

# KHâi- MA

MUNISIPALITY  
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Revised (2019/20)

## INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2017/18- 2021/22)

Compiled in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000)

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## **FORWARD BY MAYOR**

The 2016 Local Government elections ushered in a new era for integrated planning in municipalities across South Africa with the introduction of 4<sup>th</sup> Generation IDP's. Khâi-Ma Council has taken this on during the current ~~2018/19~~ review process to ensure that we use all the resources at our disposal to address the critical service delivery and development challenges that our community faces on a daily basis.

Community participation processes was conducted in all the Wards with a low turnout. Participatory governance are of utmost importance therefore the Municipality are focusing on including communities, stakeholders and Government departments in development decisions. Taking into account the existing conditions, problems the IDP looks at economic and social development for the area as a whole and provides a framework for how land should be used, what infrastructure and services are needed and how the environment should be protected. A number of potential game changers have also been identified to ensure that Council prioritises its focus and allocation of resources in order to become an institution which Inspires, Innovates and ensures that Inclusivity is paramount in all its efforts and deliberations. Economic growth would be to position Khâi-Ma as an investment destination of choice, enhance our tourism potential, diversifying the local economy and changing the ownership patterns within the current primary and secondary sectors of the economy in accordance to the national imperatives.

Hence, the Municipality have set out to create conditions for decent living through the following programs and many others:

- \* Enhance community participation;
- \* Ensuring access to municipal services such as electricity, water and sanitation;
- \* Continue to provide indigent households with free 50 kW electricity and 6kl water;
- \* Implement by-laws;
- \* Ensuring that ward committees are established and functional to serve as interactive and development oriented forums between the elected municipal representatives and stakeholders at the community level on a continuous basis;
- \* Strengthen the Municipal Public Accounts Committee, Audit and Risk Management Committee;
- \* Embarking on intensive awareness campaigns to educate communities about the importance of paying for municipal services;
- \* Increase the number of participants and beneficiaries of Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and Community Works Programme (CWP);
- \* Council will ensure that the municipality continues to contribute towards building a growing and inclusive economy with sustainable work opportunities for all;
- \* Education and local content promotion among others will be our key focus areas in reducing unemployment.

The approach mentioned above will take us to the local government envisaged by all, where the spheres of government work together in order to fast track service delivery to our communities.

In conclusion, Khâi-Ma Municipality alone will not be able to address the needs of our people, therefor working together with communities, social partners as well as government departments we would be in a position to create a better live for all.

I would like to thank my fellow councillors, all community members, Municipal Manager and extended team that participated positively and vigorously to produce this IDP which will be used as a tool to improve the livelihoods of our communities.

Cllr. P A van Heerden

Mayor: Khâi-Ma Municipality

## OVERVIEW BY MUNICIPAL MANAGER

The composition of this year's 4<sup>th</sup> Generation IDP was difficult and complex as the results of the ever changing societal condition under which the services are delivered in Khâi-Ma local Municipality. This document contains the strategic course that the municipality will be following in line with its strategic service delivery and economic development agenda framework, including vision, mission, and strategic objectives that guide us in the fulfilment of our constitutional and legislative mandate. The population is rapidly increasing and the dynamic needs of our communities require a vibrant approach in re-prioritisation of the community's needs, in order to meet their demands.

However, I am concerned about the reduction of government grants compared to the growing needs in our communities. It means that the gap between population growth and an increase in pressure to deliver on services versus the required income. Nevertheless, the country experiences severe economic challenges that force us to be dependent on our own financial resources. In this economic climate, only municipalities will survive with proactive and sustainable financial management plans.

Hence, municipalities do not only have a service delivery mandate, but an economic development mandate. The 4<sup>th</sup> Integrated Development Plan becomes a key point of departure to give effect to the above. The main focus at all times must remain the fight against poverty and unemployment as the municipality strive towards building a caring society. Our responsibility as Local Government, a sphere of Government that is closest to the people, has been, is, and will still be, to provide basic services, addressing underdevelopment and building safe, vibrant and sustainable communities. In addition to the above, we have to ensure that sustainable jobs are created by partnering with our social partners to revive our economy.

The revised 2018/19 IDP has put more emphasis on Education, Health, Performance Management, Financial Viability and Grant expenditure, Water and Sanitation, and Electricity, as the issues that will lead to the sustainability of our Municipality. This does not mean that other issues are of less importance.

The Khâi-Ma municipal area is both the subject of and an anchor in major development initiatives, including Mining, Agriculture and Renewable energy developments. In light of the before mentioned the municipality faces an influx of people looking for employment and this will result in pressure on service and infrastructure provision as well as a resulting proportional decrease in the rates base. We need to participate in these development initiatives without losing focus of our responsibilities in respect of rendering services to our communities. The challenge remains, throughout government, to ensure that we pro-actively plan for the inevitable social, economic and environmental impact that these initiatives will have on the municipal environment.

On a positive side Municipality has pulled all its resources to provide delivery of services to its communities in spite of the limited revenue generation and challenges which it finds itself under.

The Municipality is mindful of the fact that there's still a lot which has to be done to close the gaps of service delivery to all its community members within its jurisdiction. The 4<sup>th</sup> Generation

amendment of the IDP seeks to address the backlogs and attend to the issues as raised during the consultative meetings held prior to the adoption of this IDP under review.

I would like to express my gratitude towards all whom have participated during our public engagements and made valuable contributions. I trust that the development objectives of integrated planning towards community prosperity will be achieved through constant dialogue.

O.J. Isaacs

## **Executive Summary**

### **A: Vision**

Improve the living standards and circumstances of communities with limited resources.

## **Mission**

Build a healthy, safe and economy sustainable society within the Municipality's jurisdiction to the benefits of its citizens through education, economic and infrastructure development and Governance.

## B: Demographic Profile of the Municipality

Established through South African legislation as a category B- municipality, Khâi- MA (“Opstaan”) is responsible to render services to its citizens on a sustainable basis.

The Khâi-Ma Municipality has been, in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998, Act nr 117 of 1998 classified as a Category B municipality, and was proclaimed as a local municipality with a council combined with a ward participatory system. The Khâi-Ma Municipality is deemed to be a low capacity municipality, and shares executive and legislative authority with the Namakwa District Municipality. The municipal area is demarcated into four wards as set out below:

Wards	Communities	Total voters
Ward 1	Onseepkans, Vrugbaar, Raap & Skraap, Vrugbaar	1551
Ward 2	Blyvooruitsig,	1686
Ward 3	Pella and Klein Pella	1871
Ward 4	Pofadder town area, Part of Blyvooruitsig Aggeneys, Witbank and Dwaggasoutpan.	1963
	Total	7071

Khâi- Ma Municipality renders basic services to the inhabitants of Onseepkans, Blyvooruitsig, Pofadder and Wittbank. Vedanta renders basic services to the inhabitants of Aggeneys, which proclaimed as a town. The inhabitants of Dwaggas Soutpans receive basic services from the employer, while some of the employees has property in the Hantam Municipality.

The situational analysis and statistics presented in this chapter indicate the developmental challenges facing Khâi-Ma Municipality, such as poverty, unemployment, and service delivery backlogs. The programmes and projects in this IDP are informed by this scenario.

### *Geographic Profile*

Khâi-Ma Local Municipality is situated between S29° 08' 08, 7 and E19° 23' 27, 1 and falls within the Namakwa District of the Northern Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa. The Northern Cape is spatially the largest province in the country, but also has the lowest population and some of the least developed areas in terms of its economic and social development. Khâi-Ma with Pofadder as the seat is situated, in the central north region of the Namakwa District, which is the furthest north in terms of the provincial boundaries. The Orange River which flows to the west coast is the northern border of the Municipality.

The municipality can be reached by a national route (N14), regional route (R358), Loop 10 from different ways and are also connected to Namibia through one of the roads (R358) and a gravel road from the turn off to Pella to Witbank via Goodhouse and Steinkopf in the Nama Khoi Municipality.

See maps on the next page.





Khâi-Ma Municipality  
 Towns:  
 - Pofadder  
 - Aggeneys  
 - Pella  
 - Witbank  
 - Onseepkans  
 Surrounding Farms: Raap-  
 en Skraap, Noriseep,  
 Vrugbaar, Rooipad,  
 Dwagga, Soutpanne

(Retrieve from the previous IDP 2012- 2017)



Pictures from the Internet

## Population

The population for Khâi-Ma has increased to an estimated total of 12,465 people since the last census in 2011 (2016 Community Survey) with a growing rate of 0,83%. The municipality is sparsely populated (+/- 1 person/km<sup>2</sup>); most people are settled in its five (5) towns and surrounding farms. The municipality is characterized by vast tracts of land, pristine natural environment, unique mountains and its limited cell phone reception, which can be regarded as a unique attraction by some urban dwellers who wish to escape the rush of the cities. This inherent potential for eco-tourism needs to be exploited and managed in a sustainable manner in order to retain this unique setting.

	1996			2001			2011			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00 - 04	545	518	1 063	577	499	1 076	567	537	1 104	571	460	1 031
05 - 09	563	562	1 125	596	546	1 143	583	494	1 078	406	630	1 036
10 - 14	562	551	1 113	560	544	1 104	544	496	1 041	674	513	1 187
15 - 19	405	373	778	460	441	900	521	492	1 013	609	345	955
20 - 24	410	337	748	625	515	1 139	691	595	1 285	356	372	728
25 - 29	397	353	750	592	524	1 116	657	557	1 214	429	667	1 096
30 - 34	388	413	801	560	482	1 043	602	474	1 075	475	424	899
35 - 39	332	337	669	455	433	887	515	402	917	491	361	852
40 - 44	314	285	599	383	362	745	470	413	883	544	448	992
45 - 49	214	201	415	307	300	607	378	352	729	419	577	995
50 - 54	195	198	393	221	213	434	323	307	630	315	288	603
55 - 59	141	162	304	192	205	397	263	224	487	218	315	533
60 - 64	122	120	241	129	155	284	163	156	319	366	316	682
65 - 69	70	101	171	102	111	212	110	155	265	337	251	588
70 - 74	64	63	127	67	85	152	77	98	176	188	289	478
75 - 79	43	65	108	48	59	107	56	63	120	22	67	89
80 - 84	21	42	62	23	44	67	18	45	63	50	70	120
85+	21	33	54	17	38	55	21	44	65	88	118	206
Unspecified	19	10	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 826</b>	<b>4 724</b>	<b>9 550</b>	<b>5 914</b>	<b>5 556</b>	<b>11 468</b>	<b>6 559</b>	<b>5 904</b>	<b>12 464</b>	<b>6 558</b>	<b>6 511</b>	<b>13070</b>

**Table 2: Population by group type, 1996-2016**

	1996	2001	2011	2016
<b>Black African</b>	282	1 424	2 195	346
<b>Coloured</b>	7 904	8 880	9 359	10 997
<b>Indian or Asian</b>	1	9	55	119
<b>White</b>	1 321	1 156	754	1 011
<b>Other</b>	-	-	103	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	42	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 550</b>	<b>11 469</b>	<b>12 465</b>	<b>12 473</b>

**Table 1: Population by sex, 1996-2016**

1996			2001			2011			2016*		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
4 826	4 724	<b>9 550</b>	5 914	5 555	<b>11 469</b>	6 560	5 905	<b>12 465</b>	6 563	5 910	<b>12 473</b>

\* Note: Caution should be used by the reader when interpreting the values for municipalities in Namakwa due to the large out of scope Dwelling Units sampled for the survey.

Table 1 shows that the population of Khai-Ma increased by 2 923 persons over the period 1996 to 2016, from 9 550 persons in 1996 to 12 473 persons in 2016. It shows that the number of males increased by 1 737 persons, from 4 826 persons in 1996 to 6 563 persons in 2016, whilst the number of females increased by 1 186 persons over the same period. Gender proportions show that there were more males than females in the municipality.

**Figure 1: Distribution of the population of Namakwa district by local municipality, 2016**

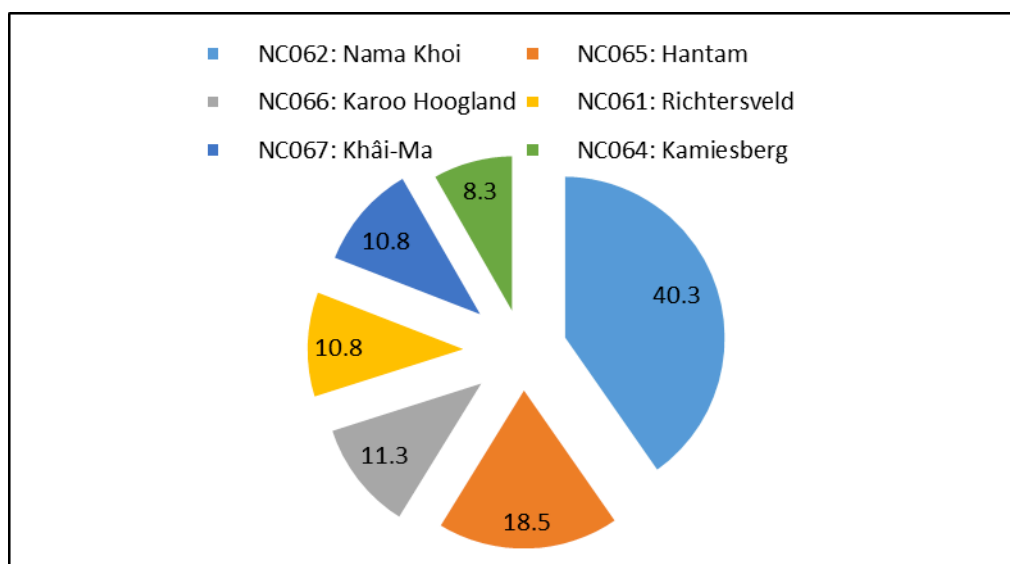


Figure 1 indicates that Nama Khoi municipality had a 40.3% share of the total population in Namakwa district. This was followed by Hantam, Karoo Hoogland, Richtersveld, Khai-Ma and Kamiesberg local municipalities with 18.5%, 11.3%, 10.8%, 10.8 and 8.3% respectively of the total district population.

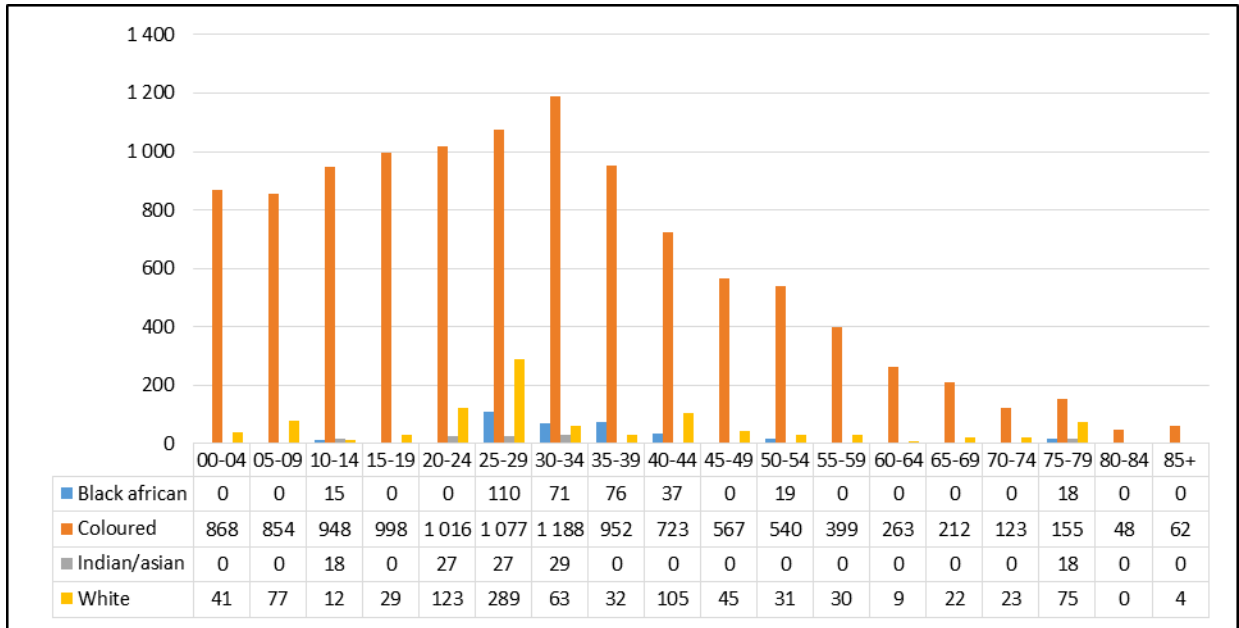


Figure 5 outlines the population distribution of Khai-Ma by five-year age groups and population group type. It shows that Coloureds are the dominant population group across all age cohorts. This is followed by the White, Black African and Indian/Asia population groups respectively.

**Figure 2: Percentage distribution of the population of Khai-Ma by sex, 2016**

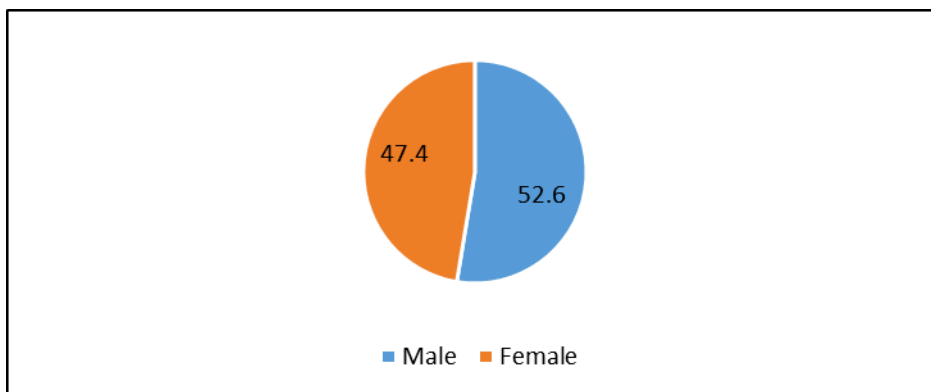


Figure 2 depicts a greater proportion of males than females in Khai-Ma municipality, at 52.6% and 47.4% respectively.

Table 2 summarizes the number of persons by population group type from 1996 to 2016. There is an increase observed in the population across all racial groups except the White population group. It shows a greater decrease in the number of Black Africans between 2011 and 2016. There is however a greater proportional increase in the Indian/Asian population group over the past 20 years.

**Figure 3: Percentage distribution of the population by group type, 2016**

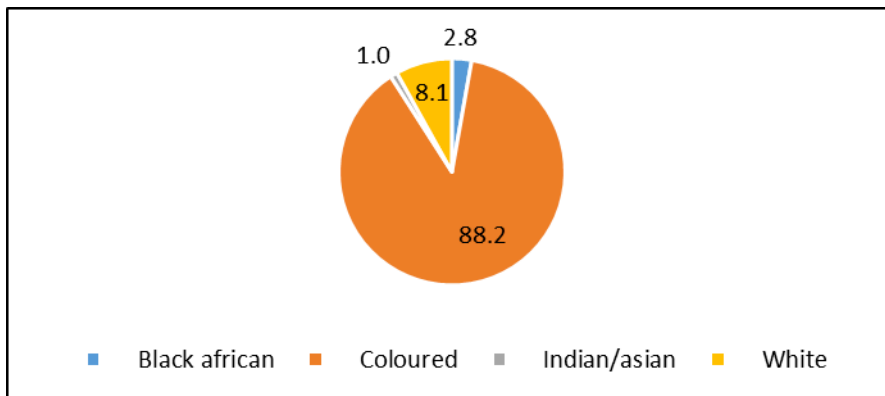


Figure 3 outlines the percentage distribution of the population of Khai-Ma municipality in 2016, where the Coloured population group accounts for 88.2% of the population in the municipality, followed by the White, Black African and Indian/Asian population groups respectively.

**Figure 4: Distribution of the total population by age group and sex, 2016**

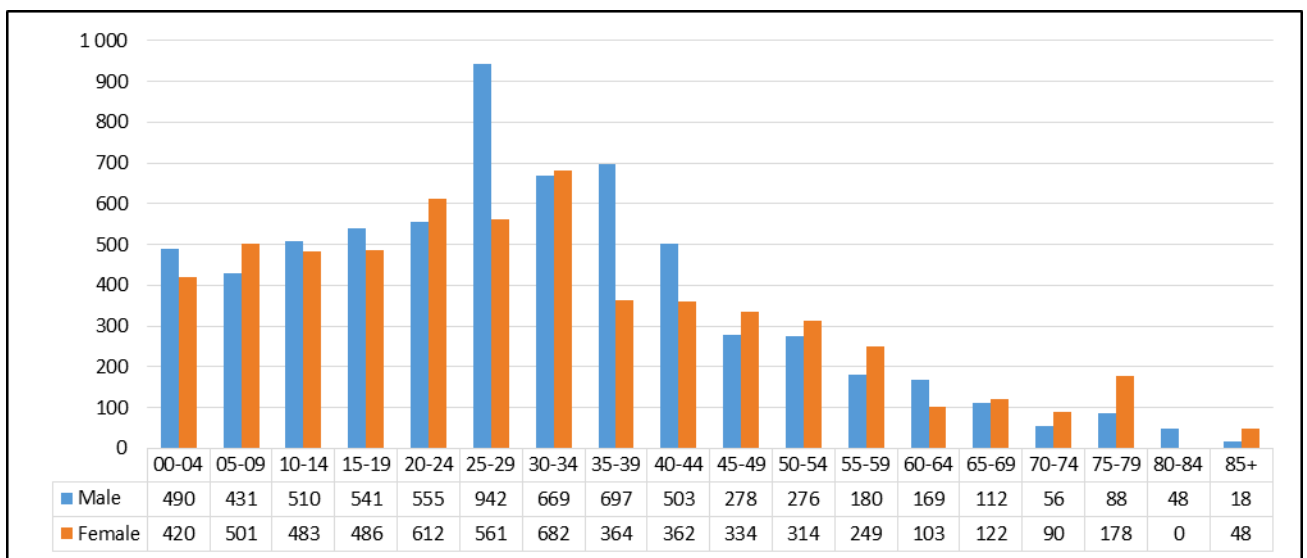


Figure 4 indicates that the greater proportion of the population in Khai-Ma municipality is young, consisting mainly of children and youth. There is however a greater proportion of males compared to females for the ages 10 to 19 years, and the female population shows a slightly greater proportion in numbers compared to males for the ages 85 and above. This signifies a greater lifespan for females than males.

**Table 3: Population by 5 year age groups and sex, 1996-2016**

Table 3 summarizes the population for Khai-Ma municipality by five years age groups and sex. It shows a general increase in the population for the age groups over the period 1996 to 2016, where there is a significant increase in the proportion of elderly population aged 65 years in the municipality.

**Figure 5: Population distribution by age and group type, 2016**

**Table 4: Distribution of persons aged 12 years and older by marital status, 2016**

Marital status	Number	Percentage (%)
Legally married (include customary; traditional; religious etc.)	2 853	28.1
Living together like husband and wife/partners	899	8.8
Divorced	117	1.2
Separated; but still legally married	100	1.0
Widowed	433	4.3
Single; but have been living together with someone as husband/wife/partner before	328	3.2
Single; and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner	5 433	53.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 164</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4 shows that 53.5% of the population of Khai-Ma is single and has never lived together as husband/wife/partner. This is followed by those who are legally married (includes customary, traditional, religious etc.) at 28.1% and those that are living together as husband and wife/partner (8.8%). About 1.2% are divorced, and 1.0% are separated but still legally married.

**Table 5: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken most often in the household, 2016**

Language spoken in households	Number	Percentage (%)
Afrikaans	11 815	96.6
English	103	0.8
IsiXhosa	114	0.9
IsiZulu	28	0.2
Setswana	78	0.6
Other	99	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 237</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 5 above shows that the language spoken mostly by households in Khai-Ma municipality is Afrikaans, spoken by 11 815 (96.6%) of households, followed by those who speak IsiXhosa (0.9%) and English (0.8%). The least spoken languages in Khai-Ma is IsiZulu and Setswana.

**Table 6: Distribution of religious belief, 2016**

Religious belief	Number	Percentage (%)
Christianity	12 239	98.5
Islam	83	0.7
Agnosticism	51	0.4
Other	50	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 422</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6 shows that 98.5% of the population in Khai-Ma follows a Christian religious belief, followed by Islam at 0.7%. About 0.4% follow Agnosticism as a religious belief.

**Table 7: Distribution of Christian denomination, 2016**

<b>Christian denomination</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Catholic	8 982	<b>74.3</b>
Anglican/Episcopalian	325	<b>2.7</b>
Lutheran	33	<b>0.3</b>
Methodist	68	<b>0.6</b>
Pentecostal/Evangelistic (e.g. Assemblies of God; Born Again Church of God in Christ; Rhema Church; Apostolic Faith Mission; Prophetic Ministry)	191	<b>1.6</b>
African Independent Church/African Initiated Church (e.g. Zion Christian Church; Apostolic Church; African Nazareth Baptist Church/Shembe)	21	<b>0.2</b>
Jehovah's Witness	109	<b>0.9</b>
Reformed church (e.g. Dutch Reformed church; United Reformed Church; Christian Reformed Church)	1 477	<b>12.2</b>
Just a Christian/non-denominational	185	<b>1.5</b>
Other	703	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 093</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 7 shows that 74.3% of the population of Khai-Ma municipality that follows the Christian religion belongs to the Catholic religious denomination, followed by those attending the Reformed church (e.g. Dutch reformed church) and Anglican/Episcopalian at 12.2% and 2.7% respectively.

## 2.2 Migration

**Table 8: Population by region of birth and population group type, 2016**

<b>Region of birth</b>	<b>Black African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian/Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(%) Total</b>
Born in South Africa	289	10 937	36	856	<b>12 118</b>	<b>97.3</b>
SADC	36	59	-	83	<b>178</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Rest of Africa	21	-	-	-	<b>21</b>	<b>0.2</b>
United Kingdom and Europe	-	-	-	51	<b>51</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Asia	-	-	83	-	<b>83</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>10 997</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>12 452</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 8 shows that the majority of foreign nationals in Khai-Ma were from the SADC region (178 persons), followed by those from Asia (83 persons). In terms of the population group type, the majority of those from other regions outside South Africa are the Whites (83), and Indian/Asians (83), followed by Coloureds and Black Africans respectively.

**Table 9: Top sending countries by sex, 2016**

Country	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Namibia	95	48	<b>143</b>	40.6	48.5	<b>42.9</b>
Bangladesh	83	-	<b>83</b>	35.5	-	<b>24.9</b>
Ireland	-	51	<b>51</b>	-	51.5	<b>15.3</b>
Ethiopia	21	-	<b>21</b>	9.0	-	<b>6.3</b>
Mozambique	19	-	<b>19</b>	8.1	-	<b>5.7</b>
Zimbabwe	16	-	<b>16</b>	6.8	-	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 9 depicts that 42.9% of foreign nationals in Khai-Ma are from Namibia, followed by Bangladesh (24.9%), and Ireland (15.3%).

**Figure 6: Percentage distribution of persons born outside South Africa, 2016**

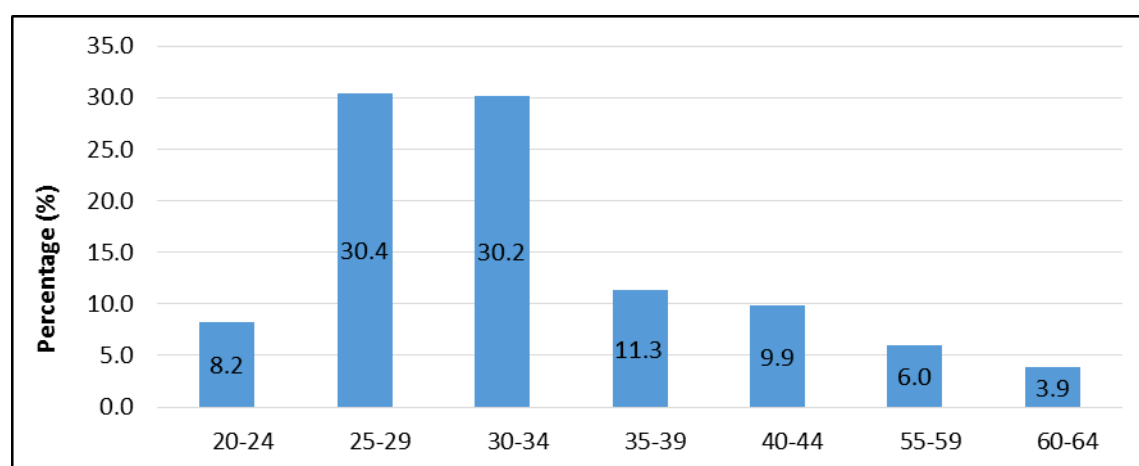


Figure 6 outlines that the majority of foreign nationals residing in Khai-Ma are mostly young people, between the ages of 25 to 34 years (60.6%).

**Table 10: Reasons for moving to current place of residence, 2016**

Reasons for moving to current place	Number	Percentage (%)
Education(e.g. Studying; schooling; training)	19	<b>2.6</b>
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	36	<b>5.0</b>
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	209	<b>29.1</b>
Look for paid work	150	<b>20.9</b>
Moving as a household with a household member (for health	157	<b>21.8</b>
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	46	<b>6.4</b>
Other business reasons(e.g. Expansion of business)	27	<b>3.8</b>
Retirement	32	<b>4.5</b>
Start a business	21	<b>2.9</b>
Other	22	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>100.0</b>



\*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 10 shows that amongst other reasons why people had moved to their current place of residence in Khai-Ma, it's mainly because of a job transfer/take up new job opportunity (29.1%), followed by those moving as a household with a household member for health reasons (21.8%), and those who are looking for paid work (20.9%).

## **C. Powers and Functions of the Municipality**

Section 156 of the SA Constitution determines:

1. A municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer
  - a. the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5; and
  - b. any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation.
2. A municipality may make and administer by-laws for the effective administration of the matters which it has the right to administer.
3. Subject to section 151(4), a by-law that conflicts with national or provincial legislation is invalid. If there is a conflict between a by-law and national or provincial legislation that is inoperative because of a conflict referred to in section 149, the by-law must be regarded as valid for as long as that legislation is inoperative.
4. The national government and provincial governments must assign to a municipality, by agreement and subject to any conditions, the administration of a matter listed in Part A of Schedule 4 or Part A of Schedule 5 which necessarily relates to local government, if
  - a. that matter would most effectively be administered locally; and
  - b. the municipality has the capacity to administer it.
5. A municipality has the right to exercise any power concerning a matter reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective performance of its functions.

A copy of the letter in which the powers and functions of this Khâl- Ma Municipality were set out, will be attached to the final document.

## **D. Process followed to develop the IDP**

### **1. Legislative Requirements**

The following legislation defines the nature of the IDP:

- ▶ Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996

This Act stipulates that a municipality must give priority to the basic needs of its communities and promote their social and economic development to achieve a democratic, safe and healthy environment.

- ▶ Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000)

This Act stipulates the need for each and every municipality to develop and adopt an IDP, which should be reviewed annually. In addition, it outlines the IDP process and components.

- ▶ Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003)

This Act makes provision for alignment between the IDP and the municipal Budget. The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan is the mechanism that ensures that the IDP and the Budget are aligned.

- ▶ Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013)

This Act provides for spatial planning, development and land use management in the Republic including Khâ- Ma Municipality.

- ▶ Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001

These Regulations make provision for the inclusion in the IDP of the following:

- The institutional framework for the implementation of the IDP;
- Investment and development initiatives in the Municipality;
- Key performance indicators and other important statistical information;
- Financial Plan/ budget; and
- The Spatial Development Framework.
- are driven by the management team and systems within the municipality with implementation regularly monitored during the year through the performance management system;
- contain a long term development strategy that can guide investment across the municipal
- The institutional framework for the implementation of the IDP;
- Investment and development initiatives in the Municipality;
- Key performance indicators and other important statistical information;
- Financial Plan; and
- The Spatial Development Framework.

### **2. Process Plan**

The process plan beneath (page ) describes the processes for the development of the budget and IDP for this 2019/ 2020 review.