 31 August 2023 respectively. (Extract of Council Resolution indicated hereunder.)

**EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF A SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING OF KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY AS HELD ON FRIDAY, 11 NOVEMBER 2022 AT LADISMITH COUNCIL CHAMBERS.**

**FINAL 2022-2027 KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY IDP, BUDGET, PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT**

**SYSTEM AND MSDF PROCESS PLAN AND TIME SCHEDULE (COUNCIL25/11/22)**

**RESOLUTION:**

**THAT** cognisance be taken of the Final 2022-2027 IDP/Budget/PMS/MSDF Process Plan and Time schedule, hereto attached, marked Annexure A, and that the contents as contained therein be approved.

**THAT** a workshop be arranged with Council to familiarise them on their role and function in implementing the 2022-2027 Kannaland Municipality IDP/Budget/MSDF Process Plan and the Time Schedule.

**THAT** a Public Notice be placed onto the municipal website and distributed to all libraries and municipal offices to publish the Final 2022-2027 Kannaland Municipality IDP/Budget/MSDF Process and Time Schedule.

**THAT** a Kannaland Municipality IDP Representative Forum be established in order to also serve on the Garden Route District IDP Rep Forum.



**EXTRACT OF A RESOLUTION OF THE MINUTES OF A SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING OF THE KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY HELD ON THURSDAY, 31 AUGUST 2023 AT 10:00 IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS IN LADISMITH.**

**2023-2024 KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY IDP/BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TIME SCHEDULE (COUNCIL 35/08/2023)**

**RESOLUTION:**

1. **THAT** cognisance be taken of the 2023-2024 IDP/BUDGET and PMS time schedule, hereto attached, and that the contents as contained therein be noted;
2. **THAT** Council adopt the 2023-2024 IDP/Budget and PMS Time Schedule;
3. **THAT** a Public Notice be placed onto the Municipal website and distributed to all libraries and municipal offices to publish the Time Schedule

**1.4.2. Consult with local community on process to guide drafting of IDP**

Specifically, the MSA Sections determine that, each Municipal Council (local and district) must adopt a process to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its IDP, and the Municipality must consult the local community on the process it intends to follow.

On the other hand, MFMA Section 21 prescribes the timeframes for the commencement of the planning process and Section 21(b) states that the Mayor of a municipality must at least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table a time schedule outlining key deadlines for:

the preparation, tabling and approval of the budget;

- (i) the annual review of the integrated development plan in terms of Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act; and (b) the budget related policies;
- (ii) the tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and the budget related policies; and
- (iii) any consultative process forming part of the process referred to in subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii).

*All Ward Committees (in each of the four wards) have been established and Induction Training was held on 28 May 2022. Kannaland Local Municipality conducted two (2) rounds of IDP Public Participation Stakeholder Engagements during October and March/April annually. All community inputs received at these engagements and via email were incorporated into the public needs and concern analysis which is contained in Chapter 3. Public notices were served calling for community input.*

### **1.4.3. Adoption of Time schedule**

The MSA further requires that the planning process must –

- be in accordance with a predetermined programme specifying timeframes for the different steps;
- allow for the local community to be consulted on its development needs and priorities, and together with organs of state and other role players to participate in the drafting of the IDP; • provide for the identification of all plans and planning requirements binding on the Municipality in terms of national and provincial legislation; and

### **1.4.4. The Planning Process and Process Plan**

In order to ensure that the IDP complies with certain minimum quality standards and to ensure proper planning and alignment between the spheres of government, the preparation of a process plan is regulated by the MSA, Sections 27, 28 and 29 and the MFMA Section 21.

### **1.4.5. Adoption, status and effect of an IDP**

Section 25 of the MSA sets out the adoption process of the IDP, which clarifies that a Municipal Council must, within a prescribed period after the start of the election term, adopt an IDP with all its parts and components.

The IDP legally binds the Municipality in exercising its executive authority. Section 35 of the MSA, clarifies the status of the plan and ensure that the plan remains in force until the next elected Council adopts a new one.

Section 36 of the MSA gives effect to the IDP and indicates that the Municipality must give effect to its integrated development plan and conduct its affairs in line with the IDP. Review of the IDP Revision of the IDP entails adjustments and revisions which are based on monitoring and evaluation of the municipality's performance. The monitoring process prescribes adjustments and corrective measures which must be fed back into the planning process (or 5-year IDP). Section 34 of the MSA prescribes the process for the amendment and revision of the IDP.

*Both the outgoing and incoming Councils of Kannaland Municipality has adopted the IDP Process plan and time schedule which was subsequently reviewed and adopted on 11 November 2022 and reviewed and adopted on 31 August 2023.*

*Kannaland Local Municipality has tabled the Draft 2022 – 2027 IDP to Council for notification on 31 March 2022. The Draft IDP was published for comment for a period of 21 days thereafter. The Final 2022 – 2027 Predecessor IDP with amendments has been tabled to Council on 31 May 2022 for adoption and was subsequently adopted.*

*The Draft 2023/2023 Amended IDP was tabled to council on 31 March 2023 for notification and the 2023/24 Final Amended IDP was adopted on 31 May 2023.*



#### **1.4.6. Review and Amendment to IDP**

Section 34(a) prescribes that:

- the IDP must be reviewed annually with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of Section 41 of the MSA [e.g. MFMA Sec 52, 72 & 75 Reports, Annual Report] and (ii) must take into account the extent of changing circumstances, such as changes in policy/legislation; budget availability; public participation outcomes; disaster events and LG MTEC comments.
- Amendment of the IDP Section 34 (b) of the MSA states that a Municipal Council may amend its IDP in accordance with a prescribed process which is set out in Regulation 3, of the MSA Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001. The process to be followed when amending an IDP, which can only be proposed by a member or a committee of council, entails the following:

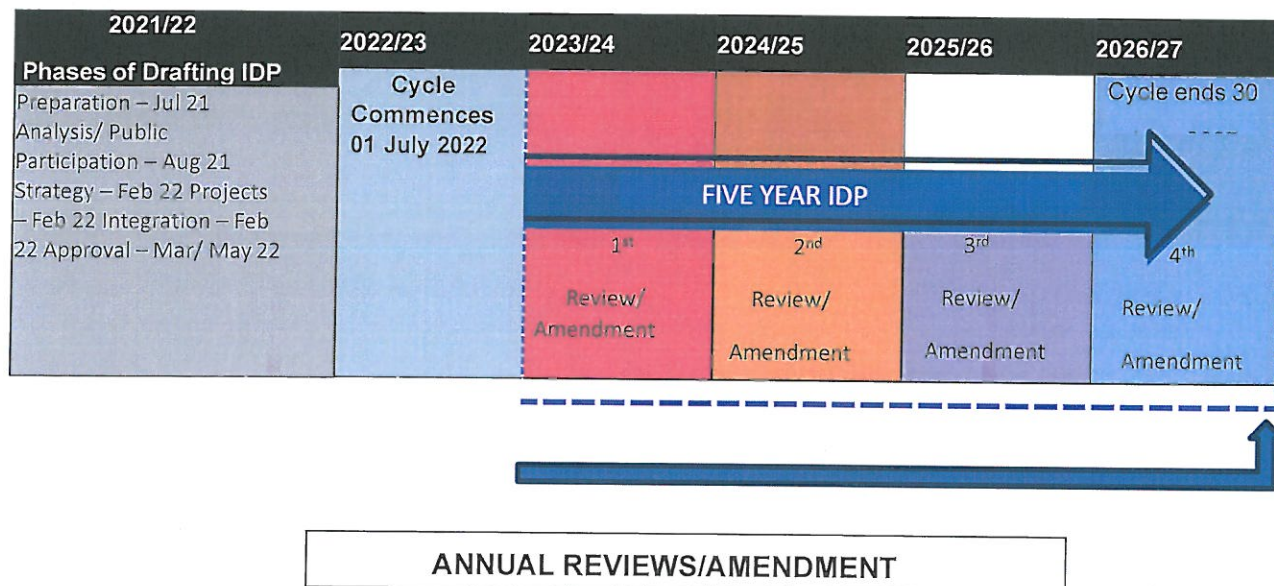
Submitting a memorandum setting out the reasons for the proposal and should be aligned with the framework adopted in terms of MSA Sec. 27;

- The amendment to the IDP must be adopted by a decision taken by the municipal Council (council resolution);
- Reasonable notice must be given to the members of Council about the proposed amendment and it has to be published for public comment for a period of at least 21 days. In addition to the amendment process Districts and B-municipalities have to consider the following: (i) District Municipality must
  - Consult with its local municipalities; and
  - Consider all comments provided to it by the B- municipalities before a final decision is made
- (ii) B-municipality must
  - Consult its District Municipality;
  - Take all comments submitted to it by the district municipality into account before a final decision is made.

**This 2024/25 Draft Amended IDP serves as the second review and amendment of the 2022-2027 Predecessor IDP with Amendments.**

## IDP CYCLE

This schematic diagram is to inform and guide how the strategic cycle (2022-2027) will be implemented through annual revision of the IDP annually.



### 1.5. THE FOURTH GENERATION IDP

The first generation IDP's dealt with the period 2002-2007, the second generation IDP's from 2007-2012 and the third five-year IDP cycle from 1 July 2012 up to 30 June 2017. This fourth generation IDP was developed after the August 2016 elections and will be effective from 1 July 2017 up to 30 June 2022.

The aim of the development of the fourth generation IDP was to advance the service delivery by providing the framework for economic and social development within the municipality as well as to enhance the good governance. The IDP must not simply be a wish list; it should clearly set out what can realistically be achieved given the capacity and resource constraints facing a municipality.

Fourth generation IDP's (2017/18 – 2021/22) generally provided a response to urbanization growth trends which ultimately has led to a decreasing population in predominantly rural Kannaland. It is important that we put in place mechanisms to respond to this urbanisation trend in a way that helps us to reap the benefits of urbanisation expansion and growth through not only innovation, science and technology but also through attraction of investments and integration of effort through the principle of demand and supply.

It advocated for a higher concentration of economic activity, greater productivity and transforming our district into engines of growth. The key outcome was spatial transformation by integrating and aligning investments in ways that improve urban form to yield desirable and sustainable social, economic and environmental outcomes as envisioned in the NDP. This should have been done in a way that



strengthens rural-urban linkages, promotes inclusive, resilient, safe and capable communities, and allows for people to have access to opportunities and choices.

## **1.6. THE FIFTH GENERATION IDP**

The 2022/23 MTREF municipal planning and budgeting process takes place amidst a national and provincial economic recovery following sharp economic contractions in 2020. Several fiscal, economic and social risks exist that could threaten municipal sustainability and economic growth. Municipal budgets and associated documents have been assessed to determine the extent of conformance, responsiveness, credibility and sustainability to enhance the strategic theme for 2022 is 'Enabling Sustainability and Growth'.

Key enablers that facilitate sustainability and growth include, but are not limited to the following:

### **Innovation:**

- Introducing new ideas, methods or processes or reviewing existing practices to achieve outcomes in more efficient and effective ways. In a post-pandemic environment, municipalities are confronted with increasing citizen demands and expectations; a rapidly changing technological environment and a constrained fiscus. We cannot continue with the status quo, but have to innovate i.e., to explore different and better ways of doing things in order to enhance service delivery.

### **Partnerships:**

- Partnerships calls for the integration of expertise and resources in order to drive allocative efficiency and enhance productive efficiency. Enabling sustainability and growth requires a collective effort between spheres of government (across and within spheres) as well as with the private sector and civil society.

### **Good Governance:**

- Municipalities must build on and/or reinforce the foundations and successes of good governance that is necessary for improved performance. These need to be leveraged along with extensive risk management, in order to ensure financial, operational, social, economic and environmental sustainability.

**The following strategic policy shifts shall guide all future planning and development undertaken in Kannaland Municipality:**

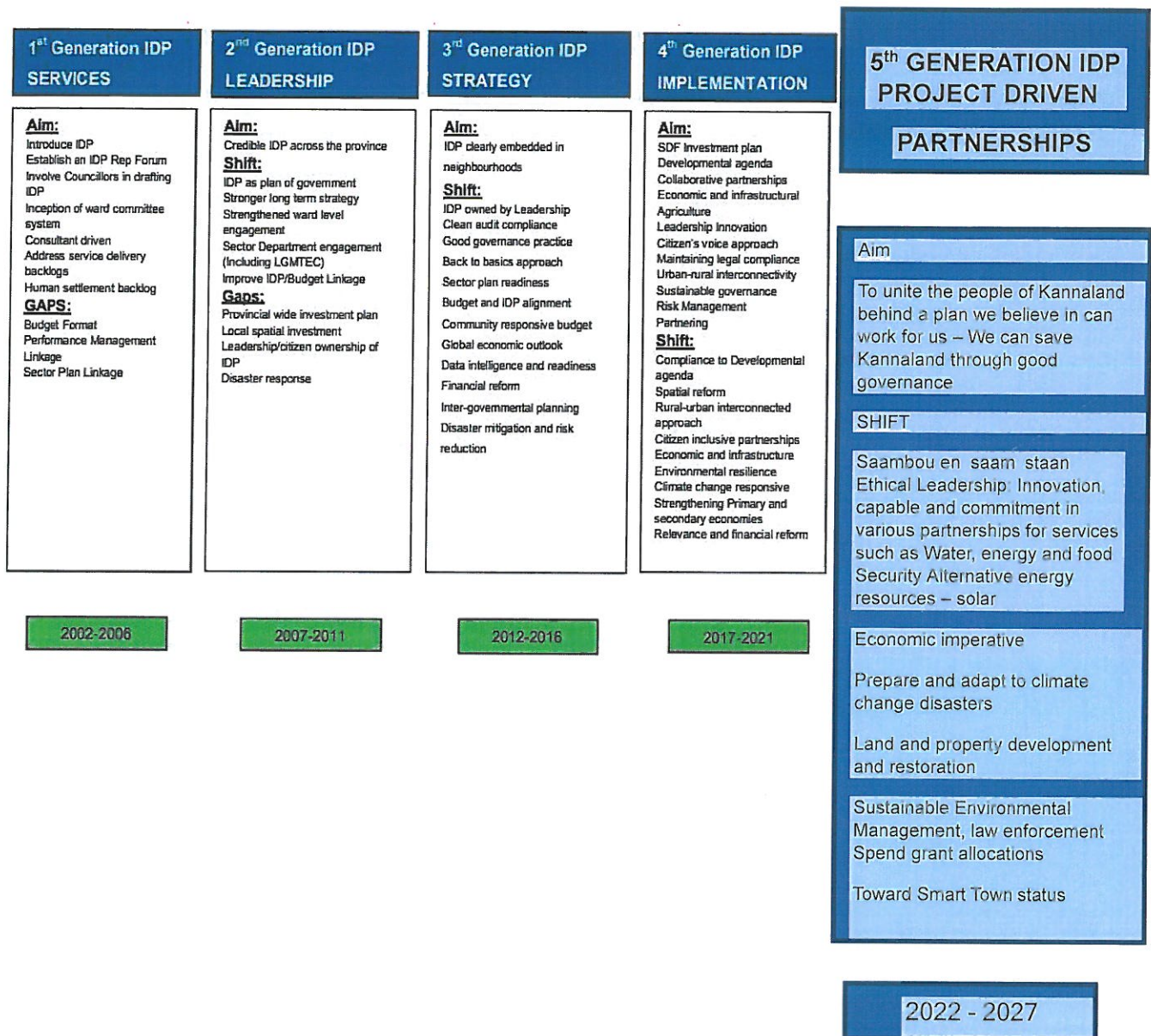
- Good governance, determination to succeed and innovation
- A citizen's voice approach to collaborative partnering through co-operatives

- Response to climate change, environmental sustainability, infrastructure upgrades and maintenance; water and energy security provisioning and growing the rural economy
- Introducing innovative leadership capabilities
- Exploring sustainable funding models
- Joint planning initiatives unveiled
- Urban-rural interconnectivity enhanced
- Walking the Constitution through good governance administration and accountability
- Support the ideals as prescribed in all-of-government policy directives
- Educate, train, develop and create more opportunities for our unemployed youth
- Commence with the implementation of our waste management plan
- tourism and fast track the LED implementation imperative
- Promote adherence to the principles of good governance through an improved audit outcome
- Cascading of individual performance over a period of five years
- Effective property investment promotion,
- marketing and safeguarding our financial sustainability
- Enhancement of our IGR, Joint Planning Initiatives and collaborative partnering
- Strengthening of our organisational structure to give effect to the five-year IDP and
- Expand on and diversify on law enforcement

**The aim of the fifth generation IDP seeks to achieve the following:**

- Promote active, informed, innovative, involved and caring communities to enhance service delivery and municipal performance;
- Clean governance practice through capable, ethical and professional leadership;
- Responsive to water and energy crises;
- Financial growth and recovery;
- Establishment of sustainable partnerships through integration and horizontal alignment;
- Adopt SMART TOWN development strategies.







## **The Kannaland Municipality 2022 – 2027 5th Generation Predecessor IDP with amendments will:**

- comply with all relevant legislation and be owned by local leadership, municipal management and community as the single strategic plan to direct resources within the Municipality;
- align the IDP to the One District Plan and Framework
- be driven by the management team and systems within the Municipality with implementation regularly monitored during the year by means of the performance management and monitoring systems and improved project management capabilities;
- contain a long-term development strategy that can guide investment across the municipal area;
- the spatial development framework is considered and contains a Spatial link between IDP- Budget-SDBIP;
- provide an investment plan for national, provincial, district and local government and non- governmental stakeholders to enhance and enable joint planning and resource alignment
- to improve service delivery to all stakeholders and reflect community inputs;
- contains a clear vision for the area, with objectives, project and initiatives to realizing and financing the vision in partnership with other stakeholders;
- ensure that the citizen and community is the central focus of the IDP through consideration of project proposals during drafting of the IDP and take into account the physical and social demographics.
- determination of the priorities for the Municipality

### **1.7. WCPG MONITORING AND SUPPORT**

The 2022/23 MTREF municipal planning and budgeting process takes place amidst a national and provincial economic recovery following sharp economic contractions in 2020. Several fiscal, economic and social risks exist that could threaten municipal sustainability and economic growth. Municipal budgets and associated documents have been assessed by the WCPG to determine the extent of conformance, responsiveness, credibility and sustainability to enhance the strategic theme for 2023, namely:

#### **RESILIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH**

Key enablers that facilitate sustainability and growth include, but are not limited to the following:

##### **Innovation:**





Introducing new ideas, methods or processes or reviewing existing practices to achieve outcomes in more efficient and effective ways. In a post-pandemic environment, municipalities are confronted with increasing citizen demands and expectations; a rapidly changing technological environment and a constrained fiscus. We cannot continue with the status quo, but have to innovate i.e., to explore different and better ways of doing things in order to enhance service delivery.

### **Partnerships:**

Partnerships calls for the integration of expertise and resources in order to drive allocative efficiency and enhance productive efficiency. Enabling sustainability and growth requires a collective effort between spheres of government (across and within spheres) as well as with the private sector and civil society.

### **Good governance:**

Municipalities must build on and/or reinforce the foundations and successes of good governance that is necessary for improved performance. These need to be leveraged along with extensive risk management, in order to ensure financial, operational, social, economic and environmental sustainability. To this extent, SIME is an extension/continuation of TIME.

## **1.7.1. Provincial Assessments**

The importance of the integrated planning and budgeting assessment is stipulated in Chapter 5 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (MSA), the MSA Regulations and the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA). These annual provincial assessments afford the provincial sphere of government an opportunity to exercise its monitoring and support role to municipalities as stipulated by the Constitution.

In addition, the assessments provide an indication of the ability and readiness of municipalities to deliver on their legislative and constitutional mandates. This report encapsulates comments by the Western Cape Provincial Government on the MTREF Budget, Integrated Development Plan (IDP) with and Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The provincial assessment is conducted annually providing recommendations for improvements for the financial year ahead.

The assessment covers the following key areas:

- Conformance with the MFMA, MSA & Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR);
- Public value creation and responsiveness of draft budget, IDP and SDF; and
- Credibility and sustainability of the Budget.

The MBRR A-Schedules, budget documentation, mSCOA data strings, IDP and SDF submitted by the Municipality are the primary sources for the analysis. The quality of this assessment report



therefore depends on the credibility of the information contained in the documents submitted by the Municipality.

### ***STRATEGIC INTEGRATED MUNICIPAL ENGAGEMENT (SIME)***

*The Western Cape Provincial Government Department of Local Government and Provincial Treasury concluded provincial assessments of the IDP and Budget and arranged a SIME Engagement in Ladismith Library Hall on 9 May 2024.*

## **PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENTS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES**

The undermentioned Provincial Inter governmental platforms have been established for the conduct of provincial assessments.

### ***Technical Integrated Municipal Engagements (TIME)***

The TIME process as part of the WCG integrated management approach and Joint District and Metropolitan Approach (JDMA), forms part of a series of engagements and processes aimed at ensuring continuous improvement, alignment and coordination in provincial and municipal planning, budgeting, and implementation. The JDMA is a geographical and team based, citizen focused approach to coordinate and provide integrated government services through a strengthened interface between National Government, the WCG and Local Government in the Western Cape. Districts, as part of the JDMA, play a critical role in the coordination and provision of integrated government services and strengthening the interface between National Government, the WCG and Local Government.

#### **The TIME process:**

- focuses on the implementation of municipal strategic and operational plans and the alignment to good governance practices.
- aims to proactively address municipal governance and performance challenges and
- focuses on the enhancement of good governance practices to enable improved service delivery to citizens.
- is a joint initiative by Provincial Treasury (PT), Department of Local Government (DLG), Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) and Municipalities within the Western Cape.

The goal of the TIME engagement in 2023 was to be collectively deliberate and agree on a collective response to the key municipal governance and performance challenges and risks, as well as to identify areas of focus where governance practices can be improved to enhance decision-making and performance. Peer learning and the sharing of best practices will be incorporated in the engagement framework. Is scheduled during the month of February.

### ***Strategic Integrated Municipal Engagements (SIME) /LGMTEC 3***

- Is scheduled during the month of May to assess the IDP, Budget and SDF.

#### ***IDP Indaba 1***

- Is scheduled during September/October to discuss municipal priorities and to establish how provincial government adapt their strategies to meet the municipal service delivery priorities.

#### ***IDP Indaba 2***

- Indaba 2 is scheduled for February, where Sector departments report back to municipalities in terms of its footprint and implementation of projects in municipalities. The Integrated Planning Engagement was held on 10 February 2023 in the Oudtshoorn Banquet Hall and the TIME engagement was held on 21 February 2023 in Oubaai.

Kannaland Municipality has on 31 May 2022 elected to adopt the Integrated Development Plan of its predecessor with amendments in accordance with Section 25(3)(b) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and therefore has followed the legal compliance prescripts as outlined in Section 29(1)(b)(i),(c) and (d) in that communities were, through Integrated Development Planning Stakeholder engagements conducted during the month of March 2022, consulted on their existing needs and priorities.

The first review of the 2022-2027 Predecessor IDP with amendments was conducted and subsequently a Draft 2023/24 Amended IDP is being tabled to council for notification by 31 March 2023.

The Draft 5th Generation 2022-2027 Integrated Development Plan being tabled to council for notification is in fact the IDP of its predecessor with certain amendments. A First Round of IDP Stakeholder engagements were held throughout Kannaland Municipality during February/March 2022 with the exception of Calitzdorp. An IDP Stakeholder engagement was thereafter arranged in Calitzdorp during the month of April 2022.

A Second Round of IDP Stakeholder engagements was held throughout Kannaland Municipality during April/May 2022. The IDP stakeholder engagement for Ward one (1) took place on 31 May 2022 and the community input was incorporated into the IDP.

The preparation of the fifth generation 2022 – 2027 Predecessor IDP with amendments has embarked on a number of processes/activities to ensure its completion. Hereunder is a list of activities undertaken in ensuring that the fifth generation Draft and Final 2022 Predecessor IDP with amendments is drafted and tabled to Council timeously (by 31 March 2022 and 31 May 2022 respectively). The memorandum of amendments effected to the IDP of its predecessor is explained



in table hereunder followed by table which proposes and illustrates further amendments to be affected for the drafting and final adoption of the 2023/2024 Amended IDP to be tabled to council during March 2023 and May 2023 respectively.

### 1.7.2. 2024/2025 IDP Memorandum of Amendments

The 2024/2025 Draft Amended IDP is tabled to Council on 27 March 2024 and the Memorandum of amendments is described in the tabled hereunder:

#### MEMORANDUM OF AMENDMENTS: 2024/25 FINAL AMENDED IDP

MEMORANDUM OF 2024/2025 DRAFT AMENDMENTS			
Chpt	Content	Draft Amendments	Council/Management action
	History	None	Remains unchanged
	Vision	None	Remains unchanged
	Mission	None	Remains unchanged
	Values	None	Remains unchanged
	Foreword by Executive Mayor	Amended	Mentioning vulnerable informal settlements and power outage disaster
	Foreword by MM	Amended	Note
	Executive Summary	Change in terminology	Strategic Objective changed to align with the Local government legislative prescripts guiding the planning and performance
1	LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	Add 1.5.2 2024/2025 Amendments IDP	Councilor to propose amendment process
1	LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	Amended	Describing Provincial IDP IGR Structures and Assessments
1	LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	Amended Memorandum of Amendments: 2024/2025 Final Amended IDP	Council to take note of proposed amendments to chapter 1. This item contains the full list of amendments to all the chapters.
1.	LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	Recommendation amended to describe 2024/2025 Draft Amended IDP	Council to take note of recommendation
1	LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	Amend 2024/2025 IDP/Budget/PMS Time Schedule	Council to take note of the Draft Amended 2024/2025 Time Schedule which indicates more comprehensive PP
2	Cooperative government strategic Integrated Alignment	Refined the alignment process throughout the chapter	Council to take note of Implementation plan and projects identified
2	Cooperative government strategic Integrated Alignment	Implementation Strategy refined with alignment to Public Needs Analysis and identification of projects for implementation	Council to take note of public concerns and alignment to projects and budget.
3	Promoting an active involved, informed citizenry	PP Self-Assessment toolkit developed in response to Mogale Case. Public Needs analysis aligns with operational strategy/projects and budget allocation.	Council to priorities Budget items in Public Needs Analysis Council to take note of Ward Committee priorities identified and confirmed at IDP Budget PP Stakeholder engagements
3	Promoting an active involved, informed	Needs analysis aligns with operational	Council to take note of project implementation progress.

MEMORANDUM OF 2024/2025 DRAFT AMENDMENTS			
Chpt	Content	Draft Amendments	Council/Management action
	citizenry	strategy/projects and budget allocation	
3	Promoting an active involved, informed citizenry	Alignment of SEP risks and vulnerabilities to capacity building topics at PP meetings	Council to take note of community concerns and vulnerability. Ward Committee Community development priorities/issues
4	Governance and Institutional Structures	Updated the entire chapter to indicate projects; rights and duties of council; oversight structure, top 10 Risks and Provincial Investments	Provincial Investments will move to Chapter 2. Operational strategy updated Catalytic Project list updated
5	Socio-economic Profile	Updated the 2022 SEP to include the 2023 SEP to guide project and budget direction	Council to take note of vulnerabilities and risks faced by communities when prioritizing projects Informal Settlements and Housing provision
5.	Socio-economic Profile	Access to basic services and Informal settlements	Council to take note of service delivery performance by also including vulnerable communities residing in informal settlements
6.	Environmental Management	Entire Chapter	Integration of GRDM Draft Climate Change Adaptation Response Plan
7.	Disaster Management Plan	Aligned with the National Guidelines	GRDM Draft Climate Change Adaptation plan to be included
8	LED Imperative	Amendments include updating of the 2023 MERO	2023 MERO updated
9.	Performance Management	2024/2025 Draft SDBIP Included	This 2024/2025 Draft SDBIP shall be workshopped with council
30	Financial Planning	Plan for 3-year MTREF financial plan	SA 4, 5 and 6 included Entire chapter updated
35.	Sector Plans Annexures	Sector Plans included	Council to take note that certain Sector plans require updating

#### RECOMMENDATION:

- That cognisance be taken that the Final 2022-2027 Predecessor IDP with amendments was previously adopted by council on 31 May 2022 and that the contents as contained therein was approved.
- That it be noted that the further undermentioned Final 2024/2025 IDP amendments to the 2022-2027 Predecessor IDP with amendments have been introduced and proposed by Executive Mayor Jeffrey Donson for amending the 2022-2027 Predecessor IDP with amendments.
- That the Final 2024-2025 Amended IDP be approved by council.
- That the Final 2024-25 Amended IDP be made available to the public, placed on municipal website, circulated to the public libraries and submitted to all relevant Provincial and National Government departments.

*The Public Notice was placed onto the website and the community was invited to comment on the Draft Amended IDP. The period of comment was set at and closed on 30 April 2024. In addition, the memorandum informing of all the amendments was clearly indicated in the Public Notice and referred to and cross referenced in the 2024/25 Draft Amended IDP.*



*The 2024/25 Draft Amended IDP was also discussed at the newly established Integrated Development Plan Representative Forum (IDP REP FORUM), discussed and workshop conducted in precursor Ward Committee meetings held during May 2024 and culminated into the second round of IDP/Budget Public Participation Engagements which were held from 13 May 2024 to 20 May 2024 in all wards.*









## JULY 2024 – JUNE 2025

JULY 2024 – JUNE 2025



# KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY 2024/2025 DRAFT IDP, BUDGET AND PMS TIME SCHEDULE

JULY 2024 – JUNE 2025

Phase	Activity	Responsible person	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
	IDP budget and PMS Representative Forum	IDP Stakeholders/ Ward Committees/ Cllrs/MM/IDP Manager/CFO						29						
	Determine any changes in the Socio-economic conditions & trends of Kannaland Municipality	Senior Management		27										
	Advertising a schedule of public meetings per ward arranged for PP Stakeholder engagements held in October and April	Ward Committee Administrator				17						14		
	<b>TIME: Technical Integrated Municipal Engagement –</b> Technical engagement on governance and mid-year budget assessments and service delivery risks (DLG Joint Planning)	PT/DLG/District/ MM/Senior Management/IDP Manager/CFO								TBD				
	<b>Embarking on a public participation process via bi monthly public meetings per ward to:</b> Conduct induction and training of ward committees Discuss ward concerns and opportunities Provide community feedback on progress of ward priorities Presentation of IDP Review & Budget time schedule/Process Plan and IDP Developing Ward Based Neighborhood Development Plans Obtain input on community needs for IDP Review Process	Executive Mayor Councillors Senior Management IDP Manager/ Municipal Manager	TBD		TBD		TBD		TBD		TBD		TBD	



# KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY 2024/2025 DRAFT IDP, BUDGET AND PMS TIME SCHEDULE

JULY 2024 – JUNE 2025

Phase	Activity	Responsible person	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
	Strategic Planning Session to conduct a mid-term review: Council's Strategic Objectives. Assessment of the performance of implementation of Council's 5yr strategic plan (2022-2027 IDP)	Executive Mayor Senior Managers						04	15					
	<b>Ward Committee Preparatory IDP, PMS and Budget Workshops</b> Prioritisation of development objectives, projects & programmes by Ward Committees.	Ward Councillors Ward Committees IDP Manager/PP Officer/Senior Managers		12			11			12		7		
	<b>IDP and Budget PP Stakeholder Engagement</b> Facilitate a more inclusive consultation process for the prioritisation of ward projects/programmes	CFO/IDP Manager/PP Officer/MM/Senior Managers			16						17			
	<b>IDP Indaba 2 engagement</b> Alignment of Strategic objectives/projects and budget of the municipality with that of the provincial and national government departments using JDMA methodology. Sectors report back on provincial investment footprint and implementation of projects in municipalities	DLG/PT/Municipal Manager/ Senior Managers/IDP Manager/ Departmental Managers								TBC				
Strategy	Joint District IDP & Public Participation Managers Forum	Garden Route District/IDP Manager/PP Officer/IDP Manager					TBD							
	MMF and DCF	Municipal Manager/Executive Mayor								9				



# KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY 2024/2025 DRAFT IDP, BUDGET AND PMS TIME SCHEDULE

JULY 2024 – JUNE 2025

	Activity	Responsible person	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Phase 1	Provincial IDP Managers Forum Meeting	Provincial Dept. of Local Government IDP Manager		26 27								3-4		
Phase 2	<b>IDP INDABA 2 engagement:</b> Identify projects & programmes which might need support/financial assistance from Government. Refer community issues identified during IDP process but are not competencies of Local Government to National & Provincial Sector Departments	Provincial Dept. of Local Government IDP Manager								26				
	IDP Budget & PMS Rep Forum - (MFMA Section 23(1): When the annual budget has been tabled, the municipal council must consider any views of – (a) the local community )											18		
	Identification of new Capex/Opex projects & programmes culminating from the IDP Review Process	All departments								15		25		
	Prioritisation of internal & external Capex&Opex projects & Programmes	IDP & Budget Steering Committee										25		
	<b>SIME LG MTEC: IDP and assessments</b> – Provincial Government and Municipality to discuss findings and recommendations emanating from IDP and Budget assessment. Integrated input into draft IDP and Budget.	Provincial Dept. of Local Government IDP Manager/MM/Executive Directors/CFO						TBD				TBD		
Phase 3	Workshop for the preparation of Adjustment Budget	Chief Financial Officer							22					
	Tabling & approval of Adjustment Budget (to be approved before 28 Feb)	Chief Financial Officer								28				



KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY 2024/2025 DRAFT IDP, BUDGET AND PMS TIMESCHEDULE

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# KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY 2024/2025 DRAFT IDP, BUDGET AND PMS TIME SCHEDULE

JULY 2024 – JUNE 2025

Phase	Activity	Responsible person	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
	Joint District IDP & Public Managers Forum meeting to discuss the District Framework and IDP Budget & PMS Process Plan (District Alignment)	IDP Manager/PP Officer									TBD			
	MMF & DCF	Municipal Manager/Executive Mayor												12
	Premier Coordinating Forum	Municipal Manager/Executive Mayor												20
	Approval of the Service Delivery & Budget Implementation	Executive Mayor												24
	Plan (SDBIP) (within 28 days of approval of budget)													
	<b>District IDP Budget &amp; PMS Alignment Working Session</b> (July 2025 TBD)	IDP Manager											8	
	MFMA Section 75(1) 21, 53, 68, 77													
	MFMA Section 53(3)(b)													
	Municipal Structures Act, 1998 Part 4 & S83, 88													
	Municipal Systems Act, 2000, Sections 17, 34, 76-81, 105													

Table 2: DRAFT KEY SCHEDULE OF DEADLINES

The Final 2024/25 Time Schedule and IDP/Budget Process Plan shall be tabled to council for adoption during August 2024.



## **2.1. INTRODUCTION**

Each municipal council must, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which inter alia is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation. 1

### **CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNMENT**

Municipalities must exercise their executive and legislative authority within the constitutional system of co-operative government envisaged in section 41 of the Constitution. The national and provincial spheres of government must, within the constitutional system of co-operative government envisaged in section 41 of the Constitution, exercise their executive and legislative authority in a manner that does not compromise or impede a municipality's ability or right to exercise its executive and legislative authority. For the purpose of effective co-operative government, organised local government must seek to:

- a) develop common approaches for local government as a distinct sphere of government;
- b) enhance co-operation, mutual assistance and sharing of resources among municipalities;
- c) find solutions for problems relating to local government generally; and
- d) facilitate compliance with the principles of co-operative government and intergovernmental relations.

### **DEVELOPMENTAL ORIENTATED PLANNING**

A municipality must undertake developmentally-oriented planning so as to ensure that it—

- a) strives to achieve the objects of local government set out in section 152 of the Constitution;
- b) gives effect to its developmental duties as required by section 153 of the Constitution; and
- c) together with other organs of state contribute to the progressive realization of the fundamental rights contained in the Constitution.<sup>3</sup>

### **INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ALIGNMENT**

The planning undertaken by a municipality must be aligned with, and complement, the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state so

as to give effect to the principles of co-operative government contained in section 41 of the Constitution. Municipalities must participate in national and provincial development programmes as required in section 153(b) of the Constitution. If municipalities are required to comply with planning requirements in terms of national or provincial legislation, the responsible organs of state must—

- a) align the implementation of that legislation with the provisions of this Chapter; and
- b) in such implementation—
- c) consult with the affected municipality; and
- d) take reasonable steps to assist the municipality to meet the time limit mentioned in section 25 and the other requirements of this Chapter applicable to its integrated development plan. An organ of state initiating national or provincial legislation requiring municipalities to comply with planning requirements, must consult with organised local government before the legislation is introduced in Parliament or a provincial legislature, or, in the case of subordinate legislation, before that legislation is enacted.

## 2.2. GLOBAL STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of seventeen aspirational "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them. Spearheaded by the United Nations, through a deliberative process involving its 193 member States as well as global civil society, the goals are contained in paragraph 54 of United Nations Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 25 September 2015. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.





## 2.3. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ALIGNMENT TO THE 2030 NDP

### THE PLAN IN BRIEF

#### By 2030

- Eliminate income poverty – Reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person (in 2009 prices) from 39 percent to zero.
- Reduce inequality – The Gini coefficient should fall from 0.69 to 0.6.

#### Enabling milestones

- Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030.
- Raise per capita income from R50 000 in 2010 to R120 000 by 2030.
- Increase the share of national income of the bottom 40 percent from 6 percent to 10 percent.
- Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks.
- Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup.
- Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups.
- Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in grade 3 can read and write.
- Provide affordable access to quality health care while promoting health and wellbeing.
- Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport.
- Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third.
- Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes.
- Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices.
- Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households.
- Ensure household food and nutrition security.
- Entrench a social security system covering all working people, with social protection for the poor and other

- groups in need, such as children and people with disabilities.
- Realise a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity.
- Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system.
- Broaden social cohesion and unity while redressing the inequities of the past.
- Play a leading role in continental development, economic integration and human rights.

#### Critical actions

1. A social compact to reduce poverty and inequality, and raise employment and investment.
2. A strategy to address poverty and its impacts by broadening access to employment, strengthening the social wage, improving public transport and raising rural incomes.
3. Steps by the state to professionalise the public service, strengthen accountability, improve coordination and prosecute corruption.
4. Boost private investment in labour-intensive areas, competitiveness and exports, with adjustments to lower the risk of hiring younger workers.
5. An education accountability chain, with lines of responsibility from state to classroom.
6. Phase in national health insurance, with a focus on upgrading public health facilities, producing more health professionals and reducing the relative cost of private health care.
7. Public infrastructure investment at 10 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes and loans and focused on transport, energy and water.
8. Interventions to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience to future shocks.
9. New spatial norms and standards – densifying cities, improving transport, locating jobs where people live, upgrading informal settlements and fixing housing market gaps.
10. Reduce crime by strengthening criminal justice and improving community environments.

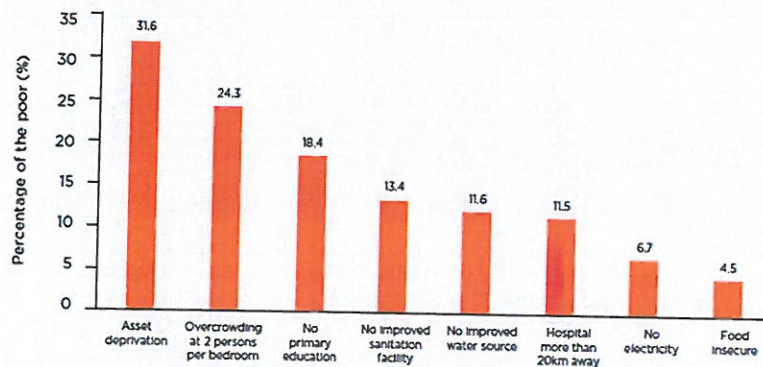
## NDP FINAL AND INTERMEDIATE TARGETS

Measures		Baseline <sup>a</sup>	Target 2024	Target NDP 2030
Growth	GDP growth	0.8%	2% - 3%	5.4%
Unemployment	Formal rate	27.6%	20%-24%	6.0%
Employment	Number employed	16.3 million	18.3 - 19.3 million	23.8 million
Investment	% of GDP	18%	23%	30%
Inequality	Gini coefficient	0.68	0.66	0.60
Poverty	Food poverty	24.7%	20%	0.0%
	Lower bound	39.8%	28%	0.0%

Source: NDP 2030 and Stats SA

Notes: 1. Baselines are as follows: unemployment Q1.2019; growth 2018; inequality and poverty 2015/16.

Figure 1: Multi-dimensional poverty and inequality



Source: World Bank (2018) Overcoming poverty and inequality in South Africa. An assessment of drivers, constraints and opportunities

### FIGURE 2 FINAL AND INTERMEDIATE TARGET

The 2024/25 Amended IDP shall focus its energy on implementing certain of the NDP social and employment programmes as depicted hereunder through social compact and active citizenry thereby promoting social equity and cohesion. More work needs to be done to emphasize the responsibilities that citizens have in their own development and in working with others in society to resolve tensions and challenges. The refrain, "sit back and the state will deliver" must be challenged – it is neither realistic nor is it in keeping with South Africa's system of government.



#### SPORT AND HEALTHY LIVING

Sport plays an important role in promoting wellness and social cohesion. The plan treats sport as a cross-cutting issue, with related proposals in the chapters on education, health and nation building.

Sport and physical education are an integral part of a child's development. The Department of Basic Education and the Department of Sports and Recreation have taken important steps to reintroduce sport in schools. This should be expanded so that all schools develop and maintain infrastructure for at least two sports.

All communities should have access to sports facilities and encourage the formation of amateur leagues. The outdoor gym in Soweto is an innovative initiative that could be replicated in many communities. Local authorities can also promote exercise by ensuring that urban roads have proper pavements, developing cycle lanes and installing traffic-calming measures.

The plan proposes an initiative to encourage South Africans to walk, run, cycle or play team games on the second Saturday of every month. The extensive network of formal and informal sporting clubs can be mobilised to organise these events.

Expanding opportunities for participation in sports will help to ensure sports teams represent all sectors of society. It will also ensure that South Africa produces results that match its passion for sport.

#### ARTS, CULTURE, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

Arts and culture open powerful spaces for debate about where a society finds itself and where it is going. Promoted effectively, the creative and cultural industries can contribute substantially to small business development, job creation, and urban development and renewal.

South Africa's music industry was worth R2.2 billion in sales in 2011; the craft sector contributed R3.3 billion to GDP in 2010 and employs more than 273 000 people; and the visual arts sector has a turnover of nearly R2 billion. The country's rich cultural legacy and the creativity of its people mean that South Africa can offer unique stories, voices and products to the world. In addition, artistic endeavour and expression can foster values, facilitate healing and restore national pride.

Effective measures to promote the arts include:

- Providing financial and ICT support to artists to enable the creation of works expressing national creativity, while opening space for vibrant debate.
- Strengthening the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa's mandate for nation building and value inculcation.
- Incentivising commercial distribution networks to distribute and/or host art.
- Developing and implementing plans for a more effective arts and culture curriculum in schools with appropriate educator support.
- Supporting income-smoothing for artists in a special unemployment insurance scheme and evaluating funding models for such initiatives.
- Developing sectoral determination legislation frameworks to protect arts-sector employees.

#### AN APPROACH TO CHANGE: ENHANCED CAPABILITIES AND ACTIVE CITIZENRY

The plan draws extensively on the notion of capabilities.

Key capabilities that emerge from development literature include:

- Political freedoms and human rights
- Social opportunities arising from education, health care, public transport and other public services
- Social security and safety nets
- An open society, transparency, disclosures and a culture of accountability
- Economic facilities, work, consumption, exchange, investment and production.

Alongside hard work and effort, capabilities and the opportunities that flow from development enable individuals to live the lives to which they aspire. A developmental state builds the capabilities of people to improve their own lives, while intervening to correct historical inequalities. Neither government nor the market can develop the necessary capabilities on their own.

Citizens have the right to expect government to deliver certain basic services, and to hold leaders accountable for their actions. They also have responsibilities to other citizens, including mutual respect, tolerance and abiding by the laws of the land. Leaders throughout society have to balance the power they hold with responsibility, including listening to and tolerating different and diverse views, promoting social cohesion and working together to resolve problems.

Making the plan work will require a complex interplay of actors and actions, and progress in any one area is almost always dependent on progress in another. The plan will provide a common focus for action across all sectors and sections of South African society.

Kannaland Municipality shall focus on skills transfer and building capabilities of staff and communities for access to economic opportunities and organizational performance improvement. The culture of performance shall be instilled in the workplace. Kannaland Municipality will during the 2024/25 IDP Review and amendment, focus on sport and healthy living. Swimming pools in Ladismith and Calitzdorp are continuously being repaired and



maintained for operational use and be enjoyed by all. It is important to make children feel part of a community and provide for recreational activities.

## **INNOVATION**

South Africa's competitiveness will rely on national systems of innovation, permeating the culture of business and society. Innovation and learning must become integral. This will require interventions from the schooling system, through to shop-floor behaviour, to research and development spending and commercialisation. Public policy could focus on research and development in existing areas of competitive advantage, where global markets are set to grow. These include high-value agriculture, mining inputs and downstream processing, innovation to meet environmental and energy efficiency objectives, and financial services.

## **RURAL ECONOMIES**

Rural economies will be activated through the stimulation of small-scale agriculture; tourism, including the creative and cultural industry; and mining investments and related spin-offs. Public-sector procurement will also be leveraged to stimulate local activity. Much will depend on strengthening local institutions, the flow of infrastructure funding, equitable social service provision, and addressing land tenure reform and regulation in respect of water and mining. The mining charter needs revision to improve the approach to community investment.

## **AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING**

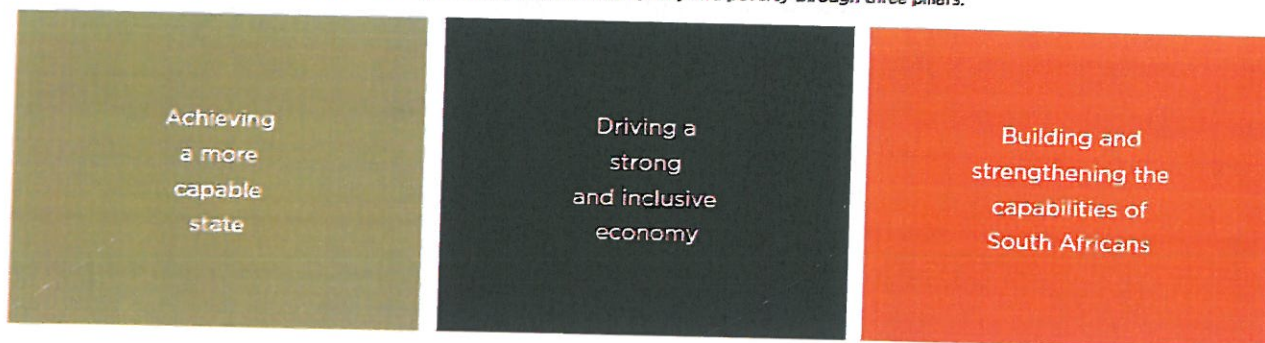
- Key proposals in the agriculture and agro-processing sectors include:
- Substantial investment in irrigation infrastructure, including water storage, distribution and reticulation throughout the country where the natural resource base allows, as well as in water-saving technology. A 50 percent increase in land under irrigation would cost R40 billion in off-farm infrastructure over a 10-year period.
- Greater investment in providing innovative market linkages for small-scale farmers in communal and land-reform areas.
- As part of comprehensive support packages for farmers, preferential procurement mechanisms to ensure that new agricultural entrants can also access these markets.
- Tenure security. Farmers will only invest in these areas if they believe that their income streams from agriculture are secure. Tenure security will secure incomes for existing farmers at all scales, for new entrants into agriculture, and for the investment required to grow incomes.
- Technology development. Growth in agricultural production has always been fuelled by technology, and the returns to investment in agricultural research and development are high.
- Policy measures to increase intake of fruits and vegetables, and reduce intake of saturated fats, sugar and salt, as recommended in the South African food dietary guidelines, to accompany strategies to increase vegetable and fruit production.
- Exploration of innovative measures, such as procurement from small-scale farmers to create local buffer stocks and community-owned emergency services.



### 2.3.1. The MTSF 2019 - 2024 National Government Priorities

#### Priorities for 2019–2024

The MTSF 2019–2024 aims to address the challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty through three pillars:



The MTSF 2019–2024 translates the ruling party's electoral mandate into government's priorities over a five-year period. The three pillars set out above underpin the seven priorities of this strategic framework. These priorities, which will be achieved through the joint efforts of government, the private sector and civil society, are as follows:

**Priority 1:** A capable, ethical and developmental state

**Priority 2:** Economic transformation and job creation

**Priority 3:** Education, skills and health

**Priority 4:** Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services

**Priority 5:** Spatial integration, human settlements and local government

**Priority 6:** Social cohesion and safe communities

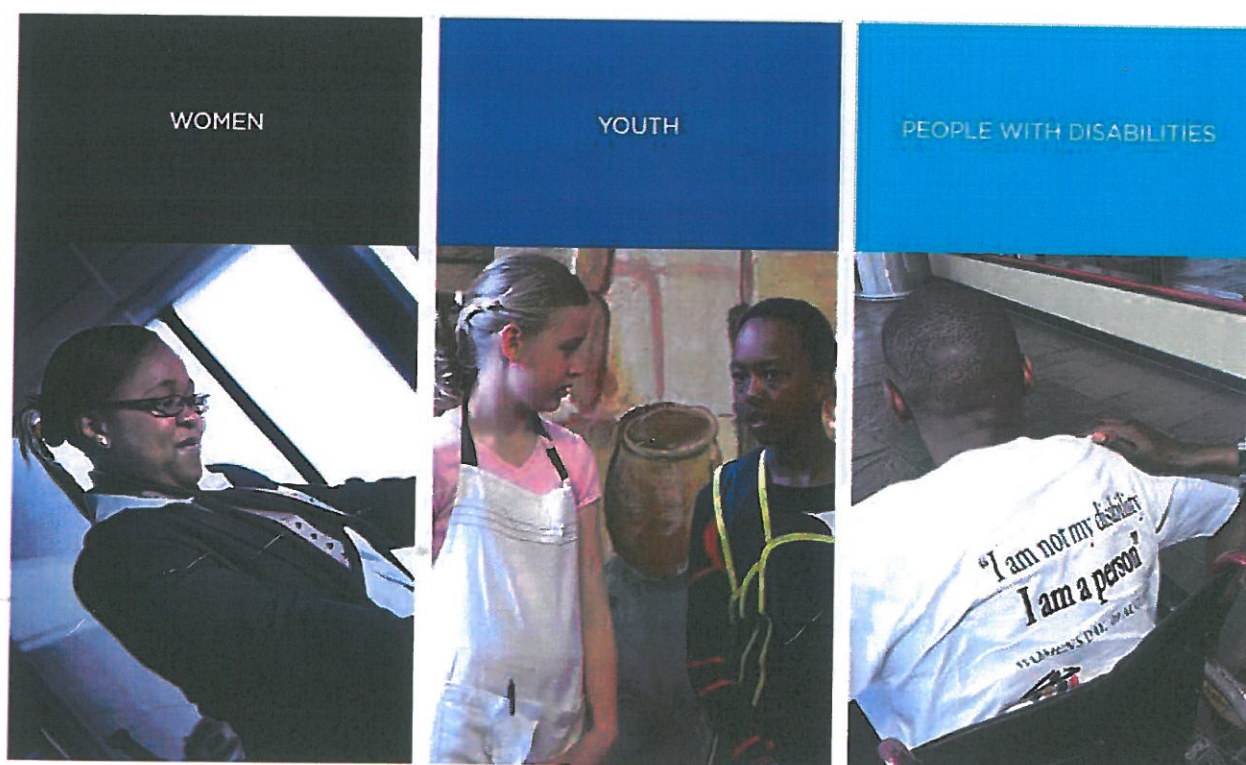
**Priority 7:** A better Africa and world

The MTSF outlines government's strategic intent in implementing the electoral mandate of the ruling party as well as the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030. It provides a strategic shift that marks the transition from the fifth administration to the sixth, and takes cognizance of the changes in the strategic direction from the first 25 years of democratic governance. The MTSF 2019–2024 sets out the interventions and targets that we needed to work towards over the five years in the spirit of "Khawuleza". We need to work with urgency to achieve the goals set out in the NDP 2030, noting that we will reach this critical milestone in less than 9 years. The MTSF 2019–2024 acknowledges that, while we have made some progress, fundamental transformation is needed to realise our national priorities. In recognition of the multitudes of challenges confronting our society today, especially women, youth and people with disabilities, the MTSF 2019–2024 emphasised these as cross-cutting focus areas for our developmental vision.



### Cross-cutting focus areas

The NDP Vision 2030 prioritises the significant role of women, youth and persons with disabilities in our society. If these three groups are strong, our whole society will be strong. These are cross-cutting focus areas that need to be mainstreamed into all elements of South Africa's developmental future and all programmes of government. They will inform interventions across the seven pillars.





## **WOMEN**

The majority of women in South Africa were historically and systematically subjugated and excluded from the social, political and economic spheres. As a result, women's lived experiences differed according to their race, geographic location, economic status and educational levels. Today, most women continue to face economic exclusion, resulting in high levels of poverty, inequality and unemployment. Women's economic empowerment is central to the achievement of the constitutional vision of a gender-equal, non-sexist society. Women's access to resources, both social and economic, has far-reaching implications – improving women's access to education, skills development, technology and economic resources, including credit, will result in a better quality of life for women and will benefit society as a whole. Transforming the world of work for women and ensuring their inclusion in mainstream economic activities, opportunities and employment requires the elimination of structural barriers, violence and harassment as well as an end to discriminatory laws, policies, practices and social norms.

We need to target inequalities and gaps related to economic inclusion, labour force participation, entrepreneurship, equal pay for work of equal value, working conditions, social protection and unpaid domestic and care work. Addressing gender equality between men and women and dismantling patriarchal systems remains a key challenge in ensuring women's inclusion in the short, medium and long term.

## **YOUTH**

High youth unemployment, coupled with growing poverty and inequality, is a critical challenge. Young people also have limited access to resources that can help them find a way out of poverty and enable them to become agents of change. Limited access to land, finance for business ventures, and support and mentoring remain obstacles to the potential demographic dividend presented by a large young population of working age. Other contributing factors include low levels of education and skills, lack of information, location and the cost of work seeking, lack of income and work experience, and limited social capital. The country's slow economic growth in recent years has led to massive job losses and an even lower number of jobs being created. Reducing South Africa's high level of youth unemployment requires the economy to be on a labour-absorbing growth path, which depends on the successful reorientation of the economy to raise labour demand while improving labour supply. All sectors of society, from government to business, and civil society organisations, need to rally together and make a more meaningful contribution to addressing the youth challenge. This requires the effective mainstreaming of youth development across all priority areas, including through

institutionalising youth-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation in the period to 2024.

## **PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

Persons with disabilities tend to face the following challenges, amongst other: Barriers that exclude them from accessing socio-economic opportunities;

- Lack of effective articulation and alignment between different services offered by different departments targeting the same target group;
- Lack of access to appropriate and timely information and support; and
- Lack of access to essential disability and other support services, particularly in rural areas.

Improving the economic security of persons with disabilities and their families requires a concerted and coordinated effort by all government departments, municipalities, employers, labour unions, financial institutions, statistical bodies, education and research institutions, organisations of and for persons with disabilities, skills development agencies, regulatory bodies, institutions promoting democracy, as well as international development agencies. Working together, these organisations need to align legislation, policies, systems, programmes, services, and monitoring and regulatory mechanisms aimed at the creation of decent work, employment schemes, skills development, social protection, environmental accessibility and the reduction inequality. Persons with disabilities can and should be active players in building the economy.

## **Spatialisation of the MTSF and the District Development Model**

Work is underway to ensure that the Revised MTSF also has a spatial dimension to support national and local development. The drive towards spatial transformation seeks to redress the Apartheid spatial planning system. This is articulated in the strategic interventions in Priority 5 of the MTSF. The spatialisation of the MTSF will be achieved inter alia through the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) and the District Development Model. The National Spatial Action Areas provide the guidance for an improved, inclusive and cohesive spatial logic that aims to ensure spatial justice and more effectively address the triple threat of poverty, unemployment and inequality. Kannaland Municipality strives toward aligning its Strategic objectives to these outcomes.



## **Gender-based Mainstreaming**

The Commission for Gender Equality (CGE) is an independent statutory body established in terms of Section 181 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. In fulfilling its core mandate, the CGE continues to monitor interventions that are geared towards the empowerment of women in particular and the general attainment of gender equality in the country.

As part of its strategic objectives the CGE has a focus on gender transformation at local government level and their aim objective of this process was to assess amongst others progress made by local government in achieving gender equality through gender transformation and gender mainstreaming approaches and to establish whether IDP's are engendered. In fulfilling its core mandate, the CGE continues to monitor interventions that are geared towards the empowerment of women in particular and the general attainment of gender equality in the country.

Part of its mandate is to ensure amongst others but not limited to the following:

- To establish whether IDP's respond to daily concerns of communities, but in particular women, such as the feminization of poverty, gender-based violence, unemployment, housing, health education and access to water and sanitation.
- To assess internal environment's state of readiness in order to promote gender transformation in terms of gender representation in decision making positions, in senior and top management.
- Kannaland in cooperation with the Garden Route District Municipality, as well as the Provincial and National Government will continue the process to establish a policy pertaining to gender base mainstreaming in order to create awareness and to include gender base mainstreaming as one of our focus areas. This is envisaged was aimed to be finalized by November 2023 and continuous implementation thereon.

## **2.4. WCPG STRATEGIC PLAN – VISION INSPIRED PRIORITIES**

### **2.4.1. Holding Ourselves Accountable**

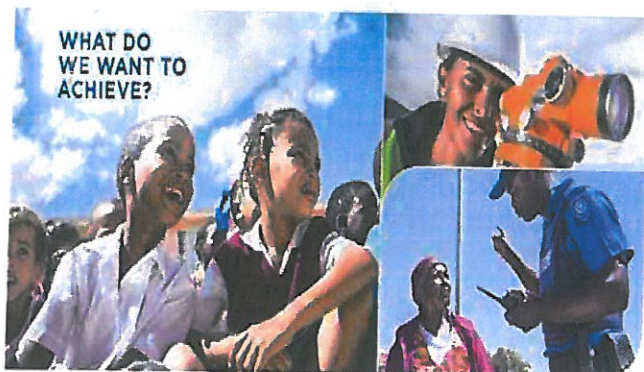
In every chapter of this Plan, we tell you exactly how we are going to measure our progress. We are asking every individual, community, organization, and business to work together with us. The implementation of our Plan will be driven by evidence and will focus on results and accountability. This will ensure that any changes to programmes can be made to improve

results. The tracking and reporting of this will be a key part of focus on creating a culture of service delivery for impact.

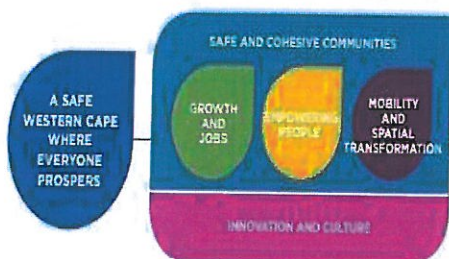
This Plan puts forward the following Provincial Vision Priorities







WHAT DO  
WE WANT TO  
ACHIEVE?



As your provincial government, we are committed to building on the successes of the last 10 years and tackling the challenges above. We cannot do it without you. Every organisation, institution, community, household, and individual needs to work together so that we all have access to opportunities we all deserve.

**THERE ARE 5 PRIORITIES THAT WE WILL FOCUS ON IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS TO CREATE A SAFE WESTERN CAPE WHERE EVERYONE PROSPERS.**

### 1. SAFE AND COHESIVE COMMUNITIES

**THE WESTERN CAPE IS A PLACE WHERE RESIDENTS AND VISITORS FEEL SAFE.**

When people feel unsafe, it affects every area of their lives. For example, it prevents people from enjoying public spaces and travelling safely to work and discourages our businesses from growing and creating jobs. This is why safety is a theme in our other priorities, and every provincial department will contribute to a safer Province.

This priority focuses on improving law enforcement and addressing the root causes of violent crime, such as child abuse and unemployment.

### 4. MOBILITY AND SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION

**RESIDENTS LIVE IN WELL-CONNECTED, VIBRANT, AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES AND MOVE AROUND EFFICIENTLY ON SAFE, AFFORDABLE, LOW CARBON PUBLIC TRANSPORT.**

We want to see a Western Cape where our people use safe, affordable, and green public transport and live in neighbourhoods that include different racial and income groups and are close to economic and social opportunities.

### 2. GROWTH AND JOBS

**AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND MARKETS TO DRIVE GROWTH AND CREATE JOBS.**

We want to make the Western Cape a place where businesses want to invest and from where businesses export their products. This means we must have excellent infrastructure, skilled workers, and companies that can compete with the best in the world. With this in place, more and more people in the Province will have jobs.

### 5. INNOVATION AND CULTURE

**GOVERNMENT SERVICES ARE DELIVERED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN CAPE IN AN ACCESSIBLE, INNOVATIVE, AND CITIZEN-CENTRIC WAY.**

As your provincial government, we are constantly looking for ways to improve our services to you. We will assess our services regularly and try new things, and change what we are doing if we are not meeting your needs.

### 3. EMPOWERING PEOPLE

**RESIDENTS OF THE WESTERN CAPE HAVE OPPORTUNITIES TO SHAPE THEIR LIVES AND THE LIVES OF OTHERS, TO ENJOY A MEANINGFUL AND DIGNIFIED LIFE.**

We see a Western Cape where families are strong, our youth have the skills, knowledge and personal character to succeed in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century world of technology and computers, and all of our people have access to excellent health services.

## OUR PLAN FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS

## OUR PLAN FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS

### KEY THEMES IN OUR PLAN

There are certain issues that are so important that we need to make sure that they are reflected in everything we do. This includes issues around gender, youth, climate change, and food security.

#### GENDER

South Africa has made a lot of progress in achieving equality between men and women. There are now more women in political organisations, government, and Parliament than ever before.

However, only 23% of top managers in South Africa are women.

Poverty, inequality, and unemployment have a bigger impact on women, especially young African women, than on men. Women are more likely to be unemployed and poorer than men. Women are doing most of the work taking care of their families, and they are not paid for this. This makes it harder for them to work in full-time jobs and, usually, the jobs they do find are not pay very much.

What is very worrying is that they suffer a lot from violence from men – 370 women were murdered in 2019 and 7 043 sexual offences were reported (but we know that these figures are not reported).

We are not going to change this unless we all accept that women are equal to men and should have access to the same resources (like sports, services, houses, and jobs).

Both men and women need to challenge the idea that men have the right to control women. Wherever women are equal to men, everyone prospers.



#### YOUTH

Many of our young people are unemployed, and they generally come from poor families, have not completed high school, and live in difficult environments.

The high youth unemployment has negative results. The longer a young person is unemployed, the less likely they are to find a job. Youth don't have the resources that you need to look for a job like money and access to a computer or car. Many young people drop out of school because they see that municipalities often don't find jobs anyway. This leads to risky behaviour like alcohol and drug abuse and getting in trouble with the law.

We need to provide our young people with the skills and self-confidence to get jobs.

We will be improving equality in skills programmes for our youth, both in urban and rural areas. We will also expand our Youth in Service Programme, which provides the personal skills and work experience that are needed for a young person to succeed.



#### CLIMATE CHANGE

Our climate is changing. The world is getting warmer and the level of the ocean is slowly rising. In the Western Cape we can expect more droughts, drought, floods, and fires.

This will affect every aspect of our lives. The drought in the Province reduced our exports and cut many jobs. We are going to find it hard to export our products because the rest of the world is going to ask us if we are producing our goods in ways that slow down climate change.

If we respond to these challenges quickly, we can change them into opportunities.

The Western Cape is already leading the country in supporting renewable energy projects (like solar and wind farms), and we can create many more jobs in this sector. We have helped our farmers to change their practices so that they can export their products more easily. We are helping municipalities to make sure that they protect and improve their water supply and encourage their residents to use less water. Every one of our departments is required to take the necessary steps to limit its impact on and prepare for changes in our climate.



#### FOOD SECURITY

Food is more expensive if you are poor, because you buy less food at a time and, therefore, pay more for it. You are also far from the large shopping centres where prices are lower and there are more healthy foods available. As a result, the food you eat does not always have the nutrients you need, and it also encourages you to gain weight. This is a "triple burden," because it means that your home is more likely to include children who grow too slowly and people who are malnourished and overweight.

We have seen the effects in the Province. Stunting (when you don't grow enough) has increased by 20% since the early 1990s, and 70% of women and 44% of men are overweight (as are many of their children). As a result, our children are not reaching their full potential, and our health care costs have increased. Going forward, we will implement the national Integrated Food Security Strategy and we will drive products that help people to grow their own food.



Active  
Go to Se



## **2.5. THE GARDEN ROUTE ONE DISTRICT PLAN (JDMA) ALIGNMENT**

### **2.5.1. The Role of the District**

The accurate alignment of IDP, performance management and the municipal budget through active participation and integration of strengthened inter-governmental relation with our district remains key to ensuring a capable, financially viable and sustainable developmental state. Garden Route District Municipality is described in Section 155 of the Constitution RSA as a Category C District Municipality and exercises municipal executive and legislative authority in the area that includes Bitou, Knysna, George, Mossel Bay, Hessequa, Oudtshoorn and Kannaland.

Garden Route District Municipality is a strategic enabler, co-ordinating, facilitating and supporting the local Category B municipalities within its area of jurisdiction. Garden Route District Municipality strives to fulfil its mandate as prescribed in S83 and S84 of the Municipal Structures Act 56 of 1998 which include:

- IDP for the district as a whole
- Bulk Infrastructure development and services for the district as a whole
- Promoting equitable distribution of resources between local municipalities to appropriate levels of service delivery
- Portable water supply systems
- Bulk supply of electricity
- Domestic waste water and sewerage disposal systems
- Solid waste disposal sites in so far as:
- Determination of waste disposal strategy
- Regulation of waste disposal
- Establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities in more than one local municipality
- Municipal roads
- Regulation of passenger transport services
- Municipal airports serving the district as a whole
- Municipal health services
- Fire-fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole which includes:
- Planning, coordination and regulation of fire services;
- Specialized fire-fighting services mountain, veld and chemical fire)

## GARDEN ROUTE DISTRICT ALIGNMENT

ALIGNMENT CAPABILITY	GARDEN ROUTE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	KANNALAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
Vision Statement	Garden Route, the leading, enabling and inclusive district, characterized by equitable and sustainable development, high quality of life and equal opportunities for all.	To create the ideal environment in which the people of Kannaland would like to live and work.
Mission Statement	<p>The Garden Route District Municipality, as a category C local authority, strives to deliver on its mandate through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unlocking resources for equitable, prosperous and sustainable development.</li> <li>▪ Provide the platform for coordination of bulk infrastructure planning across the district.</li> <li>▪ Provide strategic leadership towards inclusive / radical / rigorous socioeconomic transformation, to address social, economic and spatial injustice.</li> <li>▪ Redress inequalities, access to ensure inclusive services, information and opportunities for all citizens of the district.</li> <li>▪ Initiate funding mobilisation initiatives / programmes, to ensure financial sustainability.</li> <li>▪ Coordinate and facilitate social development initiatives</li> </ul>	<p>Kannaland Municipality strives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote sustainable growth patterns which mitigates climate change and which enhances the quality of life of residents through sustainable living practices and which contributes to the local economy.</li> <li>▪ Provide housing to residents.</li> <li>▪ Promote a healthy community lifestyle</li> <li>▪ Promote the development and maintenance of infrastructure which promotes service delivery, growth in jobs and facilitates empowerment and opportunity.</li> <li>▪ Promote the increase in opportunities for growth and jobs,</li> <li>▪ Promote the municipality as a compliance driven and accountable sphere of local government, characterised by good governance.</li> <li>▪ Promote effective Intergovernmental Relations</li> <li>▪ Promote effective Integrated Development Planning</li> <li>▪ Promote the participation of the community in the working of the municipality.</li> <li>▪ Promote capacity development for effective service delivery</li> <li>▪ Promote well maintained municipal</li> </ul>



ALIGNMENT CAPABILITY	GARDEN ROUTE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	KANNALAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
		<p>infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effective disaster management practices</li> <li>▪ A fully functional department accountable for delivering quality services to local government of physical assets.</li> </ul>
Strategic Objectives	<b>Strategic Objective 1</b> A Skilled Workforce and Communities	<b>Strategic Objective 1</b> Institutional Transformation and Organisational Development
	<b>Strategic Objective 2</b> Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination	<b>Strategic Objective 2</b> Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development
	<b>Strategic Objective 3</b> Financial Viability.	<b>Strategic Objective 4</b> Municipal Financial Viability and Management
	<b>Strategic Objective 4</b> Good Governance.	<b>Strategic Objective 5</b> Good Governance and Public Participation
	<b>Strategic Objective 5</b> Growing an inclusive district economy.	<b>Strategic Objective 3</b> Local Economic Development
	<b>Strategic Objective 6</b> Healthy and socially stable communities	<b>Strategic Objective 2</b> Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development
	<b>Strategic Objective 7</b> Sustainable Environmental Management and Public Safety	<b>Strategic Objective 6</b> Spatial Rationale
Organisational Arrangements/ DP Structures and Platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IDP/Budget/PMS Representative Forums</li> <li>▪ District IDP &amp; Public Participation Managers Forum</li> <li>▪ District Coordinating Forum</li> <li>▪ Municipal Managers Forum</li> <li>▪ JDMA Task Team (One Plan/JDMA Implementation Plan)</li> <li>▪ SIME</li> <li>▪ All GRDM IGR Forums</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ District IDP/Budget/PMS Rep Forum</li> <li>▪ Kannaland IDP/Budget/PMS Rep Forum</li> <li>▪ IDP/Budget Steering Committee</li> <li>▪ MMF and DCF</li> <li>▪ JDMA Task Team (One Plan/JDMA Implementation Plan)</li> <li>▪ TIME and SIME(LGMTEC3)</li> <li>▪ All GRDM IGR Forums</li> </ul>

ALIGNMENT CAPABILITY	GARDEN ROUTE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	KANNALAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IDP Indaba</li> <li>▪ WC District Integrated Forum</li> <li>▪ Provincial IDP Managers Forum</li> <li>▪ Working Groups to implement the Growth and Development Strategy for each strategic priority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IDP Indaba 1 and 2</li> <li>▪ WC District Integrated Forum</li> <li>▪ Provincial IDP Managers Forum</li> <li>▪ Working Groups to implement the Growth and Development Strategy for each strategic priority</li> <li>▪ Municipal Public Accounts Committee</li> <li>▪ Inter-governmental Relations Forums</li> </ul>

### 2.5.2. District IDP Framework

The District IDP Framework Plan is a high-level summary of the District development plan over a five year period. The Framework Plan indicates, amongst others, matters that require alignment and how this alignment and integration will be achieved.

Kannaland Municipality's 2024/2025 Amended IDP subscribes to and is aligned to the District IDP Framework.

### 2.5.3. Legal Context of the District IDP Framework

Section 27 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) states that the Framework Plan must at least cover the following issues:

- Identify the plans and planning requirements binding in terms of national and provincial legislation on the district municipality and the local municipalities or on any specific municipality;
- Identify the matters to be included in the integrated development plans of the district municipality and the local municipalities that require alignment;
- Specify the principles to be applied and coordinate the approach to be adopted in respect of those matters; and
- Determine procedures –
  - for consultation between the district municipality and the local municipalities during the process of drafting their respective integrated development plans; and
  - To effect essential amendments to the framework.



According to section 35 of Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) the following milestones with regards to alignment must be attained:

1. Budgeting process of the municipality should align with IDP process in the way that allocations would be informed by the priorities and objectives emanating from the IDP. It is imperative to note and ensure that all projects in the IDP should be linked with the budget
2. National and Provincial Departments' programmes/projects at municipal levels should align with the municipal development priorities and objectives
3. Local government programmes at the district level should align with programmes at the local municipalities
4. All development initiatives (government, private sector international agencies) should only be approved on the basis that they have expression in the priorities and objectives of Garden Route District Municipal IDP

#### **2.5.4. Horizontal and Vertical Alignment**

The main responsibility of horizontal alignment lies with the GRDM. The Garden Route District IDP & Public Participation Managers Forum will be utilized as the platform to ensure alignment between the B – municipalities residing within the district, the Garden Route District municipality, as well as Provincial and National Departments. The core component of vertical alignment will be through the district's established Technical IGR engagements coordinated by the GRDM Municipality. Alignment with Provincial Sector Departments may also be achieved. Matters that require alignment between integrated development planning of the district and local municipalities are discussed below.

#### **2.5.5. SIME Outcomes**

Further to the SIME outcomes, after analysing the development needs of the region during the 2017/2018-2021/2022 IDP cycle the district in collaboration with B municipalities, sector departments, business community and civil society organisations developed, a Growth and Development Strategy for the region was compiled which identified 7 strategic priorities,

- A water secure future
- A circular economy
- Resilient agriculture
- Sustainable tourism

- Supporting wellbeing and resilience
- A connected economy: transport and rural-urban integration and ICT
- Sustainable local energy transition

## 2.5.6. Further Aspects for District Alignment

Growth and Development Strategy	Investment Prospectus	Regional Landfill Facility	Human Settlements Level 1 Accreditation / Develop GAP/FLISP Housing/Social Housing
Water Services Authority Application	Garden Route Food Pantry	Fresh Produce Market	Establishment of Garden Route Film Office (11 Films, 9 TV Series')
Regional Tourism Marketing and Development Strategy	Garden Route Economic Recovery Plan	Garden Route Development Partnership	New Fire Station
Video conferencing facilities	Long term Financial Plan	SMME Support Programmes	Transfer of properties to and from Local Municipalities
Skills Mecca	Special Economic Zone	Invasive Alien Vegetation Clearing	Energy Master Plan
Development Agency	Gravelling, Reseal & Blading	Waste Minimisation, characterisation, eradication of illegal dumping	DEFF and Government of Flanders Project
Integrated Transport System	Real Estate, Student Accommodation	Broadband across the district	One-Stop Shop Garden Route Business Service Centre
Callitzdorp Spa & De Hoek Solar Projects	Package suitable land for affordable housing	Assist Locals to unblock historic title deed issues	Bulk water & Sanitation Infrastructure

FIGURE 3: DISTRICT ALIGNMENT ASPECTS



### **2.5.7. Garden Route District IGR Forums**

GRDM, via the utilisation of its Intergovernmental Relations function and established functions, seeks to achieve the following:

- To promote horizontal and vertical partnership building towards coherent governance for the effective provision of municipal services and the realization of national priorities;
- Co-ordinate and partake in district, provincial and national intergovernmental structures;
- The implementation, reporting and monitoring of the Circular 88 Report Back to Basics Programme;
- To co-ordinate and facilitate good relationships with municipalities and Provincial and National spheres of government;
- To ensure that internal departments and sections build strategic developmental partnerships with their technical counterparts;
- To co-ordinate the sharing of best practices, knowledge and information amongst municipalities; and
- To enhance both municipal human and financial resources capacity, leading to improved municipal service delivery

The following table provides an overview of Intergovernmental Relations Structures that are currently operational and co-ordinated by Garden Route DM and forms part of the organisational arrangements to develop, implement and monitor Integrated Development Planning

Kannaland Municipality is encouraged to utilise these IGR structure to ensure alignment of planning processes.

Garden Route District Forums				
Forum name	Frequency of meetings	Purpose	Composition	Chairperson
District Co-ordinating Forum	Quarterly	To identify and implement programs aimed at realising one of the key objectives of local government, i.e. to deepen local democracy.	Mayors, Municipal Managers and Provincials Departments (when requested)	Garden Route District, Executive Mayor: Mr M Booyesen



Garden Route District Forums				
Forum name	Frequency of meetings	Purpose	Composition	Chairperson
Garden Route Municipal Managers Forum	Quarterly	To discuss matters of Municipal interests.	Municipal Managers, and Provincial Departments	Garden Route DM, Municipal Manager: Mr M Stratu
District IDP and Public Participation Managers Forum	Quarterly	Platform to engage on the IDP process of the district & local B - Municipalities in the district; share best practices on IDP and public participation Aim for alignment between the IDP of District & B - Municipalities.	IDP Managers IDP Officers/Coordinators DPLG - Integrated Development Plan Directorate/ Public Participation Managers	Garden Route DM, IDP Manager: Ms M James
IDP, Budget and PMS Representative Forum	Bi-Annually	All Mayors of Local Municipalities will present the status of their Municipalities relating to IDP, Budget and Performance Management. Sector Departments will also present all their proposed projects and programmes for the Garden Route District jurisdiction	District Mayors, Sector Departments, Ward Committees, Relevant Stakeholders	District Mayor: M Booysen
South Cape Economic Partnership/LED Managers/Tourism forum	Quarterly	Platform for Economic Development Practitioners, tourism officials, local tourism office representatives and government departments and private sector stakeholders to discuss best practices for the implementation of LED project and programs to stimulate the local economy.	LED Managers SEDA, Local municipalities, Government Departments and Relevant Stakeholders	GR Economy Cluster Chairperson - Garden Route DM, LED and Tourism Manager: Ms M. Wilson/ Chairperson of the LED Forum - Senior Economic Development Officer - Ms N. Raubenheimer Chairperson of Tourism forum - District Tourism Coordinator - Ms Amagene Koeberg Chairperson of SCEP - P. Hoffman

Garden Route District Forums				
Forum name	Frequency of meetings	Purpose	Composition	Chairperson
District Green Energy Forum	Quarterly	Platform through which developers could engage regulators on issues affecting the Renewable Energy	PMU Managers, Department of Energy and Provincial Sector Departments and relevant stakeholders.	Garden Route DM, PMU Manager: Ms P.Dongi
District Communicators Forum	Quarterly	To discuss and Review the Communication Strategy and Policy related matters.	District and Local Communication Managers/officials, GCIS, and Provincial Sector Department.	Garden Route DM, Senior Communication Officer : Mr H. Pieters
District Roads and Infrastructure Forum	Quarterly	To discuss the Integrated Roads, Bulk Infrastructure and Engineering related matters.	District and local municipalities Engineers and Relevant Provincial Department	Garden Route DM, Roads Manager: Mr J. Daniels
Municipal Health and Environmental Services District Forum	Quarterly	To discuss matters related to waste, municipal health and air quality management	District and Local Waste Managers, Provincial Sector Departments District and Local Air Quality Managers/ Officers, Provincial Sector Department, Relevant Stakeholders and Industries	Garden Route DM, Municipal Health Manager: Mr Johan Compion Garden Route DM, Waste Manager: Dr J. Schoeman Garden Route DM, Waste Manager: Mr Morton Hubbe
Public Safety Forum	Quarterly	To discuss cross-cutting talking points in terms of disaster management, fire services and environmental management.	District and local municipalities Chief Fire Officers, Department of Local Government	Garden Route DM, Manager Disaster Management: Mr G Otto Garden Route DM, Fire Chief: Mr F. Thaver Garden Route DM Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Practitioner: Dr N Viljoen
Joint District Chief Risk Officers and Chief Audit Executives Forum	Quarterly	To discuss Transversal Risk Management related issues. To discuss challenges related to Internal Audit and implement resolutions from provincial structures	District and Local Chief Risk Officers and Chief Audit Executives s	Garden Route DM, Risk Officer: Ms L James/ Garden Route CAE: Ms P Lufele



Garden Route District Forums				
Forum name	Frequency of meetings	Purpose	Composition	Chairperson
Garden Route/ Central Karoo HR Forum	Annually	To discuss Corporate issues.	District and local municipalities HR Managers, TASK Job Evaluation Unit; Recruitment and Selection Officials and Labour Relations Officers	Garden Route DM, HR Managers: Ms N.Klaas
Regional Skills Development Facilitators Forum	Quarterly	Skills development in the region (Central Karoo and Garden Route).	Garden Route, B-Municipalities and Central Karoo, LGSETA and other relevant SETA's, Educational Institutions	Skills Development Facilitator: Mr R Salmons
District EPWP Forum	Quarterly	To discuss EPWP related matters	District and Local EPDP Managers/Coordinators, Provincial and National Department of Public Works	Garden Route DM, EPWP Managers: Mr R. Dyantyi
District/Regional Task Committee	Monthly	To discuss Job Description and evaluation related matters	District and Local TASK/Job Evaluators Officials	Garden Route DM, HR Managers: Ms N.Klaas
Garden Route/ Central Karoo OHS Forum	Quarterly	To discuss OHS related matters	District and local municipalities OHS Officers/ Practitioners	Garden Route DM: Occupational Health and Safety Practitioner Mr L. Shoto
Garden Route/Central Karoo District Labour Practitioners Forum	Quarterly	To discuss Labour related matters	District and Local Municipalities LR Practitioners	Mr D Maans – Central Karoo District Municipality

## 2.6. KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Kannaland Municipality developed goals, objectives and strategies that are aligned with some of these outcomes however, achieving the outcomes remain a challenge. Effective intergovernmental relations stand in the way of achieving the challenge posed by historical mediocre performance of government departments to achieve outcomes developed on paper. National outcome 9 in particular provides the space for local government to improve its functioning so as to ensure an accountable, responsive, effective and efficient local government system. Achieving outcome 9 will restore the confidence of citizens in the local government sphere as well as improve performance and professionalism and strengthen partnerships between local government, communities and civil society.

Taking into consideration political, national, and provincial and district policies, Kannaland Municipality's five (5) Strategic Objectives are derived from Chapter 7, Section 152(1) of the RSA Constitution of South Africa, namely:

- (a) to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- (b) to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- (c) to promote social and economic development;
- (d) to promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- (e) to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

The above-mentioned Strategic Objectives will be implemented by Kannaland Municipality through the following 5 (five) Key Performance Areas (KPA's):

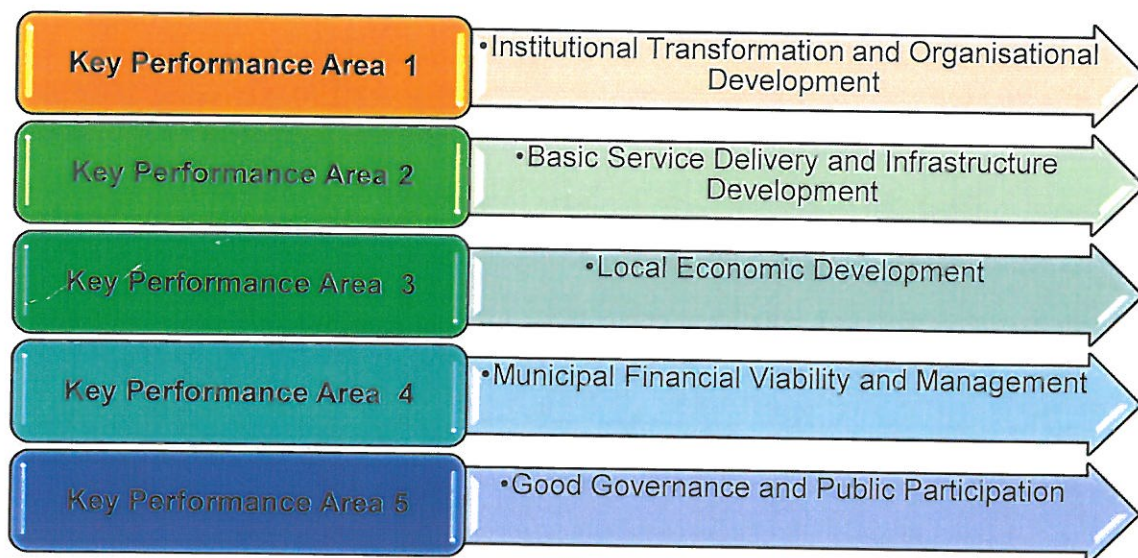


FIGURE 4: KANNALAND KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS



1. KPA 1: Institutional Transformation and Organisational Development
2. KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development
3. KPA 3: Local Economic Development
4. KPA 4: Municipal Financial Viability and Management
5. KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation

### **2.6.1. Powers and Functions of Kannaland Municipality**

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, of 1996:

Section 156 Powers and functions of municipalities. - states that

- (1) "A municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer-
  - (a) the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5; and
  - (b) any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation
- (2) A municipality may make and administer by-laws for the effective administration of the matters which it has the right to administer"

Local Government Structures Act No. 117 of 1998

Section 83 states that:

- (1) "A municipality has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution.
- (2) The functions and powers referred to in subsection (1) must be divided in the case of a district municipality and the local municipalities within the area of the district municipality, as set out in this Chapter".

## **2.7. INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY**

### **2.7.1. Political Leadership**

The following is the political leadership of Kannaland Municipality

Leader	Portfolio
Speaker	Cllr. PG Rooi (Male)
Executive Mayor	Alderman Cllr. J Donson (Male)
Deputy Mayor	Cllr. W Meshoa (Male)
MPAC Chairperson	Cllr. H Ruiters (Male)

Leader	Portfolio
Councillor	Cllr. N Valentyn (Male)
Councillor	Cllr. L Stuurman (Female)
DC Rep	Cllr. A Steenkamp (Female)

### 2.7.2. Administrative Leadership

The following top management (Senior Executive Managers) positions are:

Position	Name
Acting Municipal Manager	Advocate Dililo Sereo (Male)
Chief Financial Officer	Roslyne Saptoe (Female)
Senior Executive Manager: Corporate and Community Services	Hendrick Barnard (Male)
Acting Senior Manager: Infrastructure Services	Justin Lesch (Male)

Kannaland Municipality will continue to ensure that the achievements of the outcomes is realized within its mission statement. Fostering good intergovernmental relations through the creation of partnerships will contribute to a whole of government approach in ensuring the alignment and successful implementation of our programmes, district, and sector departments are aligned projects and programmes. Taking into consideration political, national, and provincial and district policies.

### 2.7.3. Functions Per Department

#### FOCUS AREAS

The logical flow of Objectives and Strategies from each Development Priority's Problem Statement (Situation) and the resultant unpacking of Projects / programmes are comprehensively discussed below.

Institutional Transformation and Organisational Development	Education, skills and information support, social development
Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development	Effective use of resources, infrastructure and community development
Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Financial sustainability, reporting, viability,
Local Economic Development	Agriculture, SMME, Informal Trader support, Heritage, Arts, Sports, Culture and Tourism
Good Governance and Public Participation	Strategic planning, Strategic Compliance, Performance driven, Risk Mitigation, Audit readiness, Community Development and active participation

TABLE: MUNICIPAL LONG TERM VISION ILLUSTRATION



## CHAPTER - 3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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### 3.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses mainly on how Kannaland aims in promoting an active, involved, informed citizens through its Planning, Implementation and Reporting processes.

The Local Government: Municipal Structures Act No.117 of 1998, requires, among others, that municipalities develop mechanisms to consult communities and community organizations in performing their functions and exercising its powers. These structures are commonly known as Ward Committees, and provide a vital link between Ward Councillors, the community and the municipality. They allow for members of communities to influence municipal planning in a manner which best addresses their needs.

A key characteristic of this 2022-2027 Fifth Generation IDP process is that it is a people-driven process. It is informed by -community based planning which resulted in prioritizing the needs of the community; an analysis of the current status of service delivery and the environment; and various stakeholder engagements. The fifth generation IDP shall demonstrate how communities actively partake in the drafting of the IDP through project and business plan proposal submission for inclusion and consideration into budget translation and implementation through a performance orientated project management approach. This can only be achieved through integrated community support initiated by an all of government approach and skills transfer.

These ward committees comprise geographical as well as sector representatives in communities and are regarded as the statutory consultative forums in the public participation process of the IDP review. The respective ward councillor is automatically the chairperson of the ward committee and quarterly meetings keep the community informed of all municipal related matters. It is also obligatory on ward committee members to regularly interact with their communities and ensure maximum participation in all planning processes of Kannaland Municipality.

### 3.2. BACKGROUND

Since the inception of the ward participatory system in 2001, ward committees have emerged as a key institutional mechanism intended to bring about a people centered participatory and democratic system of government. Ward committees are, in most instances, deemed to be ineffective in representing the aspirations and interests of the needy, hence, the often destructive and violent service delivery protests. The ward participatory system (ward committees) has had challenges, including the non- functionality which could be attributed to a whole range of factors, for example flawed ward committee establishment processes, lack of proper sector representation and accountability, political interference, lack of ward committee support by the municipal administration etc.



**Constitutional Court  
of South Africa**

#### **CONSTANCE MOGALE AND OTHERS V SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND OTHER CCT73/22**

*"On Tuesday, 30 May 2023 at 10h00, the Constitutional Court handed down judgment in an application brought by Ms. Constance Mogale, the Land Access Movement of South Africa, Mr Mashona Wetu Dlamini and Mr. Victor Modimakwane, as well as the organisations and communities they represent. The applicants applied directly to the Constitutional Court for an order declaring that the National Assembly, the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) and the provincial legislatures failed to fulfil their constitutional obligations to facilitate reasonable public involvement in the passing of the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act 3 of 2019.*

*Although Parliament has a discretion to determine the manner in which to fulfil its obligation to facilitate public participation, the process followed must be reasonable. This is the standard for public involvement established by the Constitutional Court in its previous judgments. In considering whether Parliament and the provincial legislatures fell short of their constitutional obligation, the Court had regard to the following factors: the significance of*



*the Act and its impact on traditional communities; the standard Parliament had set itself and the lack of urgency to pass the Bill. On an assessment of the public participation process followed by Parliament, the Court held that Parliament and the provincial legislatures overwhelmingly failed to fulfil their constitutional obligations to facilitate a reasonable public participation process.*

*At both the National Assembly and provincial legislature levels, the deficiencies in the hearings were endemic. Insufficient notice was given ahead of many of the hearings. At some hearings, there was a failure to conduct pre-hearing education. Some of the hearings were inaccessible: limited transport was provided and hearings took place in venues far from where people lived. At many of the public hearings, no copies of the TKLB were provided. Where copies of the Bill were provided, an insufficient number of copies were provided. Further, copies provided were often in a language that the local community could not understand. Where there were no written copies of the Bill in the appropriate language, oral presentations were not given or were inadequate or inaccurate. At many of the hearings, there were translation issues. In both sets of hearings, the Bill was misrepresented as providing only for the recognition of the Khoi-San people and it was not conveyed that the Bill raised important consequences for other communities. Attendees at some hearings complained that they did not have sufficient time to consider the Bill in order to give meaningful input. Further, in many of the hearings, improper attention was given to certain groups to the exclusion of other groups. Particularly, in some hearings, attendees were silenced in favour of traditional leaders. In other meetings, attendees were silenced arbitrarily.*

*The public hearing reports that were put before the National Assembly's Portfolio Committee on Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and the NCOP Select Committee on Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Water and Sanitation and Human Settlements (Select Committee) did not accurately convey the views of the public to these committees. The level of detail provided in the negotiating mandates following the public hearings organised by the provincial legislatures varied considerably. Following the public hearings organized by the provincial legislatures, the Select Committee called for written submissions from the public. The content*

*of these submissions was insubstantially considered by the Select Committee. As a result, the views and opinions expressed at the public hearings and in the written submissions did not filter through to Parliament”.*

### **3.2.1. 2024/2025 Provincial IDP Thematic Assessment**

Against the Mogale backdrop, the WCPG has elected Public Participation as the Thematic theme for the 2024/2025 IDP Assessment. A Public Participation Self-Assessment toolkit checklist has been developed to conduct self-introspection and analyze meaningful citizen involvement and participation in matters which concern local communities providing remedies and interventions for future improvements.

### **3.3. MECHANISMS FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Kannaland Municipality has successfully developed its own internal mechanism to enhance the involvement of the community in participating in the business of the municipality. Furthermore, the municipality participates in the Garden Route District Municipality's arranged stakeholder platforms mentioned hereunder:

- **IDP/Budget/PMS Representative Forum** -The Forum will represent all stakeholders and will be inclusive as possible, additional organizations will be encouraged to participate in the forum throughout the process.
- **Media** - The Local newspapers will be used to inform the community of the progress with respect to the IDP Reviews - Radio broadcasts covering the area of the municipality - Municipal notice boards, including; libraries, satellite offices, municipal websites
- **Imbizo and Forums** These will be broad based and will target members of the community at a greater scale in LMs.
- **The District Website, YouTube and Facebook pages** The Districts website and Facebook page are utilised to communicate and inform the community. Copies of the IDP and Budget are placed on the website for communities and service providers to download.
- **District Road show** GRDM to embark on Road shows as part of the IDP Process, to share information and to obtain community concerns.
- **Kannaland IDP and Budget Public Participation Stakeholder Engagements:** The Garden Route District Municipality is expected to





attend and participate in the Kannaland IDP and Budget Public Participation Stakeholder Engagements

- **Kannaland Ward Committee System** – Bi monthly Ward Committee meetings are arranged
- **A stakeholder database** of all community organisations can be accessed in the municipality through the office of the Municipal Manager

*Important to this process is that the region's B – Municipalities extend invitations to the GRDM, via the Office of their Municipal Managers, to workshops and, if so required, clearly indicate the support needed from the District Municipality with the facilitation or coordination of these workshops.*

### **3.4. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, NEEDS AND PRIORITIES IDENTIFICATION PROCESS**

***Communities participate in Drafting, monitoring and implementation of Strategic IDP Plans***

- This 5th generation IDP will ensure that communities are involved in the drafting and monitoring of implementation of the IDP. One way of achieving this is through the identification of community development needs and priorities.

***Community Platforms exist for public participation and constructive engagement***

- Kannaland Municipality during the month of October 2023 and March 2024 conducted IDP and Budget Stakeholder engagements in each of the four wards.
- The newly established IDP Rep Forum was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2024 and adopted the IDP Rep Forum Terms of Reference and presentations by the municipality, District and other sector departments on projects and/or programmes implemented within Kannaland municipality.

***Communities identify needs and provide solutions to their challenges***



- The socio-economic conditions and character of the four towns of Kannaland and settlements are distinctly different, resulting in their expectations from the budget and service delivery priorities being diverse. This variety and service delivery backlogs in some areas were duly considered in the IDP Review. The public participation process was characterized by active participation by all sectors of society and again highlighted the fact that the expectations from communities are very high in terms of service delivery, infrastructure development and other development challenges considering the limited resources available to the municipality. Some of the participants got the opportunity to identify solutions for the challenges to ensure that they take responsibility of their own development.

***Partnerships with all spheres of government are established***

- Effective partnerships with communities, other spheres of government and the private sector are essential to deliver on this expectation adequately. The input received from the various stakeholders during the IDP review process, were refined and duly incorporated into this document with the sole intention to inform the budget and other development priorities of the municipality.

***Communities participate in performance management processes***

- While the 4th generation IDP revealed that priority needs of the community mostly center on basic services such as housing, electricity, water, sanitation, job creation, unemployment and poverty, the 5th generation IDP revealed that priority needs of the community centered around infrastructure, housing, safety, environment, LED, Tourism and Agriculture.
- A Public needs analysis was conducted through the IDP stakeholder engagements held during March 2022, where the various community concerns were raised and development needs were identified, clustered and depicted below in alignment with the Key performance areas. This Public Needs Analysis is reviewed annually. Departmental Progress reporting allows communities to monitor and fast track on performance management.

### **3.5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK: WARD COMMITTEES**

The undermentioned legislation guides the activities undertaken by ward committees:

- The Constitution of the republic of South Africa, 1996, Chapter 7 Section 152  
Objects of local government: The aims of local government.
- The local Government: Municipal Structure Act, No. 117 of 1998, Section 73 and 74: The rules and regulations about establishment of ward committees.
- The Local Government: Municipal System Act, No. 32 of 2000: The of public participation opportunities the community can expect from municipalities.
- The National Guidelines for the establishment and operation of Municipal Ward Committees, 2005: Gives more detail about setting up and running ward committees.
- The resolution passes by municipality to introduce the ward committee system: Kannaland Municipality adopted a new Ward Committee Policy during 2022/2023.
- The municipality established the Integrated Development Plan Representatives Forum (IDP Rep Forum).

### **3.6. ESTABLISHMENT OF KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY 2022-2027 WARD COUNCILLORS**

Kannaland Municipality Ward Committees Local Government elections were held on 1 November 2021 and subsequently, Kannaland ward committees serving for the period 2017 - 2021 were disestablished on 31 October 2021. Kannaland Municipality developed in collaboration with the WC DLG Public Participation unit, a Ward Committee establishment plan which plan was adopted by Council on 18 February 2022 (Council Resolution 10/02/22). Ward committee elections in all four (4) wards in Kannaland were concluded within the 120 days after the new council was inaugurated.



It should however be noted that objections were received surrounding the legitimacy and lawfulness of the ward election process and pertaining to Wards 1 and 2. The Speaker of Kannaland Municipality has adjudicated on the matter and the election results for wards 1 and 2 have subsequently been declared unlawful. New election dates shall be ascertained during the month of March 2022 to re-elect ward committee members in these wards (1 and 2) and the WCPG DLG Public Participation unit shall be approached to support and guide the re-election of ward committees for ward 1 and ward 2. Hereunder see ward committee election timetable depicted in table hereunder.

Ward No.	Voting District No/Area	Ward (Name)	Cllr	No of ward Committee members elected	Nominees	Date of election
1.	Town Hall	Jeffrey Donson		10	0	22 Feb 2022 at 18h30
2.	Town Hall	Werner Meshoa		10	13	24 Feb 2021
3.	Maxi's Hall	Hyrin Ruiters		10	6	15 Feb 2022 at 18h00
4.	Ladismith Town, Van Wyksdorp and surrounded farm areas	Aletta Steenkamp		10	9	Van Wyksdorp – 16 Feb 2022 at 18h00 Dankoord – 21 Feb 2022 at 18h00 Ladismith Dorp – 23 Feb 2022 at 18h00 Buffelsvlei – 17 Feb 2022 at 18h00 Algernyskraal – 28 Feb 2022 at 18h00 Hoeko – 1 Maart 2022 at 18h00

The undermentioned ward committee members will serve for the period 2022 – 2027. Certain vacancies arose during 2023 and these are currently being filled

### **3.6.1. Role of The Ward Councilor**

The ward councilor:

- Is the chairperson of the ward committee;
- Is responsible for convening the constituency meeting to elect ward committee member;
- Is responsible for calling ward committee meetings;
- Is responsible for ensuring that a schedule of meetings is prepared, including: ward committee meetings, constituency meetings and special meetings;
- Works with the ward committee to ensure that there is an annual plan of activities;
- Is responsible for ensuring that the ward committee does what the municipality expects about reporting procedures;
- Is responsible for handling queries and complaints in the ward;
- Is responsible for resolving disputes and making referrals of unresolved disputes to the municipality;
- Should be fully involved in all community activities that the ward committee is engaged with;
- Is responsible for communicating the activities and meeting schedules to the PR councillor

### **3.6.2. Role of Proportional Representative (PR) Councilor**

The PR Councilor:

- Should attend ward committee meetings, constituency meetings and special meeting;
- Can assist with resolving disputes and making referrals;
- Can help with the implementation of projects;
- Support the ward councillor, but does not replace the ward councillor;



### 3.7. WARD COMMITTEE MEMBERS CURRENTLY SERVING THE COMMUNITY OF KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY (2022-2027)

Ward 1 Ladismith:Nissenville	Ward 2: Calitzdorp
David Opperman	Ismail Tarentaal
Jan Cederas	Fransiena Quantini
Henry Moses	Jeneke Botha
Evandré Jansen	Hanna Karelse
Gillion Bosman	Eva Kiewiets
Caroline Mgangane	Bettie Mcdillon
Rachel Januarie	Quinta Valentyn
Melanie Ayslie	Vacant
Petronella Julies	Sophia Roman
Philip Rademeyer	Gert Uithaler
Ward 3: Zoar	Ward 4: Ladismith / Van Wyksdorp
Tsodinyane Nkokou	Martin Hendricks
Cedric Johannes	Jan-Dirk Brak
Euphema Julius	Dorothea Van Rooyen
Zaylene Daniels	Nerina Lochner
Gladwin Galandt	Esmerelda Van Staden
Berissa Daniels	Vacant
Chanell Arendse	Percival Appollis
Aletta Joon	Vacant
John November	George Laubscher
Sherilene Prins	Edward Adcock

TABLE 15: WARD COMMITTEE MEMBERS

#### 3.7.1.Role of Ward Committee Members

- Ward Committee members have an important role to play in their communities and:
- Increase the participation of local residents in municipal decision making, as they are a direct and unique link with the council;
- Are representative of the local ward, and are not politically aligned;
- Should be involved in matters such as the Integrated Development Planning Process, municipal performance management, the annual budget, council

projects and other key activities and programmes as all these things impact on local people;

- Can identify and initiate projects to improve the lives of people in the ward;
- Can support the councillor in dispute resolutions, providing information about municipal operations;
- Can monitor the performance of the municipality and raise issues of concern to the local ward;
- Can help with community awareness campaigns e.g. waste, water and sewage, payment of fees and charges, as members know their local communities and their needs.
- Plays a significant role to ensure that the broader public participates and also prioritizes the basic needs and development requirements in the different wards.
- Advise the ward councillor in identifying the needs and concern of the ward, and communicating these to the council;
- Be an active participant in the ward committee and accept responsibilities such as managing a portfolio or an area of interest;
- Help the ward councillor tell the community about their rights and entitlements;
- Work as a team and speak with one voice;
- Help the ward councillor with grievances and complaints from the community
- Hold official roles within the committee e.g. secretary;
- Show leadership in starting projects which will improve the lives of people in the ward;
- Undertake a ward profile so that the committee knows more about the ward
- Help the ward councillor consult with the people who have a stake in a particular issue, and work with partners in the community to benefit the ward committee's work;
- Be involved in community events e.g. funerals and cultural activities.

*This is very important as it shows you care about community and understand community issues.*

### **3.7.2. Ward Committee Induction Training**

- Once all the members of the ward committee were elected, all attended induction Training. the chair of the committee, the ward councillor also attended.



- Induction training took place during April 2022.

### **3.7.3. Developing a Ward Profile**

A Ward Profile can be one of the first things the ward committee does together. It can help build the team, as well as help you understand more about your ward. Find out about the people in the ward and the problems their experience e.g:

- The age of groups, gender, employment status
- Crime statistics, major health problems
- The day-to-day concerns of the people
- Attitude to municipal programs and proposals
- The hopes of the people
- The history of the ward
- The languages people speak
- Their political interest

#### **What kind of infrastructure exists in your ward?**

- Community infrastructure like schools, clinics, hospitals, police, ambulance etc.
- Roads, water, sanitation
- Types of housing
- Sports and recreation facilities
- Churches
- Community halls
- Shops, markets, banks
- Transport

#### **What else is happening in the community?**

Make a list of community organisations- these are very important stakeholders for the ward committee members. 'Stakeholders' means people, or representatives from your groups, who have a particular interest, or who are experts, or who really care about something you are doing in the ward committee. Are Community Development Workers (CDWs) present in your ward?

Identify CDWs in your ward and meet them to compare terms of reference,

including whether the CDWs are able to offer any operational or secretarial support to your ward committee.

### 3.7.4. Developing an Operational Plan for your Ward Committee

The ward committee needs to have an annual plan that clearly lays out what its priorities are and what it expects to achieve. This will help you see whether you have achieved what you said you would do. It will also help report to the municipality, as you can report each

month against your plan of action. The Ward Committee Operational Plan is submitted to the WCPG DLG Public Participation unit quarterly.

### 3.7.5. Ward Committee Policy

The ward committee policy was reviewed during 2022 and adopted by council.

## 3.8. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT CALENDAR

Each municipal department and provincial sector department is encouraged to peruse the list hereunder and to include at least one of the focus topics onto their meetings agendas.

Socio Econ Theme	Municipal PP Engagement	2023 Socio Economic Trend/Risks	Timeframe	Lead Dept/Sector
Community Safety Tips Anti -Fraud Campaign	Ward Committee meetings	↑Burglaries ↑Common assault ↑ Damage to property ↑Commercial crimes	Quarter 1 (July 2024 – Sept 2024)	MM /IDP and PMS SAPS/Com Safety
Education/Indigent Drive/	IDP and Budget PP Stakeholder Engagements	Learner Retention 60,1% Teenage Pregnancies 11,7%	April and October	Budget/IDP/ DOE/ DSD/Dept of Health
Road Safety	Forum responsible for safety	Fatal Crashes – 42 Road User Fatalities – 46	TBC	KLM Traffic/ Community Services



Socio Econ Theme	Municipal PP Engagement	2023 Socio Economic Trend/Risks	Timeframe	Lead Dept/Sector
Water Saving/Alien invasive plants	Forum responsible for environmental issues	Extreme high temperatures/Food security/drought/ water quality/ security/Health	TBC	KLM Community Services Disaster Management/Fire Services/DEADP/
Fire Safety Tips		Vegetation Fires and the impact on flooding		KLM Community Services Disaster Management/Fire Services
Clean up campaign		By Law on dumping		KLM Community Services Disaster Management/DEADP/
Access to formal housing (IRDP) Application (IRDP)Process/Home Owner Consumer Education		Decline in access to formal housing/Upgrade to basic services in Informal areas (UISP)		KLM Community Services Housing

### 3.9. PUBLIC NEEDS

During the 5th generation 2022-2027 DP stakeholder engagements meetings, the undermentioned requests were received from the community of Kannaland. The public needs analysis is reviewed annually at the IDP and Budget Stakeholder engagements held during October and March of the year under review. The undermentioned needs have been identified at the IDP and Budget Stakeholder engagement held during October 2023 and the progress in relation to project implementation will be reported on at the IDP and Budget Stakeholder engagement scheduled for March 2024. The public needs were scrutinized during the public participation stakeholder engagements held during October and March annually with the view of providing regular feedback and report back on progress made in relation to the implementation of the IDP and the public needs identified. The needs are categorized as per the five Key Performance Areas of the municipality and needs that are not mandate of the municipality are categorized as Government Sector Department. These needs accentuated by community members at Public Participation these meetings.

### 3.9.1.Needs Analysis

REQUESTS	WARD	CURRENT PROGRESS	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ SECTION
<b>KPA 1: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Law enforcement be strengthened in all four towns (In accordance with adopted By Laws)	1,2,3,4	Skills Mecca induction and training of 20 patrol officers; By Laws being updated and adopted; Community Safety Plan adopted. Report violations to and Contact customer care ( <a href="mailto:customercare@kannaland.gov.za">customercare@kannaland.gov.za</a> . (0616021095)	Ongoing	Director Services Corporate

REQUESTS	WARD	CURRENT PROGRESS	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ SECTION
<b>KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Reduce water losses	1,2,3,4	Water meter installation and replacement project underway	Ongoing	Infrastructure Services
Uninterrupted and safe clean water provisioning in adherence to SAN Code 341	1,2,3,4	Appoint qualified water process control officers	2024/2025	Infrastructure Services
Upgrading or new construction of old infrastructure (water, sanitation and electricity)	1,2,3,4	Grant Funding rollover applications submitted. MIG - R10 804 350 Refurbishment & Upgrade of Van Wyksdorp WTW	Ongoing	Infrastructure Services



REQUESTS	WARD	CURRENT PROGRESS	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ SECTION
<b>KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
		Upgrading & Refurbishment of Van Wyksdorp Greenhills WWTW Refurbishment & Upgrading of Zoar WWTW WSIG (5 000 000) Refurbishment and upgrading of Ladismith wastewater treatment works		
Upgrade the overhead electricity cables that dates from the 1970's to modern below ground cables and distribution transformers in line with current best practices and standards. (This trenching can be done in together with the laying of Fibre optic cables)	1,2,3,4	INEPT Funding application	2024/25	Infrastructure Services
Implement a standardised maintenance plan to continuously upgrade and maintain the power network.	1,2,3,4	Develop and Infrastructure maintenance plan and implement	2024/2025	Infrastructure Services
Commission a qualified Electrical Engineer to assess the Ladismith Power Network and to compile a Network Distribution Upgrade Plan to be completed in a 4-year timeframe.	1,2,3,4	Position of Director Infrastructure advertised. Appointed an Acting Director Infrastructure in the interim. Director informed to Ladismith Power Network and to compile a Network Distribution Upgrade Plan to be completed in a 4-year timeframe.	2024/25	Infrastructure Services
Repair of the water collection channel (Syfer sloot en pyp) beneath the Little Swartberg River should be completed	1	Information shared with Director Infrastructure	2024/2025	Infrastructure Services

REQUESTS	WARD	CURRENT PROGRESS	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ SECTION
<b>KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
to ensure 24h00 per day water delivery to the Town water treatment works. This must be completed in the first year of the 5th Generation IDP.				
Ensuring proper lighting be placed in order to reduce crime	3,4	INEPT grant funding R1million for 2024/25 and 2025/26 Priorities street lighting repairs and budget for 2024/25	2024/25	Infrastructure Services
Ensuring all informal settlement areas be equipped with basic services	1,2,3,4	Applications have to be submitted to the Western Cape Department of Infrastructure Branch Human Settlements 2024/25 Ward 1 and 4 2025/26 Ward 2 and 3	2024/2025	Infrastructure Services
<b>Repairs &amp; Maintenance</b> included requests for the upgrades of roads, fixing of potholes, building of speed humps, attending to sewage blockages, repairing of burst water pipes, repairs to RDP houses where roofs are leaking	1,2,3,4	Nissenville Community Hall upgraded. Fixing of potholes in progress. Pothole work schedule to be released. Ongoing pothole repairs. Community can report on <a href="mailto:customercare@kannaland.gov.za">customercare@kannaland.gov.za</a> . (0616021095)	2024/2025 and Ongoing	Infrastructure Services
<b>New roads, link roads, access roads, and tarred roads</b> where there have never been roads constructed before	1,2,3,4	Budget constraints/Funding applications Investigate tarring R327 leading to VWD	2025/2026	Infrastructure Services
Repair and upgrade the Ladismith Central Business Area Pavements, street lighting and drainage. / Commission a	1	Budget for repair and maintenance to new street /pavements starting in Main Roads	2024/2025	Infrastructure Services



REQUESTS	WARD	CURRENT PROGRESS	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ SECTION
<b>KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
qualified Town Planner to assess the Van Riebeeck Street, Queen Street and Church		Repair and upgrade the pavements, water drainage and street lighting in a style sympathetic to the Victorian Period Style of the buildings to be prioritized in 2024/2025		
<b>Renewable energy</b> supplies need to be considered, including but not limited to: solar, wind, and hydro power	3,4	Funding applications with NERSA Infrastructure Master Plan to be drafted Consider paving of street blocks in Zoar	2024/2025	Infrastructure Services
<b>Parks, halls and community centres</b> focussed on the construction of new halls and community centres, which are multi-purpose in nature, in order to enhance community development through social cohesion.	3,4	Council will focus on repairs and maintenance on existing council property Budget for repairs and maintenance to council property/ Budget for outdoor gym parks in Zoar and VWD New Hall in VWD – Budgeting/funding application	2024/2025 and Ongoing	Community Services
<b>RDP and Social Housing</b>	1,2,3,4	Calitzdorp 175 Top Structures in Bergsig for 2023/24 Zoar – 100 houses opposite Maxis – 2024/25 Top Structures Zoar 65 Serviced sites for informal settlement Ladismith – 280 Top Structures at back of Parmalatt 2025/26 Asbestos roofs will not be replaced (Ward 3)	Housing pipeline implementation in progress	Community Services

REQUESTS	WARD	CURRENT PROGRESS	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ SECTION
<b>KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>Sport fields</b> – netball, rugby, hockey and soccer fields - Current upgrade and establishment of new	1,2,3,4	Sport fields will be maintained and upgraded. New netball court for VWD/ Sport lighting for Zoar Sport field/ Outdoor gym parks in Zoar and VWD - Budget	2024/2025	Community Services
<b>Implementation of Advanced Waste Management Systems</b> that reflect community values around waste minimization.	1,2,3,4	2024/2025 SDBIP included waste minimization education programmes as well as a community recycling public engagement	2024/2025	Community Services
Foot bridge in Zoar – Current sports field	3	Director Infrastructure to apply for funding to implement this project	2024/2025	Infrastructure Services
Establishment of speed cameras in all four towns	1,2,3,4	Completed. Service provider appointed. New contract to be entered into. Manual operated. No fixed cameras Critical vacancies to be filled in 2024/2025 (2 Traffic Officers)	2024/25	Community services
Three-way stop at the entrance of Calitzdorp	2	Rather investigate speed humps	2024/25	Community Services and Infrastructure Services
Taxi rank with toilets in Calitzdorp	2	Arrange a joint meeting between traffic, infrastructure and community services	2024/25	Community services
Urban renewal and greening are recognized by communities and the business group as contributing to	1,2,3,4	Waste recycling business development public engagement to be held during 2024/2025	2024/2025	Community Services



REQUESTS	WARD	CURRENT PROGRESS	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ SECTION
<b>KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
environmental and ecological sustainability, as well as supporting future residential, commercial, and industrial development		Waste Minimization Plan adopted and currently being implemented. Waste minimization and recycling workshop to be arranged		
Tree planting	3,4	Arbor day 50 trees sponsored by Dept of Forestry and Fisheries to Calitzdorp schools during 2023. Tree planting day in Calitzdorp – 1000 trees donated by Dept of Forestry and Fisheries	Ongoing	Community Services and Department of Forestry and Fisheries

REQUESTS	WARD	CURRENT PROGRESS	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ SECTION
<b>KPA 3: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Community must be supported with programs for self-empowerment and job creation projects for example Guest houses	1,2,3,4	Kannaland Municipality supports 2 Tourism Bureaus (Ladismith and Calitzdorp) with financial aid amounting to R360 000 in total.	Completed	Local Economic Development (LED)
Urban renewal and greening are recognized by communities and the business group as contributing to	1,2,3,4	Supply Chain Open day being planned to assist SMMEs to register businesses with	2024/2025	Local Economic Development (LED)

REQUESTS	WARD	CURRENT PROGRESS	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ SECTION
<b>KPA 3: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>				
environmental and ecological sustainability, as well as supporting future residential, commercial, and industrial development		support from SEDA, SARS and CSD. Tourism Indaba held on 14 September 2023 in Calitzdorp focused on SMME support. Ongoing support to be received from Office of the Deputy Minister: National Tourism and SEDA. Supply Chain Open Day held on 7 February 2024.		

REQUESTS	WARD	CURRENT PROGRESS	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ SECTION
<b>KPA 4: FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND CASH MANAGEMENT</b>				
Training or replacement programme for incumbent to do the municipal accounts and enquiries	4	CFO to ensure staff placed in all towns to deal with complaints and municipal account enquiries	2024/25	Financial Services
Needs to budget for repairs and maintenance imperative	1,2,3,4	Maintenance R2.3million. Material supplies for water R5.3million. (2023/24)	2024/25	Financial Services
Maintain and publish an asset register	1,2,3,4	Publish the asset register	2024/25	Financial Services



REQUESTS	WARD	CURRENT PROGRESS	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ SECTION
<b>KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>				
Reliable telecommunications networks provide access to learning and information opportunities in homes, schools, and workplaces.	1,2,3,4	fibre installed WCPG E Centre is accessible to residents in Ladismith. Investigate E-centres for Calitzdorp, VWD and Zoar		Information Technology (ICT) Corporate
Business and industry embrace high-speed broadband networks to become more productive and innovative. Energy efficiency is promoted by telecommuting.		Fibre installed Approach service providers to rollout Wi-Fi throughout Kannaland	Completed	Information Technology (ICT) Corporate
Communities wanted to be informed about the IDP process, to be involved in the budget process, forward committees to be established, for the Municipality to strengthen relationships between communities and their councillors.	3,4	Civic education conducted in all wards. Council report back meetings; Ward committee meetings held regularly; Imbizos arranged. (Dept of Forestry and Fisheries during October 2022 and Tourism Imbizo on 14 September 2023. Ward committee meetings held quarterly. WhatsApp group established for WC members and Cllr/ PP Stakeholder engagements held	Ongoing	Office of the Speaker

REQUESTS	WARD	CURRENT PROGRESS	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ SECTION
<b>KPA: GOVERNMENT SECTOR DEPARTMENTS</b>				
Medical centre for Van Wyksdorp and Zoar/ Current medical facility in Calitzdorp be expanded Current clinic in Ladismith be expanded and a new clinic be built in central Ladismith	3,4	New clinic built in Ladismith with handover expected early during 2024.	In Progress 2024/2025	WC Provincial Dept of Health

### 3.9.2.2024/25 Ward 1: IDP/Budget Precursor Engagements – 10 May 2024

NO	ISSUE RAISED	ACTION	BY WHOM
1	LIGHTING	Request for mass lights at the Marius Fransman school.	Infrastructure Services
2	UPGRADING OF ALL 22 ROADS IN KANNALAND	Upgrading of all roads in all four wards	Infrastructure Services
3	DRUG HOUSES	Request that the Council investigate who the real owners is of each house in Nissenville, Sakkies bay and Die Baan. Bylaws needs to be in place.	Housing Services
4	UPGRADING OF TOWERKOP PARK	Towerkop Park needs to be upgraded, is it in the IDP0 and is there a budget for upgrading?0	Infrastructure Services
5	SAFTEY AND SECURITY AT THE NISSENVILLE COMMUNITY HALL	More security is needed at the Nissenville Community Hall because community members abuse the place for drugs and alcohol. The hall's fencing must be fixed in order to secure the hall.	Community Services
6	UPGRADING OF THE COMMUNITY HALL IN NISSENVILLE	The community hall in Nissenville needs to be upgrade, is it in the IDP and is there a budget for upgrading?	Community Services
7	CLEANING AT STRATEGIC PLACES	All strategic places need to be clean up especially the "Parmalat Kloof" and the "Kloof" at the back of Goldinglaan. Need to be part of the EPWP Program.	Community services
8	LADISMITH SYGNAGOGUE	Need to follow up if Ms. Rachel still going use the building, if not, the municipality is going to flatten the building.	Community services



NO	ISSUE RAISED	ACTION	BY WHOM
9	<b>GROUND BETWEEN ASRA AND COOPERATION</b>	Want to use the ground to establish a small mall for the small businesses.	Community services
10.	<b>ZOAR KLEUTERSKOOOL</b>	Erf langs aan biblioteek – 30 jaar huur ooreenkoms word verleen – konstruksie en bou van kleuterskool teen eie koste.	Community services
11.	<b>LADISMITH KLEIN BOERE VERENIGING – LAND FOR FARMING</b>	Meeting with Executive Mayor scheduled for 21 May 2024 to allocate land for farming. (pig farms to move off refuse site.	Community services
12.	<b>LAND FOR CEMETERIES</b>	Ladismith Cemetery is almost filled with only few sites still available. Land for cemetery in Ladismith is needed.	Community services
13.	<b>FENCING OF LADISMITH RUGBY FIELD</b>	Safety and security of ladismith rugby field. Ensure law enforcement patrols so that the fencing and council assets are protected.	Community services
14.	<b>FENCING AROUND ALL COUNCIL PROPERTIES (CRECH – FRANS KONRADIE)</b>	Safety and security of all council property. Ensure that law enforcement patrols and protects council assets.	Community services
15.	<b>ALLOCATE LAND FOR SOLAR FARM (SMALL BUSINESSES)</b>	SDF review to allocate land for economic activities. LED to assist in accessing funding for project implementation.	Community services

### 3.9.3.2024/25: Ward 2: (Calitzdorp and Surrounding Farms) - 02 May 2024

NO	ISSUE RAISED	ACTION	BY WHOM
1	LIGHTING	Repairing of lights in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sport field in Bergsig lights burn through the day.</li> <li>• Mass lights needed at all the dark spots.</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Services
2	OPEN POWER BOXES AND POWER WIRES	All open power boxes and power wires need to be fixed in Bergsig and Calitzdorp.	Infrastructure Services
3	LEAKAGES OF SEWER PIPES	Leakages needs to be repaired in Bergsig.	Infrastructure Services
3	ILLEGAL GARBAGE	Awareness signs need to be put up at strategic areas.	Community Services
5	UPGRADING OF THE COMMUNITY HALL IN BERGSIG	Th community hall in Bergsig needs to be upgraded, is it in the IDP and is there a budget for upgrading?	Community Services
6	SATELLITE FIRE STATION	A satellite fire station is needed in Calitzdorp.	Community Services
7	STORM WATER PIPES	Need to upgrade all the storm water pipes in Royal Heights.	Infrastructure Services
8	SPORTGROUNDS IN CALITZDORP	Investigation must be done regarding the hiring of the sportsground, because the community make use of the sportsground or hold private functions without permission of the municipality.	Community Services
9	ACTIVITY HALL AT THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING	Political meetings take place in the activity hall at the main building of Kannaland Municipality in Calitzdorp. Investigation must be done regarding this matter.	Community Services
10	WATER IN CALITZDORP	The quality of the water supply in Calitzdorp needs attention as community members complains about it.	Infrastructure Services

### 3.9.4.2024/25 Ward 3: (Zoar) - 08 May 2024



NO	ISSUE RAISED	ACTION	BY WHOM
1	LIGHTING	Repairing of lights in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Netbal field</li> <li>• In Protea Park</li> <li>• Streetlights needs to be fixed.</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Services
2	HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New RDP houses are needed</li> </ul>	Community Services
3	JOB OPPORTUNITIES	Need job opportunities for the youth of Zoar.	LED
4	UPGRADING OF ALL ROADS	Upgrading of the roads is needed in Zoar	Infrastructure Services
5	ILLEGAL DUMPING OF GARBAGE	Awareness signs need to be put up at strategic areas.	Community Services
6	SPORTGROUNDS	All toilet facilities must be fixed at the changing rooms of sports grounds in Zoar.	Community Services

The table above illustrates the additional top developmental priorities as identified at the Ward 3 Precursor meeting held on 8 May 2024. The Ward 3 Public Participation IDP and Budget Stakeholder engagement scheduled for 15 May 2024 in Zoar did not proceed due to community disruptions and dispute where it was resolved that the Zoar community and CPA meet with council to resolve the dispute declared. Due to the fact that the both Administration, Council and Ward Committee members had robust engagement on the Draft 2024/25 IDP, Budget, Proposed Capital Project to be implemented by Kannaland Municipality, Projects and Programmes to be implemented by Sector departments within Kannaland municipality and the Community needs analysis presentation is deemed sufficient. Furthermore, the community were given fair chance to submit their inputs through ward committee members, municipality on the draft documents placed on the municipality's website and all libraries.



### 3.9.5.2024/25 Ward 4: (Ladismith Town, Van Wyksdorp and Surrounding Farms) - 07 May 2024

NO	ISSUE RAISED	ACTION	BY WHOM
1	LIGHTING	Repairing of lights in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kerkplaas</li> <li>• Van Wyksdorp</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Services
2	LEAKAGES	Upgrading of the main supply pipe	Infrastructure Services
3	WATER TANKS	Request water tanks in Varkieskloof and Dankoord.	Community services
4	LADISMITH SPORTS FIELD AND OTHER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The open manhole must be closed, the electricity box must be replaced.</li> <li>• Permanent supervisor must be placed on the premises.</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Services
5	POTHLES	All potholes in Ladismith needs to be fixed.	Infrastructure Services
6	CHEMICAL TOILETS FOR INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	Need more chemical toilets for Varkieskloof, Van Wyksdorp and Hoeko.	Community services
7	KANNALAND WEBSITE	The website needs to be upgrade as the information is outdated	ICT
8	ELECTRICITY IN TAKZITO SQUARE AND MIRIAM MAKEBA SQUARE.	<p>Residents at Takzito Square and Miriam Makeba Square would like to request that the Municipality provide them with power boxes.</p> <p>A survey was done and currently there are 14 "Hokkies" at Takzito Square and 22 "Hokkies" at Miriam Makeba Square that are without electricity.</p>	Infrastructure Services
9.	TARRING OF GRAVEL ROADS	The request for the tarring of the Van Wyksdorp Road R347 and the Alan Blyth Road. That this request find expression on the District Integrated Transport Plan.	Infrastructure Services

NO	ISSUE RAISED	ACTION	BY WHOM
10.	LADISMITH SINAGOGUE	The Jewish synagogue is in urgent need of structural repairs.	Community services

The table above illustrates the top developmental priorities as identified at the Ward 4 Precursor meeting held on 7 May 2024. The Ward 4 Public Participation IDP and Budget Stakeholder engagement was held on 14 May 2024 in Ladismith where the community agreed to the contents as described in the table above with a few additions highlighted in green in the table above.

### 3.9.6. Neighborhood Planning/ Ward Based Planning: Needs Identified

Below are the issues which were communicated during the public meetings, relevant stakeholder meetings per ward:

SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
WARD 1 NISSENVILLE		
2022 – 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES		
INFRASTRUCTURE WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES	Critical vacancy - Commission a qualified Engineer	Human Resources Recruitment and Selection
	Repair of the water collection channel (Syfer sloot en pyp) beneath the Little Swartberg River should be completed to ensure 24h00 per day water delivery to the Town water treatment works. This must be completed in the first year of the 5th Generation IDP.	Water - Repairs and maintenance
	Strategic Planning - Review of the Water Services Development (WSD) Plan	Strategic Planning - Review WSD Plan
	Water Security - Reduce water losses	Installation of water meters



SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
<b>WARD 1 NISSENVILLE</b> <b>2022 – 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES</b>		
INFR ASTR UCTU RE	Water Safety - Uninterrupted and safe clean water provisioning in adherence to SAN Code 341	Water Testing
	Critical vacancy – Water Processing Officers	Human Resources Recruitment and Selection
	Infrastructure Upgrading or new construction of old infrastructure (water, sanitation and electricity)	Repairs and maintenance – Street lighting
	Repairs & Maintenance included requests for the attending to sewage blockages, repairing of burst water pipes, repairs to RDP houses where roofs are leaking	Repairs and maintenance
	Repair street lighting at the entrance of Sakkies Baai and dark areas	Electrical Maintenance – Street lighting
	Upgrade overhead electricity cables to modern below ground cables and distribution transformers in line with current best practices and standards. (This trenching can be done in conjunction with the laying of Fibre optic cables)	Below ground Electrification upgrade
	Sport fields – Lighting of sport field	Ladismith Sport field lighting
	Strategic Planning - Implement a standardised maintenance plan to continuously upgrade and maintain the power network.	Review/Amend/Implement Electrical Maintenance Plan
	Strategic Planning - assess the Ladismith Power Network and to compile a Network Distribution Upgrade Plan to be completed in a 4-year timeframe.	Review/Amend Network Distribution Upgrade Plan
	Informal Settlement infrastructure upgrade/provisioning Ensuring all informal settlement areas be equipped with basic services	Basic Service Delivery – Informal Settlements
	Road construction – speed humps and side walks	Road construction – road upgrades, speed humps and side walks

SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WARD 1 NISSENVILLE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>2022 – 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES</b></p>		
SPORT AND RECREATION	New roads, link roads, access roads, and tarred roads where there have never been roads constructed before	Ladismith Road upgrade
	Repair and upgrade the Ladismith Central Business Area Pavements, street lighting and drainage. / Commission a qualified Town Planner to assess the Van Riebeeck Street, Queen Street and Church	Sidewalk construction and upgrade
	<b>RDP and Social Housing</b>	Housing development
	<b>Sport fields</b> – Lighting of sport field Sport facilities must be upgraded and maintained. Built of a new pavilion, proper ablution facilities at sport field. Netball field to be upgraded.	Ladismith rugby sport field upgrade
LED	<b>Recreation Parks</b> - Nlssenville and recreation facilities in general	Nlssenville Parks establishment
	<b>Informal Trader Support</b> -Skills transfer and registration of business	SMME Support, Training and development
	<b>Youth Centre establishment – Nlssenville</b>	DSD - Youth Centre establishment
	<b>Business Container funding application</b>	Business Container funding application
LED	<b>SMME</b> – Support, Training and development	SMME Supply Chain Open Day
	<b>Economic Skills development</b> – establishing, registering and managing a business (CSD registration and municipal database)	Skills Mecca
	<b>Tourism Development</b>	Ladismith Tourism Bureau
	<b>Reliable telecommunications networks</b> provide access to learning and information opportunities in homes, schools, and workplaces.	Wifi Network Provisioning – Service Provider



SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
<b>WARD 1 NISSENVILLE</b> <b>2022 – 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES</b>		
TRAFFIC	Traffic - Establishment of speed cameras	Law Enforcement Operational
	Traffic Construction of K53 Testing Centre	K53 Testing Centre
	Law enforcement be strengthened in all four towns (In accordance with adopted By Laws) Traffic calming	Law Enforcement Operational
ENVIRONMENT	Urban renewal and greening is recognized by communities and the business group as contributing to environmental and ecological sustainability, as well as supporting future residential, commercial, and industrial development	Tree Planting project
	Implementation of Advanced Waste Management Systems that reflect community values around waste minimization.	Waste Minimization education Quarterly Clean-up Campaign
PROPERTIES	Properties Community services Repairs and maintenance budgeting	Properties Community Services Repairs and Maintenance
HEALTH	Ladismith Hospital and clinic Health services Staff	Huma Resources Recruitment and selection

SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
<b>WARD 2 CALITZDORP</b> <b>2022 – 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES</b>		
INFRASTR UCTURE WATER	Critical vacancy - Commission a qualified Engineer	Kannaland Human Resources Recruitment and Selection
	Strategic Planning - Review of the Water Services Development (WSD) Plan	Kannaland Strategic Planning - Review WSD Plan

SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
WARD 2 CALITZDORP		
2022 – 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES		
INFRASTRUCTURE ELECTRICITY	Repairs & Maintenance included requests for the attending to sewage blockages, repairing of burst water pipes	Calitzdorp Repairs and maintenance - roads
	Water Security - Reduce water losses	Kannaland Installation of water meters
	Water Safety - Uninterrupted and safe clean water provisioning in adherence to SAN Code 341	Kannaland Water Testing
	Critical vacancy – Water Processing Officers	Human Resources Recruitment and Selection
	Infrastructure Upgrading or new construction of old infrastructure (water, sanitation and electricity)	Repairs and maintenance – Street lighting
	Repair street lighting	Calitzdorp Electrical Maintenance – Street lighting
INFRASTRUCTURE ELECTRICITY	Strategic Planning - Implement a standardised maintenance plan to continuously upgrade and maintain the power network.	Kannaland Review/Amend/Implement Electrical Maintenance Plan
	Strategic Planning - assess the Calitzdorp Power Network and to compile a Network Distribution Upgrade Plan	Kannaland Review/Amend Network Distribution Upgrade Plan
	Informal Settlement infrastructure upgrade/provisioning Ensuring all informal settlement areas be equipped with basic services	Calitzdorp Basic Service Delivery – Informal Settlements
ROADS	Road construction – speed humps and side walks	Calitzdorp Road construction – road upgrades, speed humps and side walks
HOUSING	RDP and Social Housing	Housing development
	Informal Settlement Infrastructure	Informal Settlement Infrastructure
SPORT	Sport – Tennis court repairs and maintenance	Sport - Tennis court repairs and maintenance
	Recreation facilities in general	Swimmingpool maintenance



SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
<b>WARD 2 CALITZDORP</b> <b>2022 – 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES</b>		
LED AND TOURISM	Youth Centre establishment	Calitzdorp Youth Centre establishment
	Job creation	Business need survey to be conducted.
	Business Container funding application	Business Container funding application
	SMME - Community must be supported with programs for self-empowerment and job creation projects for example Guest houses	SMME Supply Chain Open Day
	Economic Skills development – establishing, registering and managing a business (CSD registration and municipal database)	Skills Mecca
	Informal Trader Support -Skills transfer and registration of business	SMME Support, Training and development
	Tourism Development	Calitzdorp Tourism Bureau
	Reliable telecommunications networks provide access to learning and information opportunities in homes, schools, and workplaces.	Wifi Network Provisioning – Service Provider
	Promote tourism in the area – Assisting the tourism offices with needs as per requested	Calitzdorp Tourism Bureau
	A big Tourism board needs to be placed at the entrance and exit of Calitzdorp to indicate all the activities and attractions	Calitzdorp Tourism Signage
SAFETY	Strengthen the partnership with SAPS to create a safer and cleaner town –Neighborhood watch needs to be placed in Zoar	Community Safety Plan
	Law enforcement be strengthened in all four towns (In accordance with adopted By Laws) Traffic calming	By Law enforcement Law Enforcement Operational
	Stringent measures to curb the illegal littering and dumping were required,	Community Safety Plan Clean up campaign

SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
<b>WARD 2 CALITZDORP</b> <b>2022 – 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES</b>		
ENVIRONMENT	Urban renewal and greening are recognised by communities and the business group as contributing to environmental and ecological sustainability, as well as supporting future residential, commercial, and industrial development	Tree Planting project
	Implementation of Advanced Waste Management Systems that reflect community values around waste minimisation.	Waste Minimisation education Quarterly Clean-up Campaign
	Wheelie Bins	Funding application to Dept of Environmental affairs Forestry and Fishing
	A customer care office where enquires of accounts can be dealt with must be established in Zoar	<a href="mailto:customercare@kannaland.gov.za">customercare@kannaland.gov.za</a> (0616021095)
PROPERTY	Council Property Community services Repairs and maintenance budgeting	Properties Community Services Repairs and Maintenance
PP	Establish a Youth and Elder Person Desk	Request has been forwarded to the office of the Speaker
HEALTH	Mobile medical care needs to be mobilise to rural areas (farms) more efficiently	This information has been sent through for the attention of the Health Department.
	The DOH needs to consider to place more medical staff at the current facility.	This information has been sent through for the attention of the Health Department.



SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
<b>WARD 3 ZOAR</b> <b>2022 – 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES</b>		
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b> <b>WATER SERVICES</b>	Critical vacancy - Commission a qualified Engineer	Human Resources Recruitment and Selection
	Strategic Planning - Review of the Water Services Development (WSD) Plan	Strategic Planning - Review WSD Plan
	The water storage capacity problem needs to be attended to by building a dam (drinking and irrigation water) New reservoir needs to be build, Water agents must be appointed to repair water leakages	Zoar Dam and Reservoir
	Water Security - Reduce water losses	Installation of water meters and repair water leakages
	Water Safety - Uninterrupted and safe clean water provisioning in adherence to SAN Code 341	Water Testing
	Critical vacancy – Water Processing Officers	Human Resources Recruitment and Selection – Water Processing Officers
	Infrastructure Upgrading or new construction of old infrastructure (water, sanitation and electricity)	Zoar General Repairs and maintenance – water/sanitation/electricity
<b>ROADS TRANSPORT</b>	Foot bridge in Zoar – Current sports field	Zoar Footbridge funding application
	Paving of internal roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protea Park – A paved circle needs to be placed at 5th avenue where it links to 9th avenue</li> <li>Paving of the entire Protea Park and the part of Braklaagte with the following streets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malva Street</li> <li>Gousblom Avenue</li> <li>Daisy Avenue</li> <li>Vygie Avenue</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Zoar Road paving project

SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
WARD 3 ZOAR		
2022 – 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES		
ELECTRICITY	Bloekomlaan and all other roads must be paved. Speedhumps must be erected in Astersingel laan	
	Repair street lighting - Zoar	Zoar Electrical Maintenance – Street lighting
	Strategic Planning - Implement a standardised maintenance plan to continuously upgrade and maintain the power network.	Eskom Review/Amend/Implement Electrical Maintenance Plan
	RDP and Social Housing	Electrification
	Zoar Sport fields lighting and ablution	Zoar Sport fields lighting and ablution
LED	SMME Community must be supported with programs for self-empowerment and job creation projects for example Guest houses	SMME Open day SMME training
	SMME Development - Community must be supported with programs for self-empowerment and job creation projects for example Guest houses	SMME Supply chain Open day workshop/ SMME Skills Development Skills Mecca Project
	Reliable telecommunications networks provide access to learning and information opportunities in homes, schools, and workplaces.	Wi-Fi connectivity service provision
	Business and industry embrace high-speed broadband networks to become more productive and innovative. Energy efficiency is promoted by telecommuting.	Wi-Fi connectivity service provision
	Establishing youthcafé – Technologically connected	Dept of Social Development – Youth Cafe
SAFETY	Establishment of speed cameras in all four towns	Speed cameras
	Strengthen the partnership with SAPS to create a safer and cleaner town –Neighborhood watch needs to be placed in Zoar	SAPS Partnering





SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
WARD 3 ZOAR		
2022 – 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES		
	Law enforcement be strengthened in all four towns (In accordance with adopted By Laws)	Law Enforcement (Operational)
HEALTH	Expand clinic in Zoar	Dept of Health- Zoar Clinic expansion
	A new Clinic with extended health services is a critical need,	Zoar Clinic extension
ENVIRONMENT	Urban renewal and greening contributing to environmental and ecological sustainability, as well as supporting future residential, commercial, and industrial development	GRDM Garden Project/Food Pantry Project Tree Planting Project
	Implementation of Advanced Waste Management Systems that reflect community values around waste minimisation.	Waste recycling workshop Waste minimization education Clean up campaign
	Customer care Training programme - municipal accounts and enquiries	Customer care
FINANCE		
HOUSING	RDP and Social Housing	Huma Settlement Project
SOCIAL	Establishing a FAS center in Zoar Establishing educational center Aftercare facility	Social Development Programmes
	A Thusong center/multipurpose center	Zoar Thusong Centre
	Youth Café	DSD application
AGRICULTURE	The transformation of Amalienstein farm and surrounding Zoar needs to be fast tracked	Amalienstein Agricultural Development and Land transfer by – DRD&LR
	Agricultural Strategy.	Draft Agricultural Strategy



SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
WARD 3 ZOAR		
2022 – 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES		
	Develop Amalienstein Strategic Agricultural Plan	Dept of agriculture/RDLR
	Playparks for children is needed	Recreation playpark and outdoor gym
SPORT	Sport Ablution and other facilities had to be provided at the new sports field,	Zoar Sport ablution and lighting
	High Mast Lighting on sport field	Sport field High Mast Lighting
	Outdoor gym	Development
CEMETERIES	Critical intervention is required for the Ward's cemeteries – it must be clearly indicated where the cemetery is located and road signs be placed at the entrance of the area.	Zoar Cemetery Project

SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
WARD 4 VAN WYKSDORP		
2022– 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES		
INFRASTRUCTURE WATER AND SANITATION	Critical vacancy - Commission a qualified Engineer	Human Resources Recruitment and Selection
	Critical vacancy - Commission a Project Manager in VWD	Human Resources Recruitment and Selection
	Strategic Planning - Review of the Water Services Development (WSD) Plan	Strategic Planning - Review WSD Plan
	Water Security - Reduce water losses	Installation of water meters
	Water Safety - Uninterrupted and safe clean water provisioning in adherence to SAN Code	Water Testing
341		

SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
<b>WARD 4 VAN WYKSDORP</b> <b>2022– 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES</b>		
ELECTRICITY	Critical vacancy – Water Processing Officers	Human Resources Recruitment and Selection
	Infrastructure Upgrading or new construction of old infrastructure (water, sanitation and electricity)	VWD General Repairs and maintenance – water/sanitation/electricity
	Repair street lighting at the entrance of Sakkies Baai and dark areas	VWD Electrical Maintenance – Street lighting
	Proper lighting throughout the entire town. Entrance from the R62 needs to be equipped with lighting as accidents volume is high on the road	VWD Entrance R327/ R62 Lighting
	Upgrade overhead electricity cables that dates from the 1970's to modern below ground cables and distribution transformers in line with current best practices and standards. (This trenching can be done in conjunction with the laying of Fibre optic cables)	Below ground Electrification upgrade
	Strategic Planning - Implement a standardised maintenance plan to continuously upgrade and maintain the power network.	Review/Amend/Implement Electrical Maintenance Plan
	Strategic Planning - assess the Power Network and to compile a Network Distribution Upgrade Plan to be completed in a 4-year timeframe.	Review/Amend Network Distribution Upgrade Plan
ROADS	Informal Settlement infrastructure upgrade/provisioning Ensuring all informal settlement areas be equipped with basic services	VWD Basic Service Delivery – Informal Settlements
	Repairs & Maintenance included requests for the attending to sewage blockages, repairing of burst water pipes	General Repairs and maintenance – roads, sewage blockages, repairing of burst water pipes,
	Road construction – speed humps and side walks	Road construction – road upgrades, speed humps and side walks



SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
WARD 4 VAN WYKSDORP		
2022- 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES		
HOUSING	New roads, link roads, access roads, and tarred roads	VWD New Road construction
	Traffic road signage	VWD Traffic Road signage
SPORT CULTURE RECREATION	RDP and Social Housing	Housing development
	Sport fields – Netball field and outdoor gym	VWD Netball field and outdoor gym
	Construct Community Hall	VWD Community Hall Construction
	Sport and culture centre for adults and children	Development
	Historical Cemetery maintenance	Cemetery maintenance
	Sport fields high mast lighting	VWD Sport Field Lighting
	Recreation Parks – VWD Parks and recreation facilities in general	VWD Parks and Recreation outdoor gym establishment
	VWD tourism bureau financial support – festivals and campaigns	Calendar of events indicate all the festivals taking place in Kannaland.
TOURISM	Tourism Hiking Trail maintenance	EPWP Tourism Ambassadors
	Youth Centre establishment – VWD	VWD- Youth Centre establishment and Business Needs survey
	Extend urban edge - SDF needs to be refined as VWD has a vast area for tourism and business expansion which create job opportunities	Expansion of urban edge SDF Review
	Sell or lease old buildings (In die Bos area) for the development of an automotor business	VWD Property management (Operational)
	SMME - Community must be supported with programs for self-empowerment and job creation projects for example Guest houses	SMME Supply Chain Open Day
	Green garden project implementation	Green garden project funding application/Food Pantry Project
	Accessing funding for containers for small business set up	Business containers funding application

SECTOR	WARD BASED CONCERNS/RISKS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
<b>WARD 4 VAN WYKSDORP</b> <b>2022- 2027 DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES</b>		
ENVIRONMENT	Economic Skills development – establishing, registering and managing a business (CSD registration and municipal database)	Skills Mecca
	Informal Trader Support -Skills transfer and registration of business	SMME Support, Training and development
	Reliable telecommunications networks provide access to learning and information opportunities in homes, schools, and workplaces.	Wifi Network Provisioning – Service Provider
	Establish a waste transfer station away from town area	VWD Waste Transfer station
	Alien invasive plants must be removed	Application for project funding for alien invasive plant removal to national department of environmental affairs
	The municipality needs to partner with the community in a clean our town campaign	Quarterly clean up campaigns
	Urban renewal and greening is recognised by communities and the business group as contributing to environmental and ecological sustainability, as well as supporting future residential, commercial, and industrial development	Tree Planting project
HEALTH	Implementation of Advanced Waste Management Systems that reflect community values around waste minimisation.	Waste Minimisation education
	The current medical facility needs to be expanded and clustered into groups (health)	Quarterly Clean-up Campaign/Recycling Engagement
HEALTH	Clinic expansion and veterinary services	Medical Centre establishment
	The DOH needs to consider to place more medical staff at the current facility.	Dept of Health Clinic Expansion and veterinary services
	A customer care office where enquires of accounts can be dealt with must be established /Rates rebates concerns	Health services staff
	Indigent support be provided to residents in Van Wyksdorp	<a href="mailto:customercare@kannaland.gov.za">customercare@kannaland.gov.za</a> . (0616021095)
		Indigent registrations





### 3.9.7. Engagement with Ratepayers Associations

#### Ladismith Rate Payers Association

The Kannaland Municipality IDP and Public Participation unit held a meeting with the Ladismith Ratepayers Association on where the undermentioned concerns were raised:

- The lack of traffic law enforcement;
- The general neat and tidiness of the town;
- The need for tree planting in order to beautify the town;
- Electricity disruptions and aging infrastructure;
- Water testing compliance not being met according to SAN Code;
- The updating of the SDF;
- The need for an Infrastructure Master Plan;

#### Van Wyksdorp Ratepayer Association

- *"Move refuse depot out of town center.*
- *Manage dumping at Municipal refuse center. I KNOW of people from outlying areas who are NOT paying for refuse removal on their monthly rates bill and thus the excessive cost of moving refuse to Ladismith is being borne only by a few of us.*
- *Rationalize and have a plan in relation to water distribution. In my view there should be a defined outer "township" boundary beyond which potable water is not provided. AND any property within that boundary can expect a potable water provision with only payment of a connection fee if, and only if, they have been paying the 'water availability' charge for years like a number of us with vacant land. Anyone who has not been paying this charge MUST also pay a suitable back payment or infrastructure upgrade fee on top of a new connection. This must apply to subdivided land!!! I know of subdivided land that has enjoyed water connections but which, as the subdivision was of a greater property with an existing connection, did not ever pay any availability for the portions subdivided.*
- *Rationalize the ZONING SCHEME, those of us in the greater village, with small 'erven' are, I believe, paying far greater pro rata rates than those also in the village who have 'farm portions' which are not necessary bona-fide farms, but just retirement dwellings on large estates. These farm portions enjoy EXACTLY the same paltry overpriced Municipal services that those on the erven enjoy, and thus rates should be rationalized across the board within a defined urban area. I might be mistaken, but there might even have been a rates rebate given to someone with an 'erf' that has residential rights because it is being used to grow stuff....Ha Ha.. I hope this is not the case as I might claim similar status if it is true.*
- *Potable water infrastructure is a disgrace, plastic above ground piping and the spaghetti of pipes to the properties town side of melkstal are 2 examples of a somewhat out of control infrastructure.*



- *The town dump (not refuse depot) is another disgrace as it is crazy to have this alongside a tourist route to the Rooiberg pass, and to not have it managed or controlled. The adjacent graveyard is the most manicured part of our town, why have an ugly rubbish dump so close to it.*
- *What has happened about the two petitions..... Sewerage and speed bumps. Are they both on the list of things to be resolved?*
- *My view on the sewerage plant is that it should be moved up to the misguided new field of the VDI as it in any event only serves the upper section of town and does not need to be located on the main road into TOWN. Treated water can then be used for the VDI veggies without pumping. Any other solution is too costly to contemplate and managing or treating the effluent better does not solve the problem of the unbelievably poor decision to locate it in its current position.*
- *The VDI has become a bit of an eyesore in its own way because of the poor planning of what it has provided. The field has carved and altered the natural landscape and seems never to be USED becoming a white elephant of a wasteland. The lonely house with completely over scaled entrance gate and signage and the suburban nature of the proposed housing development subdivision is not selling. What was the municipalities involvement in the approval of this development that has not enhanced the village at all, and have all and any condition of development approval imposed (as is the norm with such developments which impose pressure on local authorities) been fully met by the developers. Have all the subdivisions in this greater area of town, some with new buildings, all been registered and is each portion paying appropriate rates to the Municipal coffers, If not, can those of us with similar sized and smaller unimproved properties apply for rate rebates because we are just letting weeds grow on farmland waiting for buyers?*
- *A process of reframing property diagrams to define roads and road reserves throughout the village, together with a sensible rezoning should be undertaken by a sensitive town planning and survey team with full local participation. The lack of control of the historic commercial and industrial development and its confusion with sensitive residential development does not bode well for the future of this tiny village.*
- *And lastly, as I have not received the answer from the municipality when I previously asked, is there a pensioner's discount on Municipal rates, and are there other rebates on rates that apply for any other situations".*

#### **Engagement with Van Wyksdorp Community**

An IDP Stakeholder engagement was held in Van Wyksdorp with the community to involve and capacitate communities to fulfil their role in drafting the 5th generation 2022 – 2027 IDP.

The undermentioned request has been put forward:

*"A need was identified at the meeting to focus on the aesthetics of VWD. If we want to live and work in an ideal environment we need to pay attention to dilapidated houses in the centre of town.*

*Owners of said houses should be held accountable. An attractive environment attracts visitors and potential buyers that stimulates the economy significantly. A few examples are Greyton, Graaff-Reinette, Stellenbosch, Franschhoek, etc. A suggestion is that an official in the Municipality should be allocated to manage aesthetic matters and co-ordinate with Aesthetic committees in the different towns"*

### **3.9.8. Engagement with Tourism Bureaus**

#### **Calitzdorp Tourism Bureau**

The IDP and Public participation unit engages with Calitzdorp Tourism on a monthly basis. Calitzdorp Tourism has requested that the undermentioned tourism development project be undertaken in order to boost tourism in the Kannaland area:

#### **Calitzdorp Dunk your junk Clean-up Project**

School kids on route have nowhere to throw their rubbish and inevitably end up littering. Dunk your Junk is aimed to be used to encourage use of bins provided on specifically the school routes. We want to change the attitudes students have towards putting rubbish in the bin by gamifying the process. The objective for the project is to empower Kannaland, by approaching the solution to the littering problem and has in a positive fun way included the cooperation of the community in order to achieve a cleaner Calitzdorp goal. Calitzdorp Tourism would like to install 6 bins as the roll out phase. 3x Dunk your junk bins, and 3x Fun bins. TOTAL initial roll out: R4412.01.

#### **Ladismith Tourism Bureau**

The IDP and Public Participation unit engages with Ladismith Tourism Bureau on a monthly basis. Kannaland municipality has entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Ladismith Tourism Bureau on 1 July 2022. Various developmental and marketing plans and programmes are proposed in the business and action plans. Kannaland Municipality has entered into a 3-year Memorandum of Agreement with both the Ladismith and Calitzdorp Tourism Bureaus. (2023/24 – 2025/26)

#### **Van Wyksdorp and Zoar Tourism Bureaus**

There is a need to establish two additional tourism bureaus in Zoar and Van Wyksdorp. Business plans and memorandums of agreement has already been drafted for these tourism bureaus. Funding remains a challenge and the Garden Route District Municipality is being approached to fund these additional tourism bureaus



### **3.9.9. Engagement with Wild Creations**

The IDP and Public Participation unit has engaged with Wild Creations who have proposed an art and culture project in Ladismith.

Working alongside Engedi Haven for Rural Youth in Ladismith, Western Cape, Wild Creations has identified that there are a large number of compromised youths in our rural community, that are both in the school system, and that have fallen out of the system which is exacerbated by a high unemployment rate and widespread substance abuse that all have a long-term effect on mental health and well-being. In August 2021, in conjunction with Engedi Haven for Rural Youth, Wild Creations started a Community Art Programme in Ladismith, working with at-risk children from our community and opening them to the wonderful world of art, as a way to play and express. The art works they have created have been both individual works and collective works that created a sense of community and working together for the greater outcome. This proposal is to apply for funding to renovate and restore the Synagogue and the adjacent Recreation Centre and create Wild Creations, a Community Art and Creative Skills Development Centre, working alongside Engedi Haven for Rural Youth. The Synagogue and the Recreation Centre (both on Erf 321, Ladismith, 6655, Western Cape) have been identified for this project.

The Synagogue has been deemed unsafe by the building inspector as the one wall is pulling away from the building due to lack of maintenance, and the Recreation Centre is in a derelict state. Both buildings are currently owned by Kannaland Municipality. The Synagogue will house Wild Creations which will be both a mentoring programme and a centre that provides a safe place for the youth of Ladismith to express their creativity in a series of structured art and skills development programmes, as well as to learn creative skills that can take them on a different trajectory and for children to immerse themselves in a moment in time where they are free to express their wild creativity.

The programmes will use art as a tool for personal development and social transformation, as well as for mental health, well-being, and expression of individual ideas. These early intervention programmes will initiate creativity and provide a safe space to express and play, with an emphasis on both individual and collective craft and art projects using but not limited to recycled materials.

### **3.9.10. Engagement with Shalom Akademie**

The Kannaland Municipality IDP and Public Participation unit held a meeting with Pastor Jacques Smith, Shalom Akademie. The Academy has put forward a business proposal for municipality to

set aside land for future development of two sporting fields adjacent to the existing municipal rugby field. The municipality owns this land. The earmarked land is adjacent to Ladismith cheese factory and can be watered by run-off water from cheese factor. Hereto attached, marked Annexure is a copy of sporting business proposal. Funding is required in order to implement this plan as Kannaland Municipality only has 1 derelict rugby field which serves both rugby and soccer sporting code needs in the town of Ladismith. Also refer to sporting facility needs as depicted in Annexure attached. White block figure 2 attached

Secondly, Public benefit organization Shalom Strata under the auspices of Shalom Academy has purchased land which it intends using to develop it for educational purposes with the aim to build a school hostel and establish a trade school.

### **3.9.11. Engagement with Ladismith Municipality Thusong Centre**

The IDP and Public Participation unit has engaged with the Manager of the Ladismith Thusong Centre on 23 March 2022. The Ladismith Thusong Centre was built during 2015 and officially opened by the Minister Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, MEC A Bredell. Services are rendered by the Department of Home Affairs (Mondays); Permanent services are rendered daily by Cape Access, Office of the Premier where the community can print, utilize computers for research. This service is most welcome in order to assist the youth and all of Kannaland residents with their need to find work. Other permanent attendants include SASSA for application for social grants and Department of Social Development also assists the community daily.

Thusong Centres can really make a huge contribution to business start-up projects, serve as creative meeting spaces, become financially viable and become a multi service innovation hub for young entrepreneurs to engage and network with surrounding support close by. The IDP unit shall spend some time working on creating a new vision for Thusong Centres over the next 5 years to move towards opportunity driven communication business hubs. Thusong Priorities include:

- Establish a Thusong Centre in Calitzdorp as catalytic change agent.
- There is space for an extension to the existing building and a need is identified for additional office space and a conference room for the Thusong Centre specifically. Cape Access further requires additional space in the building and funding needs to be allocated by the WCPG Office of the Premier. A costing needs to be done.
- A need exists for a satellite Thusong Centre in Calitzdorp. The old advisory office has already been identified and earmarked for this satellite Thusong Centre in Calitzdorp. The building needs to be maintained.



### 3.9.12. Engaging with Traditional Leaders

#### Hessequa Khoi San

The IDP unit has engaged extensively with both the recognized Hessequa and Ataquua Khoi San Leaders in Kannaland. The requests put forward by the Hessequa Khoi San include the following:

- Groente tuine - Inwoners word geleer hoe om groente tuine by hul huise te maak.
- Rieldans - Bied blootstelling aan kinders om op 'n gesonde manier aan rieldanskompetisies deel te neem en op die manier daardie kultuur lewend te hou. 3.Danskompetisies. - Soos hiphop en moderne Danse om meer jongmense te betrek en om 'n platform te sleep waar jongmense hulleself Kan uitleef.
- Dramagroep - Om ook daardie deel van die gemeenskap te bereik wat 'n liefde het vir toneelspeel.
- Landbou opleiding. - Opleiding in groente verbouing asook om met diere soos varke,, skape en hoenders te boer.
- Sekuriteitsopleiding - Met die doel om mense te bemagtig om hulle instaat te stel om 'n werk te bekom.

#### Ataquua Khoi San

The requests put forward by the Ataquua Khoi San include the following:

- Promoting tourism and home stays in Zoar and Amalienstein
- Rapid release and transfer of land for agricultural development and production of local produce
- Gardens for food security
- Water security and storage facilities
- Establishing a market for fresh produce in Zoar
- Containers for a padstal and tourist information centre
- Establish a tourism bureau in the Zoar Amalienstein area.

### 3.9.13. Engagement with Ladismith Kleinboere Vereeniging

On 31 January 2022, a meeting of the LKBV was held at Towerkop Laerskool where the Manager: IDP and PMS engaged with the Small Farmers and conducted a situational Analysis, identifying the needs, livestock headcount, challenges and status quo of farming in Ladismith.

No.	Name of Farmer	Farm Location	Description of livestock	Future growth	Present/Future Needs
1.	Edward Liebenberg	Kannaland grond. Agter Lactalis.	15 varke	30 varke – 31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/bou van varkhokke en goeie omheining/10 Ha.
2.	Jacques Rothman	Kannaland grond. Agter Lactalis	20 varke/3 skape	100 varke-31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/bou van varkhokke en goeie omheining/10 Ha.
3.	Deslin Grispe	Kannaland vullisterrein	8 varke	40 varke-31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/bou van varkhokke en goeie omheining/5 Ha.
4.	Julian Simon	Redlands	3 skape	9 skape-31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/goeie geboude voerkrale/2 Ha
5.	Willem Joubert	Kannaland grond. Agter Lactalis	15 varke	50 varke/pluimvee-31/12/22	Kos/water/containers /goeie hoenderhokke/5 Ha
6.	Willem Roodtman	Kannaland grond. Agter Lactalis	12 varke/1 Beeskoei	50 varke/3 beeste-31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/goeie geboude varkhokke en voerkraal/5Ha
7.	Jacques Ayslie	Kannaland grond	45 varke/5 skape	150 varke/12 skape-31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/goeie geboude varkhokke en voerkrale/watertenke/5 Ha
8.	Johannes Jelandar	Vullisterrein	19varke	20varke/31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/goeie geboude varkhokke en watertenke/5Ha
9.	George De Waal	Kannaland grond	9varke/4 beeste	30 varke/31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/goeie geboude varkhokke en voerkrale/5Ha
10	Jan Jumaar	Vullisterrein	15 varke	3Soe/35-31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/goeie geboude varkhokke/5Ha
11	John Adams	Kannaland grond	6 varke/ander sort pluimvee	15 varke/31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/goeie geboude varkhokke/5Ha
12	Freek Nuwegeld	Vullisterrein	12 varke/2 beeste	40 varke/31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/ goeie geboude varkhokke/5Ha
13	Niklaas Markus	Vullisterrein	4 varke	1 sog/20 varke/31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/goeie geboude varkhokke/5 Ha
14	Kiewiet Januarie	Kannaland grond	13 varke	30 varke/31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/goeie geboude varkhokke/5Ha
15	Granwill Wagenaar	Nuwe beginner	Geen	Beplan goed vir toekoms	Benodig alles wat n boer benodig vir boerdery
16	Patrick Hendricks	Kannaland grond	14 varke/4 bokke 4 beeste	Teen 31/12/22/ wil ek goeie klompie gemengde boerdery he	Kos/watertenke/goeie geboude varkhokke/goeie geboude voerkrale en



No.	Name of Farmer	Farm Location	Description of livestock	Future growth	Present/Future Needs
					goeie hokke vir pluimvee benodig sowat 24Ha grond/containers
17	Dawid Bothman	Vullisterrein	20 varke/15 Hoenders	40 varke/31/12/22	Kops/water/containers/goeie geboude varkhokke/10Ha
18	John Frieslaar	Nuwe beginner	Geen	Beplan goed vir toekoms	Benodig alles wat n boer benodig vir boerdery
19	Johannes Daniels	Kannaland grond	50 varke/4 beeste	115 varke/31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/goeie geboude varkhokke/voerkrane/10Ha
20	Florina Speelman	Nuwe beginner	10 vark soe /1 varkbeer/skape50 ooie/2 ramme	70 varke/31/12/22/30skape/31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/goeie geboude varkhokke/voerkrane/10Ha
21.	Eric Daniels	Kannaland Municipal land	4 skape; 8 varke	31 varke by 31/12/22	Kos/water/containers/goeie geboude varkhokke/voerkrane/5Ha

### 3.9.14. Written Public Needs Submissions

#### Ladismith Business Chamber

The Kannaland IDP and Public Participation unit attended a meeting with the Ladismith Ratepayers Association on where the undermentioned catalytic projects, needs and priorities were put forward by the Ladismith Business Chamber:

- Item 1: Water security is the number one intervention that will have long term benefits for growth & development for the next 50 years in Ladismith. Urgent implementation of the Klein Swartberg water reservoir (dam) project should commence in year one of the 5TH Generation IDP and measurable implementation goals should be attached to the IDBIPP process so that an operational reservoir are commissioned before the end of this IDP in 2027. Attaining those goals should be part of the Municipal Manager's quarterly performance assessments and reviews. One of our members is a qualified Civil Engineer and the Ladismith Business Chamber nominate Mr. Nel Kotzé (B.ENG (Civil) (US)) to be our representative on the technical working committee of the planning and implementation workgroup.
- Item 2: With the Fourth Industrial Revolution imminent, fast, reliable, and affordable broadband internet connections are a pre-requisite for economic growth and youth development.

Fibre optic cable installation in Ladismith, both FFTH (fibre to the home) and FTTB (fibre to the business), should be implemented. Identification of a wholesale fibre partner such as Dark Fibre Africa or Openserve should be identified, and a memorandum of intent must be signed during the first year of the 5th Generation IDP. Fibre installation should commence in at least the Second Year of the IDP.

- Item 3: Commission a qualified Electrical Engineer to assess the Ladismith Power Network and to compile a Network Distribution Upgrade Plan to be completed in a 4-year timeframe.

Upgrade the overhead electricity cables that dates from the 1970's to modern below ground cables and distribution transformers in line with current best practices and standards. (This trenching can be done in conjunction with the laying of Fibre optic cables)

- Item 4: Implement a standardised maintenance plan to continuously upgrade and maintain the power network.

Implement the Western Cape Provincial Government plan for small scale, grid tie, home electricity generation.

- Item 5: Commission a qualified Civil Engineer to assess the Ladismith Road Network and to compile an upgrade and repair plan to complete road infrastructure upgrades in a 4-year timeframe.

Until completion of the Road upgrade project continue with pothole filling. Service standards should be agreed with potholes reported repaired within 48h00. Monthly assessments of the Road network should be undertaken, and potholes not reported should be identified and repaired within 7 days.

- Item 6: Repair and upgrade the Ladismith Central Business Area Pavements, street lighting and drainage. Commission a qualified Town Planner to assess the Van Riebeeck Street, Queen Street and Church Street pavements in order to repair and upgrade the pavements, water drainage and street lighting in a style sympathetic to the Victorian Period Style of the buildings. Redevelop the area in front of the Town Hall to make herringbone-diagonal parking available in the congested area in front of the Council Offices in Queen Street.

- Item 7: Clean up all public spaces by removing dumped refuse, broken fittings, dead trees and broken road signs.



Clean-up of Public spaces, Road sides and Public land in and around Ladismith Town should be done on a monthly basis by well supervised EPWP workers and the Municipalities own employees. Ladismith Business Chamber can assist with supervision and identification of areas to be cleaned on a monthly basis.

- Item 8: Delivery and supply of clean water of an acceptable quality complying with National Norms and Standards as well as in sufficient quantities under workable pressure.

Repair of the water collection channel (Syfer sloot en pyp) beneath the Little Swartberg River should be completed to ensure 24h00 per day water delivery to the Town water treatment works. This must be completed in the first year of the 5th Generation IDP.

All water pipes, channels and man holes should be inspected and repaired to standard specifications in order to minimize water losses and to safeguard the water supply infrastructure.

The water reservoir known as the “Goewermentsdam” that is already enclosed with security fencing, should be locked with strict access control to prevent tragic drowning such as the recent tragic drowning in late 2021.

Water treatment should be done in accordance with National Norms and Standards with independent quality monitoring. Compliance should be part of the Municipal Manager’s quarterly performance review, and quality reports should be published monthly on the Municipal website.

- Item 9: Kannaland Municipality should purchase a dedicated, build-for-purpose refuse collection truck. Refuse collection should be planned to be done in sections of the town on a specific day and time of the week. This service should be ultra-reliable, and function even on public holidays.

Refuse sorting & recycling should be implemented at the landfill site. Opportunities for local economic development exist in recycling.

- Item 10: Funding for Tourism Bureau in Ladismith. Funding of the current Bureau should be increased and a development plan be funded to develop future tour guides, tourism operators and tourism officials.

- Item 11: Upgrading the Tourism Potential of Ladismith Town. Removal of all dead trees in town and on access roads to town during year 1 of the 5th Generation IDP. Plant 1 000 waterwise indigenous trees in and around Ladismith, with a minimum of 200 trees to be





planted each of the 5 years. The Ladismith Business Chamber can assist with expertise in this regard and green funding is available to realise this goal.

### **3.9.15. Generic Public Needs in All Four (4) Wards Were:**

- Maintenance of infrastructure and proper supervision of workers and the quality of their work had to be stepped up,
- It was suggested that the Municipality utilize the EPWP for starting a campaign throughout Kannaland – Keep our Town clean,
- Sport & Recreation Facilities could also be linked to EPWP, or applications for Lotto funding – specifically for the purpose of Youth Development,
- The EPWP and CWP should be re-launched so that the general public could have a clearer understanding of the concept and process; these programmes should also be linked to the Integrated Waste Management of the Municipality,
- More regular meetings must be held in the Ward and communication to be improved,
- Response time to complaints required improvement; the prepaid electricity vending station issue must be resolved,
- Some public toilets in town were not being managed properly (this was problematic for pension and grant beneficiaries, who have to spend long hours on pay-days),
- Local Economic Development (LED) and Special Programmes needs to be stepped up,
- Food Security projects should be supported; land and water to be provided for this purpose,
- The Ward Development Priorities be reprioritized, with regards to Roads & Storm water, upgrading of ageing and ailing Infrastructure, and then Waste Management (including the implementation of more stringent measures to address the illegal dumping and littering).
- Steps must be taken to improve the Ward's economic participation.

*These engagements certainly enlighten the importance of the ward committee members role and responsibility as well to enhance accountability to the areas they represent in their respective wards. Ward Committee members received comprehensive training in respect of the IDP and budget processes during an Induction Training Programme scheduled for April 2022 and Ward Committees and certainly more equipped to make meaningful input and ensure that the priority issues of communities are reflected in the IDP and Budget are implemented and realized. A know your ward committee campaign was also undertaken.*

### **3.9.16. One district Plan (JDMA) Needs Identified**

Kannaland Municipality is expected to adopt the Joint District and Metro Approach Implementation Plan (One Plan) of Garden Route which was previously tabled to Kannaland Mayco during 2021 and noted. Municipalities in the district agreed to focus on the following initiatives to ensure that the three priorities:

- Priority 1: Safety
- Priority 2: Wellbeing and Dignity
- Priority 3: Jobs

A copy of the Garden Route District Municipality JDMA (One-district Plan) can be found on Kannaland Municipality's website. Once project proposals have been considered by Kannaland Council, the local alignment shall be completed for the Final fifth generation IDP.

### **One district concerns and opportunities**

The One district plan identifies the undermentioned concerns and opportunities:

#### **KEY REGIONAL ISSUE 1: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL VITALITY AND RESILIENCE**

The economic vitality of the region is inextricably linked to its natural resources, underpinned by the skill set of the region and conversely constrained by the mismatch between available and needed skills, ICT availability, and undermined by segregated, fragmented and sprawling settlement form, mismanaged resources and insufficient regional accessibility between settlements. There is a need to leverage and build upon existing economic assets in the region.

The resilience of the region is closely tied to its overall risk profile, which is undermined by the poor management and quality of the natural environment, (exposing flood prone development and development in fire risk areas) and exposing the environment to unsustainable farming practices thereby highlighting the need for disaster risk management, natural resource management and climate change adaptation. There is an undeniable pressure between infrastructure development and the environmental asset protection, as well as the impact of such development on the municipal financial sustainability and its ultimate resilience.

#### **KEY REGIONAL ISSUE 2: RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION**

In terms of rural development and diversification, there is a clear tension between Agriculture and Biodiversity. There is a need to be more productive and resource efficient with the same amount of land and less water availability in the long term. There is a need to promote beneficiation of agricultural goods to both diversify the economy and create better paying jobs, as well as support



to expand niche agricultural industry. There is significant pressure for low-density high-income housing in rural areas, which undermines landscape character, food security and agricultural output. The economies of rural settlements and hamlets are struggling due to the decline of agricultural and forestry activities and there is a strong need to re-conceptualize these settlements into sustainable economic centres.

### KEY REGIONAL ISSUE 3: PEOPLE-CENTRED QUALITY DEVELOPMENT, EQUITABLE ACCESS, SPATIAL JUSTICE AND EFFICIENCY

For the rural poor, the poor state of the environment undermines potential economic and social development, due to poor quality open space systems and inadequate access to environmental resources to facilitate economic development and growth. There is a strong need to improve education outcomes and opportunities in low income / poorly skilled areas to enable access to the growing sectors of the economy (predominantly tertiary sectors and semi-skilled to skilled sectors). Access to natural resources, water, infrastructure, facilities, services and mobility is inequitable and constrained by a lack of affordable transport options both within and between settlements, and poor decision making in placing of services / facilities and the development form of each rural settlement in the region. Opportunities exist to provide public transport options to both communities and for tourism purposes.

### KEY REGIONAL ISSUE 4: ENHANCE AND CAPITALISE ON EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND BUILT ASSETS AND PROMOTE GOOD GROWTH MANAGEMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

The lifestyle, character, heritage and sense of place of the Garden Route and the Klein Karoo is an enormous asset that is both neglected (in land development / infrastructure development terms), lacking a coherent brand and lacking in consideration in development. There exist many undercapitalized assets and development opportunities in struggling small settlements which limit rural development. The informal sector is not able to effectively access opportunities in the various sectors of the economy (tourism, agricultural production and resources).

Growth management and compact regional development needs to be strictly adhered to, in order to ensure municipal financial sustainability, balancing the need to invest in new infrastructure and proper maintenance programmes to keep existing regional assets in good condition. Waste and water pressures need innovative regional solutions and the provision of new services and facilities needs a clustered approach. Informality needs to be planned for and new housing provided in well located areas.

120 Top Structure Housing projects have commenced during 2023/24 in Calitzdorp and implementation shall continue during 2024/25. Informal settlements infrastructure upgrades are also prioritized for 2024/2025 implementation.

#### KEY REGIONAL ISSUE 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PREDICTABILITY

A regional approach to resource management is critical, with the need to build a strong and predictable governance system that facilitates predictability and trust to stimulate appropriate private sector development. Complementarity between municipalities and towns needs to facilitate coordinated governance and maximize cost efficiency, strong economic policy and coordination in tourism, business and all matters of mutual interest.



### 3.9.17. Self-Assessment Toolkit: Effectiveness of Public Participation (PP)

No.	PP Assessment Criteria	2023/2024 PP Current Status	PP Strengths and Deficiencies	MARK 100	2024/2025 Interventions for improvement
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PP imperative in 2023/2024 Budget and IDP Time Schedule:</li> <li>Local communities have the right to contribute to decision making processes of the municipality;</li> <li>submit written or oral recommendations, representations and complaints to the municipal council or to another political structure or a political office bearer or the administration of the municipality;</li> <li>participate in the preparation, implementation and review of its IDP, PMS; preparation of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IDP/Budget Time Schedule contains:</li> <li>Advertising a schedule of public meetings per ward</li> <li>Embarking on a public participation process via public meetings per ward to:</li> <li>Provide feedback on progress of ward priorities Presentation of IDP Review &amp; Budget time schedule</li> <li>Obtain input on community needs for the IDP Review</li> <li>Prioritisation of development objectives, projects &amp; programmes by Ward Committees:</li> <li>Facilitate a more inclusive consultation process for the prioritisation of ward projects/programmes</li> <li>Referring of community issues which have been identified during IDP process but are not competencies of Local Government to the relevant National &amp; Provincial Sector Departments</li> <li>Publishing of draft IDP Review &amp; Budget (including proposed tariffs) for perusal and public comment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change Management risks continuity in processes of performance and evaluation</li> <li>Public Participation centres around compliance and does not sufficiently enable participatory democracy;</li> <li>The 2023/24 Time Schedule does not comprehensively include all rights afforded local communities in municipal decision making and participation;</li> <li>Capacity constraints hinders public participation in all of government processes;</li> <li>Publication of and advertising of public meetings does not allow for sufficient notice to communities;</li> <li>Publication of material is costly and financial constraints does hinder participation.</li> <li>No dedicated translators appointed to avail documents in all official languages;</li> <li>No dedicated Public Participation Officer in municipalities with the increasing number of public engagements being arranged by all spheres of government in the municipal space;</li> </ul>	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train all IDP Officials in compilation of the IDP document.</li> <li>Appoint a dedicated Public Participation Officer;</li> <li>Allocate a suitable budget to accommodate for public for a professional and meaningful engagement</li> <li>Amend the 2024/2025 Time Schedule to be more inclusive of all of government processes where communities have the right to participate;</li> <li>Conduct workshops and staff training on drafting the Time Schedule and the rights and obligations of local community;</li> <li>Review and amend the Ward Committee Policy and develop and draft a local Public Participation Policy aligned to the District PP Policy;</li> <li>Reflect the distinction between public participation at the initial planning stage of IDP and the inner years of review and amendment of the 5-year Strategic Plan;</li> <li>Continuity and administrative</li> </ul>



No.	PP Assessment Criteria	2023/2024 PP Current Status	PP Strengths and Deficiencies	MARK 100	2024/2025 Interventions for improvement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>budget; participate in strategic decisions relating to the provision of municipal services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Embarking on a public participation process via public meetings per ward to obtain final input from stakeholders on the tabled draft IDP &amp; Budget</li> <li>Consider all public submissions on Draft IDP and Budget</li> <li>Advertise a public notice of the adoption of the IDP</li> <li>Publish a summary of the IDP and Budget on municipal website.</li> </ul>			<p>stability has to be maintained to provide good guidance and advice in Public Participatory processes</p>
2.	<p>What IDP related public participation/engagements took place to date and what methods were employed i.e. physical meetings, email, radio etc.?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kannaland Municipality hosts two IDP/Budget PMS Public Participation Stakeholder engagements annually (September/October and March/April)</li> <li>Ward Committee meet bi monthly.</li> <li>District IDP Rep Forum (Note: Kannaland Municipality has not established an IDP Rep Forum and participates on the District IDP Rep Forum) This was due to the political instability during preceding years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The IDP/Budget/PM Public Participation Stakeholder engagement conducted during Sept/October aims to obtain the public needs and concerns relating to service delivery. The second round of PP Stakeholder engagements arranged during March/April responds to the public needs analysis drafted with communities during Sept/Oct and fast tracks progress in relation to implementation of the plans drafted.</li> <li>Bi Monthly ward committee meetings serve as preparatory workshops and capacity building undertakings to prepare local communities to participate in municipal affairs and processes. Presentations are conducted throughout the various IDP phases</li> </ul>	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previously lists of needs were drafted without current status and project implementation progress reports. The second round is now utilized to provide feedback to communities on progress made in relation to their concerns raised at the first round of PP Stakeholder engagements.</li> <li>A further innovation is now to develop ward profiles and to allocate and align budget to the public needs identified and drafted. Local communities are not only participating in IDP processes, they are directing the process through drafting strategic plans and monitoring performance and implementation.</li> <li>Budget response to needs identified can also be fast</li> </ul>



No.	PP Assessment Criteria	2023/2024 PP Current Status	PP Strengths and Deficiencies	MARK 100	2024/2025 Interventions for improvement
			<p>of planning, documents are explained to indicate the contributions made by the communities are indeed reflected in the documents. Communities are therefore prepared to and capacitated to participate and compete on various platforms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Even though Kannaland Municipality did not establish a Local IDP Rep Forum, they were not only well represented at the District IDP Rep Forum, but were adequately prepared to participate on the district platform. The workshops serving as a preparatory workshop has left positive results.</li> </ul>		tracked
3.	Meeting methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ We meet face to face in Kannaland. Halls are made available and we unselfishly transport Ward Committee members home after the meetings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WhatsApp groups are active and communities have direct access to complaints centre. Senior Managers are added to the whatsapp group to respond to subject specific matters raised on groups.</li> <li>▪ We have introduced live streaming of our meetings onto our Facebook page which was well received.</li> <li>▪ No bulk messaging capabilities/</li> <li>▪ Transport from remote areas and</li> </ul>	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bad weather prevents the local communities from attending meetings and this shall allow for an increase in number of participants.</li> <li>▪ Councillors try to accommodate remote areas with councillor report back sessions.</li> <li>▪ Kannaland has established its very own community radio station. We shall be exploring ways of utilizing this radio communication to its full potential during 2024/25.</li> <li>▪ It is envisaged that participatory</li> </ul>

No.	PP Assessment Criteria	2023/2024 PP Current Status	PP Strengths and Deficiencies	MARK 100	2024/2025 Interventions for improvement
			farms hinders participation.		community education slots shall run and augment preparatory workshops currently being piloted in Ward Committee meetings.
4.	What measures were followed to make public aware of the meetings, email requests, radio slots, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documents are placed onto the municipal website</li> <li>Documents are driven to all libraries and municipal offices throughout the municipality</li> <li>CDWs assist to announce and loud hail meetings a few days before the meeting is held and then again on the day of the meeting depending on their availability</li> <li>Ward Committees are informed to inform the community to attend the meetings. They are briefed at the ward committee meetings on the background of the meeting to provide information to others of the importance of attendance.</li> <li>Public notices are also placed at all municipal offices indicating meeting times and venues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-approved processes are not honoured. Lack of commitment and non-attendance by Senior Management to community and Ward Committee meetings breaks interest and communities also then do not attend. Council adopted Time Schedules are disregarded.</li> </ul>	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous improvements</li> </ul>
5.	How were the public meetings tailored to suit for/include working classes within communities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Times are set to accommodate for those working late and also in accordance with extreme weather conditions and seasons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We do consider time whenever setting a meeting and analyse the surrounding external factors to accommodate as many participants to enable attendance. Winter months we start meetings earlier on request from communities. We adapt to community requests.</li> <li>Other departments whose core</li> </ul>	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sister departments require capacitation in fully comprehending the standard operating procedures for arranging public participation meetings. This SOP shall be developed to address requests received from other government departments and internal</li> </ul>



No.	PP Assessment Criteria	2023/2024 PP Current Status	PP Strengths and Deficiencies	MARK 100	2024/2025 Interventions for improvement
			function is not centred around PP require training or an SOP when requesting the services offered by the PP unit		municipal departments so that they fully understand the criteria for ensuring successful PP in future. PP departmental Roadshows shall be undertaken to capacitate all internal departments on the criteria to be met and SOP for using the services of the unit with thorough consultations before any Public engagement is authorized through the Office of the Speaker.
6.	When did these take place, who was involved and what were expected from the public at these engagements?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First and second round of PP Stakeholder engagements</li> <li>PP on By Laws</li> <li>Comment on By Laws</li> <li>Draft IDP/SDBIP</li> <li>Comment of SDBIP</li> <li>Comment on Draft IDP</li> <li>Comment on Draft Annual Report</li> <li>Comment on Copyright Bill</li> <li>Participate in District IDP meetings</li> <li>Traditional Leaders/Business Chamber/Rate Payers Association/Tourism Bureaus/Ward Committees/NGOs/Business organisations</li> <li>Farming communities</li> <li>SMME Open Day Supply Chain CSD processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verbal representations</li> <li>Written submissions</li> <li>Debate</li> <li>Conflict management</li> <li>Not all Managers are supportive and respect that when the community has expressed their concerns that they are there merely to listen and advise. Nothing more and nothing less.</li> <li>Our role is to provide the facts and thereafter to allow communities to make decisions about matters which affect them.</li> <li>Government is here to serve the people.</li> </ul>	70	N/A
7.	How many residents or stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First and second round of PP Stakeholder engagements - 80</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation is excellent</li> <li>Communities are robust</li> </ul>	90	N/A

No.	PP Assessment Criteria	2023/2024 PP Current Status	PP Strengths and Deficiencies	MARK 100	2024/2025 Interventions for improvement
	attended these engagements and a short narrative on the level of actual participation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PP on By Laws - 90</li> <li>Comment on By Laws -90</li> <li>Draft IDP/SDBIP - 60</li> <li>Comment of SDBIP – 60</li> <li>Comment on Draft IDP</li> <li>Comment on Draft Annual Report</li> <li>Comment on Copyright Bill</li> <li>Participate in District IDP meetings - 4</li> <li>Traditional Leaders/Business Chamber/Rate Association/Tourism Bureaus/Ward Committees/NGOs/Business organisations</li> <li>Farming communities</li> <li>SMME Open Day Supply Chain</li> <li>CSD processes - 90</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities provide their concerns</li> <li>Communities provide solutions to their challenges</li> <li>Communities keep track of performance/non performance</li> <li>Communities understand the processes of government</li> <li>Communities are direct yet respectful</li> <li>Communities always follow up after meetings for the support promised at the meeting</li> <li>Communities have a wealth of traditional knowledge gained from their subsistence lifestyles.</li> <li>Communities are resilient and provide much guidance to municipal planning and development processes</li> </ul>		
8.	What feedback/communication methods were employed to engage communities on any queries following the engagements?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office step ins immediately following meetings</li> <li>WhatsApp's</li> <li>Emails</li> <li>Phone calls</li> <li>Written submissions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discontinuity and change in senior staff makes it very difficult for communities to keep abreast of progress and developments</li> <li>Follow up meetings happen when there is continuity in personnel driving processes</li> </ul>	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building for officials to understand that once opportunities are presented that follow up actions are required to further drive processes</li> </ul>
9.	What is done with the input received at/through these engagements or consultations and how does it influence or are factored into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The comments and concerns and written submissions guide planning and budget. The communities are in fact drafting the IDP. The writing in the IDP are translations and professionalizing public comment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Our strength lies in listening to the communities and translating their wish lists into a developmental budget responsive reality</li> <li>Our strength lies in advocating for the vulnerable and serving the people to the best of our</li> </ul>	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building on the right and obligations of communities</li> <li>Capacity building on how to conduct a professional service to our clients</li> </ul>



No.	PP Assessment Criteria	2023/2024 PP Current Status	PP Strengths and Deficiencies	MARK	2024/2025 Interventions for improvement
	further IDP processes?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>capabilities</li> <li>This is true democracy</li> </ul>	100	
10.	What are planned going forward from now until the end of July in terms of further public participation or engagement related to the IDP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second Round of PP Stakeholder engagements (April 2024)</li> <li>Bi monthly Ward Committee meetings</li> <li>IDP/Budget/PMS Roadshow</li> <li>Review/Amend Ward Committee Policy</li> <li>Draft PP Policy</li> <li>Review/Amend Time Schedule to include all PP processes which were erroneously omitted during 2023/24</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of a self-assessment toolkit to guide future progress made</li> <li>Self-assessment toolkit will also provide guidance to future operational strategy and policy review and amendment</li> </ul>	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement improvement interventions listed above</li> <li>Satisfaction surveys to be developed and distributed after each PP engagement held</li> </ul>
				740	1000= 74%

## CHAPTER 4 - GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

Governance relates to political and institutional processes within municipalities that are necessary to achieve service delivery. Governance is concerned with the structures and processes for decision making and the legitimate use of power and authority in the management of an organisation. Governance further provides stakeholders with reasonable assurance that resources are being applied in a manner that is sustainable, equitable, economical, effective, and efficient. This chapter focusses on governance from a perspective of resilience, agility and performance.

### 4.2 BACKGROUND

Kannaland Municipal Council held its Inaugural Meeting on 16 November 2021 in accordance with section 29(2) of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998. The first meeting was presided by the Acting Municipal Manager. Kannaland Municipal Council was one of 16 Municipalities with a hung council where there was no outright majority. As a result of a coalition partnership between the ANC and ICOSA, the Council was able to elect its political office bearers. Due to Kannaland Municipality comprising of 7 councillors, it's Executive Mayor is not permitted in terms of section 60 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998 to appoint a Mayoral Committee. On 19 January 2022 there were motions of no confidence against the Executive Mayor and the Deputy-Executive Mayor and both incumbents were removed by the majority of Councillors with new Political Office Bearers elected in these positions. The Municipal Council furthermore elected a new Speaker on 19 January 2022. The Municipality has accordingly established its Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) as required in terms of the amended Municipal Structures Act on 28 January 2022, consisting of three members, with the election of its chairperson. The Municipal Council comprises of four political parties namely:

- Independent Civic Organisation of South Africa (ICOSA).
- Kannaland Independent Party (KIP)
- African National Congress (ANC); and
- Democratic Alliance (DA);

### 4.3 POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Section 151(3) of the Constitution states that the council of a Municipality has the right to:



- a) makes decisions concerning the exercise of all the powers and the performance of all the functions of the municipality;
- b) must elect its chairperson;
- c) may elect an executive committee and other committees, subject to national legislation; and
- d) may employ personnel that are necessary for the effective performance of its functions.

Section 4 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 assigns rights and duties of municipal councils and states that: -

(1) The council of a municipality has the right to

- a) Govern on its own initiative the local government affairs of the local community;
- b) exercise the municipality's executive and legislative authority, and to do so without improper interference; and
- c) finance the affairs of the municipality by—
- d) charging fees for services; and
- e) imposing surcharges on fees, rates on property and, to the extent authorized by national legislation. other taxes, levies and duties.

(2) The council of a municipality, within the municipality's financial and administrative capacity and having regard to practical considerations, has the duty to:

- a) exercise the municipality's executive and legislative authority and use the resources of the municipality in the best interests of the local community;
- b) provide, without favour or prejudice, democratic and accountable government;
- c) encourage the involvement of the local community;
- d) strive to ensure that municipal services are provided to the local community in a financially and environmentally sustainable manner;
- e) consult the local community about the level, quality, range and impact of municipal services provided by the municipality, either directly or through another service provider: and the available options for service delivery;
- f) give members of the local community equitable access to the municipal services to which they are entitled;
- g) promote and undertake development in the municipality;
- h) promote gender equity in the exercise of the municipality's executive and legislative authority;
- i) promote a safe and healthy environment in the municipality: and contribute, together with other organs of state, to the progressive realisation of the fundamental rights contained in

sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and of the Constitution.

- (3) A municipality must in the exercise of its executive and legislative authority respect the rights of citizens and those of other persons protected by the Bill of Rights.

Kannaland Municipality has a Council consisting of 7 Councilors with an Executive System (4 ward Councilors and 3 proportionally representative Councilors).

The tables below categorize the councilors within their specific political parties and wards for the 2021/22 financial year. Local Government Elections and change in political coalitions resulted in the composition of the Mayoral Committee changing through the financial year:

#### 4.3.1. Composition of Municipal Council

**19 January 2022 – 21 October 2022**

FT/PT	Cllr Name and Surname	Position	Party	Ward
FT	R Albertus	Speaker	KIP	1
FT	N Valentyn	Executive Mayor	ANC	2
PT	L Stuurman	Deputy Mayor	ANC	4
PT	A Steenkamp	DC Rep	DA	4
PT	H Ruiters	MPAC Chair	ICOSA	3
PT	J Donson	Councillor	ICOSA	1
PT	W Meshoa	Councillor	ANC	2

TABLE 17: COUNCIL/MAYORAL COMMITTEE

**06 May 2023**

A Ewerts & B Benadus temporarily became Councillors with the legal issues pertaining N Valentyn & L Stuurman.

**29 July 2023**

R Albertus removed as Councillor when he ceased to be a member of KIP (Kannaland Independent Party).

**29 July 2022 – 21 October 2022**

FT/PT	Cllr Name and Surname	Position	Party	Ward
FT	R Albertus	Speaker	KIP	1
FT	N Valentyn	Executive Mayor	ANC	2
PT	L Stuurman	Deputy Mayor	ANC	4



FT/PT	Cllr Name and Surname	Position	Party	Ward
PT	A Steenkamp	DC Rep	DA	4
PT	H Ruiters	MPAC Chair	ICOSA	3
PT	J Donson	Councillor	ICOSA	1
PT	W Meshoa	Councillor	ANC	2

21 October 2022 – 30 June 2023

FT/PT	Cllr Name and Surname	Position	Party	Ward
FT	PG Rooi	Speaker	KIP	1
FT	J Donson	Executive Mayor	ICOSA	2
PT	W Meshoa	Deputy Mayor	ICOSA	4
PT	A Steenkamp	DC Rep	DA	4
PT	H Ruiters	MPAC Chair	ICOSA	3
PT	L Stuurman	Councillor	ANC	1
PT	N Valentyn	Councillor	ANC	2

#### 2024/2025 COMPOSITION OF COUNCIL

FT/PT	Cllr Name and Surname	Position	Party	Ward
FT	PG Rooi	Speaker	KIP	1
FT	J Donson	Executive Mayor	ICOSA	1
PT	W Meshoa	Deputy Mayor	ICOSA	2
PT	A Steenkamp	DC Rep	DA	4
PT	H Ruiters	MPAC Chair	ICOSA	3
PT	L Stuurman	Councillor	ANC	1
PT	N Valentyn	Councillor	ANC	2

Table 18: 2024-25 Kannaland Municipality Councillor

### **4.3.2. Mayoral Committee**

The Mayoral Committee is the advisory body of the Council. The Mayoral Committee comprises of the Executive Mayor, Executive Deputy Mayor and the Speaker.

### **4.3.3. Portfolio Committees**

Council Established the following Portfolio Committees:

- Finance Portfolio Committee
- Corporate and Strategic Portfolio Committee
- Infrastructure and Community Services Portfolio Committee

## **4.4. OVERSIGHT STRUCTURES**

### **4.4.1. Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)**

The committee replaced the Oversight Committee. The Municipal Public Accounts Committee is a committee of municipal Council appointed in accordance with section 79 A of the Structures Act. This committee focuses amongst others on compliance in accordance with of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 and other relevant legislation. The MPAC furthermore exercise oversight over the executive functionaries of Council and ensure good governance in the Municipality.

The terms of reference of the MPAC are as follows:

- Investigate unforeseen and avoidable expenditure (Section 29 of MFMA)
- Investigate unauthorised, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure (MFMA Sec 32)
- Review the quarterly report of the Executive Mayor on the implementation of the budget and the state of affairs of the municipality – SDBIP (Section 52 (d) of MFMA)
- Review the monthly budget statements (Section 71 of MFMA)
- Review the mid-year budget and performance assessment (Section 72 of MFMA)
- Ensure disclosure of Councillors, Directors and Officials. (Section 124 of MFMA)
- Review of Financial Statements before the submission to the Auditor General (AG) (Section 126 of MFMA)
- Review and give recommendation on the Submission of Annual Report (MFMA Sec 127)
- Present an oversight report on the Annual Report (Section 129 of MFMA)
- Ensure that issues raised by AG are addressed. (Section 131 of MFMA)



- Ensure the function of the Audit Committee (Section 166 of MFMA)
- Annual Review of the IDP (Section 34 of MFMA)
- Review the performance management plan (Section 39 of MFMA)
- Monitor that the Annual Budget is aligned with the IDP (Regulation 6 of the LG: Municipal planning and performance regulations)
- Monitor that all declaration of interests' forms are completed by Councillors and relevant municipal staff (Section 54 – read with item 7 of schedule 1)

#### COMPOSITION OF MPAC

Name	Position
H Ruiters	Chairperson
A Steenkamp	Councillor
L Stuurman	Councillor

TABLE : MPAC COMMITTEE MEMBERS

### 4.4.2. Audit and Performance Committee

Section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003, as amended, requires every Municipality to establish an Audit Committee.

Regulation 14 (2) (a) of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations provides for the establishment of a Performance Audit Committee. In terms of section 14 (2) (c) of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, a municipality may utilise any audit committee established in terms of other applicable legislation as the performance audit committee.

It should be noted that Council has approved the appointment of the APAC on March 13 2022. Even though the APAC was not functional throughout the 2021/22 financial year, Council took a decision to appoint a Chairperson of the Audit and Performance Audit Committee on 21 November 2022. The Audit and Performance Audit Committee was inducted and had its first meeting on 13 March 2023 for the 2022/23 financial year.

#### Objectives of Audit and Performance Audit Committee

Section 166 (2) of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act, outlines the key areas of functionality of the Audit Committee as an independent advisory body.

MFMA Circular No.65 provides information to assist municipalities improve the effectiveness of internal audit and audit committees. A functional internal audit unit, systems of internal control

and effective operation of an audit committee are all crucial components for sound corporate governance in municipalities. The MFMA requires that these financial governance components exist within all municipalities.

### **Roles and responsibilities of the Audit and Performance Committee**

The roles and responsibilities of the Audit and Performance Audit Committee are clearly defined in the Audit and Performance Audit Committee Charter as terms of reference.

## **4.5. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE**

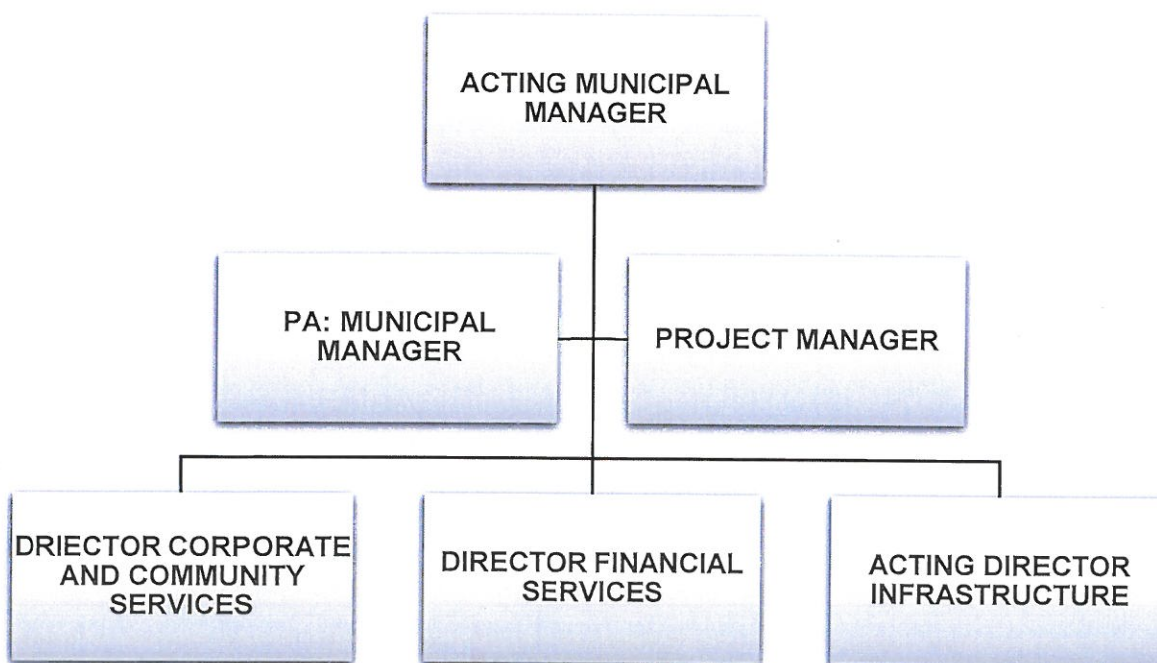
### **4.5.1. Background**

The Municipality has four Senior Manager positions, namely the Municipal Manager, Director: Corporate and Community Services, Director: Financial Services (CFO) and Director: Infrastructure Services.

Two of the Senior Manager positions are filled, namely Director: Financial Services and Director Corporate and Community Services.

The positions of Municipal Manager and Director: Infrastructure are in the process of recruitment and selection. Council resolved to appoint Acting Municipal Manager and Acting Infrastructure Director

### **4.5.2. Administrative Top Structure**





2024/25 Financial year focus on achieving the set mandate of council and powers and functions of allocated to the municipality will be implemented in line with the five (5) Key Performance Areas (KPAs) as outlined in the Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers Directly Accountable to Municipal Managers, 2006 read together with Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 and other legislative prescripts guiding the municipality.

#### **4.5.3.KPA 1: Institutional Transformation and Organisational Development**

Kannaland Municipality shall develop an Institutional Transformation Plan and Human Resources Strategy to drive the fifth generation 2022-2027 Predecessor Integrated Development Plan with Amendments. Continued implementation to turn around and shape professionalism in ensuring efficient and capable which aims in improving services rendered that is of quality to all citizens residing within Kannaland municipality.

The following general national Key Performance indicators will be implemented as guided:

- the number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's approved employment equity plan; and
- the percentage of a municipality's budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan;

#### **Human Resources**

The municipality consists of 408 employees, of which 3 are Section 57 employees, 157 permanent and 258 temporary (82 of which is remunerated through the EPWP program) employees.

#### **Organisational Structure**

The approved structure by council in 2023 is in the process of being revised to enable both Political and administration parties to effectively and efficiently implement the strategic Objectives of the municipality by attracting qualified and skilled personnel. Continuous consultation with the Local Labour Forum and where the approved position remains relevant to the municipality, placement processes will continue.

#### **Policies and Procedures**

It is paramount that all organizational policies, processes and procedures are reviewed in order to ensure that it is valid, relevant, legally compliant and viable. The Municipality is currently conducting the all the review and development in house and where capacity is lacking an option of intergovernmental relations is implemented.

Amongst others the municipality is drafting, reviewing new human resources policies/strategies such as:

- Council Rules of Order
- Systems of Delegation
- Staff Placement Policy
- Overtime Policy
- Leave Policy
- Occupational Health and Safety Policy
- Staff Wellness Strategy
- Recruitment and Selection Policy
- Training and development policy

Other programmes to identified to be implemented to maximize employee development:

- Conduct a Skills Audit
- Workplace Skills Plan
- Develop Personal Development Plans
- Create development opportunities for the municipality's employees and maximizing existing developmental opportunities;
- Municipal Financial Minimum Competency Training
- Implementation of the Individual Performance Management programme for all managers/supervisors up to the third level of reporting;
- Implementation of the employment equity plan;
- Development of supervisors to improve the skills needed to supervise and lead employees; A number of critical areas that management needs to address to ensure optimal service delivery have been identified and these areas must be strongly attended to in future:
- Improve staff morale and instill a culture of performance
- Improve skills levels and qualifications
- Implementation of consequence management

#### **Workplace Skills Development (WSP)**

The municipality finalised and submitted the WorkPlace Skills Plan (WSP) by 30 April 2023 of which the main objective is to ensure that there is staff development through training interventions for all levels of staff. The municipality is committed to ensure that all staff are skilled



and trained in their respective fields, even though there are financial constraints. The municipality will continue to source funding and form cooperative partnerships where the opportunity presents itself to ensure a well-qualified workforce. As part of the workplace skills development project, the skills requirements of staff will be identified, personal development plans developed and training programmes developed in order to ensure that staff is appropriately skilled and equipped to conduct their duties with excellence.

### **Employment Equity Plan**

Employment Equity's purpose is to achieve equity in the workplace by:

- (a) Promoting equal opportunity and fair treatment in employment through the elimination of unfair discrimination and;
- (b) Implementing affirmative action measures to address the disadvantages in employment experienced by designated groups, in order to ensure their equitable representation in all occupational categories and levels in the workforce.

### **Succession Planning**

Succession Planning, roll out of individual performance, task evaluation, capacity building, standardization of performance agreements, personal development plans, a wellness programme disclosure of interests for all staff to be submitted.

### **Organisational Design/Work Study and Job Evaluations**

This project will contribute to efficient business processes, ensure that all functions are carried out by competent and qualified municipal officials and tasked to ensure accountability and assurance.

### **Labour Relations**

- This project will ensure that records are accurately kept of processes and procedures relating to staff discipline.
- Local labour Forums meet regularly and form part of decision-making processes relating to human capital.
- Poor work performance is addressed through remedial action, training interventions and

workplace discipline

### **Time and Attendance**

The acting municipal manager has introduced Time Sheet Management that is submitted by individuals on weekly basis. The aim of the weekly Time Sheet Reporting is to track accountability and measure productivity on the weekly 40 hours that council is remunerating to services rendered by officials.

### **Corporate Administration Services**

This section is a support function to Council and all internal committees and is situated in the Department of Corporate Services. The agendas and minutes of all Council meetings are compiled within this section.

### **Record Management**

This section ensures that records are safe guarded, filed, stored, protected, archived, and retrieved within the fastest time.

Record management will also control the collaborator system for electronic uploading of all council resolutions for implementation with the attachment of proof of evidence. Throughout 2023/24 financial year, management has roll out the training on full usage of the collaborator to all employees in order to ensure that as from 2024/25 financial year all officials are making use of the system.

Disposal authority will be sought before records are destroyed to ensure that space is managed.

### **Integrated Development Plan and Performance Management**

The Integrated Development Planning (IDP) is the basis of this particular publication and is developed according to the legislations and guidelines as explained in Chapter 1. The planning process is carried out according to the IDP Process Plan and IDP Framework in paragraph 1.4 while the Roles and Responsibilities of different individual Political Leaders and Administrative Officials with their specific Committees (Structures) are detailed. The Planning Process for the current financial year is given in paragraph 1.4.4.

Performance management is aimed at ensuring that Municipalities monitor their IDPs and continuously improve their operations and in terms of Section 19 of the Local Government:



Municipal Structures Act, that they annually review their overall performance in achieving their constitutional objectives. Chapters 6 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), requires local government to:

- Develop a performance management system.
- Set targets, monitor and review performance based on indicators linked to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).
- Publish an annual report on performance management for the councillors, staff, the public and other spheres of government.
- Incorporate and report on a set of general indicators prescribed nationally by the Minister responsible for local government.
- Conduct an internal audit on performance before tabling the report.
- Have the annual performance report audited by the Auditor-General.
- Involve the community in setting indicators and targets and reviewing municipal performance.

#### **4.5.4.KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development**

As guided by the legislative regulations, the municipality will optimally ensure that:

(i) the households of Kannaland municipality have:

- access to basic level of water;
- access to basic level of sanitation;
- access to basic level of electricity; and
- access to basic level of solid waste removal;

(iii) that the households of Kannaland municipality earning less than R6500 per month are provided with:

- access to free basic services (50Khw of electricity and 6kl of water);

(iv) the percentage of a municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular financial year in terms of the municipality's integrated development plan;

#### **4.5.5.KPA 3: Local Economic Development**

The Local Economic Development remains one of the most critical programmes that council intends to put more effort and weight into. The intention is to attract investors to the Kannaland municipality. Explore opportunities for our youth, unemployed individuals, SMMEs (formal and in formal) that will best place them in a market and/or platform that is off economic development

in all sectors such as mining, agriculture, land development, arts, culture, sports with other spheres of government, NGOs, Public Private Partnership, Business Chambers, and other forms of business.

It is a legislative requirement for the municipality to ensure that through LED Initiatives the number of jobs are created through municipality's Local Economic Development initiatives including capital projects.

#### **4.5.6.KPA 4: Municipal Financial Viability and Management**

The municipality is striving for a cash-backed budget. It is taken into cognisance that the historical challenges that the now council and administration has negatively affected the financial viability and cash management of Kannaland municipality.

The municipality is currently making use of the opportunity presented to all municipalities by National Treasury in introducing MFMA Circular 124 "Debt relief" application. It is with great confidence that Kannaland is one of the municipalities managing to adhere to the conditions and will strive to continue against all odds.

The main focus will also be adherence to the 3 General Key Performance Indicators that is:

- debt coverage ratio
- outstanding service debtors to revenue
- cost coverage

and compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003 read together with all other legislative prescripts guiding the municipality in terms of financial management

#### **4.5.7.KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation**

The stability of Kannaland municipality council has positively impacted on the compliance to statutory prescripts and regulations that the municipality must comply with. Both Political office bearers and administrative official are committed in ensuring that commitment to service delivery remains order of the day.

Where capacity is lacking the municipality has been rewarded with great corporation in terms of intergovernmental relations.

The following internal control measures were put in place to ensure that during the 2024/25 financial year, we have a proactive management in addressing and implementing council mandate:



- Resuscitation of administrative council committees such as (IDP and Budget Steering Committee, Committees such as Risk Committee, ICT Committee, OHS Committee, etc.)
- Reestablishment and resuscitation of Disciplinary Board Committee
- Sitting of Policy workshop in ensuring that all Policies, Strategies, Plans. SOPs developed and/or reviewed are presented before council to ensure good governance.
- Political and administrative consolidated schedule of regular meetings.

### Audit Outcomes

Kannaland Municipality has seen a regression in Auditor General South Africa (AGSA) Audit Outcomes in prior years.

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
2017/2018	<i>Unqualified Audit with findings</i>
2018/2019	<i>Unqualified Audit with no findings</i>
2019/2020	<i>Qualified Audit with findings</i>
2020/2021	<i>Qualified Audit with findings</i>
2021/2022	<i>Disclaimer of Audit Opinion</i>

The municipality has in the financial year under review not only minimized the costs of using consultants compiling Annual Financial statements, but have put more efforts in addressing all requests and findings from AGSA to ensure an improved audit outcome. All internal control mechanisms have been put in place to ensure that timeous compliance with submission in 2024/25 financial year is complied with. Continuous weekly sitting of Operation Clean Audit meetings will remain in the next financial year.

Through intergovernmental relations, the municipality will table to council for approval the Strategic and Operational Risk Register, All risk management policies that are not limited to Fraud and Prevention plans, revised whistle blowing policies to ensure that Kannaland remains a government of good governance.

Public Participations engagement through an open-door policy and using all other platforms legislatively prescribed and those that are relevant and assisting the municipality to adhere to the Chapter 4 of the Local Government Systems Act No.32 of 2000 will be used.

## 4.6. HORIZONTAL STRATEGY ALIGNMENT

The table below illustrates the alignment of the strategic objectives of Kannaland Municipality with the objectives of the National Development Plan. The aim is to align programmes/projects which the municipality tends to achieve.

KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	GARDEN ROUTE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NATIONAL KPA	PROVINCIAL VIPs	NDP OUTCOMES
KPA 1: Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development  OBJECTIVE: To provide an efficient workforce by aligning our institutional arrangements to our overall strategy	Strategic Objective 1 A Skilled Workforce and Communities	KPA 1: Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	VIP 3 Empowering People	Outcome 13: Building a capable and developmental state
KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development  OBJECTIVE: To provide access to reliable infrastructure that will contribute to a higher quality of life for Kannaland citizens  OBJECTIVE: To provide adequate Services and improve our public relations	Strategic Objective 2: Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination  Strategic Objective 7 Sustainable Environmental Management and Public Safety	KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery	VIP 2: Growth and Jobs	Outcome 6: Efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network  Outcome 2: Improve health and life expectancy  Outcome 10: Protection and enhancement of environmental assets and natural resources  Outcome 11: A better South Africa, a better and safer Africa and world  Outcome 12. Building safer communities
KPA 3: Local Economic Development  OBJECTIVE: To strive towards a safe	Strategic Objective 5: Growing an inclusive district economy	KPA 3: Local Economic Development	VIP 1: Safe and Cohesive Communities	Outcome 2: Improve health and life expectancy Outcome 3: All people in South Africa



KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	GARDEN ROUTE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NATIONAL KPA	PROVINCIAL VIPs	NDP OUTCOMES
community in Kannaland through the proactive management of traffic, environmental health, fire and disaster risks  OBJECTIVE: To facilitate Economic Growth and Social and Community development	Strategic Objective 6: Healthy and socially stable community		VIP4: Mobility and Spatial transformation	protected and feel safe  Outcome 4: Decent Employment  Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security
KPA 4: Municipal Financial Viability and Management  OBJECTIVE: To strive towards a financially sustainable municipality	Strategic Objective 3 Financial Viability	KPA4: Municipal Financial Viability and Management	VIP 3: Innovation and culture	Outcome 3. Building a capable and developmental state
KPA 5: Good governance and public participation  OBJECTIVE: Promote effective and efficient governance with high levels of stakeholder participation	Strategic Objective 4: Good governance	KPA 5: Good governance and public participation	VIP 5: Innovation and culture	Outcome 3. Building a capable and developmental state  Outcome 15. Transforming society and uniting the country

TABLE: STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

#### 4.7. KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Below are the funded and unfunded programmes and projects of Kannaland Municipality

NO	PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROPOSED BUDGET 2024/25	PROPOSED BUDGET 2025/26	PROPOSED BUDGET 2026/27
<b>KPA 1: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
	Develop and Implement of the employment equity plan	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Create development opportunities for the municipality's employees and maximizing existing developmental opportunities	LGSETA Operational Expenditure Source funding	LGSETA Operational Expenditure Source funding	LGSETA Operational Expenditure Source funding	LGSETA Operational Expenditure Source funding
	Implementation of the Individual Performance Management programme for all managers/supervisors up to the third level of reporting	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Implementation of Workplace Skills Development Plan	LGSETA Operational Expenditure Source funding	LGSETA Operational Expenditure Source funding	LGSETA Operational Expenditure Source funding	LGSETA Operational Expenditure Source funding
	Conduct skills audit	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
<b>KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>					
	Review/Amend Strategic Infrastructure Master Plans: Water Services Development Plan Electricity Network Maintenance Plan Sanitation Master Plan	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
	Upgrade and maintenance of aging Infrastructure	MIG Source funding	MIG Source funding	MIG Source funding	MIG Source funding





NO	PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROPOSED BUDGET 2024/25	PROPOSED BUDGET 2025/26	PROPOSED BUDGET 2026/27
	Replacement of Abestos Cement (AC) with UVC pipes	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
	Upgrade to water treatment works for all 4 towns	MIG Source funding	MIG	MIG	MIG
	Repair of the water collection channel (Syfer sloot en pyp) beneath the Little Swartberg River	MIG Source funding	Source funding Source funding	Source funding Source funding	Source funding Source funding
	Increase of water capacity additional raw water storage or the expansion of existing capacity of raw water storage dam	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
	Provision of clean SAN Code 241 Compliant water	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Conducting on-site water demand management and loss control.	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Engage in meter replacement program	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
	Analysing electricity losses and draft a loss control program	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Refurbishment & Upgrade of Van Wyksdorp	MIG R 443 753,20	MIG	MIG	Estimated completion
	Refurbishment & Upgrade of Van Wyksdorp Greenhills WWWTW	MIG R 2 196 660,71	MIG	MIG	Estimated completion
	Refurbishment & Upgrade of Zoar WTW	MIG R 7 606 456,47	MIG	MIG	Estimated completion
	Refurbishment & Upgrading of Ladismith Wastewater Treatment Works	WSIG R 5 000 000	MIG	MIG	Estimated completion
	Calitzdorp upgrade of Sewage Pumpstations in Bergsig	MIG Source funding	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
	Upgrade of Sewer System and cleaning of manholes in Ladismith	MIG Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure Source funding	MIG Operational Expenditure	MIG Operational Expenditure



NO	PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROPOSED BUDGET 2024/25	PROPOSED BUDGET 2025/26	PROPOSED BUDGET 2026/27
		Source funding		Source funding	Source funding
	Upgrade of Sewage Pumpstations in Bergsig Calitzdorp	MIG Source funding	Source funding	MIG	MIG
	Connection to main sewer Reticulation Network The town area of Calitzdorp, town area of Van Wyksdorp, part of the Zoar Bergstree	MIG Source funding	Source funding	MIG Source funding	MIG Source funding
	Eradication of the Bucket and "Long Drop" System	MIG	Source funding	MIG	Source funding MIG
	Zoar Sportfield Lighting	Source funding MIG R 557 479,62		Source funding	Source funding
	Upgrade Electricity supply network	Operational Expenditure Source funding	Operational Expenditure Source funding	INEP Operational Expenditure	INEP Operational Expenditure
	Renewable Energy The use of alternative energy sources (solar) shall be implemented	INEP Source funding	Source funding	INEP Source funding	Source funding INEP Source funding
	Meter replacement of conventional to prepaid meters	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
	Upgrading of new transformers and refurbishment of old transformers; and implement a maintenance plan	Operational Expenditure Source funding	Operational Expenditure Source funding	Operational Expenditure Source funding	Operational Expenditure Source funding
	Maintenance, Repair and Upgrade of Roads	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Repair and maintenance of CBD Sidewalks	Source funding Operational	Source funding Operational	Source funding Operational	Source funding Operational

NO	PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROPOSED BUDGET 2024/25	PROPOSED BUDGET 2025/26	PROPOSED BUDGET 2026/27
	Repair and upgrade of the Ladismith Central Business Area Pavements, Calitzdorp Central Business Area Pavements, Ladismith Central	Expenditure Source funding	Expenditure Source funding	Expenditure Source funding	Expenditure Source funding
	Upgrading of Internal Roads in Ladismith: Van Riebeeck Street in Ladismith Van Eyck Avenue in Ladismith Upgrade of pavement area in front of Ladismith Town Hall Upgrade of Ladismith Central Business pavement area	RRAMS Operational Expenditure Source funding	Operational Expenditure Source funding	RRAMS Operational Expenditure Source funding	RRAMS Operational Expenditure Source funding
	Upgrading Calitzdorp internal roads Upgrade 1st Avenue in Calitzdorp Upgrade of Calitzdorp Central Business pavement area	RRAMS Operational Expenditure Source funding	Operational Expenditure Source funding	RRAMS Operational Expenditure Source funding	RRAMS Operational Expenditure Source funding
	Ladismith Town Hall needs to be redeveloped to make herringbone-diagonal parking available in the congested area in front of the Council Offices in Queen Street.	MIG Source funding	Source funding	MIG Source funding	MIG Source funding
	<b>Upgrade, maintenance and compliance of Kannaland landfill site</b>	Operational Expenditure Source funding Source funding	Operational Expenditure Source funding Source funding	Operational Expenditure Source funding Source funding	Operational Expenditure Source funding Source funding
	Recycling projects/opportunities	Source funding Source funding	Source funding Source funding	Source funding Source funding	Source funding Source funding
	Procurement of yellow fleet for waste management	MIG Source funding	MIG Source funding	MIG Source funding	MIG Source funding



NO	PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROPOSED BUDGET 2024/25	PROPOSED BUDGET 2025/26	PROPOSED BUDGET 2026/27
	Proclamation of Informal Settlements	MIG	MIG	MIG	MIG
	Proclamation of Rural Settlements	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
	Extension of the urban edge	MIG	MIG	MIG	MIG
	280 IRDP to be constructed Ladismith Parmalat Baseline: The Environmental Impact Study (EIA) was completed in October 2022	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
	100 IRDP Zoar Infill Housing Baseline: The Environmental Impact Study (EIA) was completed in October 2022	MIG	MIG	MIG	MIG
	179 IRDP to be constructed Calitzdorp Royal Heights Baseline: Land available and approved by Council for development	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
	65 Individual Subsidy to be constructed Zoar UISP Baseline: EIA was completed in October 2022	(DOI) Housing Settlement	(DOI) Housing Settlement	(DOI) Housing Settlement	(DOI) Housing Settlement
	100 UISP/IRDP to be constructed in Van Wyksdorp	(DOI) Housing Settlement	(DOI) Housing Settlement	(DOI) Housing Settlement	(DOI) Housing Settlement
	29 FLISP to be constructed in Ladismith	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
	30 – 50 UISP/IRDP to be constructed in Calitzdorp Old Hospital Site	(DOI) Housing Settlement	(DOI) Housing Settlement	(DOI) Housing Settlement	(DOI) Housing Settlement
	3 FLISP to be constructed in Ladismith Golf Club	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
	K53 testing station in Ladismith	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
	Construction of Speed hump for identified areas throughout Kannaland	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure

NO	PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROPOSED BUDGET 2024/25	PROPOSED BUDGET 2025/26	PROPOSED BUDGET 2026/27
	Traffic / Road signs	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Extension of capacity of Ladismith cemetery	MIG	Source funding	MIG	MIG
		Source funding			
	Upgrading and maintenance of Libraries within Kannaland Municipality	MRF R 3 477 000	MRF R 3 477 000		
<b>KPA 3: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>					
	SMME Skills Development /Registration/Start up				
<b>KPA 4: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT</b>					
	Determining a funding model for future capital investment	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Asset replacement expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	New capital investment	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Performing debtor and creditors data analysis and cleansing.	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Update indigent register	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Apply cost-reflective tariff modelling	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Reviewing, analyzing and performing benchmarking of user tariffs to the industry norm	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
		Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
<b>KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>					
	Development and Implementation of the Audit action plan to address audit findings	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Review ICT Disaster Recovery Plan	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Review and gazette municipal By-Laws	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational





NO	PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROPOSED BUDGET 2024/25	PROPOSED BUDGET 2025/26	PROPOSED BUDGET 2026/27
	Baseline: Seven By Laws were adopted and gazette during 2023/24 after following a Public Participation process	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure
	review and amend the SDF	Source funding	Source funding	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Adoption of a reviewed and amended zoning scheme regulation for Kannaland Municipality	Source funding	Source funding	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Review of Kannaland Municipality Disaster Management Plan	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Compliance with fire services as mandated by MSA	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Development of Air Quality Management By-laws	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	launch an anti -fraud and corruption campaign	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Draft a Human Resources Strategy	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure
	Kannaland Municipality to review the Asset management maintenance plan.	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Operational Expenditure



#### 4.7.1.2024/25 Proposed Kannaland Municipality Capital Projects (Funded)

Project Name	Source of Funding	Project value	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
<b>2024/25 WARD 2 KANNALAND MUNICIPAL PROJECTS</b>					
Refurbish and upgrade of Calitzdorp Sewage Pumpstation (P-1)	MIG	R 11 845 144	R 3 156 150	R 4 370 671	R 2 800 131
<b>2024/25 WARD 3 KANNALAND MUNICIPAL PROJECTS</b>					
Refurbish and Upgrade Zoar WWTV (Oxidation Ponds) – Phase 2	MIG	R 11 890 326	R 3 300 000	R 3 594 229	R 3 500 000
<b>2024/25 WARD 4 KANNALAND MUNICIPAL PROJECTS</b>					
Refurbish and Upgrade Van Wyksdorp WWTV	MIG	R 6 430 294	R 2 500 000	R 2 000 000	R 3 500 000
<b>2024/25 ALL WARDS PROJECTS</b>					
Yellow Fleet	MIG	R 4 009 225	R 1 700 000	R 1 000 000	R 1 309 225
PMU Business Plan	MIG		R 560 850	R 577 100	R 607 350
<b>Total Allocation / Commitment</b>	<b>MIG</b>		<b>R 11 217 000</b>	<b>R 11 542 000</b>	<b>R 12 147 000</b>

#### 4.7.2.Skills Mecca Ongoing Project Description

IDP KPA 1: Institutional Transformation and Organisational Development Objective: Skilled Workforce and Communities GDS Strategic Priority: Supporting Wellbeing and Resilience					
#	PPP NAME	STATUS		NEXT ACTIONS AS OF TODAY	
1	HWSETA Home Based Care (140)	Training completed		Final assessment scheduled for May 2024	
2	Multipurpose District Training Academy	Fire Fighting Accreditation in Place – Roll Out 1 April 2023		Partnership with South Cape College with possible funding from TIRISANO	
3	GRSM Technicians (12)	Roll Out in Progress		WBLDP & Project Management Training SIFA Proposal for next 18 months Support pending approval	
4	NSF Tourism and Hospitality (400)	Award received for R36m for 400 unemployed Learners		MoA, Recruitment & Procurement with art planned for May 2024.	
5	LG SETA Discretionary Projects 2022	Award received		All programmes are being rolled out.	

**IDP KPA 1: Institutional Transformation and Organisational Development**  
**Objective: Skilled Workforce and Communities**  
**GDS Strategic Priority: Supporting Wellbeing and Resilience**

#	PPP NAME	STATUS	NEXT ACTIONS AS OF TODAY
		20 x Fire Fighters, + 74 Water Practitioners and 37 Electricians	
6	Align & Link EPWP Projects with GRSM	Skills Mecca integrated into EPWP Process	Attend ALL EPWP Steer Comms Always use EPWP Host Employer Contracts
7	SASSETA MoA Annual Roll Out	Award received for 120 Patrol Officers	Programme rolled out across District.
8	JET Solar PV Development (EWSETA / GIZ)	Award received from 40 Renewable Energy Assistants.	Programme rolled out with REWA now at workplaces. Procurement for providers for REW Assistant & WBLDPs.
9	TRISANO – SAVE	25 GRDM unemployed Learners Selected and contracted.	Gwaing River Road Project being rolled out



## SPORT FACILITIES

Security and maintenance to be secured for all sporting facilities. – UNFUNDED

No.	Sport Code	Municipal Facilities	State of Infrastructure	Future planned projects/Needs identified	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Calitzdorp</b>							
1.	Rugby	1 Rugby field	Average	The current sport field cannot be used at present as the surface is damaged and does not have any grass covering.	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
2.	Netball	1 court	Excellent	None	-	-	-
3.	Tennis (4)	1 court	Average	Not in use. Maintenance and upgrade.	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
4.	Swimming pool	1	Repairs and maintenance upgrade 2023/2024	Upgrade ablution facilities	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
5.	Soccer	Played on rugby field	Average	Upgraded 2 years ago so this project will not be considered during the next 2 financial years.	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
6.	Outdoor gyms	None	N/A	Outdoor Gym	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
7.	Netball	1		Upgrade. No poles	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
<b>Zoar</b>							
No.	Sport Code	Municipal Facilities	State of Infrastructure	Future planned projects/Needs identified	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
1.	Rugby	2 rugby fields	Excellent	Pavilion needed	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
2.	Netball court	1	Good	Nothing required	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
6.	Outdoor gyms	None	N/A	Outdoor Gym	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
<b>Van Wyksdorp</b>							
No.	Sport Code	Municipal Facilities	State of Infrastructure	Future planned projects/Needs identified	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
1.	Rugby	1 rugby field	Poor	Upgrade with high mast lighting	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
2.	Rugby	1 rugby field	Poor	Pavilion	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
3.	Netball court	None	None	Construct a netball court	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
6.	Outdoor gyms	None	N/A	Outdoor Gym	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
<b>Ladismith Sport Priorities</b>							
No.	Sport Code/Parks	Municipal Facilities	State of Infrastructure	2024/2025 Future planned projects/Needs identified			
1.	Rugby	1 field at	Very Poor	Pavilion stadium	Source	Source	Source



No.	Sport Code	Municipal Facilities	State of Infrastructure	Future planned projects/Needs identified	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
		Towerkop Park	Only rugby poles available	upgrade; Lighting upgrade; Dressing room upgrade; Ablution facilities upgrade; Scoreboard; Fencing; 1 scrum machine; 6 tackling bags; 6 contact shields; 5 rugby balls; Line marking machine; Ticket box. Security services (House)	funding	funding	funding
2.	Golf	1 golf course	Good	None	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
3.	Cricket	Cricket practice field in Towerkop	Very poor. Only practice nets available and games are played on the rugby and school fields.	Upgrade cricket nets for practice. Games are currently played at school facilities.	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
4.	Soccer	Soccer is also played on the rugby field along with cricket	Very poor	Soccer poles; 3 soccer balls Identify a site next to the rugby field for soccer field upgrade	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
5.	Tennis	2 tennis courts available in Towerkop Park	Average	Upgrade – general repairs and maintenance to the ablution facility.	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
6.	Bowls	1 Bowls facility	Excellent	None	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
8.	Swimming pool	2 swimming pools in Bekker Street	Upgraded the 2 swimming pools and change rooms during 2023/24	Ablution facility upgrade	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
9.	Netball	No netball courts.	None Using car parking area	Upgrade and maintenance to existing netball court.	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
10.	Caravan Park	Ablution (derelict); Municipal house;	Derelict ablution; no water and electrical braai facilities; municipal house for caretaker needs upgrade for guesthouse self-catering unit.	Upgrade infrastructure, a lot camping sites; upgrade ablution facilities; install electrical and water points for a market. Security cameras installed. Investigate INEP funding	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding
6.	Outdoor gyms	None	N/A	Outdoor Gym	Source funding	Source funding	Source funding

TABLE: KANNALAND SPORTS FIELD PROJECT





### 4.7.3. Kannaland Municipality Sector Plans

The below table indicates a list of critical Master, Operations and Maintenance plans that urgently need to be developed or reviewed. The management has highlighted the need for these critical plans at various IGR forums such as LGMTEC, MGRO and "Back to Basics" meetings. A formal request has been directed to the department of COGTA in specific Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency (MISA). MISA has agreed to assist the municipality with a revenue enhancement strategy and road and storm water master plan. In the absence of these plans, Council and management will be unable to do credible infrastructure planning and maintenance. It should be noted that once the council revised the objectives than the alignment will be re-designed as illustrated below.

#### STATUS: MASTER, OPERATIONAL, MAINTENANCE AND OTHER PLANS UPDATE

Plan	Status	Adopted by Council	KPA Alignment
Water Master Plan	Complete and will be reviewed in the 2015/16 financial year.	February 2012.	KPA 2
Sewage Master Plan	Complete and will be reviewed in the 2015/16 financial year	October 2009.	KPA 2
Roads and Storm water Management Plan	Not completed. The municipality plans to develop this plan during the 2015/16 financial year	In process	KPA 2
Spatial Development Framework	Completed	November 2013. The SDF will be updated / review in the 2016/17 financial year	KPA 1,2,3,4,5
Integrated Transport Plan	Completed	May 2014	KPA 2
Disaster Management Plan	Completed	February 2022. The plan was reviewed with the assistance of GRDM	KPA 2
Waste Management Strategy	Complete	Completed in October 2022	KPA 2
Human Settlement Plan	Completed	The 2023/24 – 2028/29 HSP was adopted by Council during August 2023.	KPA 2
Bulk Infrastructure Master Development Plan	Completed needs to be updated	August 2012	KPA 2
Bulk Infrastructure Master Plan: Sanitation	Complete needs to be updated	February 2012	KPA 2



Plan	Status	Adopted by Council	KPA Alignment
Local Economic Development Strategy	Completed	Reviewed on 30 June 2023	KPA 3
Air quality management Plan	Completed with assistance of WCPG	To be reviewed during 2024/25	KPA 2
Integrated Water Management Strategy for Ladismith (Storage, boreholes, water rights, runoff)	None	Will be developed in the 2016/17 financial year	KPA 2
Integrated Municipal Infrastructure Maintenance Plan	Not developed as yet	Not developed as yet	KPA 2
Integrated Infrastructure Asset Management Plan	Not developed as yet	Not developed as yet	KPA 4
Electricity Master Plan	Not developed as yet	Not developed as yet	KPA 2
Ward Committee Policy	Adopted during 2022		KPA 5
Client Services Charter	Adopted during 2022		KPA 5
Water Services Development Plan	Completed requires review	-	KPA 2
Spatial Maps Investment	May 2016	Will be finalized with the final budget and IDP	KPA 2
Fleet maintenance plan	Not yet developed		KPA 5

TABLE: STATUS QUO MASTER PLANS, OPERATIONAL, MAINTENANCE AND OTHER PLANS



#### 4.7.4.Integrated Sector Projects: Sector Departments (Funded)

Department	Sector	Project no.	Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Nature of investment	Delivery mechanism	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date from previous years	MTEF (24/25)	MTEF (25/26)	MTEF (26/27)	Total MTEF
Department of Health & Wellness (DoH&W)	Health	C1810052	Ladismith Clinic - Replacement	Health Facility Revitalisation Grant	New or Replaced Infrastructure	Individual Project	24983550	20376466	571000	878000	1000	1450000
Department of Health & Wellness (DoH&W)	Health	C1810307	Calitzdorp - Calitzdorp Clinic - R. and R (Alpha)	Health Facility Revitalisation Grant	Rehabilitation . Renovations & Refurbishmen	Individual Project	4510377	241453	1000	0	0	1000
Department of Infrastructure (Dol)	Transport	C1008	C1008 Rehab Calitzdorp	Equitable Share	Rehabilitation . Renovations & Refurbishmen	Individual Project	205000000	143044000	52000000	5600000	0	57600000
Department of Infrastructure (Dol)	Transport	C1289	C1289 Riversdale - Ladismith	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Rehabilitation . Renovations & Refurbishmen	Individual Project	45000000	0	0	0	45000000	45000000
Department of Infrastructure (Dol)	Transport	C1296	C1296 Ladismith-Calitzdorp	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Rehabilitation . Renovations & Refurbishmen	Individual Project	90000000	0	0	0	90000000	90000000
Department of Infrastructure (Dol)	Human Settlements	Calitzdorp (671) (transfer 124)	Calitzdorp (671) (transfer 124)	Human Settlements Development Grant	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	Individual Project	12867000	0	12867000	0	0	12867000
Department of Infrastructure (Dol)	Human Settlements	Chemical Toilets IBS ISUPG	Chemical Toilets IBS ISUPG	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	Individual Project	500000	0	500000	0	0	500000
Department of Infrastructure (Dol)	Human Settlements	Kannaland Municipality: Calitzdorp electrification	Kannaland Municipality: Calitzdorp electrification	Other	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	Individual Project	4800000	0	4800000	0	0	4800000
Department of Infrastructure (Dol)	Human Settlements	Ladismith Parnalat (364)	Ladismith Parnalat (364)	Human Settlements Development Grant	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	Individual Project	10000000	0	1300000	0	8000000	9300000



Department	Sector	Project no.	Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Nature of investment	Delivery mechanism	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date from previous years	MTEF (24/25)	MTEF (25/26)	MTEF (26/27)	Total MTEF
Department of Infrastructure (DoI)	Human Settlements	Zoar Park Infill (100)	Zoar Park Infill (100)	Human Settlements Development Grant	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	Individual Project	30000000	0	0	8000000	21000000	29000000
Department of Infrastructure (DoI)	Human Settlements	Zoar UISP (65)	Zoar UISP (65)	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	Individual Project	7000000	0	0	5200000	0	5200000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>							434 660 927	163 461 919	72 039 000	19 678 000	164 001 000	255 718 000

## CHAPTER 5 - SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (2022 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE)

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### 5.1. INTRODUCTION

This publication is produced by the Provincial Treasury for each of the Western Cape municipalities on an annual basis. These socio-economic profiles provide each municipality with *up-to-date socio-economic* data as well as analysis pertaining to the municipal area, to assist in planning, budgeting and the *prioritization* of municipal services.

The profiles include information on recent trends in GDP and labour market performance, demographics, education and health outcomes. It further unpacks per capita income, inequality and poverty, access to housing and basic services as well as crime levels. A new addition to the profile is the inclusion of risk and vulnerability indicators related to climate change which is critical to development.

Valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. While some developmental challenges are not within the municipality's mandate to address, these profiles also provide spatial information for other spheres of Government in order to improve the quality of lives of people within each municipal area.

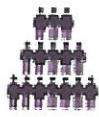
This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (*Global Insight Regional Explorer* and Quantec). The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The Statistics South Africa 2022 Census contains the latest survey data available at municipal level. The format of the profile allows for easy readability with the data being displayed in infographics, followed by the relevant trend analyses. The information contained in this profile highlights information for the Kannaland Municipality in relation to the broader Garden Route District (GRD).



## Kannaland Municipality: At a Glance

### Demographics

Population, 2022; Actual households, 2022



Population  
**31 986**



Households  
**8 686**

### Education

2022



Matric Pass Rate **85.8%**  
Learner Retention Rate **60.1%**  
Learner-Teacher Ratio **31.2**

### Poverty

2022



Gini Coefficient **0.58**  
Poverty Head Count Ratio (USPL) **62.0%**

### Health

2022/23



Primary Health  
Care Facilities  
**4**  
(incl. mobile/vaccine  
clinics)

Immunisation  
Rate  
**97.9%**

Maternal Mortality Ratio  
(per 100 000 live births)  
**0**

Teenage Pregnancies –  
Delivery rate to women  
U/19  
**11.7%**

### Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2022/23



Residential  
Burglaries  
**163**

DUI  
**55**

Drug-related  
Crimes  
**342**

Murder  
**3**

Sexual Offences  
**33**

### Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2022

Water

**86.3%**



Refuse Removal

**78.8%**



Electricity

**94.1%**



Sanitation

**86.9%**



Formal Housing

**95.2%**



### Road Safety

2021/22

Fatal Crashes **42**  
Road User Fatalities **46**

### Labour

2022

Unemployment Rate  
(narrow definition)  
**11.4%**



### Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Poverty  
Risk 2 Poor learner retention  
Risk 3 Safety and security

### Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2021

Finance, insurance, real estate  
and business services

**21.1%**



Agriculture, fishing and forestry

**16.1%**



Wholesale and retail trade,  
catering and accommodation

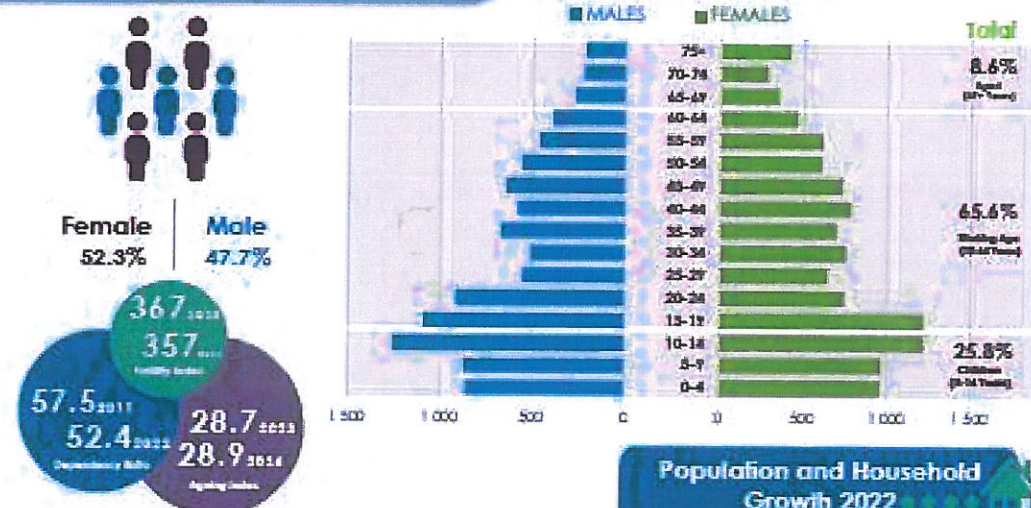
**18.3%**



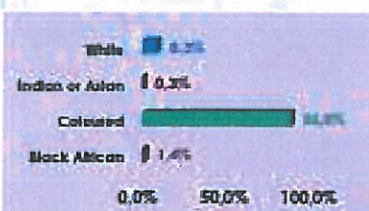
# DEMOGRAPHICS



## Gender and Age Dynamics



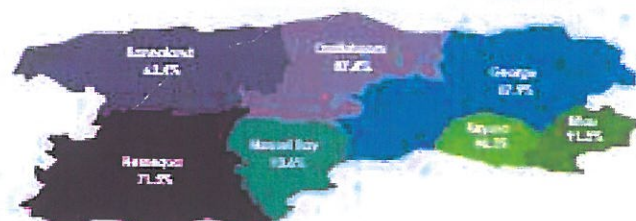
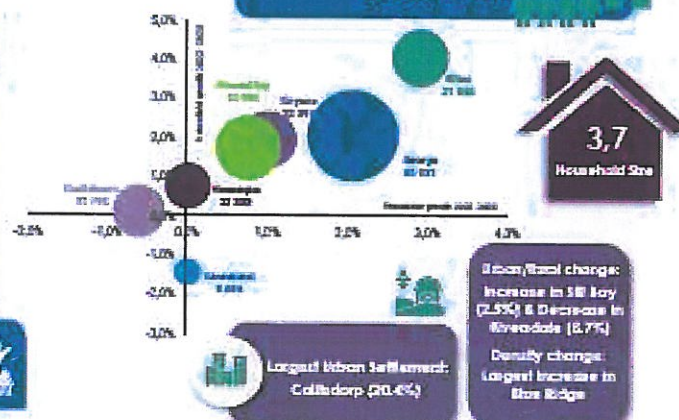
## Racial Split



## Level of Urbanisation 2021



## Population and Household Growth 2022



## 5.2. DEMOGRAPHICS



### **5.2.1. Population and Household Growth**

In 2022, the Kannaland Municipality was home to 31 986 individuals, making it the least populated municipal area within the region, despite its landmass being 20.4 per cent of the GRD area. The Mid-year population estimates (MYPE) released by Stats SA in February 2023 reflects that the municipal population is anticipated to decline at an annual average rate of 1.5 per cent over the 2023 to 2027 period. This demographic decline is potentially driven by semigration from this locale into more developed regions. The decline was primarily observed in urban areas but was counterbalanced by a slight increase in the rural population from 2001 to 2021.

With a total of 8 686 households recorded in 2022, the Kannaland municipal area exhibits an average household size of 3.7 persons. This is greater than the district average of 3.3. With the high levels of poverty in the municipal area (amongst the highest in the district) the large household sizes stem mainly from the challenge faced by individuals to afford separate living arrangements. Multiple family members therefore share a single household. The average household size recorded a slight decline from 4.0 persons in 2011. This is reflective of outmigration by members of the household and declining fertility rates. Household growth is therefore forecast to stagnate over the 2023 to 2027 period, while the outmigration and declining fertility rates leads to a forecasted population decline. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that the number of households recorded during the 2022 Census exceeds the count employed in the Local Government Equitable Share calculations by 31.3 per cent, signifying a higher-than-projected rise of households over the interval from 2011 to 2022. The divergence bears implications for the provisioning of municipal services and the requisite infrastructure. With the high proportion of indigent households in the municipal area, this also bears revenue implications for the Kannaland Municipality.

### **5.2.2. Gender, Age and Race Dynamics**

A more in-depth analysis of the demographic composition within the municipal area reveals that 65.6 per cent of its residents fall within the economically active age group of 15 to 64 years. The overall population distribution leans in favour of females only from age group 25 to 29 and upward, reflecting an outmigration

of working aged males from the municipal area after the age of 24, ostensibly in pursuit of employment opportunities elsewhere. Moreover, a segment comprising 25.8 per cent of the population is aged below 14 years, thereby engendering a comparatively high dependency on the working-age cohort. This sizable youth contingent underscores a mounting demand for educational resources and future employment prospects within the municipal area.

Additionally, a relatively sizable elderly population, constituting 8.6 per cent of the total, signifies that the municipal area is an attractive destination for retirement, a pattern observed across the scenic expanse of the Garden Route. The insights derived from the age distribution patterns are instrumental for municipal planning, particularly concerning the availability of housing and government services tailored to meet the diverse needs of distinct age groups. Sustainable employment expansion holds paramount significance for the municipal area to mitigate the outmigration of the working-age populace, capable of actively fostering economic growth.

Furthermore, the prominent racial demographic category in the municipal area is the coloured population, representing 86.8 per cent of the total population, followed by the white population at 8.3 per cent and the black African population at 1.4 per cent. The Indian or Asian demographic group is the minority, accounting for merely 0.3 per cent of the municipal populace.

### **5.2.3. Level of Urbanisation and Population Density**

The Kannaland municipal area spans 4 758 km<sup>2</sup> and is situated on the R62 in a remote and scenic region of the GRD. In 2023, it had a low population density of only 4.4 persons per km<sup>2</sup> and is expected to decrease to 4.3 persons per km<sup>2</sup> by 2025.

In both 2001 and 2021, Kannaland was recognised as the least urbanised municipal area within the GRD. As of 2021, a substantial portion of the population, amounting to 37.6 per cent, was concentrated in the rural region of Kannaland. The primary urban settlements in Kannaland, as of 2021, comprised Calitzdorp, Zoar, and Ladismith. Notably, Nissenville exhibited the most significant percentage change in urbanisation during the specified reference period and concurrently demonstrated the highest density change over the



same timeframe. This shift towards more rural locales is an uncommon occurrence, attributable to the agricultural prowess of the municipal area, clarifying the inclination towards rural farmlands as a source of employment opportunities.

#### **5.2.4. Education**

- **Learner enrolment and learner-teacher ratio**

Ensuring that school aged children have access to schools and are enrolled allows the community to meet the future skills demands, builds a foundation for a more informed and productive society and is instrumental in improving the overall quality of life. In 2022, the Kannaland municipal area had the lowest number of learners enrolled, attributed to its comparatively small population size. Notwithstanding an overall population decline, the region demonstrated the largest percentage increase in learner enrollment at 1,4 per cent, with a rise of 68 pupils observed between 2021 and 2022. This is largely due to its growth off a small base. The increase of learners was accompanied by an increase in the number of teachers, leading to a decline in the learner-teacher ratio, which at 31.2:1 in 2022, was above the provincial and GRD average. It however remains within the desirable ratio of 35:1 for public ordinary high schools and 40:1 for public ordinary primary schools.

- **Education infrastructure and facilities**

Education and skills development play a vital role in shaping the future socio-economic landscape of the municipal area. They empower the population and significantly impact the local economy's development and its human resource capacity. The Western Cape Education Department (WCED) is committed to this cause, ensuring access to education for the children of the municipal area with the availability of 14 schools.

Of the 14 schools in the municipal area, 92.9 per cent operate as no fee schools. This is positive to note given that a substantial 24 per cent of learners in the 2021 General Household Survey cited financial constraints as the primary reason for prematurely dropping out of school. This may be worse in Kannaland due to the low income prevalent in a municipal area characterised by agricultural

activities. In addition, 6 schools have libraries. This is particularly crucial to the disadvantaged learners of the municipal area, creating an enriched learning environment that supports academic achievement, fosters a love for reading, and prepares students for a lifetime of learning.

- **Learner Retention**

The learner retention rate of 60.1 per cent, is notably below the district's average of 73.7 per cent. Encouragingly, there has been a consistent upward trend observed from 2020 to 2022 but the suboptimal retention rate suggests potential adverse effects on the overall human capital development within the municipal area, which could, in turn, impact the region's long-term economic vitality and competitiveness. Hence, strategic interventions are imperative to mitigate this challenge and foster a more resilient and educated workforce for sustained economic growth.

- **Education Outcomes**

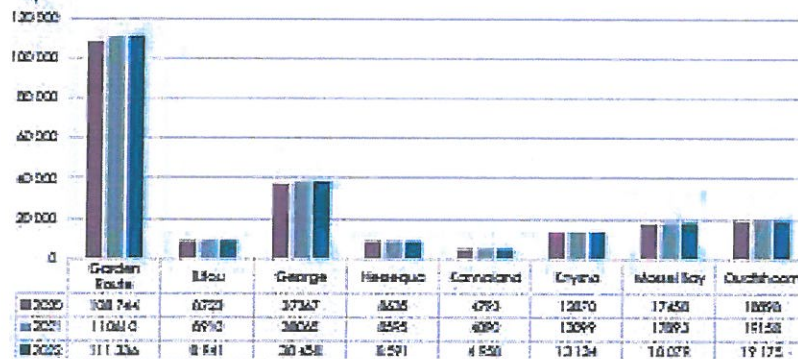
In addition to an increased proportion of learners reaching Grade 12, the municipal area boasts a matric pass rate that surpasses the district average. However, a marginal decrease of 1.0 percentage points was observed between 2021 and 2022. Of particular concern, is the decline in bachelor passes, with subject-specific analyses attributing this trend to poor outcomes in mathematics, mathematical literacy and physical science. Addressing this issue is imperative, given the pivotal role of high proficiency in subjects like mathematics and physical science in the unfolding fourth industrial revolution.

Against the backdrop of a rising demand for skilled labor in the municipal area, the significance of matric certificates and higher education qualifications is escalating as instrumental mechanisms for uplifting families from poverty and contributing to economic development. It is paramount to meticulously consider the determinants influencing the overall quality of education in the pursuit of improved educational outcomes.



# EDUCATION

## Learner enrolment



## Educational facilities 2022

14

Number of schools

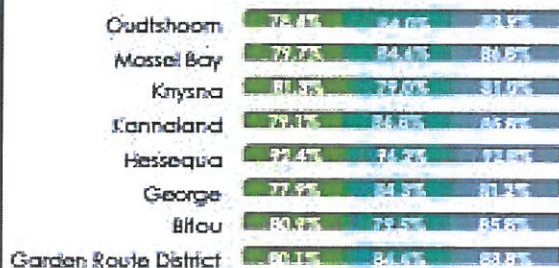
92.9%

Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

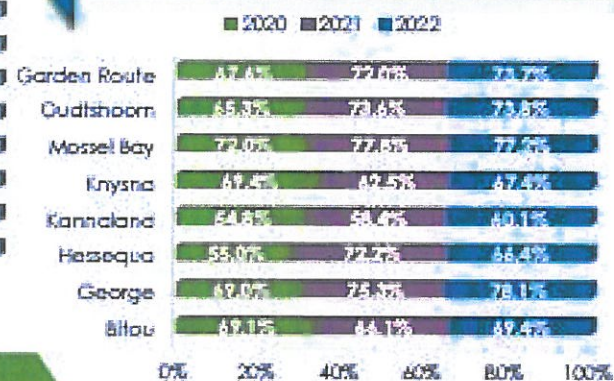
6

## Education outcomes



2020 2021 2022

## Learner retention 2020 - 2022

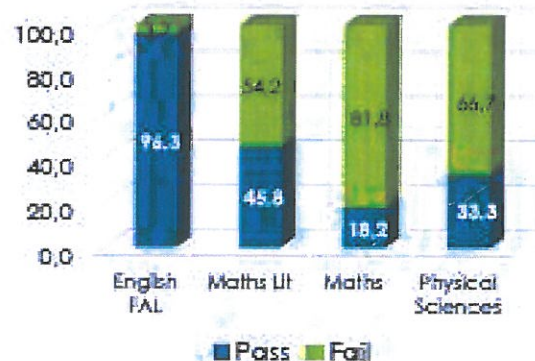


0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

## Learner-Teacher Ratio 2020- 2022

Garden Route District	30,1	30,2	29,8
Blou	32,3	32,4	31,8
Mossel Bay	30,2	30,9	30,1
George	30,0	29,7	29,7
Hessequa	29,1	28,9	28,7
Krysta	30,1	30,3	29,0
Kannaland	30,9	31,7	31,2
Oudtshoorn	29,6	29,7	29,7

## Subject Outcomes





### 5.2.5. Healthcare Services

In 2022, a mere 15.8 per cent of the South African population had access to medical aid, underscoring the significance of government healthcare facilities in delivering essential primary healthcare services to the majority of the country's residents. Within the Kannaland municipal area during the same year, there were a total of 4 primary healthcare facilities. Additionally, the municipal area had 5 mobile/satellite clinics and one district hospital, catering to the healthcare needs of the residents. Due to its small population size, the municipal area accounted for 10.6 per cent of the healthcare facilities present in the broader Garden Route District.

Moreover, in the municipal area, residents had access to five antiretroviral therapy (ART) treatment facilities and seven tuberculosis (TB) clinics in 2022. This becomes particularly imperative given the escalating number of individuals registered for ART and TB treatment within the municipal area between 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Enhancing the quantity of functional ambulances contributes to an expanded reach of emergency medical services across the municipal area. During the fiscal year 2022/23, the region was equipped with 4 Provincial ambulances, equating to a ratio of 1.8 ambulances per 10 000 residents. This is greater than the GRD average of 0.4 ambulances per 10 000 residents. It is imperative to acknowledge that this metric exclusively accounts for Provincial ambulances and does not encompass services provided by private entities.

- **Child and maternal health**

Within the municipal area, there has been an increase in teenage pregnancies. In 2022/23, 13 deliveries (11.7 per cent) occurred among females under the age of 19, which is lower than the District rate of 14.8 per cent. Furthermore, there were no pregnancy terminations reported in 2022/23. The teenage pregnancies present in the municipal area reflects a need for expanded family planning initiatives and support services within the municipal area and greater GRD, as unplanned pregnancies pose a risk to the future quality of life of teenagers.

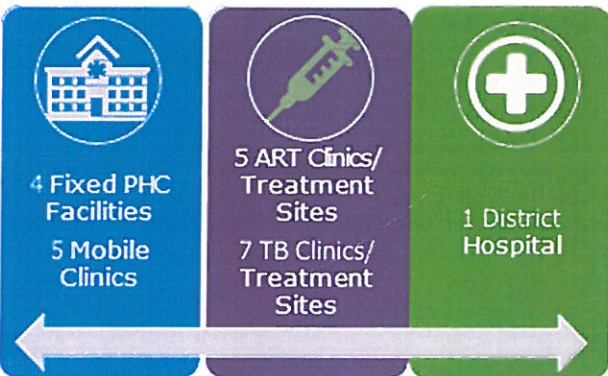


370 children under the age of one were immunised, translating to an immunisation coverage rate of 97.9 per cent. It however exhibited a slight reduction from 101.8 per cent in 2021. The prevalence of malnourished children under the age of five, particularly those suffering from severe acute malnutrition, per 100 000 individuals in the municipal area, saw a marginal decline from 2021/22 to 2022/23. Moreover, there is an observed decrease in the percentage of infants born with a birth weight below 2.5 kilograms during this period, although it is the highest in the District. Despite the encouraging reduction, these indicators surpass the district average, underscoring a distinct challenge concerning food security and malnutrition within the municipal area. The high levels of poverty in the municipal area contribute significantly to an enduring challenge regarding households' access to nutritious food.

The municipal area recorded no maternal or neonatal fatalities in 2022/23. The municipal area achieved a commendable milestone in 2022/23, with no recorded maternal or neonatal fatalities. The absence of such fatalities not only reflects the effectiveness of existing maternal and neonatal health interventions but also points to the quality and accessibility of healthcare services in the municipal area. Ongoing vigilance and continued efforts should be employed to sustain these favourable health outcomes in the future.

The delivery of municipal services in electricity, water, sanitation, refuse, roads and storm water is a key function of the Kannaland Municipality. Kannaland Municipality faces significant service delivery challenges, including the roll out of services to rural areas and under serviced households, ensuring adequate maintenance of assets occur, controlling the rising unit costs of service delivery, addressing future bulk supply shortages and ensuring adequate investment in economic infrastructure. These challenges are made more difficult by high expectations from communities, decaying infrastructure, limited organisational capacity and resources.

## Healthcare Facilities



## Emergency Medical Services

Number of ambulances: 4

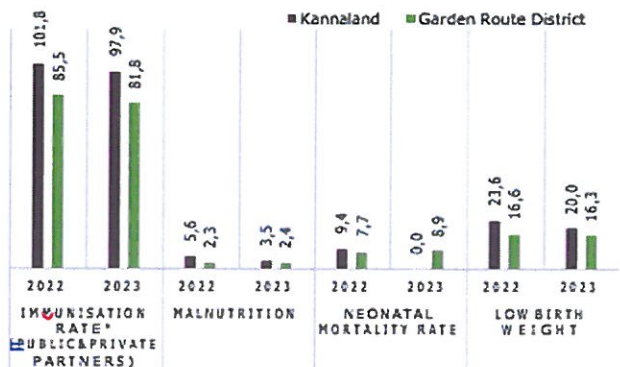
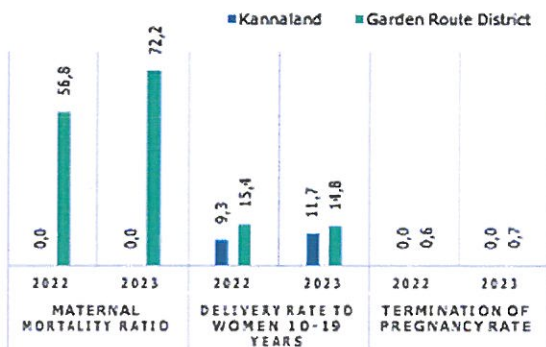
EMS per 10 000 people	
GRD	0,4
Kannaland	1,8
Hessequa	0,7
Mossel Bay	0,3
George	0,4
Oudtshoorn	0,5
Bitou	0,1
Knysna	0,3

## Maternal Health

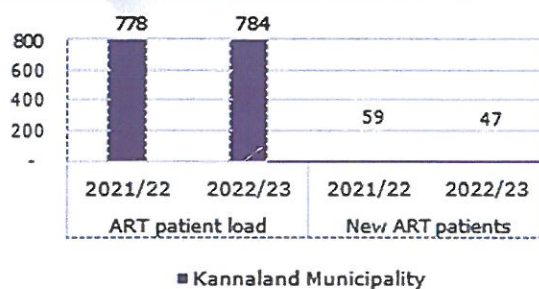
KANNALAND 2023: Maternal Health Indicators	• Maternal deaths in facility	0
	• Deliveries in facility u19 years	13
	• Termination of pregnancy	0

## Child Health

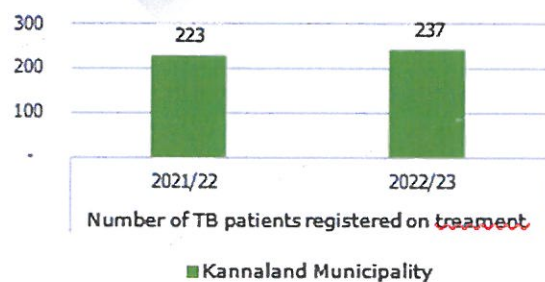
KANNALAND 2023: Child Health Indicators	• Live births under 2500g (low birth weight)	22
	• Inpatient deaths 6-28 day	0
	• Immunisation u1 year	370
	• Severe acute malnutrition u5 years	6



## HIV/AIDS



## Tuberculosis





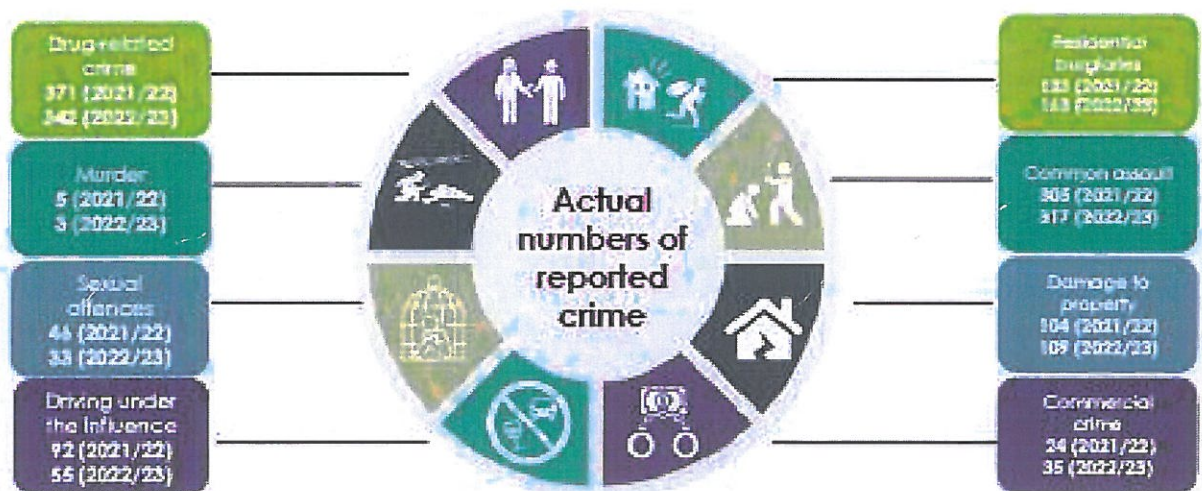
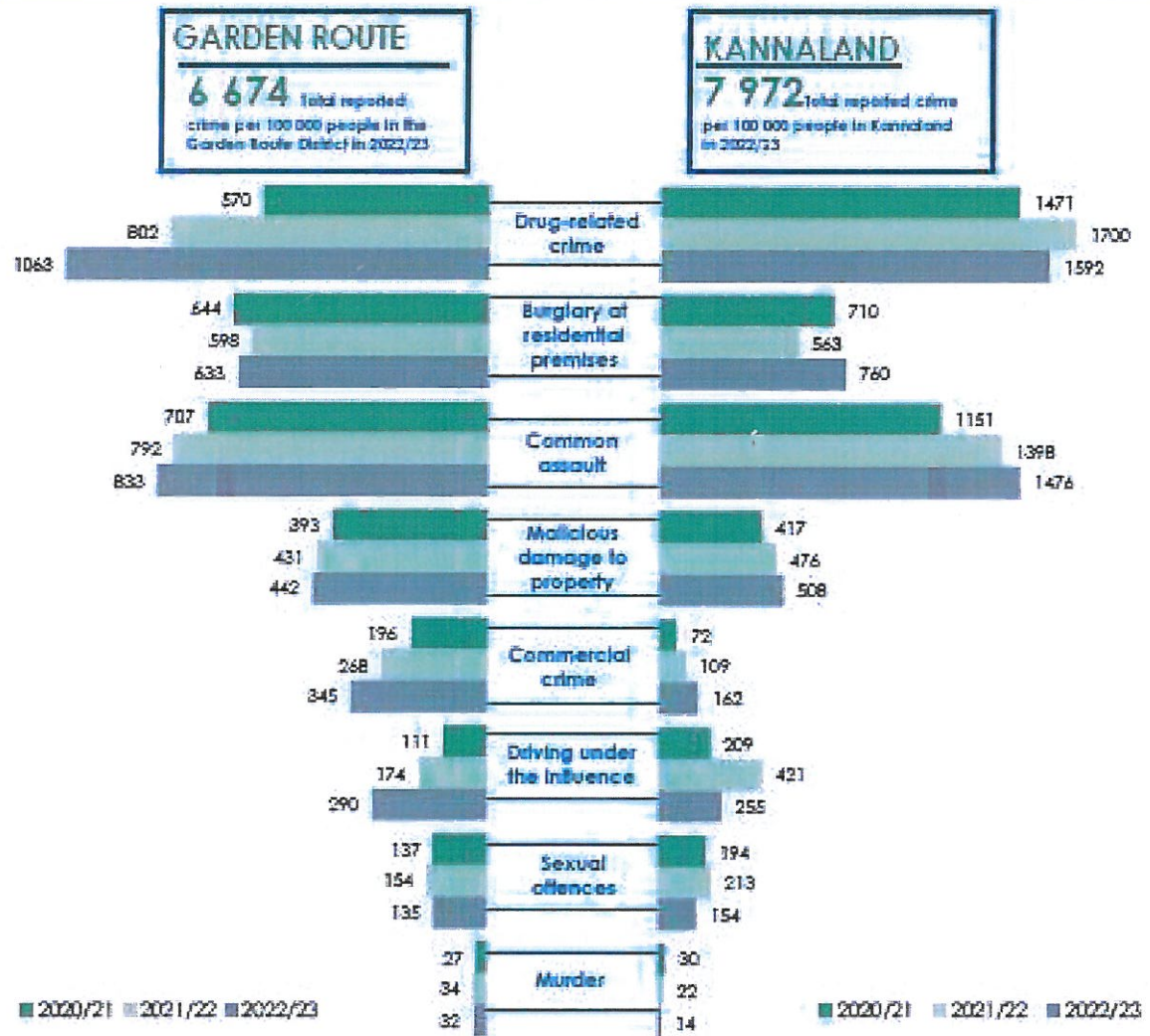
## **5.2.6. Safety and Security**

### **Crime Rates in GRD and Kannaland Municipality**

Crime rates in the municipal area rose from 2021 to 2022. The ascent in crime rates threaten the Kannaland Municipality's ability to achieve its key performance area reflected as "Safe Communities" within its 2022-2027 Integrated Development Plan. In fact, at an aggregate level, the incidence of crime per 100 000 residents in the Kannaland municipal area ranks as the highest in the region. This is predominantly attributed to the prevalence of drug-related offenses, burglaries at residential premises and malicious damage to property within the municipal area. It further exhibits elevated occurrences of contact crimes, such as sexual offences and common assault, when compared to the GRD. It is pertinent to note however, that the GRD contends with elevated crime rates in terms of murders, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol (DUI) and commercial crimes.

The primary factors contributing to crime in the Kannaland Municipality and greater region of the Garden Route include the absence of surveillance cameras in high-risk areas, inadequate lighting, high unemployment rates, drug and alcohol abuse, instances of domestic violence, repeat offences by released prisoners, the seasonal influx of labourers and social intolerance. Furthermore, crime is exacerbated by the high levels of poverty in the municipal area.

## SAFETY AND SECURITY





## 5.2.7. GDPR Sectoral Performance

### GRDP Sectoral Performance

The Kannaland municipal area is known for its cheese and wine production, with vineyards scattered throughout the region, particularly concentrated around Ladismith and Calitzdorp. Additionally, the Kannaland municipal area cultivates various fruits in the valleys near Zoar, including pears, peaches, and apricots.

These characteristics have contributed the total GDPR for the Kannaland municipal area amounted to R1.5 billion in 2021. This total was primarily driven by contributions from the tertiary sector, with the finance and business services sector leading at R329.0 million, constituting 21.1 per cent of the overall GDPR in 2021. Capitalising on favourable climate conditions, the stone fruit and grape-growing agriculture sector followed closely with a GDPR of R249.9 million, contributing 16.1 per cent to the Municipality's overall GDPR. An essential aspect of the municipal area's agricultural prowess lies in Calitzdorp, recognised as the port-wine capital of South Africa, notable for top-quality port wines produced by entities such as Boplaas, De Krans, Axehill, and Calitzdorp Wine Cellars. The region also boasts a thriving dairy industry, supported by the prevalence of dairy and cheese factories.

Despite its vibrant agricultural sector, the Kannaland municipal area faced a trade deficit during the review period. No exports were recorded, possibly due to products being exported through agents outside the municipal area. In 2021, the deficit amounted to R5.3 million, which decreased to R4.3 million in 2022. Imports primarily consisted of machinery for cleaning and sorting seed, grain, or dried legumes, integral to the local agriculture value chain.

Despite the substantial contribution of the agriculture sector to the region's GDPR, it experienced a contraction of 0.6 per cent in 2021. Challenges such as rising input costs, load-shedding, and locust swarms in the Little Karoo in 2022 contributed to a more significant contraction of 3.3 per cent that year, despite comparatively fast growth between 2019 and 2022.

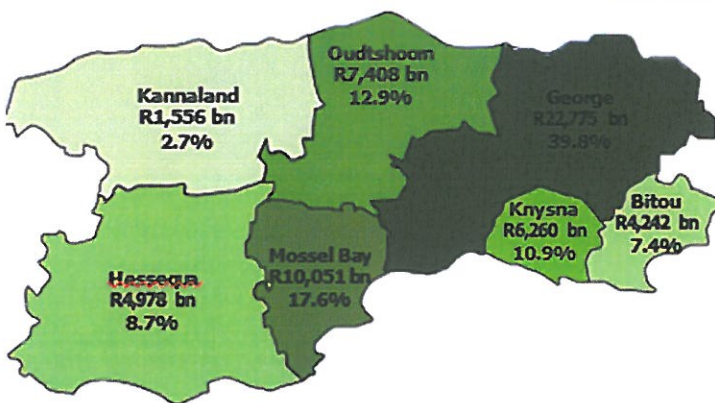
The estimated GDPR growth for the Kannaland municipal area in 2022 is 3.5 per cent, with the transport sector (13.8 per cent) and the finance and business services sector (12.8 per cent) exhibiting the highest estimated growth, contributing 1.1 and 2.8 percentage points, respectively. The trade sector, particularly tourism, faced significant challenges during COVID-19 lockdown regulations, and though an uptick was recorded in 2022, it has not yet reached pre-pandemic levels. Nonetheless, the trade sector is estimated to grow by 4.8 per cent in 2022. Conversely, the construction sector is anticipated to contract by an estimated 4.6 per cent in 2022, still recovering slowly from its 2019 performance. The COVID-19 pandemic, marked by lockdown regulations and increasing input costs, had detrimental effects on the construction sector, with its GDPR projected to remain 26.4 per cent lower in 2022 than in 2019.

### **GDPR Forecast**

Despite the positive GDPR growth anticipated for 2022, the Kannaland municipal area is projected to experience a marginal contraction of 0.1 per cent in 2023. This contraction is chiefly attributed to declines in the general government and agriculture sectors, with GDPR expected to decrease by 5.3 and 3.7 percent, respectively. In 2024, the region is poised for recovery, with an estimated increase in GDPR of 1.6 per cent. However, the agriculture sector is still forecasted to contract by 1.6 per cent. The challenges facing the agricultural sector stem from a downturn in international prices, a weakened exchange rate, and escalating input costs, presenting a prospective obstacle for the Municipality, especially with its reliance on this sector for economic activity and employment.



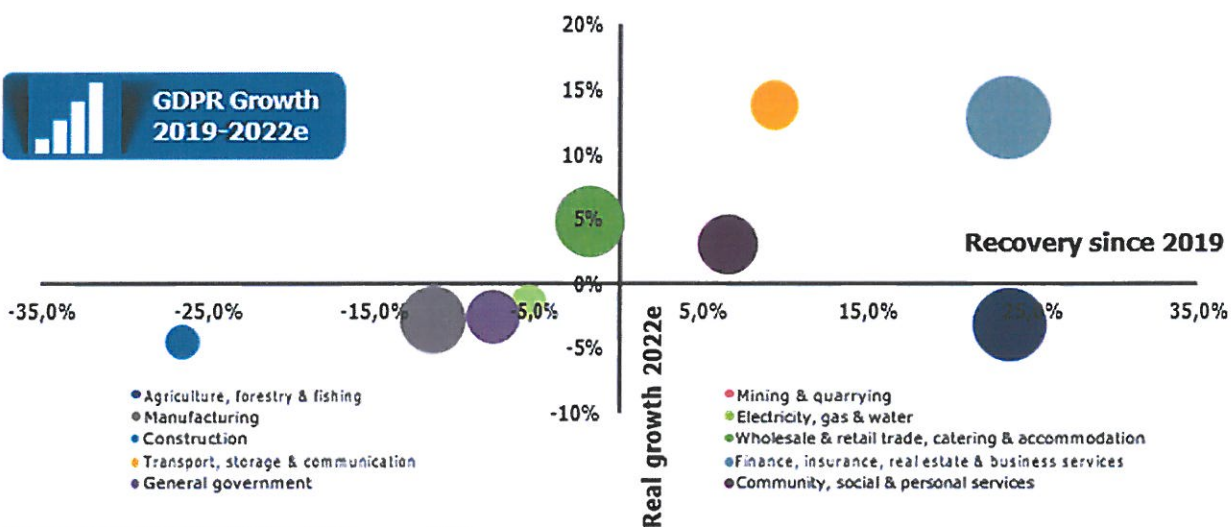
## GDPR Contribution 2021



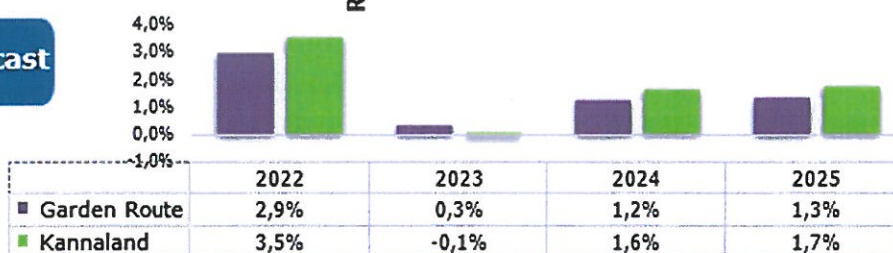
## Sectoral contribution to GDP 2021



## GDPR Growth 2019-2022e



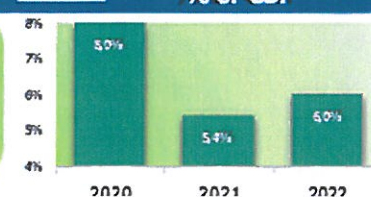
## GDPR forecast



## International Trade, 2022



## Tourism spend % of GDP



### 5.2.8. Labour Market Performance

The Kannaland municipal area is characterised by a strong reliance on the agriculture sector. The labour market thus predominantly consisted of low-skilled workers in 2022 (33.7 per cent). Agricultural labour is also highly seasonal, often resulting in high unemployment rates. Despite this, the unemployment rate in 2022 is estimated to have decreased by 1.1 percentage points from 2021 to 11.4 per cent – below the district's estimated rate of 19.9 per cent for the same year. Moreover, both the labour force participation and absorption rates are anticipated to increase by an estimated 3.6 and 3.8 per cent, respectively, in 2022, implying not only that more people are willing to work but also that more people are finding jobs in the municipal area.

In 2022, there was a net formal job creation of 866 jobs – a considerable amount given the municipal area having the smallest population in the district. This was largely driven by the recovery of the informal sector which has shed jobs consecutively from 2019 to 2021. The leading sector to contribute to formal full-time jobs was the manufacturing of dairy products, contributing to 595 full-time employment opportunities in 2022. This sector, in addition to mixed farming and the growing of perennial crops, all form part of the top 5 sectors in the municipal area, showing the strong contribution of agriculture to the employment in the municipal area. When considering job losses, the Kannaland municipal area experienced the most job losses within the growing perennial crops industry, which can be attributed to the seasonal nature of agricultural work within the region.

Examining the skills landscape, it becomes evident that only skilled employment has rebounded from the job losses when benchmarked against pre-pandemic levels. In contrast, semi-skilled, low-skilled, and informal employment categories have yet to recover the positions lost since 2020. This underscores the resilience exhibited by skilled labour during economic downturns, indicative of an increasing demand for such expertise. Consequently, there is a pressing need for upskilling initiatives to safeguard the livelihoods of workers, particularly considering the ongoing contraction of the agriculture sector in the prevailing economic environment.



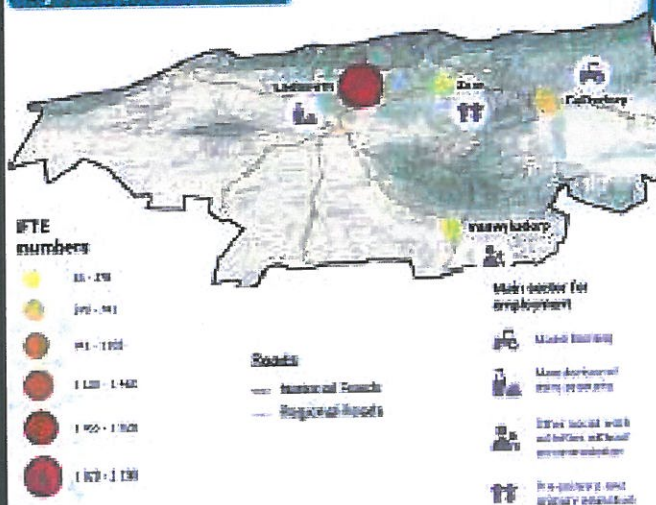
## **Wage Distribution**

In the serene region of Kannaland, Ladismith had a median income of R7 523. This town proudly houses two cheese factories - Parmalat and Ladismith Cheese, as well as the renowned Ladismith Wine Cellar, making it a significant contributor to the tourism sector in the area while simultaneously boosting the local manufacturing sector. It is therefore more diversified than the other towns in the municipal area which relies heavily on agriculture and small businesses to drive employment and wages.

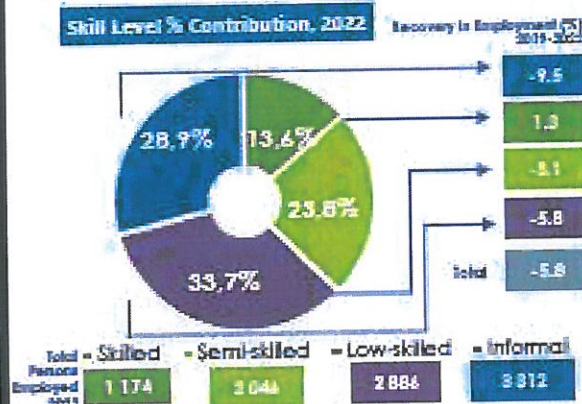
The municipal area exhibits a notable concentration of formal employees earning within the lower income categories, ranging from R0 to R400 up to R1 600 to R3 200. This concentration significantly contributes to the prevalent issues of poverty and malnutrition within the municipal boundaries. In light of these challenges, economic diversification becomes imperative for the municipal area. The establishment of a diversified economic base is essential, as it would engender opportunities for employment across a spectrum of sectors. A more varied industrial landscape would concurrently expand the employment market, mitigating unemployment rates and affording workers greater options and flexibility for transitioning between sectors. Moreover, economic diversification holds the potential to elevate wage levels beyond the existing norms within the agriculture sector, thereby fostering improved economic conditions for the workforce

# LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

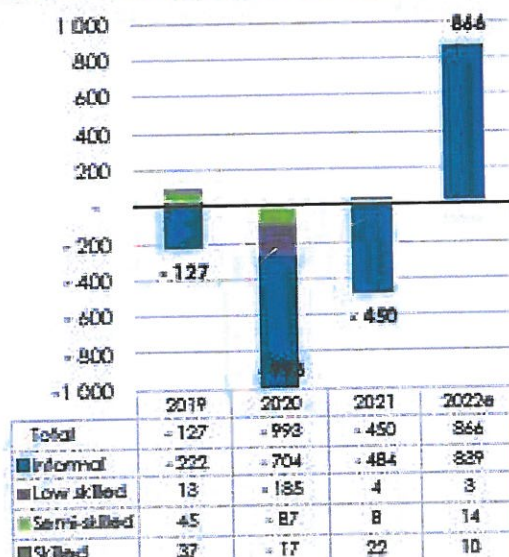
## Formal Employment by Town, 2022



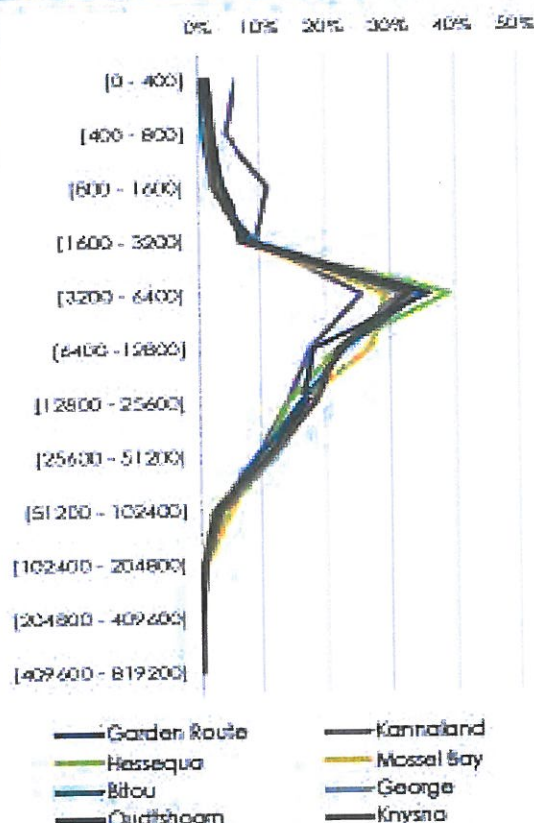
## Skill Level % Contribution, 2022



## Net employment per sector, 2019-2022



## Wage Distribution per municipal area, 2022

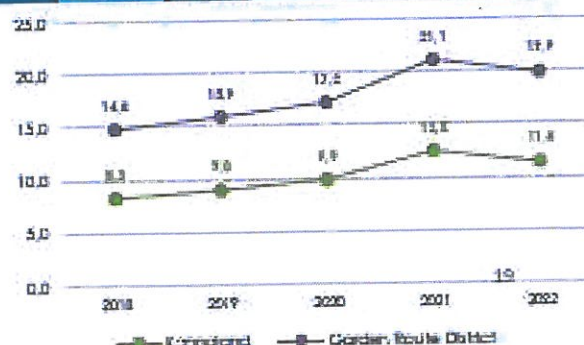


## Top 5 Sectors

Sector	No. of FTE Jobs
Manufacture of dairy products	595
Administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community	479
Mixed farming	437
Growing of perennial crops	378
Other social work activities without accommodation	240



## Unemployment rate 2018-2022





### **5.2.9.Risk And Vulnerability Factors**

#### **Drought**

According to the CSIR Green Book, Kannaland has a high potential exposure to an increase in drought. Currently 1.9 years per decade are at risk of drought, and this will increase to 3.1 out of every 10 years by 2050. Water, and related sanitation services, is a key ingredient for socioeconomic development, food security and healthy ecosystems, and is vital for reducing the burden of disease and improving the health, welfare and productivity of populations. A deteriorating water catchment system, through ecosystem loss (transformation or land use change) and alien infestation, or watercourse and wetland modification, will lead to lower inputs into the water supply systems, and a lower overall water security due to lower natural retention and lower quality of water. During extended drought periods, even end users far from major source areas are likely to experience shortages as the overall system runs low.

#### **Temperatures**

Average temperature has been increasing since the 1900s. Projections indicate that Kannaland can expect an additional 21 extremely hot days per year by 2050, which will affect food security, exposure to extreme heat, health and water quality.

#### **Vegetation Fires**

Although critical for a healthy ecosystem, fire is a significant threat to human lives, food security, socio- economic activities and livelihoods, as well as infrastructure and other assets. Furthermore, in many areas land has been converted from natural vegetation to other land-cover types - some of which significantly modify the fuel loads (e.g., the establishment of forest plantations and the spread of several introduced tree species such as pines, hakea, wattles and eucalypts). Fires in vegetation with high fuel loads increase soil erosion and run-off, which negatively affects ecosystem services and increases the impact of floods, among other factors. Where severe fires have occurred due to high

fuel loads, resulting soil erosion leads to the sedimentation of rivers and dams and therefore declining water quality (and increased water treatment costs).

## Floods

Floods result in millions or billions of Rands' damage to built structures or lost productivity, the loss of livelihoods and in some cases the loss of lives. A 2016 report calculated that four severe weather events between 2011 and 2014 caused more than R1.6 billion worth of damage in the Western Cape, and in the recent September 2023 severe weather event, flood-related infrastructure damage alone amounted to R2 billion. Flooding is also one of the main disaster risks affected by climate change. Changes in rainfall volume, intensity and timing will alter flood risk profiles, and necessitate a constant reconsideration of risks and risk reduction measures.

## 5.3. PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES TO INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

The tables below indicate the households that received free basic services:

Free Basic Services to Low Income Households								
	Free Basic Water		Free Basic Sanitation		Free Basic Electricity		Free Basic Refuse	
	Access	%	Access	%	Access	%	Access	%
2020/21	2479	100%	2479	100%	2479	100%	2479	100%
2021/22	2279	89%	2279	89%	2279	89%	2279	89%
2022/23	2290	49%	2290	49%	2290	49%	2290	49%

TABLE 5: PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES TO INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

### INFORMAL HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Below is a table of households living in informal settlements in Kannaland with access to basic services in areas in Ladismith, Calitzdorp, Van Wyksdorp and Zoar. It should be noted that these are informal settlements.



NUMBER OF INFORMAL HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS BASIC SERVICES IN THE MUNICIPAL AREA						
NO.	TOWN	AREA	Hh	ELECTRICITY	ABLUTION	WATER
1.	Ladismith	Varkieskloof 1 (Mossie Street)	130	50	6	130
2.		Varkieskloof 2 (January Street)	20	0	0	20
3.		Landjie	4		0	0
4.		September Street	8		0	0
5.		Sakkiesbaai	30		3	30
6.	Zoar	Karoolande	45	0	1	45
7.		Lovedale	12		1	12
8.		Sandkraal	6		0	6
9.	Calitzdorp	Valentynskamp	35	0	2	35
10.		Kliniekraand	15		1	15
11.	Van Wyksdorp	Erf 110	37	32	3	37
TOTAL			342	50	17	330

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS TO BASIC SERVICES AS PER MUNICIPAL STATISTICS		
	2021.22	2022/23
<b>ELECTRICITY PROVISIONING</b>		
Electricity – Conventional	226	223
Electricity – prepaid	3485	3642
Electricity service connections Minimum Service Level	3711	3865
<b>Electricity - Total number of households</b>	3711	3865
<b>WATER PROVISIONING</b>		
Water - available within 200 m from dwelling	4673	4690
Water - Using public tap (more than 200m from dwelling)	188	199
<b>Water - Total number of households*</b>	4863	4889
<b>SANITATION PROVISIONING</b>		
Sanitation - Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	4067	4075
Sanitation - Flush toilet (with septic tank)	189	190
<b>Sanitation - Total number Households with at least VIP service</b>	4256	4265
<b>WASTE COLLECTION</b>		
<b>Waste collection - curbside collection once a week</b>	4551	4553

*That the project for the updating of data statistics relating to the backlog of service delivery be included during the 2024/25 financial year. (Core Component 26(b) Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000. An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services.*

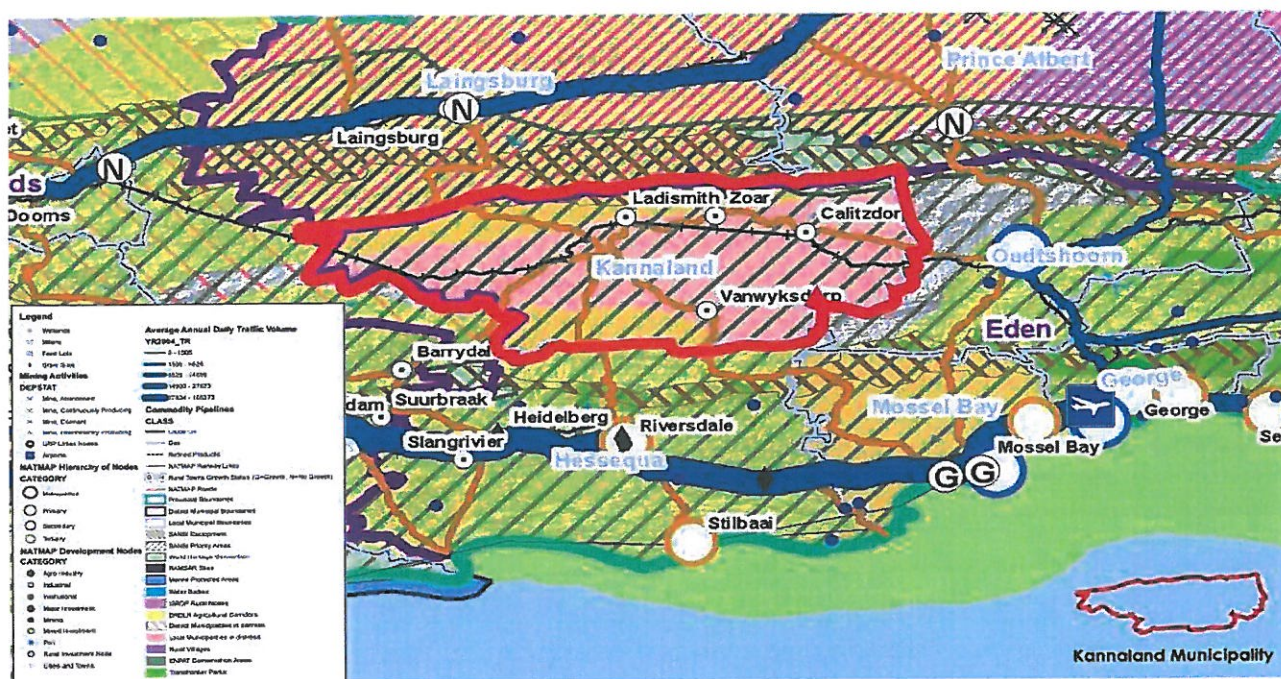
Kannaland Municipality is the designated Water Services Authority in its demarcated municipal area. There are four water treatment works (plants) located at Ladismith, Zoar, Calitzdorp and Van Wyksdorp.



## CHAPTER 6 - ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

### 6.1. INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Management Chapter provides a situational analysis and current state of the biodiversity, ecology, water, air quality waste management systems in the Kannaland municipal area and provides insight into climate adaptation response interventions to be undertaken to secure environmental sustainability within the area. Alien Invasive Species are identified as a threat to the ecosystem and the chapter concludes with a WCPG support intervention plan.



### 6.2. BIODIVERSITY

In 2017 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSP) for Kannaland identifies sixteen formally protected areas in the municipal area. Furthermore, Critical Biodiversity areas and Ecological Support Areas, as shown in have been identified in the municipal area.



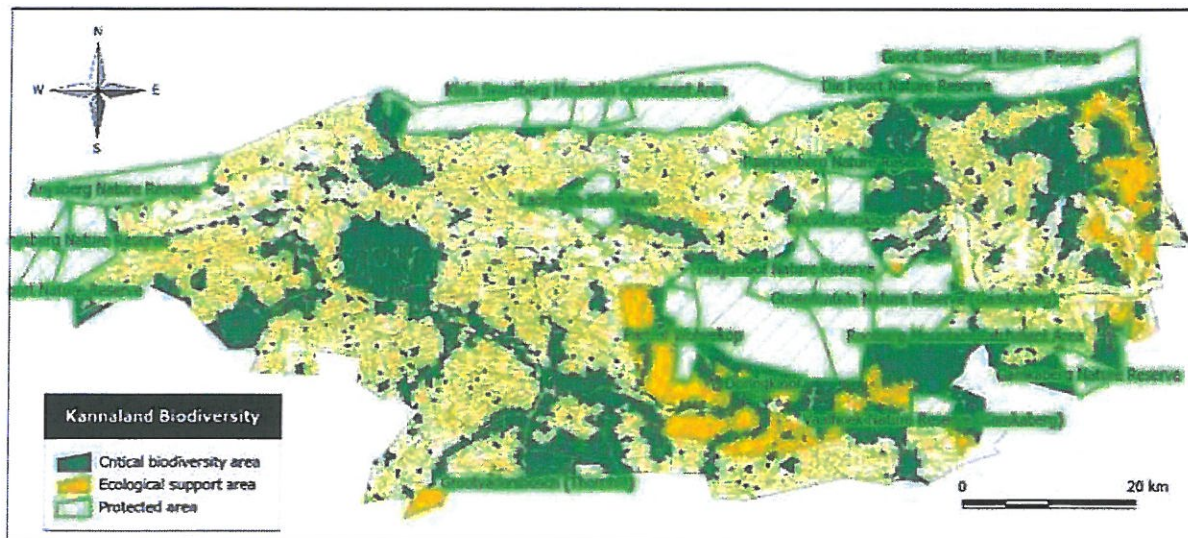


Figure: Kannaland Local Municipality Biodiversity (data source, Cape Nature, 2017)

### 6.2.1. Biodiversity Conservation

Conservation Figure shows that 17.2% of the municipality is protected through mechanisms such as:

- Provincial Nature Reserves
- Local Natures Reserves
- Forest Act Protected Areas;
- Mountain Protected Areas;
- Informal Protected Areas.

Kannaland Municipality is home to the following parks and protected areas:

- Provincial: Groenfontein Nature Reserve;
- Vaalhoek Nature Reserve;
- Gamka Nature Reserve;
- Anysberg Nature Reserve;
- Eyerpoort Nature Reserve.
- Local: Ladismith-Kleinkaroo Nature Reserve.

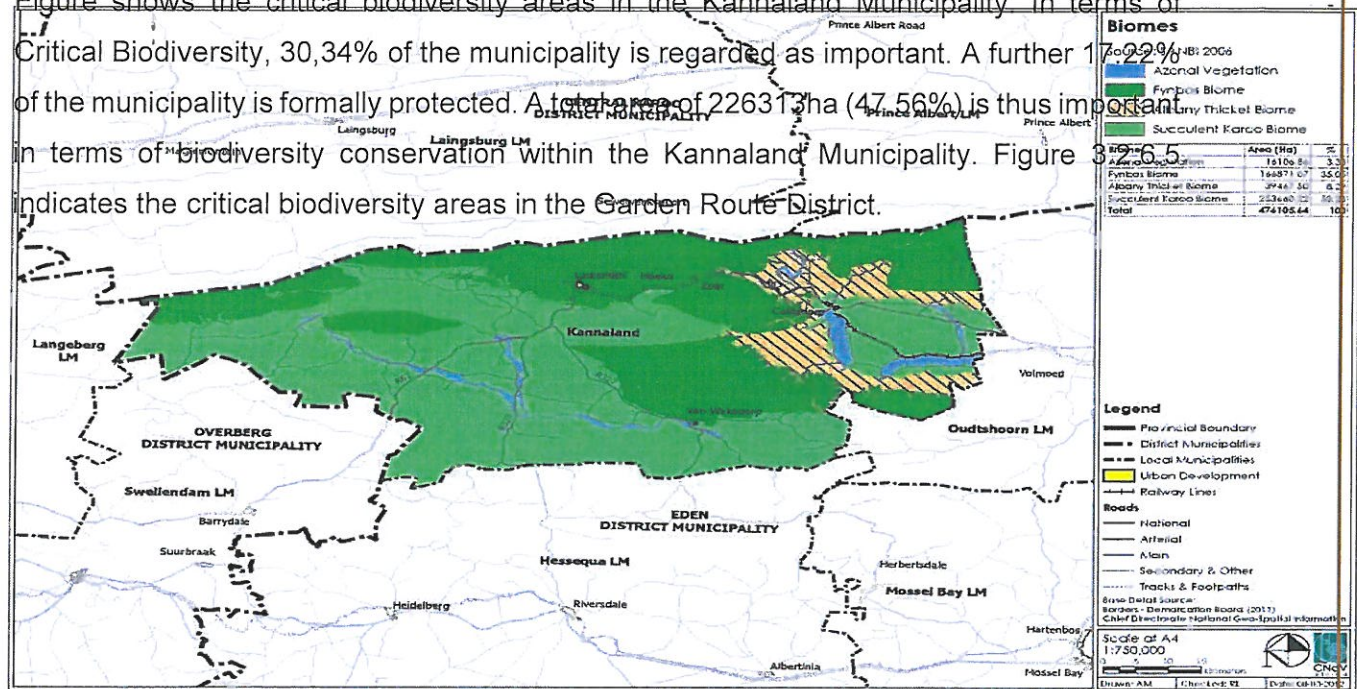
Forest Act Protected Area:

- Grootswartberg Nature Reserve;
- Rooiberg Nature Reserve;
- Towerkop Nature Reserve.



### 6.2.3. Critical biodiversity areas

Figure shows the critical biodiversity areas in the Kannaland Municipality. In terms of Critical Biodiversity, 30,34% of the municipality is regarded as important. A further 17,22% of the municipality is formally protected. A total area of 226313ha (47,56%) is thus important in terms of biodiversity conservation within the Kannaland Municipality. Figure 3.2.6.5 indicates the critical biodiversity areas in the Garden Route District.



Critical

Biodiversity Areas: CBA Categories (source: DEADP, 2010)

#### Biomes

The different biomes that are present in the municipality. These biomes are in order of magnitude of land cover:

- Succulent Karoo Biome (53%);
- Fynbos Biome (35%);
- Albany Thicket Biome (8%);
- Azonal Vegetation (3%). Azonal vegetation is located along the rivers located throughout the municipality.
- The Albany Thicket Biome can be found in the eastern parts of the Municipality, north and south of Calitzdorp.

- The Fynbos Biome is located along the northern boundary of the Municipality. The Succulent Karoo Biome is mainly found in the central and southern parts of the Municipality.

### **Vegetation Types**

The dominant vegetation types in the municipality:

- Rainshadow Valley Karoo (53%);
- Sandstone Fynbos (24%);
- Albany Thicket (8%);
- Shale Renosterveld (5.44%);
- Inland Saline Vegetation (3%);
- Limestone Renosterveld (2%);
- Quartzite Fynbos (0.8%);
- Shale Band Vegetation (0.71%);
- Shale Fynbos (0.57%).
- The Inland Saline Vegetation is located along the rivers located throughout the municipality.

### **Vegetation status**

The majority of the municipality has been indicated as least threatened with the exception of the areas located along the rivers that are classified as Endangered (Inland Saline Vegetation). No critical endangered areas are located within the municipality.

### **Implications for Kannaland Municipality**

1. In general, urban development is not compatible with conserving Fynbos or any other fire-prone vegetation type. To minimise the impacts of urban development in Fynbos, houses should be clustered within a fire-free zone and protected with an appropriate fire belt. Firebreaks must be clear within the development footprint, not in adjacent veld.
2. Development in close proximity or within Endangered plant species areas, inland saline vegetation, especially south of Calitzdorp, must be avoided and



discouraged, Strategies and management guidelines are to be developed as a priority to protect Critical Biodiversity Areas, which receive no formal protection.

3. For all types of development, footprints should be minimised. The focus should be on selecting alternatives that maximise the retention of indigenous habitats, species and ecological processes. Search and rescue is important for all development, especially when this may result in the irreversible loss of rare or threatened plant populations.
4. Appropriate management of vegetation types in the municipality should be encouraged as a high priority.
5. Agricultural activities should be managed to not negatively impact on natural vegetation.
6. The inland saline vegetation along the Touws, Groot, Gamka and Olifants rivers has been classified as endangered.
7. If development is proposed in degraded examples of vegetation types, biodiversity offsets should be investigated where equal-sized or larger areas of the same vegetation type are secured for conservation by funding from the developers.

#### **6.2.4. The DEADAT: South Africa's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2005**

This section requires updating to bring it in line with the policy directives. Kannaland Municipality has entered into a partnership with Cape Nature. Funding is required in order to develop a Kannaland Biodiversity Strategy.

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism prepared the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) "to develop a plan of action for the conservation and sustainable use of the country's biological diversity. During the NBSAP preparation, the National Biodiversity Implementation Plan identified objectives, outcomes and activities required for the NBSAP to achieve its goals. These objectives and targets include:

Strategic Objective One:

A policy and legislative framework that allows the integration of biodiversity

management objectives into the economy.

Targets:

- South Africa is to meet its international obligations with regards to biodiversity;
- Biodiversity issues become integrated in the macro-economy, informing policy, planning, budgeting and decision making at all levels

Strategic Objective Two:

Ensure good governance in the biodiversity sector by enhancing institutional effectiveness and efficiency

Targets:

- Biodiversity concerns occupy a significant place on the national agenda
- Government, stakeholders and role-players work together (effectively and efficiently) to achieve biodiversity management objectives

Strategic Objective Three:

Integrated terrestrial and aquatic management to minimise the impacts of threatening processes on biodiversity, enhances ecosystem services and improve socioeconomic security.

Targets:

- By focusing on programmes aimed at poverty alleviation, effective control of priority invasive species is achieved;
- Meet biodiversity objectives within all biodiversity priority areas
- Produce disaster prevention and management plans incorporating wise ecosystem management principles and practices

Genetically modified organisms which threaten biodiversity, are not to be released into the environment

- Consider biodiversity in all aspects of resource use
- Enhance human well-being and development by enhancing the sustainable use of biological resources and equitable sharing of benefits.

Targets:

- Economies based on the use of species and genetic resources are optimized and sustainably managed
- Priority fish stocks recover to sustainable levels
- No species status declines
- National products sector contribution to GDP grows



by 50%

- With more effective and equitable resources, poverty is alleviated

Strategic Objective Five:

Maintain key ecological processes across the landscape and seascape.

Targets:

- Comprehensive biodiversity monitoring systems inform planning
- Protected area network in marine environmental hence contribution to representation targets in priority areas
- No further loss of endangered ecosystems establish protected well managed environments

#### Implications for Kannaland Municipality

1. There are four biomes in the Municipality (Azonal Vegetation, Fynbos, Albany Thicket and Succulent Karoo),
2. Special policies need to be formulated in this regard in order to protect these vegetation types. Terrestrial CBAs are to be effectively managed especially those identified.
3. Large areas of Kannaland Municipality are formally protected. The SDF will need to include specific guidance on the management of these resources to ensure their longevity.
4. Municipality to develop an Alien Invasive Control Management Plan during 2022/23 financial year in compliance with NEMA.

### **6.2.5. Biodiversity and Environmental Sector Adaptation to Climate Change**

Biodiversity is crucial to ecosystem health, and healthy ecosystems are central to human well-being. Healthy ecosystems interlinked with working landscapes and other open spaces form the ecological infrastructure of the country and are the foundation for clean air and water, fertile soil and food. All South Africans depend on healthy ecosystems for economic and

livelihood activities, including agriculture, tourism and a number of income generating and subsistence level activities. These natural ecosystems are under pressure from land use change and related processes causing degradation, as well as invasive alien species. Accelerated climate change (resulting in increasing temperature, rising atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> and changing rainfall patterns) is exacerbating these existing pressures. Well-functioning ecosystems provide natural solutions that build resilience and help society adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. This includes, for example, buffering communities from extreme weather events such as floods and droughts, reducing erosion and trapping sediment, increasing natural resources for diversifying local livelihoods, providing food and fibre, and providing habitats for animals and plants which provide safety nets for communities during times of hardship. Sustainably managed and/or restored ecosystems help in adapting to climate change at local or landscape level.

In the Western Cape the current priority areas have been identified in the WCCCRS for the biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services sector

1. Prioritisation, valuation, mapping, protection, and restoration of ecological infrastructure;
2. Landscape initiatives / biodiversity corridors and identification of requirements for climate change adaptation corridors;
3. Biodiversity stewardship; and
4. Mainstreaming of conservation planning into decision making.

Furthermore, the following opportunities, gaps and recommendations have been identified in the Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy Biennial Monitoring & Evaluation Report 2015/16 (Birch et al., n.d.) for the biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services sector:

1. Better data sharing is needed between government entities
2. Finding comprehensive information on the numbers/hectares of aliens cleared is problematic
3. Informally protected areas are hard to track, as the data is often patchy or outdated.
4. Set fact-based climate change targets for this focus area.
5. There is a need to expand the conservation estate within these corridors.
6. Local community stewardship over corridors and unprotected areas should be promoted.

The following objectives have been identified through the LGCCSP as priority areas for the



Biodiversity and Environment sector in the District Municipality:

- Manage Increased impacts on threatened ecosystems
- Manage Increased impacts on environment due to land-use change
- Manage Loss of Priority Wetlands and River ecosystems

### Identified Adaptation Responses

Climate change predictions include the shifting of biomes across South Africa. In the Garden Route District Municipality, it is projected that, under a high-risk climate scenario, that the area currently covered by the Fynbos Biome will be substantially reduced by the Albany Thicket, Nama-Karoo, Succulent Karoo and Desert Biomes. Terrestrial, wetland, and river ecosystems and their associated species will be negatively impacted. Furthermore, development and changes in land use will impact negatively on the environment in the district.

The following key biodiversity and environmental sector adaptation responses for the identified objective were identified for the Garden Route District:

#### Manage Increased impacts on threatened ecosystems

- Increase investment in ecological infrastructure that translates into financial revenue for the district such as ecosystem services bonds and market options that reduce flood risk within the region
- Completion of Invasive Species Control Plan(NEMBA) for all state owned properties in local municipalities and district municipalities.
- Research Programme investigating potential risks associated with loss of fynbos biome through involving local universities (NMMU) stakeholders, SANParks, CapeNature, etc., involving scenario planning of loss of species. 0-50 years.

#### Manage Increased impacts on environment due to land-use change

- Develop program to diversify community livelihoods strategies to earn income from other activities such as ecotourism and other non-farming activities.
- Incentivize small scale farmers to practice sustainable and conservative agriculture
- Incorporate sustainable land use management and planning into other sectors plans.
- Research and improve understanding of land use change in the municipality.

- Strengthen institutional capacity to deal with pressure on land use change

#### Manage Loss of Priority Wetlands and River ecosystems

- Adopt a local wetland protection by law that require vegetated buffers around all wetlands
- Control invasive wetland plants
- Encourage infrastructure and planning designs that minimize the number of wetland crossings
- Establish volunteer wetland monitoring and adoption programs
- Identify priority wetlands and River ecosystems to be conserved
- Restrict discharges of untreated wastewater and stormwater into natural wetlands
- Wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes/projects
- Protect ecological infrastructure functioning/ecosystem services

### **Biodiversity and Environmental Sector Adaptation to Climate Change**

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**The following objectives have been identified through the LGCCSP as priority areas for the Biodiversity and Environment sector in the District Municipality:**

- Manage Increased impacts on threatened ecosystems
- Manage Increased impacts on environment due to land-use change
- Manage Loss of Priority Wetlands and River ecosystems

### **6.2.6. Geology**

The municipality comprises of four types of geological formations: Arenite, Conglomerate, Sedimentary and Shale deposits. The majority of the municipality comprises of Arenite (located in the northern and eastern parts as well as isolated pockets in the west) and Shale (located in the southern parts). Arenite is sedimentary rock with sand grains of a medium nature. It is usually formed by erosion of other rocks or by sand deposits.

Shale is formed through the composition of clay minerals and quartz grains and usually has a typically grey colour. Shale usually forms in very slow-moving waters and are most commonly found in lakes, lagoons, river deltas and floodplains.

Conglomerate rock can be found in the vicinity of Calitzdorp. Conglomerate is a type of sedimentary rock but consist of round fragments (larger than sand) which are cemented together.

Isolated pockets of Sedimentary rocks are located in the western and eastern part of the municipality. Sediment consists of deposits of minerals and organic materials which are transported through wind, water mass movement or glaciers.

#### **Soils and Soils Depth**

The central and western parts of the municipality have soil depths of less than 450mm. The areas in the vicinity of Ladismith, to the west of Ladismith and around Calitzdorp have soil depths ranging from between 450mm to 750mm. A small strip of deeper soils, more than 750mm in depth can be found south and south east of Calitzdorp.

#### **Topography and Landscape Character**

The topography of the municipality is characterised by the Kleinswart Mountains, Anys Mountains and the Grootswart Mountains along the northern boundary. The average height above mean sea level of these mountains is in the vicinity of 750m to 1500m. There are three additional mountainous/higher lying areas in the municipality. These include Touwsberg in the west, Rooiberg in the central parts and Bakenkop, south of Zoar.

#### **Land Capability**

Soil suitable for arable agriculture are mostly located in the eastern areas of the municipality (coinciding with the Endangered Inland Saline vegetation). The largest majority of the municipality is suitable for grazing of livestock.

#### **Agricultural Land Use Pattern**

The majority of the municipality is covered in grass and shrub. The nature of the agricultural activities in the Kannaland Municipality is directly derived from the type of soils in the area and the water availability, in essence the associate natural resource endowment. These two complement each other in such a way that a favorable production area is realised for different



types of agricultural activities, such as planting of field crops, horticulture and livestock farming.

Water in the Kannaland area is one of the biggest contributors when it comes to sustainability of farming. Factors like annual rainfall, underground water, water channels and water tables are all contributing to this important resource and the use of it for production of crops. The municipality is largely dependent on irrigation farming (76%) of total farming income. The total irrigation area comprises 7302 hectares which is managed by 10 irrigation schemes. The protection and effective management of water resources is thus of utmost importance for sustainability of agriculture which is the economic lifeblood of the district.

#### **6.2.7. Environmental Priorities**

#### **6.2.8. Water Resources**

There are 8 major river systems that affect the Municipality (SANBI, Municipal Biodiversity Summary, 2012), the Brak, Gamka, Gourits, Groot, Kobus, Nels, Olifants and Touws Rivers. Very few wetlands are located within the Municipality, measuring approximately 983.9ha. The Major rivers in the Kannaland Municipal area is the Touws, Groot, Gamka and Olifant rivers.

#### **Implications for Kannaland Municipality**

- The SDF in the municipality needs to assist with the protection of the river systems and its immediately surrounding environment.
- The majority of the rivers in the municipality are in an acceptable state.
- The condition of the Groot, Olifants and Gamka should be improved and further degradation should be prevented.
- Appropriate policies should be formulated to achieve the above goal which specifically addresses urban and agricultural development.

#### **Water Sector Adaptation Responses to Climate Change**

South Africa's climate is generally arid to semi-arid, with less than 9% of annual rainfall ending up in rivers, and only about 5% recharges groundwater in aquifers. In addition, rainfall and river flow are unpredictable in time and unevenly distributed in space, with only 12% of the land area generating 50% of stream flows. Decadal rainfall variability also results in extended dry and wet periods across the country. The main users of surface water resources are

agricultural irrigation, domestic, industrial, mining and power generation, while plantation forestry intercepts and reduces runoff before it reaches the rivers and groundwater. Surface water resources were already over-allocated by the year 2000 in five of nineteen water management areas historically used for water planning and management purposes. The potential demand for water is expected to increase with economic growth, increased urbanization, higher standards of living, and population growth.

Because of the critical importance of water in the South African economy the country has a sophisticated water resources planning capacity, founded on a good understanding of the country's variable rainfall. This planning capacity will be a key capability for adaptation planning under ongoing and future climate change.

In the Western Cape the following priority areas have been identified in the Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (WCCCRS) Biennial Monitoring & Evaluation Report 2015/16 (Birch et al., n.d.) for the water sector

- Invasive alien vegetation clearing;
- Prioritisation, valuation, mapping, protection, and restoration of ecological infrastructure in catchments;
- Effective utilisation of irrigation water;
- Resource nexus decision support; and
- Develop ecosystem goods and services (EGS) investment opportunities.

## **6.3. AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT**

### **Areas of Concern**

To date, Kannaland Municipality reacts to complaints by the general public and thus identified areas of concern. Invariably this led to some form of air quality monitoring, typically using screening methods already in Garden Route District Municipality's possession. A comprehensive dispersion modelling study was conducted after compilation of the emissions inventory for the Kannaland Municipality.

The aim of the study was to determine if any other areas of concern existed outside the knowledge of both GRDM and Kannaland municipal personnel. The dispersion model did not identify any specific problem areas in the Kannaland municipal area, but future expansion of existing industries may result in odorous emissions that could lead to complaints from the general public.

### **Weaknesses**



- No dedicated Air Quality unit within Community Service Department
- Training opportunities
- Air Quality monitoring equipment
- Cooperation with Industry through inspections, reports and quarterly working group meetings
- Budgetary constraints - lack of capital funding for monitoring equipment.
- No budget available for Air Quality Management
- Too much reliance on the District Air Quality unit
- High cost of monitoring.
- Lack of proper weather data (weather stations) in all area within the jurisdiction
- Lack of communication from Town Planning Department re new developments.
- This is causing human settlements adjacent to industrial activity.

### **6.3.1. Air Quality Goals and objectives**

**The municipality has the following strategic documents:**

- The 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Integrated Waste Management Plan
- Waste Minimization Strategy
- Integrated Waste Management By-Law
- Waste Management Permits/Licenses

A total of seven goals were identified for the KLM. The development of these goals have been informed by the situation analysis and gap and needs assessment. The 2011 NWMS, the WCIWMP 2017, along with the status quo of waste management within the KLM were used to identify the following goals:

- Effective waste information management and reporting
- Improved waste education and awareness
- Improved institutional functioning and capacity
- Provision of efficient and financially viable waste management services
- Increased waste minimization and recycling
- Improved compliance and enforcement
- Improved future planning

### **6.3.2. Climate Change**

## **Garden Route Climate Change Adaptation Response Implementation Plan**

Garden Route District Municipality in collaboration with all the local municipalities, drafted the GR Climate Change Adaptation Response Implementation Plan during March 2024. The plan has been placed onto the Garden Route District Municipal website and members of the community have been invited to submit their comments on the Draft Plan by 30 April 2024. Based on the vulnerability assessment, the following indicators were identified as high priority climate change vulnerabilities for the municipality. These were shortlisted by answering “yes” to exposure, “high” to sensitivity and “low” to adaptive capacity. Indicators are grouped into the following themes:

- ❖ Agriculture
- ❖ Biodiversity and Environment
- ❖ Coastal and Marine (Not applicable to KLM)
- ❖ Human Health
- ❖ Disaster Management, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- ❖ Water

The major climatic hazards in the Garden Route district as identified by the Vulnerability Assessment include: droughts, floods and veld fires. Climate change is also expected to incrementally increase the frequency and severity of these hazards. Additionally, financial losses in the district, due to these climate hazards, has already been high, and will increase going into the future.

It is therefore crucial to conserve our water resources, wetlands, marine and coastal environment, and our rich biodiversity. Land-use and settlement plans should be updated to take disaster risk management criteria into account, and by increasing public awareness regarding water conservation, droughts, fires and floods. This is particularly pertinent given the recent devastating fires in and around the Garden Route as well as the severe ongoing drought in the Garden Route district.

As an outcome of the Vulnerability Assessment, various Sector Plans were also developed as part of this Strategy (please refer to Chapter 6 to view these Plans). This Garden Route District Climate Change Adaptation Response Implementation Plan was developed for use by the Garden Route District Municipality, which includes all the Category-B local Municipalities within its borders, as a climate change implementation guidance document, and can be adopted by the Councils of the Local Municipalities, as well as being incorporated within their Integrated Development Plans and Spatial Development Frameworks. It can also serve as a



guidance document to any other key climate change stakeholders within the district who are responding to climate change.

Sustainable environmental management need to consider the fine balance between environmental, social and economic concerns. A reduction in the ability of the natural environment to sustain itself, and the ecosystem services it provides, will have a negative impact on society and, ultimately, the economy. Long-term sustainability, including economic and social well-being and resilience in the face of environmental change, cannot be achieved without appropriate environmental governance and management. Sustainability is a dynamic process in which all stakeholders are enabled to meet their economic, social, and cultural needs, and improve their quality of life, while simultaneously protecting, enhancing and managing the natural environment. This must occur within a framework of good governance and considered decision-making that ensures that Kannaland's natural assets, their current functions and future potential are not undermined, and that a burden is not left for future generations. Waste Management can reap enormous benefits from formalizing the recycling industry and Kannaland Municipality is in need of a refuse removal truck. The green economy will carve the way to a sustainable and prosperous future.

## **CHAPTER 7 - KANNALAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

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### **7.1. INTRODUCTION**

According to the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002 (as amended) Section 53 (1)(a); Kannaland Local Municipality (KLM) must create a level 3 Disaster Management Plan (DMP) and ensure it forms part of the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process. As defined in the prescriptions of the Act, the Municipal Manager is the Head of Disaster Management with the delegation of assistance being cascaded to the Director of Corporate/Community and Technical Services.

### **7.2. PURPOSE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The purpose of Disaster Contingency Plans is to forecast, prepare for incidents and to identify roles and responsibilities of the departments within the municipality. It enhances the municipality's capabilities to effectively and efficiently manage and mitigate any situation that could pose a threat to life, property and the environment.

This plan is intended to place disaster risk management, risk reduction and assessment at the centre of integrated part of development planning and resource allocation in the Kannaland Local Municipality. This means implementing targeted interventions and instilling a culture of applying disaster management and risk assessment as an analytical and decision-making framework at all government levels and across society.

This DMP will assist Kannaland Municipality to be better prepared to support the local communities in dealing with disasters and to speed up the recovery process. It is crucial to have effective and efficient Disaster Risk Reduction Management measures in order to save lives, prevent escalation of emergencies and incidents and relieve suffering. The implementation of this DMP will assist the municipality in clarifying roles and responsibilities with different stakeholders who are essential for disaster management.

The purpose of the disaster plan is not only a legislative requirement, but enhances community safety through, planning, mitigation, response and recovery.

Our approach to planning and development will focus on integration and risk reduction mitigation across all sectors, with disaster management taking the lead in initiating these discussions and responding to the warnings being raised by our communities.



### 7.3. Amendment of 2024/2025 Disaster Management Plan

The 2024/2025 review and amendment of the Disaster Management Plan is informed by the Guidelines: Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into Municipal Integrated Development Plans

The Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 (The Act) assigns various powers and duties to the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) which, among others, include not only advisory and consultative functions, but also in Section 22, which gives the power to provide guidance and advice to stakeholders regarding disaster management. Section 19 (e) also requires that NDMC develop guidelines for the integration of the concept and principles of disaster management, and particularly strategies on prevention and mitigation, with national, provincial and municipal development plans, programmes and initiatives as well as support and assist in the integration.

The guidelines as received therefore provides guidance to municipalities in the integration of disaster risk reduction (DRR) into municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). It aims to coordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan.

Kannaland Municipality is in the process of reviewing the 2023/24 Disaster Management Plan for Council adoption by 31 March 2024 and in accordance with the guidelines, developed in terms of the Section 53(2)a of the Act, NDMF and Section 26(g) of the Municipal Systems Act presented.

This reviewed 2024/2025 Kannaland Municipality Disaster Management Plan is consistent with the district municipal disaster management framework, is consistent with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, the national disaster management framework and the disaster management framework of the province.

#### REVIEW/AMENDMENT HISTORY

REVIEWED BY	COMMENTS	DATE REVIEWED
GRDM Disaster Management Centre; PDMC; Kannaland Local Municipality	Annual review of Disaster Management Plan.	2019
GRDM Disaster Management Centre; PDMC; Kannaland Local Municipality	Review initiated by IDP Manager in order to ensure core component S 26 MSA 32 of 2000 is contained in the Draft and Final Predecessor IDP with	2022

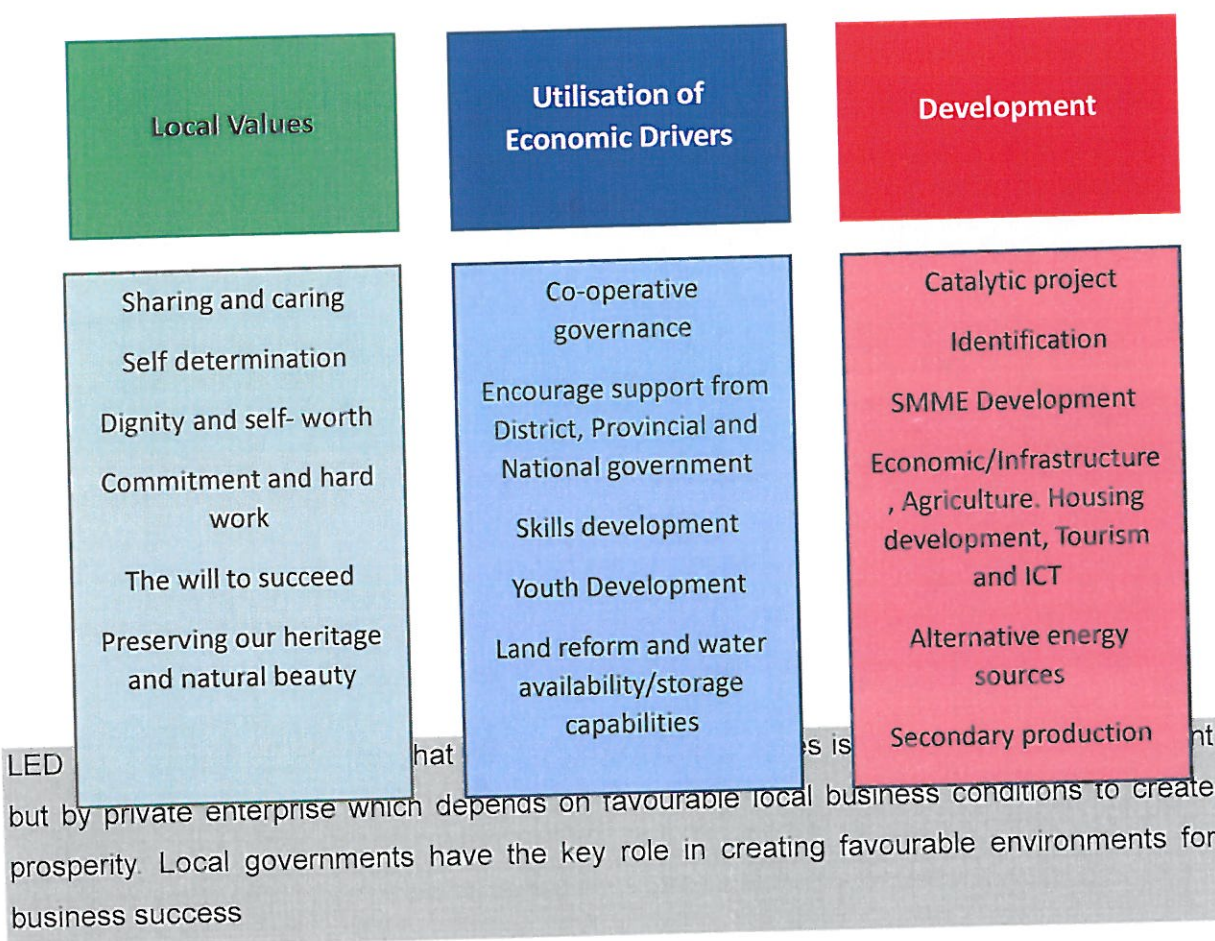
REVIEWED BY	COMMENTS	DATE REVIEWED
	Amendments. Kannaland Municipality 2022-2027 Disaster Management Plan adopted on 31 March 2022.	
Kannaland LM Disaster Management/IDP	2023/24 Reviewed Disaster Management Plan adopted by Council on 31 March 2023	2023
Kannaland LM Disaster Management/IDP	2024/25 Reviewed Disaster Management Plan adopted by Council on 25 March 2024	2024

Kannaland Municipality has adopted the 2024/2025 Amended Disaster Management Plan on 25 March 2024, hereto attached marked Annexure and the establishment of Disaster Management Centre has also been identified in terms of the municipality's Disaster Management planning. The municipality however does not have a functional disaster management ICT, GIS and early warning system. The municipality is currently making use of the Disaster Management DS Tool of the Western Cape Disaster Management Centre to assist the municipality in making informed decisions relating to Disaster Management. A Section 78 Investigation is being recommended in order to determine future expansion capabilities of the Disaster Management Service.



## CHAPTER 8 - LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IMPERATIVE

Local economic development [LED] is a participatory process in which local people from all sectors work together to stimulate local commercial activity, resulting in a resilient and sustainable economy. It is a mechanism to facilitate the creation of meaningful and sustainable employment opportunities and improve the quality of life for everyone, including the poor and marginalised. Local economic development [LED] further encourages the public, private and civil society sectors to establish sustainable and productive partnerships and collaboratively find local solutions to common economic challenges. Creating a LED strategy is an integrated, process-oriented and non-prescriptive endeavor. It should fundamentally embrace the following:



[Source: LED Tools-An Introduction for Municipalities and LED Service Providers in Bosnia Herzegovina: 2011]

Because our communities live in conditions of economic hardship and social uncertainty; this Strategy will be aimed at, providing the Municipality with mechanisms to alleviate burdening poverty and create meaningful and sustainable employment opportunities for

the deprived communities of Kannaland. The Municipality is also mindful of the fact that the private, public and community sectors have an important role to play in developing the economy of Kannaland; therefor it will encourage and engage in regular dialogue with business and community leaders, including National and Provincial Departments, in order to build a foundation that will address our economic and social development gaps. This has already commenced in Kannaland who actively participates on different platforms such as the LED Forum; the Business Chamber Forum; The Informal Traders Forum and the Skills MECCA.

Kannaland Municipality Local Economic Development [LED] Strategy is a step in the process of charting a new path for Kannaland. Our plan is to change the life chances of underprivileged communities residing in Kannaland; life chances that currently remain underdeveloped.

**Our approach to economic change:**



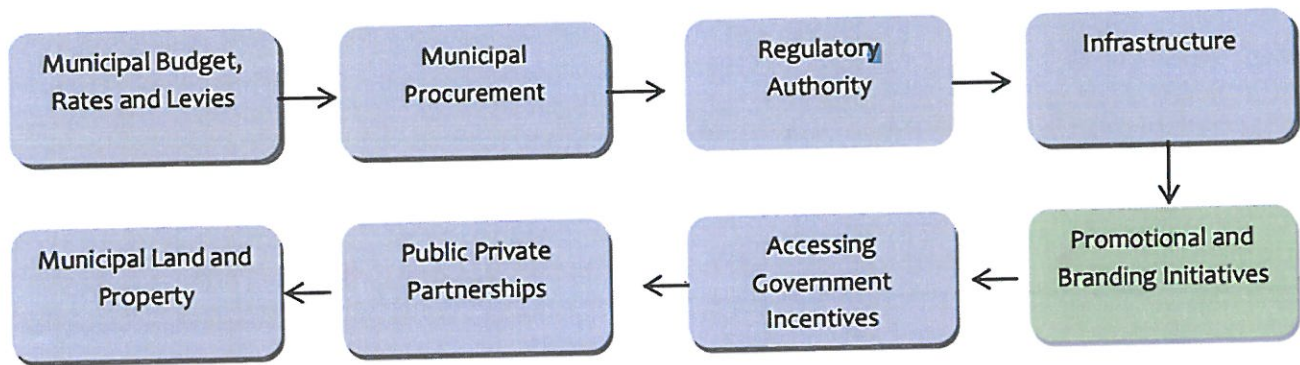


## 2024/25 AND OUTER YEARS CAPITAL PROJECTS

TOTAL CAPITAL 2024/25 AND OUTER YEARS		2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Type	Grant Name	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation
National	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	11 217 000	11 542 000	12 147 000
National	Water Services Infrastructure Grant	9 000 000	10 000 000	35 000 000
National	Integrated National Electrification Grant		600 000	700 000
	Financial Assistance to Municipalities for Maintenance and Construction of Transport Infrastructure	-	50 000	52 000
Provincial	Human Settlements Development Grant (Beneficiaries)	14 167 000	8 000 000	29 000 000
Provincial	Title Deeds Restoration Grant	403 000	403 000	-
Provincial	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	500 000	5 200 000	-
Provincial	Municipal Energy Resilience Grant	522 000	-	-
Provincial	Municipal Water Resilience Grant	2 000 000	-	-
		37 809 000	35 795 000	76 899 000

## SECTION FIVE

### 1. Strategic Imperatives and Programmes



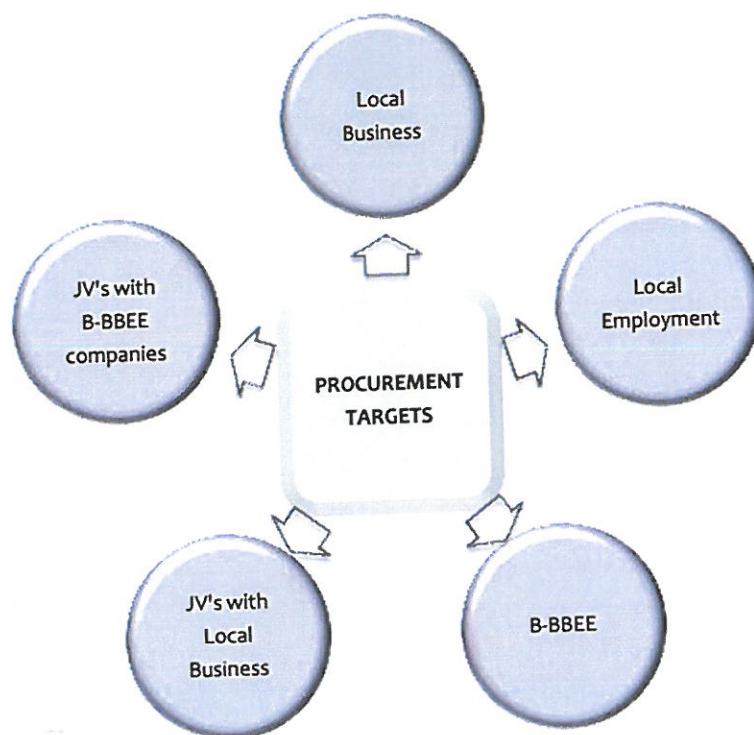
#### Municipal Budget, Rates and Levies

The Municipal Budget should specifically allocate funding for Local Economic Development [LED]. The Municipality should be seen to be the driver of LED by leading the process with the most effective and efficient utilisation of its own resources applying its in areas of greatest need and greatest potential for economic development. Kannaland Municipality should undertake to maintain cost-effective and competitive rates and levy dispensation so as to make the cost of doing business in Kannaland, affordable for existing business and attractive for potential investors.

#### Municipal Procurement

Municipal Procurement should be recognised as a direct enabler of Local Economic Development. Municipal Budget, Rates and Levies Municipal Procurement Regulatory Authority Infrastructure Municipal Land and Property Public Private Partnerships Accessing Government Incentives Promotional and Branding Initiatives Procurement targets could be set according to the following guidelines:





The Municipality should however be obliged to ensure the overall cost-effectiveness of its procurement activities.

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In promoting an enabling environment for Local Economic Development the Municipality should embark on a process of setting procurement targets for each Department in the Municipal Administration and a general policy guiding exceptions to these targets upon the adoption of said LED Strategy

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Infrastructure Municipal and other infrastructure is the backbone of the local economy of Kannaland. The provision of infrastructure does not only enable businesses to operate and influence the cost of production, but could also serve to stimulate economic activity. The Municipality should encourage labour intensive methods of construction during the delivery of infrastructure, as to promote local employment and ensure B-BBEE participation in the award of infrastructural contracts.

The table below illustrates the investment and spending in Kannaland Municipality on the following Infrastructure grant funded projects:

1. MIG
2. WSIG
3. Drought Relief Fund



KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY ANNEXURE 1V

2024/2025 DRAFT SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

IDP REF	IDP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)	District Output	PSP: VIP (Vision Inspired Priorities)	National Output	Department	Indicator description	How indicator is measured	Q1 TARGET	Q1 ACTUAL	Q2 TARGET	Q2 ACTUAL	Q3 TARGET	Q3 ACTUAL	Q4 TARGET	Q4 ACTUAL	ANNUAL TARGET	ANNUAL ACTUAL	Annual Target Date
IDP Reference		District Strategic Objective	Provincial Outcome (Vision inspired priorities)	National KPA	Department	Indicator	Unit of measurement											
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE (S0) 1: TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO RELIABLE INFRASTRUCTURE THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO A HIGHER QUALITY OF LIFE FOR KANNALAND CITIZENS</b>																		
KPI.1	SO 1: To Provide access to reliable infrastructure that will contribute to a higher quality of life for Kannaland citizens	SO5 Growing an inclusive district economy	Growth and jobs	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Services	Achieve 100% of all MIG expenditure to the stage where MIG Infrastructure projects are issued with Practical Completion certificates	Percentage spent of MIG projects measured as Total MIG expenditure/Total MIG budget allocated to MIG projects X 100.	18%		40%		65%		100%		100%		2025-06-30
KPI.2	SO1: To Provide access to reliable infrastructure that will contribute to a higher quality of life for Kannaland citizens	SO5 Growing an inclusive district economy	Growth and jobs	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Services	Achieve 100% of WSIG (Drought Relief) expenditure to the stage where WSIG (Drought Relief) projects are issued with Practical Completion certificates	Percentage spent of WSIG (Drought Relief) projects measured as Total WSIG (Drought Relief) expenditure/Total WSIG (Drought Relief) budget allocated to WSIG (Drought Relief) projects X 100	18%		40%		65%		100%		100%		2025-06-30
KPI.3	SO 1: To Provide access to reliable infrastructure that will contribute to a higher quality of life for Kannaland citizens	SO5 Growing an inclusive district economy	Growth and jobs	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Services	Complete 95% of all Electricity infrastructure projects (INEP, EEDM) to the stage where projects were issued with Practical Completion certificates by 30 June 2025	Number of all electricity infrastructure projects (INEP, EEDM) completed and issued with Practical Completion certificates/total number of all electricity infrastructure projects (INEP, EEDM)	18%		40%		65%		95%		100%		2025-06-30
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SERVICES AND IMPROVE OUR PUBLIC RELATIONS</b>																		
KPI.4	SO2: To Provide adequate Services and improve our Public relations	SO2 Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination	Innovation and culture	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Services	Limit total of electricity losses in distribution network to less than 12% accumulated over the financial year until 30 June 2025	Percentage (%) of electricity losses calculated in distribution network on a twelve-month rolling period as kWh sold/kWh purchased	Less than 12%		Less than 12%		Less than 12%		Less than 12%		Less than 12%		2025-06-30
KPI.5	SO2: To Provide adequate Services and improve our Public relations	SO2 Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination	Innovation and culture	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Services	75% of water samples comply with SANS-241 micro biological indicators {(Number of water samples that comply with SANS-241 indicators/Number of water samples tested)x100}	% of water samples that complies with SANS-241 standards calculated as no of water samples that complies with San Code 241/total number of water samples tested X 100	75%		75%		75%		75%		75%		2025-06-30
KPI.6	SO 2: To Provide adequate Services and improve our Public relations	SO2 Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination	Innovation and culture	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Services	Limit accumulated unaccounted for water to less than 30% annually until 30 June 2025	% of water losses in distribution networks in all of Kannaland towns	Less than 30%		Less than 30%		Less than 30%		Less than 30%		Less than 30%		2025-06-30
NKPI 1	SO 2: To Provide adequate Services and improve our Public relations	SO2 Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination	Innovation and culture	Basic Service Delivery	Financial Services	Number of formal residential properties that receive piped water connected to the municipal water infrastructure network annually as at 30 June 2025	Number of formal residential properties which are billed for water services as at 30 June 2025	4935		4642		4656		4665		4665		2025-06-30
NKPI 2	SO 2: To Provide adequate Services and improve our	SO2 Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination	Innovation and culture	Basic Service Delivery	Financial Services	Provision of electricity to formal residential account holders connected to the municipal electrical infrastructure network for both credit	Number of formal residential properties which are billed for electricity/have pre-paid	3820		3550		3520		3541		3541		2025-06-30



IDP REF	IDP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)	District Output	PSP: VIP (Vision Inspired Priorities)	National Output	Department	Indicator description	How indicator is measured	Q1 TARGET	Q1 ACTUAL	Q2 TARGET	Q2 ACTUAL	Q3 TARGET	Q3 ACTUAL	Q4 TARGET	Q4 ACTUAL	ANNUAL TARGET	ANNUAL ACTUAL	Annual Target Date
IDP Reference		District Strategic Objective	Provincial Outcome (Vision inspired priorities)	National KPA	Department	Indicator	Unit of measurement											
	Public relations					and prepaid electrical metering. Number of formal residential properties connected to the municipal electrical infrastructure network (excluding Eskom areas) annually as at 30 June 2025	electricity (excluding Eskom areas) as at 30 June 2025											
NKPI 3	SO 2: To Provide adequate Services and improve our Public relations	SO2 Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination	Innovation and culture	Basic Service Delivery	Financial Services	Provision of sanitation/sewerage services to formal residential account holders which are connected to the municipal waste water/sanitation/sewerage network and billed for services annually as at 30 June 2025	Number of formal residential properties which are billed for sewerage services in accordance with the SAMRAS financial system as at 30 June 2025	4465		4330		4340		4350		4350		2025-06-30
NKPI 4	SO 2: To Provide adequate Services and improve our Public relations	SO2 Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination	Innovation and culture	Basic Service Delivery	Financial Services	Number of formal residential properties for which refuse is removed at least once per week and billed for the service annually as at 30 June 2025	Number of formal residential properties which are billed for refuse removal services as at 30 June 2025	4805		4540		4546		4550		4550		2025-06-30
NKPI 5	SO 2: To Provide adequate Services and improve our Public relations	SO2 Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination	Innovation and culture	Basic Service Delivery	Financial Services	Provision of electricity to informal residential account holders in the designated informal areas which are connected to the municipal electrical infrastructure network for prepaid electrical metering annually as at 30 June 2025	Number of residential pre-paid meters registered on the Syntell/ Utilities World Financial system in the designated informal areas	150		160		180		200		200		2025-06-30
NKPI 6	SO2: To Provide adequate Services and improve our Public relations	SO2 Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination	Innovation and culture	Basic Service Delivery	Financial Services	Number of Households with access to free basic services (as per Indigent Register annually) by 30 June 2025.	Number of Households with access to free basic services (as per Indigent Register)	2340		2230		2240		2252		2252		2025-06-30
NKPI 7	SO2: To Provide adequate Services and improve our Public relations	SO2 Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination	Innovation and culture	Basic Service Delivery	Financial Services	Provision of free basic electricity to indigent account holders connected to the municipal electrical infrastructure network annually as at 30 June 2025	Number of indigent account holders receiving free basic electricity which are connected to the municipal electrical infrastructure network	2100		1550		1600		1650		1650		2025-06-30
NKPI 8	SO2: To Provide adequate Services and improve our Public relations	SO2 Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination	Innovation and culture	Basic Service Delivery	Financial Services	Provision of free basic sanitation services to indigent account holders which are connected to the municipal waste water (sanitation/sewerage) network & are billed for sewerage service, irrespective of the number of water closets (toilets) annually as at 30 June 2025	Number of indigent account holders receiving free basic sanitation in terms of Equitable share requirements.	2100		2230		2240		2250		2250		2025-06-30
NKPI 9	SO 2: To Provide adequate Services and improve our Public relations	SO2 Bulk Infrastructure Co-ordination	Innovation and culture	Basic Service Delivery	Financial Services	Provision of clean piped water to indigent account holders which are connected to the municipal water infrastructure network annually as at 30 June 2025	Number of indigent account holders receiving free basic water.	2100		2230		2240		2250		2250		2025-06-30



IDP REF	IDP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)	District Output	PSP: VIP (Vision Inspired Priorities)	National Output	Department	Indicator description	How indicator is measured	Q1 TARGET	Q1 ACTUAL	Q2 TARGET	Q2 ACTUAL	Q3 TARGET	Q3 ACTUAL	Q4 TARGET	Q4 ACTUAL	ANNUAL TARGET	ANNUAL ACTUAL	Annual Target Date
IDP Reference		District Strategic Objective	Provincial Outcome (Vision inspired priorities)	National KPA	Department	Indicator	Unit of measurement											
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: TO STRIVE TOWARDS A SAFE COMMUNITY IN KANNALAND THROUGH THE PROACTIVE MANAGEMENT OF TRAFFIC, ENV. HEALTH, FIRE AND DISASTER RISKS</b>																		
KPI 7	SO 3: To strive towards a safe community in Kannaland through the proactive management of traffic, environmental health, fire and disaster risks	SO7 Sustainable Environmental management and public safety	VIP 1 Safe and Cohesive Communities	Basic Service Delivery	Community Services	Review of the disaster management plan by 31 March 2025	Number of plans reviewed and submitted to council by 31 March 2025	-		-		1				1		2025-06-30
KPI 8	SO 3: To strive towards a safe community in Kannaland through the proactive management of traffic, environmental health, fire and disaster risks	SO7 Sustainable Environmental management and public safety	VIP 1 Safe and Cohesive Communities	Basic Service Delivery	Community Services	Review Integrated Waste Management Implementation plan by 30 June 2025	Number of IWMIP reviewed	-						1		1		2025-06-30
KPI 9	SO 3: To strive towards a safe community in Kannaland through the proactive management of traffic, environmental health, fire and disaster risks	SO7 Sustainable Environmental management and public safety	VIP1 Safe and Cohesive Communities	Basic Service Delivery	Community Services	Conduct one quarterly clean-up campaign in all 4 wards Kannaland up until 30 June 2025	No of quarterly clean up campaigns held in Kannaland by 30 June 2025	4		4		4		4		16		2025-06-30
KPI 10	SO 3: To strive towards a safe community in Kannaland through the proactive management of traffic, environmental Local Economic Development health, fire and disaster risks	SO7 Sustainable Environmental management and public safety	VIP 4 Mobility and spatial transformation	Basic Service Delivery	Community Services	Submission of a quarterly progress report to council of the 179 Calitzdorp housing implementation project by 30 June 2025.	No of quarterly progress reports submitted to council of the 179 Calitzdorp housing implementation project by 30 June 2025.	1		1		1		1		4		2025-06-30
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: TO FACILITATE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>																		
KPI 11	SO 4: To Facilitate Economic Growth and Social and Community development	SO5 Growing an inclusive district economy	VIP 2 Growth and jobs	Local Economic Development	Financial Services	Report to council on the annual Review of Supply Chain Management Policy by 31 March 2025.	Number of SCM Policy reviews conducted and submitted to council by 31 March each year.					1				1		2025-06-30
KPI 12	SO 4: To Facilitate Economic Growth and Social and Community development	SO5 Growing an inclusive district economy	VIP 2 Growth and jobs	Local Economic Development	Office of the Municipal Manager	Review a LED/Tourism implementation strategy for the Kannaland Municipality by June 2025	Number of Implementation strategies reviewed							1		1		2025-06-30
KPI 13	SO 4: To Facilitate Economic Growth and Social and Community	SO5 Growing an inclusive district	VIP 2 Growth and jobs	Local Economic Development	Office of the Municipal Manager	Conduct quarterly LED Steering Committee meetings by 30 June 2025	No of quarterly LED Steering Committee meetings held by June 2025	1		1		1		1		4		2025-06-30