

**KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY**

**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT  
PLAN**

**MAY 2002**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Kannaland in geographical context

Kannaland Municipality, a Category B Municipality since 5 December 2000, is situated within the area of jurisdiction of the Garden Route- Klein-Karoo District Municipality and is approximately 47 500 km<sup>2</sup> in extent. Mainly it consists of the magisterial district areas of Ladismith and Calitzdorp and includes the following towns with estimated population figures:

Ladismith as the main town (7 300 – 36.3%)

Calitzdorp (6 300 – 31.%)

Zoar (6 000 – 29.8%)

Van Wyksdorp (500 – 2.5%)

Hoeko – the biggest rural concentration in the region: approximately 700 inhabitants

The total urban population for the area is estimated at 20 100, the rural population 9 170 and the total population 29 270, of which the coloured community constitutes 80%.

The name Kannaland was derived from the Kanna plant or Salsola Aphylla (River ghanna or Lagasanna) which is idigenous to this region. Kannaland Municipal Area lies between two mountain ranges: to the north is the Great and Small Swartberge as well as the Anysberg, and to the south of Kannaland is the Langeberg range.

To its west, it forms a common boundary with the Montagu and Swellendam magisterial district boundaries and to its east with the Oudtshoorn magisterial district.

There are a few prominent mountain ranges within the municipal area, namely the Warmwaterberg (1 345m), the Rooiberg (1468 m) and Amalienstein ridge (1 021m).

Well-known landmarks in the Swartberge are Towerkop (2 189m) and Seweweekspoortpiek (2 325m), both north of Ladismith. Well-known passes through the Swartberge connecting Kannaland with Laingsburg and Prince Albert's magisterial districts, are the Seweweekspoort and Gamkaskloof. Six proclaimed nature reserves or conservation areas are situated either partly or entirely in the Kannaland region.

The municipal area extends over a distance of 135km east west and 45 km north south. The distances between Ladismith and its sister towns are as follows:

|              |   |      |
|--------------|---|------|
| Calitzdorp   | : | 43km |
| Zoar         | : | 25km |
| Van Wyksdorp | : | 50km |
| Hoeko        | : | 15km |

Prominent towns outside its area of jurisdiction are Barrydale south with the Highway R62, 78km from Ladismith and Oudtshoorn, 100km east of Ladismith.

George, the District Municipality principal seat, is situated approximately 170 km (travel time of 2 hours) south east of Ladismith.

The region's main connecting route is the R62, which runs through all the towns except for Van Wyksdorp. Access to the N2 is rather indirect via Barrydale (R324) while access to the north to the N1 is extremely limited due to the mountain ranges. A railway connects Calitzdorp and Oudtshoorn, but the railway

and Calitzdorp Station is mainly being utilised as a tourist attraction. The Touwsriver-Ladismith railway line, in its prime an extremely important and economical tourist and goods connecting route for the region, fell victim to the 1996 floods and was never repaired. The Ladismith Station with its buildings of estetic value still exists (currently utilised as storage space).

## 1.2 **Kannaland in economical context**

Kannaland's most important economical trades are tourism and agriculture, especially soft fruits, small stock, ostriches and lucerne. The most prominent industrial development is found in Ladismith in the manufacturing of cheese, wine and fruit processing with Calitzdorp also well-established in the latter two trades and extremely well-known for its quality port production. The Calitzdorp Spa is also a household name in the region as tourist attraction.

Zoar and Van Wyksdorp suffer economically: the first mentioned that was registered as rural area (under Act 9 of 1987) and is strongly aimed at agriculture but suffers from a lack of sufficient irrigation water and Van Wyksdorp because it is removed from the main traffic routes and connected in between with a gravel road.

The single biggest limiting factor that impedes economical growth and development in the Kannaland Municipal Area is its inability to develop its inexhaustible tourism potential and resources to a maximum.

This aspect will be addressed in depth in the IDP process.

## **2. AN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) FOR KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY**

## 2.1 Background

In terms of sections 27 and 28 of the Local Government Act: Municipal Systems, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), the Local Council should adopt a process to guide the planning and framing of its IDP.

The first step taken by the municipality in this regard, was to finalise the composition and functions of various committees that will be involved in the drafting and administration of the Plan, during a Council meeting held on 27 June 2001. It comprises of the IDP Committee, Technical Committee and a Representative Forum.

Secondly the municipality appointed a consultant planner to drive the IDP process and thirdly a Process Plan was drawn up to spell out the envisaged modus operandi. This plan was accepted by the Council on 4 September 2001. At the same time application for funding of the process was made to Provincial Administration.

Integrated development planning materialises in the Development Framework which deals with the integration of various strategies and sectoral plans regarding the development of Kannaland Municipal Area.

At this early stage it could also be noted that the entire IDP process for Kannaland as a whole was compiled on the basis of guidelines, suggestions and direction provided by *the IDP Guide Pack Guide III Methodology*, and *Guide IV Toolbox*. These two guide documents are considered indispensable for the compilation of any IDP.

In terms of Act 32 of 2000, Provincial Administration linked the following time-frame to the various processes for completion of the Development Framework and the municipality intends to keep to these suggested dates for the completion of each action. This is the time-frame:

| Development Framework for Kannaland Municipality |                      |                        |             |            |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Analysis   | Strategic objectives | Project identification | Integration | Approval   |
| 30/09/2001                                       | 31/10/2001           | 30/11/2001             | 29/02/2002  | 31/03/2002 |

## 2.2 What is integrated development?

The concept of integrated development is primarily mentioned in the legislation, of which the definitions are quoted below, and is subsequently quoted from the relevant legislation.

**Western Cape Planning and Development Act, 1999** (Act 7/1999) (currently being revised)

“Integrated development framework” a development framework that deals with the integration of different strategies and sectoral plans with regard to development, such as economical, spatial, social, infrastructural, housing, institutional, fiscal, land reform, transport, environmental and water plans, to obtain the optimal application of scarce resources in a specific geographical area, and it encompasses an integrated development plan as defined in section 10B of the Local Government Transitional Act, 1993 (Act 209/1993).

**Local Government Transitional Act, 1993** (Act 209/1993)

“Integrated Development Plan” a plan aimed at the integrated development and management of the relevant municipality that has been drawn up keeping in mind the general principles contained in chapter 1 of Act 67/1995 (DFA) and where

applicable, taking into consideration the subject of a land development objective (“LDO”) in chapter 4.

**Local Government Act: Municipal Systems, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)**

“Integrated Development Plan” a plan as envisaged in Section 25.

**Section 25 of Act 32 of 2000**

A municipality should adopt a plan within a prescribed period that:

- Is a single plan
- Is inclusive
- Is strategic with the purpose to:
  - link up plans, integrate, coordinate and take development suggestions into consideration;
  - bring resources and capacity of municipalities in line;
  - constitute policy framework and foundation on which the annual budget should be based;
  - be compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements;
  - amend the IDP which has been adopted in accordance with the abovementioned;
  - Within 14 days after adoption, the municipality should inform the public that the IDP has been adopted, that it is open for inspection and a summary thereof should be published.

**2.3 The development framework in terms of Section 27 (Act 32 of 2000)**

The objectives of the development framework on which integrated development planning is based, can be summarized as follows:

- To serve as directional model for the execution of integrated development planning by local governments and the integration of other role-players in the process.
- To ensure fulfilment of responsibilities as prescribed by legislation to local by means of the competencies and functions.
- To ensure and promote cooperative government.
- To guide the method of work of local government.
- To ensure that the needs of the communities within the region are acknowledged and addressed.
- To ensure and accordingly coordinate the effective application of resources by all role-players working in the region.
- To keep pace with legislation, policy and initiatives at national as well as provincial levels.
- To ensure that existing approved policy and strategies are reflected and contained in development planning within the region.

**2.4 The Analysis, Strategies, Objective and Project determination process for Kannaland proceeded as follows:**

### **2.4.1 The Analysis process**

The analysis was completed by the end of September 2001. It entails two main components:

- Framing of the community profile
- Analysis of information by means of the SWOT process and determination of priority issues

The information for compilation of the Analysis process was obtained from the following sources:

- Klein-Karoo District Council: Ladismith VOR and Calitzdorp VOR: Integrated Development Framework Parts I and II, March: 2000: Octagonal Development CC.
- Ladismith: Development profile, Swot analysis, Objectives and Projects: February 2001: Jan Hanekom Partnership.
- Calitzdorp: Integrated Development Plan: May 2000: Alie Killian Consulting Engineers.
- Zoar: Integrated Development Plan: November 2000: Alie Killian Consulting Engineers.
- Van Wyksdorp: Integrated Development Plan: May 2001: Nel and De Kock Incorporated.
- Statistics South Africa: Cape Town: September 2001: Peter Silenga.

### **2.4.2 Strategies, Objective and Project Identification**

The strategic objective and project identification process extended over a period of four months, from the beginning of October 2001 until the beginning of February

2002. Various workshops, discussion sessions, site visits and public meetings where officials, councillors, the mayor, the IDP forum and committee, and the general community were involved, took place.. The important component of the public participation process materialised in a series of four workshops presented during middle October 2001 in all four towns, in which a total of approximately 360 inhabitants of Kannaland were involved.

The Spatial Development Framework which was simultaneously compiled for the Kannaland study area, also required discussions with quite a few government institutions and departments at national and provincial level, such as the departments of Agriculture, Water Affairs, Nature Conservation, Roads Department, District Health, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (national), Land Affairs, District Municipality and LANOK.

## **2.5 Integration process for Kannaland**

The integration process as set out in this document which basically aim at compiling consolidated and integrated programmes / plans, was , as mentioned previously, at the hand of the requirements and guidelines as set out in the IDP Guide Pack – Guide III – Methodology of the Department of Provincial and Local Government.

With the integration process it was endeavoured that the strategies, objectives and projects address the **priority issues** with sensitivity and in totality, on urban as well as rural areas. Care was also taken that the IDP integrates very closely with the

municipal budget for the financial year 2002 / 2003 and thereafter.

**2.6 Plans and planning requirements** which are in terms of national and provincial legislation binding to the district municipality and Kannaland Municipality's IDP process:

| <b>Legislation, plans and planning requirements</b> |                        |                          |                     |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <b><i>Function</i></b>                              | <b><i>National</i></b> | <b><i>Provincial</i></b> | <b><i>Local</i></b> |

|                  |   |   |  |
|------------------|---|---|--|
| Local Government | Constitution (108/1996) sections 24-27, 29, 152, 153, 156           |   |  |
|                  | Municipal Structures Act (117/1998) (33/2000)                       |   |  |
|                  | Municipal Systems Act (32/2000)                                     |   |  |
|                  | RDP Programme   |   |  |
|                  | White paper on local government                                     |   |  |
|                  |   |   |  |
| Agriculture      | Subdivision of agricultural land (70/1970)<br>Resource conservation |   |  |
|                  |   |   |  |
| Water            | Water Act (36/1998)   | Water Catchment Management Areas                              |  |
|                  |   |   |  |
| Environment      | Environment Conservation Act (78/1989)                              | Provincial environmental management plans                     |  |
|                  | NEMA (107/1998)   | CAPE Project  |  |
|                  | National parks (57/1976)  | Prov Adm: Western Cape: Bioregional Planning Framework        |  |
|                  | Agenda 21   | SKEP: Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Plan<br>South Karoo Subregion |  |
|                  |   |   |  |
| Housing          | Land reform   |   |  |
|                  | Land restitution  |   |  |
|                  | Dept. of Housing & LG's urban strategy                              |   |  |
|                  | Rural strategy  |   |  |
|                  |   |   |  |

|                     |  |  |   |
|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Planning            | Development Facilitation Act (67/1995)                 | Western Cape Provincial Strategic Plan (June 2000)                           | Land Use Ordinance, 1985 (Ord 15 of 1985) |
|                     | Physical Planning Act (125/1991)                       |  |   |
|                     | Land Use Management Bill                               | Western Cape Provincial Administration (PAWC) urbanisation strategy          |   |
|                     |  | Western Cape Provincial Administration (PAWC) establishment of smallholdings |   |
|                     |  | Establishment of farm workers policy   |   |
| Economical matters  | GEAR (Growth, employment and redistribution programme) | Provincial Green Paper on Economical Development                             |   |
| Tourism             |  | Western Cape Tourism Green-/White Paper                                      |   |
| Minerals and Energy | Minerals Act (50/1991)                                 |  |   |
| Electricity         | Electricity Act (41/1987)                              |  |   |
| Transport           | Ribbon development (21/1940)                           |  |   |
| Forestry            | Mountain Catchment Areas (63/1970)                     |  |   |
|                     | Forestry Act (84/1998)                                 |  |   |
| Pollution           | Air Pollution (45/1965)                                |  |   |
|                     | Dangerous / toxic (36/1947)                            |  |   |

## **2.7 Liaison and consultation with other government levels (alignment)**

Right from the start it was endeavoured to include Provincial Administration's Department of Local Government in the IDP process of Kannaland. Good direction and support received from that region also made the process easier.

Further liaison to provincial sectoral departments was with the Department of Roads, Directorate Development Planning, Environmental Conservation, Department of Agriculture and Tourism, Department of Water Affairs, and the Regional Housing Council.

At national level we liased with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism and the Department of Land Affairs.

From Kannaland we liased at district level with the Garden Route Klein-Karoo District Municipality, especially regarding the planning process of the IDP, District Health Department, regional roads engineer and district ward council member to whom die preliminary project budget document of Kannaland was made available for purposes of the compilation of their own IDP in district context.

## **3. PLANNING PHASES**

### **3.1 PHASE 1: ANALYSIS**

This first phase in the compilation of a Development Framework for the IDP for Kannaland, entails the following steps:

- The compilation of a community profile in the form of an enumerative demographic and socio-economic reflection of Kannaland's inhabitants.

From this, the existing level of development in the region can be determined.

- Secondly, this inception phase entails the formulation of the problems identified in conjunction with the community. It represents the priority issues which were pointed out within the region and which will be addressed.
- Thirdly the Analysis phase ensures that the nature, cause and impact of these priority issues will be comprehended and understood well since it will form the foundation on which the IDP will be built.
- Fourthly, the Analysis phase requires that attention will also be given to the available resources and financial support in order to address the priority issues and execute it as part of the IDP.

All the abovementioned information, data and statistics that will constitute this chapter on the Analysis phase, will be presented in an enumerative, condensed form, compiled from the information gathered during the early IDP process of the individual towns.

### **3.1.1 A summarised demographic and socio-economic profile of the urban and rural community of Kannaland.**

#### **Profile in the urban (built-up) area**

**TABLE 1: Urban Population Numbers (according to the 1996 Census)**

| Town         | Black | Coloured | White | Un-specified | TOTAL         |
|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| Calitzdorp   | 34    | 2762     | 762   | 93           | 3652 (30.2 %) |
| Ladismith    | 51    | 3550     | 1106  | 28           | 4735 (39.1 %) |
| Zoar         | 18    | 3205     | 0     | 11           | 3234 (26.7 %) |
| Van Wyksdorp | --    | 360      | 140   | --           | 500 (3.8 %)   |
| Total        |       |          |       |              | 12121         |

The estimated number of the population for **2001** is as follows:

|  |   |                      |
|--|---|----------------------|
| Calitzdorp   | : | 6 300                |
| Ladismith  | : | 7 300                |
| Zoar   | : | 6 000                |
| Van Wyksdorp   | : | <u>500</u>           |
| Estimated population for urban area                          | : | 20 100               |
| Estimated population for rural area                          | : | <u>9 170</u>         |
| Estimated population for the entire Kannaland municipal area | : | <b><u>29 270</u></b> |

**TABLE 2: Compilation of population of urban population (%)**

| 0 – 4 | 5 – 14 | 15 – 19 | 20 – 59 | 60+  |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|------|
| 10.6  | 22.6   | 9.8     | 45.3    | 11.6 |

**TABLE 3: Income per month**

| Category      | Ladismith<br>Number % | Calitzdorp<br>Number % | Zoar<br>Number % | Van Wyksdorp<br>Number % |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| No income     | 2149 (44.0)           | 1945 (55.5)            | 1676 (51.9)      | 200 (45.5)               |
| R1-R500       | 650 (13.3)            | 868 (24.8)             | 721 (23.3)       | 139 (31.6)               |
| R501-R1 500   | 653 (13.4)            | 322 (9.2)              | 256 (7.9)        | 54 (12.3)                |
| R1 501-R3 500 | 958 (19.6)            | 133 (3.8)              | 61 (18.9)        | 31 (7.0)                 |
| R3 501+       | 255 (5.2)             | 141 (4.0)              | 29 (0.9)         | 15 (3.4)                 |

|         |           |          |            |         |
|---------|-----------|----------|------------|---------|
| Unknown | 218 (4.5) | 95 (2.7) | 489 (15.0) | 1 (0.2) |
| Total   | 4883      | 3504     | 3232       | 440     |

**TABLE 4: Number of economically active persons**

|             | Ladismith |       | Calitzdorp |       | Zoar |       | Van Wyksdorp |     |
|-------------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|------|-------|--------------|-----|
| 15-60 years | 2692      | 56.9% | 1858       | 50.9% | 1568 | 48.5% | 315          | 63% |
| 60+         | 518       | 10.9% | 470        | 12.9% | 331  | 10.2% | 35           | 7%  |

**TABLE 5: Distribution by occupation**

| Occupation                          | Ladismith   | Calitzdorp  | Zoar        | Van Wyksdorp |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Jurisprudence and Managers          | 65 (5.0%)   | 40 (44.6%)  | 3 (0%)      | 6 (3.6%)     |
| Professional                        | 151 (11.6%) | 68 (7.8%)   | 34 (6.2%)   | 6 (3.6%)     |
| Technicians                         | 57 (4.4%)   | 14 (1.6%)   | 16 (2.9%)   | 0            |
| Clerical                            | 131 (10.0%) | 70 (8.0%)   | 20 (3.6%)   | 4 (2.4%)     |
| Service workers, shop sales persons | 190 (14.6%) | 67 (7.70%)  | 22 (3.7%)   | 6 (3.6%)     |
| Trained agricultural workers        | 45 (3.5%)   | 65 (7.5%)   | 8 (1.5%)    | 44 (36%)     |
| Trade and commerce                  | 112 (8.6%)  | 111 (12.8%) | 51 (9.3%)   | 5 (3.0%)     |
| Machine operators                   | 58 (4.5%)   | 19 (2.2%)   | 38 (6.9%)   | 1 (1.0%)     |
| Workers                             | 493 (37.9%) | 416 (47.8%) | 356 (65.0%) | 93 (56.4%)   |
| Total                               | 1302        | 870         | 548         | 165          |

**TABLE 6: Employment**

|                                  | Ladismith    | Calitzdorp  | Zoar        | Van Wyksdorp |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Employed                         | 1350 (47.5%) | 911 (37.8%) | 576 (28.0%) | 175 (55.9%)  |
| Unemployed: Looking for work     | 290 (10.2%)  | 277 (11.5%) | 284 (13.8%) | 13 (4.2%)    |
| Unemployed: Not looking for work | 14 (0.5%)    | 19 (0.8%)   | 70 (3.4%)   | 15 (4.8%)    |
| Housewife                        | 366 (12.9%)  | 259 (10.8%) | 323 (15.7%) | 51 (16.3%)   |
| Scholar                          | 233 (8.2%)   | 154 (6.4%)  | 233 (11.3%) | 1 (0.3%)     |
| Pensioner                        | 459 (16.1%)  | 453 (18.9%) | 392 (19.0%) | 51 (16.3%)   |

|                       |            |             |           |          |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Incapable             | 12 (0.4%)  | 45 (1.9%)   | 76 (3.7%) | 2 (0.6%) |
| Does not want to work | 1 (0%)     | 7 (0.3%)    | 19 (0.9%) | 1 (0.3%) |
| None of the above     | 119 (4.2%) | 265 (11.0%) | 82 (4.0%) | 4        |
| Total                 | 2844       | 2400        | 2055      | 313      |

**TABLE 7: Educational qualifications**

|                    | Ladismith    | Calitzdorp   | Zoar         | Van Wyksdorp |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| No school training | 489 (11.4%)  | 487 (15.9%)  | 488 (17.6%)  | 71 (18.3%)   |
| Primary            | 1466 (34.1%) | 1293 (42.2%) | 1312 (47.2%) | 131 (33.8%)  |
| Secondary          | 1836 (42.7%) | 1140 (37.2%) | 977 (35.2%)  | 186 (47.9%)  |
| After school       | 504 (11.7%)  | 142 (4.6%)   | 0            | 0            |
| Total              | 4295         | 3062         | 2777         | 388          |

**TABLE 8: Health services available**

|   | Ladismith       | Calitzdorp | Zoar | Van Wyksdorp |
|---|-----------------|------------|------|--------------|
| Provincial hospital:<br>Number of beds<br>Patients per month: | 1<br>35<br>±500 | --         | --   | --           |
| District municipal clinic                                     | 2               | 2          | 2    | 1            |
| District mobile clinic  | 1               | 1          | --   | 1            |
| Medical practitioner  | 3               | 3          | --   | --           |
| Dentist   | 1               | --         | --   | --           |
| Physiotherapist   | 1               | --         | --   | --           |
| Pharmacy  | 3               | --         | --   | --           |
| Ambulance service<br>(district municipality)                  | 1               | 1          | --   | --           |
| Most serious illness: TB                                      | Yes             | Yes        | Yes  | Yes          |

**TABLE 9: Available Social Services**

|   | Ladismith                           | Calitzdorp                    | Zoar              | Van Wyksdorp |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Home for the aged                               | 1 (residents 66)                    | --                            | --                | 0            |
| Retirement home                                 | 1 (residents 50)                    | --                            | --                | 0            |
| Welfare organisations/<br>service organisations | 1 Child and<br>Family Care<br>1 CMR | ACVV<br>Welfare<br>Department | From<br>Ladismith | 0            |
| Community Hall                                  | 2                                   | --                            | --                | 0            |

|             |                             |                       |             |                           |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Churches    | Various                     | 10                    | 9           | --                        |
| Post office | 1                           | Agency service        | 1           | Agency                    |
| SAPS        | Main station (34 officials) | Substation (Fulltime) | Fulltime(7) | Substation (Fulltime) (4) |

**TABLE 10: Provision of services**

|                         | Ladismith  | Calitzdorp              | Zoar                      | Van Wyksdorp       |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Household water         | Sufficient | Worn-out / Water losses | Shortage in summer        | Worn-out / Loss    |
| Drainage                | Sufficient | Sucking / Septic tanks  | Requires urgent attention | Requires attention |
| Handling of storm water | Sufficient | --                      | --                        | --                 |
| Garbage removal         | 1 x week   | 1 x week                | Not as desired            | 2 x month          |
| Tarred streets          | 80 %       | 80 %                    | --                        | --                 |
| Housing                 | Shortage   | --                      | --                        | --                 |
| Available land          | Sufficient | --                      | --                        | --                 |
| Electricity             | Sufficient | Sufficient              | Sufficient                | --                 |

**TABLE 11: Type of water and toilet provision**

|                             | Ladismith | Calitzdorp | Zoar | Van Wyksdorp |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|------|--------------|
| Piped water in-house        | 908       | 672        | 340  | 192          |
| Piped water on premises     | 129       | 116        | 0    | 213          |
| Flushing or chemical Toilet | 1024      | 655        | 340  | 205          |
| Pit latrine                 | 2         | 47         | 1    | 153          |
| Bucket system               | 7         | 13         | 316  | 14           |
| None of the above           | 23        | 82         | 8    | 63           |
| Number of households        | 1056      | 820        | 666  | 439          |

**Profile of the rural area****TABLE 12: Estimated population in the rural area (2001) of Ladismith and Calitzdorp**

|            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| Rural area | Number        |
| Ladismith  | 5 190 (56.7%) |
| Calitzdorp | 3 980 (43.3%) |
| Total      | 9 170         |

Approximately 77% of the rural population is coloured.

**TABLE 13: Age compilation of rural population (%)**

|           |            |             |             |     |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----|
| 0-5 years | 6-14 years | 15-18 years | 19-60 years | 60+ |
| 12.8      | 18.9       | 5.9         | 55.5        | 7.0 |

**TABLE 14: Income per month of persons 16 years and older who live or work on farm**

|                  | Ladismith | %    | Calitzdorp | %    |
|------------------|-----------|------|------------|------|
| No income        | 0176      | 7.6  | 0268       | 10.5 |
| Less than R490   | 0708      | 30.7 | 0688       | 27.0 |
| R491-R1 500      | 1 108     | 48.4 | 1 008      | 39.6 |
| R1 501-R3 000    | 109       | 4.7  | 215        | 8.4  |
| More than R3 000 | 121       | 5.3  | 146        | 6.3  |
| Unknown          | 078       | 3.4  | 222        | 8.7  |
| Total            | 2 298     |      | 2 547      |      |

**TABLE 15: Employment per district: Sectoral Compilation: 1991**

|                       | Ladismith | Calitzdorp |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Total workforce farms | 4 705     | 2 429      |
| Formally employed     | 3 418     | 1 853      |
| Unemployed            | 369       | 97         |
| Informal sector       | 918       | 479        |

**TABLE 16: Educational qualifications of persons older than 16 working and living on farms**

|              | Ladismith | Calitzdorp |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| None         | 25        | 247        |
| Primary      | 1 020     | 1 265      |
| Secondary    | 299       | 432        |
| After school | 108       | 147        |
| Unknown      | 567       | 459        |

**TABLE 17: Type of educational structures available on farms**

|                    | Ladismith | Calitzdorp |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Informal playgroup | 07        | 04         |
| Formal playgroup   | 01        | 02         |
| Primary school     | 05        | 02         |
| Secondary school   | 01        | 00         |

**TABLE 18: Toilet facilities**

|   | Ladismith | Calitzdorp |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Number of houses with flushing                      | 227       | 302        |
| Number of houses with VIP                           | 035       | 002        |
| Number of houses with pit latrine                   | 386       | 350        |
| Number of houses with bucket                        | 041       | 028        |
| Number of houses without toilet facilities – 'BUSH' | 090       | 150        |

**TABLE 19: Sources of water for houses**

|              | Ladismith | Calitzdorp |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Roof water   | 112       | 076        |
| Ground water | 283       | 088        |
| Scheme water | 166       | 569        |
| Fountains    | 188       | 094        |
| Rivers       | 130       | 179        |

**TABLE 20: Electricity and Water**

|   | Ladismith | Calitzdorp |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Number of houses with electricity       | 406       | 530        |
| Number of houses with water in the home | 353       | 472        |

### 3.1.2 *Determination of Priority issues*

As a result of the detailed particulars and statistics obtained from the region and its inhabitants, as well as the total public participation action in the entire IDP process, priority issues could be formulated.

Together with a summary of these priority issues in the following number of tables below, the nature, cause and impact of each priority issue is referred to, as well as possible existing resources and financial support that may exist. The priority issues were classified according to the following main sectors:

- Economic development and work creation
- Infrastructure
- Housing and Community facilities
- Tourism
- Health, combating of Aids and social services
- Natural environment
- Human capacity and gender equality
- Institutional capacity (municipal)
- Spatial strategies and planning

### 3.2 **PHASE 2: STRATEGIES**

Until now, municipal management was strongly influenced by standard and uniform decisions, choices and guidelines forced upon them by regional and national level regarding policy, legislation, legal actions, etc.

The IDP process is supposed to shake off the yoke of the standard approach and requirements from higher levels of government and to place the municipality in a position to take its own decisions and choices applicable to its own relevant and unique circumstances. Strategic planning is therefore a resource to help municipalities to make their own rational and well-considered decisions in order to ensure the most effective municipal management.

The decisions to be taken by the municipality as stipulated in the Municipal Systems Act, are:

- A Vision statement for long-term development.
- Development objectives for the execution of the local council's task should be directed and regulated resulting in a collective decision-making process in which all executive role-players could take part.

As a result, a collective vision, objectives and strategies of a community contribute to ensure uniform and coordinated action in municipal management.

The road to objectives and strategy determination that is universally acceptable for all is, however, often strewn with conflict situations. Strategic planning can then be utilised to help resolve conflicts.

A brief explanation of the process that was followed to determine a vision, objectives and strategies for Kannaland follows:

### 3.2.1 Vision

In simple terms a **vision** can be described as a collective dream of all role-players involved in municipal management as well as the inhabitants of the region, of the ideal environment in which they would like to live and work. In Kannaland's case, we can refer to a long-term dream with which the community can associate.

In order to present it in a comprehensible, identifiable and simple form, six Ideals or Vision elements were formulated for the Kannaland Municipal Area in conjunction with the community.

The Vision elements are as follows:

1. Establish a self-supporting and growing economy that endeavours to create sufficient work opportunities.
2. Create a healthy social environment with sustainable and sufficient service delivery and facilities.
3. Create affordable and sufficient housing and infrastructure.
4. Aspire to the maximal development of the human resource within a safe and crime-free community.
5. Ensure a discerning conservation and management of natural resources within the municipal area.
6. Create a tourism friendly area where the assets of nature and historical heritage form the foundation.

### 3.2.2 Objectives

Within the abovementioned set of Vision elements, councillors' decisions should further be directed and measured against clearly defined and acceptable **objectives** to direct municipal management, especially with regard to successful execution, transparency and responsibility towards its inhabitants.

Objectives that clearly highlight the situation pertaining to the problem should be formulated for each Priority issue. The objectives thus indicate the road ahead with every problem situation.

Lastly, it should be noted that strategic decisions of a municipality could be of a dual nature – on the one hand it could be aimed at own municipal priority issues and objectives, but on the other hand it could also be directed by provincial and national policy and strategic guidelines.

According to the following table, **Strategic Objectives** were determined for each priority issue that has been identified by the community and other role-players. Besides this, projects are linked to each strategic objective.

The priority issues with their linked strategic objectives and projects, were classified according to a group of nine main sectors, namely:

- Economical development and work creation
- Infrastructure
- Housing and community facilities
- Tourism
- Health, combating of Aids and social services
- Natural environment

- Human capacity and gender equality
- Institutional capacity (municipal)
- Spatial strategies and planning

### 3.3 PHASE 3: PROJECT FORMULATION

The purpose of Phase 3 is to grant the municipality the opportunity to ensure that concrete and specifically directed project suggestions are formulated which can eventually be implemented as economically achievable and sustainable.

It is this phase where municipal technical and financial experts work side by side to formulate and design the projects. But it is important to once again give the community an opportunity to suggest amendments to suit their own specific needs and circumstances, before the finalisation thereof.

The procedure that was followed to formulate the project suggestions, was to compose one compact but representative Task Team to structure and design all the projects.

This Task Team was composed from the following institutions / persons:

- Municipal Manager and Assistant Manager
- A councillor from every voting ward in Kannaland
- Mayor
- City treasurer
- Head of Technical services
- Representative of the Department of Agriculture
- Consultant civil engineer
- Consultant city planner

The team met during February 2002 in Ladismith to formulate the projects. A set of guidelines was stipulated beforehand according to which the compatibility and feasibility of each project had to be tested before it could be finally formulated.

These guidelines can be summarised as follows:

- Do the projects comply with the requirements of the six Vision elements for Kannaland by carrying into effect:
  - A growing economy and work creation
  - Healthy social environment
  - Sufficient housing and infrastructure
  - Safe and crime free community
  - Discerning management and conservation of natural resources
  - Creation of a tourism friendly environment?
- Is it the community's priority?
- Does it have sufficient impact?
- Is it implementable / achievable?
- Is it sustainable?
- Is it compatible with local, provincial and national policy/legislation?

Projects were formulated within the following design guidelines:

- Project description
- Location
- Extent/ impact
- Main activities
- Duration of project
- Responsible institution
- Capital and operational costs
- Source of financing

Subsequently the 33 IDP projects as identified by the community and other role-players and grouped within town context are set out in terms of the abovementioned design guidelines.

### LADISMITH

#### 1.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>   | <b><i>Location</i></b>  |
| Multi-purpose community complex   | Ladismith, between the old town and Nissenville   |
| <b><i>Extent / Impact</i></b>   | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| The facility is directed at the entire community and will be functional with regard to recreation, training, exhibitions, religious and community gatherings. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Finalise site.</li> <li>*Determine the content of the complex with the community.</li> <li>*Appoint architect and design.</li> <li>*Determine costs (capital and site).</li> <li>*Compile tender, advertise, allocate.</li> <li>*Contractor executes work.</li> </ul> |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>   | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |
| 10 – 12 months' contract  | MB  |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>   | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>   |
| R2.5m            R30 000-00 pa  | Dept Sport and Recreation   |

## 2.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Project description</b>  | <b>Location</b>  |
| Industrial stands: Completion of provision of services  | Ladismith at existing vacant industrial stands   |
| <b>Extent / impact</b>  | <b>Main activities</b>   |
| Industrial erven must be available for development and marketing to provide inhabitants with capital investment, work opportunities and income. | *Determine which services fall short.<br>*Determine costs and design.<br>*Compile tender; advertise.<br>*Allocate tender and perform.<br>*Market of erven. |
| <b>Duration of project</b>  | <b>Responsible institution</b>   |
| 6 months' contract  | MM / Consultant engineer   |
| <b>Capital and operational costs</b>  | <b>Source of financing</b>   |
| R80 000-00                      --  | LED  |

## 3.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Project description</b>   | <b>Location</b>  |
| Establish small farmers.   | Ladismith rural environment  |
| <b>Extent / impact</b>   | <b>Main activities</b>   |
| To create work, generate income and cost, promote land ownership, 60 – 100 small farmer families currently without income, will be part of this project. | *Determine which families are interested in the project.<br>*Identify land together with Dept. of Agricultural.<br>*Request Dept. of Environmental Affairs take on the project<br>Last-mentioned Dept. takes project further with facilitator. |
| <b>Duration of project</b>   | <b>Responsible institution</b>   |
| 12 – 18 months' contract   | Dept. of Land Affairs  |
| <b>Capital and operational costs</b>   | <b>Source of financing</b>   |
| R10 000                      ---   | Dept. of Land Affairs  |

## 4.

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Project description</b> | <b>Location</b> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Create tourist friendly entrances to town and environment.  | Entrance to Ladismith, and turn-off to Hoeko rural area.  |
| <b>Extent / impact</b>  | <b>Main activities</b>  |
| To strengthen tourist sector in Ladismith and Hoeko, a tourist friendly entrance to a town plays a big role in attracting visitors. | *In conjunction with local tourist office and chamber of commerce, determine the structures to be erected.<br>*Determine the cost thereof.<br>*Go out on tender.<br>*Allocate tender. |
| <b>Duration of project</b>  | <b>Responsible institution</b>  |
| 9 months  | MB  |
| <b>Capital and operational costs</b>  | <b>Source of financing</b>  |
| R20 000 ---   | Council funds   |

## 5.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Project description</b>  | <b>Location</b>  |
| Creation of formal trade area for informal traders.                               | Ladismith Central Business District  |
| <b>Extent / impact</b>  | <b>Main activities</b>   |
| To provide the informal traders with a full-fledged and ordered work environment. | *In conjunction with the informal and formal trade sectors, determine the best location within the CBD.<br>*Determine facilities to be erected and determine cost.<br>*Invite tenders and execute project. |
| <b>Duration of project</b>  | <b>Responsible institution</b>   |
| 8 months  | MM / Consultant engineer   |
| <b>Capital and operational costs</b>  | <b>Source of financing</b>   |
| R20 000-00 R5 000-00 pa   | LED  |

## 6.

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Project description</b> | <b>Location</b> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Appoint professional marketing consultant to market and introduce the town and region.   | Ladismith   |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>  | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| Ladismith and the region have a treasure of sights worth seeing, investment opportunities and visitors' attractions. The outside world should be made aware thereof. | *Appoint a marketing consultant in conjunction with tourism office and business sector.<br>*Inform District municipality who might want to give input.<br>*Describe the consultant's task and execute |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>  | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |
| 12 months  | MB  |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>  | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>   |
| R50 000-00 ---   | Council funds   |

## 7.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>   | <b><i>Location</i></b>  |
| Housing project   | Ladismith / Nissenville   |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>   | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| Make houses available to 600 families, currently without any form of housing. | *Determine exact needs for housing,<br>*Identify the site.<br>*Compile housing application as prescribed.<br>*Submit to District municipality for allocation of funds and execute |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>   | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |
| 2 years   | MM / Consultant Planner and Engineer  |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>                                   | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>   |
| R10.5m  | District municipality / Housing Board   |

## 8.

|                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b> | <b><i>Location</i></b> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Development of a nature reserve.   | Klein-Karoo Nature Reserve in Ladismith  |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>  | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>  |
| The reserve lends itself well to overnight and recreation facilities which can stimulate the tourism industry. | *Determine what type of facilities will be allowed and utilised by tourists.<br>*Design and determine costs.<br>*Appoint developer by means of tender process.<br>*Execute work. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>  | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>  |
| 15 months' contact   | MB   |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>  | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>  |
| R0.8m  | Dept. of Environmental Affairs and Tourism   |

## 9.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>   | <b><i>Location</i></b>  |
| Tarring of certain streets  | Ladismith - Nisseville  |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>   | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| Streets are tarred to improve the quality of living of Nisseville's residents and to upgrade the neighbourhood. | *Determine the roads to be tarred.<br>*Determine costs.<br>*Appoint a contractor by means of tenders.<br>*Execute work. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>   | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |
| 9 months  | MB  |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>   | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>   |
| R0.7m   | CMIP  |

## 10.

|                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b> | <b><i>Location</i></b> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Investigate need for creation / upgrading of playgrounds for children.   | Ladismith town and Nissenville as well as the other three towns in Kannaland   |
| <b>Extent / impact</b>   | <b>Main activities</b>   |
| To provide children with better access to open air recreational areas which can have a positive social impact. | *Investigate where a need for playgrounds for children exists in any of the four towns.<br>*Determine cost of upgrading.<br>*Appoint a contractor by means of tender and execute work. |
| <b>Duration of project</b>   | <b>Responsible institution</b>   |
| 6 months   | MB   |
| <b>Capital and operational costs</b>   | <b>Source of financing</b>   |
| Cost will be determined after investigation is completed.  | Council funds  |

#### CALITZDORP

#### 11.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Project description</b>   | <b>Location</b>  |
| Multi-purpose centre for recreational purposes and tourist visiting point  | Next to Bergriver, Calitzdorp next to R62  |
| <b>Extent / impact</b>   | <b>Main activities</b>   |
| The centre will be utilised for the creation of craft and processing of agricultural products aimed at the tourist market on the R62. The rest of the complex will be used for youth recreation. | *Determine the functions of the centre in conjunction with the community and appoint architect.<br>*Design complex.<br>*Determine costs.<br>*Appoint a contractor by means of a tender process.<br>*Execute project. |
| <b>Duration of project</b>   | <b>Responsible institution</b>   |
| 18 months  | MB and Consultant Engineer   |
| <b>Capital and operational costs</b>   | <b>Source of financing</b>   |
| R1.6m            R30 000-00 pa   | LED  |

#### 12.

|  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>Project description</b>             | <b>Location</b>             |
| Housing project of 200 units           | Bergsig, Calitzdorp         |
| <b>Extent / impact</b>                 | <b>Main activities</b>      |
| To provide families without homes with | *Determine site for project |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| houses and thus improve quality of life     | *Identify the families who are interested and who qualify.<br>*Consultant engineer and planner compile housing application.<br>*Submit to District municipality to be considered for funds |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>           | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>  |
| 24 months                                   | MM / Consultant Planner and Engineer   |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b> | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>  |
| R4.5m        ---                            | Housing Board  |

## 13.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>  | <b><i>Location</i></b>   |
| Tarring of certain streets   | Bergsig, Calitzdorp  |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>  | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>  |
| Contributes to improve quality of life and to upgrade the neighbourhood. | *Determine which streets should be tarred.<br>*Determine cost.<br>*Appoint contractor by means of tender process.<br>*Execute task |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>  | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>  |
| 8 months   | MM / Engineer Consultant   |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>                              | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>  |
| R0.7m        ---   | CMIP   |

## ZOAR

## 14.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>                                     | <b><i>Location</i></b>                    |
| Upgrading of sports facilities  | Zoar – a few fields in the town           |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>   | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>             |
| Upgrading of sports fields brings improved quality of life, pride and | *Determine which fields receive attention |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| loyalty and contributes to a decrease in crime. | *Determine cost.<br>*Appoint contractor by means of tender process.<br>*Execute project. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>               | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>  |
| 9 months  | MM / Consultant Engineer   |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>     | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>  |
| R320 000-00      R50 000-00 pa                  | Dept. of Sports and Recreation   |

## 15.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>   | <b><i>Location</i></b>   |
| Upgrading of morgue   | Zoar's morgue  |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>   | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>  |
| Morgue's cooling system is ineffective. The detrimental results are traumatic and inhuman and upgrading will contribute to the improvement of the general quality of life of the community. | *Investigate cooling system and determine repair cost.<br>*Appoint contractor by means of tender process.<br>*Execute project. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>   | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>  |
| 6 months  | MM / Consultant engineer   |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>   | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>  |
| R50 000-00      R2 000-00 pa  | District health  |

## 16.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>  | <b><i>Location</i></b>  |
| Upgrading of clinic, including waiting room  | Amalienstein, Zoar  |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>  | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| Defects at clinic causes unsatisfactory service and upgrading will improve quality of service. | *Determine defects at clinic.<br>*Estimate costs.<br>*Appoint contractor by means of tender process |

|   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
|   | *Execute work.                        |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>           | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b> |
| 7 months                                    | MM / Consultant Engineer              |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b> | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>     |
| R100 000-00 ---                             | Dept. of Health                       |

## 17.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>   | <b><i>Location</i></b>  |
| Tourist visiting point  | At access road R62 at Zoar  |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>   | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| The main purposes of a tourist visiting point is the stimulation of the tourist sector, work opportunities to supply marketing point with products and the generation of incomes. | *Finalise site / buildings next to the R62 which are being considered as possible visitors' points.<br>*Plan upgrade.<br>*Determine cost of project.<br>*Appoint contractor by means of tender process. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>   | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |
| 10 months   | MM / Consultant engineer  |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>   | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>   |
| R160 000-00   | LED   |

## 18.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>  | <b><i>Location</i></b>  |
| Decorate entrance to town  | Both entrances on the R62 at Zoar   |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>  | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| Zoar is trying to strengthen its tourist industry and considers beautified, tourist friendly entrances to the town an important contribution to the process. | *Determine which structures are needed in conjunction with the community.<br>*Determine costs and appoint contractor by means of tender process<br>*Execute task. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>  | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |
| 9 months   | MM / Consultant engineer  |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>  | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>   |

|            |              |               |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| R20 000-00 | R1 000-00 pa | Council funds |
|------------|--------------|---------------|

## 19.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>  | <b><i>Location</i></b>   |
| Upgrading of irrigation channel  | Channel which conveys Zoar's residents' irrigation water from the storage dam to town                                  |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>  | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>  |
| Many residents in Zoar farm with fruit and vegetables on a small scale and are dependent on sufficient irrigation water. Because of the lack of water almost no one bores at this stage. | *Determine extent of upgrade / repair.<br>*Determine cost involved.<br>*Appoint contractor by means of tender process. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>  | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>  |
| Wait for outcome of the Dept. of Water Affairs and Agriculture's extensive agriculture / water study   | MM / Consultant engineer   |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>  | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>  |
| R300 000-00      ---   | District municipality  |

## 20.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>  | <b><i>Location</i></b>  |
| Upgrading of water storage dam   | Waterfall dam in Zoar   |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>  | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| Additional domestic and irrigation water is needed at Zoar. An additional storage dam will contribute a great deal in solving the problem. | *Determine site for dam in conjunction with Dept. of Water Affairs and Agriculture.<br>*Appoint engineers and design.<br>*Determine cost of project.<br>*Appoint contractor by means of tender process. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>  | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| Wait for results from Dept. of Water Affairs and Agriculture's investigation. | MM / Consultant engineer     |
| <b>Capital and operational costs</b>  | <b>Source of financing</b>   |
| R8.0m ---   | Province Western Cape / CMIP |

## 21.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Project description</b>   | <b>Location</b>   |
| Upgrading of water network   | Certain parts in Zoar   |
| <b>Extent / impact</b>   | <b>Main activities</b>  |
| Water network cannot be completed due to insufficient water provisioning to town. Measures that are taken now may make water available and justify internal water network. | *Determine when sufficient household water is available.<br>*Determine which parts should be provided with water network. |
| <b>Duration of project</b>   | <b>Responsible institution</b>  |
| Wait for Dept. of Water Affairs' investigation.  | MM / Consultant engineer  |
| <b>Capital and operational costs</b>   | <b>Source of financing</b>  |
| R0.5m ---  | CMIP  |

## 22.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Project description</b>  | <b>Location</b>  |
| Tarring of certain streets  | Zoar town  |
| <b>Extent / impact</b>  | <b>Main activities</b>   |
| Gravel streets suppress pride and loyalty of a community. Tarred streets create increased quality of life, a sense of responsibility and pride. | *Determine which streets must be tarred and do design.<br>*Determine costs.<br>*Invite tenders and appoint contractor.<br>*Execute task. |
| <b>Duration of project</b>  | <b>Responsible institution</b>   |
| 9 months  | MM / Consultant engineer   |
| <b>Capital and operational costs</b>  | <b>Source of financing</b>   |

|       |      |
|-------|------|
| R0.7m | CMIP |
|-------|------|

**23.**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>   | <b><i>Location</i></b>  |
| Extend sewerage network   | Zoar  |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>   | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| A part of Zoar is not yet provided with sewerage – mainly because of shortage of water. | *Determine what is needed.<br>*Design and determine cost<br>*Invite tenders and appoint contractor.<br>*Execute task. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>   | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |
| Wait for Department of Water Affairs  | MM / Consultant engineer  |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>   | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>   |
| R2.8m   | CMIP  |

**24.**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>  | <b><i>Location</i></b>  |
| Upgrade a recreation and meeting hall  | Maxies in Zoar  |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>  | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| Maxies is basically a large corrugated iron shed and far from a decent meeting place / recreation hall. Upgrading will improve the quality of life in Zoar and provide the community with an extremely important facility. | *Determine the nature of the functions of the hall in conjunction with the community.<br>*Appoint architect, design and determine cost.<br>*Appoint contractor and execute project. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>  | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |
| 9 months   | MM / Consultant architect   |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>  | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>   |
| R0.3m  | LED / CMIP  |

## VAN WYKSDORP

25.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Project description</b>   | <b>Location</b>   |
| Tarring of access road   | Main road 356 from R62 to Van Wyksdorp  |
| <b>Extent / impact</b>   | <b>Main activities</b>  |
| Due to increased and improved accessibility, all sectors will benefit economically, socially, agriculturally, with regard to tourism and it will be a huge injection for the town. | *The road has already been formed and only needs a layer of tar<br>*Technical expertise for this has already been offered by PAWC and District municipality |
| <b>Duration of project</b>   | <b>Responsible institution</b>  |
| 24 months  | Dept. of Transport / Cape District municipality / Provincial Administration   |
| <b>Capital and operational costs</b>   | <b>Source of financing</b>  |
| R20m   | Dept. Transport / PAWC / District municipality  |

26.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Project description</b>   | <b>Location</b>  |
| Upgrading of sports field  | Van Wyksdorp   |
| <b>Extent / impact</b>   | <b>Main activities</b>   |
| There are no sports fields for the community and an upgrading of the allocated site contribute a lot to the quality of life. An amount of R125 000 has already been received, but further upgrading is required. | *Confirm the site as ear-marked.<br>*Determine what still has to be done and calculate costs.<br>*Appoint contractor by means of tender process.<br>*Execute task. |
| <b>Duration of project</b>   | <b>Responsible institution</b>   |
| 8 months   | MM / Consultant engineer   |
| <b>Capital and operational costs</b>   | <b>Source of financing</b>   |
| R200 000-00      R2 500-00 pa  | District municipality  |

27.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>   | <b><i>Location</i></b>  |
| Create a fruit processing project linked to tourism   | Next to the R62 at Zoar   |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>   | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| An opportunity exists to create a tourist visiting point adjacent to the R356 where processed agricultural products and crafts can be sold. | *Finalise site for the structure.<br>*Determine cost for erection thereof.<br>*Appoint contractor by means of tender process.<br>*Execute task. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>   | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |
| 8 months  | MM / Consultant engineer  |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>   | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>   |
| R0.5m            ---  | LED   |

## 28.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>  | <b><i>Location</i></b>   |
| Tarring of internal streets  | Van Wyksdorp   |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>  | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>  |
| Tarring of streets in a residential area contributes to the improvement of the quality of life and loyalty of residents. | *Determine which streets should receive attention.<br>*Calculate costs.<br>*Appoint contractor by means of tender process.<br>*Execute task. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>  | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>  |
| 9 months   | MM / Consultant engineer   |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>  | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>  |
| R0.7m            ---   | CMIP   |

## 29.

|                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b> | <b><i>Location</i></b> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Extend sewerage network   | Van Wyksdorp  |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>   | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| A part of Van Wyksdorp does not have sewerage, and the extension thereof will contribute to better quality of life. | *Determine what needs to be done..<br>*Design and determine cost<br>*Appoint contractor by means of tender process.<br>*Execute work. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>   | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |
| 9 months  | MM / Consultant engineer  |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>   | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>   |
| R2.0m   | CMIP  |

## 30.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>  | <b><i>Location</i></b>   |
| Street lights, electrification and storm water provisioning  | Van Wyksdorp   |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>  | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>  |
| Pursue with the action of providing streetlights. Houses on Church grounds are not yet electrified and general storm water management is required. | *Determine exact extent of problem.<br>*Design and determine costs.<br>*Invite tenders and appoint contractor.<br>*Execute work. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>  | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>  |
| 9 months   | MM / Consultant engineer   |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>  | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>  |
| R0.3m  | CMIP   |

## 31.

|                                       |                               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>     | <b><i>Location</i></b>        |
| Housing Project                       | Van Wyksdorp                  |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>         | <b><i>Main activities</i></b> |
| Make houses available for 15 families | *Determine appropriate site.  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| who are currently without any housing.      | *Compile housing application.<br>*Submit to Dist. Mun. / Housing Board.<br>*Wait for allocation and execute work. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>           | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |
| 4 months                                    | MM / Consultant engineer  |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b> | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>   |
| R337 500                                    | Dist. Mun. / Housing Board  |

## RURAL AREA

### 32.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>  | <b><i>Location</i></b>   |
| Upgrading of sports facilities   | In the rural area of Kannaland   |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>  | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>  |
| Decent sports field contributes to improve the dignity of the farm inhabitants. It promotes leisure time recreation and contributes to stability within the community. | *Determine which facilities need attention.<br>*Determine cost of upgrade / repair.<br>*Appoint contractor by means of tender process.<br>*Execute work. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>  | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>  |
| 12 months  | MM / Consultant engineer   |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>  | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>  |
| R300 000-00  | Dept. of Sports and Recreation   |

### 33.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>  | <b><i>Location</i></b>   |
| Provision of civil and electrical services and toilets to labourers' houses  | Farms in the rural area of Kannaland   |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>  | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>  |
| Many farmhouses for labourers are not provided with basic services – facilities such as water, electricity and toilets. This impairs human dignity and provision thereof will nurture culture of responsibility. | *Determine which farms show the need<br>*Determine the extent of the task.<br>*Determine cost of execution thereof.<br>*Appoint contractor by means of tender process. |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>           | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>            |
| 18 months                                   | MM / Consultant engineer / District municipality |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b> | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>                |
| R400 000-00      ---                        | District municipality                            |

**34.**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>  | <b><i>Location</i></b>  |
| Provision of sheltered waiting areas for school children on farms.   | Farms in the rural area   |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>  | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| School children on farms on their way to school must wait for school transport unsheltered. Especially during winter, it is extremely unsatisfactory and shelter will restore the situation. | *Determine which farms need shelter.<br>*Determine cost.<br>*Invite tenders and have work executed. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>  | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |
| 9 months   | MM / Consultant engineer  |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>  | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>   |
| R80 000-00   | District municipality   |

**35.**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b><i>Project description</i></b>                                  | <b><i>Location</i></b>  |
| Provision of Housing   | Rural Area of Hoeko and Dankoord  |
| <b><i>Extent / impact</i></b>                                      | <b><i>Main activities</i></b>   |
| Make houses available for 10 families in Hoeko and 50 in Dankoord. | *Identify site.<br>*Compile housing application.<br>*Submit to Dist. Mun. / Housing Board.<br>*Wait for funds and execute work. |
| <b><i>Duration of project</i></b>                                  | <b><i>Responsible institution</i></b>   |
| 6 months   | MM / Consultant Engineer and Planner  |
| <b><i>Capital and operational costs</i></b>                        | <b><i>Source of financing</i></b>   |
| R1.35m   | Distr. Mun. / Housing Board   |

### 3.4 PHASE 4: INTEGRATION

The core of Phase 4 is the compilation of consolidated and integrated programmes for project suggestions identified by the community and other role-players.

For this purpose, the municipality must ensure that the project suggestions are in line with its objectives, strategies, cost and time-frames, feasibility and institutional capacity of the municipality as well as legal requirements applicable.

Therefore adjustments to project suggestions are necessary should it be in conflict with integrated programmes regarding any of the abovementioned areas. Evaluation and analysis of project suggestions to confirm their reconcilability with the abovementioned criteria, were executed in cooperation with the IDP forum for Kannaland during March 2002 and adjustments were made to the project suggestions where necessary.

A second important aspect of the operational strategy in this phase, is the creation of sectoral programmes or plans for every sector institution or agency. Sectoral plans include a Water Services Development Plan, Integrated Transport Development Plan, Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan as well as other sectoral plans.

For the compilation of the IDP for Kannaland, none of the abovementioned three sectoral plans will at this stage be included in this document, since it requires extensive studies for each investigation and in addition will be executed in cohesion with the Garden Route Klein-Karoo District Municipality. The Municipal Manager indicated that the necessary investigations in this regard will take place in due course.

The following **integrated programmes or plans** are, however, included in this IDP document:

### 1.1.1 A Five Year Financial Plan

The Five-year Financial Plan can only be compiled when the total IDP, including the various programmes, is available. Due to time constraints, we only concentrate on the first year (2002 / 2003 budgetary year) for purposes of this concept document.

- The integrated financial plan will include the following:
  - Financial sources available for capital expenditure and operational costs over the medium to long term. This will require that:
    - Objectives are set for conversion of debtors into cash (recovery of debts) that will contribute to reaching a state of solvency (currently lacking) to obtain external financing (loans).
    - Objectives for recovery of debt are supported by credit control policy.
    - Financial management strategies that include:
      - Institutional programmes such as organisational composition to optimally apply financial management and control.
      - Policies and procedures to support financial management and control.
        - Tariff Policy
        - Taxability
        - Inflation expectations
        - Personnel levels
        - Operational capital reserves
        - Expected cash flow

- With due consideration for all particulars, an MTEF (Medium Term Expenditure Framework) is composed.
- A forecast of income over medium term (3 to 5 years) to finance expenditure above.
- The financial plan will be monitored annually at the end of each year and deviations, whether positive or negative, will be addressed in the year ensuing the forecast.

### **1.1.2 A Five Year Capital Investment Programme**

The strategy to be followed with the Five Year Capital Investment Programme for Kannaland, is as follows:

- The balance on the 2002 / 2003 capital budget, in other words, which was not ear-marked for spending in 2002 / 2003, will be distributed over five years in order of importance. It will be a participative process in which community representatives, business, etc. will be involved.
- It will also be determined whether any of the programmes, for example Disaster Management requires any additional capital responsibilities, for example vehicles, and it will be included in the five year capital investment programme. Replacement of existing vehicles / equipment, etc. will also be included in the capital investment programme, even though it does not stem directly from the IDP.
  - The Capital Investment Programme will contain the following:
    - i. Total capital cost with regard to every capital item.
    - ii. Spending over five years.

- iii. Potential source of financing for every capital item.
  - iv. Annual expected operational / maintenance cost that will arise for every capital spending.
- The capital investment programme will not be completely inflexible and can be re-prioritised from year's end to year's end to adjust to possible changing circumstances / demands.

The Capital Investment Programme or otherwise called the five year capital programme, is integrated with a three to five year operational budget. This means that operating maintenance cost resulting from capital spending, is transferred to the operational budget.

Please note that National Government made allocations to the Kannaland Municipality under the Division of Revenue Act (Act 5, 2002). The amounts will be reflected in the annual municipal budgets over the next 3 years.

|                  |           |       |
|------------------|-----------|-------|
| 1. R281 000,00   | 2002/2003 | LED   |
| 2. R2 318 000,00 | 2002/2003 | IOT   |
| 3. R2 918 000,00 | 2003/2004 | IOT   |
| 4. R3 260 000,00 | 2004/2005 | IOT   |
| 5. R275 000,00   | 2002/2003 | POOF  |
| 6. R1 000 000,00 | 2002/2003 | WATER |
| 7. R2 042 000,00 | 2003/2004 | WATER |

The tables below reflects the IDP projects in the 2002 / 2003 capital budget of Kannaland.

**Kannaland Municipality**  
**Capital Budget 2002/2003**

|                     |
|---------------------|
| Source of Financing |
|---------------------|

| Vote nr | Project description            | Amount  | 2002/2003 to be spent | External loan | Internal loan | Donations and awards | Income | Financier                               | Expected annual operational cost | Interest and redemptions on loans Annually | Source of income from which annual operational cost and capital cost is financed |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|--------|---|----------------------------------|--|--|
|         | <b><u>LADISMITH</u></b>        |         |                       |               |               |                      |        |   |                                  |  |  |
|         | Public Works                   |         |                       |               |               |                      |        |   |                                  |  |  |
|         | Tarring of streets (IDP)       | 700 000 | 200 000               | 200 000       |               | 0                    |        | CMIP                                    |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Street lights and side-streets | 450 000 | 0                     |               |               |                      |        | CMIP                                    |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Retail trade area              | 20 000  | 20 000                |               |               | 20 000               |        | LED                                     |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Decoration of town entrances   | 40 000  | 40 000                |               |               |                      | 40 000 | Kannaland                               |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Parks and Recreation           |         |                       |               |               |                      |        |   |                                  |  | Tax/ Entrancefees  |
|         | Swimming pool                  | 300 000 | 300 000               |               |               | 300 000              |        | Sport and Recreation                    |                                  |  |  |
|         | Develop nature reserve (IDP)   | 800 000 | 400 000               |               |               | 400 000              |        | Environmental Affairs and Tourism (LED) | Entrance fees                    |  |  |
|         | Cleaning service:              |         |                       |               |               |                      |        |   |                                  |  |  |
|         | Refuse Bins                    | 20 000  | 20 000                |               |               |                      | 20 000 | Kannaland                               |                                  |  | Refuse removal tariffs   |
|         | Caretaker's building           |         |                       |               |               |                      |        |   |                                  |  |  |
|         | Waste disposal site            | 16 000  | 16 000                |               |               |                      | 16 000 | Kannaland                               |                                  |  | Refuse removal tariffs   |
|         | Electricity service:           |         |                       |               |               |                      |        |   |                                  |  |  |
|         | Upgrading electricity network  | 4000000 | 0                     |               |               | 0                    |        | CMIP                                    |                                  |  | Electricity Tariffs  |
|         | Combined prepaid meters        | 300 000 | 300 000               | 300 000       |               |                      |        |   |                                  |  |  |
|         | Labour saving factor           | 300 000 | 300 000               |               |               | 300 000              |        | NER                                     |                                  |  | Electricity Tariffs  |
|         | Equipment                      |         |                       |               |               |                      |        |   |                                  |  |  |
|         | Upgrading transformers         | 500 000 | 500 000               |               |               | 500 000              |        | NER                                     |                                  |  | Electricity Tariffs  |

| Vote nr | Project description                   | Amount     | 2002/2003 to be spent | External loan | Internal loan | Donations and awards | Income | Financier            | Expected annual operational cost | Interest and redemptions on loans Annually | Source of income from which annual operational cost and capital cost is financed |
|---------|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
|         | Town development                      |            |                       |               |               |                      |        |                      |                                  |  |  |
|         | Elec. Upgrading Industrial Area (IDP) | 80 000     | 80 000                |               |               | 60 000               |        | LED                  |                                  |  | Elec tariffs   |
|         | Other Services: Industrial Area (IDP) | 150 000    | 150 000               |               |               | 150 000              |        | LED                  |                                  |  | Tax/Services   |
|         | Multi-purpose centre (IDP)            | 2500 000   | 1 000 000             |               |               | 1 000 000            |        | Sport & Recreation   |                                  |  | Tariffs<br>Tax   |
|         | Water Service                         | 500 000    | 0                     |               |               | 0                    |        | CMIP                 |                                  |  | Water Tariffs  |
|         | Upgrading Government Dam              | 600 000    | 600 000               |               |               | 600 000              |        | CMIP                 |                                  |  | Water Tariffs  |
|         | Water Pipeline                        |            |                       |               |               |                      |        |                      |                                  |  |  |
|         | Job Creation                          | 10 000     | 10 000                |               |               |                      |        |                      |                                  |  |  |
|         | Small Farmers Dev (IDP)               |            |                       |               |               | 10 000               |        | Dept of Land Affairs |                                  |  | NUT  |
|         | Admin: Mun Man/tresurer               | 750        | 750                   |               |               |                      | 750    | Kannaland            |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | 1 chair (Mun. Man.)                   | 900        | 900                   |               |               |                      | 900    | Kannaland            |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Crockery                              | 50 000     | 50 000                |               |               |                      | 50 000 | Kannaland            |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Software upgrading                    |            |                       |               |               |                      |        |                      |                                  |  |  |
|         | Council's general expenses            | 2 000      | 2 000                 |               |               |                      | 2 000  | Kannaland            |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Desk (Mayor)                          | 10 800     | 10 800                |               |               |                      | 10 800 | Kannaland            |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | PC (Mayor)                            | 800        | 800                   |               |               |                      | 800    | Kannaland            |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | PC Stand (Mayor)                      |            |                       |               |               |                      |        |                      |                                  |  |  |
|         | Housing Service: 600 houses (IDP)     | 10 500 000 | 1 000 000             |               |               | 1 000 000            |        | Housing Board        |                                  |  |  |
|         | Emergency Medical Room                | 500 000    | 500 000               |               |               | 500 000              |        | Distr. Mun.          |                                  |  |  |

| Vote nr | Project description           | Amount    | 2002/2003 to be spent | External loan | Internal loan | Donations and awards | Income | Financier | Expected annual operational cost | Interest and redemptions on loans Annually | Source of income from which annual operational cost and capital cost is financed |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|--|
|         | <b><u>CALITZDORP</u></b>      |           |                       |               |               |                      |        |           |                                  |  |  |
|         | Public Works                  |           |                       |               |               |                      |        |           |                                  |  |  |
|         | Street Cleaner and bakkie     | 100 000   | 100 000               |               |               |                      | 10 000 | Kannaland |                                  |  | Refuse Removal Tariffs   |
|         | 100 plastic chairs            | 5 900     | 5 900                 |               |               |                      | 5 900  | Kannaland |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Comm Centre                   | 2 800     | 2 800                 |               |               |                      | 2 800  | Kannaland |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Tarring of Streets (IDP)      | 700 000   | 200 000               |               |               | 200 000              | 50 000 | CMIP      |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Streetlights Station Road     | 50 000    | 50 000                |               |               |                      |        | Kannaland |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Cleaning Services             |           |                       |               |               |                      |        |           |                                  |  |  |
|         | Refuse bins                   | 20 000    | 20 000                |               |               |                      | 20 000 | Kannaland |                                  |  | Ref. Remov. Tar.   |
|         | Waste disposal sites          | 450 000   | 0                     |               |               | 0                    |        | CMIP      |                                  |  | Ref. Remov. Tar.   |
|         | Sewerage service              |           |                       |               |               |                      |        |           |                                  |  |  |
|         | Move sewerage pumping station | 500 000   | 0                     |               |               | 0                    |        | CMIP      |                                  |  | Sewerage Tariffs   |
|         | Elec Service                  |           |                       |               |               |                      |        |           |                                  |  |  |
|         | Labour Factor                 | 300 000   | 300 000               |               |               | 300 000              |        | NER       |                                  |  | Elec. Tariffs  |
|         | equipment                     | 400 000   | 400 000               |               |               | 400 000              |        | NER       |                                  |  | Elec. Tariffs  |
|         | Upgrading transformers        | 40 000    | 40 000                |               |               |                      | 40 000 | Kannaland |                                  |  | Elec. Tariffs  |
|         | Emergency power generator     |           |                       |               |               |                      |        |           |                                  |  |  |
|         | Water service                 |           |                       |               |               |                      |        |           |                                  |  |  |
|         | Upgrading Water network       | 1 000 000 | 0                     |               |               | 0                    |        | CMIP      |                                  |  | Water Tariffs  |



| Vote nr | Project description               | Amount     | 2002/2003 to be spent | External loan | Internal loan | Donations and awards | Income | Financier          | Expected annual operational cost | Interest and redemptions on loans Annually | Source of income from which annual operational cost and capital cost is financed |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
|         | Cleaning Service                  |            |                       |               |               |                      |        |                    |                                  |  |  |
|         | Refuse Bins                       | 20 000     | 20 000                |               |               |                      | 20 000 | Kannaland          |                                  |  | Waste Tariffs  |
|         | Waste disposal site               | 250 000    | 0                     |               |               | 0                    |        | CMIP               |                                  |  | Waste Tariffs  |
|         | Town development                  |            |                       |               |               |                      |        |                    |                                  |  |  |
|         | Tourism Visiting Point R62 (IDP)  | 160 000    | 160 000               |               |               | 160 000              |        | LED                |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Water Service                     | 800 000    | 800 000               |               |               | 80 000               |        |                    |                                  |  |  |
|         | Upgrade water network (IDP)       | 500 000    | 500 000               |               |               | 500 000              |        | CMIP               |                                  |  | Water Tariffs  |
|         | Install Water metres              | 400 000    | 400 000               | 400 000       |               |                      |        | Apply              |                                  |  | Water Tariffs  |
|         | Upgrade irrigation channels (IDP) | 600 000    | 300 000               |               |               | 300 000              |        | Distr. Mun.        |                                  |  | Water Tariffs  |
|         | Waterfall dam (IDP)               | 8 000 000  | 1 000 000             |               |               | 1 000 000            |        | CMIP               |                                  |  | Water Tariffs  |
|         | <b><u>VAN WYKSDORP</u></b>        |            |                       |               |               |                      |        |                    |                                  |  |  |
|         | Public Works:                     |            |                       |               |               |                      |        |                    |                                  |  |  |
|         | Tarring of access road (IDP)      | 20 000 000 | 500 000               |               |               | 500 000              |        | Dept. of Transport |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Tar streets                       | 700 000    | 200 000               |               |               | 200 000              |        | CMIP               |                                  |  |  |
|         | Cleaning service:                 |            |                       |               |               |                      |        |                    |                                  |  |  |
|         | Refuse Bins                       | 20 000     | 20 000                |               |               |                      | 20 000 | Kannaland          |                                  |  | Refuse Rem. Tar.   |
|         | Housing Service:                  |            |                       |               |               |                      |        |                    |                                  |  |  |
|         | VGK Church Ground – 15 houses     | 337 500    | 337 500               |               |               | 337 500              |        | Housing Board      |                                  |  |  |
|         | Emergency Medical Room            | 250 000    | 250 000               |               |               | 250 000              |        | Dist. Mun.         |                                  |  |  |

| Vote nr | Project description   | Amount            | 2002/2003 to be spent | External loan  | Internal loan | Donations and awards | Income         | Financier                   | Expected annual operational cost | Interest and redemptions on loans Annually | Source of income from which annual operational cost and capital cost is financed |
|---------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
|         | Parks and recreation:   |                   |                       |                |               |                      |                |                             |                                  |  |  |
|         | Upgrading of sport Facilities (IDP)<br>Water Service                    | 200 000           | 200 000               |                |               | 200 000              |                | Distr. Mun.                 |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Upgrade water network   | 400 000           | 400 000               |                |               | 400 000              |                | CMIP                        |                                  |  | Water Tariffs  |
|         | Acquire water rights  | 100 000           | 100 000               |                |               |                      | 100 000        | Kannaland                   |                                  |  | Water Tariffs  |
|         | Sewerage service  |                   |                       |                |               |                      |                |                             |                                  |  |  |
|         | Sewerage network  | 2 000 000         | 0                     |                |               | 0                    |                | CMIP                        |                                  |  | Sewerage Tariffs   |
|         | Job creation  |                   |                       |                |               |                      |                |                             |                                  |  |  |
|         | Tourism/Fruit processing project (IDP)                                  | 500 000           | 500 000               |                |               | 500 000              |                | LED                         |                                  |  | N/a  |
|         | <b><u>Rural Area</u></b>  |                   |                       |                |               |                      |                |                             |                                  |  |  |
|         | Upgrade Sport Facilities (IDP)  | 300 000           | 300 000               |                |               | 300 000              |                | Dept. of Sport & Recreation |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Civil & Elec Services to farm workers' houses (IDP)                     | 400 000           | 400 000               |                |               | 400 000              |                | Distr. Mun.                 |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         | Provide sheltered waiting areas for school children in rural area (IDP) | 80 000            | 80 000                |                |               | 80 000               |                | Distr. Mun.                 |                                  |  | Tax  |
|         |   | <b>69 619 550</b> | <b>13 819 550</b>     | <b>900 000</b> | <b>0</b>      | <b>12 320 000</b>    | <b>599 550</b> |                             |                                  |  |  |
|         | Housing: Thanksgiving Resort  | 1.125 m           | 1.125 m               |                |               | 1.125 m              |                | Housing Board               |                                  |  |  |
|         | Hoeko Church ground   | 225 000           | 225 000               |                |               | 225 000              |                | Housing Board               |                                  |  |  |
|         | Perma Culture   | 200 000           | 200 000               |                |               | 200 000              |                | Dist. Mun.                  |                                  |  |  |
|         | Desalting of water in rural area  | 250 000           | 250 000               |                |               | 250 000              |                | CMIP                        |                                  |  |  |
|         | Code 10 licensing   | 500 000           | 500 000               |                |               | 500 000              |                | CMIP                        |                                  |  |  |

### 16.1.1 A Five Year Municipal Action Programme

#### 1. Purpose

In order to identify and define the municipality's role, responsibility and involvement in the implementation of the integrated planning process, all the activities and actions to be executed by the municipality and its officials should be stated clearly.

These activities, linked to a time-frame, also creates the foundation for the monitoring of progress and completion of the process.

- In the following table the identified projects are clearly reflected in terms of the actions or activities that have to be undertaken to execute it within a set time-frame of five years:























### 3.4.4 An Integrated Monitoring and Performance Management Plan

#### 1. Purpose

In order to apply effective management and control over the execution of the IDP process, effective measures and targets (milestones) must be set to measure successful progress and execution.

#### 2. Development indicators for measurement of successful achievement of the IDP objectives, are set out below:

- Objective and extent for each IDP project
- Time schedule – expected commencement and completion date
- Cost-implication as distributed over consecutive years
- Responsible person / institution that will exercise ultimate control in determining whether objectives have been met or not
- Source from which project can be financed

Development indicators are shown in the following table:

## DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

| Project description | Purpose and extent | Expected date of commencement | Expected date of completion | Funds budgeted |              |              | Responsible person/ institution | Source of financing |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
|                     |                    |                               |                             | 2002<br>2003   | 2003<br>2004 | 2004<br>2005 |                                 |                     |

| 1. Ladismith   |  |           |               |         |       |   |                               |                                    |
|--|--|-----------|---------------|---------|-------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.1 Multi-purpose community complex                              | Must fulfill the following requirements for the whole community: entertainment, sport, education, community gatherings, church | July 2002 | December 2003 | R1.0m   | R1.5m | - | MM/<br>Consultant<br>Engineer | Department of Sport and Recreation |
| 1.2 Industrial erven: civil services                             | To stimulate investment and create work and income   | July 2002 | August 2003   | R150000 | -     | - | MM                            | LED                                |
| 1.2a Industrial area: electric services                          | To stimulate investment and create work and income   | July 2002 | August 2003   | R80000  | -     | - | MM                            | LED                                |
| 1.3 Establishment of small farmers                               | To create work and income for 60 – 100 families  | July 2002 | June 2004     | R10000  | -     | - | Department of Land Affairs    | Department of Land Affairs         |
| 1.4 Create tourist friendly access to town and at Hoeko turn-off | To make town more tourist friendly   | July 2002 | March 2003    | R40000  | -     | - | MM                            | Council funds                      |

| Project description   | Purpose and extent   | Expected date of commencement | Expected date of completion | Funds budgeted |              |              | Responsible person/institution            | Source of financing                     |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|
|   |  |                               |                             | 2002<br>2003   | 2003<br>2004 | 2004<br>2005 |   |   |
| 1.5 Retail trade area:<br>Create trade area for informal trade  | The orderly establishment of informal trade                              | July 2002                     | February 2003               | R20 000        | -            | -            | MM/<br>Consultant<br>Engineer             | LED                                     |
| 1.6 Appoint professional marketing consultant to formally and professionally market the region's economic and tourism potential | To advertise and market the region's assets nationally                   | July 2002                     | September 2003              | R50 000        | -            | -            | MM/Tourism office/<br>Chamber of Commerce | Council Funds                           |
| 1.7 Housing project of 600 units  | To provide houses for homeless families                                  | July 2002                     | July 2004                   | R1.0m          | R6.0m        | R3.5m        | MM/Eng & Planning Consultant              | Distr. Mun./<br>Housing Board Funds     |
| 1.8 Develop Ladismith Nature Reserve  | To stimulate tourist sector, create over-night and recreation facilities | July 2002                     | August 2003                 | R0.4m          | R0.4m        | -            | MM  | Dept of Environmental Affairs & Tourism |
| 1.9 Tarring of roads  | To increase quality of life and upgrade residential area                 | July 2002                     | March 2003                  | R0.7m          | -            | -            | MM  | CMIP                                    |
| 1.10 Investigate need for play grounds for children in all 4 towns  | To offer more recreational facilities to the youth                       | January 2003                  | August 2003                 | -              | R0.1m        | -            | MM  | Kannaland                               |

| Project description                     | Purpose and extent  | Expected date of commencement | Expected date of completion | Funds budgeted |              |              | Responsible person/institution     | Source of financing                    |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--|
|   |   |                               |                             | 2002<br>2003   | 2003<br>2004 | 2004<br>2005 |                                    |  |
| <b>2. CALITZDORP</b>                    |   |                               |                             |                |              |              |                                    |  |
| 2.1 Multi-purpose Community Centre      | To provide the community of Bergsig with a tourist visiting point and recreational facilities | July 2002                     | December 2003               | R0.6m          | R1.0m        | -            | MM/<br>Consultant<br>Engineer      | LED                                    |
| 2.2 Housing Project for 200 units       | To provide houses for homeless families in Bergsig  | July 2002                     | June 2004                   | R1.0m          | R2.0m        | R1.5m        | MM/Eng.<br>&Planning<br>Consultant | Council Funds                          |
| 2.3 Tarring of Roads                    | To increase quality of life of citizens   | July 2002                     | February 2003               | R0.7m          | -            | -            | MM/<br>Consultant<br>Engineer      | Distr. Mun./<br>Housing Board<br>Funds |
| <b>3. ZOAR</b>                          |   |                               |                             |                |              |              |                                    |  |
| 3.1 Upgrading of Sport Facility         | To offer better recreational facilities for citizens of Zoar                                  | July 2002                     | March 2003                  | R320 000       | -            | -            | MM/<br>Consultant<br>Engineer      | CMIP                                   |
| 3.2 Upgrading of Morgue                 | To improve this facility  |                               | December 2002               | R50 000        | -            | -            | MM/<br>Consultant<br>Engineer      |  |
| 3.3 Upgrading of clinic in Amalienstein | To improve especially the waiting area  |                               | June 2003                   | R100 000       | -            | -            | MM/<br>Consultant<br>Engineer      |  |
| 3.4 Tourist visiting point              | To develop tourism industry   | July 2002                     | May 2003                    | R160 000       | -            | -            | MM/<br>Consultant<br>Engineer      | Kannaland                              |

| Project description                                | Purpose and extent   | Expected date of commencement | Expected date of completion | Funds budgeted |              |              | Responsible person/institution | Source of financing                      |
|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--|
|  |  |                               |                             | 2002<br>2003   | 2003<br>2004 | 2004<br>2005 |                                |  |
| 3.5 Decorate Town Accesses                         | Make town more tourist friendly  | July 2002                     | February 2003               | R20 000        | -            | -            | MM                             | Council Funds                            |
| 3.6 Upgrade irrigation channel                     | To improve water supply to inhabitants of Zoar. Wait for results from Dept of Water Affairs' Study |                               |                             | R300 000       | R300 000     |              | MM/<br>Consultant<br>Engineer  | Dept. of Water Affairs/<br>District Mun. |
| 3.7 Upgrade Waterfaal Dam                          | do   | do                            | do                          | R100 000       | R4.0m        |              | MM/<br>Consultant<br>Engineer  | Water Affairs/<br>Provence/CMIP          |
| 3.8 Upgrade water network                          | do   | do                            | do                          | R0.5m          | -            |              | MM                             | CMIP                                     |
| 3.9 Tarring of roads                               | To increase quality of life and upgrade environment  | July 2002                     | March 2003                  | R0.7m          | -            |              | MM                             | CMIP                                     |
| 3.10 Upgrade Maxies to full-fledged community hall | To provide community with a decent complex for their gatherings                                    | July 2002                     | March 2003                  | R0.3m          | -            |              | MM/                            | LED/CMIP                                 |
| 3.11 Extension of sewerage network                 | Improved infrastructure increases standard of living   | July 2002                     | March 2003                  | R0.8m          | R2m          |              | MM/<br>Consultant<br>Engineer  | CMIP                                     |
| 4. VAN WYKSDORP                                    |  |                               |                             |                |              |              |                                |  |
| 4.1 Tarring of access road                         | To increase economic viability of town   | July 2002                     | June 2004                   | R0.5m          | R10m         | R9.5m        | MM/<br>Consultant<br>Engineer  | Dept. of Transport/<br>District . Mun.   |

| Project description   | Purpose and extent                                 | Expected date of commencement | Expected date of completion | Funds budgeted |              |              | Responsible person/ institution | Source of financing         |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|   |  |                               |                             | 2002<br>2003   | 2003<br>2004 | 2004<br>2005 |                                 |                             |
| 4.2 Upgrading of sport field  | To increase utilisation of sport field             | July 2002                     | February 2003               | R200 000       | -            | -            | MM/ Consulting Engineer         | District Mun.               |
| 4.3 Tourism/ fruit processing project   | To extend tourism sector and to create jobs        | July 2002                     | June 2003                   | R0.5m          | -            | -            | MM/ Consulting Engineer         | LED                         |
| 4.4 Tarring of streets  | To increase quality of life                        | July 2002                     | February 2003               | R0.7m          | -            | -            | MM/ Consulting Engineer         | CMIP                        |
| 4.5 Extend sewerage network   | Improved infra structure increases quality of life | July 2002                     | March 2003                  | R1.0m          | R1.0m        | -            | MM/ Consulting Engineer         | CMIP                        |
| 4.6 Extend the following services: street lighting, electrification, storm water management   | Improved infra structure returns human decency     | July 2002                     | May 2003                    | R0.5m          | R1.0m        | -            | MM/ Consulting Engineer         | CMIP                        |
| 4.7 Housing: VGK Church Ground  | Build 15 Houses                                    | July 2002                     | December 2002               | R0.337         | -            | -            | MM/ Consulting Engineer         | Housing Board               |
| <b>5. RURAL AREA</b>  |  |                               |                             |                |              |              |                                 |                             |
| 5.1 Upgrade sport facilities and social services  | To improve sport facilities on farms               | July 2002                     | June 2003                   | R150 000       | R150 000     | -            | MM/ Consulting Engineer         | Dept. of Sport & Recreation |
| 5.2 Provide civil and electrical services to farmworkers' houses: toilets, water, electricity | To increase quality of life of farm workers        | July 2002                     | September 2003              | R150 000       | R250 000     | -            | MM/ Consulting Engineer         | District Mun.               |



### 3.4.5 A Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

#### 1. Purpose

To create a strategic framework for the creation of an effective land use management system. It does not only offer a foundation for making investment and development decisions, but also gives direction for decision-making bodies at local, provincial and national government level.

#### 2. Survey of spatial land use problems, opportunities for limitation and patterns within the study area

Although the purpose of the whole IDP process is to bring about integration at all levels and fields in the study area, especially with regard to level of built-up and vacant areas, for the purpose of this exercise attention would be given individually to distinctive problems and patterns in each of the two areas.

- Built-up (urban) areas

To summarise, the following establishment or land use patterns and problems were perceived at the town nodes in Kannaland and we will attempt to rectify them in the SDF:

- The expanse of the town area, e.g. Calitzdorp, Zoar.

- The fact that the traditional white and coloured residential areas are located separately and away from each other, e.g. Calitzdorp and Ladismith.
- The limitations that physical elements bring along for extension and development, for example steep inclines, courses of rivers, presence of agricultural land or nature areas, rocky soil, etc. Examples at Calitzdorp, Zoar and Ladismith.
- The wrong location of different uses with regard to each other, for example the cheese factory and caravan park in Ladismith, earth dam in Van Wyksdorp, cemetery in Calitzdorp.
- The total absence of certain land uses or a site marked therefore, for example informal trade, service and light industries, retirement home, taxi stands in Ladismith, a recreational facility at Bergsig (Calitzdorp), as well as a tourist visiting point at Zoar and a health centre / elderly care site at Van Wyksdorp.
- No or limited available land for extension of certain land uses, e.g. for housing – Ladismith, Van Wyksdorp.
- Uncoordinated and disorderly placement of land uses in the past,

- e.g. cheese factory, caravan park and golf course in Ladismith.
  - Imbalance in the provision of sufficient services between the white and coloured communities, for example multi-purpose recreation complex in Ladismith and Calitzdorp.
  - Lack of sufficient capacity for extension of bulk services such as water, sewerage, etc., for example Zoar for water supply.
  - The blatant ignoring of the preservation of fertile agricultural land or nature areas and the utilisation thereof for other purposes.
  - Unplanned future of the municipal common land, e.g. Ladismith, Zoar.
  - No seriousness with the aesthetic appearance of the town, e.g. Ladismith and Zoar with several buildings of historical origin.
  - An unplanned internal street layout, for example Zoar.
  - No existing formal town planning guidelines with regard to the future development pattern of the town, for example Zoar and Van Wyksdorp.
  - The lack of planning for land uses next to the throughway through town, for example Ladismith.
- Rural area

The rural area of Kannaland primarily consists of natural areas and farming areas. The first mentioned includes proclaimed nature reserves and conservation areas, mountain ranges such as the Big and Small Swartberg ranges on the northern border and the Rooiberg range centrally and to the south. Prominent rivers are the Touws, Gamka, Groot and Gourits rivers. The first mentioned forms a prominent river-valley the west to the southeast.

Natural vegetation can be divided into three main regions: succulent Karoo approximately covering 60 – 70 % of the region, fynbos on the mountain ranges and shrubbery adjacent to the foot hills of the mountain ranges.

The farming sector consists of four types of operations, namely extensive small stock farming on succulent Karoo, stone and deciduous fruit at the foot of the Swartberge and in the river-valleys at Calitzdorp, lucerne processing east of Calitzdorp, and ostrich farming west of Van Wyksdorp and east of Calitzdorp.

The main existing land use problems and tendencies experienced in the rural area are as follows:

- Agricultural land divided in uneconomical farming units.

- Permanent damage to succulent Karoo vegetation region due to overgrazing.
- Choking of river courses by intruder plants and trees.
- Undeveloped nature reserves such as the Ladismith Klein-Karoo nature reserve.
- No land identified for a feasible small farmer project at Ladismith.
- Placing of an ostrich abattoir west of Van Wyksdorp should be combined with an exact environmental impact study.
- Unplanned growth and defective service provision to farm concentrations – it often consists of a few labourers' houses, school, sports field, sometimes church building in disorderly form.
- Inability to transfer Zoar's water supply from the source to the user in an orderly, affordable and usable way.
- Defective water storage capacity for Zoar community.
- The underutilisation and underdevelopment of the natural assets of the region – nature reserves, river-valleys (Gamka) and mountains.

3. The necessity of and the way in which a poor land use pattern can be corrected

- Historically removed (separate) residential areas should be integrated by putting land uses in between to serve as binding element.
  - Redistribution of land can take place by making available agricultural land (e.g. for small farmers and to make light and service industry land available to anyone interested).
  - Promotion of home ownership in residential areas.
  - To counteract ribbon development next to access roads by densation or redevelopment of existing decayed areas.
  - By rezoning incorrectly zoned vacant land in residential areas for suitable uses.
  - The protection of agricultural land, natural assets and resources for posterity.
  - By determining medium- and long-term growth tendencies in residential areas and do land allocation at an early stage.
  - The identification and conservation of natural assets and resources through application of the Geo-regional Planning Policy of the PAWC.
4. The dimension and extent of correcting a problematic spatial utilisation pattern in the Kannaland Municipal Area by means of the Spatial Development Framework

The true extent of correcting land use pattern in both the built-up and vacant areas to pursue the objectives as mentioned in paragraph 1, is depicted schematically on the Spatial Development Framework compiled for the Kannaland study area.

Distinction between the built-up and rural areas is made on various sets of charts and plans to clearly and simply convey the message to the reader.

Each of the four residential areas with its own spatial planning suggestions is depicted on four separate charts, while the rural area consists of a range of charts that indicate all relevant information and spatial suggestions.

### **3.4.6 An integrated poverty relief and gender equality programme**

#### 1. Purpose

To lay down measures that endeavour to have a continuous impact on poverty relief and the elimination of practices that practise or advocate gender inequality.

#### 2. Results of the economic analysis of the community's profile

Monthly Income

|  |           |            |      |              |
|--|-----------|------------|------|--------------|
|  | Ladismith | Calitzdorp | Zoar | Van Wyksdorp |
|--|-----------|------------|------|--------------|

|            |        |        |        |        |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| R0         | 44 %   | 55.5 % | 51.9 % | 45.5 % |
| R1 – 1 500 | 26.7 % | 34 %   | 31 %   | 43.9 % |

### Employment

|            |      |      |      |       |
|------------|------|------|------|-------|
| Employed   | 47.5 | 37.8 | 28.0 | 55.09 |
| Unemployed | 10.2 | 11.5 | 13.8 | 4.2   |

### 3. Strategic guidelines laid down for Kannaland Municipality to promote poverty relief and gender equality

- Creation of more work opportunities.
- Create and process agricultural products locally.
- Training of small farmers.
- Promote tourism and operate it on a professional level.
- Affordable and accessible health, education and social services for everyone.
- Launch information programmes to stamp out the tendency of abuse of women.
- Municipality takes the lead in promotion of a policy of equal employment and gender equality in appointment of personnel.
- Promote the approach to better identify and define the role of the female farm worker on the farm and to offer opportunities for promotion on equal level.

- Involve especially women in after hour's adult training and education programmes of the Department of Education so they stand a bigger chance of entering the labour market.
4. How do poverty relief and promotion of gender equality figure in the IDP projects which have been identified?

Creation of work opportunities to relieve poverty:

- Construction and infrastructure projects

| Description of project  | Number of projects | Estimated permanent work opportunities | Estimated temporary work opportunities |
|---|--------------------|--|--|
| Civil projects (water, sewerage, roads, electricity, storm water) | 12                 |  |  |
| Housing   | 2                  |  |  |
| Building construction   | 5                  |  |  |
| Tourism – job creation projects                                   | 3                  |  |  |
| Upgrading of sports fields and parks                              | 4                  |  |  |
| Access road: Van Wyksdorp   | 1                  |  |  |
| TOTAL   | 26                 | 25<br>(15 women)                       | 520<br>(70 women)                      |
| Estimated number of person days                                   |                    |  | 28830                                  |
| Estimated income that can be generated                            |                    | R600 000 pa                            | R2.5m                                  |

5. Kannaland Municipality's Equal Employment Policy  
(which also includes Gender Equality)

It is Kannaland Municipality's objective to fully comply with the requirements of the Equal Employment Act, Act 55 of 1998 regarding its employment policy and practice.

By realising the *Equal Employment Policy*, it is ensured that unfair discrimination is eliminated and the promotion of equal opportunities is actively pursued.

The municipality's aim is to implement affirmative action measures to rectify the prejudice certain categories of people experienced in the past and to ensure, through these actions, that reasonable progress is made to ensure their fair representation in all occupations and post levels.

The municipality undertakes to proclaim its value system to all employees in the most suitable way and to ensure that they are made aware thereof.

Furthermore, consultation will take place with a forum, which is representative of all the employees, to compile an *Equal Employment Plan* in order to implement the policy in the best interest of Kannaland Municipality's sustained existence as well as to ensure the economic growth and improvement of all residents' quality of life.

The analysis of the work force profile of Kannaland Municipality represents the Municipality's status in terms of equal opportunities. It is a detailed analysis of the Municipality's current profile measured against a relevant analysis form and expressed in terms of the percentage of under- or over-representation on each post level.

The relevant analysis form criteria that were used, is an adapted form of the Western Cape's economically active population profile as contained in the report of the Department of Labour regarding Equal Employment dated 1.10.2000. The statistics were adjusted by adding both the Black and Indian population groups' numbers to the Coloured population group's numbers. This was done because, statistically speaking, there are no economically active Black or Indian persons in Kannaland.

It further also reflects the composition of the population in Kannaland, which on approximation shows an 80 % / 20 % ratio between Coloured and White population groups.

The characteristics of the Municipality's activities should be taken into consideration in the profile analysis of the different occupational levels. It will determine the levels of skill as well as the expertise required, and has an influence on the gender compilation. Kannaland reflects it as follows in its composition:

- a. A relatively small management corps that represents 6.86% of the total work force. 71.43% of this group consists of White men while 28.57% represents Coloured men. These occupational levels need a high level of skill with tertiary training as a prerequisite. The analysis shows that there is an over-representation of 18.19% White men on middle management level. It further shows that there is an over utilisation of 13.08% Coloured men and an under-representation of Coloured women of 8.78% and White women of 22.49%.
- b. The unskilled occupational level represents the largest part of the workman, namely 46.08%.

Within this category, men represent 89.36% of the total and women 10.64%.

- c. The semi-skilled occupational level represents the second largest part of the work force, namely 40.20%. The analysis shows an over-representation of White men of 15.45%. It further shows an over-

utilisation of Coloured men of 18.42% and an under-representation of Coloured women of 29% and White women of 4.78%.

- d. The skilled / technical occupational level represents 6.86% of the work force. The analysis further shows an over-utilisation of White men of 13.03%. It further shows an over-utilisation of White women of 21. % and an under-representation of Coloured women of 20.20% and Coloured men of 14.52%.

Seen as a whole, the analysis of the work force profile offers several challenges. Firstly, on management level, there are not many employment possibilities to take affirmative action measures. At the management and skilled occupational levels, the priority is to rectify the over-representation of White men.

Secondly, on the skilled and semi-skilled occupational levels, the challenge is to rectify the composition between men and women.

Thirdly, the analysis also shows an over-representation in certain occupational levels, of persons from the designated group. This means their retention has to be looked at, since other employers can recruit them.

### **3.4.7 An Integrated Environmental Programme**

1. Purpose

To ensure a healthy environment by effectively combating environmental problems and negative influences.

2. Strategic guidelines for the Kannaland Nature conservation programme

- Make conservation of natural resources a community responsibility.
- Ensure a judicious conservation and management of natural resources.

3. Aspects which should receive special attention due to their impact on the environment

- The project of SKEP (Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Plan) strives to bring about an overhead plan for sustainable development and conservation of the bio-diversity of the Succulent Karoo.

Nearly 50% of the study area's vegetation consists of Succulent Karoo and the IDP and the Spatial planning in Kannaland will have to take thorough notice thereof and accommodate it.

Endangering of this species is amongst others due to overgrazing and land degradation.

- Bio-regional Planning Principles in terms of the Framework of Act 7 of 1999 as drafted by the Western Cape Province.

To accomplish a balance between conservation of the environment and development initiatives, it is necessary to institute and enforce planning and management mechanisms.

It has been proved internationally that conservation of bio-diversity is a prerequisite for sustainable development.

To ensure a success of the conservation of bio-diversity, the preservation of that which is valuable in the environment must be one of the cornerstones of land use planning.

The implementation of bio-regional planning principles and UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme will thus form an integral part of the IDP for Kannaland and will find expression in the SDF.

The main aims of the Bioregional planning are as follows:

- To create a safer environment for all residents.
- To protect and strengthen the total environment for the optimal development of its inhabitants.

- To acknowledge the region's economy, which is modelled on two bases: agriculture and tourism – both of which have a huge impact on the environment.
- With regard to **agriculture**, there are three components under discussion:
  - A deciduous fruit industry situated adjacent to the mountain slopes and in river-valleys, which has access to irrigation water sources.
  - Extensive cattle farming on the drier succulent Karoo parts.
  - An upcoming ostrich industry also on the drier parts but still dependent on sufficient water.

Preservation and scientific management of agricultural resources such as underground and surface water, soil surface, vegetation, etc. are thus of utmost importance.

- With regard to the **tourist industry**, eco-tourism in the Kannaland region is still not up to standard. The potential exists to extensively develop the sector and proclaimed nature and conservation areas, river-valleys, mountain ranges with fynbos and the flatter parts covered with succulent Karoo vegetation, create the platform for such an action.
- **Surface infrastructure / buildings** which can have a substantial ecological, aesthetic and socio-economic impact on the environment. Planning of this type of structures should go hand in hand with

minimum environment fragmentation, waste creation, destruction of resources, pollution and breaking down of aesthetical values.

The structures that fall into this category are for example all roads, railways, airfields, power lines, mines, dams, reservoirs, dumping and abattoirs.

An ostrich abattoir is currently being planned north west of Van Wyksdorp, adjacent to the Riverdale road. An environmental impact study in process will determine its future.

### 3.4.8 An Integrated LED programme

#### 1. Purpose

To create sustained and accessible measures to ensure economic development and provision of employment.

#### 2. Current socio-economic profile of the community

- Monthly household income

|           | Ladismith | Calitzdorp | Zoar   | Van Wyksdorp |
|-----------|-----------|------------|--------|--------------|
| No income | 44 %      | 55.5 %     | 51.9 % | 45.5 %       |
| R1-1 500  | 26.7 %    | 34 %       | 31 %   | 43.9 %       |

- Economically active persons

|               |        |        |        |      |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| 15 – 60 years | 56.9 % | 50.9 % | 48.5 % | 63 % |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|------|

- Persons working in various trades

|             |     |      |      |      |
|-------------|-----|------|------|------|
| Agriculture | 9.6 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 62.3 |
|-------------|-----|------|------|------|

|                        |      |      |      |      |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Manufacturing industry | 26.9 | 8.2  | 3.7  | 0.7  |
| Construction           | 4.3  | 11.0 | 10.1 | 16.4 |
| Trade                  | 20.3 | 15.7 | 7.5  | 2.7  |

- Employment

|            |      |      |      |      |
|------------|------|------|------|------|
| Employed   | 47.5 | 37.8 | 28.0 | 55.9 |
| Unemployed | 10.2 | 11.5 | 13.8 | 4.2  |

3. Strategic guidelines for Local Economic Development (LED)

- Creation of more job opportunities.
- Creation of strong agriculture oriented community.
- Attempt to process agricultural products locally.
- Promote tourism on regional, provincial and national level.
- Create a growing and sustainable economy.

4. IDP identified projects resulting in LED initiatives

- Zoar
  - Tourism project next to R62 at entrance to town.
  - The aim is to stimulate the tourism sector, create work and generate income. It entails the upgrading of two existing historical structures next to the R62 for a farm stall, craft

market, selling point for fruit and as a tea room aimed at tourists.

- Total cost: ± R160 000-00 – will create temporary construction work as well as one or two fulltime posts. However, it holds huge potential for the local craft industry.
- Tarring of streets, upgrading of Maxies hall and the sports fields: all three projects can be considered as labour intensive and operated so that residents receive priority for job opportunities.

- Calitzdorp

- Tourism / business centre

The purpose is to create jobs and income for the local market and primarily in Bergsig and to create shareholding in a tourist business. Various smaller businesses are localised together and target the tourists on the R62. In the long-term up to 73 permanent posts can be created and in the construction phase work is calculated for 4 300 person days. The total project cost is ± R1.5 million.

- Tarring of streets and a suggested housing project are possibly not LED

funded projects, but will still create a large number of job opportunities.

- Van Wyksdorp

- Fruit processing project

The purpose is to create work and make available shareholding in an agricultural project.

Situated in a region where deciduous fruit can be cultivated with success, the opportunity must be used to process fruit locally. The drying of fruit was especially successful in Zoar and a similar action can be established here. Land and labour are available. Input capital of ± R15 000-00 – R200 000-00 is required and it can be initiated with 10 – 20 labourers. Shareholding of labourers in the trade can possibly realise.

- Tarring of internal streets, sewerage, storm water, electricity and provision of street lighting can also be considered job creation projects.

- Ladismith

- Development of the nature reserve

The purpose is to stimulate the tourist sectors of Ladismith and Kannaland. Several positive economical results can follow from this situation. Temporary and permanent job opportunities become available and a project cost of R0.5 – R0.8 million is calculated for the development of the reserve. The project entails the creation of over-night facilities, engineering services, conference hall, hiking trail, ablution facilities, etc. in the reserve. The municipality can run the enterprise for the first year or two, whereafter local entrepreneurs can be considered to take over the industry.

- Tarring of internal streets has the potential to create quite a number of job opportunities in the short-term.

- Housing project will similarly provide various work options.

- Building a community complex also creates job opportunities.

### **3.4.9 An integrated institutional programme**

1. Purpose

To create measures that will contribute towards successful institutional transformation and integrated implementation within the municipality.

2. Summarised profile and analysis of the IDP organisational structures as well as the municipal personnel corps

The Kannaland Municipality is a Category B Municipality and falls within the area of jurisdiction of the Southern Cape Garden Route District Municipality, with its principal seat in George.

Kannaland Municipality's principal seat is Ladismith. Secondary administrative offices are also operated in Calitzdorp, Zoar and Van Wyksdorp. The municipal area takes up approximately 24 000 ha and houses about 29 500 people of whom approximately 20 000 (68%) urbanise.

2.1 *The organisational structures*

The structures involved in the compilation of the IDP are as follows:

- Local Council – the highest political decision-making body to approve the IDP.
- Councillors who should each market his / her region in the IDP process and determine needs.

- Municipal Manager (MB): responsible and accountable official for the IDP.
- IDP Manager – manages and coordinates the planning process (MM fills this role).
- Heads of departments – primarily sources of information when drawing up the plan – thereafter they form part of the implementation of actions arising from the IDP.

Organisational structures specifically instituted for the IDP process:

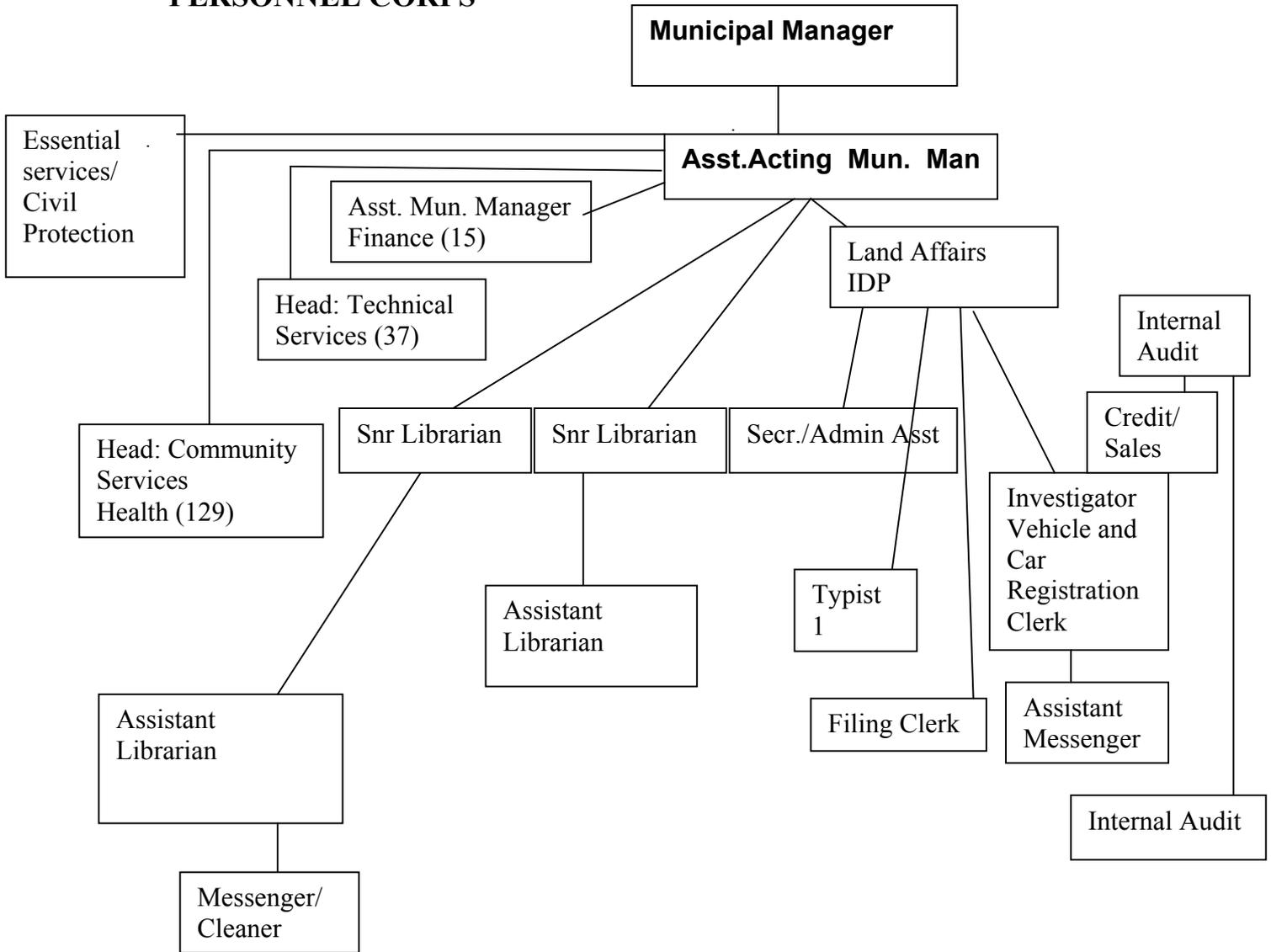
- IDP steering committee – consisting of MM and departmental heads. Their task is amongst others to determine assignment and extents of different planning actions, make comments, suggestions, recommendations, etc.
- IDP Representative Forum – under leadership of the mayor and IDP Steering Committee. Serves as discussion and decision-making forum for all interested residents of Kannaland. They further monitor the progress of the IDP process.
- Consultative forums – form platform for inputs at ward level.

- IDP coordinator – performs the function of the person who plays the logistical and administrative coordinating role for the process.

The Local Council of Kannaland instituted all the abovementioned organisational structures during August 2001 and all were operational.

## 2.2 *The municipal personnel corps*

**KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY: ORGANIGRAM OF THE PERSONNEL CORPS**



**\* Number between brackets indicates number of personnel currently working in that department**

### 2.3 *Number objectives*

The Municipality followed a realistic approach in setting its number objectives. The aim of the setting of number objectives is to set targets for employment of newly trained persons of the designated group, within the occupational levels of the Municipality, for the next five years. The determination of these number objectives is the result of an analysis of the current work force profile, to determine the under-representation within post levels of persons from the designated group and to then evaluate it against the reality of future employment possibilities, which is based on all relevant variables that influence the Municipality. The number objectives are employment priorities the Municipality instituted in the process of establishing and ensuring Equal Employment.

The number objectives are based on realistic information that is verifiable and can be predicted with a large measure of certainty. It should also be taken into consideration that the Municipality is currently a new structure, due to the amalgamation of four municipalities.

The restructuring process as well as the future characteristics of the new structure, will only become clearer over a couple of

years. It has a clear influence on the setting of number objectives and only factors that can be predicted with certainty were taken into consideration. As such, it is a conservative approach, but the set number objectives can be realised.

The table below indicates the number objectives as determined for the municipality over the past five years:

| Occupational levels | Male |    |   |    | Female |    |   |   | TOT. |
|---------------------|------|----|---|----|--------|----|---|---|------|
|                     | B    | C  | I | W  | B      | C  | I | W |      |
| Top management      |      |    |   |    |        |    |   |   |      |
| Senior management   |      |    |   | 1  |        |    |   |   | 1    |
| Middle management   |      | 3  |   | 3  |        |    |   |   | 6    |
| Skilled / Technical |      | 2  |   | 1  |        | 3  |   | 1 | 7    |
| Semi-skilled        |      | 23 |   | 7  |        | 8  |   | 3 | 41   |
| Unskilled           | 1    | 38 |   | 1  |        | 7  |   |   | 47   |
| Total               | 1    | 66 |   | 13 |        | 18 |   | 4 | 102  |

\*B-Black \*I-Indian  
\*C-Coloured \*W-White

The set number objectives show a 5.88% change in the overall compilation of the work force. On the Middle Management level, the target is to increase Coloured men by 50%, which will bring about a percentage change of 14.28% in their representation, and to increase Coloured women with 300%, which will bring about a percentage change of 28.57% in their representation on this occupational level.

On the semi-skilled level, the target is to increase Coloured women with 14.29%, which will bring about a percentage change of 2.44% in their representation on this occupational level.

On the unskilled level, the target is to increase Black men with 100%, which will bring about a percentage change of 0.98% in their representation, and to increase Coloured women with 40%, which will bring about a percentage change of 4.26% in their representation on this level.

The number objectives target is reached by an overall decrease in representation of White men with 2.94%, White women with 1.96% and Coloured men with 0.98%.

#### *2.4 Supporting systems and structures*

In order to reach these targets, the Municipality will have to ensure that its supporting systems and structures are in place. Attention will especially be given to the following systems to ensure that they are in place and that everyone within the organisation understands them:

- Performance Assessment System
- Skills audit and inventory

- Job profiles and outcomes-based job descriptions
- Career plans and methods of learning
- Follow-up planning system
- Manpower data base

### *2.5 Institutional capacity of the municipality for the execution / implementation of the IDP*

The execution of the IDP is not at this stage considered to have a distressing impact on the capacity of the municipal personnel corps.

#### **3.4.10 An integrated HIV programme**

No formal HIV-Aids programme currently exists in the Kannaland municipal area to address this epidemic .

The reason for this can be twofold: firstly, insufficient knowledge, ignorance or disinterest regarding the entire HIV-Aids matter and the current impact it has on South Africa.

Secondly, according to the socio-economic survey done in Kannaland, TB seems to be by far the most common disease currently being experienced in Kannaland with the result that the HIV-Aids epidemic does not evoke the same interest.

#### **3.4.11 Disaster contingency plan**

A Disaster contingency plan with an organigram of the suggested personnel structure does, however, exist in the Kannaland Municipal Area and will hopefully be implemented over a few years. The Head: Health Services of the municipality will take responsibility for the implementation of the plan when necessary. A similar plan is also being drawn up by the District municipality for its area, which includes Kannaland.

### **3.5 PHASE 5: APPROVAL**

The concept IDP document was completed by the end of March 2002 and, together with the Spatial Development Framework for Kannaland, made available to the municipality, councillors and the public for final comments on the document.

Invitation for comments was done in the form of an official notice in a local newspaper with various copies of the document which was made available to the Ladismith office.

A copy was also submitted to the Garden Route Klein-Karoo District Municipality in George as well as to the Provincial Administration: Directorate: Planning for notice / comments.

After receipt of comments, the document will be amended accordingly and submitted to the Kannaland Local Council for consideration of final approval.

At this point the process to compile the IDP for Kannaland will thus draw to a close.

I want to express my sincere thanks to the following people who unselfishly made their time available to help with concept IDP document to this point:

- IDP Manager – Mr Francois Human
- IDP Coordinator – Mr Johan de Wet
- Councillors of Kannaland
- Liaison staff at Provincial Administration - Messrs Japie Kritzinger with regard to the IDP and Heinrich Mostert with regard to the SDF

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