



Integrated Development Plan 2011-2016

Revised 2014-2015
Draft- Adopted 28 March 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
CHAPTER ONE: SPATIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS	13
SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA.....	13
ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS & CHALLENGES	15
PROTECTION OF NATURAL ASSETS	16
CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY	17
DEMOGRAPHIC/ POPULATION ANALYSIS	18
CHAPTER TWO: SOCIO – ECONOMIC AND LED ANALYSIS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1. ECONOMIC OVERVIEW	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2. ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
EMPLOYMENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
COMPARATIVE AND COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHALLENGES	Error! Bookmark not defined.
SKILLS AND EDUCATION LEVELS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
EMPLOYMENT RATES	Error! Bookmark not defined.
HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND POVERTY LEVELS.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
INVESTMENT ATTRACTION, SMALL TOWN REVITALISATION AND POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS & COMMUNITY WORKS PROGRAMME.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
LED PRIORITIES & SPATIAL REALITIES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ALIGNMENT BETWEEN THE NSDP, SDF, NGP & LED STRATEGY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
LED STRATEGY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
LED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN & ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL PLANS.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CURRENT LED UNIT STAFFING.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER THREE: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
SLA's AND OTHER INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
SPATIAL ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
HEALTH SERVICES	Error! Bookmark not defined.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
COMMUNITY FACILITIES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
SAFE & SECURE ENVIRONMENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
WASTE MANAGEMENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.

WATER AND SANITATION.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ROADS, TRANSPORT AND STORMWATER.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
RENEWABLE ENERGY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION/EIA's	Error! Bookmark not defined.
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ISD & CAPACITY TO DELIVER.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
FREE BASIC SERVICE PROVISION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER FOUR: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1. POLITICAL STRUCTURE.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND LOCATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Employment Equity	Error! Bookmark not defined.
SKILLS RETENTION.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
HR STRATEGY & WSP.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
INTERNAL CONTROL PROCEDURES	Error! Bookmark not defined.
PROTEST ACTIONS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER FIVE: GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1. IDP PROCESS PLAN	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2. IDP ASSESSMENT & REVIEW.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4. SOCIAL COHESION.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5. COMPLAINTS & FRAUD MANAGEMENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6. AUDIT & OTHER COMMITTEES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7. SPECIAL GROUPS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER SIX: WARD PRIORITIES AND PROJECTS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER SEVEN: VISION & OBJECTIVES	Error! Bookmark not defined.
VISION.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES	Error! Bookmark not defined.
MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5 Year Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER EIGHT: FINANCIAL PLAN 2011- 2015.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

CAPITAL & OPERATING BUDGET	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ABILITY OF THE MUNICIPALITY TO SPEND	Error! Bookmark not defined.
OPERATING BUDGET	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CAPITAL BUDGET & BORROWING	Error! Bookmark not defined.
GRANTS RECEIVABLE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
FINANCIAL STRATEGY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
a) REVENUE RAISING STRATEGY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
b) ASSET MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ASSET REGISTER	Error! Bookmark not defined.
c) CAPITAL FINANCING STRATEGY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES (See Annexure 1)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Policy reviewal and implementation	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES & POLICIES APPLIED IN ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
THE SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
VALUATION ROLL	Error! Bookmark not defined.
INTERNAL CONTROLS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER NINE: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1. MONITORING & EVALUATION SYSTEM & UNIT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2. MPAC	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3. PMS IMPLEMENTATION AND ROLL OUT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4. ABRIDGED PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT POLICY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 1: MUNICIPAL SECTOR PLANS, POLICIES & BY LAWS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 2: ABRIDGED ORGANOGRAM	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 3: STAKEHOLDER REGISTER	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 4: CUSTOMER CARE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 5: COUNCIL RESOLUTION FOR IDP PROCESS PLAN	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 6: COUNCIL RESOLUTION FOR IDP ADOPTION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 7: COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON HR STRATEGY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 8: SDBIP	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 9 SDF MAPS INDICATION FUTURE TRENDS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 10: SUMMARY OF SPATIAL PROPOSALS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
REFERENCES	Error! Bookmark not defined.

TABLES

Table 1: Spatial Characteristics	13
Table 2: Average Household Size.....	19
Table 3: Sex ratio 1996, 2001 and 2011.	20
Table 4: Ward Population breakdown by sex	20
Table 5: Dependency ratios.....	22
Table 6: Female headed households	22
Table 7: Child headed households	22
Table 9: Race Groups by sex	23
Table 10: Population growth rates.....	23
Table 11: indicating projected population growth	24
Table 12 : Summary of Local Economic Indicators, 2000-2010	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 13: Senqu Formal Employment and GVA Contribution (2010) and Growth (2000-2010).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 14: No of persons aged 5-24 attending educational facilities.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 15: Official employment status Age 15-64.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 16: Unemployment and youth unemployment rate.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 17: Income categories	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 18 :HDI	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 19: Gini coefficient.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 20: Alignment between the NSDP,SDF,NGP & LED Strategy.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 21: LED Implementation Plan	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 22: Housing demand	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 23: Formal and Informl dwellings	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 24: Types of main dwelling	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 25: Type of ownership	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 26: Housing Projects	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 27: Future Projects.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 28: H/H with a radio, TV, computer, cellphone, landline and internet.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 29: Hall audit	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 30: Refuse removal.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 31: RDP Water and Sanitation Services Backlog in JGDM.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 32: Access to piped tap water.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 33: Households by type of toilet facilities.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 34: Progress to date	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 35: Roads in the Senqu area.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Table 36: Electricity Usage.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 37: Progress to date	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 38: Total cost to populate organogram	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 39: Filled and Unfilled posts per organogram (Source Corporate Services 2013).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 40: New appointments for 2011/12 FY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 41: Contract Workers	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 42: Employment Equity staffing levels	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 43: Employment Equity Goals	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 44: Training 2012.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 45: Audit Action Plan	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 46: Capital budget expenditure 2010-2012	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 47: Percentage of salary budget (CIIr remuneration and employee costs) to operational budget	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 48: Percentage repairs and maintenance on total budget.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 49: Percentage of budgeted income realised for past 2 years per category.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 50: Debtors turnover rate	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 51: Creditors turnover rate	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 52: Expenditure 2011 & 2012	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 53: Budget 2009-2015	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 54: Capital comparisons 2009-2015.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 55: Operating Budget.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 56 :Capital Investment Programme.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 57: Grants Receivable	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 58: Grants expenditure	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 59: Detail Investment Information	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 60 – Investment particulars by maturity.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 61: ICT software.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

CHARTS

Chart:1 Population pyramid.....	21
Chart 2: HIV & AIDS Estimates	24
Chart 3: South African Economy	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Chart 4:Employment by Main Sector and area, 2010 Global insight 2010	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Chart 5:GVA by Formal Sector and area, 2010.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Chart 6: Education levels	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Chart 7: Development Thrusts.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

MAPS

Map 1: Spatial Priorities Source SDF 2013 **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

ACRONYMS

CBP: Community Based Planning
CCR: Cross Cutting Results
CDW: Community Development Worker
CMC: Core Manager Competencies
COGTA: Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CPTR: Current Public Transport Record
CS: Community Survey
CSIR: Centre for Social and Industrial Research
DBSA: Development Bank of Southern Africa
DHLG &TA: Department of Local Government & Traditional Affairs
DM: District Municipality
DORA: Division of Revenue Act
DTO: District Tourism Organisation
DWA: Department of Water Affairs
ECCATI: Training organisation
ECD: Early Childhood Development
ECDCC: Eastern Cape Development Corporation
ECDoH: Eastern Cape Department of Health
ECDORT: Eastern Cape Department of Transport
ECSECC: Eastern Cape Socio Economic Consultative Council
ECTB: Eastern Cape Tourism Board
ECPB: Eastern Cape Parks Board
ECPSPDP: Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan
ECPGDP: Eastern Cape Provincial Growth Development Plan
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment
EPWP: Expanded Public Works Programme
ESCOM: Electricity Commission
ESTA: Extension of Security of Tenure Act
EU: European Union
GDS: Growth and Development Summit
GFS: Government Finance Statistics
GGP: Gross Geographic Product
GIS: Geographic Information System
GPI: Growth Performance Index
GRAP: Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
GVA: Geographic Value Added
FET: Further Educational Training College
HCW: Health care worker
HDI: Historically Disadvantaged Individual
HOD's: Heads of Department
HPGR: High Population Growth Rate
HR: Human Resources
ICASA: Information & Communications
ICT: Information and Communication Technologies
IDP: Integrated Development Plan
IGR: Intergovernmental Relations
ISETT: Information Systems, Electronics and Telecommunications Technologies
ITP: Integrated Transport Plan
IWMP: Integrated Waste Management Plan
JGDM: Joe Gqabi District Municipality
KPA: Key Performance Area
KPI: Key Performance Indicator
LED: Local Economic Development
LM: Local Municipality
LPGR: Low Population Growth Rate
LRAD: Land Redistribution and Agricultural Development
LTO: Local Tourism Organisation
MDB: Municipal Demarcation Board
MEC: Member of the Executive Committee
M&E: Monitoring & Evaluation
MFMA: Municipal Finance & Management Act 53 of 2003
MHS: Municipal Health Services
MIG: Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MoU: Memorandum of Understanding

MM: Municipal Manager
 MPCC: Multi-Purpose Centre
 MSA: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
 MTREF: Medium Term Revenue Expenditure Framework
 NAFCOC: National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce
 eNatis: National vehicle licensing system
 NEMA: National Environmental Management Act
 NLTTA: National Land Transport Transition Act
 NSDP: National Spatial Development Perspective
 OTP: Office of the Premier
 PDI: Previously Disadvantaged Individual
 PGDP: Provincial Growth and Development Plan
 PHC: Primary Healthcare
 PMS: Performance Management System
 PMTCT: Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
 PPP: Public Private Partnership
 HDI: Human Development Index
 RDP: Reconstruction and Development Plan
 RSS: Rapid Services Survey (conducted by Fort Hare for the Office of the Premier in 2006)
 RWS: Rural Water Schemes
 S 57 Managers: Managers who report directly to the Municipal Manager
 SANRA: South African National Roads Agency
 SAPS: South African Police Services
 SAWEN: South African Women's Entrepreneurship Network
 SCM: Supply Chain Management
 SDBIP: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
 SDF: Spatial Development Framework
 SEDA: Small Enterprises Development Agency
 SETA: Sector Education and Training Authority
 SLA: Service Level Agreement
 SLM: Senqu Local Municipality
 SMME: Small, Medium & Micro Enterprises
 SPU: Special Programmes Unit
 TEP: Tourism Education Programme
 TB: Tuberculosis
 THETA: Tourism & Hospitality Education & Training Authority
 TI: Tress Index
 UFH: University of Fort Hare
 UPE: Universal Primary Education
 VCT: Voluntary Counselling & Testing
 VIP's: Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
 WSA: Water Services Authority
 WSP: Work Place skills Plan
 WSDP: Water Sector Development Plan
 WTW: Waste Treatment Works

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The basic purpose of Integrated Development Planning is to achieve faster and more appropriate delivery of services and provide a framework for economic and social development in a municipality. Integrated Development Planning creates a planning environment that allows for the integration and alignment of government's delivery priorities and objectives and is aimed at eliminating the development legacy of the past.

This document contains the development priorities of Council for its term of five years and forms a commitment between the municipality and its residents about how and where development will take place.

The document also seeks to incorporate, resolve and take cognisance of the findings of the Auditor General, Internal audit and the previous findings of the IDP Assessment 2012-13 as well as the Municipal turnaround strategy. In addition, the Municipality is looking at expanding its planning horizon and moving it from a 5 year to a 20 year timeline.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

The 2011 census figures give Senqu Municipality a population of 134 150 compared to the 2001 Census estimate of 135,141 (Statssa, Census 2011). This indicates that the population is decreasing. The population decrease can be attributed to out migration as people move to seek jobs and schooling and increasing urbanisation which is linked to decreased family sizes and women giving birth at older ages. The Municipality however disputes the accuracy of these figures as due to the scattered and mountainous nature of the municipality, the rural population was not adequately accounted for in the census.

The majority of the population is still centred around the former Transkei homeland with Sterkspruit at the centre. The majority still reside in rural areas as opposed to urban area. This includes rural villages and farm households. The population density is estimated at 16.12 persons per km squared.

However household numbers are increasing from 33 904 (2001) to 38 046 (2011). This is due to the effects of urbanisation and participation in a world economy which means that the cost of large families

and households are prohibitive. This is shown in the statistics which show that the average household size has dropped from 4 in 2001 to 3.5 in 2011.

The corresponding need for infrastructure and social services has not declined due to the high number of indigent people. This means that there is a risk that the equitable share contribution will remain insufficient to provide basic services as set out in the Constitution.

SOCIO –ECONOMIC SUMMARY

Data from the 2011 Community Survey indicates that the average unemployment rate of the Senqu Municipality is 35.5 %. This only includes people that are actively searching for work. Based on the official definition, more than one third (30.34%) of the economic active group in Senqu is unemployed while the district average is 23.54%. Including those not actively seeking for work, unemployment in Senqu is as high as 65% compared to 54% and 48% for the district and Eastern Cape respectively. The dependency rate is 71.4% (Statssa, 2011)

Between 2000 and 2010 formal employment growth was negative at -2.27%, performing worse than the district (-1.23%) and province (-0.21%) respectively. The reason for negative formal employment growth can be attributed to:

- ❑ Poor performance of agriculture, trade and manufacturing sector;
- ❑ Over-dependency on the services sector;
- ❑ Recession and global environment.

However, also of concern is the quality of available jobs in Senqu. For example a majority of the informal and formal employment is in the Agriculture and Trade sector, if one excludes the services sector. These jobs are not high paying and therefore do not necessarily provide a good quality of life.

Despite experiencing positive economic growth between 2000 and 2010, Senqu's economy has been unable to create meaningful benefits for the poor. The poverty rate is 62.93% - much higher than the provincial average of 53.61%. Dependency on social grants is highest in Senqu (37.42%) compared to the district (34.46%), provincial (31.54%) and national (22.68%). Also, the state of household savings reveals a high degree of indebtedness (-R464) for Senqu which further exacerbates the poverty challenge.

With about 50.25% of the households earning no income at all and 21.39% earning between R1 and R1600 per month, almost two thirds of Senqu households are indigent. Of these, more than one quarter of households (6134) earn R400 or less per month. This is indicative of Senqu's low economic

base, a factor that makes it less attractive to investors. This has negative repercussions for the economy and the municipality as more and more people cannot afford to pay for their livelihoods and services.

SERVICE DELIVERY PERSPECTIVE

70 % of households live in a formal dwelling and 68.5 % own their own dwelling.

The 2011 census reveals that Senqu has an unserved population of 7 209 households out of 38 046 with water which is under 20% (Statssa, 2011)

Whilst most of the population does receive water, sanitation provision which was lagging behind lags with 45 % being unserved has improved with just under 6000 households having no access as can be seen in the table below. However Senqu still has to eradicate 645 bucket toilets which are in wards 14, 16 and 19. Households with no toilets at Ward 7 has the highest number at 712, followed by 604 in ward 10 and 598 in ward 16. In ward 16, this is due to the fact that Zakhele in Rhodes has virtually no toilets.

Apart from the backlog, Senqu is experiencing problems with decaying and poorly designed water and sanitation systems that were not designed to cope with the additional demands placed upon them and which have come to the end of their lifespan.

The electrification and telecommunication network in Senqu is insufficient with poor quality experienced in many areas. The main problem with the electrification network in town is the high amount of leakage. Waste management remains a problem with insufficient staff and old vehicles which constantly break down. In addition the waste sites are poorly maintained and recycling initiatives are small due to the limited budget available.

Environmental management is poor due to limited staff and budget and many by laws are not enforced due to the factors already mentioned. Many town planning by laws are broken and illegal land invasion occurs on a regular basis.

Access roads and bridges in the rural area are generally of a poor standard due to lack of maintenance and staff. Rural people struggle to access services due to this especially during the rainy period when the roads become impassable and flooded. Access to clinics and schools remains a challenge as people still have to walk long distances and the quality of the service is limited.

MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Roads - | Priority areas are places with no approach roads. In W 14, 16, 19 and 10 the emphasis should be on paving roads. Also a job creation opportunity |
| 2. Land – | Lack of land and tenure problems. The SDF indicates Sterkspruit as priority node. Look at the expansion of Sterkspruit and the development of Barkly as a priority issue |
| 3. Job creation – | Need to improve skills level of the population |
| 4. Recreational facilities – | Needed in every ward especially for youth |
| 5. LED – | Look at agro processing e.g wool washing. |
| 6. Communication and public participation- | Public participation must be increased. Network poles and transmitter poles for television are desperately needed in most areas. |

The following are priorities outside the Municipality's powers and functions but need addressing

- 1) Water
- 2) Sanitation
- 3) Electricity
- 4) Disaster management

CHAPTER ONE: SPATIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA

Table 1: Spatial Characteristics

Area	7329km².
Neighbours	Maletswai (W), Emalahleni & Sakhisizwe (S), Elundini (E) and Kingdom of Lesotho (N).
Towns	Major: Sterkspruit, Lady Grey & Barkly East
Hamlets	Rossouw, Rhodes & Herschel
Villages	85
Topography	Mountainous. Slopes steeper than 1:8 as part of the southern Drakensberg range. The highest point in the Eastern Cape, Ben MacDhui at 3001m above sea level occurs in the municipality (JGDM Environmental Plan).
Catchment area	Orange river catchment.
Geology	Karoo Supergroup Basaltic lavas of Drakensberg Group Beaufort, Molteno, Elliot & Clarens Groups of sandstone & shale (JGDM Environmental Plan)
Climate	Temperature fluctuations of between 42°C and -16°C in summer. In winter the minimum temperature can vary between -7°C and -1°C. Annual average of 150 days of frost. Rainfall varies from between 1000mm and

	1400mm of rainfall a year to about 600mm in the lower lying areas (JGDM Environmental Plan)
Soils	Degraded areas due to communal grazing lands not being well maintained or protected under the previous dispensation. The primary cause is the overstocking of livestock and inappropriate grazing methods. (JGDM Environmental plan)
Vegetation	<p>There are five vegetation types found in Senqu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry Sandy Highveld Grassland • Moist Cold Highveld Grassland • Afro Mountain Grassland • Alti Mountain Grassland. It is important for grazing and generally occurs in water catchment areas • Moist upland Grassland .This is important for maize farming and forestry.
Land use cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cultivated area of arable land of 47 319, 21 Ha. Dry land under commercial Production has 18 178, 39 Ha; • Commercial Irrigated Land of 3 866, 57 Ha • Semi Commercial (Commonages) has 25 274, 25 Ha (Information supplied by the Department of Agriculture). • Limited land available that can sustain intensive agricultural practices.

ENVIRONMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES

- Beautiful mountainous scenery for adventure and agricultural tourism
- Possibility of off grid and cleaner sources of electricity such as wind (JGDM Environmental Management Plan 2011).

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS & CHALLENGES

- Alien vegetation. The municipality struggles with crack willow which grows along the Kraai river and sucks up litres of water
- Firewood collection. Persons collect firewood indiscriminately breaking down trees. In addition the indiscriminate burning of grasslands creates air pollution and loss of biodiversity. It is impossible to determine the extent of air pollution as the municipality does not have **an air quality management plan** as it is not a licensing authority
- The location of dipping tanks. Many of these dipping tanks are located near streams which can poison water supplies
- Borrow pits which are not adequately rehabilitated
- Drainage culverts placing can either hinder or promote gulley erosion
- The waste water treatment works at Lady Grey are only 200 m from a farm dam which could contaminate the water supply. The waste treatment works in Sterkspruit are inadequate for the need and frequent sewerage spills occur into the Sterkspruit River. The Barkly East sewerage ponds are located adjacent to a wetland and contamination could kill many animals. The proximity of waste water treatment works at both Lady Grey and Barkly East to rivers poses a risk as they could be susceptible to potential flood damage
- Soil erosion which is the highest in the JGDM due to marginal soils being utilised for inappropriate agricultural practises.
- The registration and management of solid waste disposal sites
- Lack of recycling at waste sites
- Burning of waste and inadequate collection of waste leading to illegal dumping. Lack of capacity, both financial and human to act on environmental issues
- Lack of capacity to implement environmental by-laws

- Inappropriate land and hygiene practises leading to increased sedimentation and eutrophication and pollution of fresh and groundwater sources.
- Increased invasion by alien and undesirable species like Slangbos and blue bush near Lady Grey. Limited protection of environmental sensitive areas
- Poor and crumbling sanitation infrastructure (JGDM Environmental Management Plan 2011)

PROTECTION OF NATURAL ASSETS

Whilst the municipality is blessed with some of the most beautiful alpine scenery which is one of the prime factors for its tourism industry, very little is done to protect the environment and it lies in the hand on individual land owners to conserve this fragile environment.

The municipality has a huge quantity of sandstone which is being mined and cut into bricks for building. A project in Hershel has received funding from DEDEA for this purpose. A large quantity of sand is constantly mined for the making of bricks. The Municipality does not fund any projects which utilises these assets without a mining permit.

The District Municipality is running projects in the area to fence off and conserve springs. In general environmental protection of assets is stressed in the SDF and the Municipality adheres to this in the planning of new developments. The protection of environmental assets is poor due to lack of human and financial resources.

THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

In 1990 South Africa was responsible for about 1.2 % of the total warming effect which placed it within the top ten contributing countries in the world. The carbon dioxide equivalent emission rate per person in South Africa is about 10 T of Carbon dioxide and above the global average of 7 T per person per year. A recent study by the Countries Studies Project predicts that climate change will cause mean temperature increases in the range of between 1 to 3 degrees centigrade by the mid-21st century with the highest increases in the most arid parts of the country. A broad reduction of between 5 to 10 % decrease has been predicted for summer rainfall regions like Senqu. This is likely to be accompanied by an increased incidence of drought and floods with prolonged dry spells followed by intense storms. A marginal increase in early winter rainfall is predicted for the winter rainfall region. A rise in sea level is also predicted of about 0.9 m by 2100 (DEAT website 2000-2005)

Whilst there might be some debate on the effect of climate change, it is clear that the health sector, maize production, plant and animal biodiversity, water resources and rangelands are areas most vulnerable to climate change.

The main effects for Senqu would be:

- Water scarcity may increase in some areas. It is estimated that even without climate change, South Africa will use up most of its surface water resources within the next few decades. Climate change may also alter the magnitude, timing and distribution of storms that produce flood events.
- Frequency of livestock disease outbreaks could be affected
- Maize production will decrease as the climate becomes hotter and drier resulting in the decrease of about 10 to 20 % over the next 50 years.
- Decrease in biomes by 38 to 55 % by 2050, decrease in species and an expansion of insect pests such as the brown locust (DEAT website 2011)

CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY

1. Temperature increase

An increase in temperature will have a greater impact on communal farmers as a recent study done by CEEPA indicates that farmers with larger areas of ground will be better able to withstand the effects of climate change. Senqu will therefore be focussing its efforts on training small scale farmers how to compensate for this increase by changing their farming methods and practises.

Senqu Municipality will look at the possibility of developing building bylaws for people regarding insulation of their houses such as double glazing and the alignment of the building to the sun. This will help in decreasing costs of heating and cooling. This still needs to be investigated to determine the economic feasibility of enforcing the regulations in an economically depressed region.

2. A fall in precipitation

A fall in precipitation of between 2 to 8 % by 2050 and 4 to 8 % by 2100 will affect dryland farms as well

as small scale farmers, as it is estimated that crop net revenues will fall by 1.7 % to 5.3 % per hectare for the whole of South Africa. It also suggests that an annual increase of 1 degree centigrade will have a positive impact on annual crop net revenues for all farms except dryland. The increase in temperature will affect crop farm net revenues negatively in the summer farming season but positively in the winter season (CEEPA, 2006 Climate change and African agriculture).

Senqu Municipality will work with farmers to develop strategies that will increase the positive impacts while reducing the negative impacts for all types of farming.

In addition, the Municipality will look at increasing the amount of water storage in the area and implementing by laws which will legislate that all householders have tanks on their property to collect rainfall. There will also be an increase in the maintenance budget for roads, bridges and storm drainage.

DEMOGRAPHIC/ POPULATION ANALYSIS

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD FIGURES

The 2011 census figures give Senqu Municipality a population of 134 150 compared to the 2001 Census estimate of 135,141 (Statssa, Census 2011). This indicates that the population is decreasing. The population decrease can be attributed to out migration as people move to seek jobs and schooling and increasing urbanisation which is linked to decreased family sizes and women giving birth at older ages. The Municipality however disputes the accuracy of these figures as due to the scattered and mountainous nature of the municipality, the rural population was not adequately accounted for in the census.

However household numbers are increasing from 33 904 (2001) to 38 046 (2011). This is due to the effects of urbanisation and participation in a world economy which means that the cost of large families and households are prohibitive. This is shown in the statistics which show that the average household size has dropped from 4 in 2001 to 3.5 in 2011.

Table 2: Average Household Size

Municipality	Total population			No of H/holds			Average h/hold size		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Joe Gqabi	324118	336413	337853	71162	84835	97775	4.6	4	3.5
Elundini	134077	135389	131656	29549	33209	37854	4.5	4.1	3.5
Senqu	129673	134326	131981	28056	33904	38046	4	4	3.5
Maletswai	31529	36087	41272	6990	9488	12105	4.5	3.8	3.4
Gariep	28840	30611	32944	8567	8234	9770	4.4	3.7	3.4
EC Total	6036337	6163009	6246143	1303287	1481640	1687385	4.6	4.2	3.7

Source: Statssa Census 2011

The dominant home language is Isi Xhosa, isiHlubi, seSotho, Afrikaans and English. A larger part of isiHlubi speakers can be found around the Sterkspruit area.

Rural vs. Urban Population

According to the 2001 Census 86% of households are rural in nature. Whilst it is difficult to determine this figure with any accuracy from the 2011 census, indications are that it is at least around 70 %.

This dynamic is shifting with the phenomenon of urban in migration occurring in Senqu Local Municipality. The majority of which is situated around the town of Sterkspruit (SDF 2012). This simply means that people are moving to live in villages which are expanding towards the urban centre of Sterkspruit. The concept of a rural countryside with scattered homesteads is disappearing to be replaced by many villages growing towards each other creating rural urbanisation.

There is an also an out migration of people both out of the rural areas to the urban areas and from JGDM to other districts. An inward migration from Lesotho to Mt Fletcher and Sterkspruit is also being experienced (Joe Gqabi WSDP 2010).

POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX

The male to female ratio has remained stable at 88. Males make up 46.8 % of the total population which means that females make up the majority of the population.

Table 3: Sex ratio 1996, 2001 and 2011.

Municipality	Male			Female			Sex ratios - no of males per 100 females		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Joe Gqabi	150341	159192	165443	177657	182557	184325	85	87	90
Elundini	60613	63090	65482	74275	74304	72658	82	85	90
Senqu	60936	63709	62804	70322	72025	71346	87	88	88
Maletswai	14751	1701	20735	17491	19806	23065	84	88	90
Gariep	14041	14892	16420	15569	16422	17256	90	91	95
EC Total	2840235	2906521	3089701	3307009	3372130	3472353	86	86	89

Source: Statssa Census 2011

In terms of wards – Ward 2 is the most populous ward followed by ward 10 which includes the town of Sterkspruit. Ward 2 also has the biggest gap between male and female populations.

Table 4: Ward Population breakdown by sex

Ward	Villages	Total Ward Population		
		Male	Female	Total
EC142 Senqu		62804	71346	134150
Ward 1	Mbobo, Bhikizana, Walaza, Ndofela	3156	3491	6646
Ward 2	Storomo, Ndingishe, Makalakaleng, Gcina, Qhimira	5462	6394	11856
Ward 3	Makalakaleng, Hohobeng, Ekra, Qhoboshane, Zwelitsha	2484	2895	5379
Ward 4	Mkunyazo, Boomplaas, Hilside, Mfinci, Penhoek, Maqolwaneni	2343	2683	5026
Ward 5	Bebeza, Makhumsha, Mabele, Dangershoek, Nomlengana	2290	2776	5066
Ward 6	Mpoki, Musong, Dulcinesneck, Majuba, Ndungunya, Rietfontein, Bultfontein	2948	3690	6638
Ward 7	Macacuma, Thaba-Lesoba	3219	3937	7155
Ward 8	Mokhesi, New Rest, Tapoleng, Mogoabong	4575	5378	9953
Ward 9	Ngquba, Kromspruit, Lipota, Mlamli, Hinana, Mapolo	3145	3721	6866
Ward 10	Makhetheng, Zwelitsha, Sterkspruit, Tienbank, Matlapaneng	4153	4900	9053
Ward 11	Herschel, Ndilinkonzo, Entsimekweni, Skhisazana, Ezintatyameni, Bluegums, Meyi	3576	4218	7794
Ward 12	Manxeba, Hlomendlini, Magadla, Jozanas Nek, Jozana's Hoek, Magwiji	2653	2967	5621
Ward 13	Coville, Zava, Naledi, Khiba, Nkopane, Mbonisweni, Mdlokovana	3152	3511	6663
Ward 14	Khwezi Naledi, Lady Grey town, Transwilger	3374	3740	7115
Ward 15	Rossouw, Clifford, NewEngland, Phelendaba, Zingxengele, Mission, Rockcliff Clinic, Ntaba Mhlope, Sijhora	3384	3101	6485
Ward 16	Rhodes, Mosheshesford, Tantalion, Persiville, Nkululeko	2998	2780	5778
Ward 17	Sunduza, Bensonvale, Top Tapoleng, Masekeleng, Voyizana, Jovelani	3160	3622	6782

Ward 18	Esilindini,Bamboespruit	2827	3210	6037
Ward 19	Luama Hlanjwa, Barkly East Town, Fairview, Nozicikwana	3906	4332	8238

Source: Statssa 2011

GENDER, RACIAL AND AGE DISTRIBUTION

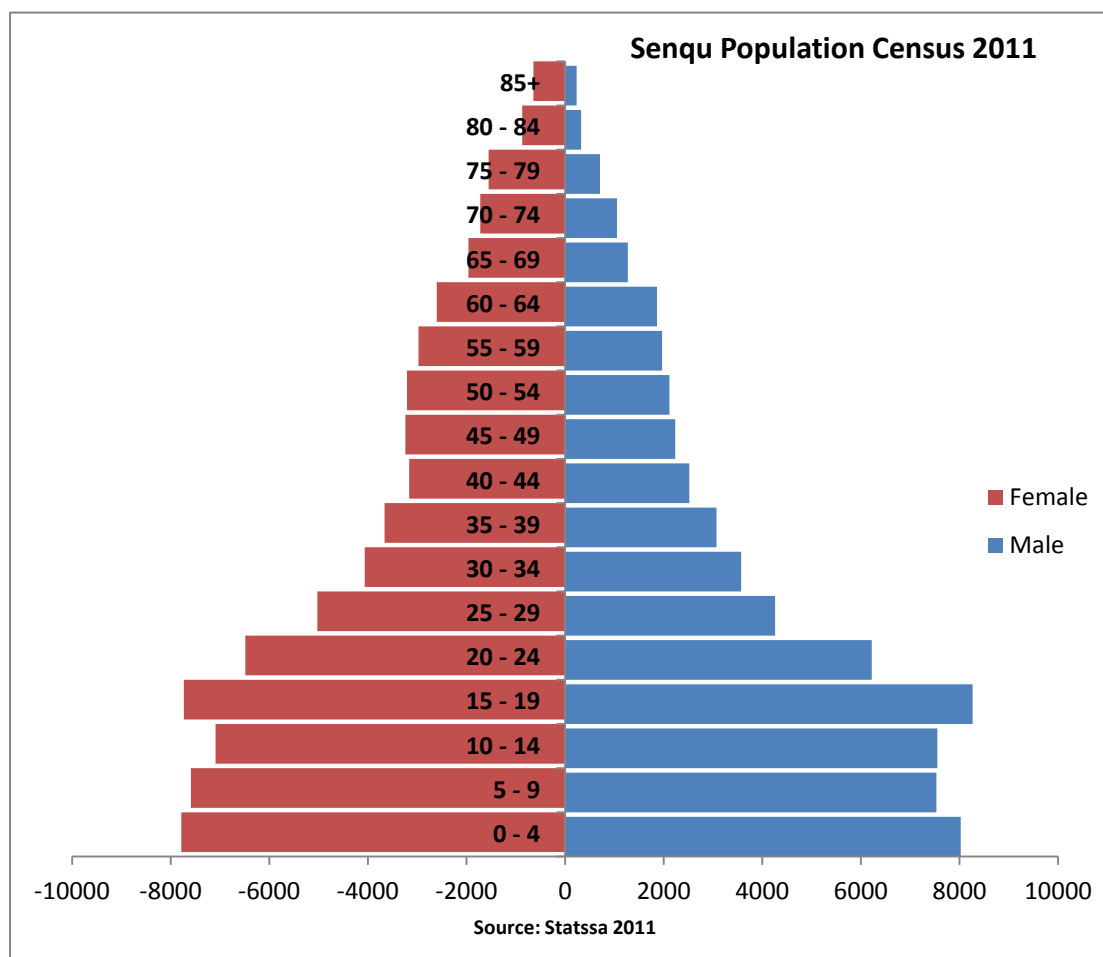


Chart: 1 Population pyramid

Approximately 34 % of the municipal population falls in the below 15 years age group. This is a drop of 4 % from 2001. 58.3 % of the population fall within the 20-65 age category which can be seen as the economically active sector of the population (Statssa census 2011). This suggests continuing population growth in the area with a need for educational facilities and a focus on education and skills training (SDF 2011). The age group 65 and above has grown slightly from 7.5 % (2001) to 7.7 % (2011). The percentage of the dependant population and elderly is just over 40 % which should indicate that the population is able to support itself. This is borne out by the fact that the dependency ratio has dropped from 83.5 % (2001) to 71.4 % in 2011.

Table 5: Dependency ratios

0-14			15-64			65+			Dependency ratios		
1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
55079	51591	45577	67083	73958	78245	8356	10185	10328	94	83.5	71.4

Source Statssa 2011

The amount of males per 100 females has decreased slightly from 88.5 in 2001 to 88 in 2011. This may be ascribed to migrant and commuter labour which has resulted in many households having a woman as the head of the household and the chief breadwinner living away from the home. These impacts on the type of development that may occur, especially with regards to manual labour-type employment (SDF 2011). The good news is however that female headed households have dropped from 52.2 % (2001) to 50.5 as can be seen in the table below (2011).

Table 6: Female headed households

Municipality	1996		2001		2011		% of Female headed households		
	Women headed H/H	Total H/H	Women headed H/H	Total H/H	Women headed H/H	Total H/H	1996	2001	2011
Joe Gqabi	38205	71084	43651	84835	47646	96645	53.7	51.5	49.3
Elundini	17675	29533	18610	33209	19418	37293	59.8	56	52.1
Senqu	15514	28018	17696	33904	19077	37754	55.4	52.2	50.5
Maletswai	2631	6978	4160	9488	5243	11909	37.7	43.8	44
Gariep	2385	6556	3185	8234	3909	9699	36.4	38.7	40.3
EC Total	646164	1301964	754023	1481640	825846	1664654	49.6	50.9	49.6

Source: Statssa 2011

It should be noted that child headed households have also dropped. However this statistic should be treated with caution as these households tend to shy away from officialdom.

Table 7: Child headed households

Municipality	1996			2001			2011		
	Children headed H/H	Total H/H	% child headed H/H	Children headed H/H	Total H/H	% child headed H/H	Children headed H/H	Total H/H	% child headed H/H
Joe Gqabi	2214	71162	3.1	1759	84835	2.1	1176	97775	1.2
Elundini	1103	29549	3.7	781	33209	2.4	540	37854	1.4
Senqu	915	28056	3.3	804	33904	2.4	503	38046	1.3
Maletswai	95	6990	1.4	109	9488	1.1	78	12105	0.6
Gariep	101	6587	1.5	64	8234	0.8	55	9770	0.6
EC Total	29900	1303287	2.3	19210	1481640	1.3	16712	1687385	1

Source: Statssa 2011

In terms of race the Black African population are in the majority. In fact over 90 % of the population are Black African followed by Whites who are just slightly higher than the coloured population. This indicates that the municipality must ensure that the majority of its communication to the public is in the relevant African languages apart from English and Afrikaans.

Table 9: Race Groups by sex

	Male	Female	Grand Total
Black African	60925	69619	130544
Coloured	792	818	1609
Indian or Asian	199	62	261
White	756	776	1532
Other	133	71	204
Grand Total	62804	71346	134150

Source: Statssa 2011

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Between out migration and HIV/Aids, there is a decrease in the population growth rate of the area. From 1996 to 2001 there was a positive growth rate of 0.67. This has decreased to -0.12 from 2001 to 2011 (Statssa, Census 2011)

Table 10: Population growth rates

Municipality	Total population			Pop growth rate 1996-2001	Pop growth rate 2001-11
	1996	2001	2011		
Joe Gqabi	327998	341750	349768	0.8	0.2
Elundini	131888	137394	138141	0.4	0.1
Senqu	131258	135734	134150	0.7	-0.1
Maletswai	32242	37307	43800	2.9	1.6
Gariep	29610	31314	33677	1.1	0.7
EC Total	6147244	6278651	6562053	0.4	0.4

Source: Statssa 2011

According to the DBSA (Provincial Population Projections, 2000) projected population growth rate for Senqu will vary depending on a High Population Growth Rate (HPGR) scenario that does not take the impact of HIV & Aids into account as opposed to a Low Population growth Rate (LPGR) that does take HIV & Aids into account. The table outlining the different scenarios is contained below.

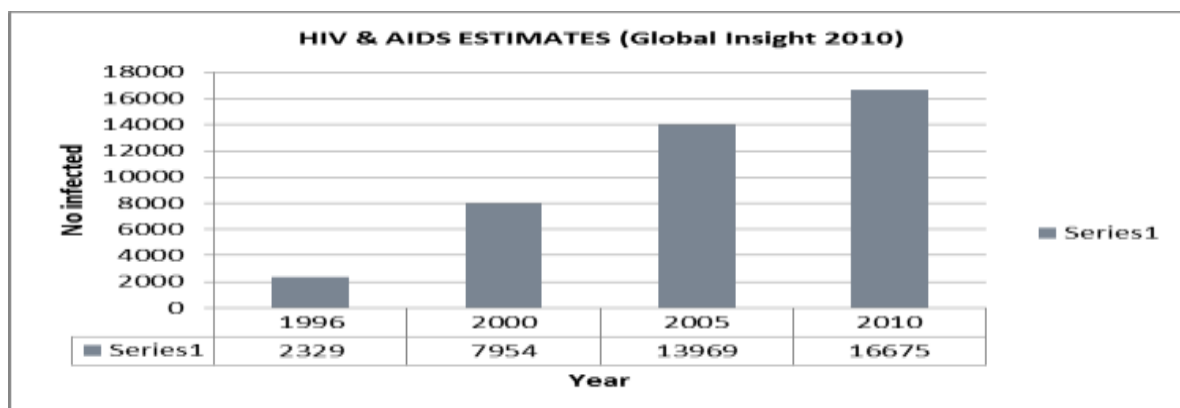
Table 11: indicating projected population growth

	Projected population	
HPGR @ 2,21 % 2001 to2006	137,307	141,615
LPGR @ 0,95% 2001 to2006	137,307	139,113
HPGR @ 2,02% 2006 to 2011	141,615	145,991
LPGR@0,31% 2006 to 2011	139,113	139,723

Source: (DBSA 2000)

HIV & AIDS INFECTION RATE ESTIMATES

Chart 2: HIV & AIDS Estimates



Source: Global Insight 2010

HIV & Aids infection rate has increased slightly but if you take it that 16 675 out of estimated population of approximately 145,991 are infected, then the measures taken to decrease the infection are having an effect. The total rate of infection for the DM as a whole is 18 % (JGDM HIV & AIDS Outreach 2012).

POPULATION DENSITY

The population density for Senqu Municipality is estimated at 16.12 persons per km squared (SDF 2011). The major population density is around Sterkspruit with much of the total population living in the Sterkspruit sub-region (SDF 2011). This is due to the fact that this area is the former Transkei Homeland where Black Africans were forced to live under Apartheid. The less denser population areas are essentially commercial farmland. From a strategic perspective therefore it may be developmentally wise to focus higher level investment in housing, social and services infrastructure in this area as this is where there will most likely be optimum usage of resources, benefitting the greatest number of people. The majority of the Senqu population reside in rural areas. This includes rural villages and farm households.

MIGRATION PLAN

Senqu municipality has no migration plan in place as funding still has to be sourced for this. This does have to be addressed as the municipality borders on the Kingdom of Lesotho and has many illegal aliens who reside within the municipal area. The municipality is looking at partnerships with government departments on how to address this issue as it is both a problem in that resources are drained and no taxes paid but also an opportunity in terms of trade and skills being imported into the region.

Another in-migration which is occurring is that of Bangladeshi and Chinese nationals who run and operate many of the small shops in rural areas. This does create problems when they rent or run shops out of RDP houses. The money generated by them does not return to the economy as in general they either buy in bulk from Lesotho or in Bloemfontein. The Departments of Trade and Industry, Home Affairs and SARS need to assist the municipality in ensuring that the region benefits from these economic activities. It needs to be noted that these shop keepers are a boon to local communities as they provide a service which the community would otherwise be forced to travel long distances to access.

POPULATION CONCERNS

The municipality has a very high youthful population which indicates a high need for employment. There is also a greater need for secondary and tertiary education in the region. However the only tertiary opportunities are offered outside the region. The traditional employment opportunities in agriculture and the commercial sector for low skilled workers do not appeal to the better educated and more global orientated youth of today. This is why the municipality in its LED strategy is aiming to develop entrepreneurs in various service sectors in order to cater for this gap. However greater assistance is required from the Department of education and Higher Education to provide the necessary skills and institutions to build the entrepreneurial mind set.

The other population concern is that of the influx of Lesotho citizens. The border is porous and there has always been traditional movement between the two countries unhindered by border posts. As a result there is a greater demand for educational, health and housing. Thus all of these departments come under pressure to provide services for persons who have been born in South Africa and lived here but without any documentation. In a sense these people are not foreigners but are in fact South

Africans. Their illegal status causes many social problems for them and their families and the Department of Social Development is often faced with abandoned children without papers.

INCORPORATION OF POPULATION ISSUES INTO PLANNING

The municipality needs to undertake a study on how the main population issues of unemployment and HIV and AIDS are impacting on service delivery issues. The rise in child headed households caused by the factors mentioned previously have an impact on the appropriateness on the type of services rendered like RDP house standards. However in general the municipal sector plans reflect the main population concern of a youth mainly female headed household concern

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER

- Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
 - Target 1 B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all including women and young people
 - Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
Although poverty is diminished due to the emergence of the various government grants; not all households are accessing the grants and employment is not increasing. The municipality is trying to improve employment opportunities in rural areas by labour intensive infrastructure projects and creating partnerships with potential investors.
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GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

- Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Senqu meets this goal however more effort needs to be focused on ensuring that learners continue with education beyond primary school.
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GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER MENT

- Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015. For girls in some regions, education remains elusive and poverty remains a major barrier to education, especially among older girls. In addition the problem of teenage pregnancy adds to the problem
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GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

- Target 4.A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate. Child deaths are falling, but not quickly enough to reach the target. Revitalizing efforts against pneumonia and diarrhoea, while bolstering nutrition could save millions of children
-

GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

- Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio. This is being met due to the primary health programme run by the Department of Health.
 - Target 5.B: Achieve universal access to reproductive health . More women are receiving antenatal care.
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GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASE

- Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. The spread of HIV appears to have stabilized in most regions, and more people are surviving longer.
 - Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. The use of anti-retrovirals and access to them at all clinics has helped towards meeting this goal.
 - Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. Malaria is not a problem in the region but the knowledge and treatment of TB remain a challenge.
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- GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
 - Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss. The municipality is attempting to achieve the above 2 targets but due to limited resources and lack of personnel it faces great difficulty.
 - Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The municipality is on track to meet this target although this is the function of the Joe Gqabi District Municipality.
 - Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. The municipality is achieving this through the building of several 100 houses in conjunction with the Department of Human Settlement.
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GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT.

This an international goal and can only be done by National government.

CONCLUSION

The implications of the population studies of Senqu indicate that we have a youthful population with low skills levels and high unemployment. The majority of the population live in rural villages and rely on social grants. There is high migration to the more urban areas inside and outside the municipality for employment and educational opportunities. The high out migration to areas outside the municipality has an annual season with persons returning on the Easter and Christmas holidays. Persons also tend to return to the traditional areas when they are faced with illnesses that require high caring from relatives.