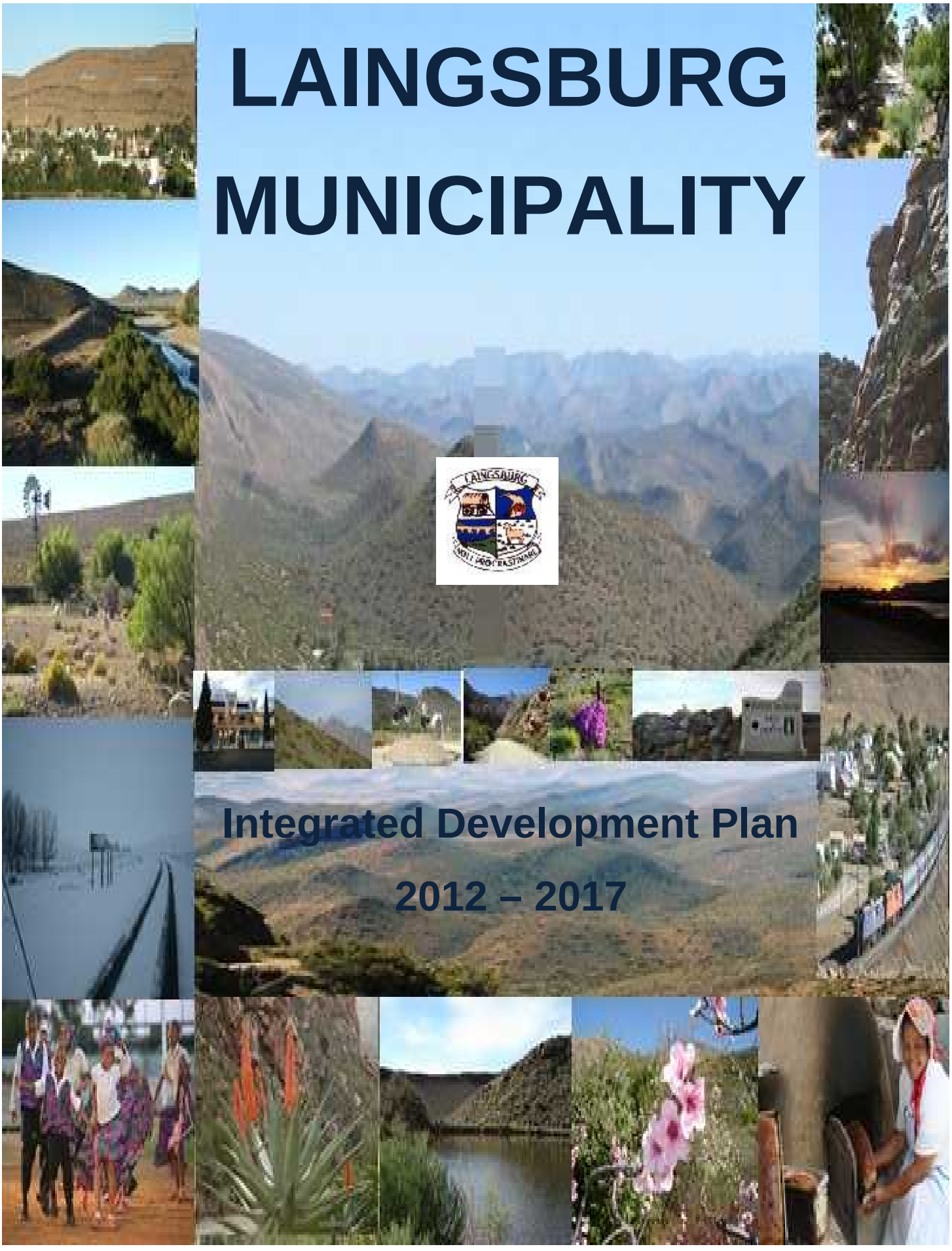
LAINGSBURG MUNICIPALITY



Integrated Development Plan

2012 – 2017

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FOREWORD OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

Mr Wilhelm Dup Theron
Executive Mayor

The voters of Laingsburg Municipality together with the rest of South Africa, has had successful and peaceful Local Government Elections that bring about new Local Councils.

As a new Council we were immediately task to start off, in accordance with the provisions of the laws that govern the affairs of Local Government, to embarked upon a process of consultation with all local communities with the view to present the 3rd Generation IDP for Laingsburg.

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

This, our 3rd Generation IDP, is therefore the culmination of a lengthy process of consultation with all community members.

This IDP, seem by all of us as a beacon of change, indeed capture the aspirations of all our people.

I believe that this IDP will contribute towards a better standard of living and a better quality of life for all our residents.

In presenting our five-year IDP to you, I wish to on behalf of the Municipal Council of Laingsburg Municipality, thank everybody who involved themselves in the process.

I thank thee.

WILHELM DU P THERON
EXECUTIVE MAYOR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS FROM THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Mr Petro Allan Williams
Municipal Manager

It serves me great pleasure in presenting to you this our 3rd Generation IDP.

I am indeed honoured in sharing with you that this document reflects our strategic objectives and targets that were crafted subsequent to extensive systematic and structured consultation within the Laingsburg Municipal boarders.

For Laingsburg Municipality, as far as service delivery and socio-economic development concerned, there have been various achievements though challenges still remain.

In thanking everyone involved in this IDP process I can indeed also report that this Municipality is a Municipality at work.

I believe that through unity in effort and better understanding between all spheres of government as well as our social partners much more can be achieved.

Thanks very much.

PA WILLIAMS
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There is always tension between the reality of life and all of its components function and are experienced as a single interrelated system, and the need to disaggregate these components for the purpose of research and teaching and. The last three to four decades have seen this tension emphasise separation to the extent that governments and educational institutions have become increasingly unable to address, cohesively, the various demands made of them. However, a holistic approach can only be effective if it is carried as a golden thread through all the activities of government including background research, proposal formulation and implementation. This places a considerable challenge on the Laingsburg municipality to go beyond the traditional rational comprehensive approach to planning in order to avoid compartmentalisation and to support the achievement of holistic governance. This IDP is done through the use of a "framework of interrelated systems", which recognises that activities in the Municipality occur as a multi-layered matrix in a single space – the geographical extent of the Municipality. Although there is clearly exchange outside the boundaries, e.g. imports and exports, fiscal transfers, energy transmission and cyclical and permanent migration, ultimately the Municipality depends on the resources within its boundaries.

Figure 1 illustrates this relationship by showing how the 6 layers of the matrix of the Municipal's analysis are all interrelated within the spatial extent of the Municipality, even though they may be separated for the purposes of research, implementation and management. At the macro level the layers can be grouped into three categories.

Bio-physical, Natural systems are the primary or foundational layer on which all of the others rest; acknowledging the natural capital base on which the other two set of layers must feed, in a sustainable way. Thus, geology, soils and climate form the basic geomorphological relationship which gives rise to hydrological, topographical and biodiversity patterns. Agriculture and mining are included in this sub-set due to their close relationship with the natural environment.

Socio-economic, Previous research (Gasson, 1998) shows a primary correlation between population distribution and the underlying resource pattern of natural environmental distribution, rather than with the pattern of the built environment. The pattern of the built environment is a derived rather than primary relationship. It is nothing more than a reflection of how the relationship between population requirements and natural resources is resolved. Therefore, the next set of layers resting on top of the natural systems layers relates to socio-economic trends.

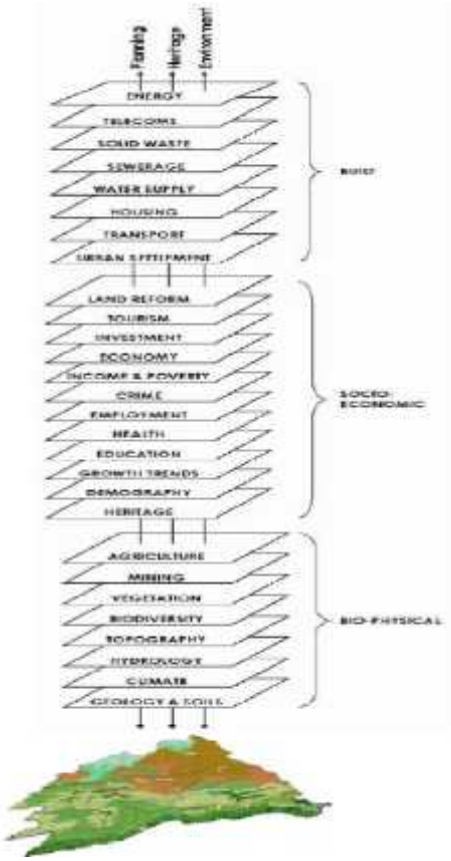


Figure1: Framework of Interrelated systems

Built

The final set of layers deal with the built environment, and the analysis that follows will show that it is with these layers and the patterns they follow that most problems with resource sustainability occur. **Planning, heritage** and **environmental** policy are seen as three golden threads that have a transverse relationship with all the layers of the framework.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABBREVEATION	MEANING/INTEPRETATION
IDP	***Integrated Development Plan***
LED	***Local Economic Development***
DEDT	***Department Economic Development and Tourism***
DEAT	***Department of Environment and Tourism***
MIG	***Municipal Infrastructure Grant***
DPT	***Department of Public Works and Transport***
LGMTEC	***Local Government Medium Term Expenditure Committee***
MFMA	***Municipal Financial Management Act***
SDBIP	***Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan***
GDS	***Growth Development Summit***
SANRAL	***South African National Roads Agency Limited***
SMME	***Small Medium Micro Enterprises***
DMP	***Disaster Management Plan***
DMA	***District Municipal Area***
EPWP	***Extended Public Works Programme***
ASGISA	***Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa***
PPP	***Public Private Partnership***
CPP	***Community Public Partnership***
CPPP	***Community Public Private Partnership***
EDA	***Economic Development Agency***
ABET	***Adult Basic Education and Training***
DLGH	***Department of Local Government and Housing***
DOH	***Department of Health***
ITDF	***Integrated Tourism Development Framework***
MTEF	***Medium Term Expenditure Framework***
MSIG	***Municipal Systems Improvement Grant***
MSA	***Municipal Systems Act***
PDI	***Previous Disadvantaged Individuals***
PCF	***Premier's Coordinating Forum***
CBP	***Community Based Planning***
PMP	***Performance Management Plan***
LCPS	***Local Crime Prevention Strategy***
LLM	***Local Laingsburg Municipality***

INTRODUCTION

THE PLANNING PROCESS

Introduction

Integrated Development Planning is a process that has become central to local government in driving processes to ensure delivery to residents of a municipality. Integrated Development Planning has been developed as a consolidated citywide planning process that provides a framework for the planning of future development in a municipality. It ensures horizontal and vertical co-ordination and integration across the three spheres of government: national, provincial and local.

In addition, Integrated Development Planning drives community participation in local planning processes. The Integrated Development Planning process is therefore critical to the success of every South African municipality's endeavors to bring about responsive, developmental local government and poverty alleviation. The President, in his 2006 State of the Nation Address, emphasized the importance of every South African municipality to have a realistic IDP to meet the country's development objectives, as well as the high aspirations of the South African people.

The focus of this five-year IDP is within a context of a seamless, integrated strategic planning process with is aligned with SDF Framework of interrelated systems. The Municipality has developed a set of long-term goals and five-year objectives that will form the basis of the annual business planning and budgeting carried out by the municipality on an ongoing basis. The five-year IDP will also be further molded by inputs from communities and civil society, as well as direction from the new political leadership.

A five-year IDP supports a single, integrated planning process, with clear demarcation between long-term, medium-term and short-term planning. Parallel to the medium-term planning, the District growth strategy plan (Central Karoo GDS) outlines long-term perspectives based on a long-term vision for the District and a wide-ranging developmental paradigm.

The five-year IDP should therefore be understood as an interpretation of strategy and political priorities into a detailed Mayoral plan that is to become the basis for budget choices and actual outcomes for residents. Short-term business plans, in this context, are seen as implementation tools.

The main objective of the IDP is therefore to ensure alignment between the District Strategy, Mayoral priority setting, the business plans of departments and municipal entities. Executed well, this will ensure that no strategy implementation plan falls outside of the IDP. The IDP content will inform other planning processes and especially business planning and will represent a "results framework" to monitor progress, with individual and organisational performance measured against long-term, five-year and annual outcomes rather than individual achievements. Over the last few years there have been changes in national and provincial policy that reshape the strategic environment. For example, there is now a stronger commitment to ensuring harmony and alignment between the three spheres of government. The National Spatial Development Perspective and Provincial Growth and Development Strategy are seen as primary mechanisms through which this will be achieved.

Legal Framework

The legal requirements in respect of the IDP are stipulated in the relevant Acts and Regulations. Laingsburg Municipality envisage achieving it's set objectives and responsibilities as per Section 152(1) of the National Constitution 1996 as amended with the limited financial and administrative resources available:

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

In addition to the requirements for every municipality to compile an Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 also requires that the IDP be implemented, and that the municipality monitors and evaluate its performance.

Purpose of Integrated Development Planning

The purpose of Integrated Development Planning is faster and more appropriate delivery of services and providing a framework for economic and social development in a municipality. A range of links exist between Integrated Development Planning and it's developmental outcomes, which have great relevance, in particular in a context of financial crisis of municipalities, urgency of service delivery, and employment generation. Integrated Development Planning can contribute towards eradicating the development legacy of the past, making the notion of developmental Local Government work and fostering co-operative governance.

The Department of Provincial and Local Governance IDP Guidelines summarised the purpose of the Integrated Development Planning Process as follows:

Eradicating the development legacy of the past

- A mechanism to restructure our cities, towns and rural areas;
- A mechanism to promote social equality;
- A weapon in the fight against poverty and
- A catalyst in the creation of wealth.

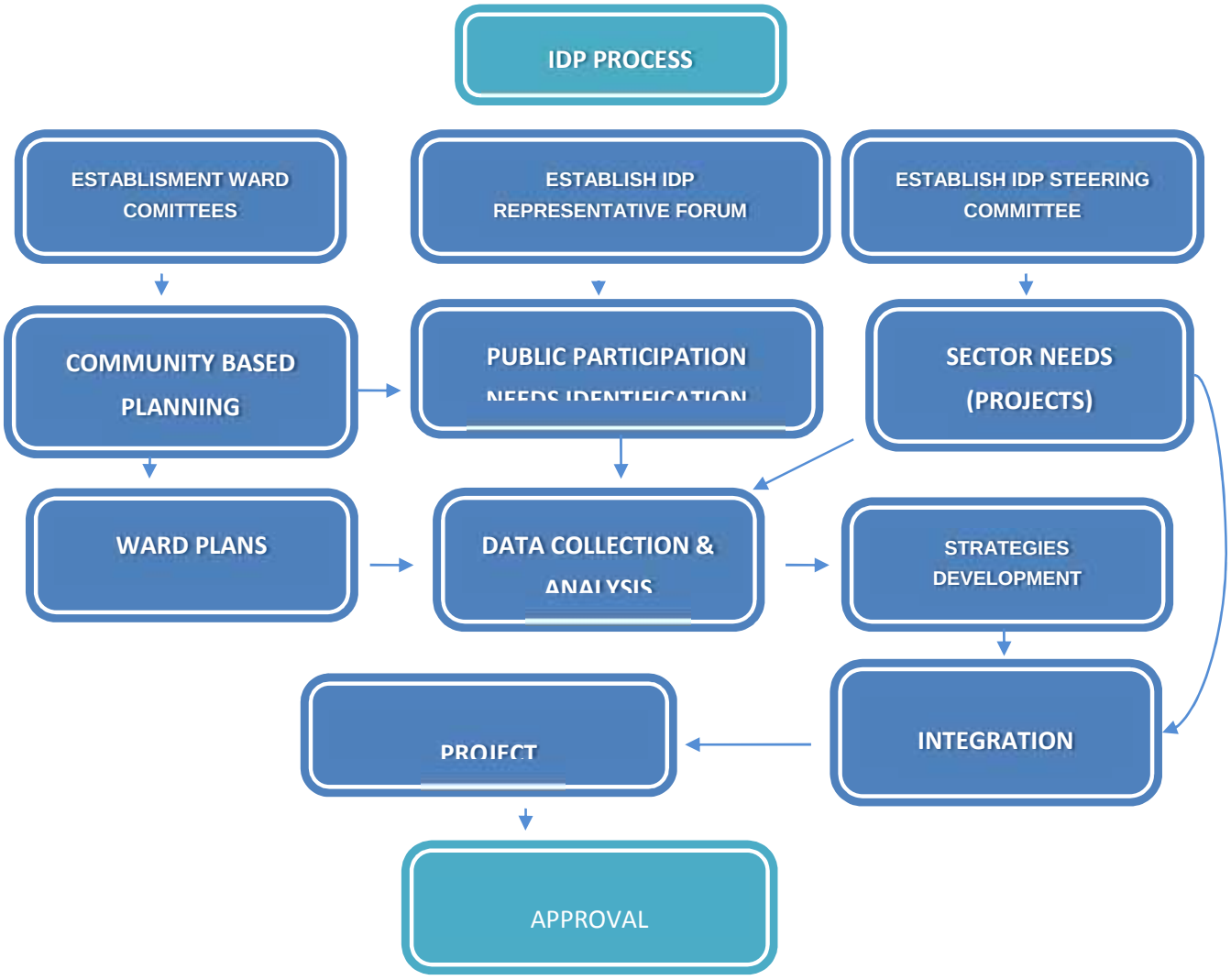
Making the notion of Developmental Local Government work

- A devised to improve the quality of people's life's trough the formulation of integrated and sustainable projects and programmes
- Lay the foundation for community building
- A strategic framework that facilitates improve municipal governance
- An agent of Local Government transformation
- A channel for attracting investment
- An instrument to insure more effective and efficient resource allocation and utilisation
- A vehicle to fast-track delivery
- A barometer for political accountability and a yardstick for municipal performance

- Fostering co-operative governance
- A mechanism for alignment and co-ordination between spheres of Government

Strategic Approach to IDP

The process started with our Community Based Planning (Election and training of Ward Committees). An IDP Steering and representative Forum was then elected to assistant with process. DPLG appointed a consultant to assist the District with the compilation of the IDP. The nodal team worked collectively on the IDP coordinated by the PIMMS Centre.



SECTION: A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

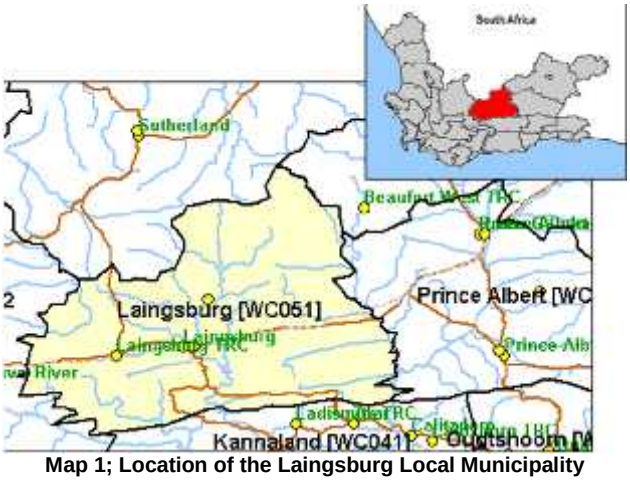
Laingsburg Riel Dancers
Culture at its best

SECTION A: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Introduction

Laingsburg Municipality is a Category B Municipality in the Central Karoo District. It is the smallest in the Western Cape Province and in South Africa. The municipality covers an area of more than 8781, 44 square kilometres (Population density about 1 person per square km) and straddled by

the N1 national Road. It accessible from all the major cities of the Western Cape as well as Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Freestate and Gauteng Provinces.



Map 1; Location of the Laingsburg Local Municipality

Overall Population

The Census report a total population of 5913 in 1996 and 6803 (6679) in 2001. The Community Survey reports a population of 5155 in 2007. The Socio-economic Profile for Laingsburg estimates a population of 7330 in 2006 and an estimated population of 7720 in 2010. (Community Survey, 2007) This represents a 30,56% increase in overall population comparing the 1996 Census and 2007 Community Survey. The 2007 Community Survey projects 4462 persons in 2010. This is disputed.

The difference between the two sources attributed to the 2010 population is 3258. This is a large difference and requires clarification to ensure appropriate projections for future interventions. However, the municipal annual report indicates a figure of approximately 5600.

	Census 96	Census 2001	Socio-economic 2006	Community Survey 2007	Annual Report 2011
1996	5913				
2001		6803			
2006			7330		
2007 (source)				3331	
2010 (est.)			7720	4462	5607

Table1 Laingsburg population figures since 1996 (source: Census 1996, 2001; Socio-economic Profile 2006; Community Survey 2007; IDP (2007-2012))

The IDP has shown that Laingsburg has about 81% (5925) of the population, Matjiesfontein 7% (535) and the rural areas approximately 12% (870). Overall population increased by 15% "between" 1996-2001 then apparently dropped by 24% by 2007 according to the Community Survey. The overall population decline presents an annual decline rate of 4,2% from 2001 to 2007.

This raises the following issues:

· Was 1996-2001 Censes overstated?
· Was the community survey a Census or an extrapolation from a questionable sample?
· There are concerns over the veracity of the population numbers in the community survey.

If the community survey population figures are correct they have severe implications for:

i) whether housing and supporting infrastructure proposals are justified;

ii) financial sustainability of current operational and capital budgets.

The Community Survey, 2007 provides the following cautionary note to users of the survey that should be kept in mind when analysing the statistics:

The estimated population is merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data; Systematic errors were observed in the population data, which include:

- An imbalance in the estimate of men relative to women;
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years;
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men;
- An undercount or errors in the women aged 20-34 from the Coloured population;
- Mal-distribution of the population by province; and,
- Excess of people aged 10-24 in the Western Cape.

(Socio-economic Profile 2006)

Geographical positioning

Laingsburg is the entry point to Central Karoo District if driving from Cape Town along N1 to Johannesburg. The municipality boarder's two Western Cape districts, the Cape Winelands District and the Eden District. The municipality also borders the Northern Cape Province on the northern side of the municipality connecting the municipality to Sutherland.

- Distance from Cape Town 276 Km
- Distance from Johannesburg 1300Km
- Distance from Beaufort West 199Km
- Distance from Ladysmith (Eden District) 110km
- Distance from Touwsriver (Cape Winelands District) 85Km
- Distance from Sutherland (Northern Cape Province) 137Km

The municipality of Laingsburg as per the Demarcation Board covers the following areas:

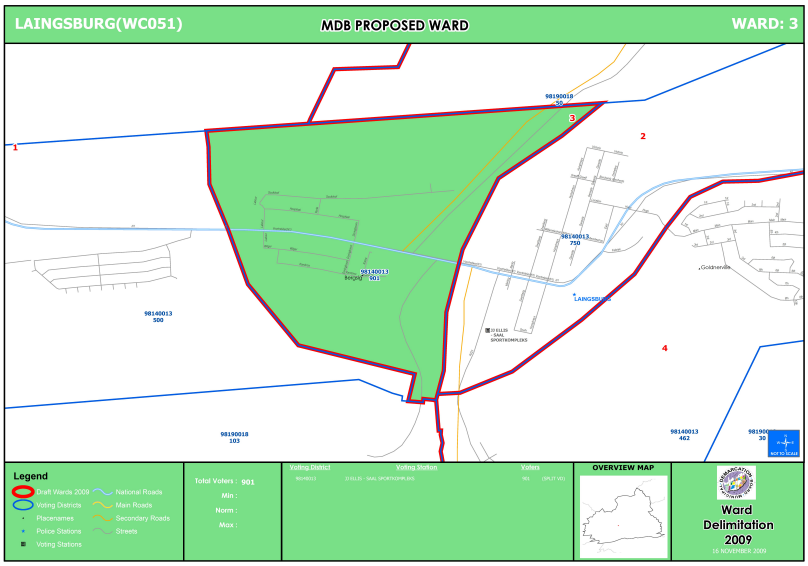
- Laingsburg, Matjiesfontein, Vleiland, and 250 Farms (e.g. Baviaans, Hillandale, Koringplaas, Koup, Pieter Meintjies, Rouxpos and Seweweekspoort)
- The population of the municipal area is 7720 and has a total number of 1960 households that live in the municipal area.
- The biggest part of the population falls within the age group of 15-35 and are mostly unemployed or work on a seasonal basis. *(Source: Socio-economic Profile)*

Total Population	**(2001)**	**:**	**6808**	**Population Density 0.8km²**
	(2006)	**:**	**7330**	
	(2010)	**:**	**7720**	
Population growth rate (average annual)				
2001 - 2006			1.49%	
2006 - 2010			1.305%	
Households			1960	

Centre for actual Research, 2005 (Population projections for the western Cape 2001 - 2005

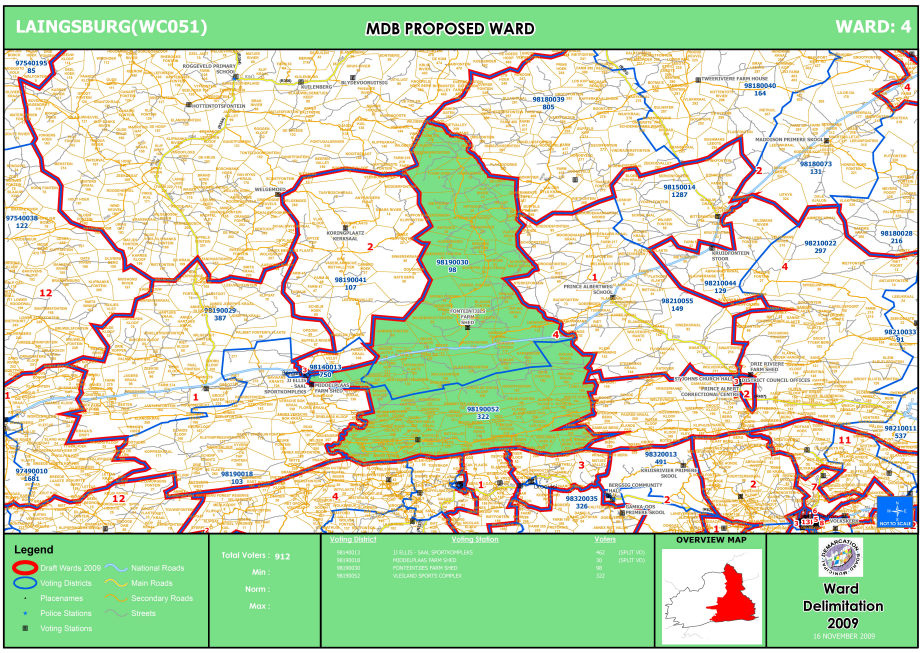
Settlement pattern:

Generally Laingsburg is a one town Municipality. Laingsburg town has a population of 6225 people followed by Matjiesfontein, the second largest community, which has about 418 people. The rest of the population (1077 people) is scattered in the some farms all over the Local Municipality. The Municipality of Laingsburg is divided into 4 wards;



Map4; Ward 3

Ward three is the smallest ward in the Laingsburg Municipal area and consists only out of one residential area called Nuwe Dorp.



Map5; Ward 4

Ward 4 is the biggest ward and it includes the Laingsburg residential area, Göldnerville, the Vleiland farming community, Fonteintjies and 95 farms.

ENVIRONMENTAL & SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Climate

The weather data for Laingsburg Municipality is obtained from weather stations in Laingsburg town and Vleiland and shows that Laingsburg Municipality has a typical Karoo climate.

Temperature

The average monthly temperature and precipitation for Laingsburg town and Vleiland are shown on Diagrams 1a and b. It shows that the maximum temperatures are experienced between December and March with the highest being in the January and February months with Vleiland appears to be approximately 6°C higher than Laingsburg town that records Vleiland at 16°C. The lowest temperatures are experienced between June and July at about 4°C. The mean annual minimum and maximum temperature are 9°C and 23°C for Laingsburg and 10°C and 22°C for Vleiland respectively.

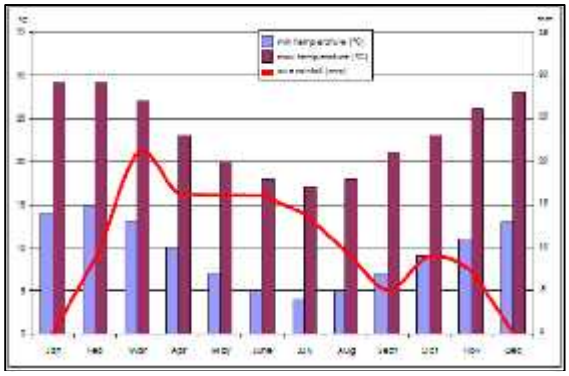


Diagram 1 (a) Average Annual Temperature and precipitation Laingsburg
Source: Agri-Informatics 2011

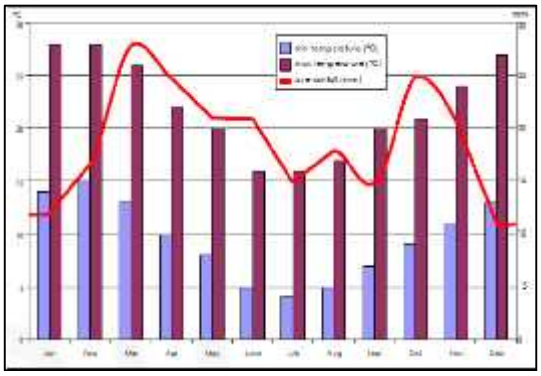


Diagram 1 (b) Average Annual Temperature and precipitation Vleiland
Source: Agri-Informatics 2011

Rainfall

The above diagrams show that the highest rainfall months are recorded between March and June with the highest rainfall in March for Laingsburg town and between February and November for Vleiland. It appears that Vleiland has generally consistent rainfall throughout the year. The total annual mean rainfall for Laingsburg town is 110mm pa and for Vleiland is 230mm pa. Laingsburg Municipality receives an average annual rainfall of about 175mm. However, only 9mm of rainfall was recorded in 2006, one of the driest rainfall seasons in years. Frost occurs during the winter months June to August.

Map 6 Climate; Annual Rainfall

Map 6 shows the distribution of the mean annual rainfall in the study area. This figure essentially shows that the southern and the northern areas had the highest rainfalls recorded. The remainder of the area has a predominant rainfall average of between 114mm and 250mm. The Vleiland – Rouxpos area is the wettest part of the municipality.

Wind

Figure 2 shows that the predominant wind direction is easterly. This is followed by south-south-westerly, westerly and west-north-westerly directions.

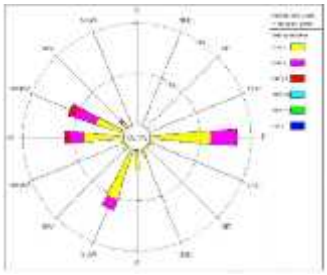


Figure 2; Average ANNUAL Wind Speed and Direction: Laingsburg 2010 Source SA Weather Service

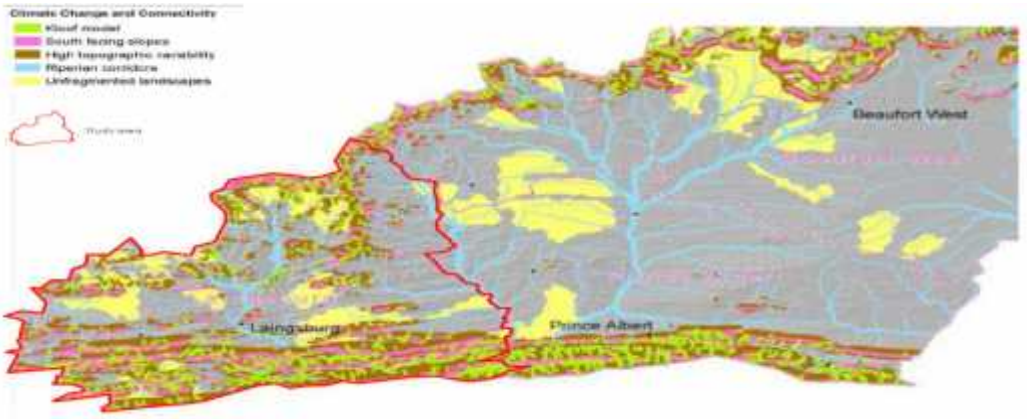
Climate change

As the rate of climate change accelerates it is expected that Laingsburg will experience a change in temperature and rainfall regimes. It is therefore important that the Municipality contributes to the efforts to reduce the emission of greenhouse gasses and thereby delay the impact of climate change. New urban development need to be planned with this in mind. The changes in the climate along with aspects such as the prevailing wind direction requires that new buildings, be it for offices, commercial or especially for residential use, be designed with a view to ameliorate these impacts.

The appropriate local and natural materials need to be sourced and appropriate thermal treatment of the buildings applied to ensure it maximises the use of natural energy and minimises the use of electricity for e.g. temperature regulation. Climate change resilience areas are:

- Kloofs, which provide important connectivity and provide both temperature and moisture refuges.
- South facing slopes, which similar to kloofs, provide refuge habitats.
- Topographically diverse areas, which contain important altitudinal and climatic gradients which are important for climate change adaptation as well as ensuring a range of micro-climates are protected.
- Riverine corridors, which provide important connectivity in extensive arid environments

Map



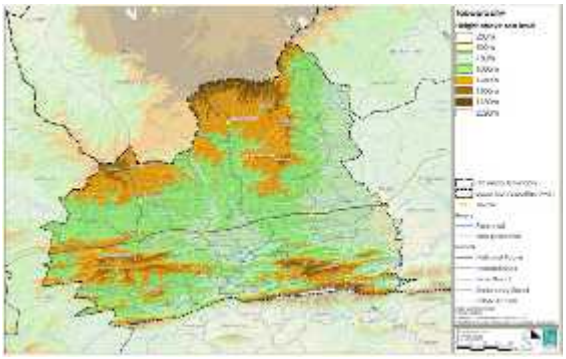
7

Map; 7 Features modeled from the landscape describing areas likely to be important in terms of climate change adaptation and connectivity (Biodiversity Assessment of the CKDM,, 2009

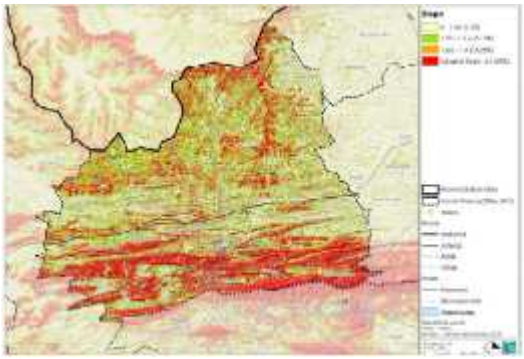
shows the areas that are important for promoting climate change resilience in the municipality. These areas comprise refuge habitats.

Topography and Slopes

Map; 8 shows the topography of the study area. The Municipal area is generally undulating with mountain ranges rising above the general level of the Karoo plains to the north and south. The general altitude of the Municipality is approximately 206m (676ft) above sea level and the highest mountains the Seweweekspoort Peak raises approximately 2320m (7628ft). (IDP, 2007-2012)



Map 8; Topography



Map 9; Slopes

The difference in altitude in the study area ranges from about 500m in the river valleys, to over 2320m on the mountain peaks. The mountain ranges create a significant change in the relief of the area from north to south. The Skaapberg, Karookop and Kromberge form the northern most boundary of the study area. The area south of the N1 is dominated by east-west mountain ranges including the Klein Swartberge, containing the highest mountains in the municipality, and the Anysberg which form the southern boundary. The Elandsberge, De Witteberge, De Waaihoekberg, Anysberg, Klein Swartberge and the Matjiesgoetberge are found in a band south of the N1 and their valleys along the Bobbejaans and Buffels Rivers contain the settlements of the Municipality.

Map 9 shows that the southern area is dominated by slopes greater than 1 in 4 along the east-west mountain ranges. There are also steep slopes in the northern area from the Brandberg up to the Grootkop and all along to the Kromberge and the Karookop in the north-western areas.

Water Resources (Hydrology)

Map, 10 shows the distribution of the rivers and tributaries through the study area. The major river through the area is the Buffels River flows into the Floriskraal Dam south-east of Laingsburg. Map; 6 shows the SANBI river conservation status which indicates that almost all the rivers in the study area are in the Critically Endangered category. Special policy is required to protect them and restore them to a Least Threatened status. It is believed that Laingsburg has quite a strong aquifer with a great deal of ground water. However, this needs to be verified.

Map 10 Hydrology: River Systems and Major Dams

Map 11 River Conservation Statuses

Water Conservation

There are three rivers which confluence at Laingsburg town, namely the Baviaans (Bobbejaans) which also flows through Matjiesfontein from the west, the Wilgehoutsriver and the Buffels from the north. The Witberg River also flows in a northern direction across the N1 and then the Wilgehoutsriver in a north-western direction into Hillandale. All of these run through the town which helps to understand the cause of the major floods in the 1980s.

	Lucerne	Olives	Stone Fruit	Wine Grapes	Onion Seed
Laingsburg	1849	1029	1166	592	762
Vleiland	1754	972	1098	554	724
MEAN	**1801**	**1000**	**1132**	**573**	**742**

Table 3 **Estimated crop water requirements of the key crops in the study area** (Source: Agri-Informatics, 2011)

Table 3 above shows the estimated crop water requirements for the key crops in the study area. This shows that the water requirements for different crops in Laingsburg and Vleiland. Lucerne has the greatest water requirement followed by stone fruit.

District	Full Storage Capacity (Mm^3)
Floriskraal	50.3
Gamkapoort	36.3
Leeugamka	14.1
Oukloof	4.2

Table 4 Storage capacity of the four main dams in the Central Karoo District (Source: Agri Informatics, 2011)

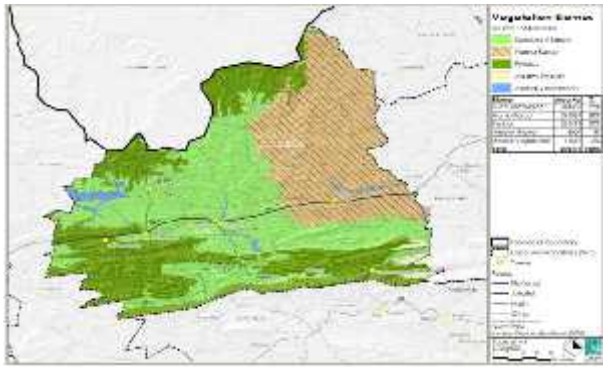
Note that the storage capacity for the Floriskraal dam is 50.3 million m². This is the largest dam in the district, followed by Gamkaspoort, Leeugamka and Oukloof, see Table 4 function of water supply is not compromised.

Biodiversity

Map 12 shows the different biomes that present in the Municipal area. These biomes are in order of magnitude of land cover:

- the succulent Karoo
- the fynbos;
- the Nama-karoo;
- the Azonal vegetation; and,
- the Albany thicket.

Table 5 shows the extent in hectares of the different biomes in the Central Karoo District (Central Karoo EMF, 2011). The table also shows that Laingsburg Municipality has the greatest percentage covered of the succulent Karoo biome as well as the fynbos biome compared with other Municipalities in the Central Karoo District.



Map 12, Vegetation: Biomes

The table also shows that the Municipality has the highest number of vegetation types per Municipality, namely 19, out of the entire Central Karoo District.

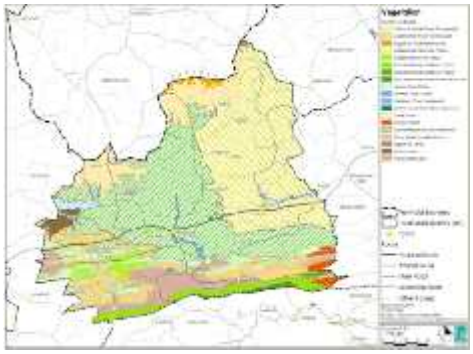
Biome	Beaufort West	Laingsburg	Prince Albert	Murraysburg	Central Karoo District
Albany Thicket Biome		8003	33658		41661
Azonal Vegetation	107332	14620	27816	58416	208184
Fynbos Biome	5556	265200	90048		360804
Grassland Biome	9742			5023	14765
Nama-Karoo Biome	1527684	245670	494651	477768	2745773
Succulent Karoo Biome	75	344276	168712		513063
Grand Total	1650389	877769	814885	541208	3884250
Number of SA veg types	9	19	13	6	29

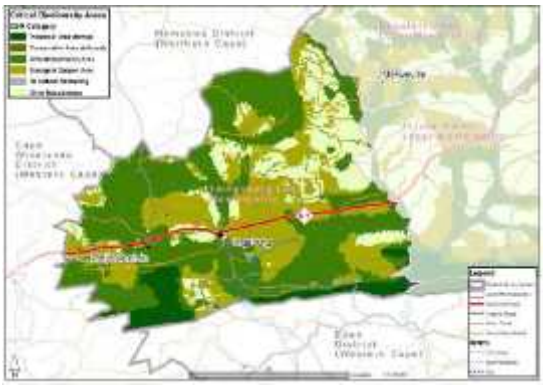
Table 5 the extent (in hectares) of the biomes of the Central Karoo District (Mucina and Rutherford 2006), with the number of vegetation types per local Municipality (source: Central Karoo EMF, 2011)

The Nama-karoo has high species diversity but it is generally of low to medium grazing quality with a carrying capacity of 41 – 80 hectares per animal unit per annum. It is mainly suitable for livestock farming with conservation of the indigenous plant species. (Laingsburg 2007 Status Quo Report)

Map 13 Vegetation Map

Map 13 shows the distribution of the different vegetation types within the biomes.





Map 14, **Biodiversity Areas** **(Source: Central Karoo EMF, 2011)**

The fynbos has high species diversity and is generally of low grazing quality and has a carrying capacity of 18 – 30 hectares per animal large stock unit (LSU) per annum. (Laingsburg 2007 Status Quo Report)

Table 6 shows the number of threatened plant species and their conservation status in the Central Karoo District per local Municipality. This indicates that out of the 126 threatened plant species 76 are found in the Laingsburg Municipality, one species is extinct, one species is presumed extinct, seven species are critically endangered, 20 are endangered and 47 are vulnerable. The SANBI biodiversity assessment for vegetation types shows that the majority of the area is Least Threatened, see Map 14

Threatened Plants	Beaufort West	Laingsburg	Prince Albert	Murraysburg	Central Karoo District
Extinct		1			1
Presume Extinct		1			1
Critically Endangered	1	7	6		11
Endangered		20	21	1	35
Vulnerable	2	47	38	4	78
Total Threatened	3	76	65	5	126

Table 6, Number of threatened plant species and their conservation status in the Central Karoo district and its constituent local municipalities (based on PRECIS data) (source: Central Karoo EMF, 2011)

Table 7 shows the land cover and the status in hectares and percentage of the land cover. This shows that 96% of the land in the Laingsburg Municipality is in a natural state. This is the highest percentage for any of the Municipalities in the Central Karoo District. Only 2% of the land in the Municipality is in a degraded state. This is the lowest percentage for any of the Municipalities in the Central Karoo District.

Land Cover	Beaufort West		Laings-burg		Prince Albert		Murraysburg		Central Karoo District	
Transformed	19292	1%	8905	1%	10196	1%	6041	1%	44434	1%
Cultivated	7152	0%	6808	1%	4001	0%	4491	1%	22453	1%
Degraded	175061	11%	20552	2%	72882	9%	41137	8%	309631	8%
Natural	1464936	88%	848786	96%	736293	89%	493505	91%	3543520	90%
Total	1666442	100%	885051	100%	823371	100%	545174	100%	3920038	100%

Table 7 Extent in Hectares, and percentage of total extent for each land cover class in the Local Municipalities and in the District. Data Source Skowno et al. (2009) (source: Central Karoo EMF, 2011)

SANBI's classification of the vegetation status of the entire Municipality as not Threatened suggests there is little that threatens the ecosystem's integrity. However, the poor status of the rivers, most of which are Critically Endangered suggest there are problems in the catchments. The greatest threat to eco-system integrity is crop farming but there is very little potential. The next threat is inappropriate grazing. Appropriate grazing systems should be in place so that veld is restored. This will improve both its biodiversity and stock carrying capacity.

Map 8 shows the critical biodiversity areas in the Laingsburg Municipality which includes areas that are formally protected areas, conservation areas, i.e. informally protected; critical biodiversity areas, ecological support areas and areas where there are no natural areas remaining.

This map 14, along with Table 8 shows that:

- 47% of the area is identified as critical biodiversity areas;
- 28% as ecological support areas;
- 18% as other; and,
- 7% is under formal protection.

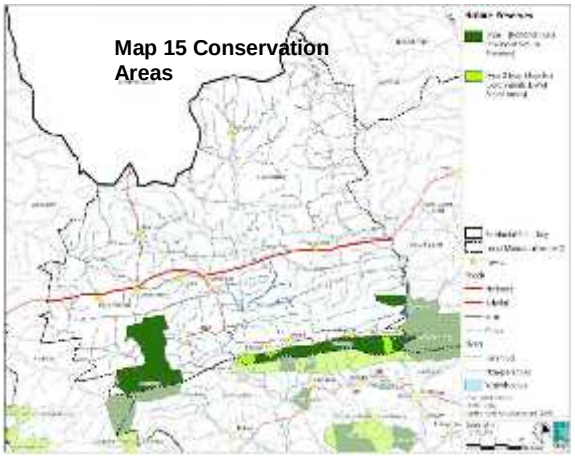
	Beaufort West	Laingsburg	Prince Albert	Murraysburg	Central Karoo District
Critical Biodiversity Area	424647 (26%)	412962 (47%)	196775 (24%)	165840 (31%)	1200226 (36%)
Ecological Support Area	435212 (26%)	249142 (28%)	169574 (21%)	188573 (35%)	1042502 (31%)
Formal Protected Areas	88096 (5%)	60115 (7%)	65297 (8%)	-	213509 (6%)
Informal Conservation Areas	3492 (0.2%)	-	-	-	3492 (0.1%)
Other	698938 (42%)	155550 (18%)	383238 (47%)	186793 (35%)	883312 (27%)
Grand Total	**1650388 (49%)**	**877769 (26%)**	**814887 (24%)**	**541207 (35%)**	**3343044 (100%)**

Table 8 Extent in hectares (percentage in brackets) of Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) categories for the Central Karoo district and its constituent local municipalities (based on Skowno et al. 2009) (source: Central Karoo EMF, 2011)

Conservation and Heritage

Biodiversity Conservation

Map 15 shows that little of the Municipality is formerly conserved. The Anysberg Nature Reserve and the Towerkop Nature Reserve are Type 1 natue reserves, i.e. a national park / provincial nature reserve. The area south of Rouxpos, the Buffelspoort Nature Reserve is a mountain catchment area or a DWAF forest area. This is a Type 2 nature reserve. The Gamkaspoort and the Klein Swartberg catchment and nature reserve areas are located along the eastern and the south-eastern boundaries of the site.



Map 16 Habitat Protection Levels in the Central Karoo District. A habitat is considered partially protected if 25-100% of its target is met in protected areas; poorly protected if 5-25% of target met; very poorly protected < 5% target met. If More than 100% of target is met in PA it is considered protected (target met). If none of the habitat occurs in PA then it is considered completely unprotected (Table 4). (Source: Central Karoo EMF, 2010)

Map 16 shows an extract from the Biodiversity Assessment of the Central Karoo District Municipality in 2003. This map shows that the majority in the Municipality is either very poorly protected or completed unprotected. The area in the southern portion of the municipality is where the biodiversity targets for habitat protection are generally being met.

Heritage

Laingsburg Municipality is rich in heritage precincts and holdings, except in the town where many historic buildings were destroyed in the 1981 flood. The national monuments and provincial conservation sites within the Laingsburg Municipality include the Anglo-Boer Blokhuis adjacent to the Geelbek River, the Anysberg Nature Reserve, Pieter Meintjiesfontein, Matjiesfontein and the Dutch Reform Church in Laingsburg (Laingsburg 2007 Status Quo Report for the Laingsburg SDF). One of Matjiesfontein's best attributes is the well –preserved Victorian architecture that it displays.

The Moordenaarskaroo is so named as it used to be hideaway for murderers and robbers who fled to escape the law. The Thomas Bains scenic route through the Seweweekspoort was known as a smugglers route.

Laingsburg was established in 1881, initially called Bufelo, then Nassau then Laingsburg after he commissioner of the crown land, John Laing. Historic events include:

- The town was formalised in 1881 and the municipality in 1904
- Matjiesfontein was established in 1884

- In 1862 Stefanus Greeff acquired Zoutevlakte (Salty Flats) that became the source of water, up to this day, for the town
- In 1879 he acquired Fischkuil, which is the original farm on which Laingsburg stands today, and the Buffelsrivier and started a settlement. It was surveyed to be established as a village
- He initially built a church
- His house was a very popular stop for travellers who passed through because it had shade and fresh drinking water
- In 1942 the N1 freeway through Laingsburg was completed
- 1981 the major flood in Laingsburg occurred. There is a museum commemorating this event in Laingsburg
- Matjiesfontein Hotel was a military hospital during the Anglo Boer War
- John Laing, then commissioner, allowed for the rerouting of a servitude, which gave rise to the development of the town, and essentially became named after him
- It was initially called Laings Town and became Laingsburg
- The municipality was extended to include Bergsig, Goldnerville and Matjiesfontein.
  (Central Karoo EMF, 2011)

The Karoo is an ancient, fossil-rich land with the largest variety of succulents found anywhere on earth and is therefore considered a wonder of the scientific world and immensely valuable to national and international conservation scientists.

Map 17 Heritage

The South African Heritage Resource Agency and Heritage Western Cape are currently in the process of compiling a heritage register. Matjiesfontein and the Dutch Reformed Church in Laingsburg already have heritage status. The other sites for heritage conservation are Laingsburg's in map 17:

- Lutheran Church Complex
- Town centre
- Municipal Cemetery
- Dutch Reformed Church Hall National monuments and Provincial Conservation sites within the Laingsburg Municipality include:
  - Anglo-Boer Blokhuis adjacent to the Geelbek River
  - Railway station at Matjiesfontein
  - Anysberg Nature Conservation
  - Gamkaskloof
  - Pieter Meintjiesfontein

(Source: Laingsburg Municipality SDF, 2007)

Floods

30 years ago a catastrophic flood washed through Laingsburg town on 25 January 1981. 184 houses were destroyed and only 21 houses remained. 103 inhabitants lost their lives when 425mm of rain fell between the 24th and 25th January 1981. The average annual rainfall is 175mm. (IDP, 2007- 2012) The Buffels River burst its banks at the confluence of the Buffels, Baviaans and Wilgehout Rivers. This resulted in large standing waves backing up through the town and then sweeping away large numbers of buildings and people when a number of piers on the rail-bridge against which flotsam had dammed collapsed. The aftermath of the flood remains as a significant event in the life of the town. The force of the water was so great that bodies were found as far as Mosselbay. Ten of the survivors were rescued at the Floriskraal Dam about 21km away. (IDP2007) The drama and tragedy of this event has great potential for tourism. A flood museum has been established but there would seem to be many more opportunities surrounding this event, for example, a “flood route”.

The drama and tragedy of this event has great potential for tourism. A flood museum has been established but there would seem to be many more opportunities surrounding this event, for example, a “flood route”.

Land Ownership

A number of the state owned land is covered under various reserves, namely the Anysberg Nature Reserve; the Gamkapoort Nature Reserve; and the Klein Swartberg Nature Reserve; and the land around the Floriskraal Dam.

Except for 225 farms and all the land in Vleiland is privately owned, which could present a challenge for urban expansion to accommodate subsidy housing.

Vacant Land

The 2008 housing plan notes that the municipality recently acquired land for housing as well as commonage. It notes that there were six plots within the town that was not being utilised. Fifteen plots would be developed close to the residential area of Goldnerville and near the N1 in the direction of Beaufort West. The state owns nine plots in the town that will also be utilised. The municipality owns the farm Zoutkloof where the water is being currently supplied. The two commonages of Goldnerville and Bergsig are being used for small scale farming. The municipality had at that time engaged with Spoornet, owning land in Matjiesfontein, to obtain appropriate land for housing.

About 100 ha of vacant land is located around Laingsburg up to about the 2km radius. A sizable amount of additional land is vacant within the2km radius but this land covered by restrictions such as the 1:50 year floodlines, watercourses and around the electrical substation.

Economic Analysis

Local Economic Development

The local economic development plan or strategy that was completed in 2006 notes the sector structure of the Laingsburg economy as depicted in Table 3.3.4.9.

		GRP %	Employment %	Significance Index	Rank
A	**Primary Sector**				
1	Agriculture	31.1	41.8	72.9	1
2	Mining	0.5	0.4	0.9	
B	**Secondary Sector**				
3	Manufacturing	2.0	7.4	9.4	7
4	Electricity and Water	1.0	0.3	1.3	9
5	Construction and Repairs	1.6	4.4	6.0	8
C	**Tertiary Sector**				
6	Trade	7.9	23.5	31.4	2
7	Transport	13.8	4.7	18.5	5
8	Tourism	8.6	7.2	15.8	6
9	Finance and Insurance	16.8	2.3	19.1	4
10	Community, social and personal services	16.7	8.0	24.7	3
	Total	**100**	**100**		

Table 9 Sector Structure of the Laingsburg Economy (2002) (Source: Adapted from Central Karoo IDP, 2002 by Wolfgang Thomas (2006))
N.B: 1) To deduce actual values these percentages can be linked to the estimated total employment in 2002 of 2074 and a GRP of R64 million (less than 0.1% of the Western Cape); 2) The "significance index" is the sum of the GRP and the employment percentages.

Table 9 ranks the different sectors based on their contribution towards the gross regional product as well as its contributions to employment. In this regard agriculture has the highest significance index.

This significance index is a combination of the percentage of gross regional product and employment, 73%. The significant index of 73 ranks agriculture as number 1, trade is ranked as number 2 with 31.4 as an index, community, social and personal services is ranked number 3 with 24.7 as its index. It should be noted that generally these are still the same priority as shown in the section above.

The LED study notes that Laingsburg Municipality has a number of elements that give it a competitive advantage. These are:

- Well established **agricultural sector predominantly made up of sheep**, (merino and dorper) farming for both meat and wool. It should be noted that these are historical elements that gave rise to the establishment of Laingsburg town. There is a small amount of crop farming occurring in the well watered valleys.
- **Laingsburg town has tourism potential** arising from its location along the N1 Freeway and the railway both of which connect between Cape Town and Gauteng.
- The Municipality has a **primarily urban population**. More than 80% of the population is located in Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein, which are the urban centres within the municipality.
- Civil **services infrastructure seems to be adequately** sized for the current and modest future projections.
- **Good levels of access to services** are experienced in the area. Although the LED strategy notes competitive advantages there are a number of challenges that Laingsburg needs to deal with:
- It has **a single dominant economic sector**; agriculture. As noted previously, sheep farming is the largest component of the dominant sector which is agriculture. There is a need to develop a more diversified economy for the area.
- **A lack of employment opportunities and low levels of self-esteem**.

- There are **not many employment opportunities** in the area and very few have self-employment opportunities.
- The **shortage of skills** – there are **high illiteracy levels** resulting in a poorly skilled population.
- **Poverty and substance abuse** – there are high levels of substance abuse in the area.
- **The impact of mining does not seem to have been considered**.
- **Spatial segregation** – Laingsburg town and Matjiesfontein depicts a similar pattern to most towns in South African towns where the legacy of apartheid planning is ingrained in the structure of settlements. Historically privileged groups are closer to town and marginalised groups are located further away from town. They are often separated by transport or river corridors. **Both Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein have these patterns of residential segregation**

This dilutes the economic resource of the town as so much time has to be spent walking to the CBD. This is particularly true of Bergsig in Laingsburg town which is across two river corridors and a transport corridor approximately 1.5 – 2kms (30 to 40mins walk) from the town centre.

The vision of the LED strategy is to create sustainable communities in the central Karoo through local economic development. A number of projects are identified. These are shown on Table 10

Agri-business	Transport and services	Tourism
1. Olive production and processing	1. Long distance taxi stops	1. Floriskraal dam – trout fishing
2. Cheese making	2. Installation of pedestrian and bicycle pathways	
3. Fruit and vegetable processing	3. Truck shop upgrade	
4. Cold storage facility	4. Truck stop and maintenance centre	
5. Skin hides and leather based craft production	5. Vehicle test centre	
6. Wood based products	6. Local taxi services	
	7. Pallet, crate and dry rack manufacturing	
	8. Sleeper wood furniture manufacturing	

Table 10 LED Project Proposals (source: LED, 2006)

A number of the abovementioned projects have already been completed, for example, the installation of pedestrian and bicycle paths.

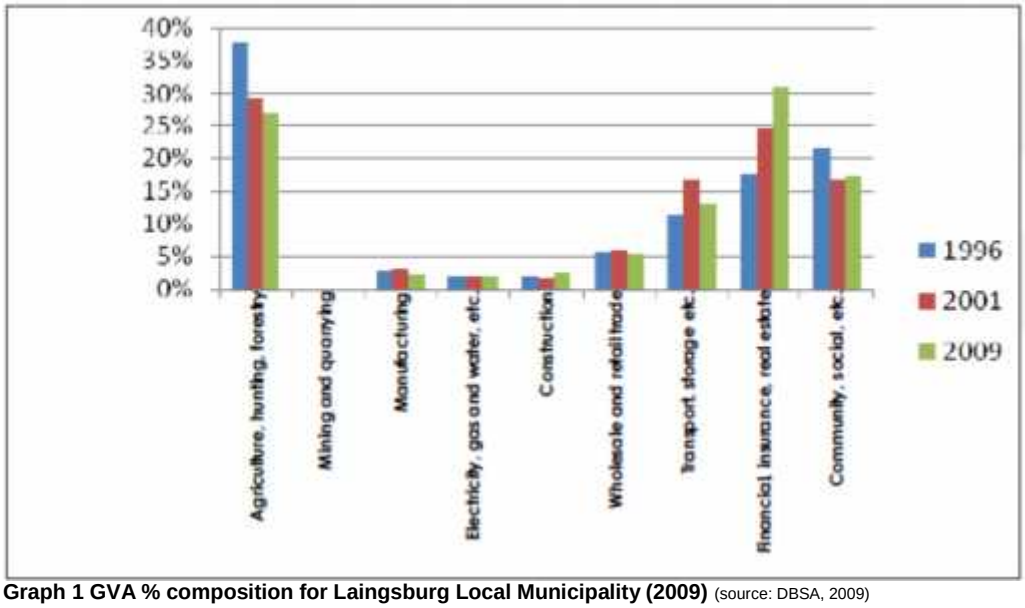
Agriculture

Agriculture has undergone extensive restructuring since the opening up of the South African economy and substantial growth took place between 1998 and 2002. (OABS, 2011) This growth was however impacted due to mounting pressures from market competition and legislative changes.

Contributions to GVA

Graph1 shows a comparison of the GVA contribution from 1996 to 2009 in percentage values for the Laingsburg Municipality.

The agricultural sector's contribution to the GVA of the Laingsburg Municipality of 2009 was R45 million. This translated to 0.29% of the Western Cape and 0.07% of the national GVA. (OABS, 2011)



Graph 1 GVA % composition for Laingsburg Local Municipality (2009) (source: DBSA, 2009)

The contribution of the "Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing"-sector to total GVA for Laingsburg Local Municipal area declined for the period 1996 to 2009 from 38% to 27%. However, it remains a vital contributor to the local economy and remains one of the main drivers. The strong featuring of the "Financial, insurance and real estate" sector during the boom of the economy is unlikely to continue. This will leave Agriculture as the main driver of the local economy. (OABS, 2011)

Table 11 shows that the long term crops contribute 17% to the GVA, the short term crops 12%. The total gross margin for the Municipality is R66 million compared to the production income of R131 million.

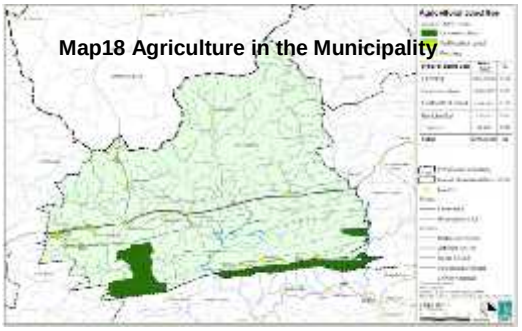
This represents a gross margin of approximately 50%.

SEGMENT	GVA %	PI District [R]	GM District [R]
Long-term crops	17%	21,860,000	7,747,000
Short term crops	12%	15,990,000	3,198,000
Livestock	71%	93,457,025	55,436,373
TOTAL	100%	131,307,025	66,381,373

Table 11 Agricultural Production Income & Gross margin (GM) by segment (source: OABS, 2011)

Land capability

Map 18 shows the land capability based on the soil classification. The majority of the land is classified as Group B with classifications of 5, 6 and 9 which are most suitable for grazing.



Map18 Agriculture in the Municipality

There are small pockets suitable for arable agriculture:

- west of the R323;
- north-west and west of Matjiesfontein; and,

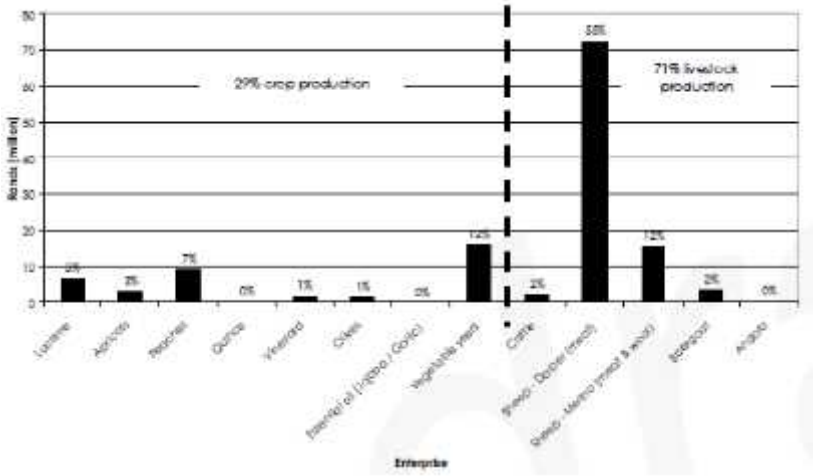
- around Vleiland and Rouxpos.

However, it is only around Vleiland and Rouxpos where there is sufficient water for crop farming. The portion around the Floriskraal dam on the Buffels River, south-east of Laingsburg, is identified for wildlife (game farming).

Enterprise contribution to agricultural production

Graph 2 shows the contribution of the various enterprises to the total agricultural production income. This shows that the majority of the income is obtained from sheep farming 68%, 55% from meat, i.e. dorper sheep, and wool contributes to 12% from merino sheep.

71% comes from livestock production, with 29% from crop production.



Graph 2 Enterprise Contribution to Total Agricultural Production Income (source: OABS,2011)

Of the R130 million production income the sheep farming contributes R77 million and production of vegetable seeds R16 million. Olives and essential oils are the highest producing long term crops at R8, 000 and R40, 000 per unit. Lucerne and peaches have produced the greatest gross margins under the short term crops. Under the livestock the boer goat and cattle are priced at R1, 000 to R4, 500 per unit. (OABS, 2011)

It should be noted that lucerne and peaches are the biggest contributor to the short term crop sector and sheep dominate the livestock sector, by contributing almost R51 million towards the gross margin. (OABS, 2011)

Agricultural Statistics 2010 estimates the agricultural debt for Laingsburg Municipality as calculated at R211, 651,451 million which is about 17% of its asset value.

Table 12 shows an average contribution obtainable from a typical farm.

	Total district	Average farm
Number of farms	268	1
Total agricultural (ha)	878,100	3,276
Total arable (ha)	2,110	8
Jobs	1000	4
GDP contribution	R 131,307,025	R 489,952
Export	R 11,495,715	R 42,894

Table 12 Average farm contribution (source: OABS, 2011)

In terms of farm sizes it should be noted that that modern agriculture dictates that sustainable farming units become bigger due to decreasing margins on produce. Table 13 shows the distribution of the frequency of farm sizes. The greatest number of cadastrals are between 3000 – 5000ha.

DISTRICT	Number of Farm Enterprises per size category							
	<100ha	100-500ha	500-1000ha	1000-2000ha	2000-3000ha	3000-5000ha	5000-10000ha	<10000ha
BW	53	12	16	35	45	71	101	26
LB	24	20	16	45	31	58	34	13
MB	2	10	3	7	17	30	30	8
PA	48	18	20	30	28	35	46	8

Table 13 Size distribution of farming enterprises (source: Agri Informatics, 2011)

Table 14 shows that 3650ha is the minimum farm size for 500 SSU's in Laingsburg at a grazing capacity of 7.3ha/SSU.

DISTRICT	Grazing Capacity (ha/SSU)	Farm size per 500 SSU's (ha)
Beaufort West	4.3	2150
Laingsburg	7.3	3650
Murraysburg	2.9	1450
Prince Albert	6.0	3000

Table 14 Minimum farm size for a 500 SSU enterprise (source: Agri Informatics, 2011

Table 15 shows that a number of farm enterprises are significantly smaller than the minimum size of small sheep farms.

DISTRICT	Grazing Capacity (ha/SSU)	Farm size per 500 SSU's (ha)
Beaufort West	120	32.6%
Laingsburg	161	65.7%
Murraysburg	17	15.7%
Prince Albert	141	61.3%

Table 15 Number of farms smaller than the minimum required size (source: Agri Informatics, 2011)

Agricultural Land Composition

Table 16 and Map 18 show the composition of the land within the Municipality. The aforementioned figure and table shows that the majority of the land is under veld, in other words, veld and mountain land used as grazing. Veld and mountain land uses approximately 97% of the land in the municipality.

ITEM	%	Hectares (ha)
Irrigation	0.13%	1,110
Irrigation - Orchards & LT Crops	0.13%	1,100
Irrigation - Short term crops	0.00%	10
Dryland	0.11%	1,000
Veld	85%	743,275
Mountain land	15%	131,715
Odd land	0.11%	1,000
TOTAL	100%	878,100

Table 16 Agricultural land composition – Laingsburg district (source: OABS, 2011)

Table 17 shows the percentage of the agricultural enterprises makeup of the land utilised for crops. This table shows that the long-term crops take up 30.7%, the short-term irrigation crops takes up 21.6%. The short-term dry land crops take up 47.6%. Of the long term crops, Lucerne and peaches take up 47% and 23% respectively. Short term crops are generally dependent on rotational fields and vegetable seeds. The short-term dry land crops are generally oats / grazing.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	Area (ha)	% of total	% of crop
LONG TERM CROPS	**645**	**30.71**	**100**
Lucerne	300	14.29	47
Apricots	100	4.76	16
Peaches	150	7.14	23
Quince	4	0.19	1
Vineyard	50	2.38	8
Olives	40	1.9	6
Essential oil (Jojoba / Garlic)	1	0.05	0
SHORT TERM IRRIGATION CROPS	**455**	**21.67**	**100**
Vegetable seed	200	9.52	44
Small-scale gardens	10	0.48	2
Rotation fields	245	11.67	54
SHORT TERM DRYLAND CROPS	**1000**	**47.62**	**100**
Oats (Grazing)	1000	47.62	100
TOTAL (land utilized for crops)	**2100**	**100**	

Table 17 Enterprise contribution of agricultural land – Laingsburg district

It is clear that the Laingsburg district is mainly suited for extensive farming with natural veld and mountain land contributing 97% of total area, with irrigation and dry land only 0,26% of the total area of 878 100 hectare. (OABS, 2011)

Table 18 shows the type of irrigation and land take in the municipality.

Region	Low intensity[1] irrigation		High intensity[2] irrigation		Total area cultivated (Ha)
	%[3]	Ha	%[3]	Ha	
District: Laingsburg	55.5	1300	44.5	1040	2340
Laingsburg	±40	124	±60	180	304
Below Floriskraal Dam	±10	20	±90	170	190
Upper Vleiland	±10	26	±90	240	266
Lower Vleiland	±50	377	±50	370*	747
Other	±90	753	±10	80*	833

1. Low intensity irrigation almost without exception entails lucerne fields that are irrigated when and if water is available.
2. High intensity irrigation refers to areas where water supply is more reliable and perennial crops could occur. In many areas (indicated by asterisk *) Lucerne remains the predominant crop.
3. Percentages represent the perception of the interpreter after a visual inspection of satellite imagery.

Table 18, estimated areas under irrigation in the Central Karoo District (source: Agri Informatics)

Agricultural Values

Table 19 shows the value of the different types of agricultural land. Irrigation land holds the highest value at R140,000/ha followed by short term crops of R80,000/ha. The valuation of all the agricultural land in the study area amounts to approximately R1 billion.
The market value for farmlands per hectare is shown in the following table:

ITEM	Hectares	Value/ha	Tot value
IRRIGATION	1,110		
Irrigation - Orchards & LT Crops	1,100	140,000	154,000,000
Irrigation - Short term crops	10	80,000	800,000
DRYLAND	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
VELD	743,275	1,000	743,275,000
MOUNTAIN LAND	131,715	1,000	131,715,000
ODD LAND	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
TOTAL	**878,100**		**1,031,790,000**

Table 19 Composition and valuation of agricultural land (source: OABS, 2011)

Table 20 shows the average value of the livestock in the Municipality valuing cattle at R4,500 a unit and boer goat at about R1,000 a unit. The total value of livestock given the total number of animals in the Municipality is approximately R1.05 billion.

Item	Quantity	Value/unit	Total value
Cattle	705	4,500	3,172,500
Sheep	109,385	900	98,446,500
Boergoat	3,250	1,000	3,250,000
Angora	335	800	268,000
TOTAL			**105,137,000**

Table 20 Composition and valuation of livestock (source: OABS, 2011)

The weighted mean grazing capacity for the different districts in the Central Karoo indicates that there is the highest grazing capacity in Laingsburg at 7.3% hectares per SSU, see Table 12 above. Agricultural Statistics, 2010 shows the estimated agricultural debt for Laingsburg municipal district was calculated at R211 651 475 (17% of asset value).

Farmworkers

Table 21 shows there is approximately 1000 farmworkers in the Municipality; 400 in full term employment and 600 in part time employment.

Item	Number of Labourers	Annual Remuneration	Tot Yearly Remuneration
Full time employment	400	15,800	6,320,112
Part-time employment (* Assumption 50% of year)	600	15,800	4,740,084
TOTAL			11,060,196

Table 21 Laingsburg – Number of farm labourers employed & remuneration (source: OABS, 2011)

There has been a significant decline in permanent employment from approximately 870 (2001) to approximately 450. A number of these may have moved onto casual basis and are probably residing in Laingsburg town.

Types of agricultural businesses

The following is a list of the most significant agri-businesses who operate in the Laingsburg local municipal area:

- Koup Produsente Koöperasie
- Laingsburg Abattoir
- Buffelsrivier Abattoir
- Repair & Maintenance businesses
- Sakata
- Seminis
- JW Saad
- Stark Ayers
- Klein-Karoo Saad
- CMW
- BKB
- Roelcor
- Karoo Biltong
- Olyfpers
- A number of agri-tourism opportunities (see tourism section)

Table 22 shows the composition of a typical farm in the Laingsburg Municipality, namely an extensive karoo livestock farm and an irrigation farm. Characteristics of the two typical farm types are illustrated below.

Composition	Irrigation farm		Extensive sheep farm	
Irrigation - Orchards & LT Crops	25	ha		
Irrigation - Short term crops				
DRYLAND			5	ha
VELD	473	ha	2093	ha
MOUNTAIN LAND	2000	ha		ha
ODD LAND	2	ha	2	ha
TOTAL	2500	ha	3000	ha

Table 22 Typical farms – Laingsburg district (source: OABS, 2011)

The reality in modern agriculture dictates that sustainable farming units become bigger due to decreasing margins on produce. The two typical farms illustrated can be seen as minimum sizes for sustainable commercial agriculture in the Laingsburg.

Food Security

- **Food and fibre sources – farm gate to shop**
  - The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) have determined daily dietary requirements of approximately 2000 plant calories and 500 animal calories per day;
  - Upper income diets can increase this intake to 7 500 to 8000 plant and 2 500 animal calories per day;
  - 2 500 calories per day is adequate for a vegetarian diet.
  - Land requirements for plant and animal calories are 2000 calories per m² per annum for plant foods and only 200 calories per m² per annum for animal foods, i.e. producing animal protein requirements (10 times as much land as plant protein);
  - A community of 8000 requires the following land for its food and fibre needs depending on its diet and income status, see Table 23:

Land required for food security					
	Diet	C/day	People	C/m²/year	Total Ha
Upper Income	Plant	8000	800	2000	117
	Animal	2500	800	200	365
	Number of People		800	Sub-total	482
Lower Income	Plant	2000	7200	2000	263
	Animal	1000	7200	200	1314
	Number of People		7200	Sub-total	1577
Total Number of People				Total	2059
All Vegetarian		2500	8000	2000	365

Table 23 Land required for food security: Laingsburg Municipality (source: Kilimakore Synergetics. **A Study on the Revitalisation of Rural Towns in South Africa**, May 2010)

Note: the impact of high income diets and animal food consumption can be seen on the demand for agricultural land.

- There is little food production on the agricultural land in the municipality; this being mainly used for grazing and conservation (mountain) areas.
- This implies that the vast majority of the municipality's food requirements are being imported from outside of the Municipality and distributed through the major food and grocery retailers as well as some corner shops and farm shops. This has implications for dietary composition, transport costs and energy consumption and inflationary pressures on food.
- There may be some informal production of fruit, vegetables and dairy that is consumed by staff but in the main food requirements are sourced through the retail industry at a hierarchy of outlets including:
  - wholesale supplies from agricultural coops
  - farm shops and corner shops
  - supermarkets and shopping centres of various sizes
- There are indications that the current formal food and grocery distribution network, mainly in the form of corner shops, supermarkets and shopping centres, will come under increasing pressure as a result of food inflation, decreasing purchasing power among most income groups but particularly the poor.

A separate informal marketing channel should be developed in the form of network farmers ' markets which could allow prices at the farm gate to increase but retail prices to drop by circumventing the agents and middlemen and formal retailers in the distribution channels, see box indicating distribution chain issues for small growers, see box below.

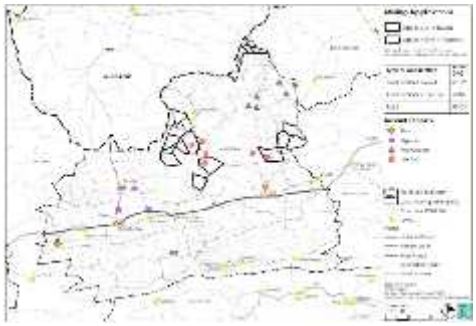
Impact of Climate Change

Given the background of the Laingsburg local municipal area economy being predominantly dependent on agriculture as its economic base, the risks that climate change can potentially have on this agricultural production area is of great concern.

The main expected features of climate change is the long term rise in temperature, variability in precipitation, changes in precipitation patterns, changes in the growing season etc. Therefore, the aforementioned variables will definitely impact on the availability of water, for both rain fed and irrigated agricultural production. Water availability is the most important limiting factor for crop production in the Laingsburg area. Furthermore, animal production will also be adversely affected in the light of dryer periods throughout the year. Given the extent of production in this area it could have implications in terms of food security.

Building Materials and Mining

Map 25 shows the distribution of mining applications within the Municipality. Applications have been issued to mine uranium on 50159ha and mining applications are in process on 7644ha. South Africa has the 4th largest uranium reserves in the world but is only ranked 12th in terms of production suggesting there could be considerable upside potential in mining this commodity if there is sufficient demand. (OECD NEA & IAEA, Uranium 2007: Resources, Production and Demand ("Red Book") World Nuclear Association)



Map 25 Mining

Table 24 shows the applicants and respective farms as well as the commodity, uranium that is currently being mined.

Applicant	Farms	Commodity
JCI Gold Limited	Ptn 1 Drie Vaderlandsche Rietvalleyn 49	Uranium
Mago Resources (Pty) Ltd	Ptns 1, 2, 3 Allemanshoek 1, Ptn 1 Wilgensbosch Kloof 2, remaining extent Farm 279, Farm 280	Uranium
Mago Resources (Pty) Ltd	Remaining extent and pt 1 farm 48, remaining extent of ptn 1 and ptn 5 Leeuwenvalley 50, remaining extent	Uranium
Mago Resources (Pty) Ltd	Remaining extent Droogo Heuvel 55 and remaining extent Springfontein 60	Uranium
Hymrai Properties 1 (Pty) Ltd	R/E and ptn 2 Drie Vaderlandsche Rietvalleyen 49	Uranium
Scarlet Ibis Investments 258 (Pty) Ltd	R/E Farm 45, Farm 46	Uranium
Stylestar Properties 176 (Pty) Ltd	Ptns 1, 2, 4 Spitze Kop 42	Uranium

Table 24 Applicant and Respective Farms being mined (source: Department of Mineral Resources)

Employment, Occupation and Income Levels

Labour Force

Table 25 shows that there has been a decrease in the economically active population of about 18.1% between 2001 and 2007. The total economically active population in 2007 was about 3478 persons. This is down from the 4245 person in 2001. The labour force showed a decline of 21.5%.

Table 25 further shows that in 2007 there were about 1669 persons employed, 552 persons unemployed and an unemployment rate of 24.9% that has decreased from 30.2% in 2001. However, this apparent improvement is due to the fast declining economically active population and not due to growth in actual employment. The decline indicates that the local employment market is unable to absorb all the entrants and participants.

	Total Ppn aged 15 -65	Labour force	LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
2001	4,245	2,831	66.7	1,976	855	30.2
2007	3,478	2,221	63.9	1,669	552	24.9

Table 25 Characteristics of the total working age population and labour force, 2001 and 2007 (source: Statistics SA Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007)

Employment

Table 26 shows that there has been an average -7.29% annual decline or a -36.49% overall decline in employment between 2001 and 2007 which resulted in the nett loss of 1175 jobs during this period.

Sector	2001	% total	2007	% total	Diff Jobs	Growth PA	Annual Growth
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	866	46.81%	451	38.38%	-415	-47.92%	-10.30%
Manufacturing	54	2.92%	125	10.64%	71	131.48%	15.01%
Electricity, gas and water supply	12	0.65%	34	2.89%	22	183.33%	18.96%
Construction	63	3.41%	88	7.49%	25	39.68%	5.73%
Wholesale and retail	355	19.19%	188	16.00%	-167	-47.04%	-10.05%
Transport, storage and communication	63	3.41%	20	1.70%	-43	-68.25%	-17.41%
Finance, insurance, real estate & business	48	2.59%	81	6.89%	33	68.75%	9.11%
Community, social and personal services	389	21.03%	188	16.00%	-201	-51.67%	-11.41%
total	**1850**	**100.00%**	**1175**	**100.00%**	**-675**	**-36.49%**	**-7.29%**

Table 26 Sector contributions to employment 2001 vs 2007 (source: Multi-Purpose Business Solutions, 2011)

The sectors that shed the most jobs were in the primary economy:
Agriculture Hunting, Forestry and Fishing (415) and the tertiary: Wholesale and Retail, and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business (both 167).

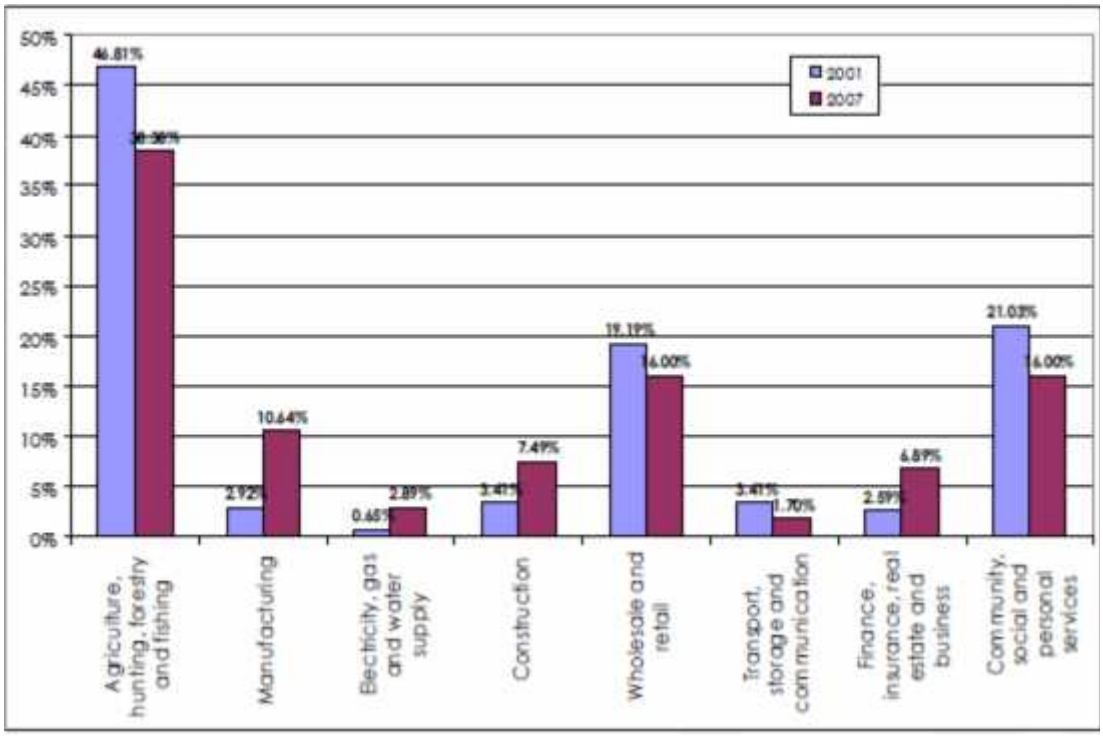
Sector Contribution to Employment

Tables 27 and Graph 3 show the sector contribution to employment comparing the Statistics SA Census of 2001 and the Community Survey of 2007.

The comparison between these surveys indicated that there has been a 36,49% reduction in the employment and an estimated 675 jobs between these two census periods. Given the current recession situation and declining economy, it is expected that more jobs may have been lost since 2007.

					difference in employment			
Sector	2001	% total	2007	% total	#	%	% pa	Overall % diff
Primary Sector	866	46.81%	451	38.38%	-415	-47.92%	-10.30%	-8.43%
Secondary Sector	129	6.97%	247	21.02%	118	91.47%	13.23%	14.05%
Tertiary Sector	855	46.22%	477	40.60%	-378	-44.21%	-6.32%	-5.62%
total	**1850**	**100.00%**	**1175**	**100.00%**	**-675**	**-36.49%**	**-7.29%**	**-36.49%**

Table 27 Employment per sector comparisons 2001 and 2007 (source: Statistics SA, Community Survey 2007)



Graph 3 Industry: Contribution to employment per sector 2001 and 2007 (source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007)

Agriculture is the only significant employment component of the primary economy and it declined by 10.3% per annum for the 2001-2007 period. The secondary sector which comprises 1) manufacturing, 2) electricity, gas and water supply, and 3) construction showed an increase of 91.47% in jobs from 129 jobs in 2001 to 247 in 2007. The greatest increase in employment was in the electricity, gas, water supply as well as the manufacturing components sector which was 183% and 181%.

Construction also showed an increase of 39.68%. The net gain in jobs has been 118 in the secondary sector.

The tertiary sector, composed of 1) wholesale and retail, 2) transport, storage and communication, 3) finance, insurance, real estate and business 4) community, social and personal services showed a 44% decline over the 2001–2007 period. This resulted in the loss of about 378 jobs. This was mainly due to a 47% decline in the wholesale and retail sector, 68% decline in transport, storage and communication and 51% decline in community, social and personal services. The financial services sector showed a 68% increase.

Unemployment

The analysis for unemployment is narrowly defined as based on the number of people who have not worked for 2 weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for employment. Table 28 shows that the unemployment is concentrated within the Coloured population at the highest rate of about 30.1% in 2007. This population group also represents about 80.6% of the total labour force and about 97.6% of the unemployed.

Population group	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
African	28.3	2.1	2.4
Coloured	30.1	80.6	97.6
Indian or Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0
White	0.0	17.3	0.0

Table 28 Racial profile of unemployment in 2007 (source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007)

The unemployment by age cohort table is based on the 2007 Community Survey, Table 29 shows that the highest unemployment rate are amongst those between 15 and 19 years old about 60.8%. People between 25 and 34 shows the second highest employment rate of 45.5%, make up the second largest proportion (24.8%) of the labour force and the largest share 30.8% of unemployment.

Age	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
15 -19	60.8	4.6	11.2
20 -24	45.5	14.6	26.8
25 -34	30.9	24.8	30.8
35 -44	21.3	25.0	21.4
45 -54	10.1	19.6	8.0
55 -65	3.9	11.5	1.8

Table 29 Unemployment (source: Statistics SA, Community Survey 2007

Table 30 shows the number of jobs created per annum. Given a net loss of jobs of -7.2% per annum, it is noted that more jobs are lost than created per annum, e.g. 1955 jobs were created between 2006 and 2008 with 307 as the nett loss between 2001 and 2007.

JOB CREATION	
Years	Jobs
2006/07	627
2007/08	626
20008/09	702
TOTAL	1955

Table 30 Job creation by the Municipality (source: Laingsburg Annual Report 2008/09)

Income

Table 31 shows the wage bills for the different sectors. This reflects that the majority of the wages are from the Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services component which is 34.73% of the overall income.

Economic sector	Gross Value Added				Growth for Period	Annual Growth
	2001	% of total	2009	% of total		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	22 673	25.35%	27 069	22.15%	19.39%	2.24%
Manufacturing	3124	3.49%	2 838	2.32%	-9.15%	-1.19%
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 661	1.86%	2 023	1.66%	21.79%	2.50%
Construction	1 617	1.81%	3 013	2.47%	86.33%	8.09%
Wholesale & retail	5 604	6.27%	5 822	4.76%	3.89%	0.48%
Transport, storage and communication	15 034	16.81%	17 135	14.02%	13.97%	1.65%
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	22 908	25.62%	42 448	34.73%	85.30%	8.01%
Community Services, social and personal services	16 805	18.79%	21 868	17.89%	30.13%	3.35%
TOTAL	89 246	100.00%	122 216	100.00%	36.67%	3.98%

Note: Rand value in R1000

Table 31 Sector contributions to GVA in 2001 and 2009 for the Laingsburg economy (source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury (2010), 2001 Census Survey (Statistics South Africa, 2003) and Community Survey (Statistics South Africa, 2007))

The second highest wage contribution sector is agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing at 22.1% followed by Community, Social and Personal Services at 17.89% and Transport, Storage and Communication at 14.02%.

The Laingsburg Municipality generates R122.2 million of Gross Value Added (GVA) whereas the Central Karoo only R1,130 million. The Laingsburg Municipality increased its GVA to the Central Karoo from 10.4% in 2001 to 10.81% in 2009. This reflects a 3.98% pa increase between 2001 – 2009 which reflects an overall increase of 36.67% increase over the period. (MPBS, 2011)

The largest sectors in the Laingsburg economy, namely, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services as well as Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing combined contributed to 50.97% of the GVA in 2001 and this increased to 56.88% in 2009.

Manufacturing showed a negative growth of -9.15%, see Table 31 above. The two sectors that show the greatest growth over the same period are Construction with 86.33%, followed by Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business with 85.30%.

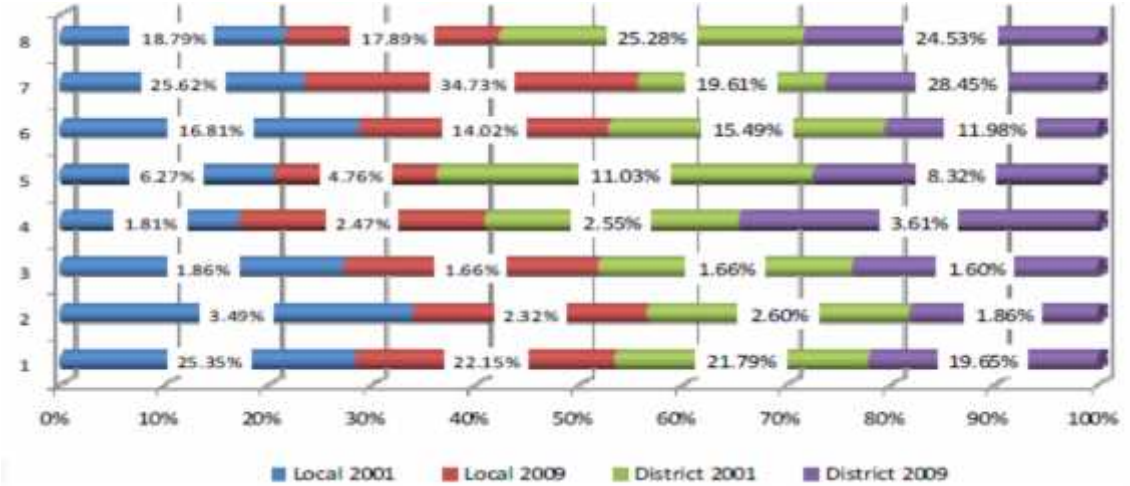
Laingsburg Municipal area has a faster growth rate per annum of 3.98% compared to the Central Karoo District of 3.57%. (MPBS, 2011) Graph 3 suggests that the Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing sector has declined in terms of its contribution at the local and district level from 2001 to 2009. The contribution of Agriculture to the GVA of the local economy declined by 12,64% from 2001 to 2009, while the decline in the District economy was 9,82% over the same period.

Conversely, the Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services sector contribution to the local economy increased by 35,58% from 2001 to 2009, while an increase of 45,10% in the sector's contribution to GVA was achieved in the district municipal area over the same period. (JZ Bloom, 2011)

The tertiary sector has shown an increase of 3.93%. Overall there has been a 36.67% at 3.98% pa which represents a 36.67% overall increase or 3.98% pa increase. The overall sector contributions to the GVA have increased from R90 million in 2001 to about R122 million in 2009.

Sectors	Years		Difference	Direction
	2001	2009		
Primary	25.35%	22.15%	-3.20%	↓
Secondary	7.16%	6.44%	-0.72%	↓
Tertiary	67.48%	71.41%	+3.93%	↑
Overall (R89.426m in 2001 and R122.216m in 2009)			+36.67	+3.98pa

Table 32 Sector contributions to GVA (source: MPBS, 2011)



Graph 4 Sector contributions to GVA for the local and district municipal areas in 2001and 2009 **(source: JZ Bloom, 2011)**

Legend:

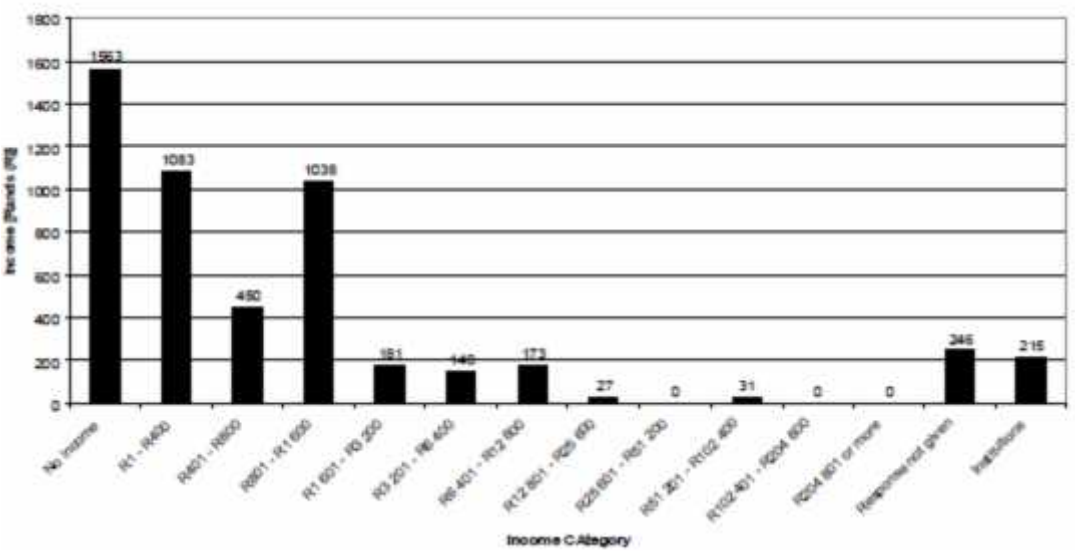
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
2 Manufacturing
3 Electricity, gas and water supply
4 Construction
5 Wholesale and retail
6 Transport, storage and communication
7 Finance, insurance, real estate and business services
8 Community, social and personal services

source: Adapted from Western Cape Provincial Treasury (2010)

Note: Mining and quarrying excluded due to lack of activity in the local or district municipality

Individual and Household Income

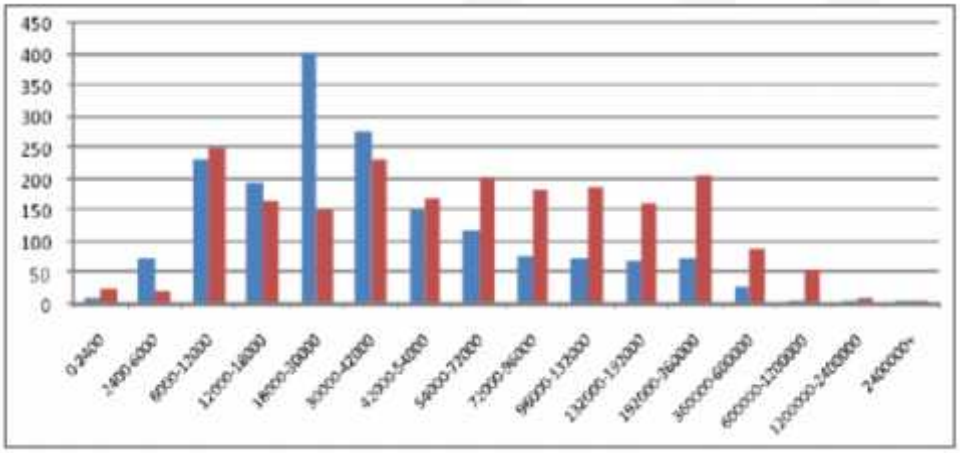
Graph 5 below, shows the individual income per different income category. This graph shows that more than 83.7% of the individuals earn less than R3 200 per month.



Graph 5 Annual Individual Income (source: Stats SA Community Survey, 2007)

The annual household income comparison between 2001 and 2009 is illustrated in Graph 5 This graph shows that generally the number of households earning more than R42 000 pa and more have increased and households earning less than R42 000 have decreased.

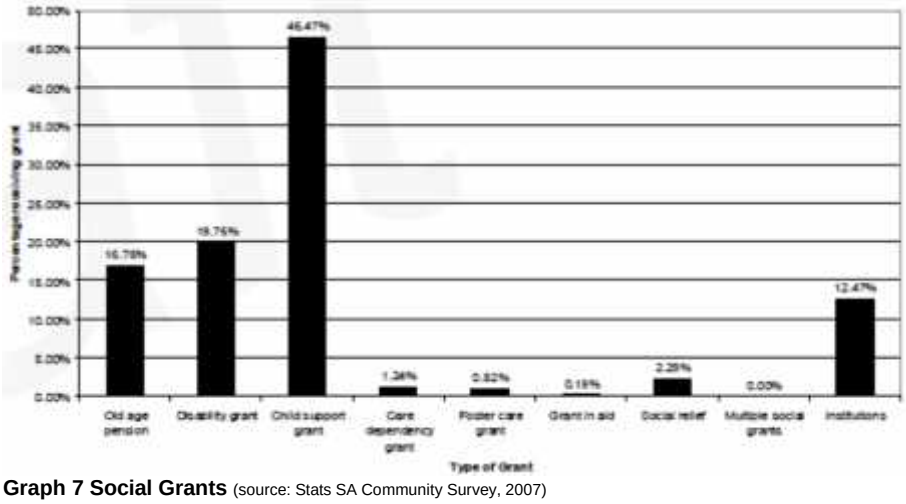
This trend reflects an upward mobility of the people within the area except for the very low R0 – R2 400pa and the R6 000 - R12 000pa household categories. The overall conclusion is a general improvement in household's income levels within the Municipality.



Graph 6 Annual household income (2001 and 2009) (source: Provincial Treasury, 2010

The 2007 survey noted that about 1563 persons had no income, see Graph 6. This represents about 30% of the total population of the Municipality. The IDP notes that this figure is 5.7% or 111 households in 2010.

The following graph, Graph 7 shows the different types of social grants being received by members of the Laingsburg community. 46.47% of these grants are child support grants which is the biggest category followed by disability grants (19.76%), old age pensions (16.76%) and institutions (12.47%). Approximately 1700 social grants are being paid out within the Municipality.



Graph 7 Social Grants (source: Stats SA Community Survey, 2007)

Approximately 300 households are registered as indigents in the 2010 / 2011 financial year. (IDP, Socio-economic Profile)

There has been an increase (0.6 – 1.1%) in the number of households in extreme poverty (0 – R2400) between 2001 and 2009.

Land Reform

Table 33 shows the results of a socio-economic profile survey of 17 users of the municipal commonages conducted as part of the Area Based Plan for the Central Karoo(ABP, 2008). This survey revealed that about 70% of the people farming on the commonage in Laingburg are unemployed, 63% receive pension grants and that the average age of the head of the household is 59 years. Each of these persons interviewed had at least two dependants and only received an income of about R28 per month from agriculture.

			Laingsburg
No. of respondents			17
Socio-economic profile			
Av. no.of children			2.3
Av.no.of adults			2.1
Av.total household size			4.3
Av.monthly household income (R.)			1009
Av.income from agriculture (R.)			28
Av.age of head of household (yrs)			58.9
Sex of head of household			
		Male%	81.2
		Female%	18.8
Education level of head of household			
		Av.grade	3.6
Employment status of head of h/hold			%
	a. Full-time farmer		6
	b. Farmworker		6
	c. State official		0
	d. Private sector		13
	e. Own business		6
	f. Unemployed		69
Grant received by head of household			
	a. Pension		63
	b. Child		6
	c. Disability		0
	d. Other/None		31
Other income (head of household)			
	a. Produce sales		0
	b. Spaza shop		0
	c. "Smokkel"		0
	d. Other		13

The ABP makes the following observations are it relates to agricultural land reform:

- The last half a century has seen the increase in the size of farms, resulting in much fewer farms and the loss of farm related jobs. This resulted in the people moving to the urban settlements, e.g. Laingsburg.

An analysis of 30 farmers of the 154 farms in Laingsburg revealed the following with regard to the farm workers given the current practise and the common practice ten years ago:

- Currently have 73 permanent workers, compared to 94 workers;
- Currently 240.5 have head of stock, compared to 50.5 head of stock;
- Currently use 1443ha for stock compared to 303ha;
- Currently use 201,9ha for crops compared to 1,7ha; (ABP, 2008)

Table 33 Socio-economic profile of commonage and municipal land users (source: Central Karoo ABP, 2008)

- Game and "life-style farming" has contributed to this trend by pushing land prices to above its productive value;
- The historic pattern of grouping land reform beneficiaries to get the benefit of amalgamated grants (to purchase the farm) did not work;
- The management of the commonages by the municipality is ineffective and the commonages are receiving growing pressure as a
- result of more stock on the commonages;
- There is a lack of co-ordination of the role players in land reform. (ABP, 2008)

The ABP notes that by 2008, only 0,89% of the agricultural land in the Central Karoo District was transferred to Blacks. This is considerably below the target of 30% of land that ought to be transferred by 2014. To achieve this target, about 162 000 ha would have to be transferred per year. (ABP, 2008)

The ABP noted that 1842 ha was available as commonage (6202 ha in Zoutkloof was leased to an emergent black farmer) and that the new demand for additional land is only 913ha leaving

about 929ha as surplus. This new demand is based on the departure point that the commonage land will only be used for food security and emergent farmer entry.

Therefore, the ABP argues that a number of farmers (larger stock owners) are in a position to move off the commonage onto bigger privately owned farms, leaving the commonage for truer emerging farmers.

The ABP calculates that Laingsburg would need about 11 769ha of land by about 2013 for the natural growth of stock. This land is for emerging farmers with less than 30 head of stock. A PLAS 1 Farm is for operations of between 30 and 90 head of stock. The assumption is that owners with more than 90 head of stock would get a PLAS 2 Farm. Famers with above 300 head of stock will be able, it is assumed, to buy their own private land.

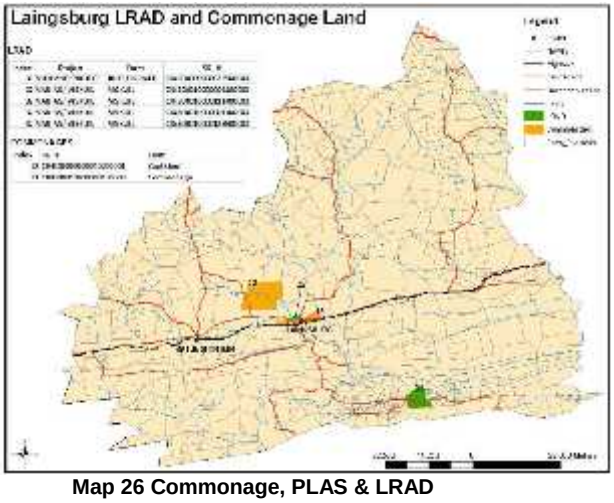
The ABP proposes the following progression for aspirant stock farmers:

Level	No. of CSUs	Type of Property
Emergent	0 – 30	Commonage
	30 – 90	Plas 1 Farm
	90 – 300	Plas 2 Farm
Commercial	>300	Private purchase

The ABP notes that the process to transfer the Transnet land in Matjiesfontein (covering the current village) is currently in underway.

The ABP concluded that the current budget to purchase and transfer land by 2013 will only make 4% of a difference in the ownership of the agricultural land in the Central Karoo District. (ABP, 2008)

It is estimated that the above could produce about 35 new emergent farmers in Laingsburg by 2013.



Map 26 Commonage, PLAS & LRAD

Map 26 shows the Commonage, PLAS and LRAD land in the Laingsburg Municipality. The projects in the Laingsburg Municipality are: Zoutkloof and Laingsburg Commonages; and the Vleiland and Viskuil projects.

Property market patterns and growth pressures

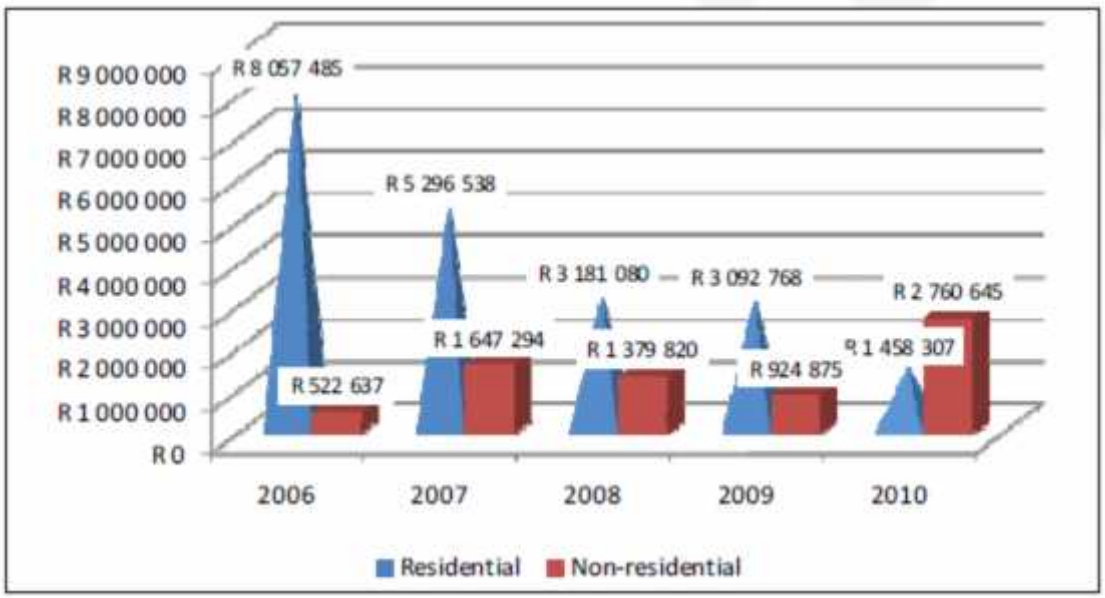
The following average property / sale value are currently being experienced in the rural areas.

- Dryland grazing land: 1 000/ha
- Dryland agricultural land: 80 000/ha
- Irrigated agricultural land: 140 000/ha (OABS)

MPBS noted that there has been a general increase in new residential buildings over the period 2006 – 2010. The total value of buildings completed for that period totalled R28.3m. The split between residential and non-residential is 74.45% and 25.55% respectively.

In 2006 the value of new and renovated residential buildings completed was R8.1m which dropped to R1.5m in 2002. This is a reduction 81.9% over the period.

The value of non-residential building activity increased in the same period by 428.1% possibly linked to increase in manufacturing employment. This is a 51.6% change. The per annum change for residential buildings was - 34.78%, see Graph 8 as well as Table 34



Graph 8 A breakdown of the total value of residential and non-residential building activity on an annual basis for the period 2006 to 2010 (source: MPBS, 2011- prepared from data provided by the Laingsburg Municipality (2011))

Type	2007	2008	2009	2010
Residential	-34.27%	-39.94%	-2.78%	-52.85%
Non-residential	215.19%	-16.24%	-32.97%	198.49%

Table 34 Annual growth rates based on the value of residential and non-residential building activity (source: MPBS, 2011- adapted from information provided by the Laingsburg Municipality)

Table 35 below shows the growth rates for the residential and non-residential buildings specifically to retail (shopping) space for the period 2007 – 2010. t should be noted that the value for the non-residential building activity started off a very low base.

Table 35 shows the number of projects and the total value per project and an average value per individual project for residential and non-residential projects. This shows that the average per residential project has declined from about R450 000 in 2006 to about R103 000 in 2010. The average number of residential projects were 18 in 2006 and about 11 in 2010.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Residential						
Number	18	13	19	14	11	75
Value	R 8 057 485	R 5 296 538	R 3 181 080	R 3 092 768	R 1 458 307	R 21 086 178
Value/project	R 447 638	R 407 426	R 167 425	R 220 912	R 132 573	R 1 375 974
Non-residential						
Number	6	8	9	7	12	42
Value	R 522 637	R 1 647 294	R 1 379 820	R 924 875	R 2 760 645	R7 235 271
Value/project	R 87 106	R 205 912	R 153 313	R 132 125	R 230 054	R 689 510

Note: No weighting of larger vs. smaller building projects are applied to the calculation of the value per project

Table 35 Changes in residential and non-residential building activity (source: MPBS, 2011- prepared from data provided by the Laingsburg Municipality (2011))

In the case of non-residential buildings, the number of projects has doubled from 6 to 12 for the same period. The value for the buildings have also shown a remarkable increase from R87 000 per building in 2006 to R230 000 in 2010. This shows that the value of residential projects have decreased by 70.38% or at a rate of 26.23% pa on average. The number of residential projects decreased by 11.58% per annum. The non-residential buildings showed an increase at a rate of 27.48% pa on average.

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Tourism

The tourism industry plays a key role in the South African economy, both from its contribution to GDP and from its contribution to employment, tourism is dependent on both domestic and foreign visitors both in the sense of domestic to the Laingsburg and western cape and also in the sense of national as well as international visitors.

Laingsburg has a number of heritage sites and as a Municipality has numerous opportunities for the enhancement of its heritage and tourism opportunities. The N1 Freeway as it passes through Laingsburg presents with itself automatic patrons to tourism opportunities. These opportunities are generally limited to activities that are directly exposed to the N1 Freeway. This also includes activities located deeper in the municipality. The SDF review data 2007 noted that approximately 14,000 vehicles pass through Laingsburg every day. This traffic in itself provides a great opportunity for tourism and the economy of Laingsburg.

Laingsburg also has a strong national and international iconic status in South Africa in that it was the place of the largest natural disaster, namely the great flood that happened in 1981. This presents tourism opportunities. However, the tourism opportunities and activities need to be diversified. In this regard the traffic safety measures in Laingsburg town, such as the line of New Jersey barriers along the intersection with the N1 Freeway and Humphrey Street require amelioration.

Matjiesfontein village is known for its Victorian architecture and has approximately about 10,000 visitors per year. (IDP2007) However, these visitors to Matjiesfontein are essentially one day

visitors with possible overnight stay opportunities. The aim should be to lengthen their stay, not only in Matjiesfontein, but also in the Municipality.

There is a need to enhance tourism industry by developing aspects such as skills development in the hospitality industry. Other aspects such as marketing and creating widespread awareness of the area and its opportunities are also required.

The Floriskraal Dam has been identified as an opportunity for development for the tourist economy in the area. Further investigation is required around whether there is an SUP for the area around the dam. This is to ensure the maximum economic, social and tourism benefit is obtained from the dam whilst preserving the integrity of the ecological functions of the dam. This should also be done for the Gamkaspoort dam from which Laingsburg Municipal ity as well as Prince Albert Municipality can benefit.
The municipality could also potentially have a number of agri-tourist opportunities. These are as follows:

Routes
o *Flood route*
o *Several 4x4 routes*

Farm stalls
o Oewer Farm Stall

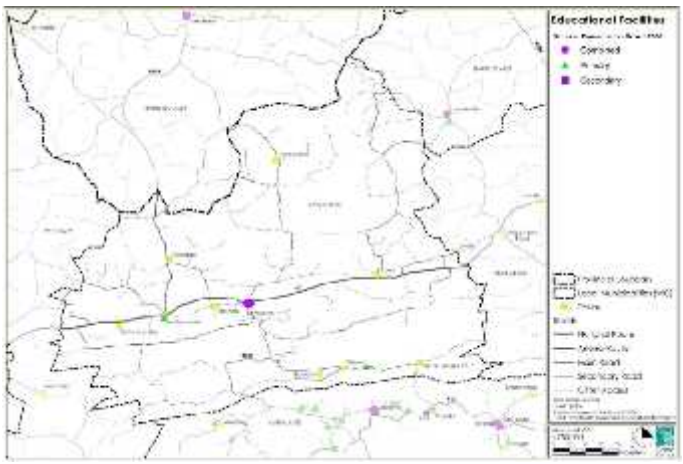
Farm overnight stay
o Josephkraal
o Oskopvlakte
o Blockhouse
o Wagendrift
o Rouxpos

The historic urban character, reflecting a typical Karoo character, has developed over the years and has been retained in certain areas. This provides another opportunity for tourist attraction. It is therefore necessary that appropriate architecture is encouraged in the building and extension work and that any new developments in do not detract from the town's urban landscape.

Social Analysis

Education

The education facilities map, map 27 shows the distribution of the primary, secondary and combined schools of the Municipality. The map shows that there are no dedicated secondary schools located in the Municipality.



Map 27, Educational facilities

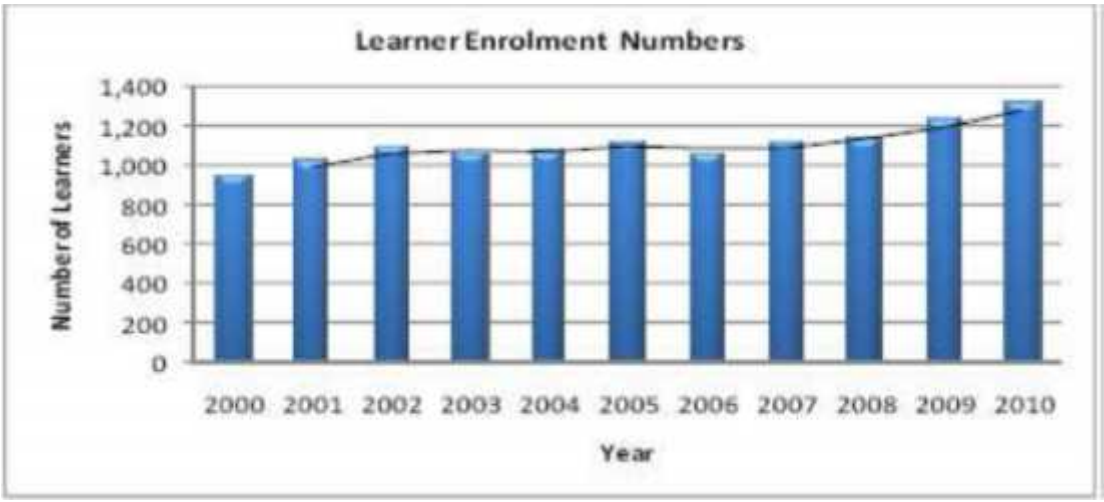
There are two primary schools: one in Vleiland and the other in Matjiesfontein. There are two combined (Junior and Secondary combined) schools in Laingsburg. The abovementioned map also shows that the area north of the N1 Freeway is not serviced with education facilities and that the schools are generally distributed along the major road networks in the Municipality.

The following table, Table 36, shows the change in the education levels, considering the 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey.

Education	>20 years old		
	2001	2007	% change
No School	826	768	-7,6%
Some Primary	1078	1112	3,1%
Complete Primary	399	471	15,3%
Secondary	1185	1177	-0,7%
Grade 12	514	545	5,7%
Higher	242	277	12,6%
Out of Scope/Unspecified/Institutions		813	
TOTAL	**4244**	**5163**	**17,8%**

Table 36 Levels of Education by Age (source: Census 2001/ Community Survey 2007)

Graph 8 shows that learner enrolment numbers have generally increased from about 949 in 2000 to about 1317 in 2010. This shows an annual average rate of 3.3%.



Graph 8 Laingsburg learner enrolment numbers in 2000 and 2010 (source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2010)

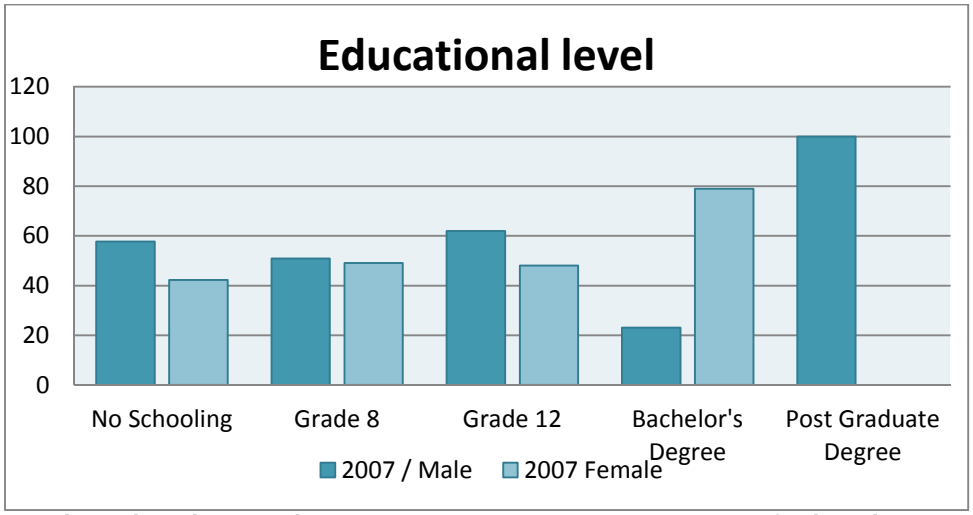
There are no Further Education and Training (FET) colleges in Laingsburg with the closest one being located in either Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Stellenbosch or Worcester.

Table 37 below shows that 60% of the population was literate in 2007 (i.e. 14 years old and older and have completed up to Grade 7). The Socio-economic Profile notes a literacy rate of 62.6%. The table also shows that about 18.45% of the population had no schooling at all.

Level of education	Number	%
Up to Grade 6	596	17.27%
> Grade 7	2062	59.73%
No schooling	637	18.45%
Institution, unspecified and <5 years	157	4.55%
Total	**3452**	**100.00%**

Table 37 Level of Education (source: Community survey, 2007)

Table 37 shows the spatial distribution of those without secondary school education. It appears that, based on the 2001 statistics, 60% of the population had some secondary and higher education, the majority of the population had no secondary education. This contradicts the Community Survey.



Graph 9 Education Levels; Source: Western Cape Department of Education 2010

Educational attainment of Laingsburg population, 2007

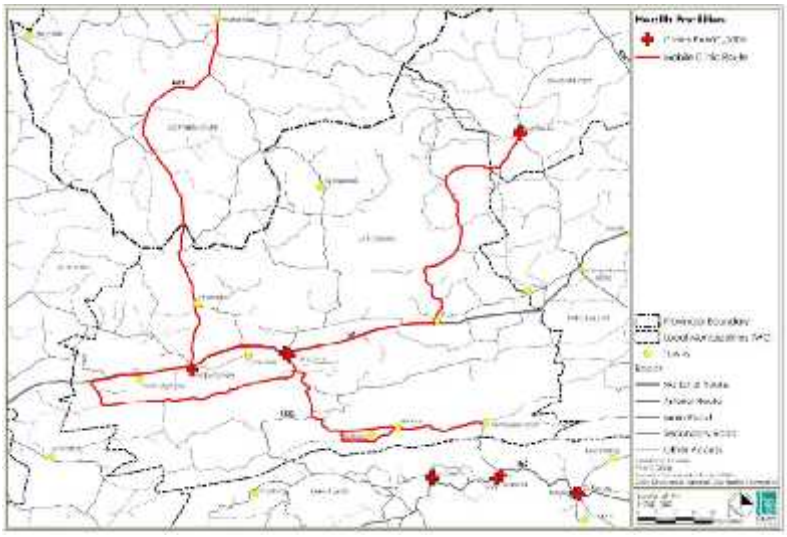
The differences in the level of educational attainment are less prominent for Grade 8 and Grade 12. Males account for the majority of the population that did not receive any schooling (57.7 per cent), and individuals that attained grade 8 (50.9 per cent) and grade 12 (51.9 per cent). The most significant difference in the level of education between the males and females lies in tertiary education. Females account for 76.9 per cent of bachelor's graduates whilst males only account 23.1 per cent of the bachelor graduates. There appears to be an anomaly in the response for post graduate qualifications as males account for 100 per cent of post-graduates.

Literacy Rate

In 2007, 62.6 per cent of Laingsburg's population was considered to be literate. The Department of Social Development defines people aged 14 years and older as literate if they have successfully completed 7 years formal education (passed Grade 7/Standard 5). An illiterate person would therefore be someone aged 14 years and older with less than 7 years of formal education completed.

Health

Map 28 shows the distribution of health facilities within the Laingsburg Municipality. In this figure it is shown that the facilities are located only in Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein. There are three primary health care facilities in the Municipality: one in Matjiesfontein and two in Laingsburg. Laingsburg has a district hospital as well as a clinic.



Map 28, Health Facilities

There are two doctors in the district hospital, three professional nurses in the primary health care medical facilities and six professional nurses in the district hospital. This excludes private medical facilities sector personnel.

There are no health facilities north of the N1 Freeway, and none in the other rural areas. The rural areas are served by mobile clinic routes. Discussion with the Provincial health practitioners indicated that there are 17 mobile clinic routes in the Municipality. At least one route is covered per day, sometimes even two. If there are medical emergencies, then the farmers bring the patients in either to Matjiesfontein or Laingsburg.

Table 38 below shows the following:

- The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate has increased from 2% in 2005 to 2.7% in 2010
- HIV/AIDS related recorded deaths have doubled from 5 in 2005 to 10 in 2010.
- No anti-retroviral treatment (ART) registered service points have been designated in the area for HIV/AIDS patients. This means no persons were receiving ARTs in state facilities in 2010.
- There are 3 tuberculosis centres in the Municipality.
- The measles immunization rates for first immunizations for those under 1 year old are 78% which is 12% below the national target of 90%.
- The TB cure rate is 61% which is 24% below the national target of 85%. The nurses' patient workload per day is 23, 11 less than the national target of 1 nurse to 34 patients per day. Therefore, on average, there are more nurses available per patient in the Municipality than elsewhere nationally.

The national target for births below 2.5kg is 10%. This target is exceeded by 12% resulting in about 22% of the births being below 2.5kg. This is a great concern which could be as a result of malnutrition.

		National health targets	
Proportion under 1 with 1st measles immunization	78%	90%	
Percentage births under 2.5kg	22%	<10%	
TB prevalence per 100,000	1 048		
TB cure rate	61%	85%	
Patient – nurse workload per day	23	34	
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (2005)	2.0%	HIV/AIDS prevalence rates (2010)	2.7%
Number of HIV/AIDS deaths (2005)	5	Number of HIV/AIDS deaths (2010	10

Table 38 Medical statistics (source: Socio-economic Profile, 2007)

There is one old aged home in Laingsburg, situated in the centre of town close to the N1 Freeway.

Crime

There is only one police station located in Laingsburg town that services the entire 8781km² of the Municipality.

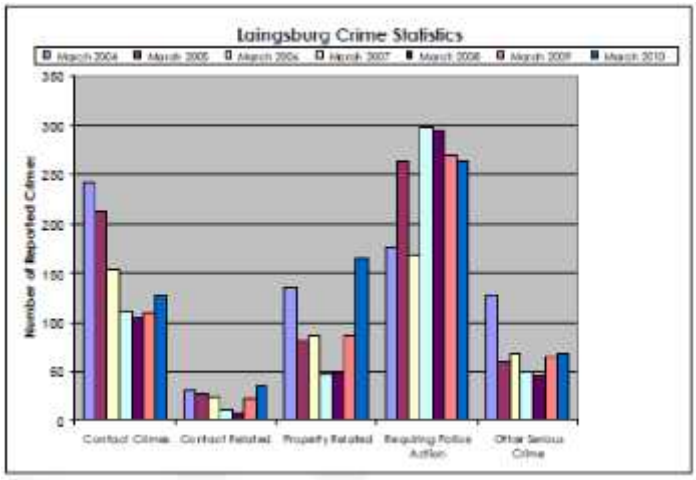
The most commonly occurring crimes over the last 6 years have been those that require police action followed by Contact Crime and Property Related Crime. Within the first category the most dominant crimes committed were those relating to drugs and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. In 2005 and in the years between 2007 and 2010 there were an alarmingly high number of incidences reported. There is a slightly reducing overall crime trend since 2007.

The category relating to contact crimes also show high numbers, with the most dominant crime committed being assault with the intent to inflict bodily harm. There has, however, been a trend of reduction in these crimes since 2004.

The property related crimes category has been dominated by burglary at residential premises and theft from motor vehicles. There was a significant decrease since 2004, but in 2009 and 2010 there were a large number of cases reported. Theft has been a major problem in the area, with 880 cases being reported over the last 6 years.

In general, there was a significant reduction in crimes between 2004 and 2009 except for the crimes requiring police action that appear to be high throughout the reporting periods. However, 2010 has shown to be a difficult year for fighting crime, with a significant increase in most crimes since 2005, see Graph 10

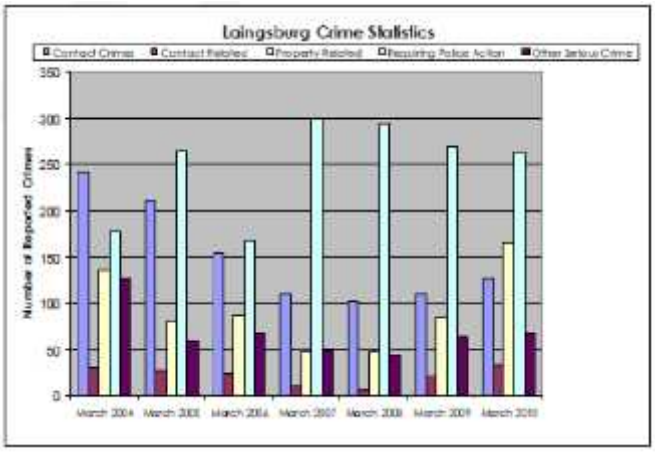
The Laingsburg Municipality is currently implementing the Central Karoo District Crime Prevention Strategy of 2006 to help reduce crime.



Graph 10 Types of crime reported in the Municipality (source: www.saps.gov.za/statistics/)

Drug related crime has been on the increase from 2003 to 2010 at an average rate of 7.5% per annum.

Driving under the influence has also shown an upward trend at an average rate of 6.3% per annum.



Graph 11 Crime between 2004 and 2010

Decay of social fabric:
Laingsburg is heavily affected by moral degeneration and the associated socio-economic issues. High teenage pregnancy rates have been sited before and cases of rape are on the increase within the communities. The break of linkages and respect between the youth and old or people have increased the generational gap which is amongst the constraints observed in society. Young girls also don't mind to have relationships with older, married men who can entertain them and support them financially. These are caused once again by aspects related to poverty and low levels of education and hence employable skills. Prostitution, drugs and alcohol abuse especially amongst, under age children is also high.

INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

Transportation

Major Road and Rail Routes

Laingsburg Municipality is bisected by the N1 Freeway and the main railway line aligned from east to west. These routes connect the Municipality to Worcester, Cape Town and Beaufort West. These routes are the main lifeline of the Municipality.

The two main settlements in the Municipality are Laingsburg town, which is the main settlement connected via the N1 Freeway, and Matjiesfontein situated approximately 700m from the N1 Freeway.

The N1 Freeway represents both a major opportunity and source of conflict. It has to accommodate large volumes of noisy passing traffic particularly heavy trucks through the middle of the town. The approach from the east is down a hill generally requiring the use of noisy exhaust brakes on large trucks. Some efforts have been made to calm traffic and improve safety but a lot more needs to be done.

The 2007 SDF noted that approximately 14 000 vehicles pass through Laingsburg per day. The Laingsburg Local Integrated Transport Plan (2009- 2013) notes that the N1 carries about 3 365 vehicles per day in both directions. The comparison between the two either reflects a major drop in road traffic or a miscount. Notwithstanding the discrepancy the traffic volumes, although bringing limited economic benefits, also create a traffic hazard in the centre of town.

The railway line connects Matjiesfontein and Laingsburg to places further away such as Cape Town and Johannesburg. The railway line is used for both sleeper passenger and goods services including the prestigious Blue Train.

From Matjiesfontein the R354 Provincial Road connects the settlement to Sutherland. The R62 is connected from the south to Laingsburg via the R32.

The Shosholoza Meyl sleeper passenger train between Cape Town and Gauteng stops at Matjiesfontein. The latter has no other public transport.
There are important gravel roads in the Municipality including the R354 north from Matjiesfontein to Sutherland and the R323 southwards to the R62. There have been requests to tar this road which is supported by the Integrated Transport Plan (CSIR, 2009) except for the section through the Seweweekspoort. The ITP suggests this should remain gravel for tourism and scenic purposes. However, the District Municipality motivates that this road is the preferred road to be tarred given it favourable geometrics.

Non-Motorised Transport

Laingsburg town residents generally travel on foot. Pedestrians have to walk long distances up to 2km from the newly developed Bergsig to the west. Goldnerville is better located. A pedestrian and cycle pathway has been constructed Bergsig into town and also links the school and the hospital.

Air

There is one landing strip in the Municipality located close to Laingsburg town.

Public Transport
There is no public transport system in the area to assist the residents of Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein.

A scholar service operates between Matjiesfontein and Touwsriver. Laingsburg is a major stop for long distance buses. Approximately 118 buses make scheduled stops in the town each week. The following issues were identified by the IDP:

- Discussions with the SANRAL are critical
- The appointment of tenders of Maintenance Contractors of the N1 national road
- Empower local contractors in the appointment of tenders and not only local labour through The EPWP programme.
- Draw up a new town master plan using the sustainable and integrated settlement approach.

Potential Tourist Routes
Matjiesfontein and Laingsburg were previously linked via a scenic district council road following the rail line. Gates along this route have been locked in a number of places but has the potential to a scenic route alternative to the N1 Freeway between Matjiesfontein and Laingsburg. To the south along the foot of the Swartberg, another scenic district council road used to link Seweweekspoort and Prince Albert until it was cut off by the Gamkaspoort dam. Continuing this route, possibly via a pond across the dam (already proposed) could help considerably with the tourism strategy whose main principle is to try and encourage visitors to spend as much time in an area as possible.

Potentials

- Laingsburg town's existing refreshment station status can be built upon and strengthened.
- Its proximity to national road (N1) and rail routes (Cape Town / Gauteng) means it potentially enjoys far better links to the SA national capitals than many other Karoo towns.
- The school bus service should provide other off-peak commuter transport services.
- A key goal for tourism strategies is to prolong the number of nights visitors stay in an area. This requires a wide range of attractions linked by a network of scenic routes. Laingsburg Municipality has a number of existing roads that could be upgraded into scenic routes suitable for sedan cars, 4x4s, and OMTBs including:
    - Moordenaars Karoo
    - Old road between Matjiesfontein and Laingsburg
    - Possible river bank route to Floriskraal dam
    - Laingsburg to Prince Albert through the Klein Swartberg via a future pond over the Gamkaspoort dam.
    - Road to Zoar linking Laingsburg to the R62 Tourism Route
    - Road to Ladismith linking Laingsburg to the R62 Tourism Route

Transport Improvement Proposals
The Municipality has about 23,22km and 1,65km of streets that are their maintenance responsibility in Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein, respectively. (CSIR, 2009) The same study also shows that there are about 272 parking bays in good tarred condition (except for 30 grave bays in Goldnerville) in Laingsburg town. R354 north from Matjiesfontein to Sutherland and the R323 southwards are important from an economic stimulation perspective and need to be tarred. The District Municipality noted that it is not viable to upgrade these two roads.

The following priority transport improvement projects have been budgeted for between 2009 and 2012. See table 39

#	Type of Project	Project Description	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
1.	**New Construction**	**Construction of public transport infrastructure and parking areas**	**450**	**500**	
2.	**New Construction**	**Drivers Licence and vehicle testing centre**	**380**		
3.	**New Construction**	**Construction of a traffic office**	**500**		
4.	**On-going Construction**	**New bus route, roads and stormwater provision : Matjiesfontein**	**1 482**		
5.	**Upgrade**	**Upgrade of roads and Stormwater provision: Bergsig**	**1 377**		
6.	**New Construction**	**New Community Lighting**		**460**	
7.	**New Construction**	**New high-mast Lighting – Phase 2**		**400**	
8.	**Upgrade**	**Planning and construction of sidewalk and cycling route surfacing and upgrade**		**1 650**	**1 650**
9.	**Upgrade**	**Paving of access road in Matjiesfontein**		**350**	
Total			**4 189**	**3 360**	**1 650**

Table 39 Priority Transport Improvement Projects and Budgets (in R1000s)(source: CSIR, 2009)

Solid Waste Management

Household refuge in the Laingsburg Municipality is collected on a weekly basis. Domestic refuge includes refuse from gardens and builders rubble. Commercial refuse removal is collected on a bi-weekly basis.

The refuse from Matjiesfontein is disposed of at a landfall site west of Laingsburg town. The socio-economic profile indicates that about 62% of the households had refuse removal services in 2001 which increased to76.4% in 2007.

The above reduced the amount of refuse dumped from 35.8% in 2001 to 18.6% in 2007. Between 2001 and 2007 the amount of households that had access to refuse removal increased from 1.1% to 1.9%, see Table 40 below.

The waste generation for Laingsburg, obtained from the Integrated Waste Management Plan, prepared in 2005, is based on the 2001 population survey figures. See Table 35 It states that waste generated in Laingsburg is 1.2kg per person per day resulting in 5.4 tons per day. The waste for Matjiesfontein is 0.5kg per person per day resulting in 0.15 tons per day. Therefore, the waste generation in the Municipality is approximately 20.4 tons per week during the peak and 16.9 tons during off-peak periods.

Refuse Removal	Census 2001	Percentage share of households 2001	Percentage share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Removed by local authority at least once a week	1207	62.1%	76.4%	3.7%
Removed by local authority less often	6	0.3%	0.0%	-
Communal refuse dump	12	0.6%	1.1%	9.8%
Own refuse dump	696	35.8%	18.8%	-10.2%
No rubbish disposal	21	1.1%	3.9%	23.9%
Total	1943	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 40 Main source of refuse removal services, 2007 (source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007)

Laingsburg has one landfill site that was permitted in 1997 with a classification of General Waste, Communal Landfill and no significant leachate produced (GCB). This site is approximately 5 hectares and does not have any groundwater monitoring. It receives garden refuse, building rubble and domestic waste and put it into trenches at the landfill site. At 2005, the site had approximately 10 years left. There are no transfer station facilities within the Municipality.

Medical waste is transported to Beaufort West by means of a private company. No medical waste was seen in the landfill site in 2005 and it is assumed that it is well managed. The closest hazardous waste site is in Vissershok outside Cape Town. This makes it very problematic for Municipality to transport all of its hazardous waste to that facility. At 2005, the operating cost exceeded the resources available to operate (including tariffs received) by R50,580. The tariffs for domestic waste were R24 per month and for commercial it was R110 per month per container. This will obviously have to be increased to provide for a better financial management of the operation.

Table 40 shows that, based on 20,4 tons of waste per week during peak season, at an average growth rate of the 2001 Census population of 2.5%, the total waste per year in 2011 would be 2880 tons. This is more than double the waste of 2005 if no recycling and separation takes place. This is concerning and requires intervention.

TOWN	CURRENT POPULATION 2005	WASTE GENERATED (kg/p/day)	TOTAL	TOTAL WASTE GENERATED (tons/year)										
				2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Laingsburg	4490	1.2		1967	2015	2064	2115	2167	2220	2274	2330	2387	2445	2505
Matjiesfontein	294	0.5		54	55	56	58	59	61	62	64	65	67	68
Farms	2576	0.5		470	482	493	506	518	531	544	557	571	585	599
			TOTAL	2491	2552	2613	2679	2744	2812	2880	2951	3023	3097	3172

Table 41 Waste generation summary and prediction for Laingsburg Local Municipality (source: KV3 Engineers, 2005)

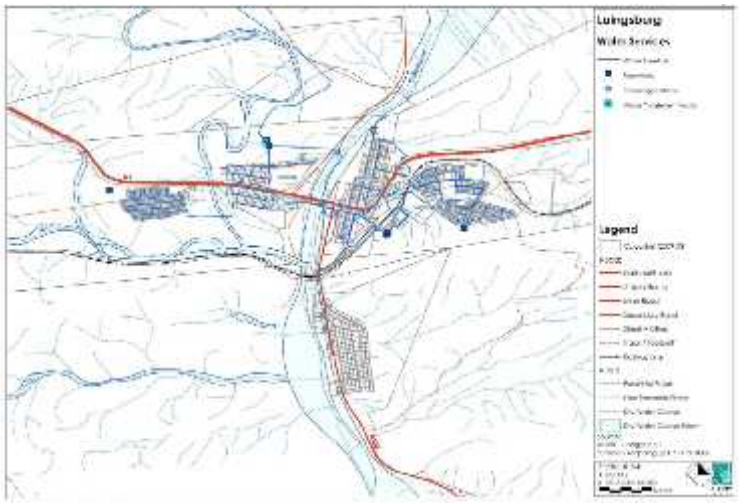
NOTE: There is no weighbridge facilities at the Laingsburg Landfill Site therefore the quantity of waste disposed of at the landfill site is not measured and the exact number of receptacles collected at each of the service points is not known. Therefore it was not possible to distinguish between the different types of waste generated within the respective areas and the volume of waste generated was purely based on the available population figures.

If the Polokwane Declaration is followed it would result in an estimated 1573 tons per annum reduction of waste. This means that an appropriate system for dealing with waste needs to be implemented. The strategy for the waste management is built on the following principle and sequence:

1. waste avoidance
2. waster minimization
3. waste reuse
4. waste recycling
5. waste treatment
6. waste disposal

Water / Infrastructure

Map 29 shows the water infrastructure plan. Laingsburg has its sources of water from the three existing rivers, reservoirs and a number of boreholes. These are: Wilgehout River, Bobbejaan River, Buffels River, New Town Reservoir and Goldnerville Reservoir, Soutkloof fountains, Soutkloof boreholes.



Map 29 Water Supply Infrastructures

The IDP notes that there are six water reservoirs to capture water in the Municipality. Water from Soutkloof is supplied to New Town Reservoir where it is distributed to households. Buffels River is used as a supplementary source of water.

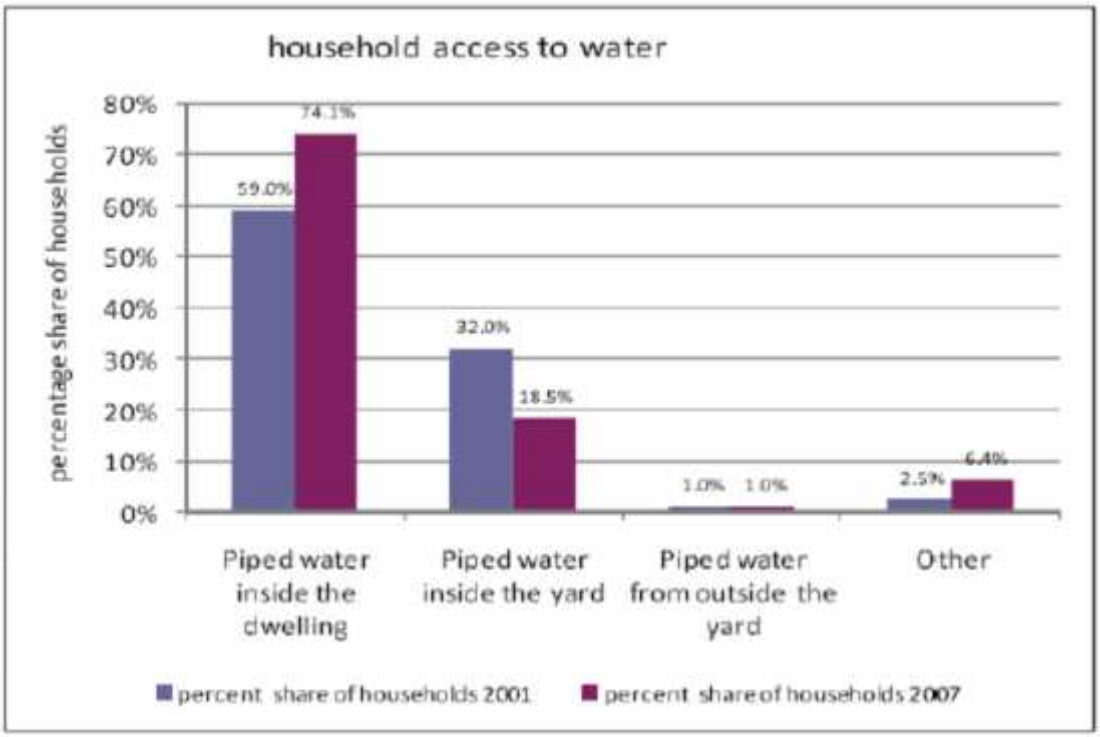
Most of the water is from the underground water system. The size of the available water reserve in the acquifer needs to be determined. Matjiesfontein is serviced from two boreholes from the Lord Milner Hotel. Two new boreholes were drilled and commissioned. (SDF Review, 2007) Generally, the Laingsburg Municipal region is well-serviced with water and there appears to be no foreseeable future water shortages even considering extensions.

Graph 12 shows the main water sources used by households. This 2001 and 2007 comparison shows that access to piped water inside dwellings have increased from 59% to 74% (± 15% increase) over the mentioned period.

The following issues were identified by the IDP:

- recycle the waste water for industrial use and identification of viable water sources for the future
- purify the water for Matjiesfontein
- drill a new borehole to provide Matjiesfontein with water
- continuous reviewing of our Water Services development plan

About 60% of the households have access to water. However, management and distribution of water in farming areas remains poor. Laingsburg town needs to investigate additional sources of water if it intends to attract major developments to its region.



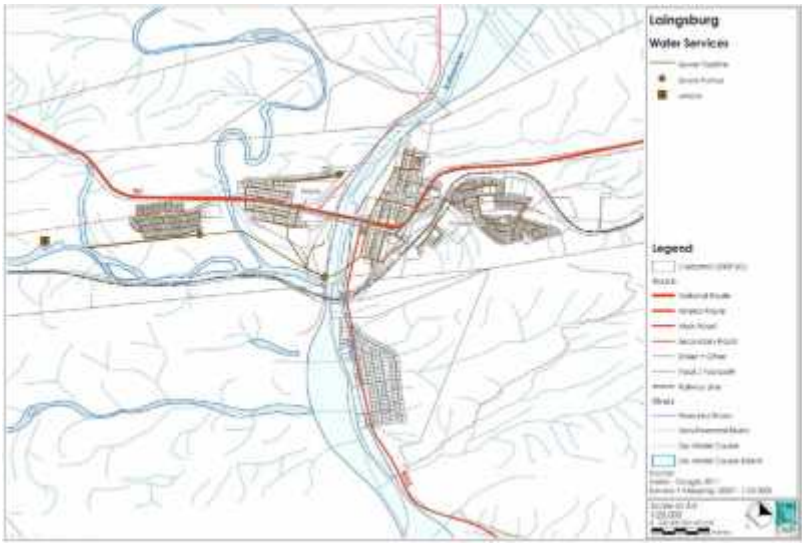
Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

**Other includes borehole, spring, dam, pool, river, stream, water vendor and rainwater tank*

Graph 12 Main source of water used by households (source: Socio-economic Profile, 2007)

Waste Water Treatment (Sanitation)

There are two waste water treatment plants; one in Matjiesfontein and one in Laingsburg. Waste Water Treatment for Laingsburg is above and for Matjiesfontein is below the Basic RDP standards.



Map 30, the sewer plan

The different types of waste water treatment facilities for Laingsburg are shown in Table 42. This table shows that 62.5% of the sanitation facilities are waterborne, 12.6% are using tanks and 7.8% have no facility. 3.1% still use the bucket system.

Most of the households in Matjiesfontein depend on ventilated improvement pits (VIPs). On the farms, 30% of the households have proper sanitation, 10% use VIPs and 5% the bucket systems. (IDP 2007)

In 2001 about 74.4% of households had access to flush toilets either by means of waterborne sewerage or septic tank. In 2007 this has increased to 91.1%. The bucket system has also decreased from 3.3% in 2001 to 2.1% in 2007. The attached shows the improvement made in terms of access to sanitation services.

Toilet facilities	2001	Percentage share of households 2001	Percentage share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	1196	61.6%	85.4%	5.8%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	249	12.8%	5.7%	-12.3%
Dry toilet facility		0.0%	0.8%	N/A
Pit toilet with ventilation	188	9.7%	0.9%	-32.4%
Pit toilet with out ventilation	80	4.1%	1.7%	-13.7%
Chemical toilet	6	0.3%	0.0%	-100.0%
Bucket toilet system	64	3.3%	2.1%	-6.8%
None	160	8.2%	3.4%	-13.5%
Total	1943	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 42 Main toilet facility used by households (source: Statistics SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007)

Energy

There are three main east to west power lines cutting through the Municipality. The first, and southern-most, generally in line with the N1 Freeway cutting across the N1 Freeway. The second one, north of the N1 Freeway, running parallel to the N1 Freeway, cutting across to Merweville which is outside of the study area. There is also a north-south running power line connecting these two sets of lines into Laingsburg and then south towards Rouxpos.

The following issues were identified through public participation:

- Regular power cuts:
- Availability of Eskom Electricity for Göldnerville and Matjiesfontein Customers
- Development of an Eskom Maintenance programme in partnership with Municipality
- Solar energy is the appropriate alternative, which could be used locally.
- Wind energy can also work within certain areas within Laingsburg
- Bio-Gas is the best alternative energy and can work within the Karoo and it doesn't need water to grow.

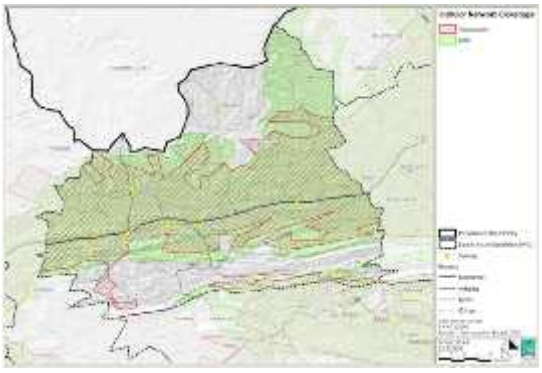
Energy sources for lighting	Census 2001	Percentage share of households 2001	Percentage share of households 2007	Average annual growth 2001 - 2007 %
Electricity	1417	72.9%	84.6%	2.7%
Gas	6	0.3%	0.8%	16.5%
Paraffin	18	0.9%	1.3%	6.3%
Candles	370	19.0%	10.2%	-9.7%
Solar	82	4.2%	1.6%	-15.0%
Other	49	2.5%	1.5%	-8.4%
Total	**1943**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**0.2%**

Table 43 Main type of energy/fuel used for lighting by households (source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007)

Table 43 above shows that 84,6% of the energy is obtained from electricity and 10% is from candles. Electricity has increased substantially from 72.9% in 2001 to 84,6%. Candles have been reduced from 19% in 2001 to 10,2%.

There has been a 16.5% growth per annum in the use of gas. There has also been a 15% per annum reduction in the use of solar energy which is concerning seeing that this is the cheapest form of energy.

Map 32, Telecommunication coverage



Telecommunications

The telecommunication plan for the Municipality reflects the existing pattern of infrastructure as indicated in Map 32 This plan shows that the central east-west band of the Municipality has generally good access for both MTN and Vodacom networks.

The Vodacom network increases its scope in the southern areas down to the Anysberg Nature Reserve whereas the MTN increases its coverage northward between Koringplaas and Merweville.

Both networks do not cover the Koringplaas, Vleiland and Rouxpos areas. This is particularly concerning as people in those areas would not have access to cellular phone networks. The national fibre-optic broadband cable is currently being laid up the N1. This has the advantage of being able to bring very high levels of interconnectivity to settlements along the N1 like Matjiesfontein and Laingsburg.

Stormwater

With the memories of the 1981 flood still fresh in people's minds stormwater management is an important concern in Laingsburg. The IDP notes that the current stormwater system for Laingsburg is sufficient to meet the needs of the local community. However, it requires upgrading and maintenance on a regular basis.

Matjiesfontein has no stormwater management system and has problems with stormwater overflow during the rainfall season. The IDP has made provision for a stormwater overflow system in Matjiesfontein.

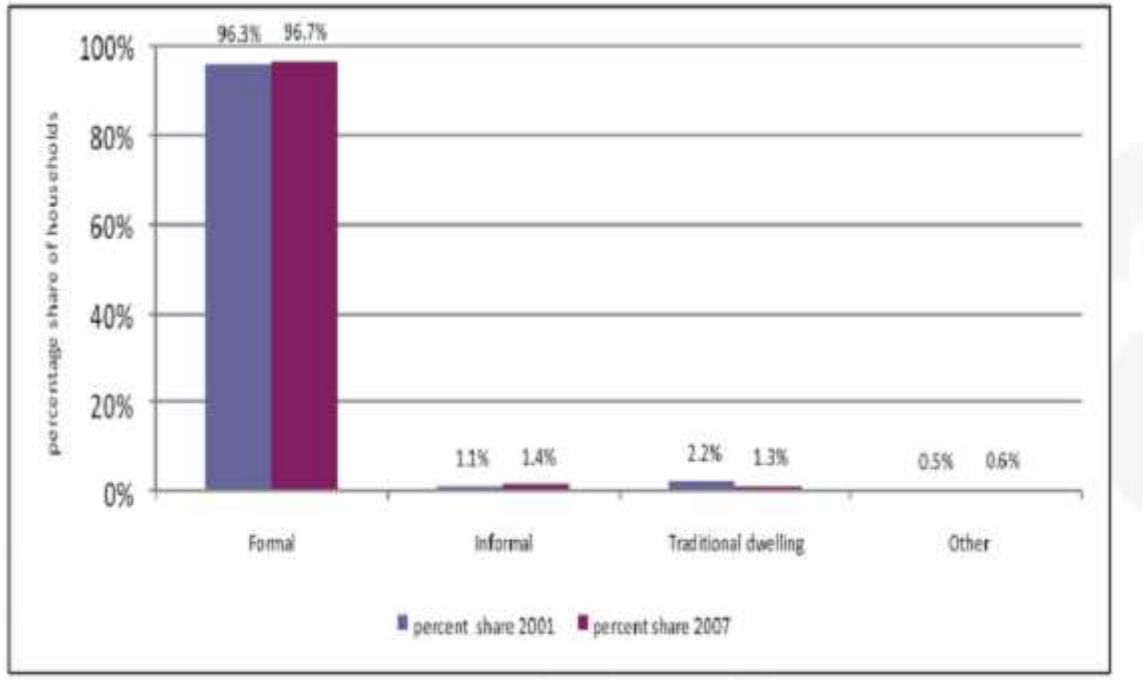
A comprehensive Laingsburg Stormwater Master Plan was completed in 2010 which included estimates for the 1:2 year, 1:5 year, 1:50 and 1:100 year stormwater events. The latter seems to be similar to the 1:150 year flood and it is noted that particular significance under this 1:100 year flood conditions is the potential for flooding along the main drainage canal through Goldnerville and Oudorp. An accurate flood line determination is required in this regard.

With regard to the 1:50 year storm a number of potential flooding areas have been identified, namely, the area behind and adjacent to Acacia School, Fabriek Street, Voortrekker Street and Shell Garage.

The Master Plan identifies a number of projects which requires detailed surveys and assessments to address the abovementioned potential flooding areas as well as the determination of the 1:100 year flood line.

Housing

Graph 13 below shows that informal housing has showed a 0.4% increase between 2001 and 2007 and traditional dwellings have decreased by 0.9%. There has been therefore been no significant change in the housing situation in the Laingsburg municipality between 2001 and 2007. The IDP notes that Laingsburg currently has a housing backlog of 524 RDP units of which 18% is attributable to Matjiesfontein. There is a GAP housing backlog of about 300 units for those who do not qualify for BNG housing.



Graph 13 Dwelling type occupied by households in Laingsburg (source: Stats SA, Census 2001and Community Survey 2007)

In addition, the IDP notes that about 300 units require urgent maintenance, currently being in a seriously dilapidated state.

The 2008 housing plan notes that the main strategies needed to address the following:

- Establishing a housing advice centre
- Providing sufficient and adequate information relating to housing
- Ensure that occupiers get title deeds
- Promote the people's housing process or self-build
- An integrated human settlement plan
- A town master plan for infrastructure
- A study of GAP houses with low income housing

The following projects require review of the spatial development framework:

- 95 units in Matjiesfontein
- 430 units for Laingsburg
- Upgrade of 290 dilapidated houses
  300 GAP houses

The municipality is currently busy reviewing their HSP and will compile an in-depth implementation plan for housing development within the year 2012/13 financial book year to give the municipality direction and assist in the delivery of housing units as identified on the municipal waiting list ad municipal pipeline.

Cemeteries

Laingsburg town has four cemeteries and Matjiesfontein has one. These cemeteries are deemed as adequate to meet the needs of the Municipality.

Photo 1 Laingsburg Cemetery

Laingsburg town cemeteries are distinctively landscaped with the main roadways lined with Cyprus trees. A similar, strong approach to landscaping should be extended to the CBD and other parts of town.

Sports Facilities

Sports facilities are located in Matjiesfontein, Laingsburg and Vleiland. These facilities need to be maintained, upgraded and a need for further expansion is needed for more sport codes for example;

- Netball in Vleiland
- Cricket Pitches for Vleiland, Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein
- More netball courts for Laingsburg
- Squash Wall for Laingsburg
- Public Swimming Pools in Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein

Assistance for the maintenance of school facilities was also identified during public participation.

Playground within all neighbourhoods within the Laingsburg area was also raised because all play grounds are dilapidated due to lack of ownership by the community. The YDVS (Youth Development against Violence through Sport) will invest in Göldnerville and Bergsig in providing sports facilities for children (kick-abouts).

INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

Municipal Sustainability

The following section focuses on the factors contributing to the sustainability of the municipality ranging from continuity of the prevailing political environment and the internal capacity of the municipality, particularly in relation to personnel and the Plan and Policies as well as systems used within the municipality.

Political Environment

The changes in political governance between 2000 and 2011, the comparison is intended to reflect the extent of continuity within the political makeover between the three election periods.

In terms of the political makeover, the Democratic Alliance (DA) won three seats and the African National Congress (ANC) also won three seats with Congress of the people (COPE) on one seat in the 2011 Elections. Previously the ANC and the NPP (New Peoples Party) work together but currently the DA and COPE is in alliance with the ANC is the opposition party within the Laingsburg Municipal Council. The DA has a representative on the district council with the ANC as the ruling party.

Capacity of Staff is limited and key staff has more than one portfolio to execute and at the same time also take responsibility for it. Assistance from the DBSA is a great help in the form of engineers from "***Siyenza Manje"*** appointed in the municipality to assist and minimise the high dependence of consultancies.

Macro Administrative Structure

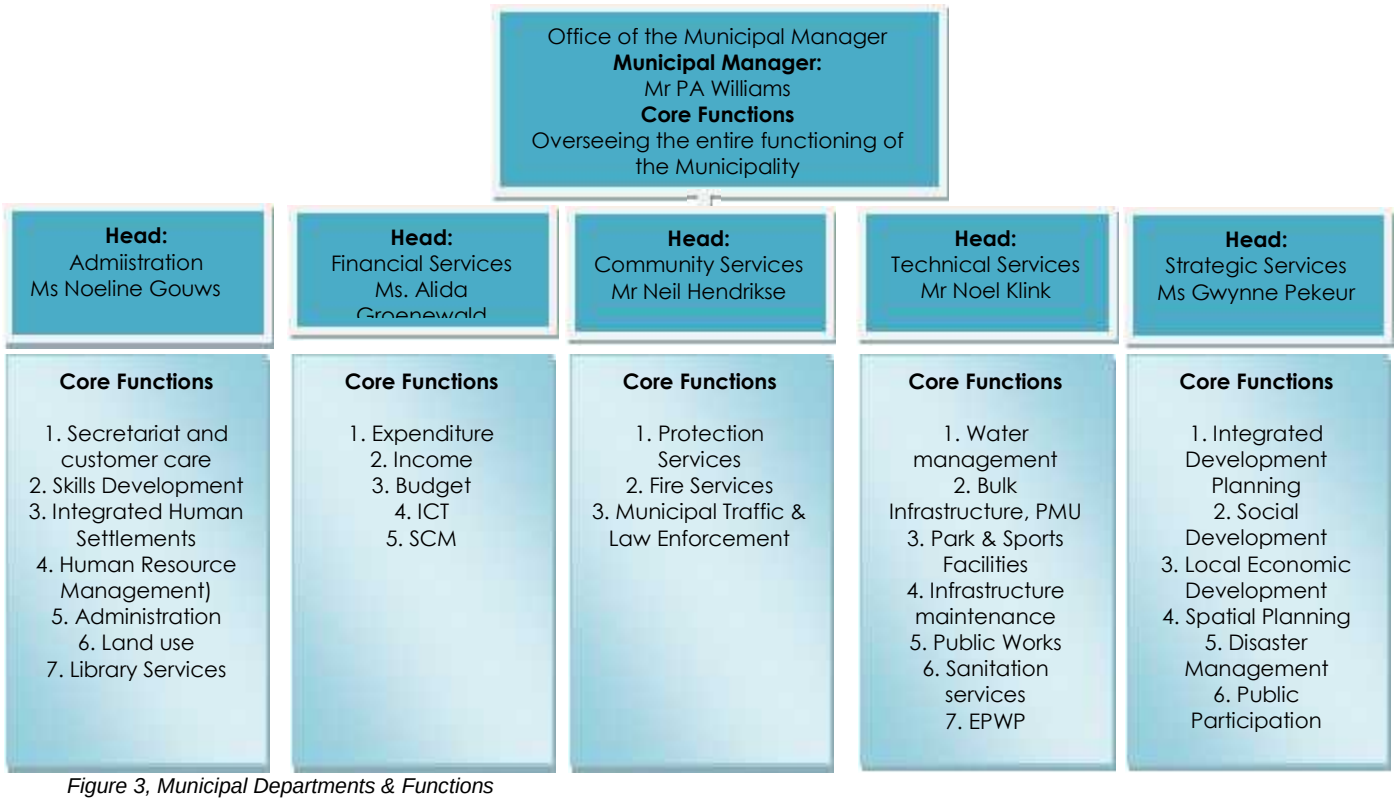


Figure 3, Municipal Departments & Functions

The municipality is sufficiently staffed for the implementation of its integrated development plan. Management is comprised of skilled and suitably qualified people to manage and monitor implementation of the municipality's plans and programmes for the current five year period. The overall organisational structure of the municipality is constructed so that all functions can be performed properly.

Directorates
The municipality don't have any directors but have senior staff appointed in these departments to implement council decisions and deliver services on a sustainable basis to the comity

Table 44, Departments with Responsible officials and Councillors

Directorate	Manager Responsible	Councillor
Municipal Manager	Mr. Petro Allan Williams	
Administration	Ms Noeline Gouws	Cllr Wilhelm Theron
Finance	Ms Alida Groenewald	Cllr Wilhelm Theron
Technical Services	Mr Noel Klink	Cllr Bertie Van As
Strategic Services/ Development Planning	Ms Gwynne Pekeur	Cllr Wilhelm Theron
Community Services	Mr Neil Hendrikse	Cllr Bertie Van As
Internal Auditing &	Mr Pieter Post	

Municipal Values
The municipality agreed in a strategic workshop that was held on the 25th of August 2011 and identified the following values as underlying the work of the municipality:

- Religious base of the community;
- Diversity;
- Moral values;
- Service delivery;
- Accountability;
- Ubuntu;
- Environmental awareness;
- Transparency;
- People-centred;
- Friendly;
- Value for money;
- Honesty; and
- Integrity.

The workshop agreed that the elected leaders and appointed officials of the municipality should at all times ensure that their actions meet the values identified above.

High Level SWOT
The workshop divided into four groups to discuss the top two major challenges facing the municipality. There was strong agreement amongst all the groups that poverty and its attendant conditions pose the greatest external threat to the municipality and the shortage of staff and its

effects on the ability of the municipality to fulfil its constitutional mandate pose the greatest internal threat.

The group hereafter identified the top strength, weakness, opportunity and threat facing the municipality. The following was the result:

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
Political stability and loyal employees	Understaffing
OPPORTUNITY	**THREAT**
N1 and all the tourism and development potential around it	Poverty

Table 45, High level SWOT Analysis

The workshop agreed to the following:

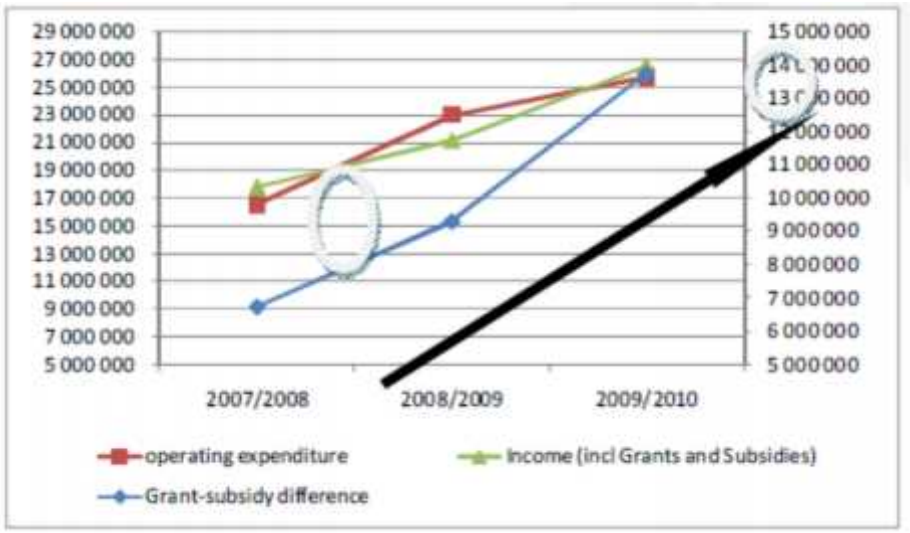
- That the understaffing prevalent in the municipality will not be used as an excuse and the municipality will continue to serve its community to the best of its ability;
- That the municipality will continue to strive towards good governance as evidenced by the winning of the national Vuna Award as well as the improving audit outcomes;
- That the municipality understands that it is difficult for it to attract appropriate skills, so it will continuously improve the skills of its present employees and provide a stable and professional environment in which the staff of the municipality can grow;
- That where needed, limited time of experts will be procured instead of appointing experts on a full time basis when there is not a need for them on a full time basis (engineers, planners, etc.);
- That information technology will be used as a growth point;
- That enablers will be identified that will allow the municipality to cope with its limited resources;
- That compliance with legislation will be a high priority for the municipality; and
- That, wherever possible, appointments will be made from within the existing staff of the municipality.

The municipality's policies, by-laws and plans are in the process of being to be reviewed. The municipality's current financial system is also being upgraded to comply with GAMAP and GRAP.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Municipal Finances
Income and Expenditure Pattern
This section is based on the financial records provided by the Municipality for the period of 2007/8 – 2009/10 and analysed by MPBS, 2011.

Graph 14 below shows the operating income increased by 49.34% at an average per annum rate of 22.24%. The operating expenditure increased by 55.56% or at an average per annum rate of 25.48%. This shows that the operating income exceeds the operating expenditure by 7.34%. This could be due to under-spending by departments or the non-achievement of predetermined milestones for 2007-2008.



Graph 14 an illustration of the operating income and expenditure for the Laingsburg Municipality together with the difference between income with and without grants and subsidies over the period 2007/2008 to 2009/2010
(Source: Adapted from financial information provided by the Laingsburg Municipality (2010)

Graph 14 also shows an increase in the reliance on grants and subsidies to fund the operating expenditure. These grants increase by about 103.89% for the period indicated. Grants increased as a percentage of the operating revenue from 61.1% to 107.38%. This also shows that the grants and subsidies exceed the operating income generated by the Municipality as a result of its own activities. This is a concerning trend.

Provincial and National Transfers and Grants
Table 35 below shows the transfers from the Province to the Laingsburg Municipality for the period 2006/2007 to 2012/13. The gradual increase in the grants to the Municipal ity from R12,3m (2006) to R23,8m (2012) is clearly indicated. The intended spending over the current MTREF is anticipated to be R68,179 million.

Laingsburg Municipality's total budget increased from R27,694 million in 2008/09 financial year to R43,882 million in 2009/10 increasing further to R47,347 million in 2010/11. The growth in the budget is mainly due to the operating budget which increased by an annual average rate of 24.9 per cent from R22,888 million in 2008/09 to R35,683 million in 2010/11.

DEPARTMENT R'000	OUTCOME				MEDIUM-TERM ESTIMATE			
	AUDITED 2006/07	AUDITED 2007/08	AUDITED 2008/09	REVISED ESTIMATE 2009/10	2010 /11	CHANGE FROM REVISED ESTIMATE 2009/10	2011/12	2012/13
Community Safety	3 305	3 870	4 446	5 067	5 391	6.40	5 709	6 035
Education	3 661	4 139	4 871	5 642	6 267	11.08	6 785	7 172
Health	3 493	5 909	6 3999	7 588	8 473	11.66	9 059	9 604
Social Development								
Human Settlements	1 907	745	150	680	666	(2.06)	771	737
Environmental Affairs		200						
Transport & Public works			584	147	147		153	153
Agriculture								
Economic Development & Tourism								
Cultural Affairs and Sport		41	68	63	81	28.57	85	
Local Government				120	625	420.83	130	135
TOTAL	**12 366**	**14 904**	**16 518**	**19 307**	**21 650**	**12.14**	**22 692**	**23 836**
Total transfers to Laingsburg Municipality	2 034	1 016	212	753	1 382	83.53	986	872
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	16.45	6.82	1.28	3.90	6.38	63.67	4.35	3.66

Table 46 Provincial Payment and Estimate for Laingsburg Municipality (source: 2010 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure)

Table 46 shows the total projected provincial government investment in the Laingsburg Municipality from 2006/07 to 2012/13. The total provincial government spending over the 2010/11 MTREF in Laingsburg Municipality amounts to R68,179 million.

The largest share of this spending is made up from the following department:

- Health R27.136 million
- Education R20.224 million
- Community Safety R17.135 million
- Human Settlements R2.174 million

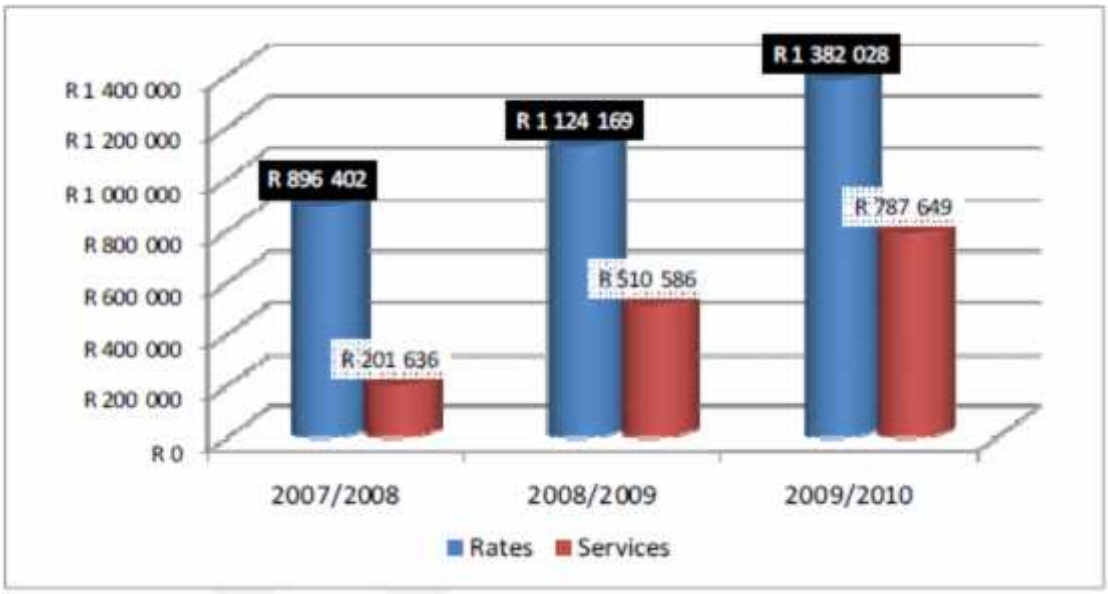
(2010/11 MTREF)

The unconditional equitable-share grant account for 47.49 per cent of national transfers in 2010/11 it represents the largest proportion of all the national transfers to Laingsburg Municipality.

The largest national conditional grant is the municipal infrastructure grant (MIG), representing 38.8 per cent of the total national transfers.

Outstanding Rates and Services

Graph 18 below shows there has been an increase in the outstanding consumer debt for the period across all sectors in 2007/2008. The largest increase is due to services which is 153.2% and grew from about R200,000 to R510,000 in 2008/2009. The growth in the outstanding debt to service increased by another 54.26% to R790,000.



Graph 15 An illustration of outstanding debt in terms of rates and services from 2007/2008 to 2009/2010 (source: Multi-Purpose Business Solutions, 2011)

The outstanding rates increased from 25.41% to 22.94% between 2007 to 2010.

The overall debt increased by 97.5%. The rates component increased from R0.9m to R1.4m which represents a 54.18% increase. The services component increased from R0.2m to R0.8m which represents an increase of 290.62%. (OABS, 2011)

The per capita debt outstanding, based on the economically active population for 2001 was 63.1% (R515.63) and by 2007 was 66.50% (R633.41). (MPBS, 2011)

It should be noted that the outstanding debt related to services has increased at a faster rate than outstanding debt related to rates and in the overall total.

The arrears in rates and services and housing rentals are shown on the following tables:

Arrears in rates and services (and housing rentals)			
Year	**Total**	**Rates and taxes**	**Housing rentals**
2009/2010:	R2,3m	R2,2m (95,7%)	R0.1m (R67 772)
2008/2009:	R1,7m	R1,6m (94,1%)	R0.07m (R111 807)

Total outstanding debtors represent 19,8% (2009/2010) and 16,7% (2008/2009) of the Actual Operating Income (as defined). The gross amount owed by debtors increased by 34,0% from 2008/2009 to 2009/2010. (Multi-Purpose Business Solutions, 2011)

It should be noted that rates and general services income represents about 82.8% of the actual operating income and that improved from 74.5% in the previous year. Grants and subsidies amounts to about 118.1% of the operating income which is up from 91.2%.

The equitable share for 2009/2010 is R5.5m which represents an increase from the R4.4m in 2008/2009.

Financial Performance Ratios

i)	**Cost Coverage**	(Actual Operating Income (as defined) / operating expenditure)
		2009/2010 43,8%
		2008/2009 44,3%

A figure above 100% would indicate operating income from own sources, i.e. sufficient to cover operating expenditure. The decrease in the ratio from 2008/2009 to 2009/2010 emphasizes the need for additional grants and subsidies to supplement operating income.

ii)	**Liquidity**	Net Current Assets: Net Current Liabilities
	2009/2010	1,92 : 1
	2008/2009	3,12 : 1

A decline in the ratio by R1,20 of current assets for each R1 of current liabilities (or 38,46% from 2008/2009 to 2009/2010) is a concern as this indicator highlights the ability of the Municipality to meet its short-term obligations. The current assets exceed the current liabilities by 92c in each rand of obligations. A safer margin would be 2:1. This trend must be monitored and corrective measures taken on a proactive basis should any further decline in the ratio occur.

iii)	**Solvency**	Total Liabilities to Total Assets
	2009/2010:	16,1%
	2008/2009:	13,2%

The solvency indicator offers an indication of the ability of the Municipality to meet its longer term obligations. The strong solvency ratio is mainly attributed to property plant and equipment assets that represent about 70% of the total assets of the Municipality. It appears that the Municipality has no loans outstanding.

The reliance on grants and subsidies needs to be mentioned;
There are minimal resources in terms of capacity and finances are available to fund growth initiatives;
A need exists to stimulate the local economy. This should be built on the strength of the core growth sectors that deliver gross value added and employment introduced strategies.

The most important contributors to the economy of the Laingsburg area, which are also aligned with a high value added and high employment focus, are wholesale and retail, community, social and personal services and agriculture.

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Municipal Systems Act of 2000 requires municipalities to adopt a democratic approach to local government in order to meet their mandate of playing a developmental role. This approach implies that all stakeholders need to participate to give them an opportunity to voice their opinions before final decisions are made on the IDP process. This gives real meaning to the nation of a participation concept in local government affairs

Ward Committee System

Chapter 4 (part 4) of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 requires the establishment of ward committees. The primary function of the ward committee is to be the formal communication channel between the community and the local municipal council.

The Structures Act specifies that a ward committee may make recommendations on any matter affecting the ward to the ward councillor or through that councillor to the municipal Council.

- To establish and maintain a relationship of engagement / interaction between the ward councillor and Local community within the boundaries of the particular ward. It furthermore means that they will ensure that requests/matters concerning the Municipality are brought to attention of ward councillor for resolution. A ward councillor also has the obligation to report back to informative meetings with ward committee within his/her constituency.
- To facilitate public participation regarding the process to compile, review and roll out of the Integrated Development Planning and Budget of the Municipalities.
- To act as consultative body with regard to policies, by-laws and other strategic decisions that affect the ward.
- To be recognized and serve as the statutory/official public participatory structure with local municipality within a demarcated ward. Strategic matters affecting the particular ward must be brought to the ward committee for possible comment/input.

The municipality compiled a ward committee policy and an out of pocket expense policy prior the establishment of ward committee because Laingsburg previously didn't have any ward committees, but established Area Committees to assist the municipality in planning. These documents were workshop with all communities in all four newly demarcated wards in order to be able to establish ward committees.

Laingsburg Local Municipality managed to establish 4 ward committees in all four municipal wards. These Four wards received an induction on all affairs within the municipal affairs to have informed ward committees that can assist the community when the need may arise. The wards were trained by provincial government on the roles and responsibilities of a ward committee and how to go about and work in a ward. The municipality provide assistance to ensure that ward committees are implemented and maintain and secure a successful ward committee system in all wards.

Ward committees are acknowledged and respected as official public participation structures of the Municipality. Meetings of ward committees are scheduled as the first meetings (followed by Port- folio committees, Executive Mayor and Council) in Council's monthly meeting cycle. An average number of eleven meetings (open to the public) per ward committee are held per annum. An average of seven ward committee members (out of 10) attended ward committee meetings on average per ward committee for the past 6 months.

Ward Committees in the Laingsburg local Municipal area are actively executing their responsibilities in respect of the Integrated Development Planning and Budget process. They are responsible for the identification and communication of needs within their local wards as specified in the municipal council's budget process. The costing for the highest prioritised needs/ projects is also done for budgeting purposes. Ward committees are furthermore involved in all consultation process within the municipality sector plan development. The Council also made a minimum amount of R20,000 per ward in the annual budget for approved, small projects identified by ward committees.

The quarterly monitoring report in terms of budget spending and the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan, also serve before the ward committees. Ward committees furthermore receive the annual report on performance by the Municipality, in accordance with Section 121 (2) of the MFMA.

Ward Based Planning

The respective wards are consulted on an annual basis to determine their most critical developmental needs. Ward Councilors are key figures in this as they serve as the link between the municipality and the communities. Ward profiles for each ward was developed by the Community Development Workers. Ward Committees are in the process to compile Comprehensive Ward plans to assist the municipal Integrated Development planning in their Neighborhood plans

IDP Representative Forum

The municipality established an IDP Rep Forum which consists of key role-players within the municipal area. All NGO's, FBO's. Community Organisations, Businesses, Agricultural associations, Rate Payer Associations, Sector Departments, Central Karoo District Municipality and Ward Committees are represented on this forum.

The committee is a legal structure which is used in the IDP Planning Process and other Consultative process conducted by the municipality. The forum is also utilized to identify community needs, prioritization and budgeting processes. This forum is on board and participate in all phased of the IDP, from the Analysis phase until the approval of the IDP.

An approach of going to the people, Living with them and loving them for who they are, has been followed. This included an approach which underlined the premise of **"Start with what you have, build in what you know", so as to ensure that project implementation and the end product will gain the full buy-in of the local people so that they might rejoice and say "we have done it ourselves".**

SECTION B: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Zoutekloof Main Water Supply
Laingsburg municipality

SECTION B: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

VISION, MISSION AND VALUES OF LAINGBURG MUNICIPALITY

The following section provides a synoptic view on the vision and values for Laingsburg Municipality as well as the objectives and recommendation which should be implemented to address the problems and potentials identified in the previous section.

Laingsburg Vision

A desirable place to live, invest and visit, where all people enjoy a sustainable quality of life.

Laingsburg Mission

To create **a people centred and economically viable municipality where all have equal access to:**

- basic social services
- educational and skills enhancement programmes
- entrepreneurial and job opportunities as well as

Enjoy a **clean, sustainable environment embedded in safety and security, which is**

Governed by **a participative, professional, transparent and accountable administration**

Laingsburg Values

Laingsburg Municipality is driven by our slogan, together we can make Laingsburg a better place and we are recognised as a municipality that works so the following will help us to continuously improve;

- Religious base of the community;
- Diversity;
- Moral values;
- Service delivery;
- Accountability;
- Ubuntu;
- Environmental awareness;
- Transparency;
- People-centred;
- Friendly;
- Value for money;

- Honesty; and
- Integrity

This strategic phase aims to promote development in Laingsburg Municipal area. It is based on the following:

- National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)
- Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)
- Accelerated and Shared Growth – South Africa (ASGISA)
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (WCPGDS)
- District Growth and Development Strategy (CKDGDS)
- Laingsburg Local Economic Development Strategy
- Laingsburg Spatial Development Framework / Plan
- Socio-Economic Profile 2010 – Provincial Treasury

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / PROGRAMMES
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT	Developing a united integrated path of development amongst community, doing away with past settlement segregation issues in order to build a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment	1. Effective, non-compromising land use management 2. Management of the environmental and space economy 3. Revival of urban township nodes 4. Effective usage of vacant land 5. Revival of heritage sites 6. Effective land reform 7. Urban conservation 8. Beautification Greening of Municipal Area 9. Karoo Architectural Heritage 10. Matjiesfontein Architectural Heritage 11. Rural Development	Greening and Landscaping Protection of Arable land Protection of river corridors Vleiland Future Settlement Beautification of town's entrances Tree plantings Garden Competitions Cleaning of rivers and corridors Urban Conservation Conservation of critical biodiversity areas Alternate Energy /gas Densification Infill Housing Noise screens (Tree Planting)

Table 47; Environmental and Spatial Strategic approach

STRATEGIES

- Effective, non - compromising land use management
- Management of the environmental and space economy through institutionalising by-laws based on strategies and investigations
- Revival of urban township nodes through urban renewal zones
- Effective usage of vacant land for integration and open space
- Revival of heritage sites in especially smaller towns and settlements so as to boost tourism development and investment
- Effective land reform through alignment of the municipal SDF"s & commonage with the Area Based plan of the Department of Land Affairs

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES
ECONOMIC DEVLOPMENT	• Create a stable economic environment by attracting suitable investors • Create community beneficiation, empowerment and ownership through employment creation and poverty alleviation.	1. Investing in human capital 2. Promotion of SMME's and implementation of EPWP and ASGISA 3. Develop and implement preferential procurement policy 4. Resource mobilisation and investment 5. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into the economic sector 6. Support Economic Development Agency 7. Laingsburg Toursim Destination 8. Agricultural Diversification	Skills development SMME's Development Procurement policy Business Hives HIV/Aids Programmes CKEDA Small Business Support Tourism Marketing and Development Industrial Development Flood route Scenic Routes Intensive Farming Upgrade of double culvert (Matjiesfontein) Retirement Villages Upgrading of main streets Improved signage all over Laingsburg Truck Stop Upgrading Long distance Taxi Stop / Transfer Warehouse Local Taxi Services Pallet, crate and dry rack manufacturing Sleeper wood Furniture Cheese Making Olive Production and Processing Skin Hides and Wood products Cold Storage Facility Floriskraal dam – tout fishing

Table 48; Economic Strategic Approach

STRATEGIES

Investing in human capital through skills development strategies as the majority of the people are in the service oriented sector. This strategy will ensure re-skilling and multi-skilling of the people. To allow them to take up new opportunities offered by the economic and social developments. This strategy will be the cornerstone of developments in other sectors like SMME, tourism, trade, social development, etc.

Promotion of SMME's and implementation of EPWP and ASGISA in the town: Laingsburg is a low skills town, with most of the people having less than secondary education, no technical training, SMME's is where people are and hence the entry point if we are to reach the majority of the people. SMME's development will ensure proper integration with the Skills development strategy, and other economic strategies.

Develop and implement preferential procurement policies that will favour Previously Disadvantaged Individuals (PDI's) from within Laingsburg in tender and other procurement processes to ensure increased velocity circulation of money within the economy.

Resource mobilisation and investment promotion through the creation of partnerships with communities and Private sector through PPP's, CPP's and CPPP's and ensuring inter-linkages in their respective investments.

Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into the economic sector whilst focusing on women and youth social and economic empowerment. Unchecked economic activities may have the potential to increase the spread of HIV/AIDS in a poverty stricken Laingsburg already ravaged by this scourge.

Support the Central Karoo Economic Development Agency

This is to support the Municipality in the implementation of all the above strategies. Most of these strategies are not new, they come with a long history of discussions over the last five years but they missed a driver behind them. This EDA will take this responsibility. The unit will have to be manned by very experienced Managers as the economic sector will be the sector of highest priority in the next five years.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / PROGRAMMES
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	• Create a stable social environment and eradicate poverty by 50% • Improve the standards of living of all people in Laingsburg	1. **Implement the current Local Crime Prevention strategy** 2. **Promotion of functional literacy** 3. **Adult Learning**: 4. **Awareness and community education to ensure preventative maintenance of infrastructure**: 5. develop and implement **a specific HIV and AIDS strategy** for Laingsburg. **6. Moral regeneration strategy and sports development**	LADAAG Skills Development FET College Awareness Programmes Healthy Living campaign's Upgrading of Sports Facilities Mini Sports Facilities Playgrounds HIV/aids Strategy and Programmes Life skills Computer Centre Youth Development and Centre ABET Programmes Implementation of LCPS Bursary Fund Cultural Events Recreational Facilities Moral Regeneration Strategy Swimming pool Braai facility Old age facility Land for Churches

Table 49; Social Strategic Approach

STRATEGIES

Implement the current Local Crime Prevention strategy: The municipality already has a crime prevention strategy with specific strategies for Laingsburg which is already being implemented; a LCP Forum has been established which is presented by all community stakeholders, i.e. Faith Based Organisations, SAPS, NGO's ect. and is being championed by the Mayor.

Promotion of functional literacy through ABET: 42% of the population above the age of 14 years is illiterate, which are particularly endent on farms. If this population will have to be involved in various development activities in the SMME's and other sectors, functional literacy based on their sector of interest has to be carried out. Such initiatives will complement the skills development strategy in the economic sector.

Awareness and community education to ensure preventative maintenance of infrastructure: Laingsburg is well served with infrastructure where it stands above the national average. The municipality's infrastructure needs to maintained to prevent unnecessary spending on repairs, whether its man-made or caused by natural causes like floods. Awareness creation and education will be necessary as part of preventive maintenance to make sure that the community knows what their roles are.

Seek partnership with DoH and other development organisations to develop and implement **a specific HIV and AIDS strategy** for Laingsburg. This is in recognition that Laingsburg has specific causes that lead to the spread of HIV/AIDS, which is caused by the centrality of the N1 corridor on our economy, dependency, poverty, low education, etc. All these will require conceited

efforts to lower and even stop the spread of this pandemic. This will complement the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS that will take place in the economic sector.

Moral regeneration strategy and sports development

Skills Development, SMME's Development as well as the implementation of the Local Crime Prevention Strategy will have a positive influence on the moral regeneration of the community. Education in Life Skills will promote the values and principles of the local community.

STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / PROGRAMMES
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	• Create an environment conducive to LED • Provision of infrastructure to deliver sustainable affordable services to all residents and business	**1. Regular Maintenance of Infrastructure** **2. Alternative Energy (Wind, Solar and Bio-Gas)** **3. Alternative Water sources (Gariep dam pipeline)** **4. Integrated Human Settlements** **5. Bulk Infrastructure development** **6. Tarring of Provincial Roads** **7. Town Master plan** **8. Land Reform** **9. Infrastructure development**	Infrastructure development Maintenance plans /programmes Wind, Solar and Bio-gas Plants Business Hives Streets and Roads Stormwater infrastructure RDP Houses Tarring of gravel roads Land reform Balk infrastructure development Sidewalks Cycling routes Thusong Service Centre Phase 3 Expansion of Municipal Offices Municipal Council Chamber Bus Routes Public Transport Infrastructure Gariep Water Provision / Pipeline GAP Housing Urban Conservation Community Lighting Upgrading of intersections (Vleiland, Seweweekspoort and at Truck stop Tarring of Matjiesfontein Access Road Tarring of scenic road between Matjiesfontein and Bergsig Upgrade of bridge, cycling routes and lighting sidewalks Infill housing Matjiesfontein sewage Vehicle test centre & weigh bridge Tourism centre phase 3 Cold storage facility

Table 50; Strategic Infrastructure Approach

STRATEGIES

Regular Maintenance of Infrastructure

Preventive and regular maintenance of all infrastructure using affordable labour intensive methods

Alternative Energy & Water sources

Exploration of alternative water sources (Gariep Dam Pipeline). Exploring and supporting Wind and solar energy for farms in the municipal area. Exploring, Supporting and Generation of Bio-Gas, energy and fuel on municipal or private land.

Town Master Plan

Develop and renew Town master plans based on the concept of integrated human settlements and aligned with all municipal sector plans. Implementation of the municipal Spatial Development Framework that is in line with the IDP and the Provincial Spatial Development Framework and Integrated Human Settlement Plan

Land Reform
Implement the Central Karoo Land Reform Implementation Strategy in partnership with the Department of Land Affairs.

Integrated Human Settlements
Delivery on housing backlog on the sustainable human integrated settlement approach where the residents have access to economic and social development opportunities.

Tarring of provincial road
Lobbing and securing buy-in from all stakeholders as specially the Department of Transport and Public Works, Department of Agriculture and the Department of Economic Development to stimulate the economy and unlock further opportunities within the municipality. The road between Matjiesfontein and Bergsig can be a scenic route and for travellers a by-pass to the N1 National road and its trucks.

Bulk Infrastructure Development
The provision of bulk infrastructure to all planned developments for the next 5 years by registering and approval of projects on the MIG system and NEMA.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / PROGRAMMES
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	To create an institution with skilled and informed employees who can provide a professional, effective, efficient and economical service to its clientele guided by the municipal values	1. Leadership development 2. Institutional Capacity and training 3. Create policies and ordinances to support implementation 4. Intergovernmental Relations 5. Monitoring & Evaluation 6. Coordination and organizing strategy implementation 7. Attracting of skilled staff 8. Institutional Office Assistance	Review of policies Review of plans Review of strategies Staff Training and Capacity Building Community Training Awareness Programmes Wellness Programmes Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Bonuses Office Equipment

Table 51; Strategic Institutional Approach

STRATEGIES

- Leadership development, Institutional Capacity and training to ensure high quality of leadership and availability of skilled staff in Laingsburg.
- Create policies and ordinances to support the implementation of economic and social initiatives that allows the participation of the whole community
- Enhance community participation in the livelihood of the municipality
- LED & IDP Support through the PIMMS Centre and DPLG
- Strategy Regulation; waste water, water, solid waste, sewage and refuse disposal
- Intergovernmental Relations: Enhance coordination and intergovernmental relationships to ensure seamless government.
- Monitoring & Evaluation of Implementation of strategies
- Coordination and organizing strategy implementation

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / PROGRAMMES
FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT	To achieve a strong financial position in order to: • finance affordable and equitable service delivery and development, • maintain financial stability and sustainability through prudent expenditure, • sound financial systems and a range	1. Refine and implement Debt Collection Policies 2. Capacitate municipal officials to understand Municipal Finance Legislation (e.g. GAMAP & GRAP). 3. Alignment of the budget with the IDP and service delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). 4. Develop contextual capacity in financial management. 5. Attain political support and agreement on Municipal revenue collection policies 6. Functional financial systems	Review policies Upgrade of Financial System Training and Capacity building Debt Collection Credit Control LED Community Awareness Valuation Roll

Table 52; Strategic Financial Approach

STRATEGIES

- Refine and implement Debt Collection Policies
- Capacitate municipal officials to understand Municipal Finance Legislation (e.g. GAMAP & GRAP).
- Alignment of the budget with the IDP and service delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).
- Develop contextual capacity in financial management.
- Attain political support and agreement on Municipal revenue collection policies
- Lobby corporate Social investment & Partnership

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / PROGRAMMES
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	• To create a community that's involve with municipal planning and implementation • Promoting Community ownership of municipal assets.	1. Enhance community participation in the livelihood of the municipality 2. Compile and implement a Communication Strategy 3. Effective ward committee functionality 4. Review public Participation and ward committee policies 5. Skills Development and Training of municipal structures 6. Anti-corruption and whistle blowing policies in place 7. Monitoring and Evaluation 8. Performance Managements committees 9. Audit Committee	Ward Committee Projects Ward committee stipends Communication Strategy Ward Committee Training

Table 53; Strategic Good Governance Approach

STRATEGIES

- Enhance community participation in the livelihood of the municipality
- Compile and implement a Communication Strategy
- Effective ward committee functionality
- Review Public Participation and Ward Committee policies
- Skills Development and Training of municipal structures
- Anti-corruption and whistle blowing policies in place
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Performance Managements committees
- Audit Committee

SECTION C: PROJECTS

Seed farming in the Middelplaas Area

Laingsburg Municipality

SECTION C: PROJECTS

This section of the IDP deals with projects and focuses primarily of the projects planned for implementation during the 2012 / 13 to 2014/15 financial years.

PROJECT PRIORITISATION MODEL

The municipality identified the need for a project prioritisation model which is summarised as follows:

- Project prioritisation is required in order to guide project implementation and the allocation of funding to each project. The project prioritisation model is applied to projects and programmes funded from municipality's own funding.
- Projects funded by external service providers (e.g. MIG) do not require prioritisation by the Laingsburg Municipality for funding and implementation.

TABLE 54: *PROJECT PRIORITISATION MODEL*

Criteria	Description	Score (yes = 1, No = 0)
Legal Requirement	Is the project legally required by legislation.	
Contractually committed	Has the project already commenced and were appointments done to date	
Safety / Basic Need	Will the postponement of the project create a safety risk to the community and is the project addressing a basic need	
Maintenance Cost	Will the maintenance cost for the project be affordable in the future	
Total		

Projects identified by the community, Ward Committees and IDP representative Forum can't always be executed by the municipality on its own and the municipality embark on innovative ways to deliver on the greatest needs of the community and wishes to attract investors and partners in development to help the municipality to develop the municipality.

Project "WISH-LIST"

Due to the fact that Laingsburg Local Municipality have a small revenue base and the dependence of the municipality on grants, the municipality is unable to deliver on all the needs of the community. The municipality makes therefor sure to deliver on its mandated function and then on the further needs of the community.

The community identified their needs and most of these needs are referred to a wish list. This list is incorporated under the strategic phase aligned to the municipal objectives and strategies to ensure alignment.

This wish list can only be implemented when we has government as a whole, National, Provincial, local government and the private sector work together and embarked on an integrated approach and fulfil our role to improve the poor living conditions of our people.

Under this phase only funded projects will be reflected with the necessary budget.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Project Name: Beautification of Town Entrances				**IDP No. ENV 1**		
Key Performance Area	**ENVIRONMENTAL & SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Beautification of 4 Town Entrances	Beautification and Greening of municipal area			Town Entrances not clearly marked		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
All 4 Town entrances beautified	Whole community			3 Laingsburg & 1 Matjiesfontein entrances		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Permission from SANRAL	Technical Department Spatial Planning SANRAL			Sept 2012		
Design				Oct 2012		
Construction				Nov 2012		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 70 000.00	R 70 000			Own Revenue		

Project Name: Spatial Implementation Plan				**IDP No. ENV 2**		
Key Performance Area	**ENVIRONMENTAL & SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Development of a Spatial Implementation Plan	**Management of the environmental and space economy**			**Lack of Spatial Implementation Plan**		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Approved Spatial Implementation Plan	**Whole community**			**Laingsburg, Vleiland and Matjiesfontein**		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Appointment Letter of Consultants	Spatial Planning Town Planning			July 2012		
Conduct Study				Aug 2012		
Public Participation				Sept 2012		
Draft Study tabling				Oct 2012		
Public Participation				Nov 2012		
Approval				Dec 2012		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 204 912.06	R 204 912, 67			DEA-DP		

Project Name: Rural Development				**IDP No. ENV 3**		
Key Performance Area	**ENVIRONMENTAL & SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Provision of VIP Toilets and Solar Panels on farms	Rural Development			Bucket Systems and lack of electricity		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
VIP Toilet and Solar Panels provided to Farmworkers	Farming Community			Farms in Municipal Area		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**

Needs identification Purchasing of equipment Collect, Installing & Training	Technical Department Finance Department Agricultural Associations			Sept 2012 Oct 2012 Nov 2012	Sept 2013 Oct 2013 Nov 2013	Sept 2014 Oct 2014 Nov 2014
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 210 000.00	R 70 000	R 70 000	R 70 000	Own Revenue		

Project Name: Greening Project				**IDP No. ENV 4**		
Key Performance Area	**ENVIRONMENTAL & SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Greening and build Laingsburg pride	Revival of urban township nodes & Urban Conservation			Negative attitudes of the people		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Green Area and Proudly Laingsburg Community	Whole Community			Whole Laingsburg Area		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Garden Competition	Technical Department			5 000	5 000	5 000
Tree Planting				5 000	5 000	5 000
Cleaning campaign				195 000		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 225 000.00	R 205 000	R 10 000	R 10 000	Own Revenue		

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Project Name: Tourism Development				IDP No. ECO 1		
Key Performance Area	**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Promote Toursim Development	Laingsburg Tourism Destination			Visitors passing through Laingsburg		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
More people spent more than one day in Area	Foreigners and Domestic travellers			Whole of Laingsburg		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Marketing	Development Tourism Office Tourism Management Committee			X	X	X
Cultural Events				X	X	X
Awareness and Community Tourism				X	X	X
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 605 000.00	R 195 000	R 200 000	R 210 000	Own Revenue		

Project Name: SMME 's Development				IDP No. ECO 2		
Key Performance Area	**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Assist 4 New Business Entrepreneurs	Promotion of SMME's and implementation of EPWP and ASGISA			Lack of Financial security to new entrepreneurs		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
4 New Business and unemployment decreasing	4 Wards			Ward 1, 2, 3 and 4		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Advertising	Development Council			X	X	X
Shortlisting				X	X	X
Council Approval				X	X	X
Financial Assistance, Monitoring & Mentoring				X	X	X
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 70 000.00	R 30 000	R 20 000	R 20 000	Own Revenue		

Project Name: Community Skills Development				IDP No. ECO 3		
Key Performance Area	**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Empowering 40 Youngster through Skills Development	Investing in human capital			Low skills base amongst the youth		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
40 youth skilled in a required skill	4 Wards			Ward 1, 2, 3 and 4		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Identification of leaners	Development Council			X	X	X
Training				X	X	X
Workplace Experience				X	X	X

Graduation				X	x	x
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 450 000.00	R 100 000	R 150 000	R 200 000	Own Revenue & CKDM		

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Project Name: Community Development				**IDP No. SOC 1**		
Key Performance Area	**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Building the majority of the peoples morals	Moral Regeneration			Low morals of the people		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Restore the values of the people	4 Wards			Ward 1, 2, 3 and 4		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Disability Programmes	Development Council			5 000	5 000	5 000
HIV/AIDS Programmes				10 000	10 000	10 000
Youth Programmes				15 000	13 000	13 000
Woman's Day Programme				5 000	5 000	5 000
Children Programmes				10 000	10 000	10 000
Cancer Awareness				5 000	5 000	5 000
Sport Development				20 000	25 000	25 000
Old Age Assistance				20 000	20 000	20 000
Education Assistance				75 000	83 000	83 000
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 517 000.00	R 165 000	R 176 000	R176 000	Own Revenue		

Project Name: Crime Prevention				**IDP No. SOC 2**		
Key Performance Area	**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Break the Circle of crime	Implementation of Crime preventions Strategy			High crime statistics		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Rehabilitate 100 drug and alcohol abusers	4 Wards			Ward 1, 2, 3 and 4		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Crime Prevention Programmes	Development Council			5 000	5 000	5 000
LADAAG				10 000	45 000	45 000
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 115 000.00	R 15 000	R 50 000	R 50 000	Own Revenue		

Project Name: Student Bursary				IDP No. SOC 3		
Key Performance Area	**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Assist 10 matriculates per year to go qualify themselves	Promotion of functional literacy			Lack of Fin-Aid for Registration; Studies		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
10 matriculates studying	4 Wards			Ward 1, 2, 3 and 4		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Advertising	Development Council HR			X	X	X
Applying				X	X	X
adjudication				X	X	
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 90 000.00	R 30 000	R 30 000	R30 000	Own Revenue		

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Project Name: Infrastructure Support Equipment				IDP No. INFRA 1		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Infrastructure equipment provision	Regular Maintenance of infrastructure			Infrastructure requires upgrading		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Good standard of equipment and infrastructure	Whole community			Whole municipal area		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	SC Manager Head Technical Services			X	X	X
Purchasing of equipment				X	X	X
Training				X	X	x
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 545 000.00	R 285 000	R 130 000	R130 000	Own Revenue		

Project Name: 39 Housing Units				IDP No. INFRA 2		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Building of 39 Housing units	Integrated Human Settlements			High Housing need in Matjiesfontein		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
39 good quality Housing units completed and handed to beneficiaries	Matjiesfontein Community			Matjiesfontein		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Bulk infrastructure	Head Technical Services Project Manager			X	x	x
Building of 39 Housing units				X		
Training and Handing over				X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 4 675 000.00	R 3 400 000	R 622 000	R653 000	DLG &H		

Project Name: 32 Spoornet Housing UISP				IDP No. INFRA 3		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
	Integrated Human Settlements			High Housing need in Matjiesfontein		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
	Matjiesfontein Community			Matjiesfontein		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
	Head Technical Services Project Manager			X	x	x
				X		
				X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		

R 1 897 775.00	R 1 897 775			DLG &H

Project Name: Matjiesfontein New Sanitation				**IDP No. INFRA 4**		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Provision of new Sanitation plant	Bulk infrastructure Development			No sanitation plant Matjiesfontein		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Sanitation plant in place in Matjiesfontein	Matjiesfontein Community			Matjiesfontein		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Bulk infrastructure	Head Technical Services Project Manager			X	x	x
Construction Dam				X		
Training and Handing over				X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 1 790 113.00	R 1790 113			MIG		

Project Name: Rehabilitation Oxidation Dam				**IDP No. INFRA 5**		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Rehabilitation of oxidation dam	Regular Maintenance of infrastructure			Dam needs urgent rehabilitation		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Rehabilitation dam	Laingsburg Community			Laingsburg		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Bulk infrastructure	Head Technical Services Project Manager			X		
Rehabilitation of dam				X		
Training				X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 100 000.00	R 100 000			DLG &H		

Project Name: New Stormwater				**IDP No. INFRA 6**		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Provision of new Stormwater infrastructure	Infrastructure development			Lack of stormwater drainage		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
New Stormwater infrastructure in place	Ward 4			Göldnerville		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services Project Manager SC Management			X	x	
Construction Stormwater				X	x	
Training and empowerment				X	x	
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		

R 1 369 927.00	R 1 201 690	168 237		MIG

Project Name: Rehabilitation of gabions				**IDP No.** INFRA 7		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Rehabilitation of gabions	Regular infrastructure development			Gabions need upgrading		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Restored gabions	Ward 4			Göldnerville		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services			x	x	x
Rehabilitation of gabions	Project Manager			X		
Training and Handing over	SC Manager			X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 4 675 000.00	R 3 400 000	R 622 000	R653 000	DLG &H		

Project Name: New Stormwater channel				**IDP No.** INFRA 8		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Building of a new stormwater channel	Infrastructure Development			Lack of storm water drainage		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Completed stormwater channel	Göldnerville community			Göldnerville / ward 4		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services			X		
Building of Channel	Project Manager			X		
Training and Handing over				X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 2 063 675.00	R 2 063 675			MIG		

Project Name: Rehabilitation Stormwater channel at Acacia Primary school				**IDP No.** INFRA 9		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Rehab stormwater channel	Regular infrastructure maintenance			Poor condition of channel		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Restored Stormwater channel	Göldnerville community			Göldnerville / ward 4		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services			X		
Rehab Channel	Project Manager			X		
Training and Handing over				X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		

R 460 000	R 460 000			MIG

Project Name: New Gabions				**IDP No. INFRA 10**		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Building of new gabions	Infrastructure Development			Lack of storm water infrastructure		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
New completed Gabions	Göldnerville community			Göldnerville / ward 4		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services Project Manager			X	x	x
Building of gabions				X	x	x
Training and Handing over				X	x	x
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 12 107 001.00	R 781 272	R 8 475 763	R 2 849 966	MIG		

Project Name: **Streets for new Housing Project**				**IDP No. INFRA 11**		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Building of streets for new housing development	Infrastructure Development			Need for street for new housing development		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Completed streets for future housing development	Göldnerville community			Göldnerville / ward 4		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services Project Manager					x
Building of streets						x
Training and Handing over						x
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 1 227 209			R 1 227 209	MIG		

Project Name: Sidewalks at School and Protea Street				**IDP No. INFRA 12**		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Building of new sidewalks	Infrastructure Development			No sidewalks at school and Protea Street		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Completed sidewalks	Göldnerville community			Göldnerville / ward 4		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services Project Manager			X		
Building of sidewalks				X		
Training and Handing over				X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 202 3011.00	R 202 311			EPWP		

Project Name: Upgrade of Stormwater channel				IDP No. INFRA 13		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Upgrading of stormwater channel	Regular Infrastructure Maintenance			Storm water channel needs upgrading		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Upgraded Stormwater channel	Ward 2			Van Riebeeck & Swartberg Streets		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services Project Manager			X		
Upgrading of Channel				X		
Training and Handing over				X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 250 000.00	R 250 000			EPWP		

Project Name: Baviaans Way Cycling Route				IDP No. INFRA 14		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Building of a new cycling route	Infrastructure Development			Lack cycling route in Bergsig		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Completed cycling route in Bergsig	Ward 1			Bergsig / Baviaansway		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services Project Manager			X		
Building of cycling route				X		
Training and Handing over				X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 400 000.00	R 400 000			EPWP		

Project Name: New Sidewalks				IDP No. INFRA 15		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Building of a new sidewalks	Infrastructure Development			Lack of sidewalk in Hospital and Soutkloof Streets		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Completed sidewalks in Hospital and Soutkloof Streets	Ward 3			Nuwe Dorp		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services Project Manager			X		
Building of sidewalks				X		
Training and Handing over				X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 300 000.00	R 300 000			EPWP		

Project Name: Water Provision				IDP No. INFRA 16		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Provision of balk water for Future Housing Development	Balk Infrastructure Development			Balk Water needed for New Housing Development		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Sufficient water for future housing developments	Ward 4			Göldnerville		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services Project Manager					x
Develop water sources and water supply						x
Training and Handing over						x
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 3 845 670.00			R 3 846 670	MIG		

Project Name: Rehabilitation Electricity Cable				IDP No. INFRA 17		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Rehabilitation of Electricity cable	Regular Infrastructure Development			Cable needs rehabilitation		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Rehabilitated Electricty Cable	Laingsburg community			Town		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services Project Manager				x	
Rehabilitation of cable					x	
Training and Handing over					x	
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 250.00		R 250 000		Nersa		

Project Name: Upgrading of Sports Facilities				IDP No. INFRA 18		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Upgrading of Sports Facilities	Infrastructure Development			Sports Facilities needs upgrading		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Upgraded Sports Facilities	Laingsburg			Ward 1, 2 & 3		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services Project Manager			X		
Upgrading of Sports Facilities				X		
Training and Handing over				X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		

R 500 000.00	R 500 000			MIG

Project Name: Mini Sport Facilities				**IDP No. INFRA 19**		
Key Performance Area	**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Constructing of mini Sports Facilities for Kids	Infrastructure Development			Lack of sports facilities for kids		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
2 Kick abouts in Göldnerville and Bergsig	Göldnerville & Bergsig community			Ward 1 & 4		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM Process	Head Technical Services Project Manager			X		
Construction of Mini Sports Facilities				X		
Training and Handing over				X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 3 000 000.00	R 3 000 000			YDVS		

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Project Name: Institutional Assistance				IDP No. INSTI 1		
Key Performance Area	**INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Provision Institutional Assistance	Institutional Office Assistance			Lack of necessary equipment		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Provision of office equipment	Administration			Administration Department		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM	SC Manager			X	X	X
Purchasing of Equipment	CFO			X	X	X
Delivery, Training	Administration			X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 74 000.00	R 72 000	R 2 000	R 2 000	Own Revenue		

Project Name: Staff Training and Education				IDP No. INSTI 2		
Key Performance Area	**INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Train and build staff capacity	Institutional Capacity and Training			Room for improvement and lack of capacity		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Trained staff and effective service delivery	Whole Staff component			HR		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
SCM	HR			X	X	X
Secure Trainers				X	X	X
Training and Capacity Building				X	x	x
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 600 000.00	R 200 000	R 200 000	R 200 000	Own Revenue		

Project Name: Wellness Program				IDP No. INSTI 3		
Key Performance Area	**INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Happy administration	Leadership development			Lack of personal development		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Happy and well staff component	Administration			HR		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Needs Identification	HR			X	X	X
Wellness Programme				X	X	X
Monitoring and Development				X	X	X

Estimated Cost	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Financial Resources
R 15 000.00	R 5 000	R 5 000	R 5 000	Own Revenue

Project Name: Review of Policies, plans and by-laws				IDP No. INSTI 4
Key Performance Area	INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT			
Objective:	Strategy:			Indicators:
Updated Policies, Plans & By-laws	Institutional Assistance			Out-dated, plans, policies and by-laws
Project Output	Target Group			Location
Policies, plans and by-laws updated	Administration			Administration
Main Activities	Responsible Persons			2012/13 / 2013/14 / 2014/15
Needs identification	SC Manager HOD's			X / X / X
SCM				X / X / X
Adjudication				X / x / x
Estimated Cost	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Financial Resources
R 600 000.00	R 200 000	R 200 000	R 200 000	MSIG

FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Project Name: GRAP Complained System				IDP No. FIN 1		
Key Performance Area	**FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Provision of a functional complaint system in place	Functional Financial systems			Need for a GRAP financial System		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Functional complaint system	Administration			Administration		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Needs Identification	SC Manager			X		
SCM	HOD's			X		
Purchasing				X		
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 2500 000.00	R 250 000			MFMG		

Project Name: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE				IDP No. FIN 2		
Key Performance Area	**FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Financial Equipment in place	Financial Office Assistance			Equipment in place when needed		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
Financial Equipment in place for systems	Financial Department			Administration		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Needs identification	SC Manager			X	X	X
SCM	HOD's			X	X	X
Purchasing				X	x	x
Estimated Cost	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Financial Resources**		
R 120 000.00	R 40 000	R 40 000	R 40 000	MFMG		

Project Name: Valuation Roll				IDP No. FIN 3		
Key Performance Area	**FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT**					
Objective:	**Strategy:**			**Indicators:**		
Updating of Valuation Roll	Financial Assistance			Out-dated Valuation Roll		
Project Output	**Target Group**			**Location**		
New Valuation Roll	Whole Municipality			Municipal Area		
Main Activities	**Responsible Persons**			**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Needs identification	SC Manager			X		
SCM	CFO			X		
Study, Approval				X		

Estimated Cost	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Financial Resources
R 350 000.00	R 350 000			MSIG

Good Governance & Public Participation

Project Name: Ward Committee Projects				IDP No. GGPP 1		
Key Performance Area	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION					
Objective:	Strategy:			Indicators:		
Ensure Ward Committee Development	Enhance community participation in the livelihood of the municipality			Lack of development of wards		
Project Output	Target Group			Location		
Empowered communities	All wards			Ward 1, 2, 3 and 4		
Main Activities	Responsible Persons			2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Needs identification	Ward Councillor Ward Committee Development			X	X	X
Planning				X	X	X
implementation				X	x	x
Estimated Cost	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Financial Resources		
R 240 000.00	R 80 000	R 80 000	R 80 000	MSIG & Own Revenue		

Project Name: Ward Committee Training				IDP No. GGPP 2		
Key Performance Area	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION					
Objective:	Strategy:			Indicators:		
To Train and capacitate Ward Committees	Effective Ward Committee Function			Need for Training for Ward Committees		
Project Output	Target Group			Location		
Trained ward committee members	Ward Committees			Ward 1, 2, 3 and 4		
Main Activities	Responsible Persons			2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Needs identification	Ward Councillor R			X	X	X
Securing training providers				X	X	X
training				X	x	x
Estimated Cost	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Financial Resources		
R 150 000.00	R 50 000	R 50 000	R 50 000	MSIG		

SECTION D: HIGH LEVEL SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

SECTION D: HIGH LEVEL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

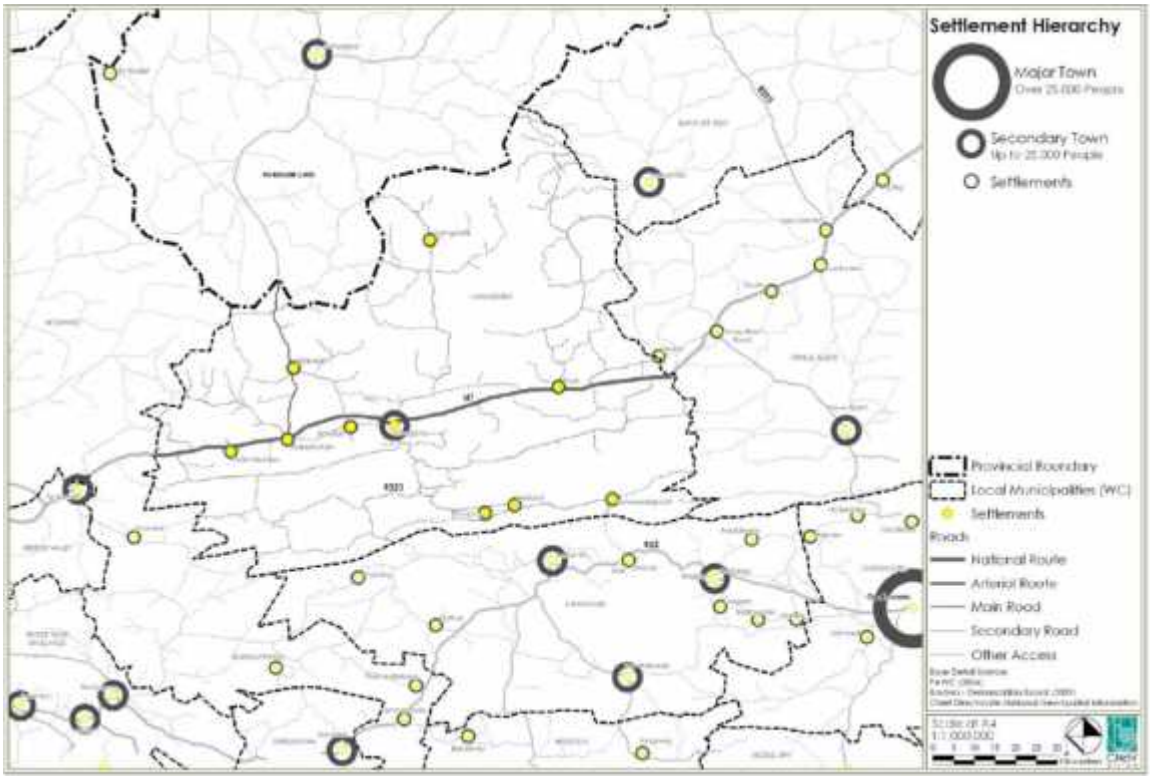
BACKGROUND

The Laingsburg SDF is currently being reviewed and updated in this round of the IDP to include the following:

- Alignment with sector plans;
- Alignment with the IDP
- Bio-diversity Study
- Economic Study
- Agricultural study

Public participation was held with ward committees and the municipal IDP Representative Forum and the SDF Steering Committee meeting. The SDF will be a MSA approval and all sector departments are part of this process.

Urban Settlements and Hierarchy



Hierarchy of Settlement, Linkages and investment priority

Hierarchy and Role of the Settlements

The municipality has one main settlement, Laingsburg town and one secondary settlement, Matjiesfontein.

They are connected via the N1 Freeway and the main Cape Town to Gauteng railway line. Laingsburg town serves as the main service centre, providing medical, educational, as well as limited commercial activities as well as administrative services.

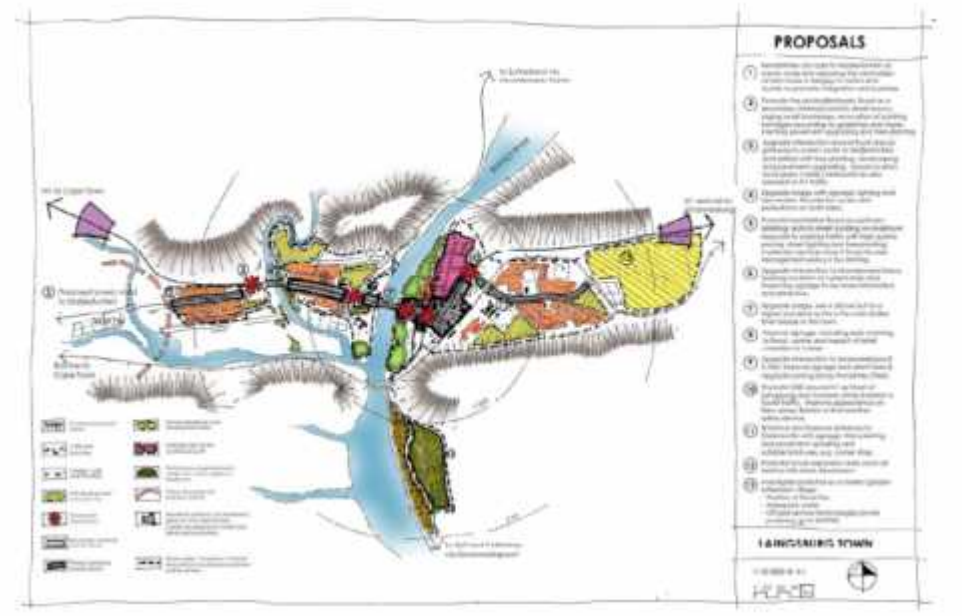
Other smaller rural farm settlements include Vleiland in the south-east and Rouxpos. Vleiland has a church and a shop. They are essentially farming communities south of Laingsburg along the R323. This area contains the most arable land in the municipality and receives the highest rainfall. The farm size is much denser with smaller “watererven” to increase the level of access to arable land and water. North of the N1 Freeway is Hillandale and Koringplaas which are large farm homesteads.

Laingsburg is strategically situated on the N1 Freeway road and rail transport corridor between Gauteng and Cape Town in a pass through the mountains at a crossing over the Buffels, Witteberge and Baviaans rivers. Thus, commercial and private traffic along the N1 Freeway provides a captive market to Laingsburg at the end or beginning of the 200km stretch of road to Beaufort West.

Laingsburg town is also the set of local government and is a minor agricultural service centre.

Matjiesfontein's economic base is essentially a single tourist resort comprising a Victorian village across the railway line. The population largely comprises hotel staff and a few government employees.

LAINGSBURG TOWN: CONCEPTUAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



Public Open Space

Municipal nature areas

I. Establish a 30m ecological buffer around all river corridors
II. Do not permit any urban development below the 1:50 year floodline or in this ecological buffer.
III. There should be no ploughing and careful management of livestock grazing and watering points in this zone.

Urban Restructuring

Focal point intersections and gateways

The Conceptual Development Framework shows a number of focal point intersections in Laingsburg. These intersections should receive special treatment to enhance the quality of the urban environment around them.

These intersections, that need to be enhanced, include:

- Intersection off N1 Freeway to Bergsig (south of N1);
- Intersection off Voortrekker Road to Moordenaars Karoo;
- Intersection of Voortrekker Road at Shell garage;
- Voortrekker and Humphrey Roads intersection (road to Seweweekspoort); and
- Voortrekker Road/ N1 Freeway and Hugo Street intersection (entrance to Göldnerville)

The gateway areas along the N1 Freeway signal the entrance into the town, a different environment. These gateway areas and the above-mentioned focal point intersections should be appropriately landscaped and the design of buildings around them should be managed to a common design theme to create high quality environments.

Road improvements

I. Rehabilitate the old Matjiesfontein road as a scenic route to encourage visitors and tourists and to promote the integration of business between Bergsig and the town; and between Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein.
II. Promote the old Matjiesfontein Road as a secondary activity street by encouraging small business along it: the renovation of building frontages (to acceptable urban design guidelines); and through improved pavement treatment and landscaping.
III. Promote Voortrekker Road as the primary activity street and maximize the exposure of buildings and activities to passing traffic. Ensure a high quality environment that is guided by urban design guidelines and supported by landscaping.
IV. Upgrade the identified bridges, and the following intersections to the truck stop; Humphrey and Voortrekker Roads; and the Moordenaars Karoo.

Focal points and gateways

I. Prepare urban design frameworks for the N1 Freeway through Laingsburg and for the gateway precincts.
II. Waste water treatment work
III. CBD
IV. Improve signage in the centre of town.
V. Observe the required 400m buffer from the waste water treatment works, west of Bergsig. Do not permit any residential development in this buffer zone.
VI. Promote the CBD as the heart of Laingsburg. This will require increasing the attractiveness of the area to tourist traffic, paying special attention to the removal of the New Jersey barriers, and providing sufficient and attractive signage, landscaping, urban design/building management, etc.

Urban Edge

Proposed alignment indicated;
Urban Edge is aligned to limit further outward expansion, except for the proposed future eastward expansion area.

Urban expansion

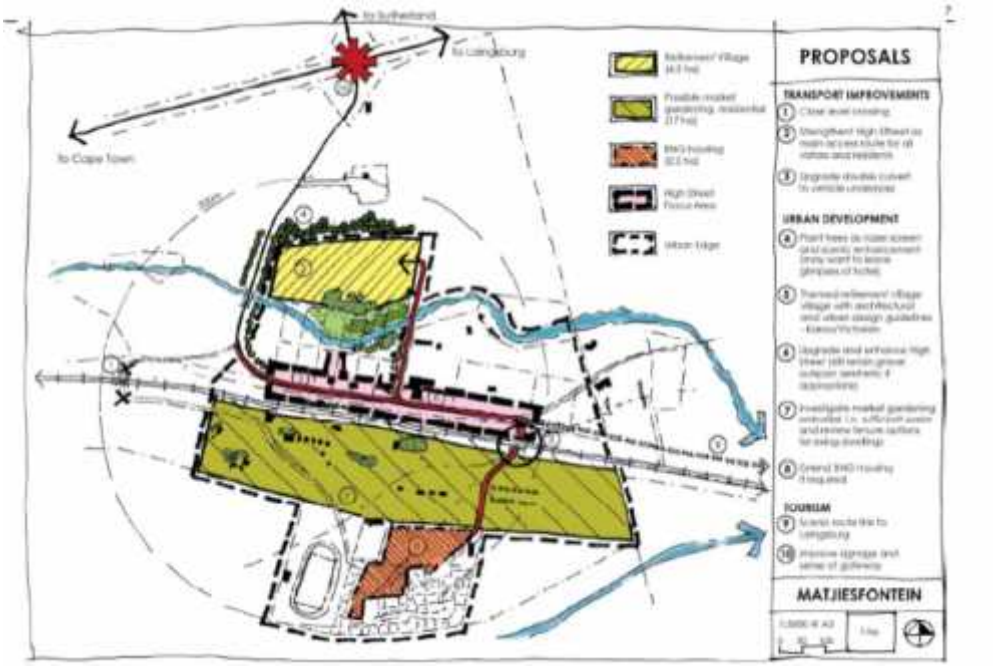
Seven areas have been identified as future development areas. These areas are shown in the municipal SDF. These areas amount to a total of 69,61ha. This is to encourage the infill and integration of the town before permitting the outward expansion of the town.

Heritage Area

Confirm the delineation of the heritage area in the centre of town with Heritage Western Cape.

- Market Garden/ eco-agricultural / Retirement village
- Investigate the potential of the established township south of Laingsburg to be a market garden/ eco- agricultural/ retirement village. This area is suitability located along the river for this purpose.
- Investigate the viability of making the abovementioned proposed development independent

MATJIESFONTEIN: CONCEPTUAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



Public Open Space

Municipal nature areas

I. Establish a 30m ecological buffer around all river corridors
II. Do not permit any urban development below the 1:50 year floodline or in this ecological buffer.
III. There should be no ploughing and careful management of livestock grazing and watering points in this zone.

Urban Restructuring

Focal Points and Gateways

I. Improve the signage and the sense of gateway at the intersection off the N1 Freeway towards Matjiesfontein.
II. The gateway areas along the N1 Freeway signal the entrance into the town - a different environment. These gateway areas and the abovementioned focal point intersections should be appropriately landscaped and the design of buildings around them should be managed to a common design theme to create high quality environments.
III. Plan trees to screen off the noise from the N1 Freeway and to create an improved visual perspective of Matjiesfontein.

Road Improvements

Close the existing level crossing over the railway bridge to improve road safety. This is due to the increase number of accidents at level crossings.

- Upgrade the existing single culvert under the railway line to a double culvert to encourage vehicular movement. Increase the height, if necessary. This is to permit a stronger integration between the two components of the town, support Logan Road and provide a safer access solution to the southern components.
- Strengthen the High Street as the main access route into Matjiesfontein.
- Improve the landscaping and enhance the “outspan feeling” of the High Street Focus Area. Possibly retain the gravel feel.

- Create a scenic link road between Matjiesfontein and Laingsburg.

Urban Edge
Proposed alignment indicated;

I. Limit and future urban growth within the proposed urban edge.
II. Urban expansion
III. SDF identified for future expansion areas.
IV. Promote the development of an Area of approximately 4,3ha, for a retirement village
V. Promote the development of an Area of approximately 2,2ha, for additional NBG housing opportunities, if required.
VI. Investigate the development of an Area of approximately 17ha for market gardening and / or residential development.

VLEILAND: CONCEPTUAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Public Open Space
Municipal nature areas

I. Establish a 30m ecological buffer around all river corridors.
II. Do not permit any urban development below the 1:50 year floodline or in this ecological buffer.
III. There should be no ploughing and careful management of livestock grazing and watering points in this zone.

Urban Restructuring
Focal Points and Gateways

- Encourage the development of a tourist facility at the intersection of the R353 to Calitzdorp and the Road to Rouxpos.
- The abovementioned area serves as a gateway area and signals the entrance to the proposed “new town” area. This area should be appropriately landscaped and trees planted to an acceptable theme.

Urban Edge
Proposed alignment indicated;
Limit and future urban growth within the proposed urban edge

Urban expansion
Develop a new town/ Agri- village at the location identified. This location is preferred for two reasons. It is closer to existing community facilities: school, church, crèche, sports complex and community hall than the existing Vleiland community. Second, because all the land at the existing Vleiland location are privately owned, hampering BNG projects. The land for the proposed agro-village is owned by the Municipality.

I. Confirm the area identified in the proposed urban edge suffices for the anticipated need in the area. At this stage approximately 30 households are envisaged at 100m² per plot. This configuration may change depending on the confirmed demand.
II. A future expansion area (7.92 ha) is indicated but should only be developed if there is a need, i.e. the already indicated plots have been taken up.

Market Gardening/ Agriculture
I. In the interim, develop the future potential expansion area for market gardening.
II. The area north of the proposed residential area is allocated for stock farming.

SECTION E:
SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

KAROO VEGETATION
LAINGSBURG MUNICIPALITY

SECTION E: SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

The municipality is committed to service delivery and realizes that as a municipality we can't deliver on all the community's needs. Our municipal mandate is to deliver basic services but the needs of the community is greater then what we can deliver. Good working relationships with all provincial, national government as well as the private sector is needed to make Laingsburg a better place. An IDP Conference was held in November 2009 to ensure integrated Planning.

SAPS, Provincial Traffic, Social Development, Home Affairs, Department of Labour, Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs, Department of Health and Department of Education deliver services in our municipal Boundary to speak to the needs of the community as identified in our IDP, e.g. safety, social problems, employment, educations and medical needs.

We work all together to make Laingsburg a better place for everyone that lives within this boundary. We are currently struggling to link our strategies to achieve the desired outcome.

The challenge we face is that provincial and national state departments do not yet see that the IDP is a planning tool for all spheres of government and not only for local municipalities, we use public participation process to identify the needs of the community because he are the closest to the people for our planning purposes but all for provincial and national to inform their budget processes

Department of Health

Future Projects

PROJECT NAME	PROGRAMMES/ PROGRAMMES	MUNICIPAL AREA	YEAR
Laingsburg New Clinic	Infrastructure	Hospital	**2014**
Matjiesfontein Clinic Expansion	Infrastructure	Matjiesfontein	**2014**

Department of Community Safety

PROJECT NAME	PROGRAMMES/ PROGRAMMES	MUNICIPAL AREA	BUDGET (R)
Educator Workshops	Road Safety	CKDM	**R34 000**
Learner Licence Courses	Youth Development	CKDM	**R24 000**
Scholar Patrols	Scholar Patrol Establishment	CKDM	**R 24 000**
Community Public Awareness	Road Safety Awareness	CKDM	**R64 000**
Neighbourhood Watch	Capacity Building	CKDM	**R120 0000**

Department of Education

OVERALL BUDGET	TOWNS	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Salaries and all projects	Laingsburg	R 7 462 000	R 7 933 000	**R 8 462 000**

Department of Social Development

PROJECT NAME	PROGRAMMES/ PROGRAMMES	MUNICIPAL AREA	BUDGET (R)
SDA & Partial Care Facilities	Partial CARE	Laingsburg	**R 212 256**

Department of Sport and Culture

PROJECT NAME	PROGRAMMES/ PROGRAMMES	MUNICIPAL AREA	BUDGET (R)
Replacement Funding	Libraries	Laingsburg	**R 492 000**
Conditional Funding	Support	Laingsburg	**R94 000**
Computerisation of Library Circulation	Municipal needs on support	Laingsburg	**R 23 540**

Wheelie Wagon	Libraries	Göldnerville

Department of Agriculture

PROJECT NAME	PROGRAMMES/ PROGRAMMES	MUNICIPAL AREA	BUDGET (R)
Leadership Training Programme	Training	Laingsburg	**-**

Department of Local Government Human Settlements

PROJECT NAME	PROGRAMMES/ PROGRAMMES	MUNICIPAL AREA	BUDGET (R)
Matjiesfontein (39) IRDP	IRDP	Matjiesfontein	**R 2 500 000**

Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

PROJECT NAME	PROGRAMMES/ PROGRAMMES	MUNICIPAL AREA	BUDGET (R)
Growth Potential of Towns	Provincial Support	All Municipalities	**R 1 000 000**
Development Setback lines project	Municipal Hands on support	All Municipalities	**R 1 000 000**
CC & Sustainable Development Awareness	District Hands on Support	All Municipalities	**R 350 000**
CO2 & Energy database	Municipal Hands-on Support	All Municipalities	**R 150 000**
WC Photovoltaic Farms strategic Assessment	Provincial Support	All municipalities	**R 400 000**
WC state of Environment Report	Provincial Support	All municipalities	**R 1 100 000**

SECTION F: DISASTER MANAGEMENT CHAPTER

Disastrous incidents on the N1 National Road
Laingsburg municipality

SECTION F: DISASTER MANAGEMENT CHAPTER

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Introduction

Laingsburg Municipality in cooperation with the Central Karoo District municipality play a pro-active role in risk reduction to serve the communities as well as damage to property, environment and infrastructure in this area of responsibility. Disaster Management focus on Hazards, Risk Identification, Risk Assessment, Risk Reduction, Mitigation Measures, Risk Response and Recovery. Risk reduction programmes must be support by the budget of each municipality it is of outmost important that specific risks form part of the daily planning through the IDP. This will help to provide democratic and accountable government but will also ensure service delivery in a sustainable manner.

The Disaster Management Act (sec 53) stipulates that each Municipality must prepare a Disaster Management Plan/Framework for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area, after consulting with the District Municipality and other Local Municipalities within the area of the district Municipality.

The formulation and implementation of a Disaster Management Plan forms part of the Municipality's IDP process. The purpose of this Disaster Management Plan [Disaster Management Act 57 Sect 53 (2)] is to ensure that there is Disaster Management at all times enhancing the Municipality's ability to prevent and to deal with disasters and to avoid development that is considered high risk in terms of the potential for disasters.

According to Section 152 and 153 of the Constitution a municipality must give priority to the basic needs of the community, and must promote the social and economic development of communities. Integrated development planning is supportive to the Constitution and further relevant and regulated by other legislation namely:

- Local Government Demarcation Act 27 of 1998
- Municipal Structures Act of 1998
- Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
- Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003
- Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004
- Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act 13 of 2005

At the end of the day the Integrated Development Plan must give a long term vision to each municipality which can be achieved with a proper risk assessment in the area of responsibility.

As mentioned the fact is that this chapter is about Risks in the Central Karoo. It cannot be assume that every hazard is a risk and therefore a proper risk assessment was done for the municipality. To determine such a risk it must be measured by a formula to compare all the risks and priorities them to do good planning for the IDP.

The Formula that we use is:

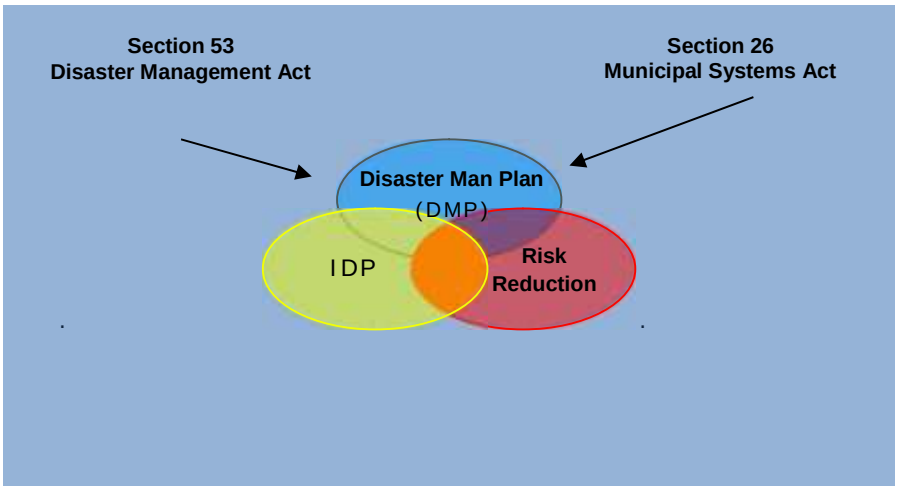
$$\text{Disaster Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Capacity}}$$

or

(Disaster Risk = Hazard x Vulnerability ÷ Capacity)

The Corporative Disaster Management Plan and the IDP must interact.

The following diagram will give a better understanding of this process.



The Corporative Disaster Management Plan (DMP) will include all the different plans from all entities to form the DMP.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

RISK	Possibility	Severity	Impact
Droughts	5	5	25
Floods	5	5	25
Windstorms	2	2	4
Poverty	5	5	25
Transport: Roads	5	5	25
Fire: Structural	3	3	9
Fire: Veld	3	2	6
Epidemics	5	5	25

Disaster Management Framework

This framework will be review every year during April. The DM speaks to the four KPA's and three Enablers and form part and parcel of the Disaster management Plan.

KPA 1: Institutional Capacity

Disaster Management Advisory Forum: Establish by end of August 2011
Meetings will be quarterly. The Forum will give guidance according to the Risks identified.
Disaster Management Plan reviewed April 2012.

KPA 2: Risk Assessment
The Risk Assessment was done
Risk Assessment will be review every year.

Main Risks Identified:

- Droughts
- Floods: Heavy Rain/ Thunderstorms
- Windstorms
- Fires
- High/ Low Temperatures.
- Poverty.
- Epidemics: Human - TB; HIV ; Animal – Sheep Scab; Rift Valley Fever;
- Transport: Road Accidents; Chemical Spills.

KPA 3: Risk Reduction

With the new approach to Disaster Management, a great deal of time and effort should go into pre-disaster risk reduction (KPA 3). Therefore this section should list and discuss all corporate and departmental risk reduction projects related to the priority risks identified.

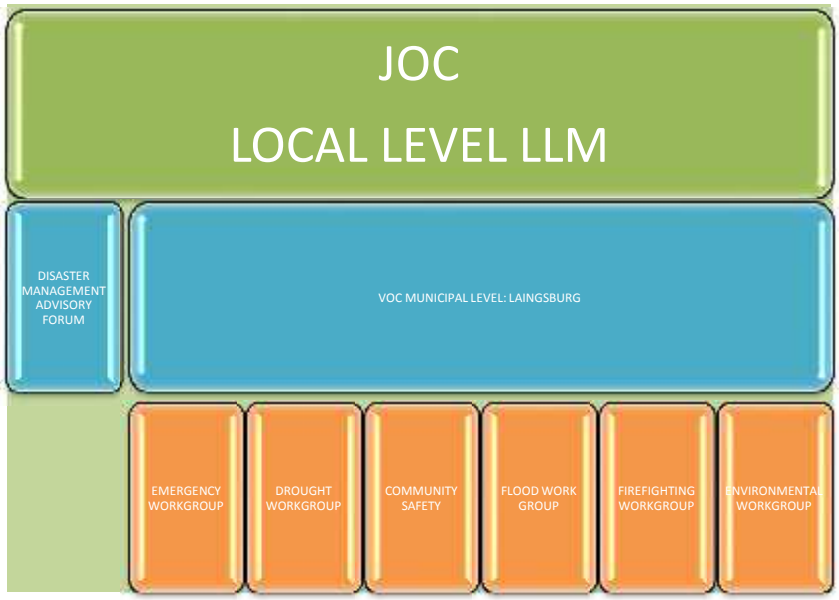
The following has to be put in place.

- Contingency plans for all risks identified.
- Risk Reduction plans must be put in place
- Future plans must be list by IDP

KPA 4: Response and Recovery Plans

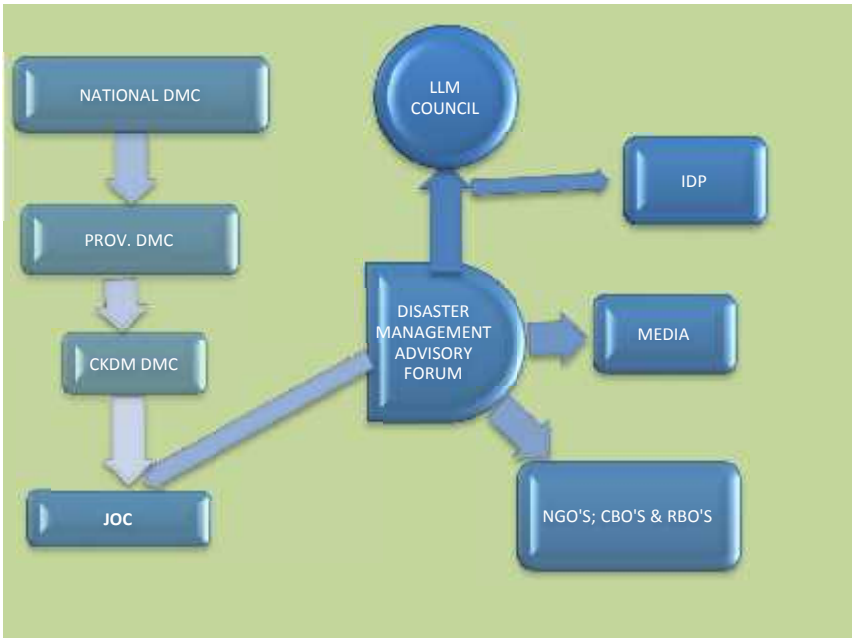
Response and Relief Plans is based on the generic Response and Relief Plan as implemented by Western Cape Provincial Disaster Management as well as District Response and Relief SOP's.

The following structure will be use: (JOC = Joint Operation Centre; VOC =Venue Operation- Centre; FCP = Forward Control Post). This structure can then be used to upscale or downscale depending on the level of the incident or disaster.



Enabler 1: Information Management and Communication

- Information management is of cardinal importance throughout the whole IDP/ Risk reduction process. Integrated communication links must be established in all three spheres of government with Disaster Management.
- To comply with Section 16 and 17 of the Disaster Management Act the new established **UNITI- system** will be used to communicate, report, capture and record. Otherwise the normal communication lines that do existed must be use.
- Communication to Councillors will be through the Advisory Forum on each level of governance. The Advisory Forum will give guidance on what will be communicate and who will talk to the **Media.**



- The **Early Warning and Monitoring System** will follow the same structure as above.
- Communication with **other emergency** role-players will also follow the same structure to form a combined effort.

Enabler 2: Training Education and Awareness

- IDP / Disaster Management must promote a culture of risk avoidance among **all stakeholders** in the Central Karoo District Municipality by capacitating role-players through **integrated education, training and public awareness initiatives and programmes informed by scientific research.**
- **Streamlining and aligning** National, Provincial, District and Municipal **education, training, research and public awareness**.
- **Links must be seek** and establish with existing awareness creation programmes in **schools** for the purpose of disseminating information on disaster risk management and risk avoidance.
- **Development of short courses** to capacities the community that did not have the opportunity of structured learning. Other mechanisms like exchange visits by groups to communities with success stories in risk reduction can be implemented.

Enabler 3: Funding

Sustainable disaster risk mitigation projects must be funded. Each local authority must indicate what meganisms for funding Disaster Risk Reduction are in place to put in to the IDP.

Where there is a lack of funding links should be seek with other role-players and specially with the Private Sector to get them involve as well because disaster risk reduction is everybody's business.

Disaster Risk Management planning must be included in the Sector plans of the Municipalities

If there is a lack of funding to implement risk reduction projects out of own revenues, the costs of structural risk mitigation infrastructure must be included in the three-year capital plans.

CONFIRMATION:

I herewith confirm that the high risk projects in this IDP have been assessed against the known prevailing disaster risk. The necessary preparedness / prevention / mitigation and response plans have been instituted.

Signed:_____
Disaster Manager
Date:_____

Signed:_____
Municipal Manager
Date:_____

Note: **The documents listed and referred to in the document are available at the Disaster Management Centre's on Municipal as well as Provincial level.**

CHAPTER ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN THE IDP FOR THE YEAR 2012/13

1. A hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HRAVA) has been performed:

1.1 For the Municipal Area	**YES**	**NO**
	YES	
1.2 For projects identified in the IDP	YES	
Comments:		

2. The identified disaster risks have been prevented or mitigated through the implementation of risk reduction programmes:

2.1 For the Municipal Area	**YES**	**NO**
	YES	
2.2 For projects identified in the IDP	YES	
Comments:		

3. Appropriate disaster preparedness, response and recovery plans have been developed for a risk that cannot be prevented or mitigated:

3.1 For municipal area	**YES**	**NO**
	YES	
3.2 For project identified in IDP	YES	
Comments:		

4. The Municipality has instituted the following disaster management requirements:

4.1 Established a functional Disaster Management Centre	**YES**	**NO**
		NO
4.2 Appoint a Head of Centre		NO
4.3 A functional Disaster Management Advisory Forum	YES	
4.4 A Disaster Management (DM) Plan has been developed	YES	
4.5 This DM Plan does include Sectoral Plans	YES	
Comments: Disaster Management Centre is at District level		

5. Disaster Management has a functional system that complies with the following:

5.1 GIS data for disaster management	**YES**	**NO**
		Not in place
5.2 Risk reduction planning	YES	
5.3 Early warning system	YES	
5.4 Preparedness, response and recovery planning (Generic Plan)	YES	
Comments:		

6.These systems are linked to:

	YES	**NO**
6.1 Other line functions in the Municipality	YES	
6.2 Other Municipalities	Yes	
6.3 Security Forces (SAPS)	YES	
6.4 Provincial EMS	YES	
6.5 Provincial Departments	YES	
6.6 The National Disaster Management Centre	YES	
Comments: Linked to CKDM		

7. The Municipal Disaster Management Plan is completed, submitted and approved by (answer where applicable):

	YES	NO
7.1 Other Municipalities in District Municipal Area		In process
7.2 District Municipal Disaster Management Centre	YES	
7.3 Provincial Disaster Management Centre	YES	

8. List of all the projects that have been identified in the IDP as "Very High Risk", "High Risk", "Low Risk" and/or "No Risk". Please see attached Table: Assessment of Disaster Risk of IDP Projects

Assessment of Disaster Risks of high risk IDP Projects					
1. Project Ref.	**2. Project Description**	**3. Primary & Secondary Stakeholders**	**4. Risk Rating (Very High Risk; High Risk; Low Risk, No Risk)**	**5. Risk Reduction (Prevention/Mitigation/ Preparedness) actions taken**	**6. Comments by Disaster Management**
198136	Goldnerville Gabian Rehabilitation	Technical Services	High Risk	Mitigation	
198496	Golnerville New Storm water channel	Technical Services	High Risk	Mitigation	
194533	Goldnerville New Storm water	Technical Services	High risk	Mitigation	
194533	Goldnerville, Acacia Primary / 8th Avenue	Technical Services	High Risk	Mitigation	

SECTION G: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Laingsburg Town
Laingsburg Municipality

SECTION G: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The following table summarises the three year implementation Plan for the Laingsburg Local Municipality with committed Human Resource Department the Financial Resources.

The following tables will be completed and inserted in the final IDP because the budget was not completed when the draft 2012/17LLM IDP completed and had to be submitted to council for approval.

- Three year implementation Plan with committed Human and Financial resources.
- Technical Service Implementation plan

SECTION H: FINANCIAL PLAN

Floriskraal Dam
Laingsburg municipality

SECTION H: FINANCIAL PLAN

Financial Plan

1. Legislative Framework

The financial affairs of the Municipality are governed by the following legislation:

- Division of Revenue Act
- Public Finance Management Act
- Municipal Finance Management Act
- Treasury Regulations

The Financial Statements and budget will be included in the final documents, after the budget has been approved.

The Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

The IDP process and the performance management process must be seamlessly integrated. The IDP fulfils the planning stage of performance management. Performance management in turn, fulfils the implementation management, monitoring and evaluation of the IDP.

The organisational performance will be evaluated by means of a municipal scorecard (Top Layer SDBIP) at organisational level and through the service delivery budget implementation plan (SDBIP) at directorate and departmental levels.

The SDBIP is a plan that converts the IDP and budget into measurable criteria on how, where and when the strategies, objectives and normal business processes of the municipality will be implemented. It also allocates responsibility to directorates to deliver the services in terms of the IDP and budget.

The MFMA Circular No.13 prescribes that:

- The IDP and budget must be aligned
- The budget must address the strategic priorities
- The SDBIP should indicate what the municipality is going to do during next 12 months
- The SDBIP should form the basis for measuring the performance against goals set during the budget /IDP processes.

The SDBIP needs to be prepared as described in the paragraphs below and submitted to the Executive Mayor within 14 days after the budget has been approved. The Executive Mayor needs to approve the SDBIP within 28 days after the budget has been approved.

For each indicator the scorecard will require that a responsible official, usually the respective line manager, be designated. While this official will not necessarily be accountable for performance on this indicator, they will be responsible for conducting measurements of that indicator, analysing and reporting first to their respective superior who in turn will report to the Municipal Manager and then the Executive Mayor on these for reviews.

The municipal performance must be measured monthly and analysed at least quarterly. Municipal performance will be measured during the mid-year review where after the performance scorecard can be adjusted and actions plans developed to address poor performance. The information of the annual review will be included in the Annual Report of the municipality.

Performance Management

Performance Management is a process which measures the implementation of the organisation's strategy. It is also a management tool to plan, monitor, measure and review performance indicators to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of service delivery by the municipality.

At local government level performance management is institutionalized through the legislative requirements on the performance management process for Local Government. Performance management provides the mechanism to measure whether targets to meet its strategic goals, set by the organisation and its employees, are met.

The constitution of S.A (1996), section 152, dealing with the objectives of local government paves the way for performance management with the requirements for an "accountable government". The democratic values and principles in terms of section 195 (1) are also linked with the concept of Performance management, with reference to the principles of inter alia:

- the promotion of efficient, economic and effective use of resources,
- accountable public administration
- to be transparent by providing information,
- to be responsive to the needs of the community,
- and to facilitate a culture of public service and accountability amongst staff.

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA), 2000 requires municipalities to establish a performance management system. Further, the MSA and the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) requires the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to be aligned to the municipal budget and to be monitored for the performance of the budget against the IDP via the Service Delivery and the Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).

In addition, Regulation 7 (1) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 states that "A Municipality's Performance Management System entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be

conducted, organised and managed, including determining the roles of the different role players."

Section 57 makes the employment of the Municipal Manager and Managers directly accountable to him subject to a separate performance agreement concluded annually before the end of July each year. Section 67 regards the monitoring, measuring and evaluating of performance of staff as a platform to develop human resources and to hold municipal staff accountable to serve the public efficiently and effectively. Performance Management, therefore, is not only relevant to the organisation as a whole, but also to the individuals employed in the organization as well as the external service providers and the Municipal Entities.

This framework therefore describes how the municipality's performance process, for the organisation as a whole will be conducted, organised and managed. It also has the following objectives:

- Clarify processes of implementation
- Ensure compliance with legislation
- Demonstrate how the system will be conducted
- Define roles and responsibilities
- Promote accountability and transparency
- Reflect the linkage between the IDP, Budget, SDBIP and individual and service provider performance

SECTION I: ANNEXURES

Flood Museum
Laingsburg Municipality

SECTION I: ANNEXURES

The following documents are included in the Electronic version of the document

- SDF
- DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN
- BUDGET

SECTION J: APPENDICES

NG Church
Laingsburg Municipality

SECTION J: APPENDICES

The following appendices are attached to the Electronic Version of the document;

- Water Services Plan
- Integrated Transport Plan
- Housing Plan
- LED Strategy
- District Growth and Development Strategy
- Infrastructure Investment Plan
- Performance Management Framework
- IDP Process Plan
- Organogram

SECTION K: APPROVAL

Floriskraal Dam
Laingsburg Municipality

SECTION K: APPROVAL

This draft IDP document was approved by a full council meeting which was held on Wednesday the 28TH of March 2012.

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PA WILLIAMS
MUNICPAL MANAGER

SECTION L: REFERENCES

Laingsburg Thusong Service Centre
Laingsburg Municipality

SECTION L: REFERENCES

The following documents and resources were used to inform the Document;

i. IDP 2001 – 2006
ii. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE, TREASURY 2006
iii. DRAFT SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE, TREASURY 2010
iv. RAPID REVIEW
v. LED REGENERATION STUDY
vi. ECONOMIC BASELINE STUDY
vii. IDP GUIDE PACKS
viii. STATS SA
ix. GLOBAL INSIGHT
x. IDP INDABA
xi. ONE ON ONE ENGAGEMENT DOCUMENTS
xii. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK : Status Quo Report
xiii. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PLAN
xiv. 5 YEAR STRATEGIC AGENDA
xv. WATER SERVICES PLAN
xvi. 2007/11 IDP
xvii. 2007/8 IDP
xviii. 2008/9 IDP
xix. 2009/10 IDP
xx. Final 5 Year IDP Review