

NAMAKWA DRAFT ONE PLAN

District Development Model

October 2022

Rev 4



TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1. INTRODUCTION.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Purpose of the DDM	Error! Bookmark not defined.
DDM intent	Error! Bookmark not defined.
One plan outline	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2. DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
People development	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Economic positioning	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3. VISION SETTING	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4. STRATEGIES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5. IMPLIMENTATION COMMITMENTS...	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6. ONE PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION...	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7. CONCLUSION.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: Departmental projects

PREFACE

All three spheres of government working together with communities, the private sector and other key stakeholders in the context of the District Development Model (DDM) recognise the vast potential of the Namakwa District as a strategic economic space for South Africa and the western Southern African Development Community (SADC).

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

This vision for Namakwa can be realized through a deliberate choice by Government and stakeholders to spatially target and coordinate investment into the district space strategically unlocking catalytic projects that can activate the Namakwa Mining Special Economic Zone (SEZ) corridor and Boegoebaai deep harbour port with related Green Hydrogen economy.

Without this strategic intervention the vast economic development potential including tourism will remain unfulfilled keeping most of the people in the district living in continued conditions of poverty and underdevelopment.

The district is confronted with several challenges including vast geography (sparse settlements with vast distances between them), arid and dry climate (water scarcity), low population size and low growth, low education

and skills levels, as well as outmigration especially by younger people seeking opportunities in other parts of the country.

These challenges pose a risk to the long-term future of the area. At the same time there are many growth opportunities which can be unlocked through investment that has to confront the higher costs associated with the challenge of vast geography and climate.

There is the prospect of retaining young people and attracting more people into the area, building long-term prosperity. This prospect requires a deliberate choice and mindset of local leadership and government collective to pursue with dedication and tenacity.

*The Namakwa District has several natural endowments which gives the area a **distinct advantage** (comparative advantage) compared to other regions in South Africa as well as many other regions globally.*

Over and above the unique landscape and tourism potential, the two major natural endowments which have not been fully initiated up to now include:

- i. The west coast ocean with vast ocean economy opportunities and **deep harbour potential**; and*
- ii. Optimal sun radiation for **solar power** generation.*

*The Boegoebaai port development is set to facilitate the “**green hydrogen**” economy in South Africa. The project is designated as a Strategic Integrated Project (SIP) under the National Development Plan (NDP) and is located in the Namakwa Special Economic Zone (SEZ). Sasol is leading the feasibility study for the development under an MoU with Northern Cape Economic Development Agency (NCEDA).*

The optimal sun radiation in the area can make Namakwa the leader of solar power generation in the country and globally if there is a focused and

adequate electricity infrastructure and renewable energy enablement drive.

*The other key natural endowments are the occurrence of natural metals in the area which can generate further **mining** activity as well as the Orange River which can support further growth of the **agricultural and tourism** sectors.*

This comparative advantage of Namakwa based on its natural endowments can be converted into a competitive advantage by attracting the necessary public and private sector investment which can drive substantial growth of the economy in a manner that benefits the local population and the national economy.

Namakwa economy, through infrastructure investment and enabling environment, can be positioned for higher and faster economic growth. The economy has to be geared for export markets where there is sizeable demand. The population and demand size within Namakwa and Northern Cape is too small to be viable on its own. It has to be an outward looking economy (due to its own low population size) whilst ensuring maximum benefit and empowerment of the people of Namakwa.

*Building a **competitive export-oriented economy** will require various skills which must be sourced from local population primarily, but it will also require attracting skills from outside to benefit the growth of various industries. Orientating skills development and **upliftment of the local communities** towards the needs of the Namakwa economy is a critical priority. There has to be a targeted approach of doing this cutting across life-cycle development process, early childhood to tertiary and adult and continuous learning and development programmes. Also cutting across various multi-disciplinary fields – technical, artisanal, professional, managerial, etc. Integrating **technology skills** as well as entrepreneurial*

and innovation approaches will be key – Digital world, 4IR and Artificial Intelligence.

This Namakwa District Development Model (DDM) – One Plan is being developed to improve the coherence and impact of public and private sector investment and government service delivery within the Namakwa District, as a development space that can be used as a centre of service delivery and economic development.

It is based on the profiling exercise and diagnostic study that was completed as part of the One Plan process. The diagnostic findings inform the development of the One Plan through a critical analysis of service delivery and development constraints and opportunities.

The DDM intends that all three spheres of government coordinate and integrate development plans and budgets and mobilize the capacity and resources of government and civil society, including business, labour and community, in pursuit of inclusive growth and job creation.

The One Plan as a long-term strategic framework (30-year horizon containing short, medium and long-term actions and interventions) to guide all future government and private sector investment contains four key sections, that is, diagnostic findings, vision, strategies and implementation commitments, which are elaborated in the remainder of the document.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the DDM

The overall objectives of the DDM are to:

- Address the misalignment caused by Silo approach in planning at a horizontal and vertical level.
- Maximise impact and align plans and resources at our disposal through the development of “One District, One Plan and One Budget”.
- Narrow the distance between people and government by strengthening the coordination role and capacities at the District and City levels.
- Ensure inclusivity by gender budgeting based on the needs and aspirations of our people and communities at a local level.
- Build government capacity to support to municipalities.
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation at district and local levels.
- Implement a balanced approach towards development between urban and rural areas.
- Ensure sustainable development whilst accelerating initiatives to promote poverty eradication, employment and equality.
- Exercise oversight over budgets and projects in an accountable and transparent manner.

The One Plan is a transformative plan addressing the following interrelated DDM key transformation focus areas and the goals:

- **Demographic change and people development:** To improve the quality of life and over all well-being of the people.

- **Economic positioning:** To build a resilient and transformed economy
- **Spatial restructuring and environmental:** To develop a transformed, efficient and sustainable spatial form for economic development and integrated human settlements.
- **Infrastructure engineering:** To mobilise, target, align and manage infrastructure investments sustainably
- **Integrated service provision:** To enable a reliable, cost effective, viable, sustainable and seamless service provision
- **Governance:** To improve the performance of all spheres of governance



Figure 1: DDM transformation focus areas

source: One plan content guideline

1.2 DDM intent

The District Development Model aims to improve the coherence and impact of government service delivery. provides an ideal opportunity where national, provincial and local government can play a role to create conditions and a conducive environment for an entrepreneurial and innovative state through inclusive innovation.

This approach will not only accelerate local economic development, urbanization, economic activities but also the provision of basic services and other tailor-made solutions such as “Covid-19 interventions” at grass roots level.

1.3 One Plan formulation process

The One Plan formulation process was adapted from the One plan content guideline roadmap. The One Plan is formulated jointly by all three spheres of government. CoGTA facilitates the processes by which the joint planning takes place. The One Plan is undertaken as a cooperative governance function that is stipulated in the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (2005)

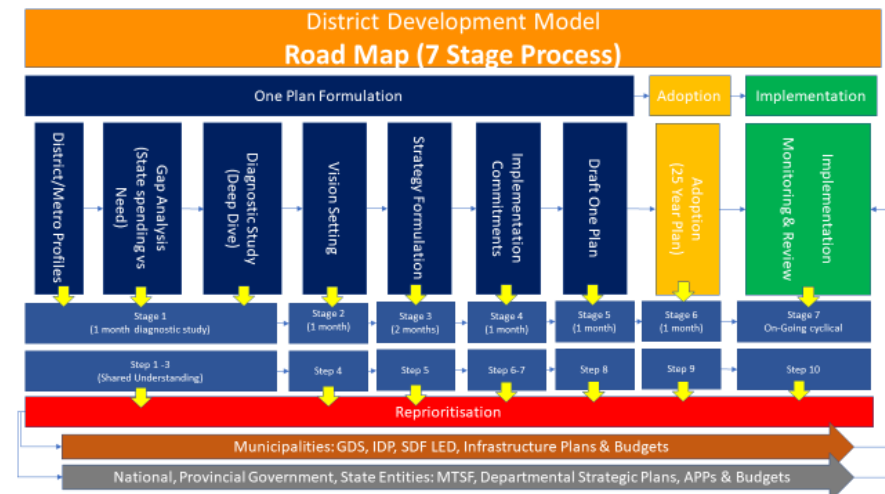


Figure 2: One plan roadmap

Source: One plan content guideline

1.4 One plan outline

The Namakwa One Plan is comprised of the following sections:

- Preface
- Introduction
- Diagnostic analysis
- Vision Setting
- Strategy Formulation
- Implementation Commitments
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Conclusion

2. DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS

Diagnostic analysis was done in relation all the DDM transformational areas, namely, Demographic and people development, Economic positioning, Spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability, Infrastructure engineering, integrated service provisioning and Governance. It was done to appreciate the status quo of the Namakwa District and determine implications for development and investment.

2.1 People development

The population of Namakwa district was 141 000 people in 2020 housing 0.2% of South Africa's total population. Between 2010 and 2020 the population growth averaged 1.19% per annum which is slightly lower than the growth rate of South Africa as a whole (1.59%).

When compared to other regions, the Namakwa District Municipality accounts for 10.3% of the total population in the Northern Cape Province, with the Frances Baard being the most populous region in 2020. The ranking in terms of the size of Namakwa compared to the other regions remained the same between 2010 and 2020. In terms of its share the Namakwa District Municipality was slightly smaller in 2020 (10.3%) compared to what it was in 2010 (11.1%). When looking at the average annual growth rate, it is noted that Namakwa ranked lowest (relative to its peers in terms of growth) with an average annual growth rate of 1.2% between 2010 and 2020.

	2010	2015	2020	Average Annual growth
Richtersveld	12,600	14,100	15,300	1.94%
Nama Khoi	51,100	53,700	56,800	1.05%
Kamiesberg	11,200	11,200	11,500	0.31%
Hantam	23,600	25,000	26,400	1.12%
Karoo	13,500	15,000	16,100	1.76%
Hoogland	13,200	14,000	14,900	1.22%
Khai-Ma	13,200	14,000	14,900	1.22%
Namakwa	125,282	132,895	141,002	1.19%

Figure 3: Population and growth rate
eXplorer version 1750

Source: IHS Markit Regional

The Namakwa District contains six local municipalities. The Richtersveld Local Municipality increased the most, in terms of population, with an average annual growth rate of 1.9%, the Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality had the second highest growth in terms of its population, with an average annual growth rate of 1.8%. The Kamiesberg Local Municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of 0.31% relative to the other within the Namakwa District Municipality.

Population by population group, Gender and Age

	African		White		Coloured		Asian	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
00-04	343	321	202	178	3,960	4,360	39	44
05-09	280	297	229	266	3,900	4,350	48	76
10-14	275	312	229	230	4,280	4,380	66	58
15-19	335	355	198	223	4,400	4,890	67	31
20-24	454	465	236	242	4,370	4,340	48	26
25-29	565	672	284	305	4,560	4,300	69	36
30-34	543	923	288	313	4,320	4,150	26	24
35-39	423	1,100	314	290	4,210	4,090	66	49
40-44	279	740	327	338	4,290	4,100	25	50
45-49	291	464	450	448	4,170	4,260	28	80
50-54	205	303	474	460	3,950	3,610	12	73
55-59	143	172	582	555	3,290	3,120	23	11
60-64	103	105	584	508	2,850	2,500	12	12
65-69	125	110	628	571	2,660	2,030	21	8
70-74	152	198	449	490	1,730	1,380	6	7
75+	102	99	987	544	1,940	1,390	12	6
Total	4,620	6,630	6,460	5,960	58,900	57,300	567	592

Figure 4: Population by group

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750

In 2020, the Namakwa District Municipality's population consisted of 7.98% African (11 200), 8.81% White (12 400), 82.39% Coloured (116 000) and 0.82% Asian (1 160) people.

The largest share of population is within the young working age (25-44 years) age category with a total number of 42 100 or 29.8% of the total population. The age category with the second largest number of people is the older working age (45-64 years) age category with a total share of 24.0%, followed by children in the (0-14 years) age category with 28 700 people. The age category with the least number of people is the retired / old age (65 years and older) age category with only 15 700 people, as reflected in the population pyramids below.

Population Pyramids

The chart below compares Namakwa's population structure of 2020 to that of South Africa.

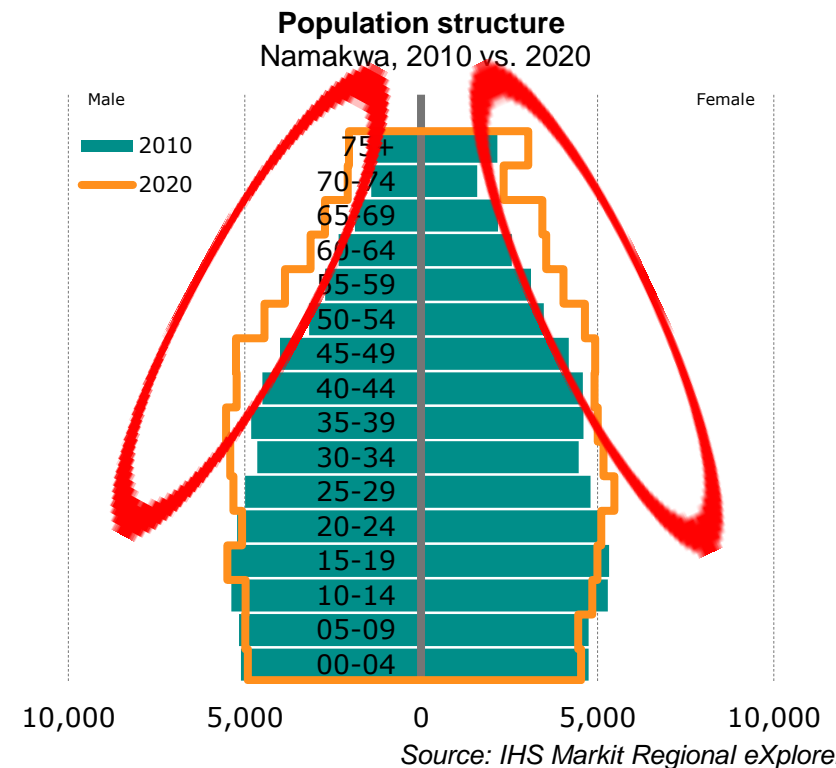


Figure 5: Population structure

When comparing the 2010 population pyramid with the 2020 pyramid for the Namakwa District Municipality, some interesting differences are visible:

- In 2010, there were a slightly larger share of young working age people - aged 20 to 34 (23.3%) - compared to 2020 (22.4%).

- Fertility in 2010 was slightly higher compared to that of 2020.

- The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is significantly larger in 2010 (24.3%) compared to 2020 (20.4%).

- Life expectancy is increasing.

In 2020, the female population for the 20 to 34 years age group amounted to 11.4% of the total female population while the male population group for the same age amounted to 11.9% of the total male population. In 2010 the male working age population at 11.2% still exceeds that of the female population working age population at 11.2%.

The above pyramids give a clear indication that the Namakwa population is getting older whilst the economic active population are migrating out of the area. This will influence old age facilities and schools if the situation is not overturned by economic development.

Population projections

Based on the present age-gender structure and the present fertility, mortality and migration rates, Namakwa's population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.1% from 141 000 in 2020 to 149 000 in 2025. The average annual growth rate in the population over the forecasted period for Northern Cape Province and South Africa is 1.6% and 1.3% respectively. The Northern Cape Province is estimated to have an average growth rate of 1.6% which is higher than the Namakwa District Municipality. South Africa as a whole is estimated to have an average annual growth rate of 1.3% which is higher than that

	Namakwa	Northern Cape	National Total	Namakwa as % of province	Namakwa as % of national
2020	141,000	1,370,000	59,800,000	10.3%	0.24%
2021	143,000	1,390,000	60,600,000	10.3%	0.24%
2022	144,000	1,410,000	61,500,000	10.2%	0.23%
2023	146,000	1,430,000	62,300,000	10.2%	0.23%
2024	147,000	1,460,000	63,100,000	10.1%	0.23%
2025	149,000	1,480,000	63,900,000	10.1%	0.23%

Average Annual growth

2020-2025 **1.10%** **1.55%** **1.32%**

Figure 6: Population projections

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750

Population growth projection			
	2011	2030	2050
Richtersveld	11 981	12 481	12 605
Kamiesberg	10 169	7 993	5 888
Khai Ma	12 426	12 266	11 725
Karoo Hoogland	12 227	13 212	13 675
Hantam	21 981	21 055	19 579
Nama Khoi	47 035	44 505	40 359
Namakwa	116 220	111 511	103 830

Figure 7: Population projections

source: CSIR Green book

Households

From the Census 2011 data collected, the total number of households in Namakwa was 33 856 for the Namakwa District with average household size of 3,4 and furthermore, Community survey suggest there were a total household number of 37 669 in 2016 with average household size of 3,1. There has been an increase of about 29,32% from 2011 statistics to the 2016 community survey information in the number of households within the district.

	Namakwa	Northern Cape	National Total	Namakwa as % of province	Namakwa as % of national
2008	35,100	287,000	13,400,000	12.2%	0.26%
2009	35,600	288,000	13,700,000	12.4%	0.26%
2010	36,000	291,000	13,900,000	12.4%	0.26%
2011	36,500	298,000	14,200,000	12.2%	0.26%
2012	37,100	306,000	14,500,000	12.1%	0.26%
2013	37,800	314,000	14,700,000	12.0%	0.26%
2014	38,000	319,000	15,000,000	11.9%	0.25%
2015	38,000	323,000	15,400,000	11.8%	0.25%
2016	38,300	331,000	15,700,000	11.6%	0.24%
2017	38,800	340,000	16,000,000	11.4%	0.24%
2018	39,400	347,000	16,300,000	11.4%	0.24%

Average Annual growth

2008-2018	1.17%	1.92%	2.00%
-----------	-------	-------	-------

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750

Figure 8: Number of households

If the number of households is growing at a faster rate than that of the population it means that the average household size is decreasing, and vice

versa. In 2020, the Namakwa District Municipality comprised of 41 100 households. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 1.15% in the number of households from 2010 to 2020. With an average annual growth rate of 1.19% in the total population, the average household number in the Namakwa District Municipality is by implication increasing.

Relative to the province, the Namakwa District Municipality had a lower average annual growth rate of 1.15% from 2010 to 2020. In contrast, South Africa had a total of 17 million households, with a growth rate of 1.88%, thus growing at a higher rate than the Namakwa.

The composition of the households by population group consists of 78.1% which is ascribed to the Coloured population group with the largest number of households by population group. The White population group had a total composition of 13.1% (ranking second). The African population group had a total composition of 8.6% of the total households. The smallest population group by households is the Asian population group with only 0.2% in 2020.

Female headed households

In 2016 STATSSA recorded the households headed by females at 37.6% (14 145) while men headed households constituted 62%.

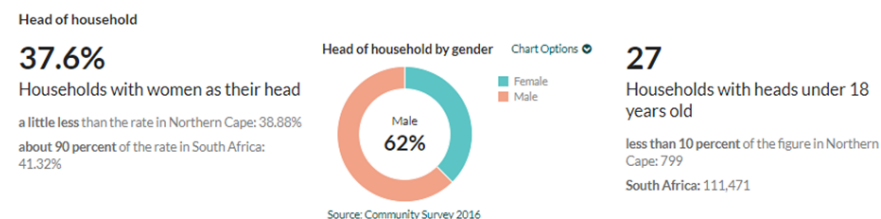


Figure 9: Female headed households

Source: Namakwa District profile, 2020

Child headed households

Namakwa has 27 households with heads who are under 18 years old. 52% of these are headed by males while 48% are headed by females under 18 years of age.

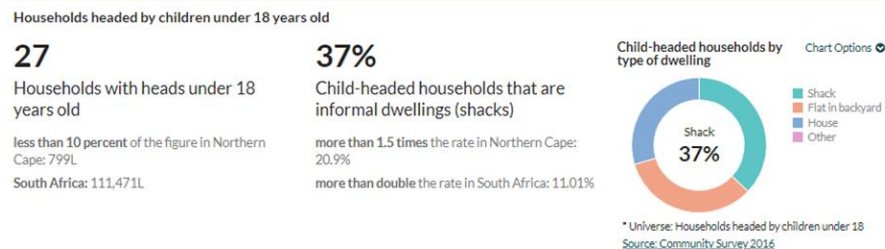


Figure 10: Child headed households

Source: Namakwa District profile, 2020

Population Density

In 2020, with an average of 1.11 people per square kilometre, Namakwa District Municipality had a lower population density than Northern Cape (3.67 people per square kilometre). Compared to South Africa (49 per square kilometre) it can be seen that there are vastly less people living per square kilometre in Namakwa District Municipality than in South Africa.

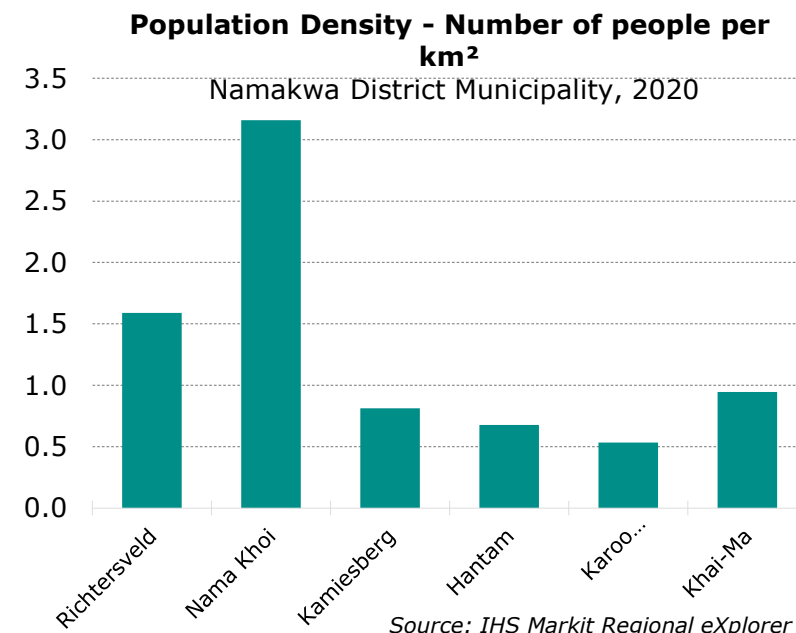


Figure 11: Population density

In 2020, Namakwa District Municipality had a population density of 1.11 per square kilometre and it ranked highest amongst its peers. The region with the highest population density per square kilometre was the Frances Baard with a total population density of 34.8 per square kilometre per annum. In terms of growth, Namakwa District Municipality had an average annual growth in its population density of 1.19% per square kilometre per annum. The region with the highest growth rate in the population density per square kilometre was John Taolo Gaetsewe with an average annual growth rate of 2.55% per square kilometre, it was also the region with the lowest average annual growth rate of 1.19% people per square kilometre over the period under discussion.

Human Development Index (HDI)

HDI is the combination of three basic dimensions of human development: A long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. A long and healthy life is typically measured using life expectancy at birth. Knowledge is normally based on adult literacy and / or the combination of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary schools.

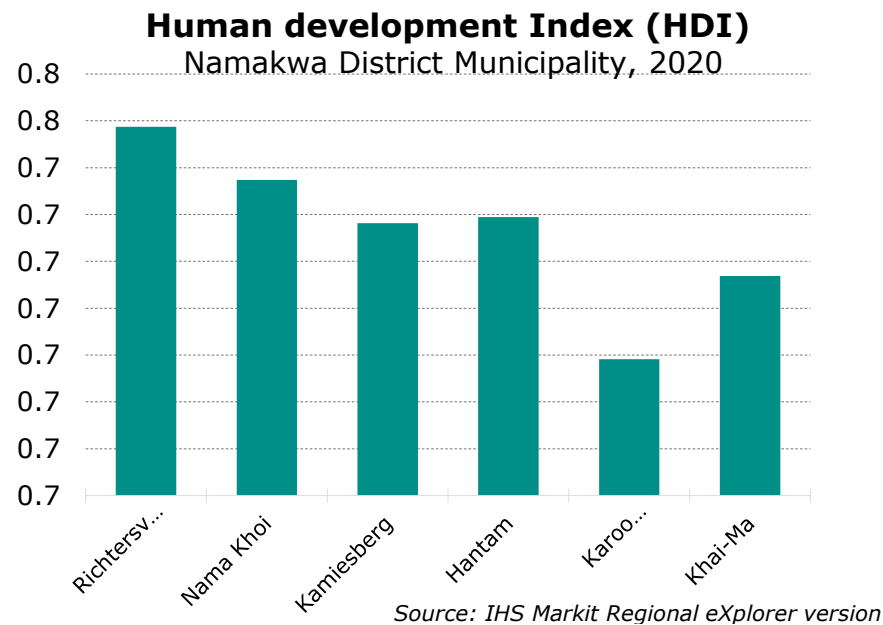


Figure 12: Human development index

In 2020 Namakwa District Municipality had an HDI of 0.731. In terms of the HDI for each of the regions within the Namakwa District Municipality, Richtersveld Local Municipality has the highest HDI, with an index value of

0.749. The lowest can be observed in the Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality with an index value of 0.699.

Gini coefficient

The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality. It varies from 0 to 1. If the Gini coefficient is equal to zero, income is distributed in a perfectly equal manner, in other words there is no variance between the high and low income earners within the population. In contrast, if the Gini coefficient equals 1, income is completely inequitable, i.e., one individual in the population is earning all the income and the rest has no income. Generally, this coefficient lies in the range between 0.25 and 0.70.

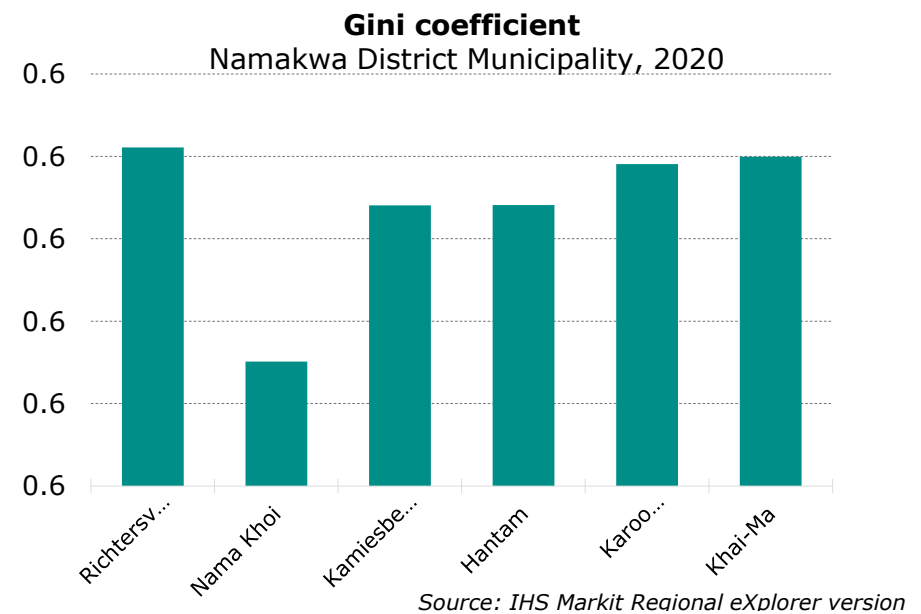


Figure 13: Gini-coefficient

In 2020, the Gini coefficient in Namakwa District Municipality was at 0.582, which reflects an increase in the number over the ten-year period from 2010 to 2020. In terms of the Gini coefficient for each of the regions within the Namakwa District Municipality, Richtersveld Local Municipality has the highest Gini coefficient, with an index value of 0.586. The lowest Gini coefficient can be observed in the Nama Khoi Local Municipality with an index value of 0.573. The Gini coefficient of Namakwa indicates an upward trend which indicate inequality is increasing.

Poverty

The upper poverty line is defined by StatsSA as the level of consumption at which individuals can purchase both sufficient food and non-food items without sacrificing one for the other. This variable measures the number of individuals living below that level of consumption for the given area and is balanced directly to the official upper poverty rate as measured by StatsSA.

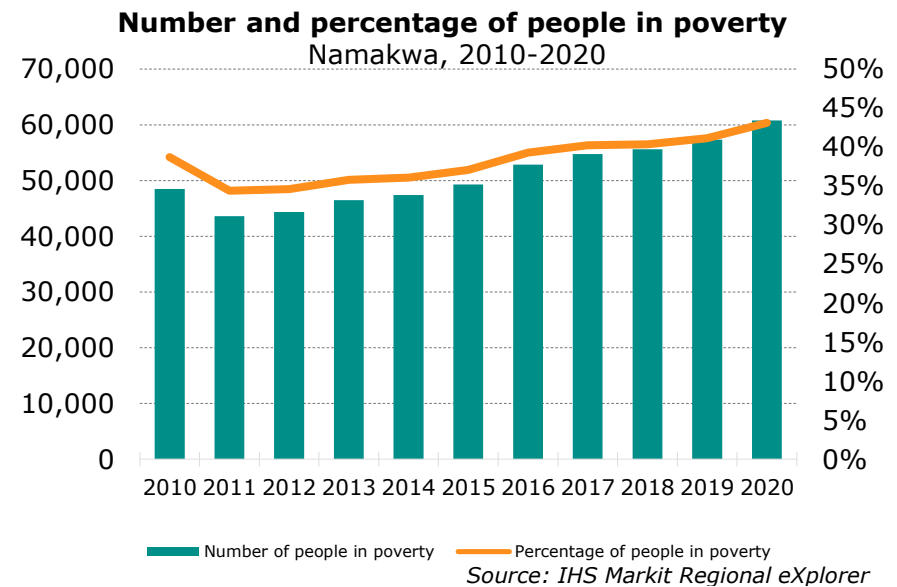
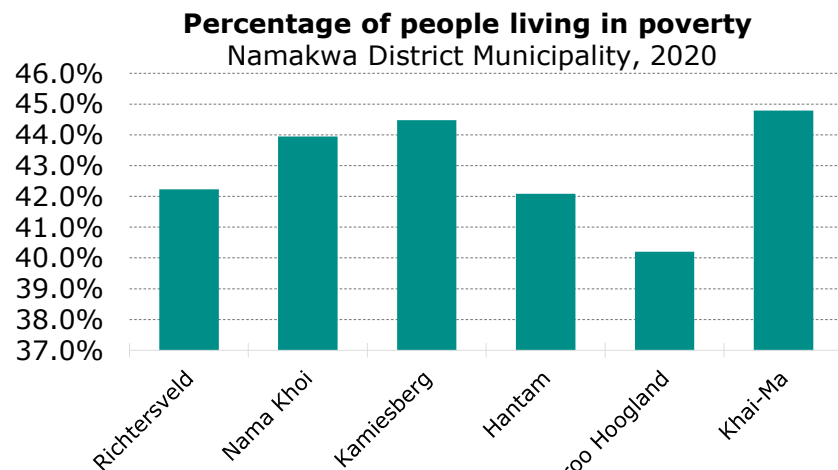


Figure 14: Number of people living in poverty

In 2020, there were 60 800 people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, across Namakwa District Municipality - this is 25.35% higher than the 48 500 in 2010. The percentage of people living in poverty has increased from 38.71% in 2010 to 43.12% in 2020, which indicates an increase of 4.4 percentage points.



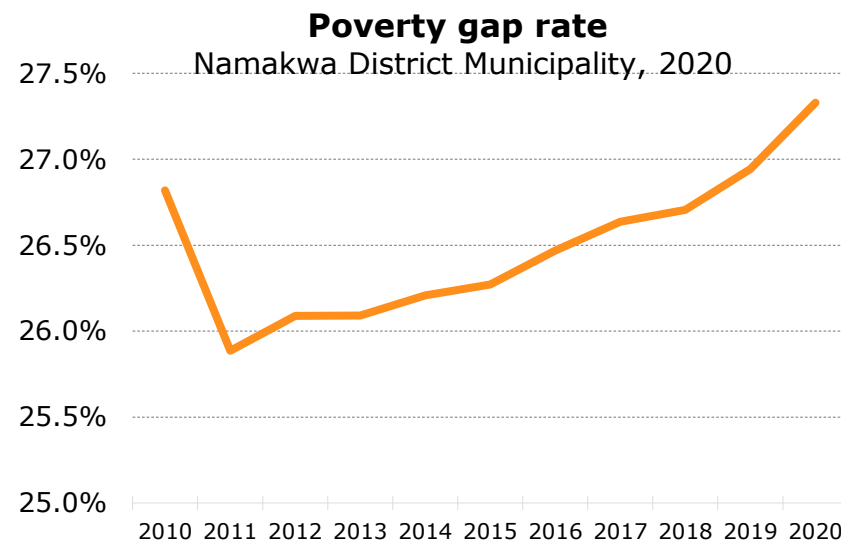
Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version

Figure 15: Percentage of people living in poverty per L.M

In terms of the percentage of people living in poverty for each of the regions within the Namakwa District Municipality, Khai-Ma Local Municipality has the highest percentage of people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, with a total of 44.8%. The lowest percentage of people living in poverty can be observed in the Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality with a total of 40.2% living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition.

Poverty Gap Rate

It is estimated that the poverty gap rate in Namakwa District Municipality amounted to 27.3% in 2020 - the rate needed to bring all poor households up to the poverty line and out of poverty.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version

Figure 16: Poverty gap rate

In 2020, the poverty gap rate was 27.3% and in 2010 the poverty gap rate was 26.8%, the poverty gap rate increased from 2010 to 2020, which means that there were no improvements in terms of the depth of the poverty within Namakwa District Municipality.

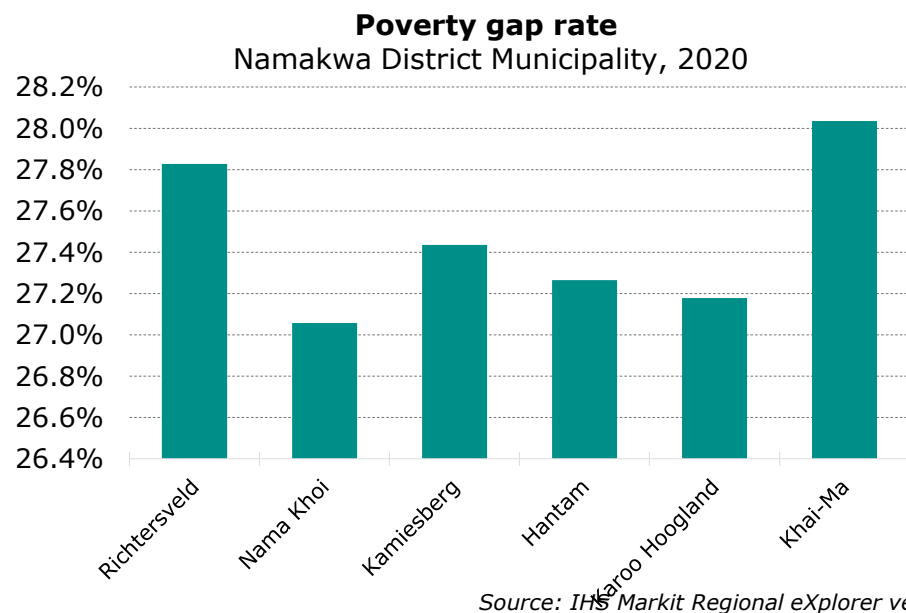


Figure 17: Poverty gap rate per L.M

In terms of the poverty gap rate for each of the regions within the Namakwa District Municipality, Khai-Ma Local Municipality had the highest poverty gap rate, with a rand value of 28.0%. The lowest poverty gap rate can be observed in the Nama Khoi Local Municipality with a total of 27.1%.

Education

Education is important to the economic growth in a country and the development of its industries, providing a trained workforce and skilled professionals required. Within Namakwa District Municipality, the number of people without any schooling decreased from 2010 to 2020 with an average annual rate of -3.73%, while the number of people within the 'matric only' category, increased from 15,800 to 24,100. The number of

people with 'matric and a certificate/diploma' increased with an average annual rate of 4.33%, with the number of people with a 'matric and a Bachelor's' degree increasing with an average annual rate of 2.14%. Overall improvement in the level of education is visible with an increase in the number of people with 'matric' or higher education.

	Namakwa	Northern Cape	National Total	Namakwa as % of province
No schooling	3,820	56,600	1,810,000	6.7%
Grade 0-2	917	11,600	551,000	7.9%
Grade 3-6	10,600	93,700	2,900,000	11.3%
Grade 7-9	30,600	187,000	6,020,000	16.4%
Grade 10-11	20,100	205,000	9,480,000	9.8%
Certificate / diploma without matric	432	3,580	197,000	12.1%
Matric only	24,100	246,000	12,100,000	9.8%
Matric certificate / diploma	6,560	46,500	2,570,000	14.1%
Matric Bachelors degree	2,230	22,200	1,720,000	10.0%
Matric Postgrad degree	884	9,830	848,000	9.0%

Figure 18: Level of education

IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version

The number of people without any schooling in Namakwa District Municipality accounts for 6.75% of the number of people without schooling in the province and a total share of 0.21% of the national. In 2020, the number of people in Namakwa District Municipality with a matric only was 24,100 which is a share of 9.82% of the province's total number of people that has obtained a matric. The number of people with a matric and a Postgrad degree constitutes 10.01% of the province and 0.13% of the national.

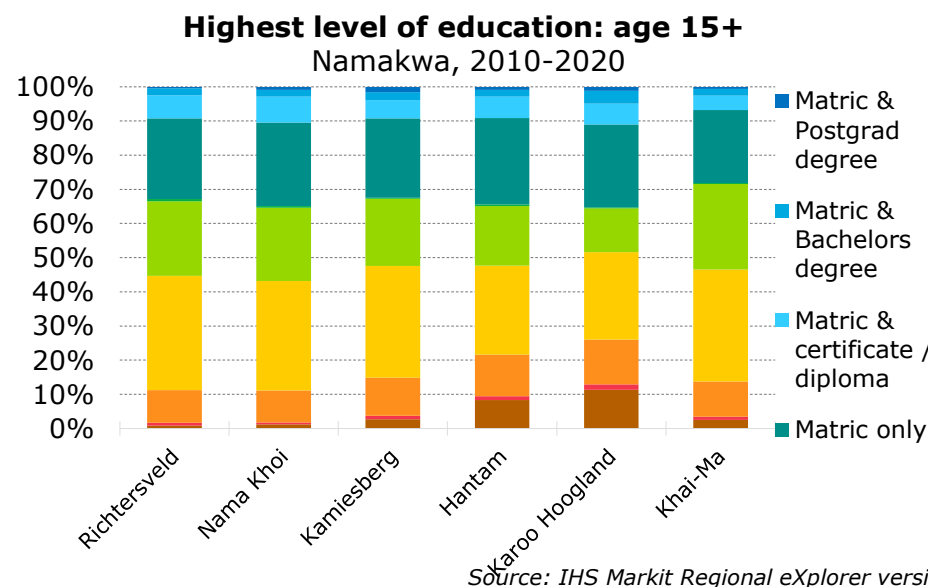


Figure 19: Level of education per local municipality

Functional literacy

Functional literacy describes the reading and writing skills that are adequate for an individual to cope with the demands of everyday life - including the demands posed in the workplace. This is contrasted with illiteracy in the strictest sense, meaning the inability to read or write. Functional literacy enables individuals to enter the labour market and contribute towards economic growth thereby reducing poverty.

	Illiterate	Literate	%
2010	20,312	73,832	78.4%
2011	20,152	75,740	79.0%
2012	20,168	77,471	79.3%
2013	20,664	78,697	79.2%
2014	20,235	80,787	80.0%
2015	20,386	82,195	80.1%
2016	20,422	83,699	80.4%
2017	20,035	85,686	81.0%
2018	19,389	87,958	81.9%
2019	18,095	90,879	83.4%
2020	16,049	94,567	85.5%

Average Annual growth			
2010-2020	-2.33%	2.51%	0.87%

Figure 20: Functional literacy

IHS Markit Regional explorer version

A total of 94 600 individuals in Namakwa District Municipality were considered functionally literate in 2020, while 16 000 people were illiterate. Expressed as a rate, this amounts to 85.49% of the population, which is an increase of 7.1 percentage points since 2010 (78.42%). The number of illiterate individuals decreased on average by -2.33% annually from 2010 to 2020, with the number of functional literate people increasing at 2.51% annually.

Health

HIV+ and AIDS estimates

In 2020, 6 620 people in the Namakwa District Municipality were infected with HIV. This reflects an increase at an average annual rate of 4.18% since 2010, and in 2020 represented 4.70% of the district municipality's total population. The Northern Cape Province had an average annual growth

rate of 3.88% from 2010 to 2020 in the number of people infected with HIV, which is lower than that of the Namakwa District Municipality. When looking at the South Africa as a whole it can be seen that the number of people that are infected increased from 2010 to 2020 with an average annual growth rate of 2.31%.

	Namakwa	Northern Cape	National Total	Namakwa as % of province
2010	4,400	60,200	6,340,000	7.3%
2011	4,640	63,400	6,520,000	7.3%
2012	4,870	66,400	6,680,000	7.3%
2013	5,090	69,100	6,820,000	7.4%
2014	5,300	71,800	6,960,000	7.4%
2015	5,520	74,400	7,110,000	7.4%
2016	5,720	76,900	7,250,000	7.4%
2017	5,940	79,600	7,420,000	7.5%
2018	6,170	82,400	7,600,000	7.5%
2019	6,390	85,300	7,780,000	7.5%
2020	6,620	88,100	7,970,000	7.5%
Average Annual growth				
2010-2020	4.18%	3.88%	2.31%	

Figure 21: HIV and AIDS statistics

IHS Markit Regional explorer version

Crime

For the period 2007/2008 to 2017/2018 overall crime has decreased at an average annual rate of 2.21% within the Namakwa District Municipality. Violent crime decreased by 2.75% since 2007/2008, while property crimes increased by 1.82% between the 2007/2008 and 2017/2018 financial years.

Property crime is a major problem for all the regions relative to violent crime. It is evident that the property crime is a major problem for all the

regions relative to the rest of crime indices. This decrease in crime in Namakwa should be maintained, improved and used as a competitive advantage for the district.

Employment

The number of formally employed people in Namakwa District Municipality counted 31 400 in 2018, which is about 86.74% of total employment, while the number of people employed in the informal sector counted 4 800 or 13.26% of the total employment. Informal employment in Namakwa increased from 3 420 in 2008 to an estimated 4 800 in 2018.

Namakwa's share of the total number of unemployed people in Northern Cape Province is 9.36% (12 000 people unemployed in Namakwa). This represents an increase of 1 760 (1.7%) from 10 200 in 2008.

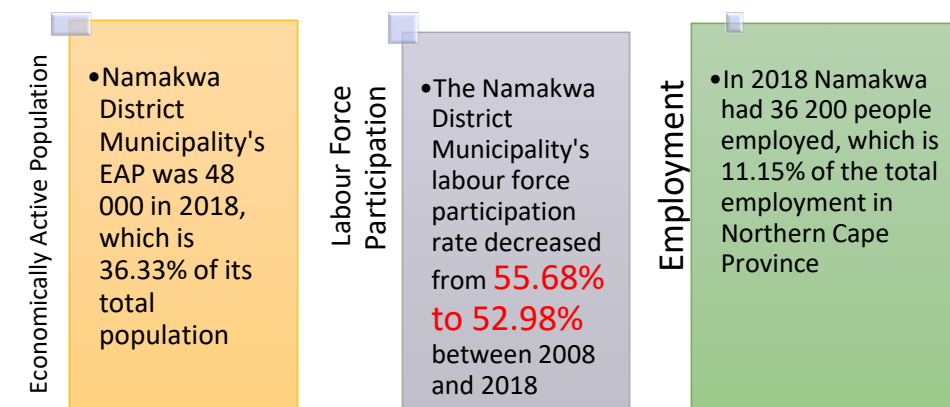


Figure 22: Employment status in Namakwa

Source: Namakwa District profile, 2020

Demographic and People Development issues

The population figures will have to be verified to ensure the correctness as possible figures but the overall tendency in the district is expected to stay in the same (IHS and Census figures). The outcome of the 2022 Census will provide further updated information and analysis.

- The relatively low number of people living in the district and the low projected population growth can be attributed and compared to better life experience and economic opportunities in other districts and provinces. The low population growth and outmigration is likely to be further influenced by Climate Change which is expected to place stress on people's lives especially due to water shortages, drought, heat waves and further desertification.

- According to the CSIR Green Book modelling (2018) undertaken for the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), there is no change in population numbers expected for Namakwa over the period 2011 to 2050. The number of people in the district is likely to remain the same in absolute terms over the long term. This is based on the assumption that no major new substantial interventions and investments are made in the district. The future population size could be impacted with interventions such as the SEZ and Boegabaai Port development.

- The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on population trends will also play a role and will have to be assessed more over time.

- The population in the district is aging whilst there is an outmigration of economic active people. One of the implications of this is the need for establishing old care facilities.

- The school going population is declining or stays more or less the same which will have an effect on school facilities.

- The number of households is increasing more than population growth which will influence the provision of housing.

- The population is declining in relation to the rest of South Africa and together with the geographic area of the district, this will put further fiscal strain on municipalities to deliver quality services if the Equitable Share is not reviewed to factor in geographic vastness and spread. Therefore, and irrespective, there is the need for an economic stimulus that is justifiable in terms of realizable potential and socio-economic cost/benefit analysis to turn this tendency around.

- The future population and household growth and spread across the district must be modelled based on the potential economic opportunities and proposed projects. Economic stimulation and climate change mitigation could result in an increase in population, but the extent is not likely to be very large.

- The low population poses challenges for economies of scale and local economic growth due to smaller talent pool and market size. It can be an advantage in terms of more manageable targeting of human development improvement programmes. There is already a decrease in poverty levels and increase in the Human Development Index which can be further consolidated. However, labour force participation levels have dropped implying a need for better education outcomes and more targeted skills development and entrepreneurial training.

2.2 Economic positioning

The economic state of Namakwa District Municipality is put in perspective by comparing it on a spatial level with its neighbouring district municipalities, Northern Cape Province and South Africa. The section will

also allude to the economic composition and contribution of the regions within Namakwa District Municipality.

The Namakwa District Municipality does not function in isolation from Northern Cape, South Africa and the world and now, more than ever, it is crucial to have reliable information on its economy for effective planning. Information is needed that will empower the municipality to plan and implement policies that will encourage the social development and economic growth of the people and industries in the municipality respectively.

Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R)

GDP-R can be measured using either current or constant prices, where the current prices measure the economy in actual Rand, and constant prices measures the economy by removing the effect of inflation, and therefore captures the real growth in volumes, as if prices were fixed in a given base year

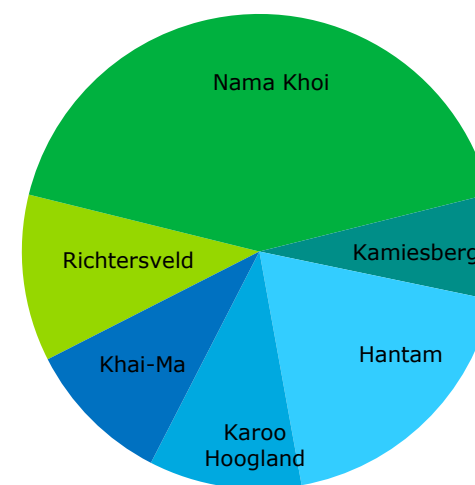
	Namakwa	Northern Cape	National Total	Namakwa as % of province
2010	7.4	60.1	2,748.0	12.3%
2011	7.8	64.0	3,023.7	12.1%
2012	8.3	68.2	3,253.9	12.1%
2013	8.7	72.5	3,540.0	12.0%
2014	9.9	83.5	3,805.3	11.8%
2015	9.9	86.2	4,049.9	11.5%
2016	10.2	90.4	4,359.1	11.3%
2017	10.8	96.5	4,653.6	11.2%
2018	11.0	100.1	4,873.9	11.0%
2019	11.2	103.4	5,077.6	10.8%
2020	10.7	100.7	4,973.0	10.6%

Figure 23: GDP per region

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version

With a GDP of R 10.7 billion in 2020 (up from R 7.39 billion in 2010), the Namakwa District Municipality contributed 10.59% to the Northern Cape Province GDP of R 101 billion in 2020 decreasing in the share of the Northern Cape from 12.30% in 2010. The Namakwa District Municipality contributes 0.21% to the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of R 4.97 trillion in 2020 (as measured in nominal or current prices). It's contribution to the national economy stayed similar in importance from 2010 when it contributed 0.27% to South Africa, but it is lower than the peak of 0.27% in 2010.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Namakwa District Municipality, 2020



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version

Figure 24: GDP per local municipality

The greatest contributor to the Namakwa District Municipality economy is the Nama Khoi Local Municipality with a share of 42.25% or R 4.5 billion, increasing from R 3.21 billion in 2010. The economy with the lowest contribution is the Kamiesberg Local Municipality with R 764 million growing from R 612 million in 2010.

	Namakwa	Northern Cape	National Total	Namakwa as % of province	Namakwa as % of national
Agriculture	1.0	6.7	119.6	14.8%	0.83%
Mining	3.9	20.8	371.9	19.0%	1.06%
Manufacturing	0.2	3.1	573.4	5.9%	0.03%
Electricity	0.2	3.4	167.2	4.9%	0.10%
Construction	0.2	2.0	140.2	9.4%	0.14%
Trade	1.0	9.9	655.2	9.9%	0.15%
Transport	0.7	9.8	396.4	7.4%	0.18%
Finance	0.9	12.7	879.5	7.3%	0.11%
Community services	1.6	22.7	1,125.3	7.2%	0.14%
Total Industries	9.7	91.2	4,428.7	10.7%	0.22%

Figure 25: Economic sectors

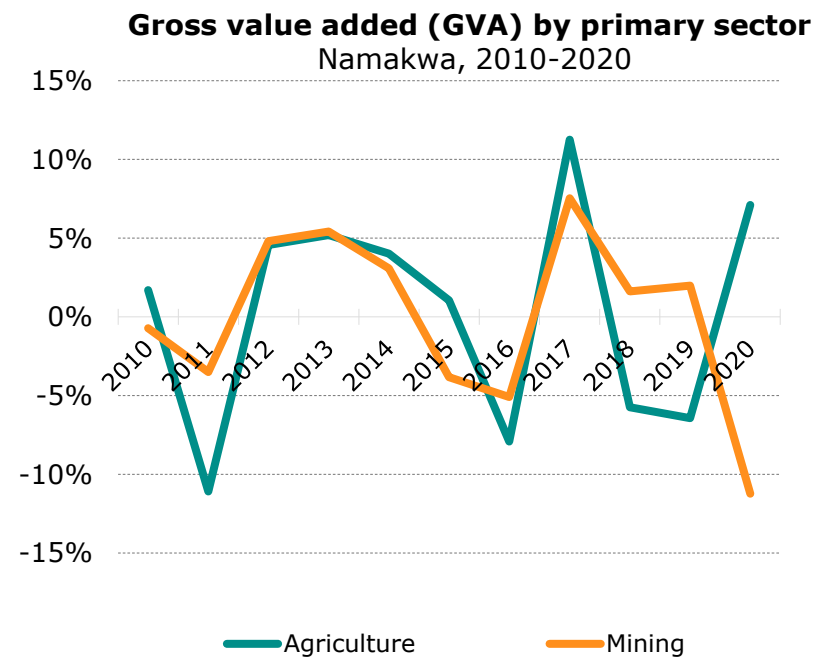
Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version

In 2020, the mining sector is the largest within Namakwa District Municipality accounting for R 3.94 billion or 40.4% of the total GVA in the district municipality's economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA of the Namakwa District Municipality is the community services sector at 16.7%, followed by the agriculture sector with 10.2%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of Namakwa District Municipality is the electricity sector with a contribution of R 166 million or 1.70% of the total GVA.

Economic sectors

Primary Sector

The primary sector consists of two broad economic sectors namely the mining and the agricultural sector. The following chart represents the average growth rate in the GVA for both of these sectors in Namakwa District Municipality from 2010 to 2020.



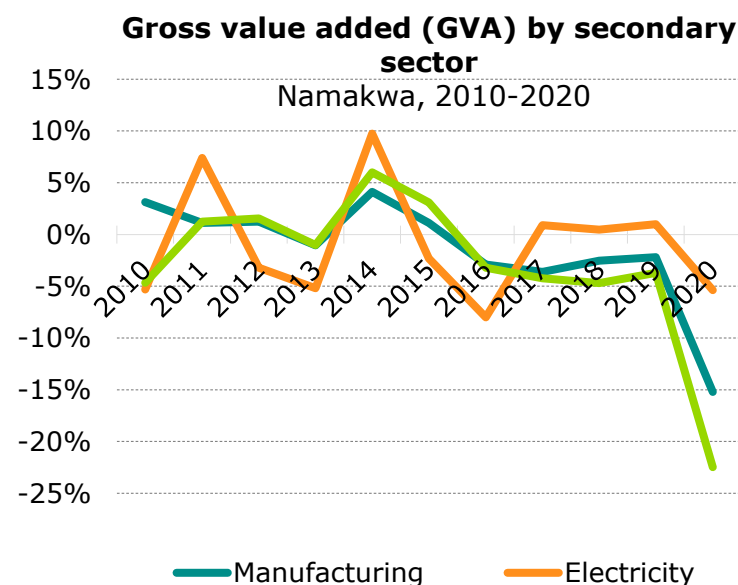
Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version

Figure 26: Gross value added by primary sector

Between 2010 and 2020, the agriculture sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2017 with an average growth rate of 11.3%. It is evident for the mining sector that the highest positive growth rate also existed in 2017 and it experienced a growth rate of 7.5% which is lower than that of the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector experienced the lowest growth for the period during 2011 at -11.1%, while the mining sector reaching its lowest point of growth in 2020 at -11.2%. Both the agriculture and mining sectors are generally characterized by volatility in growth over the period.

Secondary Sector

The secondary sector consists of three broad economic sectors namely the manufacturing, electricity and the construction sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Namakwa District Municipality from 2010 to 2020.



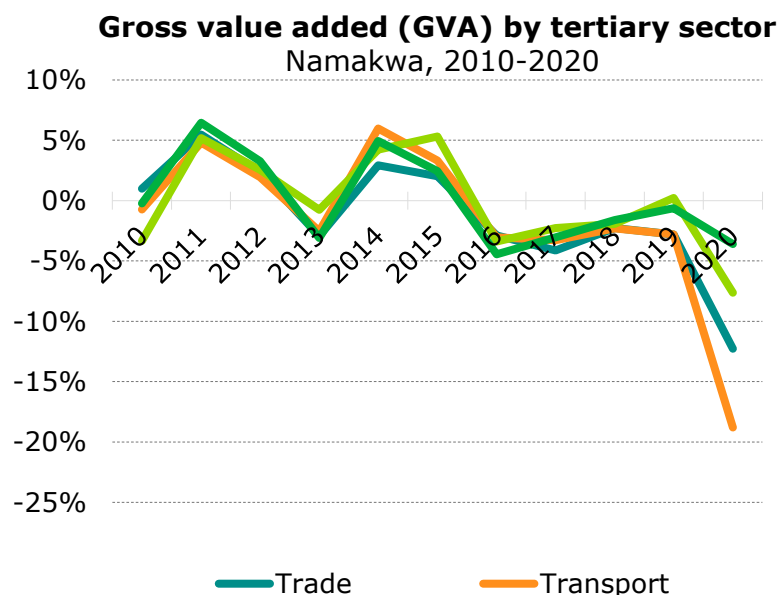
Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version

Figure 27: Gross value added by secondary sector

Between 2010 and 2020, the manufacturing sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2014 with a growth rate of 4.1%. It is evident for the construction sector that the highest positive growth rate also existed in 2014 and it experienced a growth rate of 6.0% which is higher than that of the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector experienced its lowest growth in 2020 of -15.2%, while construction sector also had the lowest growth rate in 2020 and it experiences a negative growth rate of -22.5% which is higher growth rate than that of the manufacturing sector. The electricity sector experienced the highest growth in 2014 at 9.8%, while it recorded the lowest growth of -8.0% in 2016.

Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector consists of four broad economic sectors namely the trade, transport, finance and the community services sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Namakwa District Municipality from 2010 to 2020.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version

Figure 28: Gross value added by tertiary sector

The trade sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2011 with a growth rate of 5.5%. The transport sector reached its highest point of growth in 2014 at 6.0%. The finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2015 when it grew by 5.3% and recorded the lowest growth rate in 2020 at -7.6%. The Trade sector also had the lowest growth rate in 2020 at -12.3%. The community services sector, which largely consists of

government, experienced its highest positive growth in 2011 with 6.4% and the lowest growth rate in 2016 with -4.4%.

Economic structure

The structure of the Namakwa District Municipality (NDM) economy is dominated by the mining industry accounting for R 3.94 billion or 40.4% of the total GVA in the district municipality's economy in 2020. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA of the Namakwa District Municipality is the community services sector at 16.7%, followed by the agriculture sector with 10.2%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of Namakwa District Municipality is the electricity sector with a contribution of R 166 million or 1.70% of the total GVA.

Although the Namakwa District Municipality was a fairly constant district without many changes over the last few years, the district suddenly came into the limelight with the massive expansion in the mining sector in the Khai Ma Local Municipality. Apart from the growing mining interest in the district, the Boegoebay Port is also a potential catalytic project that could potentially uplift the Namakwa District Municipality in various ways including demographically, developmental, economic and infrastructure wise. Should this development be implemented the NDM will also become more significant from a national perspective and could potentially lure further investment. Unfortunately, due to the global economic climate, the mining sector is estimated to grow the slowest with an average annual growth rate of -3.60%.

The mining development in the district can benefit from the new mining and renewable energy project if planned efficiently. Diversification and the development of a competitive manufacturing sector is a must with agriculture and mining as focus areas. In terms of access to basic services all the local municipalities are outperforming national, barring the slight

underperformance of the provision of electricity in Karoo Hoogland and Hantam. In the primary sector, agriculture is expected to grow faster at an average of 2.72% annually from R 726 million in Namakwa District Municipality to R 830 million in 2023.

Most of the Orange River's water is being used for the irrigation of high-value crops. Groundwater is also widely used for agricultural, municipal, and industrial land use. The main agricultural commodities produced in Namakwa District Municipality include small stock, lucerne, vegetables, and grapes. Sheep farming is practised on a small scale in Namakwa District Municipality from which wool and mutton products are produced. Niche opportunities for Agro-processing have been identified in the form of high-value aquaculture (such as abalone).

Namakwa District Municipality had a total tourism spending of R 735 million in 2018 with an average annual growth rate of 10.3% since 2008 (R 275 million). Northern Cape Province had a total tourism spending of R 4.39 billion in 2018 and an average annual growth rate of 7.7% over the period. Total tourism spending in South Africa increased from R 153 billion in 2008 to R 296 billion in 2018 at an average annual rate of 6.8%. In Namakwa District Municipality the tourism spending as a percentage of GDP in 2018 was 7.00%. Tourism spending as a percentage of GDP for 2018 was 4.45% in Northern Cape Province, 6.06% in South Africa.

The number of people employed in the informal sector counted 5 100 or 12.08% of the total employment. Informal employment in Namakwa increased from 3 840 in 2009 to an estimated 5 100 in 2019.

The economic revolution is required for Namakwa district to position it as a sustainable contributor and beneficiary to and of the economy. In order to achieve this, it is critically important to address industry related skills as well as minimising red tape to afford and create opportunities more

especially for the locals by partnering with Financial Institutions. The promotion of new and existing partnerships by amending/standardising existing procurement policies and by-laws is also necessary to ensure red tape reduction. In order to stimulate development, usage of natural resources should be improved, incubate SMME's by creating SMME hubs, promote district as opportunity for Corporate Social Investments (CSI) programs as well as township and rural economies.

Driving innovation around mining linked to beneficiation, hydrogen economy and renewable energy can be a game changer if investment is strategically coordinated and advanced in these areas.

Economic positioning issues

- Lack of economic development throughout the district
- Farming in Namakwa has high impact on social and economic well-being of poor communities
- Social disintegration, alienation, participation, displacement of local communities and fact that primary, secondary, and tertiary economies are bypassing and excluding local communities is a great concern.
- There is lack of inclusive growth and economic development at the expense of the local majority, and it is a serious concern and crisis.
- Economic and fiscal constraints (low growth in equitable share)
- Rising unemployment and increasing inequality.
- Growing consumer indebtedness and inability to pay for services
- Growing indigency and Free Basic Services Bill (Some municipalities are averaging in excess of 80% eg. Kamiesberg and Khai Ma)
- Increasing debt owed to and by municipalities; (Eskom and Sedibeng, government, business, and residents)
- Low revenue base for municipalities and increasing demand for maintenance (old infrastructure – mining towns)

- Energy pressures and bulk provision demands (paying constantly penalties to Eskom for exceeding demand).

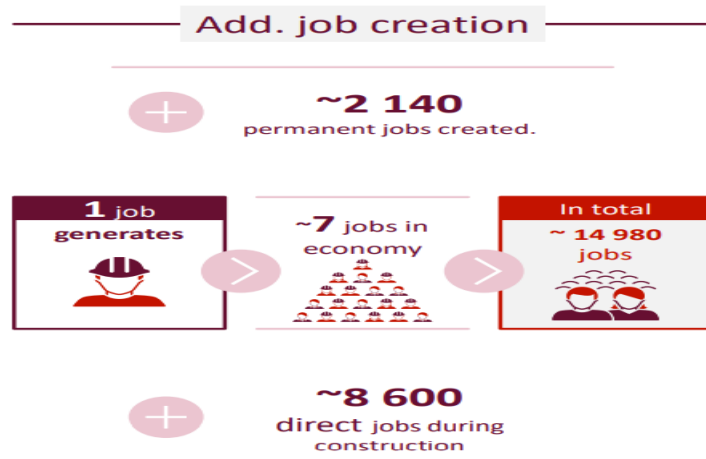


Figure 29: Estimated job opportunities from Namakwa SEZ

Source: NCEDA

The establishment of a SEZ in Namakwa will have a tremendous impact on the communities of Namakwa District, and Khâi-Ma Local municipalities.

Social impacts include:

- Health,
- Education,
- Training and skills development and
- The local economies.

A number of socio economic development initiatives are identified for prioritization this includes but not limited to :

- Localisation and Enterprise Development,

- Incubation and
- Skills Development.

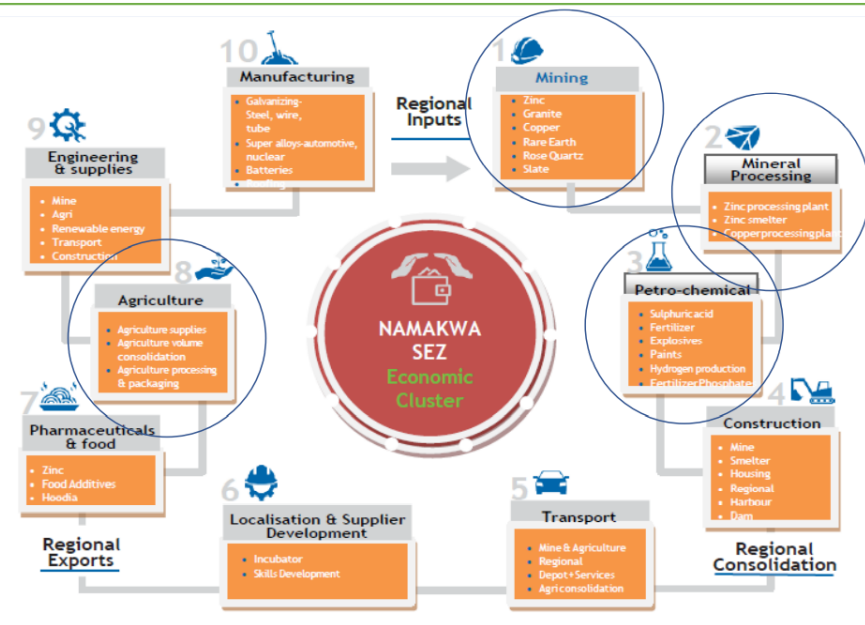


Figure 30: Namakwa SEZ market assessment

Source: NCEDA

2.3 Spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability

Location

The Namakwa District Municipality (NDM) is situated in the north-western corner of South Africa and borders the Atlantic Ocean to the west and Namibia to the north. It is also bordered by the ZF Mgcawu and Pixley ka Seme Districts of the Northern Cape Province to the North-East and East, respectively. It borders by the Western Cape Province to the South (the

West Coast, Cape Winelands and Central Karoo District Municipalities). The district is one of five districts in the Northern Cape Province and situated in the western part of the province. The Namakwa District is the largest district geographically in South Africa (126 836 km²).

The Namakwa District Municipality (DC6) comprises of the following municipalities with their main town as depicted on the map below:



Figure 31: Locality map

Source: Author

Settlements Hierarchy

The Namakwa District Municipality consists of a diverse number of settlements which range from mining towns to agricultural towns. The

main settlement in the district is Springbok and the regional settlements include Pofadder and Calvinia.

The NC-PSDF identified the following settlements as high development potential settlements. The settlements are categorized as first and second order settlements in the NDM:

First order Settlements	Second order Settlements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Springbok • Alexander Bay; • Calvinia; • Garies; • Kamieskroon; • Kleinzee; • Nababeep; • Okiep; and • Port Nolloth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steinkopf; • Loeriesfontein; • Nieuwoudtville; • Brandvlei; • Williston; and • Fraserburg.

Figure 32: Settlement hierarchy

Source: Namakwa IDP 2021\2022

National spatial directives

The Namakwa District Municipality is an Arid region and has been identified as part of the Arid Innovation Region by the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF, 2019). The region receives some of the lowest average rainfall levels in the country. Water scarcity and soil salinity represent the main challenges facing agriculture in the district. In some areas, salinity levels are so high that salt mining operations have been established. The two rivers that are running through the district are the

Orange River towards the northern boundary as well as the Oliphants/Doring River system.

The Namakwa region consists of the former Namaqualand and Hantam Karoo regions and is bordered by the Orange River to the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Geographically, the region can be described as a semi-desert area with hot summers, little rainfall and cold winters.

The spatial restructuring will be influenced by the economic positioning of the district as an Atlantic gateway and renewable energy hub. Further work will need to be done to establish the socio-economic and settlement impacts of the economic positioning of the district.

Key national roads (N7 and N14) are traversing the district, the N7 links South Africa with Namibia and the N14 is an important link with districts to the east. The region comprises of the arid and sparsely populated western and south-western central parts of the country. It is set to be significantly affected by future climate change trends and requires a consolidated response. The NSDF (2019) make proposals such as: regional adaptation, economic diversification and agriculture innovation at scale, limit expansion and development of settlements, enhanced regional cross provincial collaboration, strong compacts with role-players, enhanced ICD linkages, discouraging temporary settlements such as mining or large-scale construction projects etc. (NSDF, 2019: P171).



Figure 33: Arid innovation region

Source: NCPDSF, 2018

Provincial priorities

The reviewed PSDF (2020) positions the Province and the Districts to transition towards a more inclusive, productive and resilient economic future with a key focus on the following key challenges restricting development, namely:

- Limited accessibility and mobility.
- Limited reverse of the apartheid planning systems (a primary strategy of apartheid was to manipulate urban and rural space-economies so that those enfranchised had preferential access to economic assets, particularly well located and resource endowed land, and the disenfranchised were severely restricted in accessing these opportunities);

- Being driven mostly by the primary sector (the NDP strives towards transforming the nature and performance of the economy to achieve sustained economic growth, greater environmental resilience, and much better inclusion);

- High dependency on the Mining Sector that proves to have only temporary investment potential and benefits (many mining towns reliant on the mining sector with limited value adding);

- Little management and protection of local resources;

- Uncoordinated infrastructure development (economic growth is the number one priority of the province);

- The district is subject to global environmental risks (i.e. climate change, depletion in material resources, anticipated changes to the global carbon regulatory environment, and food and water insecurity).

- Poor rural – urban linkages

- Uncoordinated spatial planning (politicians, the private sector and spatial planners have differing agendas and timelines. Political decision making often contradicts stated policies).

Spatial Plans and SPLUMA Compliance

NAMAKWA DISTRICT			
Municipality	SDF	LUMS	SPLUMA By-Laws
Richtersveld LM	Under review	Compliant	In place
Kamiesberg LM	Under review	Compliant	In place
Khai-Ma LM	Under review	Compliant	In place
Karoo Hoogland LM	Compliant	Compliant	In place
Hantam LM	Compliant	Compliant	In place

Nama Khoi LM	Under review	Compliant	In place
--------------	--------------	-----------	----------

Figure 34: SPLUMA compliance

Source: Author

Based on the status, a significant effort is made to enable municipalities to manage land more efficiently and create a good foundation and ability to generate revenue from and ensure that the spatial vision and restructuring is achieved as contained in the SDFs. Not having SPLUMA compliant SDFs directly influence and impact the implementation of projects and is also associated with a risk of litigation. The SDF status at local municipal level needs to be prioritized, if not, the spatial restructuring and vision of the district is likely to face major obstacles and challenges.

Development Corridors and Growth Centres/Nodes:

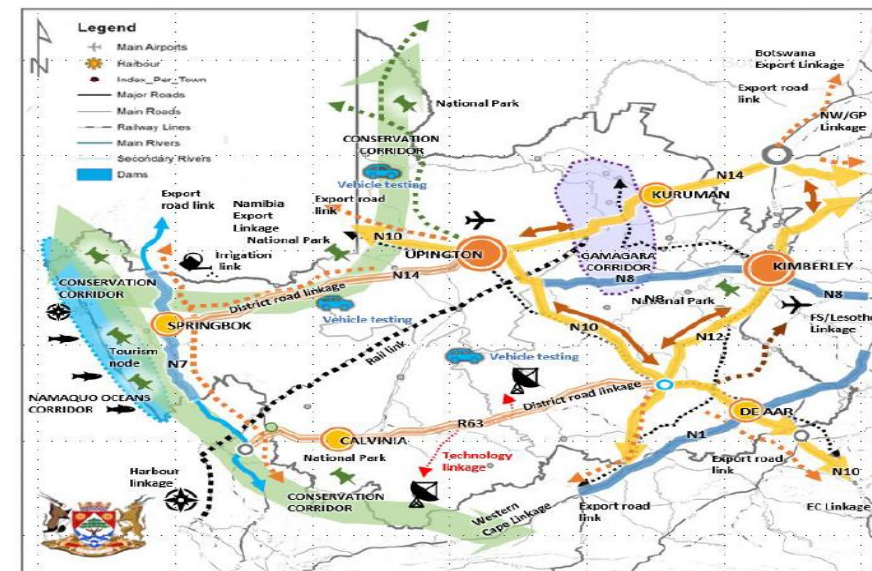


Figure 35: Development corridor and nodes

Source: NCPsDF, 2018

REGION AND CORRIDOR	DESCRIPTION	FUNCTION
NAMAKWA OCEAN CORRIDOR	<p>The Namaqualand coast is the centre of the fishing and Mariculture sector. This corridor has its primary node at Port Nolloth and secondary nodes at Hondeklip Bay and Alexander Bay.</p> <p>The Oceans Economy concept is driven by the Operation Phakisa initiative of the South African government which aims to implement priority economic and social programmes better, faster, and more effectively. The Operation Phakisa: Oceans Economy was launched by President J.G. Zuma, in October 2014. Initially four growth areas were prioritised to contribute to unlocking the economic potential of South Africa's oceans. This was based on their potential contribution to economic growth and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mariculture Coastal Tourism Marine Biodiversity protection • Nature Conservation • Fishing Value Chain development

	<p>job-creation. The following growth areas and corresponding departments were prioritised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Transport and Manufacturing led by the Department of Transport; • Offshore Oil and Gas Exploration led by the Department of Mineral Resources; • Aquaculture led by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; and • Marine Protection Services and Ocean Governance led by the Department of Environmental Affairs. 	
--	--	--

Trans-orange development corridor (N7)	This corridor stretches from Cape Town through Namaqualand up to Namibia. It is renowned for its unique aesthetic appeal and seasonal flower displays.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export and Import gateway • Weigh Bridge • Tourism Development • Botanical Tourism • Tourism Node • Link towards Metropolitan areas
R63 Corridor	Provincial (Calvinia to Nieuwoudtville)	The corridor provides access to the SARA0 astronomy zone which opens tourism, research and technology potential.

Figure 36: Corridor developments Source: NCPsDF, 2018

Critical Biodiversity and Conservation areas

The Namakwa district is comprised of a number of protected natural areas including large Core Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) as identified by SANBI occur in the Richtersveld National Park, Richtersveld World Heritage Site, Goegaap Nature Reserve, Namaqua National Park, Nieuwoudtville Wildflower Reserve, Tankwa Karoo National Park, Akkerdam and Oorlogskloof Nature Reserves; and the Sperrgebiet National Park at Oranjemund. They comprise approximately 5% of the municipality.

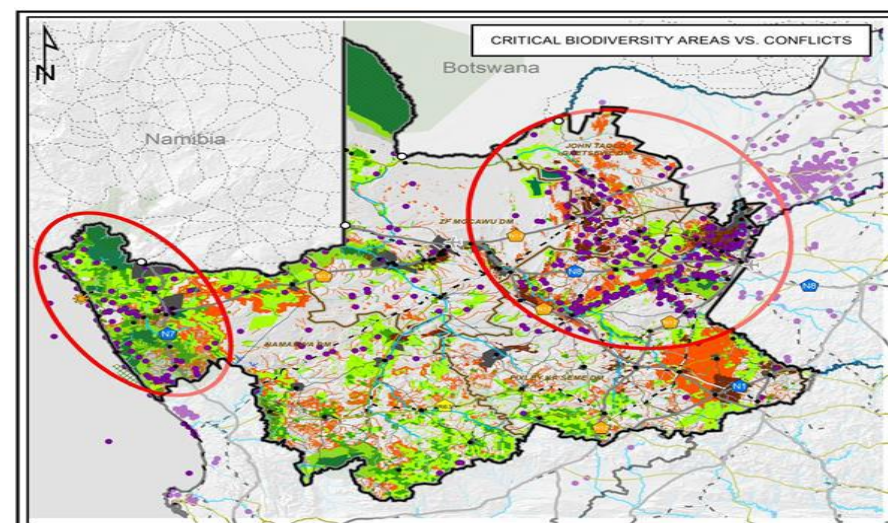


Figure 37: Critical biodiversity and conservation

Source: NCPsDF, 2018

Climate Change

The Namakwa District has a very long rainfall and evapotranspiration greatly exceeds the available annual average rainfall. The climate is not conducive to large scale agriculture. Rainfall is too limited for crop production without supporting irrigation or other water sources.

The arid climate becomes progressively drier in the north of the district. A climate change vulnerability assessment performed for the district in 2012 by Conservation South Africa determined that the district is highly vulnerable to climate change and is already experiencing the effects of drying trends. Rooibos cultivation in the Nieuwoudtville area of the Hantam local municipality, for instance is directly threatened by climate change.

Climate change is predicted to negatively impact on the agricultural sector in Namakwa District Municipality. Increased temperatures, drought, and the increase in frequency and severity of storm events will impact on the crops that can be grown and potentially result in a loss of livestock.

2.4 Infrastructure engineering

Roads and Transport

Roads

According to the Namakwa District municipality's IDP of 2019/20, the current condition of tarred roads within the district is good particularly the national roads (the N14 and the N7). However, the condition of the gravel roads is poor. The District municipality and individual municipalities have variety of plans and through collaboration with the Department of Roads and Public Works to pave internal gravel roads. In addition, to the storm water management issues on some roads in the urban areas which makes them prone to flooding. The available modes of public transport available in the district include minibus/tax and bus.

The District is part of the Rural Roads Asset Management System program of the Department of Transport. The purpose of this grant is to assist rural municipalities to setup rural roads asset management systems and to collect rural data in line with the Road Infrastructure Strategic Framework for South Africa (RISFSA) with the following measurable outputs:

- Collection of road inventory data including condition assessment and traffic data; and
- Setting up pavement and bridge management systems compatible with national standards.

RAMS seek to develop a common framework for the road's assets management in the country. The RAMS development also aims to:

- Deliver the national government aspirations for a better road network by ensuring that available financial resources are spent in the most effective and efficient manner
- Provide a single assets management protocol/framework for all roads authorities in the republic; and
- Collate credible roads infrastructure data for planning and management.

The project will also yield socio-economic benefits by way of skills development and creation of job opportunities.

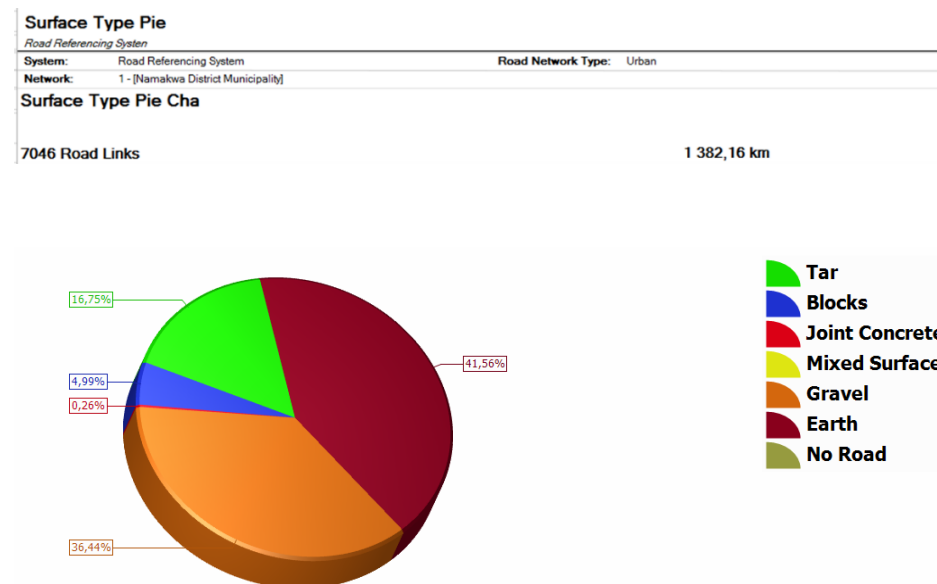


Figure 38: Roads in Namakwa district

Source: RAMS

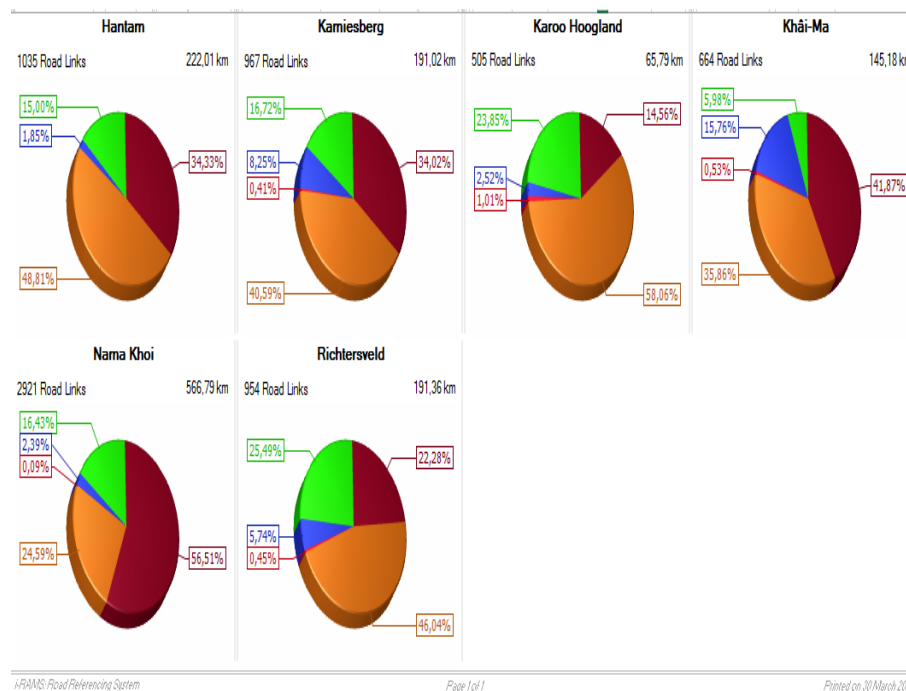


Figure 39: Roads per local municipality

Railway facilities

The railway line that currently transports ore from Sishen to the coast at Saldanha is one of the engineering marvels of the world, moving 40-million tons every year along an 861 km route. The Sishen–Saldanha railway line, also known as the Ore Export Line (OREX), is an 861-kilometre-long (535 mi) heavy-haul railway line in South Africa. It connects iron ore mines near Sishen in the Northern Cape with the port

at Saldanha Bay in the Western Cape. It is used primarily to transport iron ore (60 million tonnes per year) and does not carry passenger traffic

Air Transport

There are currently no commercial airports within the Namakwa district. The only airfields are municipal, private, and military related. The commercial airport needs to be revitalised to operate again.

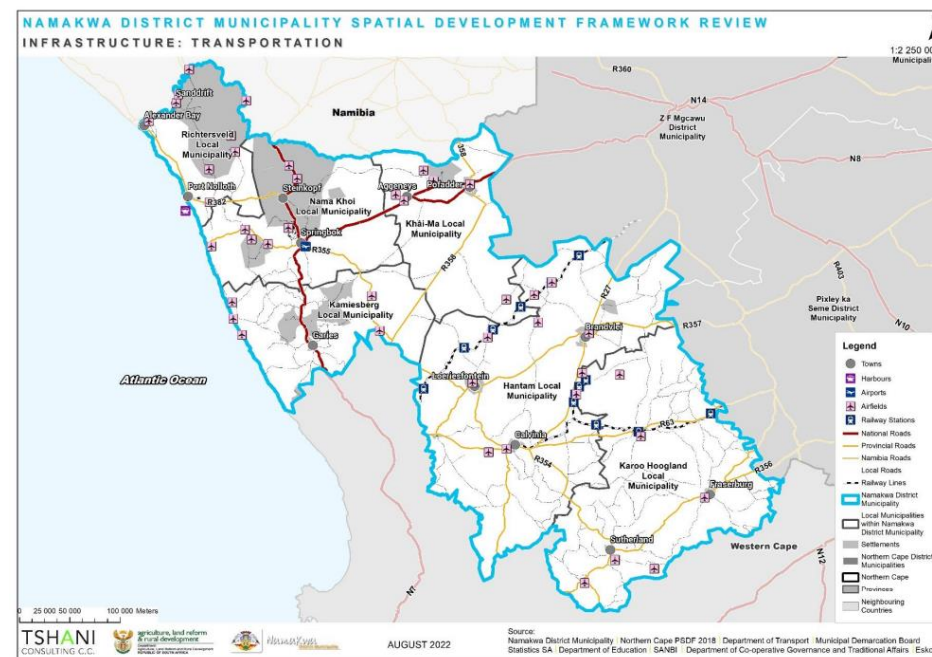


Figure 40: Transport infrastructures

Source: draft NDSD

Health

There are twenty-six (26) health facilities within District which includes twenty-two clinics, two (2) district hospitals and 2 mobile clinics

Facility	Number
Clinic	22
Mobile clinic	2
District hospital	2

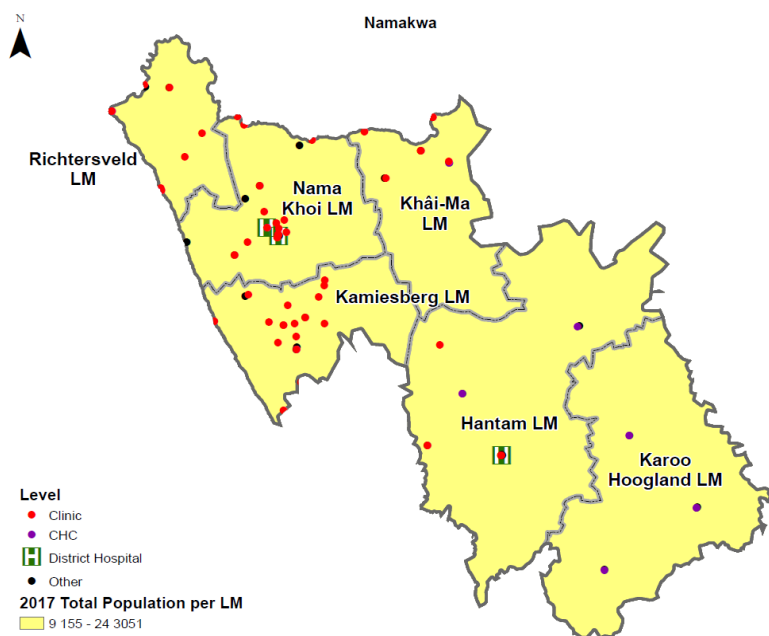


Figure 41: Location of health centres in the district Source: DOE,2022

Education

There are 73 Public Ordinary Schools, 1 Special Schools and 8 Independent Schools with a total of 82 school in the Namakwa District Municipality.

Learner enrolment numbers in Namakwa have decreased over the last 10 years by -4.56% and the last 15 years with -5.97% and decreases every year. The learner declined from 2020 to 2021 academic year was 181 learners. The Department is still awaiting the published 2022 learner enrolment statistics.

The following table provides more information on the total number of learners and educators:

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY PHASE/TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	GRADE R LEARNER NUMBERS	TOTAL LEARNERS (INCL - GR R & PRE GR R)	LEARNERS / SCHOOL RATIO
PRIMARY	47	1464	13087	278
SECONDARY	19	0	5941	313
INTERMEDIATE	5	155	1510	302
SPECIAL SCHOOL	1	11	109	109
COMBINED	2	89	1117	559
INDEPENDENT	8	34	353	44
NAMAKWA	82	1753	22117	270

Figure 42: Number of learners and educators

Source: DOE,2022

Challenges identified within education infrastructure

Departmental intervention within the programme is context-appropriate, unorthodox but technologically innovative, and value-additive to improve the provision of basic Infrastructure. However, the following three main challenges emerged within the past financial year:

- Adherence to the Norms and Standards Targets for replacement of Inappropriate Structures;
- Demand for New Infrastructure in terms of Upgrades and Additions and New School Infrastructure; and
- Maintenance of school facilities and hostels;

The above is significant because it contributes to our general understanding of the root causes of why we may fail to perform. Based on the knowledge gained in relation to the root causes, it will enable decision makers, infrastructure personnel to craft strategic policies and appropriate delivery mechanisms to ensure the successful implementation of the programme in future years.

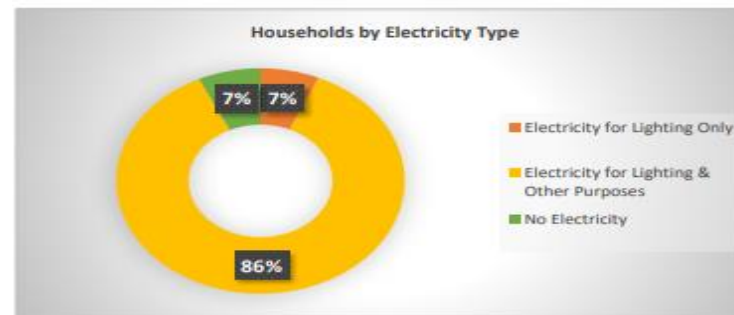
2.5 Integrated service provisioning

According to recent Statistics South Africa engagements, the municipal services in the Northern Cape are as follows:

Energy

Electricity

Below is an indication of household electricity in the district.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750

Figure 43: Household by electricity type

An integrated infrastructure and service delivery plan for each settlement can further focus delivery to reach universal access in a sustainable and spatially targeted way according to needs and potential of each settlement. Address the housing demand in settlements experiencing growth.

Consideration has to be given to more localised, modular and site-based systems in order to address the high cost of bulk infrastructure networks for water, sanitation, and energy.

Beyond municipal basic services, the various community and social services (emergency services, parks, health, education, public transportation, etc) in context of creating more integrated, liveable and connected settlements has to be assessed and addressed.

An innovation system must can be introduced to enable viable and sustainable solutions for infrastructure and service delivery challenges.

Solar energy

The Aggeneys solar energy facility is a 46MW solar PV facility situated near the small town of Aggeneys in the Khai Ma Local Municipality, within the

Namakwa District Municipality. There are three main towns (Aggeneys, Pella and Pofadder) that fall within a 50km radius of the project site. This facility consists of 140,640 single axis tracking polycrystalline silicon PV modules and covers 110 hectares. The project reached its commercial operations date in July 2020 and generates 117 GWh annually, enough to cover the electricity needs of around 20,000 households. Generated power is being fed into the local grid and sold through a 20-year Power Purchase Agreement with the national utility company, Eskom. Like all BTE Renewables' power generating facilities in South Africa, a portion of the revenue made from the plant will be earmarked for Socio Economic Development (SED) and enterprise development (EnD) initiatives in the areas around the project site, for the next twenty years.



Figure 44: Aggeneys solar energy plant

Source: draft NDSDF

Green Hydrogen

President, Cyril Ramaphosa has spoken about energy company Sasol, together with the Industrial Development Corporation, is developing a project in Boegoebaai in the Northern Cape to use the country's solar and wind resources to export green hydrogen at a massive scale. Boegoebaai is situated approximately 60 km north of Port Nolloth and 20 km south of the border between Namibia and South Africa, in the Richtersveld Local Municipality. The Boegoebaai project presents an excellent opportunity for South Africa and Germany to cooperate in the fields of green hydrogen development, energy security, job creation, just transition and climate action.



Figure 45: Boegoebaai positioning

source: draft NDSDF

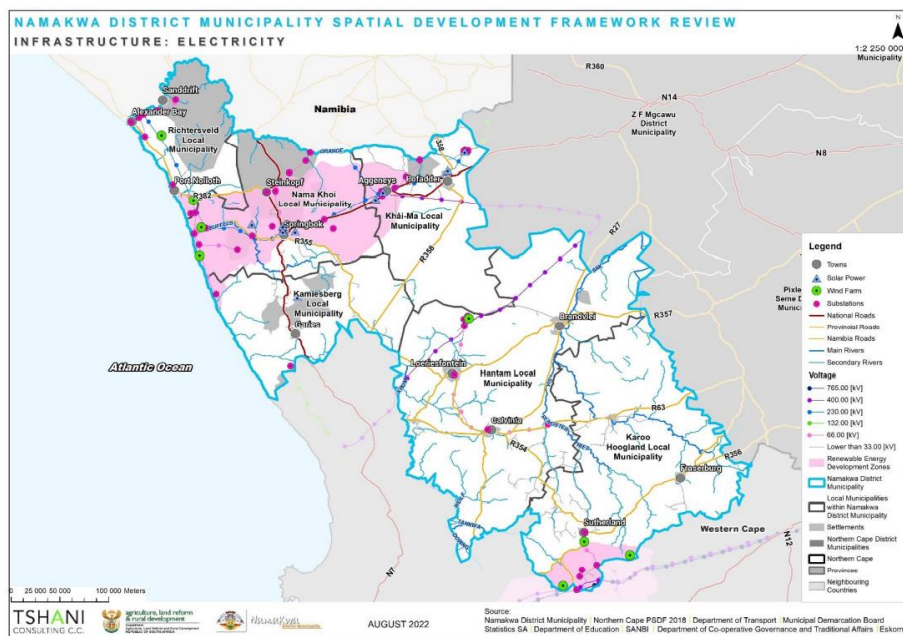


Figure 46: Energy infrastructures

Source: draft NDSDF

Water

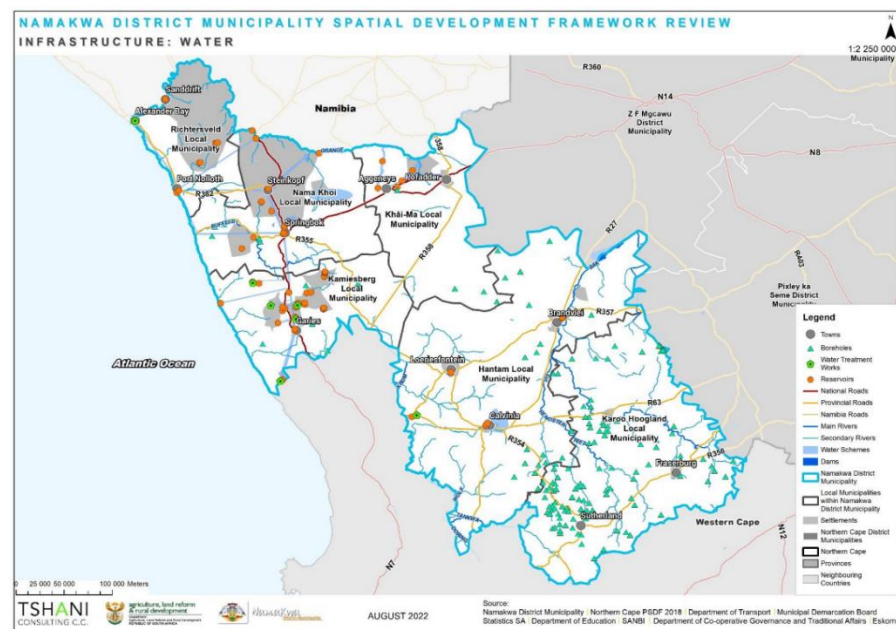


Figure 47: Water infrastructures

source: draft NDSDF

Number of households within Namakwa District Municipality below the RDP-level has decreased annually and now stands at 389 (from 1 490 in 2008). This represents a -12.55% decrease per annum.

	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water in yard	Communal piped water: less than 200m from dwelling (At RDP-level)	Communal piped water: more than 200m from dwelling (Below RDP)	No formal piped water	Total
Richtersveld	3,140	1,130	53	7	66	4,400
Nama Khoi	12,900	2,570	121	19	107	15,700
Kamiesberg	1,400	2,080	7	2	22	3,510
Hantam	4,960	2,590	88	10	43	7,700
Karoo Hoogland	3,240	1,350	9	0	17	4,610
Khai-Ma	2,410	1,680	10	1	95	4,200
Total Namakwa	28,064	11,394	289	40	349	40,136

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750

Figure 48: Household by type of water access

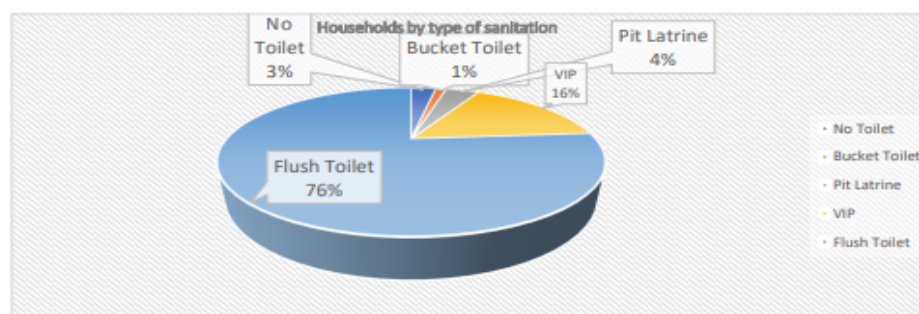


Figure 49: Household by type of sanitation

source: draft NDSDF

Households by type of sanitation - Richtersveld, Nama Khoi, Kamiesberg, Hantam, Karoo Hoogland and Khai-Ma local municipalities, 2018

	Flush toilet	Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP)	Pit toilet	Bucket system	No toilet	Total
Richtersveld	3,700	421	161	18	94	4,400
Nama Khoi	12,400	2,020	789	130	369	15,700
Kamiesberg	1,570	1,620	80	144	95	3,510
Hantam	6,590	706	106	96	203	7,700
Karoo Hoogland	3,030	1,160	214	59	145	4,610
Khai-Ma	3,290	509	140	24	230	4,200
Total Namakwa	30,597	6,443	1,490	471	1,135	40,136

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750

Figure 50: Household by sanitation per L.M

The number of households without hygienic toilets in Namakwa District Municipality this decreased annually at a rate of -1.58% (from 3 630 to 3 100 in 2018).

Waste Management

Namakwa District Municipality had a total number of 33 600 (83.77%) households which had their refuse removed weekly by the authority, a total of 1 180 (2.93%) households had their refuse removed less often than weekly by the authority and a total number of 4 520 (11.26%) households which had to remove their refuse personally (own dump).

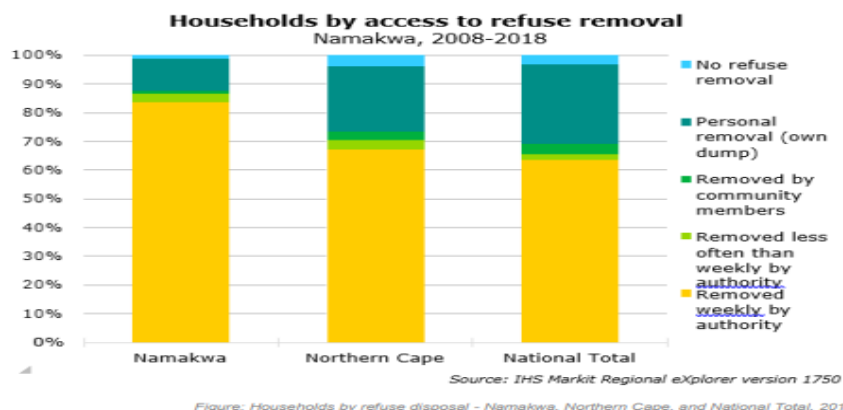


Figure 51: Household by access to refuse removal

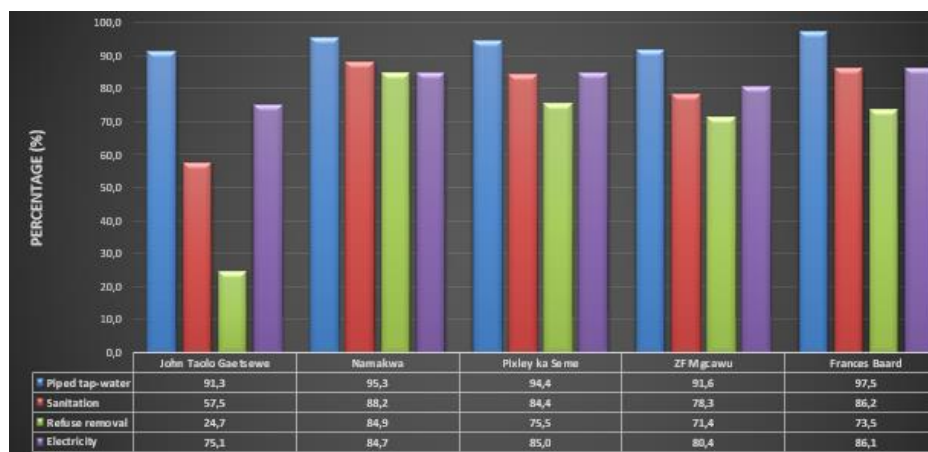


Figure 52: Percentage of access to service per district

source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version

Pipe tap-water in Namakwa are the second highest in the Northern Cape Province with figure of 95.3%. This clearly indicate that Namakwa is performing very well in terms of pipe tap-water. Sanitation and refuse removal in Namakwa municipalities are the highest compared to other municipalities in the Northern Cape. This means Namakwa is doing very well in terms of sanitation and refuse removal. Electricity in Namakwa are the third highest but also the second lowest compared to other municipalities. This means that Namakwa is performing average in terms of electricity in the Northern Cape Province.

Access to transport

Non – Motorised transport

Transport With the high level of poverty in the NC and the Namakwa District Municipal area, a large % of the population depends primarily on pedestrian movement of public transport. Even the latter mode represents a cost to the indigent section of the community. In future town planning of towns and villages excessive walking distances to community facilities and residential units needs to be addressed

Public Transport

The running and management of public transport is absolutely in the hands of the private sector. This depends on demand and supply principles and is managed by the taxi associations (long distance and local). The performance, affordability and convenience thereof are important to lower income of the population

2.6 Governance

The District Development Model is a multi-sectoral service delivery impact driven approach. Therefore, its success depends on the collaboration of various stakeholders, primarily within government. This section outlines the different, yet complementary, roles of the various stakeholders within and outside of government. All spheres of government responsible for developmental vision of government and thus for collaborating with other stakeholders, to ensure that the identified activities in the implementation plan are undertaken, to monitor the implementation and to review the District One Plan. The district technical and political committees under the stewardship of the National/Provincial Political Champion will facilitate and monitor the coordination of the sector stakeholders, facilitate knowledge management, and report to all relevant oversight structures on the progress made in implementing District One Plan.

Municipal performance

In terms of governance, the first indicator represents the degree to which voters participate in local elections. The following graph illustrates the number of voters and the political parties' performance in the 2016 municipal elections:

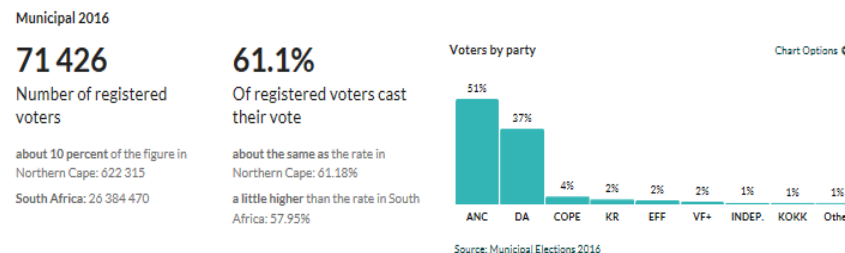


Figure 53: No. of voters and political parties

Source: Municipal elections, 2016

Audit findings

Municipality	Audit Outcomes 2017/18	Political and administrative stability	Critical posts filled at senior level	Financial Viability
Namakwa DM	Unqualified (Unchanged)	Stable	All posts filled	Municipality is viable
Hantam	Qualified with Findings (Unchanged)	Politically fairly stable	Vacancies filled	Municipality is viable
Kamiesberg	Qualified with Findings (Regressed)	Politically stable	CFO posts does not comply with regulations	Municipality is not viable
Karoo Hoogland	Unqualified (Improved)	Politically unstable. Caucus of majority party unstable	CFO vacant	Current Viability compromised by non-adherence to SCM prescripts
Khai-Ma	Qualified with Findings (regressed)	Stable	Corporate Services and Technical Directors vacant.	Financially distressed
Nama Khoi	Qualified with Findings (Unchanged)	Politically unstable due the coalition arrangement.	CFO, Corporate Services and Technical Directors post vacant	Municipality in financial distress
Richtersveld	Qualified with Findings (Unchanged)	Politically fairly stable	MM not filled since 2016 and Technical director post vacant	Municipality is not viable. Ordered by Court to take over Alexander Bay and service

Municipal Capacity

The total number of staff in all the municipalities of the District reported to the StatsSA non-financial census in 2019 was 2 070, with an overall vacancy rate of 3,2%. This masks challenges in local municipalities such as Karoo Hoogland as illustrated in the table below:

Figure 54: Audit outcomes and municipal stability

Source: Namakwa district profile, 2020

Northern Cape	Full-time	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total	Vacancy rate
Hantam Local Municipality	156	10	24	190	12,6%
Kamiesberg Local Municipality	91	0	5	96	5,2%
Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	67	0	20	87	23,0%
Khâi-Ma Local Municipality	90	0	5	95	5,3%
Nama Khoi Local Municipality	299	0	3	302	1,0%
Namakwa District Municipality	84	1077	7	1168	0,6%
Richtersveld Local Municipality	107	17	8	132	6,1%
District TOTAL	894	1104	72	2070	3,5%

Figure 55: Human resource capacity

Source: Namakwa district profile, 2020

Traditional Affairs

There are no traditional authorities in Namakwa District, however the Khoi-San consists of five main groupings namely the Cape-Khoi, Griqua, Koranna, Nama and San. Many of these main groupings have various subgroupings.

While legislation has over many decades made provision for the statutory recognition of traditional communities and leaders, there has never before been provision for similar recognition of the Khoi-San communities and leaders.

The Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act, 2019 (Act No. 3 of 2019), which was published in the Government Gazette on 28 November 2019, is of historic value as it is the first legislation that provides for the statutory recognition of the Khoi-San communities and leaders, provided they meet the criteria contained in the Act. However, the Act has not yet commenced, because its commencement date has not yet been proclaimed. Once the Act commences, a Commission on Khoi-San Matters will be established to receive and investigate applications for recognition of Khoi-San communities and leaders. The Commission will make recommendations to the Minister in this regard and the Minister will have the power to recognise such communities and leaders. There is thus currently no legally recognised Khoi-San communities or leaders in South Africa, the Act makes provision for two Khoi-San leadership positions namely senior Khoi-San leaders and branch heads. The recognised senior Khoi-San leaders will have personal jurisdiction over their communities.

Intergovernmental Relations

There is an intergovernmental structure in the district comprising the District Municipality, local municipalities and sector departments that have a presence in the district. This structure is coordinated from the office of the district executive mayor and the district municipal manager. The structure holds its meetings quarterly. Different local municipalities and sector departments in the district are expected to provide reports on the implementation of their programmes and projects. Ironically, the reports

that municipalities and sector department are providing are not informed by or cannot be justified in the common developmental programme of the district. The current arrangements promote compliance without accountability; as a result, it is difficult to measure the impact of all developmental programmes in the district. However, there is lack of practical cooperation between government departments and spheres.

Overall diagnostic analysis

The Namakwa District has vast economic development potential, yet most of the people in the district continue to live in conditions of poverty and underdevelopment.

The district is confronted with several challenges including vast geography (sparse settlements with vast distances between them), arid and dry climate (water scarcity), low population size and low growth, low education and skills levels, as well as outmigration especially by younger people seeking opportunities in other parts of the country.

These challenges pose a risk to the long-term future of the area. At the same time there are many growth opportunities which can be unlocked through investment that has to confront the higher costs associated with the challenge of vast geography and climate.

There is the prospect of retaining young people and attracting more people into the area, building long-term prosperity. This prospect requires a deliberate choice and mindset of local leadership and government collective to pursue with dedication and tenacity.

The Namakwa District has several natural endowments which gives the area a distinct advantage (comparative advantage) compared to other regions in South Africa as well as many other regions globally.

The two major natural endowments which have not been fully initiated up to now include:

- i. The west coast ocean with vast ocean economy opportunities and deep harbour potential; and
- ii. Optimal sun radiation for solar power generation.

The Boegoebaai port development is set to facilitate the “green hydrogen” economy in South Africa. The project is designated as a Strategic Integrated Project (SIP) under the National Development Plan (NDP) and is located in the Namakwa Special Economic Zone (SEZ). Sasol is leading the feasibility study for the development under an MoU with Northern Cape Economic Development Agency (NCEDA).

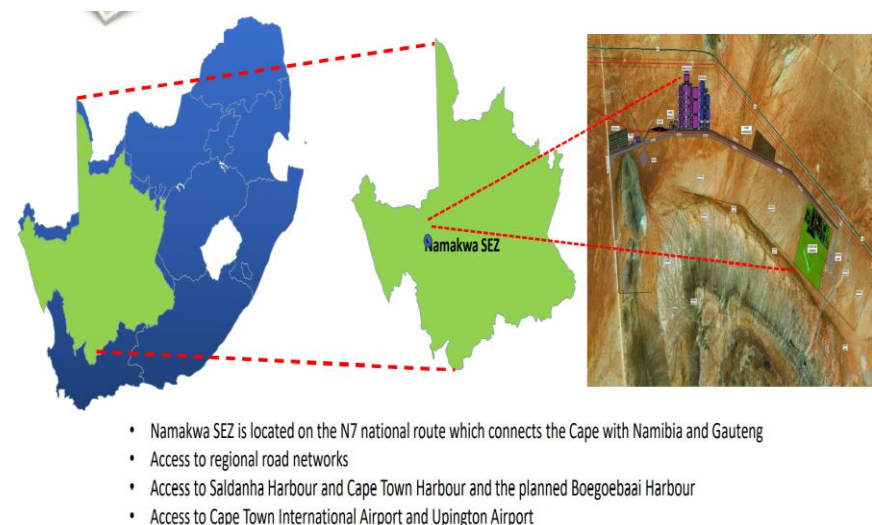


Figure 56: Namakwa SEZ

Source: NCEDA

The optimal sun radiation in the area can make Namakwa the leader of solar power generation in the country and globally if there is a focused and adequate electricity infrastructure and renewable energy enablement drive.

The other key natural endowments are the occurrence of natural metals in the area which can generate further mining activity as well as the Orange River which can support further growth of the agricultural sector.

This comparative advantage of Namakwa based on its natural endowments can be converted into a competitive advantage by attracting the necessary public and private sector investment which can drive substantial growth of the economy in a manner that benefits the local population and the national economy.

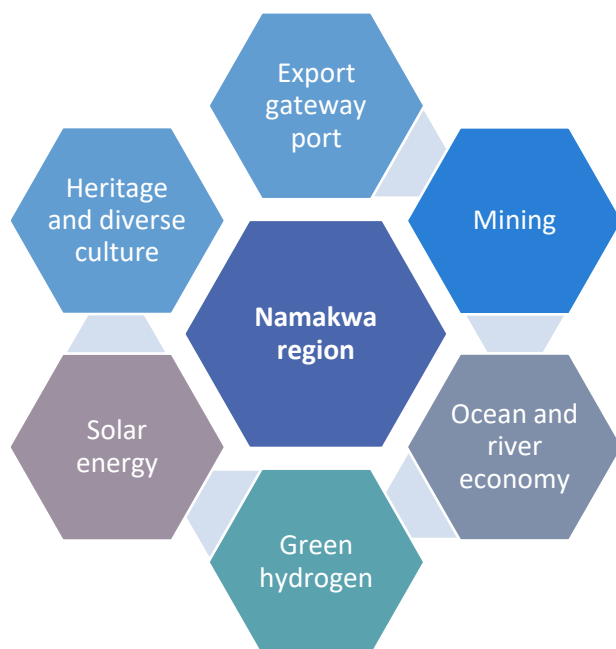
Namakwa economy, through infrastructure investment and enabling environment, can be positioned for higher and faster economic growth. The economy has to be geared for export markets where there is sizeable demand. The population and demand size within Namakwa and Northern Cape is too small to be viable on its own. It has to be an outward looking economy (due to its own low population size) whilst ensuring maximum benefit and empowerment of the people of Namakwa.

Building a competitive export-oriented economy will require various skills which must be sourced from local population primarily, but it will also require attracting skills from outside to benefit the growth of various industries. Orientating skills development and upliftment of the local communities towards the needs of the Namakwa economy is a critical priority. There has to be a targeted approach of doing this cutting across life-cycle development process, early childhood to tertiary and adult and continuous learning and development programmes. Also cutting across various multi-disciplinary fields – technical, artisanal, professional,

managerial, etc. Integrating technology skills as well as entrepreneurial and innovation approaches will be key – Digital world, 4IR and Artificial Intelligence.

3. VISION SETTING

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



People development

Outcomes	Desired future elements
Namakwa aims to achieve fully developed communities which are multiskilled, educated, healthy and living in a safe and economically vibrant region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Safe and liveable communities • Improved healthy lifestyle • Skills development

Economic positioning

Outcome	Desired future elements
To become the economic hub of the province with Sustainable economy benefiting the local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMME Capacitation • Sustainable investment environment • Beneficiation of local resources

Spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability

Outcome	Desired future elements
Spatially equal and integrated district, transforming the landscape, preserving the environment for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic corridors and nodes • Centred around SEZ and Coastline • Sustainable urban regions • Regional growth centres • Integrated human settlements • Urban-rural linkages

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental protection • Protection of CBAs • Remote spatial management
--	---

Infrastructure engineering

Outcome	Desired future elements
Economic viable and sustainable infrastructure investment which are well maintained in accordance with world standard best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic catalytic infrastructure to stimulate innovative economy • Infrastructure master plans • Convention to renewable energy

Integrated service provision

Outcome	Desired future elements
Rendering basic services to existing norms and standards which are equal, accessible good quality and cost effective. Well equip rendered social service with new technology on people first with universal quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated service delivery • Improved and accessible basic service • Prioritize digital infrastructures

Governance

Outcome	Desired future elements
Cost effective and lean governance structure which creates a conducive investment environment reducing red tape and reporting which enforces legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved IGR • Private public partnership • Local beneficiation • Localization of disaster management and emergency services • Improved service delivery • Human resource development

4. STRATEGIES

Emanating from the diagnostic and vision setting the following key strategic considerations apply to enabling an execution focussed approach to service delivery and economic development in Namakwa in an integrated and cohesive way by the whole of government:

a) Population Size vs Economic Potential

Investment in Namakwa must be driven by the economic potential of the area especially in relation to innovative sectors (hydrogen economy, renewable energy, mining beneficiation, tourism and upscaled agriculture and Agro processing) that will be beneficial not only to the local population but to the entire country.

National government must prioritise strategic bulk infrastructure investment according to this approach in the context of building a spatially integrated economy with new opportunities and growth prospects.

The Equitable Share for the province and Namakwa district will also require a review to adjust for unique factors facing Namakwa in relation to geographic vastness and climate conditions based on driving the NSDF Arid Innovation directives.

b) Future Driven Mindset

A long-term approach is necessary to transform the Namakwa region in a consistent way based on converting opportunities into sustainable and competitive industries. Investment has to be based on this approach so that interventions are not confined to current challenges but visionary in relation to realising innovation and economic potential.

c) Spatial Integration Approach

Development of Namakwa must be based on a national strategic spatial integration approach that unlocks key corridors (east-west and north-south coastal) for the socio-economic benefit of the entire country and region.

The following strategic goals and envisaged outcomes will be key.

DDM Focal area	Strategic goal	Outcomes
Demographic change and people development	To improve the quality of life and over all well-being of the people.	Poverty, inequality and unemployment alleviated Human development enhancement Upliftment of marginalised groups
Economic positioning	To build a resilient and transformed economy	Competitive advantage Development of key economic sectors Establishment of self-sustaining Communities Township economy
Spatial restructuring and environmental	To develop a transformed, efficient, and sustainable spatial form for economic development and integrated human settlements.	Protection of natural resource base Functional, effective & equitable spatial structure Integrated, smart settlements

DDM Focal area	Strategic goal	Outcomes
Infrastructure engineering	To mobilise, target, align and manage infrastructure investments sustainably.	<p>Economic production adequately supported by Infrastructure networks and systems</p> <p>Integrated human settlements adequately supported by Infrastructure networks and systems</p> <p>Green, smart and innovative infrastructure networks and solutions deployed</p>
Integrated service provision	To enable a reliable, cost effective, viable, sustainable, and seamless service provision	<p>Basic integrated community and social services procedures</p> <p>Universal access to services and housing</p> <p>Innovative service delivery</p>
Governance	To improve the performance of all spheres of governance	<p>Well performed functions and coordination of entities with cooperation</p> <p>Institutional capacity and social capital developed and harnessed</p> <p>Social compacts developed and managed</p>

Catalytic projects

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

People development

Key catalytic project	Strategy	Brief description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher education facilities Development of the Namakwa regional Hospital Basic education Establishment of the Agricultural research centres 	Skills development strategy	The principal focus of the strategy is to improve educational and health outcomes and skills development for all (women, girls, youth, and persons with disabilities), Not just general skills but key skills needed for the economic position of the area. The strategy also aims to create employment opportunities in all sectors. The district should enter into an agreement with the local TVET colleges to establish training courses for artisans and scarce skills distinct to the Namakwa region.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic education Development of the Namakwa Agri Hub and Park 	Incubation centre development strategy	Focus on developing entrepreneurships and supporting small enterprises. Promotion of the Karoo lamb in the Agricultural market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated human settlements 	Out migration strategy/ smart city model	The strategy will focus on developing communities that gives people reasons to settle i.e., basic service provision, social amenities, enhanced ICT connectivity and sustainable opportunities.

Key catalytic project	Strategy	Brief description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster management centre 	Covid-19 and disaster response strategy	The Covid-19 and disaster response in the district is to help create a safe space for the community through various approaches to tackle COVID-19 responses being implemented, either by governments themselves or civil society, citizens, or the private sector.
	Disaster response strategy	This strategy seeks to promote localisation of disaster management and response function to local municipalities. The Namakwa region is sparsely populated, and this will ensure an improved turnaround response time to disaster i.e., fire, natural disaster and/or collection of dead bodies.

Economic positioning

Key Catalytic project	Strategy	Brief description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the Namakwa Agri Hub and Park Namakwa Special economic zone Boegoebaai Green hydrogen Boegoebaai Port and Rail development 	Beneficiation facilitation strategy	This strategy seeks to target areas with economic potential through the beneficiation of local communities through value adding initiatives. It seeks to encourage growth and create jobs through robust backward linkages with the primary sector and input suppliers but also forward linkages related to income generated from mining and agriculture that may enhance domestic and local demand for manufactured goods.
	Agricultural sector growth strategy	The strategy seeks to focus on agriculture as the second most economic drivers in the region comprising of large commercial livestock farms and subsistence grazing activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special economic zone Boegoebaai green hydrogen Alexandra Bay port/Harbour 	Economic sector growth strategy	The purpose of this strategy is diversifying the economic focal point of Namakwa region. The Namakwa district is the only region in Northern Cape with a coastal area; advantage should be taken to ensure that Namakwa stands out while also benefiting the province

Key Catalytic project	Strategy	Brief description
		economically from its natural resources.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Transport Corridors and nodes 	Integrated transport plan strategy	This focus on prioritising development of transport corridor to ensure access to service centres and distribution of both domestic and raw material in the region. Namakwa area is characterized by vast distances between towns and settlements, this will ensure that services are easily accessible to all members of the communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy and green hydrogen 	The Green energy Strategy	To maximize the job creation, skills development, youth employment, and investment attraction potential of green hydrogen. This will be done through the strategic localisation and reindustrialization of manufacturing aimed at green hydrogen and renewable energy components and products, including attracting

Key Catalytic project	Strategy	Brief description
		tier-1 solar photovoltaic (PV) panel and wind turbine manufacturers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional hospital Higher Education facilities Establishment of an agricultural research centre 	Knowledge economy strategy	The purpose of this strategy is to create a global economy that provide foundation for necessary technical expertise, data collection and analysis skills fuelled by, innovation, research, and rapid technological advancement i.e., Research centre, Regional medical centre, Mining headquarters and centre of excellence.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of the Namakwa Tourism Gateway Revitalization of Springbok Regional Airport Namakwa Special economic zone (SEZ) 	Tourism development strategy	The purpose of this strategy is to grow the tourism sector's absolute contribution to the economy, provide excellent people development and decent work within the tourism sector in Namakwa district as well as to increase domestic tourism's contribution to the tourism economy.
	Township economy strategy	This strategy focus on promoting the inclusion of the township people into the mainstream economy through

Key Catalytic project	Strategy	Brief description
		township enterprises supported by both public and private sectors.

Spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability

Key catalytic project	Strategy	Brief description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telecommunication and information infrastructures Boegoebaai green hydrogen project 	Environmental sustainability strategy	The strategy seeks to ensure that developments does not hinder the environment but protect it and ensure sustainability. And make use of ICT to monitor the environment as well as CBAs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telecommunication and information infrastructures 	Spatial planning and land use management strategy	With the development of ICT, the strategy seeks to use technology to manage spatial planning and land use remotely through the use of software's such as GIS at District level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boegoebaai precinct plan (Smart city model) 	Integrated human settlement strategy	The development of sustainable urban regions, regional growth centres, towns and settlements where people, jobs, livelihood opportunities and services are aligned, to create a more functional integrated, balanced and

		vibrant urban settlements and townships.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport corridor development Regional airport 	Functional linkages strategy	The integration of urban and rural areas focusing on linkages between rural and urban areas thereby enhancing growth by facilitating the flow of resources to where they have the largest net economic and social benefits

Infrastructure engineering

Key catalytic project	Strategy	Brief description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revitalisation of Regional airport Transport corridor 	Integrated Transport development and management strategy	The strategy seeks to integrate different modes of transport to maximise ease and efficiency for the user in terms of time, cost, comfort, safety, accessibility, and convenience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telecommunication and information infrastructures 	Telecommunication infrastructure strategy	ICTs promote development across many dimensions. ICTs can also expand the reach and effectiveness of social development projects

		and have already yielded important benefits in such areas as healthcare, education, and environmental preservation. Public-sector uptake of ICTs is also making governments more efficient and their decision-making more transparent. Finally, many developing countries have achieved important economic gains in nurturing the development of domestic ICT industries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boegoebaai Precinct plan Telecommunication and information infrastructures Regional hospital 	Bulk infrastructure strategy	The strategy aims to address both the supply and demand for infrastructure services for the purpose of service provisioning and creating room for infrastructure investments

Governance

	Strategy	Brief description
Intergovernmental relations	Improved IGR strategy	The strategy seeks to ensure that national, provincial and local programmes and plans will be managed, coordinated and implemented through a shared service approach
	Human resource development strategy	The strategy seeks to ensure the acquisition of knowledge and skills, to work productively and competitively in order to achieve a rising quality of life for all, and to set in place an operational plan, together with the necessary institutional arrangement
Service delivery charter	Improved service delivery and Social Labour Plans	The strategy seeks to enforce accountability to officials in terms of service provision and improve performance as well as enforcement

		of commitments on social Labour Plans
Private public partnership	Local beneficiation	The strategy seeks to ensure that locals are the first to benefit from any investment or business that operate within the district
Innovation forum	Economic and service delivery innovation strategy	The strategy seeks to provide a platform where government, private sectors and research/academic institutions share information and knowledge towards economic innovation and development

5. IMPLEMENTATION COMMITMENTS

Catalytic project	Boegoebaai deep seaport						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Mineral resources and energy • Dept. of Trade, Industry & Competition • Department of Transport • Dept. Fisheries, Forestry & Environment • Dept. Water & Sanitation • Dept. of COGTA • Dept. of Small Business Development • National Treasury • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • Eskom • Transnet • Dept. Labour • Dept. Tourism • Dept. Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development • Dept. Higher Education, Science, 	Richtersveld L.M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic sector growth strategy • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility studies • Port design • Project preparation • Construction 			

Technology & Innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Economic Development & Tourism • Dept. Transport Safety & Liaison • Dept. Roads & Public Works • Provincial Treasury • Office of the Premier • Namakwa district municipality • Hantam L.M • Kamiesberg L.M • Karoo Hoogland L.M • Nama Khoi L.M • Richtersveld L.M 							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Catalytic project	Agro processing						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DALRRD • Dept. Trade, Industry & competition • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiation facilitation strategy • Agricultural sector growth strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development • Job creation • Local beneficiation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility studies • Project design and project preparation • Construction 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Treasury • Dept. Tourism • Dept. Higher Education Science & Innovation • Dept. Social Development • Dept. Transport • Dept. Small Business Development • Dept. Water & Sanitation • Dept. Agriculture & Rural development and Environment • Office of the Premier • Provincial Treasury • Dept. Transport, Safety & Liaison • Dept. Economic Development & Tourism • Namakwa district municipality • Hantam L.M • Kamiesberg L.M • Karoo Hoogland L.M • Nama Khoi L.M • Richtersveld L.M 							
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Catalytic project	Renewable energy projects						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • National Treasury • Dept. of Transport • Dept. Forestry, Fisheries & Environment • Dept. Water & Sanitation • Dept. Minerals & Energy with ESKOM • Dept. of Health • Dept. Higher Education, Science, Technology & Innovation • Dept. Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development • Dept. Labour • Dept. Small Business Development • Dept. Transport, Safety & Liaison 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green energy strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiation of local resources • Green energy distribution • Job creation • Skills development • Land acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility studies • Port design • Project preparation • Construction 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Roads & Public works • Dept. Agriculture, Environmental affairs & Rural development • Provincial Treasury • Office of the Premier • Dept. Economic Development & Tourism • Dept. COGHSTA • Namakwa district municipality • Hantam L.M • Kamiesberg L.M • Karoo Hoogland L.M • Nama Khoi L.M • Richtersveld L.M 							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Catalytic project	Regional hospital						
Role players	Location	Strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Health • Dept. Public works • Dept. Water & Sanitation • Dept. Higher Education, Science, 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk infrastructure strategy • Knowledge economy strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Improved health • Improved access to 				5-10 years

Technology & Innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. International Affairs • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • National Treasury • Dept. Tourism • Dept. Social Development • SAPS • Dept. Labour • Dept. Transport • Dept. Small Business Development • Depts. Trade, Industry & Competition and Economic Development • Namakwa district municipality • Hantam L.M • Kamiesberg L.M • Karoo Hoogland L.M • Nama Khoi L.M • Richtersveld L.M 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development strategy 	basic services				
---	--	---	----------------	--	--	--	--

Catalytic project	Tourism gateway						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • National Treasury • Dept. Tourism • Dept. Higher Education, Science & Innovation • Dept. Sport, Arts and Culture • Dept. Small Business Development • Dept. Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities • Dept. COGTA • Dept. Human Settlements • SAPS • Dept. Economic Development • Dept. Trade, Industry and Competition • Dept. Transport • Dept. COGHSTA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism development strategy • Economic development strategy • Job creation strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMME capacitation • Job creation • Economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Economic Development & Tourism • Dept. Sport, Arts & Culture • Dept. Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform • Namakwa district municipality • Hantam L.M • Kamiesberg L.M • Karoo Hoogland L.M • Nama Khoi L.M • Richtersveld L.M 							
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Catalytic project	Telecommunication and Information Infrastructures						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • National Treasury • Dept. Tourism • Dept. Higher Education, Science & Innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hantam L.M • Kamiesberg L.M • Karoo Hoogland L.M • Nama Khoi L.M • Richtersveld L.M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunication infrastructure strategy • Environmental sustainability strategy • Spatial planning and land use management strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved connectivity • Remote spatial management • Sustainable environment 	•			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Trade, Industry & Competition • Dept. Small Business Development • Provincial Treasury • Dept. Transport, Safety & Liaison • Office of the Premier • Namakwa district municipality • Hantam L.M • Kamiesberg L.M • Karoo Hoogland L.M • Nama Khoi L.M • Richtersveld L.M 							
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Catalytic project	Boegoebaai precinct plan						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Human Settlements • Dept. COGTA • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • National Treasury • Dept. of Transport 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out migration strategy • Sustainable human settlement strategy • Bulk infrastructure strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable human settlement • Accessible Integrated services Job creation 				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Forestry, Fisheries & Environment • Dept. Water & Sanitation • Dept. Minerals & Energy with ESKOM • Dept. Social Development • Dept. of Health • Dept. Public Works • Dept. Higher Education, Science, Technology & Innovation • Dept. Basic Education • Dept. Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development • SAPS • Dept. Home Affairs • Dept. Sport, Arts & Culture • Namakwa district municipality • Hantam L.M • Kamiesberg L.M • Karoo Hoogland L.M • Nama Khoi L.M 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrated service provision 						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

• Richtersveld L.M							
--------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Catalytic project	Transport corridor development						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Transport & SANRAL • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • National Treasury • Dept. Tourism • Dept. Higher Education, Science & Innovation • SAPS • Dept. Trade, Investment & Competition • Dept. Economic Development • Dept. Small Business Development • Dept. Roads & Public Works • Dept. COGHTSTA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated transport strategy • Tourism development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Economic development • Functional linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of ITPs • Implementation of ITPs • Feasibility studies • 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Premier • Dept. Economic Development & Tourism • Namakwa district municipality • Hantam L.M • Kamiesberg L.M • Karoo Hoogland L.M • Nama Khoi L.M • Richtersveld L.M 							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Catalytic project	Regional airport (Revitalization)						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Transport • ACSA involvement?? • National Treasury • Civil Aviation Authority • Dept. of Trade & Industry & Competition and Dept. Economic Development • Dept. of Forests, Fisheries & Environment • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies 	Nama Khoi Local Municipality (Springbok)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism development strategy • Functional linkages strategy • Integrated transport plan strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Accessible integrated transport • Tourism development • Functional linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial and domestic viability studies 			5-10 years

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Public Works • Dept. Tourism • Dept. Higher Education, Science & Innovation • Dept. Transport, Safety & Liaison • Dept. of Roads & Public Works • Dept of Economic Affairs & Tourism • Provincial Treasury • Namakwa district municipality • Hantam L.M • Kamiesberg L.M • Karoo Hoogland L.M • Nama Khoi L.M • Richtersveld L.M 							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Catalytic project	Namakwa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
	Khai-Ma Local municipality Richtersveld LM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining sector growth strategy • Agricultural sector growth strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Economic development • Local beneficiation • Diverse economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation and development of the SEZ • Regulatory approvals • Alignment of SEZ and Priority 			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local beneficiation strategy Economic sector growth strategy Tourism development strategy Township economy strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism development 	<p>Human Settlement Housing Development Area (PHSHDA) plan Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk infrastructure installation 			
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Catalytic project	Disaster management centres						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dept. COGTA Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies National Treasury Dept. Tourism Dept. Higher Education Science & Innovation Dept. Social Development SAPS SANDF Dept. Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hantam L.M Kamiesberg L.M Karoo Hoogland L.M Nama Khoi L.M Richtersveld L.M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covid-19 and disaster response strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe and liveable communities Accessible basic services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Disaster management centres in local municipalities Operational capacity Coordination mechanisms 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) • Dept. Health • Dept. Public Works & Infrastructure • State Security Agency • Dept. Water and Sanitation • Dept. DALRRD • Dept. Sports, Arts and Culture • Dept. Transport 							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Catalytic project	Alexandra Bay port					
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe

Catalytic project	Higher education facilities (Incubation centre, Knowledge economy hub i.e. Agric research centre & space knowledge centre)						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept Higher Education, Science & Innovation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development • Job creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • National Treasury • Dept. Tourism • Dept. Social Development • Dept Transport • Dept. Small Business Development • Dept. Trade Industry & Competition • Dept. Economic Development • Dept. Public Works 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge economy strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information access 				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Catalytic project	Alexandra Bay Port						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
NCEDA	Richtersveld Local Municipality (Alexandran Bay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic sector growth strategy • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Economic development 	•			

Catalytic project	Boegoebaai green hydrogen project						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Outputs/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
NCEDA SASOL	Richtersveld Local Municipality (Port Nolloth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Cape Green hydrogen strategy Beneficiation facilitation strategy Economic sector growth strategy Environmental sustainability strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation Economic development 	•			

Catalytic project	Port nolloth harbour revitalization						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
NCEDA	Richtersveld Local Municipality (Port Nolloth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic sector growth strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation Economic development 				

6. ONE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The One Plan catalytic projects will be implemented by joint intergovernmental project task teams made up of the role players identified for each specific project. In each project there will be a lead role player that will convene regular project task team progress meetings.

By applying the DDM theory of change which include focused implementation, monitoring and evaluation, the Namakwa district One Plan vision and objectives will be accomplished. The theory of change explains how interventions bring about planned outcomes. A result chain describes how a sequence of program inputs, activities, and outputs leads to a particular result which are the objectives.

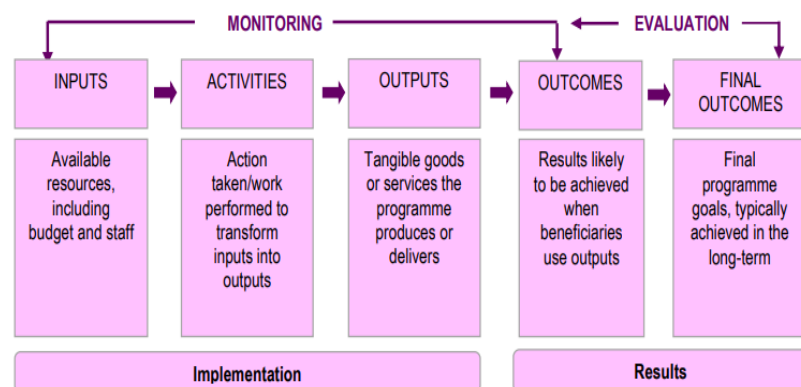


Figure 57: Theory of change Monitoring & evaluation framework Source: Author

Monitoring of the One Plan will take place at various levels on the basis for evidence led reviews of the One Plan implementation. See the outlined framework below:

Monitoring Level	One Plan Component	Approach
Impact	Namakwa Vision and Desired Future Elements (People, Economy, Space and Environment, Infrastructure, Services, Governance)	Focus Groups Community satisfaction / Quality of Life surveys Investor satisfaction surveys
	Realisation of DDM Objectives	
Outcomes	Strategic Goals	Tracking of quantitative indicator measures
	Outcomes	Evaluation of qualitative measures
	Realisation of Strategies	
Output	Implementation Commitments	Quarterly meetings and Progress reports Track changes in departmental and municipal plans, budgets and performances
Input	Change Management	Extent to which departments and officials embrace joint planning, budgeting and implementation
	Institutional responses to DDM and One Plan	Extent to which national and provincial departments decentralise operations at local level and extent to which departments and municipalities work cooperatively

Figure 58: Monitoring framework

Source: Author

7. CONCLUSION

It is evident from the diagnostic analysis that the Namakwa region has great potential for development and economic growth and if all of government and all of society can work together, they can realize the vision of the Namakwa One plan which is

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

The realization of the vision will result in the desired elements and improved quality of life for all.

Annexure A: Departmental projects

Department of Trade and industry

Item .No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	This catalytic project is the offspring of the 2018 Presidential Investment Conference. An investment of R 26 billion was committed by Vedanta Zinc International (VZI) for the construction of a zinc smelter in Aggeneys, Namakwa District. This will be an anchor project for the SEZ which will unlock infrastructural development, skills development and employment	The Namakwa Special Economic Zone (NAM SEZ)	Namakwa			R26,8 billion	2022/23 to 2031		

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Department of education

Item .No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
------------------	------------------------------	---------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	--	------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------	---

1.	Lease of office accommodation	Namakwa district office - springbok	Namakwa	Nama kхой	Education	R 8,000,000	3 years		Contractor appointed
2.	Major repairs and renovations to hostel for accommodating the grade 12's	Steinkopf sekondêre skool	Namakwa	Nama kхой	Education	R 8,334,256	3 years		Construction 1%- 25%
3.	Conversion of roosmaryn and roodehof to accommodate the district office	Hoërskool namakwaland	Namakwa	Nama kхой	Education	R 20,000,000	3 years		Design
4.	Conversion of garages into technical skills rooms, replacement of asbestos roof and major repairs to school including fencing	Laerskool kleinzee	Namakwa	Nama kхой	Education	R 19,669,537	3 years		Feasibility

Department of Public works

Item .No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	To Repair Flood Damages	NC686 Spot-Regravelling: Rooifontein/Nouriver	Namakwa	Kamiesberg Area	Public Works	R22 374 863,00	2 /02/2022 to 31/05/2022	2	100%
2.	To Repair Flood Damages	NC686A Spot-Regravelling: Brandvlei/Calvinia		Hantam Area	Public Works	R23 019 843,00	1/04/2022 to 31/08/2022	10	100%
3.	To improve road condition	NC686B Spot-Regravelling: Alexanderbay/Khubus		Richtersveld Area	Public Works	R16 735 091,00	1/04/2022 to 30/09/2022	2	80%
4.	To Repair Flood Damages	NC686C Spot-Regravelling:		Nama Khoi/Kamies Area	Public Works	R19 804 234,00	1/07/2022 to 30/06/23	14	33,33%

		Komaggas/Soebatsfontein							
5.	To improve road condition	NC686D Spot-Regravelling: Calvinia/Ceres		Hantam Area	Public Works	R16 578 802,00	1/06/2022 to 31/12/2022	10	60%
6.	To improve road condition	NC686E Spot-Regravelling: Buffelsriver/Kleinsee		Nama Khoi Area	Public Works	R28 806 074,00	1/06/2022 to 30/06/2023	9	28%
7.	Creating Job Opportunities through Road Cleaning Projects	Routine Road Manitenance: Namakwa Area		Namakwa Area	Public Works	R12 470 600,00	4/07/22 to 30/12/2022	460	60%

Department of Agriculture

Item .No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.		Onsepkans Irrigation Development Project	Namakwa	Onsepkans	Agriculture	R 75 366 000.00	25+ years	300 temporary jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project has 100ha raisin grapes in production •Beneficiary dynamics
2.		Coboop Irrigation Development Project	Namakwa	Coboop	Agriculture	R 21 500 000.00	25+ years	110 temporary jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project has 30ha raisin grapes in production •Lack of adequate funding
3.		Pella Irrigation Development Project	Namakwa	Pella	Agriculture	R 33 500 000.00	150 temporary jobs	150 temporary jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project has 30ha raisin grapes in production •Lack of adequate funding

4.		Richtersveld Irrigation Development Project	Namakwa	Ritchersveld	Agriculture	R 30 600 000.00	100 temporary jobs	100 temporary jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project has 30ha raisin grapes in production •Joint venture between CPA and Agrisol not sufficient , not enough work
5.		Blocuso Trust Vineyard developmeng	Namakwa	Blocuso	Agriculture	R6 000 000,00	150 temporary jobs	150 temporary jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •56ha raisings and wine grapes in full production •High electricity cost for pumping water from the river to the productive land

Department of Sports, Arts and Culture

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	Integrated and accessible Sport Arts and Culture infrastructure and information	Refurbishment and rehabilitation of facilities for library use (Nababeep)	Namakw a	Nama khoi	DSAC	R1 mil	1 years		
2.		Phase 2 refurbishment of the Namakwa District offices in Bergsig	Namakwa	Namakhoi	DSAC	R1 mil	1 year		

3.		Expand internet connectivity to 220 public libraries	Namakwa	In all municipalities in the district	DSAC	R4.68 mil shared among all municipalities	1 year		
4.	A diverse socially cohesive society with a common identity	Youth Camp	Namakwa	Nama kхой	DSAC	R1 000 000	1 month		
5.		Skate boarding	Namakwa	Nama kхой	DSAC	R100 000	1 year		
6.		Supporting professional sport	Namakwa	In all municipalities in the district	DSAC	R3 mil shared amongst all municipalities	1 year		
7.	Increased market share of, and job opportunities created in arts, culture, heritage and creative industries.	Support to Community Arts Centres	Namakwa	In all municipalities in the district	DSAC	R2.5 mil shared amongst all municipalities	1 year		

8.	A diverse socially cohesive society with a common identity	Celebration of national and historical days	Namakw a	In all municipalities in the district	DSAC	R7.4 mil shared amongst all municipalities	1 year		
9.		Garden of Remembrance Alternative memorialisation Mapping		Namakhoi	DSAC	R1.5 mil shared amongst 5 municipalities	1 year		
10.		Support to the living Legends		In all municipalities in the district	DSAC		1 year		

11.		Support to Social Cohesion Champions		In all municipalities in the district	DSAC	R100 000	1 Year		
-----	--	--------------------------------------	--	---------------------------------------	------	----------	--------	--	--

Department of energy

Item .No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implantation status and challenges
-----------	-----------------------	--------------	---------------	----------------	---	-----------------	----------------------------	----------------------	--

1.	Universal access to electricity by 2030	Upgrading of Nababeep Network PH5	Namakwa	Nama Khoi	Energy	R 5000 000	two years	To normalize the Distribution network	Funds from the 2021/2022 were not utilized, causing delays in implementation of the scheduled for the current financial year
2.		Upgrading of Pofadder main intake substation	Namakwa	Khai Ma	Energy	R1 500 000	1 year	To service the unelectrified houses.	Funds will not be transferred. The upgrading application could not be approved by Eskom due to un serviced historical account