

# OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



## REVISED INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE COUNCIL CYCLE 2008 – 2009

**COMPILED BY:**  
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**Overberg District Municipality**

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## FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 requires the following from the Integrated Development Plan of a Local Authority:

*“To provide for the core principles, mechanisms and processes that are necessary to enable municipalities to move progressively towards the social and economic upliftment of local communities, and ensure universal access to essential services that are affordable to all;..... to establish a framework for support, monitoring and standard setting by other spheres of government in order to progressively build local government into an efficient, frontline development agency capable of integrating the activities of all spheres of government for the overall social and economic upliftment of communities in harmony with their local natural environment....”*

The legislator clearly intended local government to play a key role in integrating the activities of all spheres of government to build a better life for all. The Integrated Development Plan is the tool through which the needs and expectancies of all role players are defined and evaluated.

As Executive Mayor of Overberg District Municipality I feel confident that public participatory processes have been followed in the compilation of the IDP for the Overberg District Municipality and that it can be regarded as a document by the community for the community. Instrumental in this was Health and Welfare Committees, Section 21 Companies, various task teams, B-municipalities and the communities involved.

The Overberg District Municipal region has a rapidly growing population that places pressure on the municipality to develop and sustain service delivery and service levels. The key function of Local Government is to reinforce the need for a balanced developmental agenda. We have an obligation to contribute towards meeting the extended expectations of the communities we serve while assisting the local municipalities in the region.

Integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole, including a framework for integrated development plans of all municipalities in the area of the district municipality are the processes we take great pride in to ensure that needs are met or will be met in future. Exceptionally good co-operation existed amongst the representatives of the B-municipalities and the Overberg District Municipality in finalizing the district IDP.

A hearty word of thanks is extended to mr Danie Lambrechts who had the mammoth task of managing the revision of the IDP for the district. As Executive Mayor of the Overberg District Municipality I am proud of the outcomes of this document.

I am satisfied that the information contained in this document is a true reflection of the needs and expectancies of the various communities.

M GILLION  
Executive Mayor  
Overberg District Municipality

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council committed Overberg District Municipality to the following localized planned interventions in order to respond to the Local Government Strategic Agenda, 2006 – 2011: -

- Municipal transformation and organizational development with specific reference to the restructuring of the district municipality and the establishment of a Shared Services component at a district level
- The provision of basic services to the best possible level, also with reference to infrastructure that can enhance economic growth
- Local economic development, with specific reference to the creation of a sound environment to stimulate development and investment
- Municipal financial viability and management, with specific reference to the position of the district municipality as one of the smallest and with the poorest resource base in the Western Cape
- Good governance and public participation to ensure that, though less capacitated than some of the other districts in the Province, the Overberg District Municipality can, with the close cooperation of its citizens, still play a meaningful role in the arena of municipal governance

This IDP will show that Overberg District Municipality has in the past and will in the future continue to respond to the guidelines set by national and provincial government. Although much has already been accomplished, it is acknowledged that a lot still needs to be done. Assistance from government is needed in the following areas:

- Water Services development Plans (Need urgent update)
- Integrated Transport Plans (Need urgent update)
- Development of a Consolidated infrastructure Plan for the region
- Establishment of a Housing forum with specific focus on housing for farm workers
- Community Safety Forum
- Establishment of LED Board
- Establishment of Emerging Business Forum
- Establishment of shared services unit

The council take cognisance and will assist and monitor the projects from ABI, SANPARCKS, Department of Land Affairs and the Department of Agriculture who plays a major role in Land Reform and Local Economic Development in the Overberg.

The Council is also in the process to investigate the following possibilities:

- Establishment of an EPWP unit (job creation)
- Development of strategy regarding the Fishing industry (abalone farms and fish quota's)
- Development of farm workers
- Development of a tourism strategy
- Incorporation of tourism in Council's own structure
- Tourism Indaba
- Sustainability of Council's resorts
- Database and future planning and development of Council's properties
- Bankable LED projects
- Bredasdorp Airport project
- Protection and utilization of biosphere
- Establishment of cultural village at Dennehof

Reference is made in the IDP to the ODM's financial position and the fact that the scrapping of RSC levies left the municipality almost completely reliant on government grant funding. The Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) to mention one is totally inadequate (R3000) in order for council to play a leading role in the Overberg regarding service delivery with specific reference to bulk infrastructure. Further investigation into the future financial viability of the council needs urgent attention with the assistance of National Treasury. The budget does not make provision for Council to assist the Local municipalities where there are capacity problems.

Because of the size of the Overberg IDP Representative Forum it was decided to concentrate on participation within Project Task Teams. These teams are not only involved in the development of strategies and projects, but also in the implementation thereof. Because of the smaller size of the task teams it is enhancing public participation to a large extent.

Projects with regard to the various focus areas in human development are identified within the communities and then scrutinized by the Health and welfare committees (27). The four Community Development Companies (Section 21 Companies) will then prioritize the projects to be submitted as IDP projects. The Human Development strategies are incorporated into four projects with specific focus on children, youth, adults and the elderly, which includes the gender issues and disabled persons.

The Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) of the projects that are funded will form part of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), which can be measured during a year in order to indicate the performance of the council.

This year (2007/2008) faces a lot of constraints and challenges in the IDP process like the cross-over period of councillors and the political instability thereafter as well as the intervention of the Department of Local Government and Housing resulting in poor participation because of the tasks teams that could not function as it should and the macro restructuring process resulting in the four managers leaving the service of the council. This is receiving the necessary attention at the moment in order to get momentum for council to better the live of its entire population.

The Provincial Government of the Western Cape made a very special effort to engage with the district municipality and the four local municipalities in order to enhance planning and development. The following provincial/local government interfaces took place: -

- December 2007 - LGMTEC engagements
- February 2008 - LGMTEC report back on engagements
- May 2008 - LGMTEC 3 (Budget Assessment)

The Council established an Intergovernmental Relation portfolio committee who will function with grater ease in the near future in order to enhance relationships with national and Provincial Government as well as with the Local Municipalities and other stakeholders.

D Lambrechts  
Senior Administration Officer

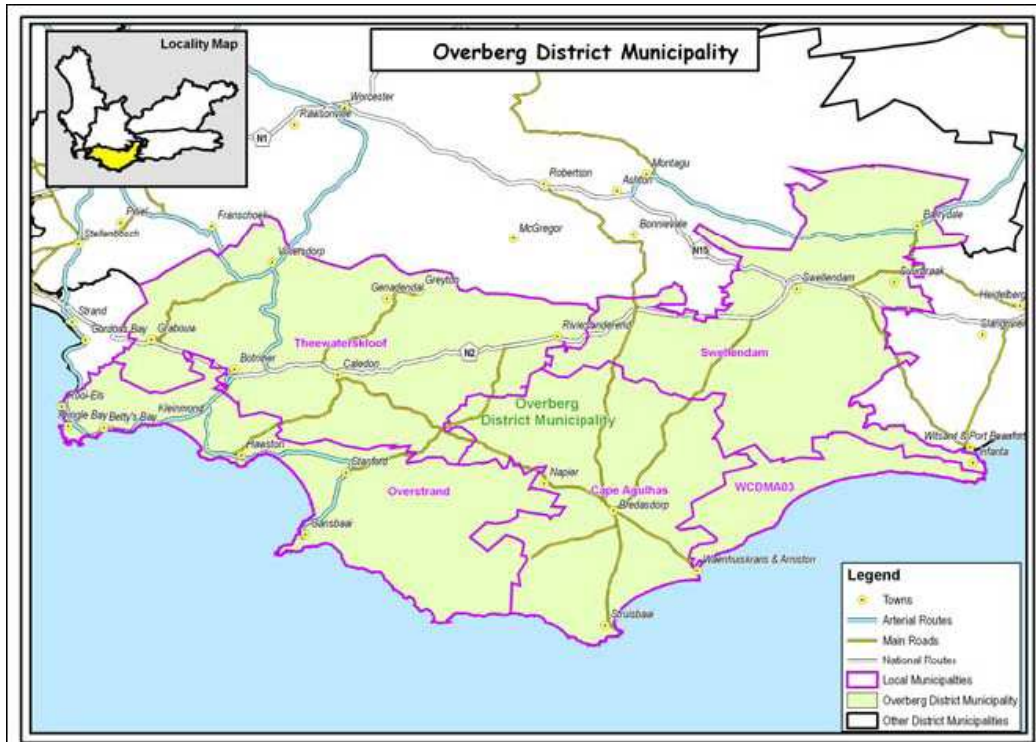


## ABREVIATIONS

ABI	Agulhas Bio-diversity Initiative
ABP	Area Based Plan
ASGISA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa
BBBEE	Black Broad Based Economic Empowerment
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
CAEDA	Cape Agulhas economic Development Agency
CBO	Community based Organization
CDI	City Development Index
CNC	Cape Nature Conservation
CPTR	Consolidated Public Transport Record
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DCF	District Coordinating Forum
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DENEL	Overberg Test Range
DIF	District Integrated Forum
DIFTEC	District Integrated Forum Technical Committee
DMA	District Management Area
DPLG	Department of Local Government
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPWP	Extended Public Works Programme
ESTA	Extension of Security of Tenure Act
FAS	Foetal Alcohol Syndrome
FET	Further Education and Training
FMG	Finance Management Grant
GDPR	Regional Growth Domestic Product
GGP	Gross Geographic Product
GRAP	General Acceptance Accountancy Practice
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/Aids	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDP REP Forum	Integrated Development Plan Representative Forum
IGBH	Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
IMCI	Integrated Management Childhood illnesses
ISO	International Standards Organization
IT	Information Technology
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LED	Local Economic Development
LGMTEC	Local Government Medium Term Expenditure Committee
LLB	Local Labour Bureau
LTB	Local Tourism Bureau
LUMS	Land Use Management System
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MSIG	Municipal Systems Improvement Grant
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NICRO	Organization for Crime Statistics

NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
ODM	Overberg District Municipality
OICG	Overberg Integrated Conservation Group
OLS	Operating Licensing Strategy
PAF	Provincial Advisory Forum
PAFTEC	Provincial Advisory Forum Technical Committee
PAWC	Provincial Administration of the Western Cape
PCAS	Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Service
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PIMD	Provincial Index of Multiple Deprivation
PIMSS	Planning Information Management Support Centre
PMS	Performance Management System
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
PTP	Public Transport Plan
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RED	Regional Electricity Distributor
RSC	Regional Services Council
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANPARCKS	South African National Parcks
SANS Code	South African National Standards Code
SAPS	South Africa Police Service
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial development Framework
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMME	Small Medium Macro Enterprise
TB	Tuberculosis
TFTS	Test Flying Training School
THD	Tourism Help Desk
UCT	University of Cape Town
WCDMA	Western Cape District Management Area
WESGRO	Western Cape Investment and Trade Promotion Agency
WHO	World Health Organization

# Overberg District Municipality



## List of towns

Cape Agulhas  
Swellendam  
Theewaterskloof  
Overstrand

Nominal GDP (2005) R3, 6 billion  
Total Population (2007) 237 555  
Urban/rural ratio 75,7%: 24,3%  
No. of wards 32

## **PREFACE: A REVISED IDP FOR A NEW COUNCIL CYCLE 2008/2009**

Council at its meeting held on 14 August 2007 resolved to adopt an Integrated Development Plan for the 2007/2008, 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 financial years in terms of section 25(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000).

In terms of section 34 of the above-mentioned Act the District Municipality must review its Integrated Development Plan annually.

In September 2007 the crossover period for councillors took place throughout South Africa and new Councils were constituted shortly thereafter. According to Section 25 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) each municipal council must adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality. Section 25 also allows for a Council to adopt the IDP of its predecessor.

The new Council for Overberg District Municipality has been reconstituted on 12 October 2007. On 1 July 2007 the integrated planning process for a revised IDP for the Council cycle 2008 – 2009 already commenced.

As a point of departure Council decided to adopt the following national and provincial policies and guidelines, but on condition that this IDP will tailor made it for the needs of the Overberg: -

- The **National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)** endorsed by Cabinet in March 2003 that will be used to identify the shared areas of impact within the planning area
- The report titled **Harmonising and Aligning: The National Spatial Development Perspective, Provincial Growth and Development Strategies and Municipal Integrated Development Plans** prepared by the PCAS and dated 10 December 2004 that highlights the fact that the Integrated Development Plan of a district municipality should be a "direction setting guide" for the district and all the local municipalities within that district for at least a time span of 10 years at a time
- **Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (ASGISA)** that has the ultimate objective to halve unemployment and poverty by 2014
- The **Ikapa Elihlumayo Guidelines** and the **Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (Green Paper)** of the Western Cape Province that sets the scene for district growth and development and a strong economic development focus
- The **Provincial Spatial Development Framework** and all its accompanying policies and guidelines that guides the spatial environment within which IDP planning should take place

In order to respond to the **Local Government Strategic Agenda, 2006 – 2011** Council also committed Overberg District Municipality to the following localized planned interventions: -

- Municipal transformation and organizational development with specific reference to the restructuring of the district municipality and the establishment of a Shared Services component at a district level
- The provision of basic services to the best possible level, also with reference to infrastructure that can enhance economic growth
- Local economic development, with specific reference to the creation of a sound environment to stimulate development and investment
- Municipal financial viability and management, with specific reference to the position of the district municipality as one of the smallest and with the poorest resource base in the Western Cape
- Good governance and public participation to ensure that, though less capacitated than some of the other districts in the Province, the Overberg District Municipality can, with the close cooperation of its citizens, still play a meaningful role in the arena of municipal governance

On an internal and more localized level Council decided: -

- To **maintain** the vision, mission, overarching development goals, outcomes, strategies, programmes and projects that already feature in the district IDP
- To **adopt** most elements of the current IDP source document (2006/2010) and to include it in this new IDP. The reason for the decision is that the source document of the district municipality already sets the scene for the new generation of IDP's in terms of the NSDP and provided a framework within which the local municipalities can prepare their IDP's in such a manner as to complement each other and collectively improve the lives of all those that live in the Overberg

The Overberg District IDP Framework, 2006 – 2010 incorporates the guidelines set out in both the Presidential Report and the NSDP. In itself it also contributes towards planning in that specific context and creating an opportunity for all the municipalities in the Overberg to do joint planning and defining a picture of the Overberg that can show to Government the comparative advantages of the region and the shared areas of impact where the focus should be.

Besides aligning to the NSDP and other national and provincial policy documents this new IDP also reviews achievements of the implementation of the IDP for the 2007/2008 financial year and makes the necessary changes to feed into the budget process for the 2008/2009 financial year and the rolling Medium Term Expenditure Framework up to 2010/2011.

The IDP drafting process took place in accordance with the stipulations of Sections 29 and 30 of Act No 32 of 2000: Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000.

Furthermore the purpose of this IDP drafting process was: -

- To inform internal institutional planning
- To inform inter-governmental planning and budgeting cycles as part of co-operative local government
- To ensure strategy, programme and project consolidation and alignment between national, provincial and local government spheres

# **1. OVERBERG PLANNING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE BROADER NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL FRAMEWORKS**

This chapter provides a brief description of the general outcome goals, key objectives, guiding principles and key development priorities of the NSDP, ASGISA, the Western Cape Ikapa Elihlumayo policy and the accompanying Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF). It also shows how the Overberg District Municipal IDP responds to those indicators.

## **1.1 The NSDP guidelines**

Despite what the particular line function of a department, Government's core common objectives and outcomes are an increase in employment and a reduction in poverty. Ultimately all spheres of government should work together and improve their performance to deliver on these goals.

Government further accepts that it does not have the resources to address all the needs and development potential in the country. Therefore the NSDP includes a mechanism aimed at aligning spatial choices around government spending across all spheres of government by mapping development potential and formulating principles for targeting development and spending.

The NSDP thus forms an important national guiding strategy of spatial planning for development. In essence it advocates a government focus on areas with development potential and urges district and local municipalities in localities of low development potential to prove their comparative advantages for receiving support from other spheres of government.

The NSDP uses the concept of "potential" as one of two methodological tools for distinguishing between localities. The other is the poverty gap weighted by the population to provide a poverty volume per locality. Based on these twin concepts, i.e. development potential and need, as reflected in the poverty gap (i.e. the absolute number of poor people per locality) the NSDP seeks optimum alignment between infrastructure investment and development programmes within localities.

In using the concept of "potential" as a methodological tool the NSDP distinguishes between two types of areas, i.e. areas with potential and areas with limited potential.

The ultimate vision of the NSDP is to: -

- Focus economic growth and employment creation in areas where it will be most effective and sustainable
- Support restructuring where feasible to ensure greater competitiveness
- Foster development on the basis of local potential
- Ensure that all municipalities are able to provide for basic needs

The use of the NSDP methodology focuses government attention on only about 20% of the magisterial districts in the country. These localities, however, comprise of 92% of the country's GGP, 81% of the population and 75% of the poor.

The magisterial districts of the Overberg do not count amongst the 20% on which Government is currently focusing. It therefore puts the onus on the Overberg municipalities to work together to prove their comparative advantages for receiving support.

## **1.2 Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (ASGISA)**

With its primary focus on the halving of poverty and unemployment by 2014 ASGISA seeks to: -

- Enhance the growth rate of the country and thus of every province and district
- Improve the environment and opportunities for more labour absorbing economic activities and for sustainable employment in general
- Reduce inequalities remaining in economic development and growth
- Enhance diversification and value-adding activities
- Reduce costs of production and distribution
- Encourage new business to proliferate and expand
- Intervene to counter and reduce the binding constraints for economic development and growth

The intervening initiatives of ASGISA therefore revolve around: -

- Addressing macro-economic issues
- Infrastructure programmes
- Sector investment strategies
- Skills and education initiatives



- Second economy interventions
- Addressing public administration issues

It is expected of local government to make a contribution in as much of these identified areas as possible.

### **1.3 The Ikapa Elihlumayo guidelines and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (Green Paper)**

The concept of “Ikapa Elihlumayo – Growing the Cape” was introduced in 2003. This was the beginning of a process of changing the spatial, social, economic and human landscape of the Western Cape in pursuit of a new vision, i.e. *A Home for All*. From it a series of base strategy documents were developed.

The PGDS now deepens and expands the original growth and development agenda by addressing local imperatives and realities. This is a major attempt by government and its social partners to set an effective development agenda for all the stakeholders to work together to realize the Province’s vision.

The key purpose is to grow the economy of the Western Cape through catalytic socio-economic interventions that will increase wage employment and per capita income, strengthen sectors, grow new enterprises, raise skills levels, reduce disparities and broaden meaningful economic participation by all.

Local government is expected to play a more important role particularly in boosting economic growth through service delivery and better planning regulation and enforcement.

Eventually Ikapa Elihlumayo/the PGDS will guide investment decisions and development spending of multiple stakeholders realising the vision of shared growth and integrated development in the Western Cape. It identifies the strategic basis for planning, budgeting and the making of trade-offs between various role players, it presents a clear plan of action and a basis for a sustainable development path.

## **1.4 The Provincial Spatial Development Framework guidelines**

The primary goal of the PSDF and its accompanying documents are to ensure an integrated and effective approach to economic and social development so that Government's infrastructure investment and development spending has better spatial outcomes than is currently being achieved.

The PSDF, partly based on a study of the growth potential of towns in the Western Cape (2005), sets out an integrated social, economic and environmental framework for the future of the Western Cape. It will guide both the provincial infrastructure and micro-economic strategies. As such it is closely linked to the NSDP.

## **1.5 The Overberg Response**

This IDP will show that Overberg District Municipality has in the past and will in the future continue to respond to the guidelines set by national and provincial government. Although much has already been accomplished, it is acknowledged that a lot still needs to be done.

Each of the following chapters will illustrate the Overberg response to the above-described guidelines and will further highlight how they are encapsulated in district policies, strategies, programmes and projects.

## 2. THE CURRENT DEVELOPMENTAL SITUATION IN THE OVERBERG DISTRICT

This chapter provides an indication of where the district is at the present point in time and highlights the current developmental situation, updates some of the relevant facts and figures and defines some of the challenges the district municipality faces in meeting its stated goals.

As the Census 2001 results are mostly outdated and were in some cases questionable from the start this chapter will make use of a variety of more updated statistics derived from various sources. Where no other information is available the 2001 figures will still be used as a mere tool to illustrate patterns.

Attached, as **addendum A**, find a copy of the Socio-Economic Profile of the Overberg District Municipality for 2007. This document highlights and deepening the understanding of the changing socio-economic landscape in the conditions in the Overberg District. Despite the challenges surrounding the availability of data at the local level, the research has been creatively crafted to reflect the current state of affairs in the municipalities, drawing from a wide range of sources.

### 2.1 The people of the Overberg: Demographic Details

In order for the Overberg to do future planning in accordance with the principles of the NSDP three overarching questions should be asked in judging the current situation and defining some of the challenges the municipality face. These questions are: -

- Where are most of the people in the Overberg living, with specific reference to population figures, growth tendencies and compilation details?
- Where is the poorest segment of the Overberg population living?
- Where are the best potential for any intervention to stimulate growth and development to be successful?

Table 1 below illustrates the real and projected **population growth** in the district for the period 1996 to 2015 while Table 2 shows the **population share** of each municipality in the district in 2006.

It is important that the integrated planning processes throughout the district should take cognizance of the following tendencies illustrated in Tables 1 and 2: -

- The relative high growth rates experienced up to 2001 are responsible for the fact that there are still major backlogs in some areas of service delivery and over the shorter timeframe the district and local municipalities might not have the resources to answer to the immediate pressure. Assistance from national and provincial government will be needed

**Table 1: Population growth, 1996 - 2015**

Area	1996	2001	Rate %	2007	Rate %	2015 Projection	Rate %
Overberg District Total	159 033	205 945	5,9	237 555	2,6	270 202	1,7
Overberg DMA				256			
Cape Agulhas	22 011	26 715	4,3	30 231	2,2	33 897	1,5
Overstrand	37 315	58 332	11,3	73 031	4,2	91 356	3,1
Swellendam	24 620	27 897	2,7	30 445	1,5	31 871	0,6
Theewaters-kloof	74 272	92 777	5,0	103 281	1,9	111 218	1,0
1996 and 2001 Source: Statistics SA 2006 and 2010 Source: Centre for Actuarial Research, UCT Provincial Treasury Socio-Economic Profile for Overberg District and Local Municipalities, 2007							

- The high growth rate pre-2001 also contributed to the fact that in most of the municipal areas there are considerable backlogs in the provision of bulk infrastructure. If not addressed as a matter of urgency this will not only delay the delivery of basic services to all communities, but will also inhibit economic growth. It is important that in the allocation of MIG funding this situation should be considered carefully
- In the combined district as well as in the individual municipal areas the population growth rate has decreased from 2001 to 2007 and a further decrease is projected from 2008 to 2015. This should put the municipalities in the district in a better position to supply in the basic service needs of all their inhabitants over time
- In Overstrand the population growth rate was higher than the district average and the highest amongst the individual municipalities in both 2001 and 2007 and it is projected that the tendency will continue up to 2015. This will put increasing pressure on municipal resources, the municipality's ability to deliver basic services to the best possible level and on the economy and society as a whole

- The lower population growth rates in Swellendam imply that basic service delivery is under less pressure than in the other municipalities in the district
- The proportion of total population in a district context is decreasing in Theewaterskloof and increasing in Overstrand. Nevertheless a decisive portion of the district's population is residing in these two municipal areas. It is important that government spending patterns should portray this fact
- It is projected that by 2015 Cape Agulhas will have surpassed Swellendam as the municipal area with the lowest population figure in the district. However, the population proportion in these two areas is almost equally balanced, thus also implying an equal government spending focus
- The population proportion for the Overberg District Management Area (DMA) is so marginal that there is almost no focus on that area. This can be contributed to the fact that the land in the area is mainly in possession of Cape Nature (De Hoop Nature Reserve) and national government (Bredasdorp Test Flying Training School and Overberg Test Range)

**Table 2: Population share in 2006 and 2010**

MUNICIPAL AREA	POPULATION SHARE WITHIN THE DISTRICT (%)	
	2006	2010
Cape Agulhas	12,7	12,6
Overstrand	30,3	32
Swellendam	13,0	12,4
Theewaterskloof	43,8	42,6

Source: Provincial Treasury Socio-Economic Profile for the Overberg District and Local Municipalities, 2006

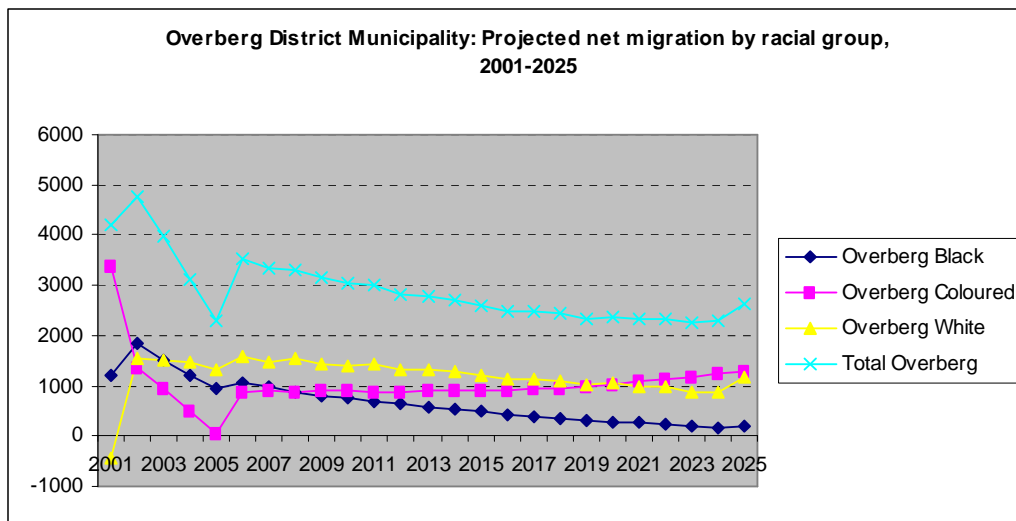
In the Western Cape and also in the Overberg it is a known fact that population growth often goes hand in hand with **population migration**. Graph 1 below shows the current and projected migration patterns for the entire district.

The projected overall net migration trend for the Overberg District Municipality indicates sustained and high, but slowly declining, net migration up to 2025. Looking at the individual race groups and municipal areas it is clear that differences occur with regard to movements across racial and age groups and gender and also in terms of total numbers. Some of these tendencies should be noted, i.e.: -

- The migration ratio for the Coloured and White groups is almost equal, whilst that of the Black African component shows a steeper decline over time. This should be considered in decision making on the provision of e.g. separate schools for a specific group

- In Swellendam, the White and Coloured population are projected to leave the municipal area on a net basis while there is stable but low net inflow of Black Africans. The outflow on the one side can probably be accounted for by the fact that the age group 25 – 29 years registered a decline in growth of 2,2% between 2001 and 2006. This implies that younger people are leaving the town to look for opportunities elsewhere.

**Graph 1: Overberg District projected net migration by racial group,**



**2001-2025**

Source: PAWC calculations based on Centre for Actuarial Research, 2005 (Population projections for the Western Cape, 2001 – 2025)

- In Overstrand the white population are projected to have the highest net migration numbers over the years followed by Coloureds. Black Africans are projected to have the lowest net migration numbers compared to the other two population groups. This poses questions as to the focus of service delivery and the realization of the provincial vision of "A Home for All"
- In Cape Agulhas the trend suggests that migration has already peaked and that Black Africans are projected to leave the area

It is important to note that migration does not only refer to in-migration into the district, but also to the movement of people within the district boundaries. In the latter regard it is extremely important for integrated development planning, especially planning based on the principles of the NSDP and the PSDF, to take note of the fact that the district is now predominantly urban, with **rapid urbanization** that is taking place.

In 1980 50,3% of the population of the Overberg district were urbanized, whilst 49,7% lived in the rural areas. In 1996 35,2% of the population were residing in the rural areas, with 64,5% living in the towns. At that stage the rural population in Theewaterskloof were the largest (44,6%), followed by Swellendam (41,4%), Cape Agulhas (30,3%) and Overstrand (7,5%).

Table 3 illustrates the continued pattern of urbanization.

**Table 3: Population shifts and tendencies of urbanization, 1996-2001**

Name	Urban population growth 1996-2001	Rural Population growth 1996-2001	% of households in urban areas, 2006	% of households in rural areas, 2006
Overberg District	62,64	-8,47	75,7	24,3
Theewaterskloof	73,96	-13,75	64,2	35,8
Overstrand	67,57	9,12	91,2	8,8
Cape Agulhas	50,23	-15,53	83,2	16,8
Swellendam	36,01	3,87	65,2	34,8
Census 1996 and 2001				
Source on household figures: Adapted from the Municipal Demarcation Board Assessment of Capacity, 2005/06				

Over a period of 26 years the demographic face of the Overberg has changed from an almost 50/50 balance between urban and rural habitation to a 75/25 balance in favour of urbanization. This pattern is continuing and should be reflected in planning actions and government spending patterns within the district. Careful decisions will have to be made, as this will have a direct impact on strategies to address the developmental situation of farm dwellers.

It is furthermore important to take note of the following tendencies:-

- All four local municipal areas show a high growth rate in their urban populations, whilst the rural populations declined in two cases, resulting in a decline in the average district rural population
- Although Overstrand had the highest positive growth in rural population up to 2001 the area also has the highest proportion of urban households. The focus in the area should therefore be primarily on the urban areas
- Swellendam experienced the lowest urban population growth and this should be considered in planning for future urban expansion

- Swellendam and Theewaterskloof still have the largest percentage of rural households, despite the fact that the rural population in the latter area showed a negative growth rate up to 2001. Both municipalities therefore have a particular responsibility to include rural dwellers in their planning actions

What is furthermore important is to focus on the **composition of the Overberg population**, because this is often indicative of huge gaps in levels of human development and of continuing inequities. It might also give some indication as to the focus that should be adopted. Tables 4 and 5 define the position.

**Table 4: The gender and race group composition of the population (2001)**

RACE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION
Black African	22 857	17 530	40 387	19,8
Coloured	59 551	60 987	120 538	59,2
Indian or Asian	135	135	270	0,13
White	20 163	22 162	42 325	20,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>102 706</b>	<b>100 814</b>	<b>203 520</b>	<b>100</b>
Census 2001 – only to illustrate patterns				

**Table 5: Race group proportions of total population, 2001 - 2006**

RACE GROUP	2001 %	2006%
Black African	19,8	20
Coloured	59,2	57
White	20,8	23
Provincial Treasury Socio-Economic Profile for Overberg District and Local Municipalities, 2006		

The following aspects pertaining to population composition should be noted: -

- There is an almost equal split between males and females and it is therefore evident that in planning an equally strong focus should be placed on the development of the male population
- Whilst the percentage of the Coloured population is slightly declining there is an almost even split between Black Africans and Whites with both groups showing marginal gains in their contribution to the population



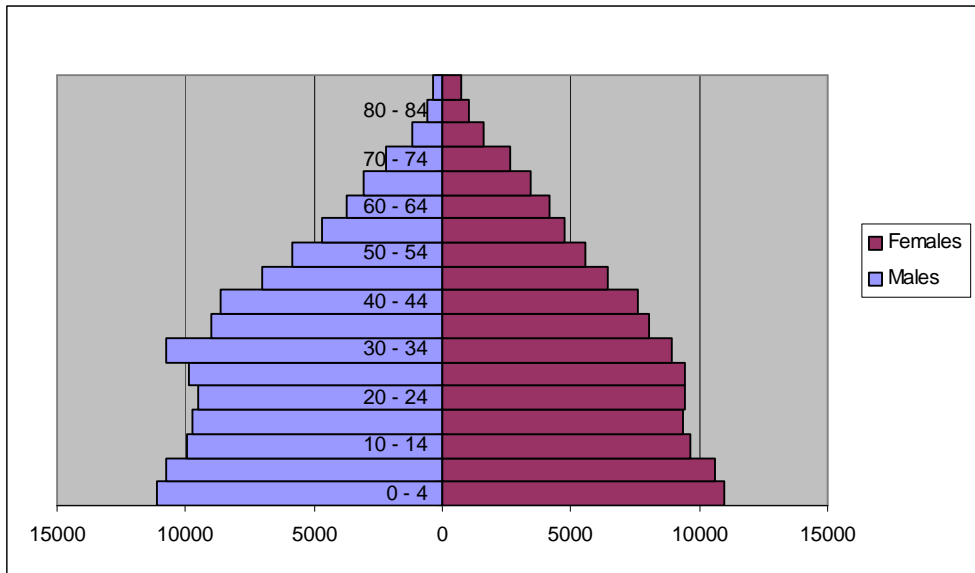
- Cape Agulhas (67%) and Theewaterskloof (64%) have the largest concentration of Coloured people in the district
- Overstrand has the largest (39%) proportion of white people. This implies that the high growth apparently includes and evenly high percentage of more affluent households
- Only 11% of the population of Theewaterskloof are white. Seemingly the highest growth rate in the area is thus amongst the poorer households that can often not provide a house for themselves. This may also negatively impact on the municipality's ability to enhance payment levels for services
- Whilst Black Africans constitute almost a quarter of the total population in three of the municipalities, only 4% of the population of Cape Agulhas belong to that group

**Age distribution** within the population is also an important factor that should be taken into consideration in the planning of projects. Table 6 and Graph 2 show the figures and tendencies.

***Table 6: The age composition of the Overberg population (2001)***

<b>AGE GROUP</b>	<b>PERSONS</b>	<b>%</b>
0 – 1	7 566	3,7
2 – 5	14 678	7,2
6 – 14	32 011	15,7
15 – 17	10 901	5,4
18 – 35	63 944	31,4
36 – 65	61 893	30,4
66+	12 527	6,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>203 520</b>	<b>100</b>

**Graph 2: Population pyramid for the total population, 2006**



Source: Centre for Actuarial Research, 2005 (Population projections for the Western Cape, 2001 – 2025)

The following aspects should receive special attention in planning actions: -

- In 2001 31,4% of the population fell within the formal national definition of “youth” being between the age groups of 18 to 35. A further 21,1% were within the age groups of 6 to 17 and can therefore also be regarded as children or youth
- In 2006 it is estimated that 68% of the population’s age are 39 years and below, thus emphasizing the fact that the population of the Overberg district is quite young. In Theewaterskloof and Cape Agulhas the figure of 72% in each case even surpasses the district average by far
- The district median age is 29 and that of Theewaterskloof 27
- 62%+ of the population should be economically active
- Between 2001 and 2006 the age groups 70-74 (7,64%) and 85+ (7,11%) grew the fastest, with Overstrand registering above district-average growth in these groups
- The younger age groups of 10 – 14 (0,45%) and 24 – 29 (0,52) are increasing slower than the older groups, thus indicating that the imbalances between younger and older people may be corrected to some extent over time
- In Theewaterskloof the age groups from 20 to 30 years showed a negative growth between 2001 and 2006. This may be closely related to the high HIV/Aids related mortality rate in this area
- Whereas males tend to dominate in the age groups up to age 50 the females clearly dominate in the older groups, illustrating the higher life expectancy of women

- The noticeable high percentage of males in the middle age groups can be attributed to immigration of working age males, especially in Theewaterskloof and Overstrand

Closely linked to the age distribution of the population is the factor of **age-dependency**. Age dependency is defined as the total number of 0 – 14 year olds plus 65+ year olds/working age populations, i.e. 15 – 64 year olds. A high age-dependency ration implies that a large percentage of the population are either too young or too old to fend for themselves.

Table 7 gives the dependency ratios for the district. The following aspects should be noted: -

- Although there is a marginal decline in the dependency ratio in 2006 it is projected that the figure will again have increased by 2010
- The dependency ratio over the entire period can be regarded as very high. This implies that more than half of the district's population is either too young or too old to fend for themselves. This place a huge burden on both the working-age population and on the region's dependency on social grants
- The highest dependency ratios are projected for Overstrand (57,81% in 2006 and 60,61% in 2010) and the lowest for Theewaterskloof (49,03% in 2006 and 48,86% in 2010)

**Table 7: Projected age-dependency, 2001 - 2006**

<b>AREA</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>
Overstrand	55.70%	57.81%	60.61%
Swellendam	54.36%	51.87%	50.93%
Theewaterskloof	49.38%	49.03%	48.86%
Cape Agulhas	56.37%	52.81%	52.32%
DMA	34.94%	43.88%	44.54%
<b>Overberg District</b>	<b>52.67%</b>	<b>52.44%</b>	<b>53.13%</b>
Source: PAWC calculations based on Centre for Actuarial Research, 2005 (Population projections for the Western Cape, 2001 - 2025)			

## 2.2 Development levels in the Overberg

During 2004 and early 2005 the Department of the Premier of the Western Cape launched a study to measure the state of development in the province. The two most important tools used in the study are the **City Development Index** (CDI) and the **Human Development Index** (HDI).

The CDI is an average of the following indices: -

- Infrastructure (water, sewerage, telephone and electricity available)
- Waste (solid waste removal available)
- Health (life expectancy divided by infant mortality)
- Education (adult literacy and gross enrolment ratio)
- Income (mean household income)

The HDI is an average of the following indices: -

- Health (based on life expectancy)
- Education (based on adult literacy and gross enrolment indices)
- Income (based on mean household income, since GDP is unavailable)

Adult literacy is defined as at least seven years of schooling and gross enrolment ratio means the complete learner (schoolchild) population.

Table 8 depicts the CDI for the Overberg local municipal areas, whilst graphs 3 to 6 show the comparison between the relevant area and the provincial average. It is important to note that the higher the CDI index scores the more positive the influence on human and economic development will be in that particular area.

**Table 8: Local municipal CDI figures, 2005**

Municipal area	Infrastruc- ture	Waste	Health	Education	Income	CDI
Cape Agulhas	0,80	0,84	0,70	0,80	0,78	0,78
Overstrand	0,76	0,89	0,68	0,82	0,79	0,79
Swellendam	0,75	0,72	0,70	0,79	0,73	0,74
Theewaterskloof	0,67	0,75	0,68	0,81	0,74	0,73
<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>0,79</b>	<b>0,89</b>	<b>0,68</b>	<b>0,86</b>	<b>0,82</b>	<b>0,81</b>

Source: Department of the Premier: Measuring the State of development in the province of the Western Cape, 2005

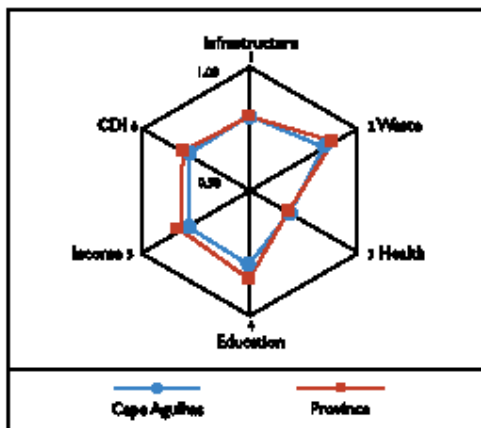
From the table and the graphs on CDI figures it is evident that: -

- Overall the local municipalities scored relatively well on the CDI index, with Overstrand attaining the highest score
- Of concern though are the variances in infrastructure availability. This indicates that some areas have better infrastructure than

others and this will obviously also contribute to varying levels of human and economic development

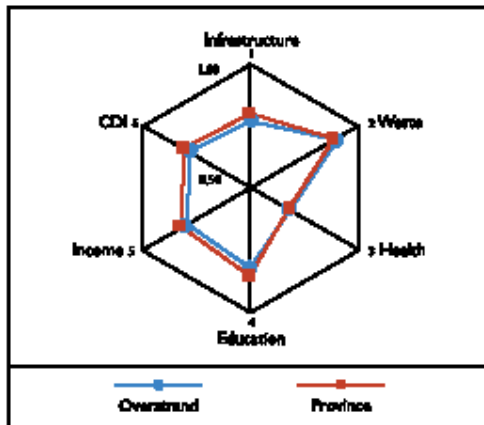
- Theewaterskloof achieved the lowest score for infrastructure as measured by the CDI
- Cape Agulhas and Overstrand are in most of the CDI measured areas almost on par with the provincial situation, whilst the graphs for Theewaterskloof and Swellendam shows remarkable differences
- With respect to health services it is noticeable that in Cape Agulhas and Swellendam the district out-performed the province and in Overstrand and Theewaterskloof the municipal performance equals that of the province
- The low scores in the income category, especially in Swellendam and Theewaterskloof, is indicative of the high poverty rates in large parts of the districts
- The average low scores in the waste category is worrying as it will have a direct negative impact on human development and especially also on the sensitive natural environment of the district

**Graph 3: Cape Agulhas Municipal CDI**

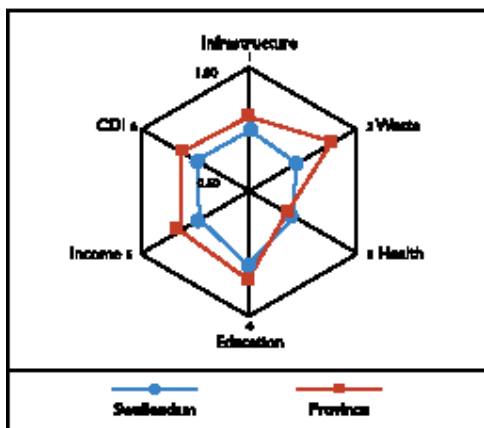


- The fact that the education category scores are in all incidences lower than the provincial average is worrying, particularly in the light of the high levels of illiteracy and functional illiteracy in the district

**Graph 4: Overstrand Municipal CDI**



**Graph 5: Swellendam Municipal CDI**



**Graph 6: Theewaterskloof Municipal CDI**

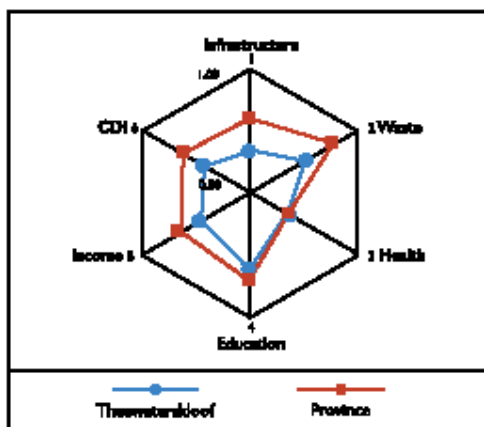


Table 9 shows the HDI for the local municipal areas in the Overberg in comparison to the 1995 figures, whilst graphs 7 to 10 show the comparison between the relevant municipal area and the provincial average.

**Table 9: 1995 and 2005 HDI figures for the Overberg**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>HDI 1995</b>	<b>HDI 2005</b>
Cape Agulhas	0,67	0,78	0,60	0,56	0,69
Overstrand	0,64	0,79	0,77	0,62	0,73
Swellendam	0,67	0,73	0,75	0,57	0,72
Theewaterskloof	0,63	0,74	0,75	0,59	0,71

Source: Department of the Premier: Measuring the state of development in the province of the Western Cape, 2005

The provincial averages for the HDI measuring categories are: -

- Health – 0,63
- Income – 0,84
- Education – 0,68
- Overall provincial HDI – 0,72

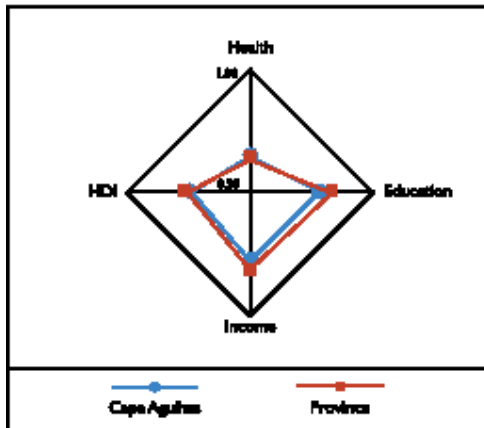
Looking at the above figures the following general remarks for the district as a whole should be considered in future planning actions: -

- The considerable increase in HDI between 1995 and 2005 is evident and can primarily be contributed to increased service delivery over a wide spectrum. The municipalities in the district should work together and in unison with the provincial government to continue on this growth path
- The extremely low income levels in comparison to the provincial average, which is indicative of the high levels of poverty. Poverty alleviation should therefore be high on the development planning agenda
- With regard to the health category it is evident that the district is either out-scoring or equalling the provincial average and the provincial government should thus ensure that the relative high levels of health services are maintained in future because this will have a direct impact on the HDI of the district

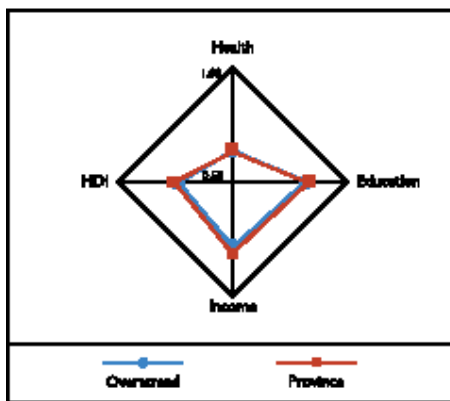
In the case of Cape Agulhas the following aspects should be noted: -

- Although the municipality performed better than the provincial average in the health category, the major challenges lie in the income and education indices that needs to be stepped up
- Although the municipality's HDI increased by 0,13 points over a ten year period it still has the lowest HDI in the district, with the education score by far the lowest in the district

**Graph 7: Cape Agulhas Municipal HDI**



**Graph 8: Overstrand Municipal HDI**

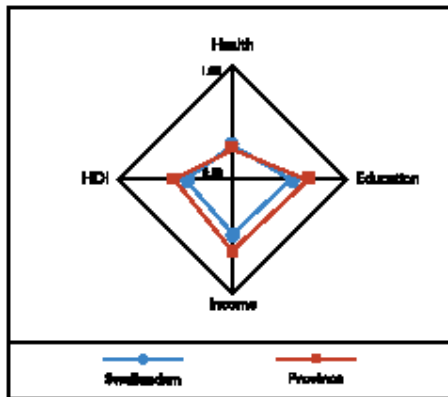


In Overstrand the situation is almost on par with or even better than the provincial situation. The following aspects should be noted: -

- With an increase of 0,11 point in HDI over a period of ten years the area still has the highest HDI in the district. What is noticeable though, is that the difference between Overstrand and the other areas has decreased
- The overall HDI score is higher than the provincial average and in two of the categories, i.e. health and education the municipality also out-performed the province
- It is worrying that in an area well known for the affluent people residing there, the income index is still quite considerably lower than the provincial average. This means that the municipality has to raise the level of mean household income



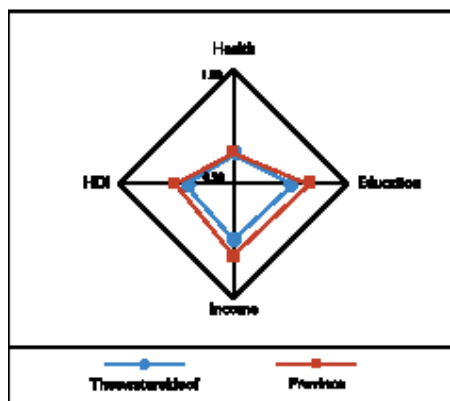
### Graph 9: Swellendam Municipal HDI



Looking at Swellendam individually the following aspects should be noted: -

- The area registered the highest increase in HDI (0,15 points) over the ten year period and now has the second highest HDI in the district and is on par with the provincial average
- The major challenge is the fact that the area has the lowest income index in the district and by far lower than the provincial index. This means that the municipality has to raise the level of mean household income

### Graph 10: Theewaterskloof Municipal HDI



With regard to Theewaterskloof the following aspects should be noted:-

- Although almost on par with the provincial average the main challenge for the municipality lies in the low-income score. Performance with regard to mean household income and income disparities should be stepped up

The **Provincial Index of Multiple Deprivation** (PIMD) measures small area deprivation based on five domains, i.e.: -

- Income and material deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation
- Education deprivation
- Living environment deprivation

The PIMD Index reflects the situation in the 332 wards in the Western Cape based on 2001 statistics and ward delimitation. Although indicative of deprivation and poverty in the Overberg in general the ward breakdown poses some problems. Firstly in Theewaterskloof and Overstrand the delimitation of wards changed since 2001 and secondly the fact that more affluent areas are included in a ward together with poverty ridden areas may paint a false picture of the particular ward and result in the poorer areas being neglected.

The 2001 PIMD Index for the Overberg, nevertheless, shows some tendencies, which should be acknowledged in planning actions. The most important of these are: -

- Only 3 (10%) of the wards in the Overberg (one in each of Overstrand, Swellendam and Theewaterskloof) are amongst the 25% of most deprived wards in the Western Cape
- 44,8% of Overberg wards fall within the second most deprived category (25 – 50%), with two each in Overstrand and Cape Agulhas, three in Swellendam and six in Theewaterskloof
- 34,5% of Overberg wards fall in the second least deprived category (50 – 75%), with four of these situated in Overstrand, two in Cape Agulhas, one in Swellendam and three in Theewaterskloof
- Only 3 (10%) of the wards in the district fall within the least deprived quartile of wards in the Western Cape (75 – 100%). Two of these are situated in Overstrand and one in Cape Agulhas
- Of the individual local municipal areas 33,3% of wards in Overstrand are within the most and second most deprived categories, whilst 40% of wards in Cape Agulhas, 80% in Swellendam and 70% in Theewaterskloof belong to that categories

In addition to the PIMD the fact should be stressed that in order to address human development throughout the district and to specially focus on poverty alleviation and eradication, it is necessary that all the municipalities in the area should jointly take cognizance of the extreme individually defined **poverty pockets** that have been identified in the region by the Department of Social Development in co-operation with the various communities.

In order to measure development progress over the next five years it will therefore also be necessary to gauge to what extent the number of poverty pockets have been reduced or the levels of poverty in the particular areas have been addressed.

The table below shows the identified poverty pockets in the various local municipal areas, as amended by Councillors from their specific perceptions of poverty in their respective wards: -

**Table 10: Poverty pockets in the Overberg**

<b>CAPE AGULHAS</b>	<b>OVERSTRAND</b>	<b>SWELLENDAM</b>	<b>THEWATERSKLOOF</b>
<b>Bredasdorp</b>	<b>Urban areas</b>	<b>Swellendam</b>	<b>Urban areas</b>
Self build area	Beverly Hills	Railton	Side Saviwa informal area
Kleinbegin	Overhills	Smartie Town	Riviersonderend informal area
Zwelitsha	Zwelihle	White City	New France: Botrivier
Queenstown	Informal areas	Wit Langa (Saw Mill)	People in backyards
Volstruiskamp	Masakhane	<b>Rural areas</b>	Uitsig
Riverside	Die Kop	Infanta	Middleton
<b>Napier</b>	Mount Pleasant (2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase)	Malagas	Dumping/Scavenger
Nuwerus/Deurgangskamp	RDP houses in Stanford		Goniwe Park
<b>Struisbaai</b>	Gansbaai/Blompark		
Struisbaai Noord	In the Mountain: Hawston		Slangpark
<b>Arniston/Waenhuiskrans</b>	Westdene: Hermanus		Beverly Hills
Kassiesbaai	Eluxolweni		
<b>Rural areas</b>	<b>Kleinmond</b>		Waterworks
Ouplaas	Oorlaai Stasie		Site View
Elim	Informal settlement		Melrose
Klipdale	Mooiuitsig		Hillside
Protem	<b>Rural areas</b>		<b>Rural areas</b>
Rûens	Farms		Tesselaarsdal
	Spanjaardskloof		Voorstekraal
	Buffeljagtsbaai		Boesmanskloof
			Farms: Villiersdorp and Grabouw

Source: Department of Social Development, 2004

### 2.3 The well being of households in the district

In addition to the development levels discussed above, attention should also be paid to the so-called well being of households as reflected through access to education, educational attainment, labour force participation, income distribution, and access to basic services. City and human development as discussed in paragraph 2.2 above also contributes to the well being of households. In addition health status indicators such as HIV/Aids, deaths and projected prevalence and infant mortality rates are also discussed.

Tables 11 to 22 hereunder further highlight and confirm the realities that are illustrated in the CDI and HDI tables and graphs above. The figures reflected here have a direct impact on the well being of households in the Overberg. In the absence of more recent statistics in most of these cases 2001 census figures are being used. Although outdated and in some instances under suspicion these statistics are being used to illustrate certain trends and tendencies which would probably have remained unchanged.

In 2001 the Overberg had 102 schools. In 2006 only 77 of these remain. The average educator/learner ratio dropped from 32.2 in 1998 to 37 in 2006. It is important to note that this ratio is one of the figures used for compiling the Composite Social and Service Index of South Africa.

Table 11 shows the various municipal areas' share in **schools** and their respective **educator/learner ratios**.

**Table 11: Distribution of schools and educator/learner ratios, 2006**

AREA	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	EDUCATOR/LEARNER RATIO
Overberg District	77	37
Cape Agulhas	12 (15,6%)	37
Overstrand	21 (27%)	39
Swellendam	23 (29,9%)	35
Theewaterskloof	37 (48,1%)	37
Source: Provincial Treasury Socio-Economic Profile for the Overberg District and local municipalities, 2006		

A comparison of the population figures (Table 1) and the number of schools per municipal area shows that: -

- Although Overstrand has the second largest population in the district it has the second least number of schools. It is a known fact that there is a serious overpopulation in schools in the area. This is also illustrated by the higher than average educator/learner ratio. There is a great demand for a high school in Gansbaai
- The population of Cape Agulhas and Swellendam are almost equal, but the latter has almost double the number of schools. Despite this fact Table 13 shows that the level of educational attainment in Cape Agulhas is much higher than in Swellendam

A problem that is not illustrated in the accompanying tables is the demand for either more schools for Xhosa learners or the availability of more Xhosa speaking educators at the schools in especially Grabouw. The fact that the Black African migration patterns in Graph 1 above show a declining tendency over time should be taken into consideration in future decision making in this regard.

**Table 12: Educational attendance of the age group 5 – 24 (2001)**

DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF PERSONS
Not attending	28 104
Pre-school	2 455
School	39 257
College	166
Technikon	104
University	162
Adult education centre	46
Other	235
<b>Total</b>	<b>70 528</b>

Source: Statistics SA: Census 2001

In 2005 the Department of Education indicated that a total of 35 292 children were attending school (grades 1 to 12). Despite the growth in population there was then seemingly a drop in the number of learners.

From Table 12 it is evident that: -

- Almost 40% of the age group 5 – 24 do not attend any educational facility. This implies that a special attempt is necessary to lower the percentage of children not attending school
- Only 16,7% of the age group 2 – 5 attend a pre-schooling facility. It is thus clear that the special focus should be on Early Childhood Development
- In 2001 only 432 students from the Overberg were attending tertiary institutions. The further development and expansion of tertiary education facilities are needed

Looking at **educational attainment** Table 13 shows the enormous disparities across the district, with Swellendam and Theewaterskloof clearly in the worst-off position and Overstrand in almost all instances out-scoring the provincial average. Cape Agulhas is very close to the district averages. From both tables 12 and 13 it is clear that more potential students from the Overberg should be enabled to obtain tertiary education.

From Table 14 it is clear that the **illiteracy rate**, referring to people over 14 years of age with less than grade 7, stands on 27% and is very high. This is probably explained by the high percentage of children not attending school. It is further true that the level of poor literacy manifests itself in low educational attainment.

If the Overberg wants to become an equal player in the Western Cape economy this trend should not be allowed to continue. The focus should thus be on lowering the level of illiteracy and functional illiteracy by enabling more learners to continue with secondary education.

**Table 13: Educational attainment of those aged 20+**

EDUCATION LEVELS	WESTERN CAPE (%)	OVERBERG (%)	CAPE AGULHAS (%)	OVERSTRAND (%)	SWELLENDAM (%)	THEEWATER (%)
No schooling	5,7	7,3	6,2	4,2	9,0	9,0
Some primary	15,2	21,9	20,2	14,7	27,6	25,4
Complete primary	7,9	10,0	11,0	7,1	9,4	11,7
Some secondary	36,5	32,8	31,7	33,8	28,5	33,8
Grade 12	23,4	19,4	19,4	26,7	18,0	15,0
Higher	11,2	8,7	11,6	13,5	7,6	5,0

Source: Provincial Treasury Socio-Economic Profile for the Overberg District and Local Municipalities, 2006

**Table 14: Illiteracy rate**

OVERBERG	CAPE AGULHAS	OVERSTRAND	SWELLENDAM	THEEWATER
27%	24%	19%	35%	32%

Source: Provincial Treasury Socio-Economic Profile for the Overberg and Local Municipalities, 2006

Low educational attainment translate into poor **skills development levels** and therefore also have a direct impact on the ability of the Overberg economy to grow at an increased rate and on the role the Overberg can play in the Western Cape economy.

It is, however, important to note that the Overberg is heavily reliant on the higher education institutions of the Boland and Cape Peninsula and that impact negatively on skills development efforts in the area.

Table 15 illustrates the skills levels within the district. It shows that: -

- Cape Agulhas and Overstrand by far outscore the district average and the other two municipalities in relation to the highly skilled and skilled labour force grouping. This is a true reflection of the illiteracy rates shown in Table 14

**Table 15: Skills distribution**

AREA	HIGH-SKILLED (%)	SKILLED (%)	LOW-SKILLED (%)
Overberg District	13,2	36,8	50,0
Cape Agulhas	16,2	43,3	40,4
Overstrand	18,1	44,4	37,5
Swellendam	13,1	32,2	54,8
Theewaterskloof	9,9	32,1	58,0

Source: Provincial Treasury Socio-Economic Profile for the Overberg and local municipalities, 2006

- The high educational attainment of Overstrand translates into a better skilled labour force. The area's proportion of highly skilled individuals is by far better than in the other areas. The overall better-skilled workforce can also be attributed to the well-diversified economic base as opposed to e.g. Swellendam and Theewaterskloof, which are predominantly agrarian
- The high percentage of low-skilled workers in Swellendam and Theewaterskloof are notable and corresponds with high illiteracy rates registered in the two areas, as well as to poor educational attainment. The dominance of the agricultural sector in both Swellendam and Theewaterskloof is one of the major reasons for the low skills levels in the areas

Given the fact that there are no nearby opportunities for Further Education and Training (FET) for school leavers from Swellendam the local economy will struggle to obtain skills for the changing economic base.

**Table 16: Labour force participation, employment and unemployment**

PERIOD	Employed	% Employed	Unem- ployed	% Unem- ployed	Labour force	Labour force participa- tion rate	Not economically active	Total population 15-65
<b>OVERBERG DISTRICT</b>								
1996	60486	90,7	6237	9,3	66723	68,3	30981	97704
2001	71564	81,4	16359	18,6	87923	64,3	48818	136742
2004	76883	77,9	21839	22,1	98721	61,5	61804	160525
<b>CAPE AGULHAS</b>								
1996	7 765	91,1	759	8,9	8 524	64,0	4 800	13 324
2001	8 738	85,8	1 445	14,2 10 183		60,2	6 736	16 920
<b>OVERSTRAND</b>								
1996	14 051	89,4	1 674	10,6	15 725	65,7	8 198	23 923
2001	18 619	78,3	5 171	21,7	23 790	63,4	13 735	37 527
<b>SWELLENDAM</b>								
1996	8 838	90,7	908	9,3	9 746	66,6	4 884	14 630
2001	8 976	84,1	1 691	15,9	10 667	58,9	7 456	18 125
<b>THEEWATERSKLOOF</b>								
1996	29 821	91,1	2 896	8,9	32 717	71,4	13 098	45 815
2001	35 120	81,4	8 029	18,6	43 149	67,4	20 847	63 995
Source: Provincial Treasury Socio-Economic Profile for the Overberg and local municipalities, 2006								

Table 16 shows the level of **labour force** participation, employment, unemployment and economic inactivity throughout the district. What is important to note from Table 16 and Table 17 is: -

- The considerable decrease in labour force participation rate over time in the district as a whole
- The steep decrease in employment rates and the sharp increase in unemployment in the district on average
- Employment creation (10 143 jobs) did not keep pace with the labour force growth in the district and this has important implications for the standard of living of the people of the Overberg
- The large numbers of people who are not economically active is a worrying factor and something that should be investigated
- There are huge disparities in unemployment in the district. Unemployment is quite high in Overstrand

***Table 17: New jobs created in the Overberg, 1996 – 2001***

<b>MUNICIPAL AREA</b>	<b>NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED</b>
Cape Agulhas	138
Overstrand	4 568
Swellendam	138
Theewaterskloof	5 299
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 143</b>
Source: Provincial Treasury Socio-Economic Profile for the Overberg and local Municipalities, 2006	

The major causes of unemployment are the shrinking agricultural sector, capital intensity of agricultural activities, poor labour absorption in the manufacturing sector, seasonal nature of employment in the agricultural sector and the low industrial base in specifically Swellendam.

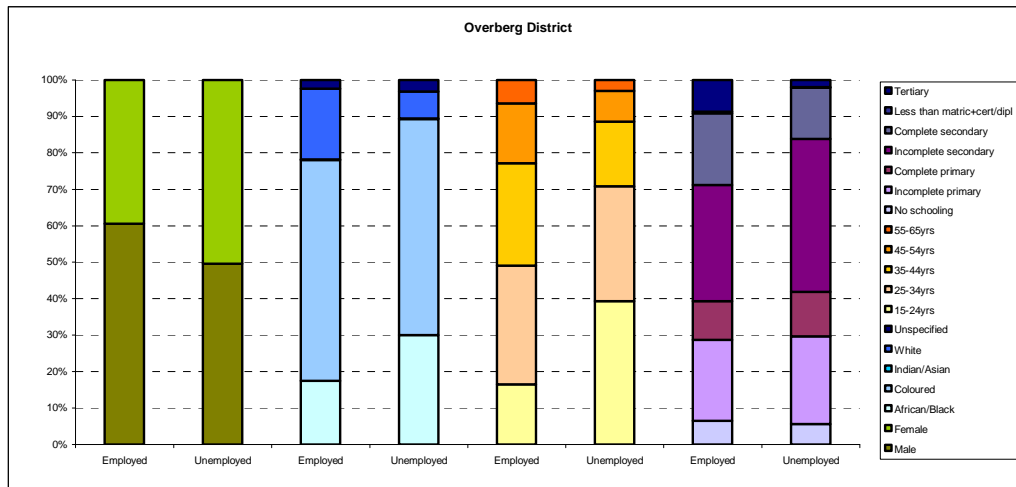
Graph 11 below illustrates tendencies with regard to employment and unemployment based on gender, education, race and age. Although the figures are those of 2001, it can be assumed that the tendencies would have remained more or less unchanged.

The graph clearly shows that: -

- In 2001 the employment level for young males and females (15-24 years) was  $\pm 16,5\%$ , whilst unemployment was  $39,4\%$ . The trend has continued and risen since
- Less than 10% of men and women aged 55 and above were employed. The question can be posed what affect this has on the so-called brain drain in the Overberg. It is often the middle-aged group retiring in the area that are highly skilled



**Graph 11: Employment and unemployment tendencies, 2001**



Source: Census 2001

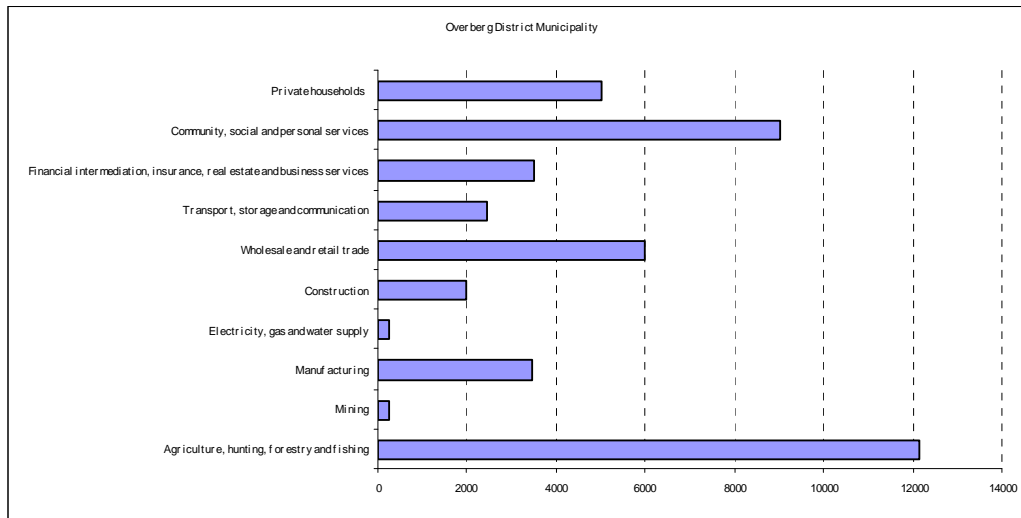
- In 2001 the employment level for prime age persons ((25 – 54 years) was 77,1%, whilst unemployment stood at 57,6%
- About 28 225 females were employed, almost half the number of employed men (43 340). Special focus on the employment of women is therefore necessary and the question should be answered how the number of women living on farms and unable to work as a result of lack of public transport affect this picture?
- With regard to the number of people employed in each educational category the graph is indicative of the nature of skills mismatch in the district. Those with incomplete primary and incomplete secondary education are more prone to unemployment

Looking at the specific graphs for the individual municipal areas the following tendencies should be noted and addressed: -

- Youth unemployment levels are high throughout the district, but with extreme levels of 70% in Cape Agulhas and Theewaterskloof. This have serious implications for the social capital of these two municipalities
- Black Africans are more represented in unemployment than employment
- Whites are more represented in employment than unemployment
- Swellendam in a contradiction with higher unemployment amongst males

It is also important to take note of **employment levels in the various economic sectors**. Graph 12 illustrates the position on a district level.

**Graph 12: Distribution of employed by industry, 2001**



Source: Census 2001

Graph 12 clearly illustrates the following aspects that should be considered in planning actions: -

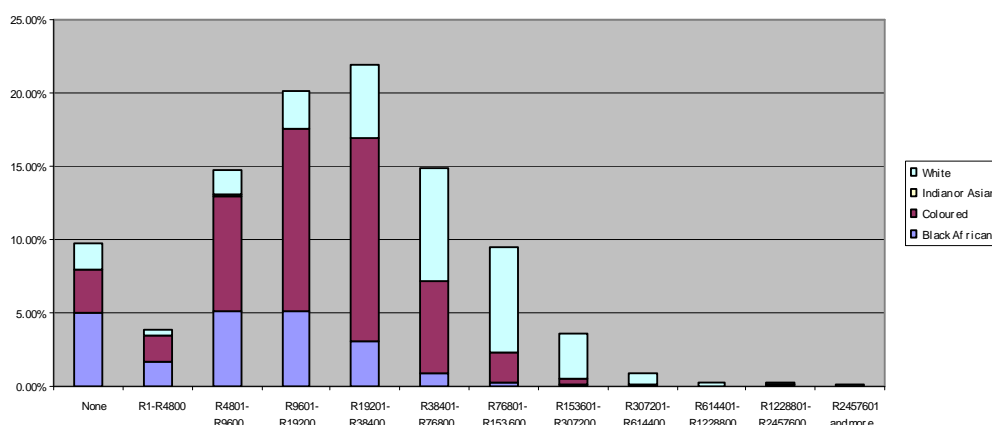
- The absolute dominance of the agrarian and fishing activities in employment. This underpins the fact that 50% of the workforce is considered low-skilled and 36% skilled. Agricultural employment does not often demand high skills
- Community social and personal services and wholesale and retail trade are making a notable contribution to employment
- Manufacturing is not one of the leading employers in the district. This is as a result of little value adding taking place with regard to agricultural and fishing produce

The high reliance on employment in the agricultural sector poses a risk for the Overberg workforce as the sector is declining rapidly. From the leading employer sectors in the district only wholesale and retail shows enough growth to sustain job creation.

**Economic poverty** refers to imputed **household income**. From Graph 13 and Table 18 below it is evident that: -

- Almost 10% of households earn no income at all and about 50% of these are Black African
- ±28,3% of households earns less than R9 600 p.a. (R800 p.m.) and is therefore living on or even below the breadline. The category is dominated by Coloureds

**Graph 13: Income Distribution by population group**



Source: Census 2001

- Whites are mainly high earners dominating the top end of the scale
- A marginal percentage of the Overberg households falls within the higher income brackets
- Almost 70% of the households can be regarded as relatively poor
- Overall the White population dominates the upper income categories, while Black Africans are disproportionately represented in the lower income brackets and fade away at higher income brackets. Coloureds appear more prominently in the middle-income categories

**Table 18: Monthly imputed household income (2001)**

MONTHLY INCOME	HOUSEHOLDS	%
None – R800	15 683	27,7
R801 – R3 200	23 821	42,0
R3 200+	17 154	30,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>56 658</b>	
STATSSA: Census 2001		

A scrutiny of the income poverty levels in the individual municipal areas reveals that: -

- In Cape Agulhas income poverty is relatively low (6,1%) compared to the district average
- The population of Overstrand is relatively well off compared to the rest of the district. However, compared to the district (9,7%), a larger percentage of households (10,8%) earn no income

- In Swellendam the rate of income poverty is by far lower than the district average, with 5,26% of households that earn no income, but in the higher income brackets the households in the area are on average worst off than in the district. More households fall in the lower to middle-income brackets
- Theewaterskloof has the highest percentage of households earning no income (10,8%) in the district, with the percentage of households earning R9 600 or less per annum is out-scoring the district average by 3%

Table 19 show some **further** figures of **aspects** that can impact on the well being of households in the district.

**Table 19: Additional impacting socio-economic figures**

<b>IMPACT</b>	<b>OVERBERG DISTRICT</b>	<b>CAPE AGULHAS</b>	<b>OVERSTRAND</b>	<b>SWELLENDAM</b>	<b>THEEWATER</b>
% of births under 2 500mg	16	23	12	15	17
Immunisation coverage (%) under 1 year	75	77	80	69	74
TB prevalence per 100 000	1 142	617	1 092	1 042	1 352
TB cure rate (%)	74	73	73	69	77
HIV prevalence (%)	4,1	2,1	4,5	2,9	4,7
HIV/Aids related death in 2005		327	1 252	306	997
% Increase/ Decrease in drug related crime, 2002 – 2005	+134,4	+74,7	+160,8	+104,7	+144
Source: Provincial Treasury: Socio-economic profile for Overberg and local municipalities, 2006					

Crime statistics and the impact thereof on society are further discussed in Chapter 11 and the Overberg Crime Prevention Strategy. Only drug related crimes are reflected in Table 19 because of the significant rise and the detrimental affect it is having on communities throughout the district.

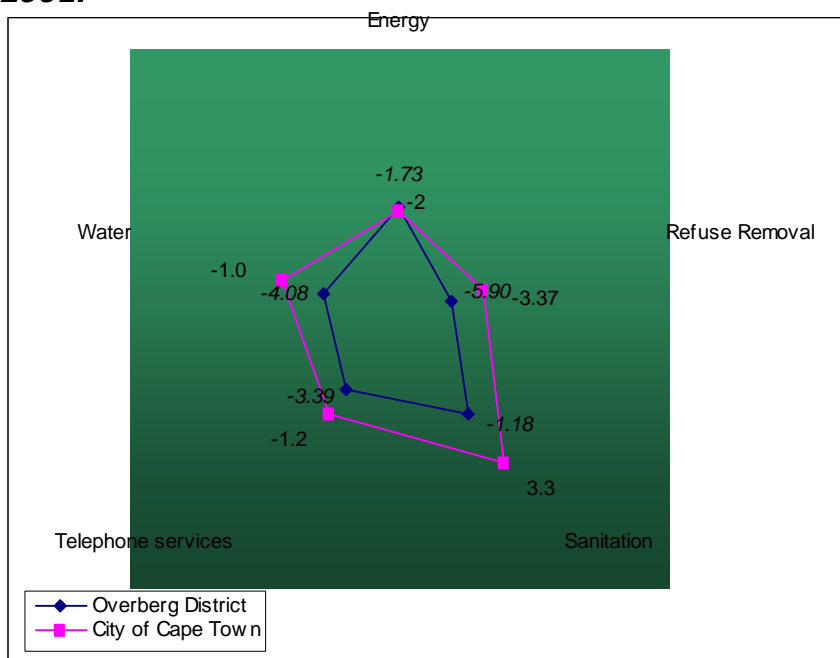
The planning processes should take cognizance of the following pointers from Table 19: -

- The national target for first measles immunization is 90%, thus all areas in the district are performing far below target
- The national TB cure target rate is 85%, hence all the areas are performing far below target

- Projections for all areas show that HIV/Aids prevalence and the number of deaths from HIV/Aids related causes will increase up to 2010 and beyond
- The high HIV prevalence in Theewaterskloof and Overstrand, together with a high percentage of child headed households, indicate that children are bearing a heavier burden of nursing the sick and managing households with overstretched resources
- Overstrand needs more work in the management of TB
- The management of HIV/Aids in Overstrand and Theewaterskloof is crucial, given its implications for the labour force, demand for health-care services and economic development due to a diminishing working-age population and loss of productivity
- Given the low cure rate for TB the prevalence rate in Swellendam is very high and worrying
- The TB prevalence rate in Theewaterskloof is acutely high. The municipality needs to improve on the management of TB
- The rise in drug-related crime throughout the district needs urgent attention as this not only have a direct impact on human development and well-being, but also on economic development

**Access to basic** services has a considerable influence on the standard of living and quality of life of people. Figure 1 below shows that the Overberg performed better than Cape Town with respect to the delivery of all basic services except for energy.

**Figure 1: Overberg District versus City of Cape Town: Change in the percentages of households with access to below basic services 1996, 2001.**



[Source: Statistics South Africa: 2001 Census: Community profile database – DBSA]

Although this may indicate improvement in the households' livelihoods, the results should be seen in the context of the district's population size and the urban/rural split compared to the City of Cape Town. This may reflect differences in demand of certain types of access to basic services.

It is also important to measure the number of households affected by the performance in basic service delivery. Table 20 shows the figures. It is evident that the lives of a considerable number of households had been affected positively.

**Table 20: Changes in access to basic services between 1996 and 2001**

<b>Overberg District</b>	<b>Energy</b>	<b>Refuse Removal</b>	<b>Sanitation</b>	<b>Telephone services</b>	<b>Water</b>
% Change 1996-2001	-1,73	-5,90	-1,18	-3,39	-4,08
Number of households affected	2033	494	1395	-926	-1468
<b>Cape Agulhas</b>					
% Change 1996-2001	-5,97	-3,7	-2,2	-3,4	-1,1
Number of households affected	165	95	72	151	48
<b>Overstrand</b>					
% Change 1996-2001	-1,2	-5,8	-4,1	-2,9	-5,4
Number of households affected	1 099	58	109	259	542
<b>Swellendam</b>					
% Change 1996-2001	-12,9	-8,7	-0,7	-2,8	-11,4
Number of households affected	609	130	97	55	643
<b>Theewaterskloof</b>					
% Change 1996-2001	3,10	-4,11	1,72	-3,34	-1,58
Number of households affected	1 774	549	1 231	-407	-229
Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001 DBSA: Community profile database					

Table 21 further illustrates the sizeable increase in service levels from 1996 to 2001, which is still continuing. It also shows the relative high RDP averages in the various categories across the district. The district municipality has commissioned the development of a rolling infrastructure development plan for the district to underpin economic development and co-ordinated planning in line with the NSDP and Overberg "picture" of shared areas of impact.

The table further shows that despite improvement, the focus should still be on solid waste disposal, bulk infrastructure development, energy supply and sanitation and refuse removal. Sanitation in the informal settlements and on farms should be a priority.

**Table 21: Service levels for the core functions (percentage)**

Name	RDP Water 1996	RDP Water 2001	RDP Sanitation 1996	RDP Sanitation 2001	Refuse Removal 1996	Refuse Removal 2001	Electricity 1996	Electricity 2001
Overberg District	94,70	98,80	79,54	87,25	66,75	80,63	82,30	83,74
Theewaterskloof	97,52	99,12	78,59	82,70	55,42	75,89	83,68	80,42
Overstrand	93,67	99,02	84,56	92,21	83,02	88,63	82,28	83,15
Cape Agulhas	98,17	99,38	77,88	88,28	79,31	83,96	85,43	91,29
Swellendam	85,11	96,72	74,21	87,83	57,71	71,91	75,32	87,99

Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

It should further be noted that: -

- In Cape Agulhas there are major challenges that need to be addressed in specific areas, e.g. water scarcity in Arniston, sewerage problems in Struisbaai and refuse removal problems in Struisbaai and Elim
- The service levels in Theewaterskloof are almost without exception lower than elsewhere in the district
- With the exception of Overstrand the performance with regard to sanitation and refuse removal is by far lower than for the other categories

One of the aspects that need particular attention is **housing**. The latest housing backlog in the Overberg municipal areas is shown in Table 22.

**Table 22: Housing backlogs, 2005**

Municipal area	Number of houses
Cape Agulhas	1 586*
Overstrand	±9 000
Swellendam	1 340
Theewaterskloof	9 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20 926</b>

Source: Overberg IDP, 2006/07

- Cape Agulhas Municipality has indicated that  $\pm 20\%$  of the names on the waiting lists might actually not qualify for houses. In 2000 the housing backlog recorded in a district IDP was 8 317. With a growth of 144,9% in names on municipal housing waiting lists, it is evident that the growth in population can mostly be described as "houseless" growth. People migrating to the area do not necessarily have the ways and means of securing a home.
- The District needs to establish a housing forum to develop a housing strategy for the Overberg region in order to assure and assist the local municipalities in obtaining funding for housing needs with specific reference to the needs of farm workers in the Overberg.



### 3. THE OVERBERG DISTRICT ECONOMIC PROFILE

It is furthermore important that the planning process should take cognizance of the linkage between the population, development levels and economic trends and growth rates of the Overberg and the effect this can have in future.

Table 23 below combines the observations made in terms of population growth above and the economic growth rates that were revealed in the economic profiles that have been completed for every municipal area during 2004.

**Table 23: Population and economic growth, 1996 - 2001**

Municipality	Population growth (p.a.)	Labour force growth (p.a.)	Real output growth (p.a.)	Employment growth	Unemployment 1996	Unemployment 2001
Theewaterskloof	5,1%	6.1%	6.9%	3.8%	9%	19%
Overstrand	9,9%	9.1%	11.4%	6.3%	11%	22%
Cape Agulhas	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	2.7%	9%	14%
Swellendam	2.8%	2.3%	4.6%	1.0%	9%	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>19%</b>
Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001 Economic Profiles for Overberg District per Municipal Area, 2004						

The table shows high population growth rates for the whole region, with even higher growth in the number of job seekers in all the municipal areas. The only exception is Swellendam. For the region as a whole this situation resulted in a sharp increase in unemployment from 9% to 19% despite relatively high economic output and employment growth rates of 7.3% and 3.9% respectively. The impact of this situation on employment levels, etc. was discussed in Chapter 3.

However, in a discussion of economic tendencies, growth rate and focus areas, it is important to take cognizance of those areas in the district that are worst affected by unemployment. Table 24 shows the reality and makes it clear that it is the Theewaterskloof and Overstrand towns accommodating many migrants from the Eastern Cape (i.e. Masakhane, Zwelihle, Riviersonderend, Villiersdorp and Grabouw) that experienced alarmingly high unemployment rates in 2001. These are the areas that, within the broader picture, should be receiving special attention in all economic development strategies.

**Table 24: Unemployment rate in Overberg towns (2001)**

<b>Municipalities</b>	<b>% Unemployment</b>
<b>WC031: Theewaterskloof</b>	<b>19%</b>
Riviersonderend	43%
Villiersdorp	37%
Grabouw	36%
Genadendal	28%
Middleton	27%
Botrivier	26%
Bosmanskloof	25%
<b>WC032: Overstrand</b>	<b>22%</b>
Masakhane	45%
Zwelihle	40%
Hermanus	25%
Kleinmond	24%
<b>WC033: Cape Agulhas</b>	<b>14%</b>
Struisbaai	22%
Elim	21%
Arniston	21%
Bredasdorp	15%
<b>WC034: Swellendam</b>	<b>16%</b>
Barrydale	25%
Suurbraak	20%
Swellendam town	20%
<b>Total Overberg</b>	<b>19%</b>
Source: Economic Profiles for the Overberg District per Municipal Area, 2004	

The main towns of the district, both according to their population figures and the role they play as service centres in a particular municipal area or sub-area, are depicted in Table 25. In terms of shared areas of impact these towns should be noted. Swellendam and Hermanus have also been identified as so-called "leader" towns in the Western Cape.

**Table 25: Main towns in the Overberg District, 2001**

<b>Town</b>	<b>Municipal Area</b>	<b>% of total Overberg population</b>	<b>Population</b>
Caledon	Theewaterskloof	5.2%	10 645
Bredasdorp	Cape Agulhas	6.3%	12 749
Swellendam (town)	Swellendam	6.7%	13 558
Grabouw	Theewaterskloof	10.6%	21 588
Hermanus; Onrusriver ,Sandbaai, Silver Sands and Zwelihle	Overstrand	11.5%	23 327
<b>Total</b>		<b>40.3%</b>	<b>81 867</b>
Source: Economic Profiles for the Overberg District per Municipal Area, 2004			

Table 26 shows the various municipal contributions towards district output, employment and population in combined format, whilst Table 27 depicts the relevant municipal areas' contributions towards nominal exports.

**Table 26: Municipal contributions towards output, employment and population, 1996 - 2001**

Municipal area	% Contribution towards:					
	Real output		Employment		Labour force	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Theewaterskloof	50%	49%	49%	49%	48%	49%
Overstrand	22%	26%	23%	26%	24%	27%
Cape Agulhas	14%	12%	13%	12%	13%	12%
Swellendam	14%	13%	15%	13%	15%	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Economic Profiles for the Overberg District per Municipal Area, 2004

**Table 27: Municipal area contributions towards nominal exports, 1997 and 2003**

Municipal area	1997 R value	% of regional exports	2003 R value	% of regional exports	% of regional output
Theewaterskloof	62,132,332	55%	333,599,483	61%	46%
Overstrand	38,247,572	34%	127,624,342	23%	28%
Cape Agulhas	11,693,936	10%	61,947,052	11%	13%
Swellendam	28,400	0%	22,133,114	4%	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,102,240</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>545,303,991</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Economic Profiles for the Overberg District per Municipal Area, 2004

Looking at economic trends and growth rates it is important to note that the Overberg District contributed 2,35% to the provincial GDP in 2004 and grew at an average annual rate of 2,36% a year between 1995 and 2004. Although this is lower than the Western Cape average annual growth rate of 3,37%, the Overberg district is still the fourth largest economy in the Western Cape and contributed 2,37% or R3, 33 billion of the total Western Cape GDP in 2004.

Of the above-mentioned Overberg 2004 GDP Theewaterskloof contributed 41%, Overstrand 31% and Swellendam and Cape Agulhas 14,1% and 13,7% respectively.

The sectoral distribution reflects an economy that, although fairly well diversified, remains dependent on agrarian activities. Agriculture, as the major economic activity, contributed 21,1% of the total GDP in 2004. The agricultural sector in itself is well diversified with activities ranging from wheat, barley, dairy, lamb, ostrich, onions, wine, persimmons (Sharon fruit) and deciduous fruit production. Farmers in the region are now further diversifying and investing in expanding niche markets such as high quality wheat and floriculture, and looking at tourism opportunities such as eco-tourism, guest-farms, etc.

Within the agricultural sector grains and deciduous fruit farming are the main drivers, but the first mentioned is facing major challenges due to global competition and surpluses in the wheat market. Barley and hops farming offers opportunities due to the rapid growth in the beer industry and the opening up of African markets.

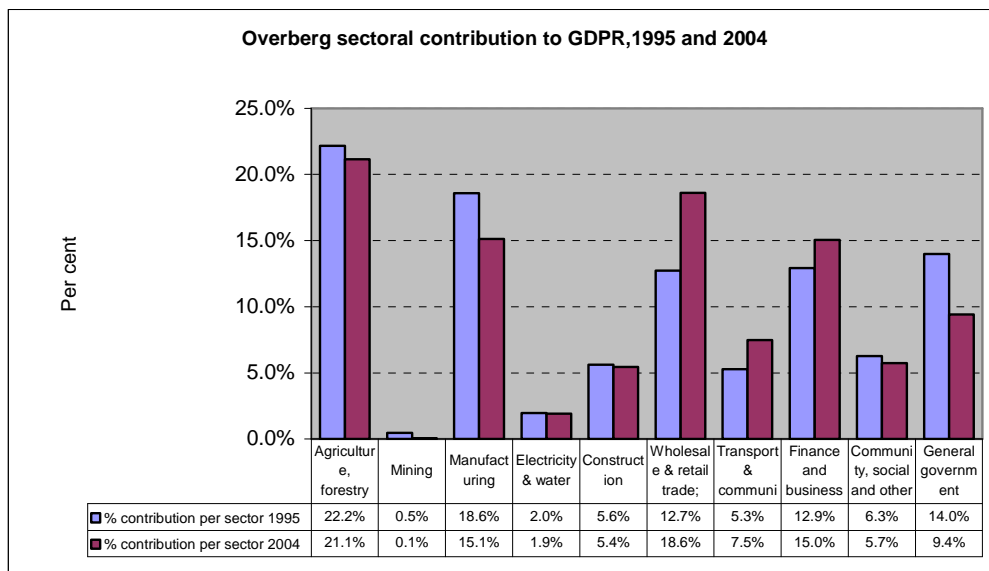
The deciduous sector has experienced more rapid growth as a result of the growth in fruit exports

Graph 14 below shows how the various economic sectors contributed to the GDP over a period of time and clearly illustrates some changes. The most important of these are: -

- Only three sectors could manage to increase their contributions over time, i.e. wholesale and retail, transport and communication and finance and business
- General government services show the steepest decline
- The contribution of the mining and electricity and water sectors are marginal
- Despite the fact that there is so little value-adding activity in the district the manufacturing sector showed even further decline

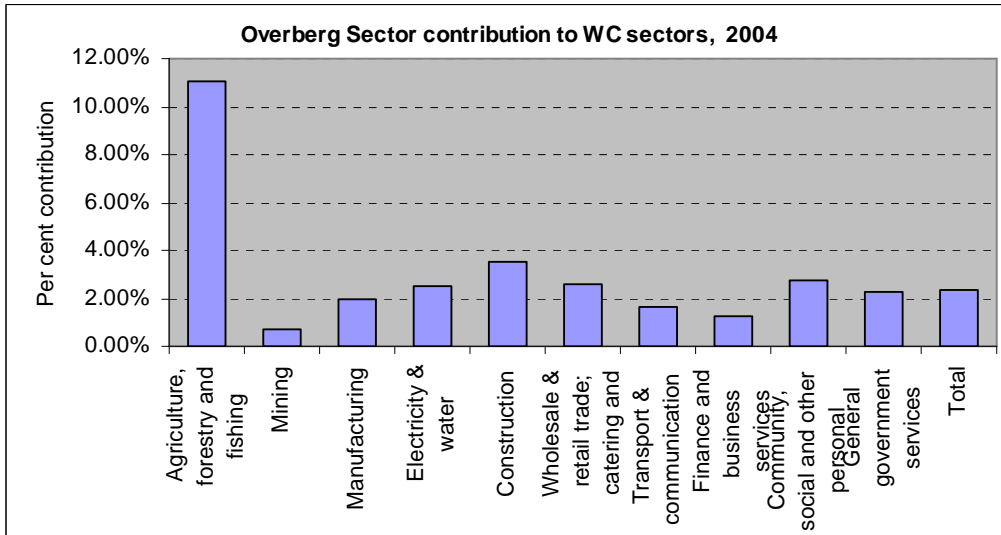
Graph 15 illustrates the Overberg sector contribution to the Western Cape sectors in general. The only significant contribution is done by the agricultural, forestry and fishing sector, whilst most of the other sectors are making a marginal contribution.

**Graph 14: Overberg District changes in sectoral contribution GDP, 1995-2004**



Source: PAWC Treasury calculations based on Quantec Research data, 2006

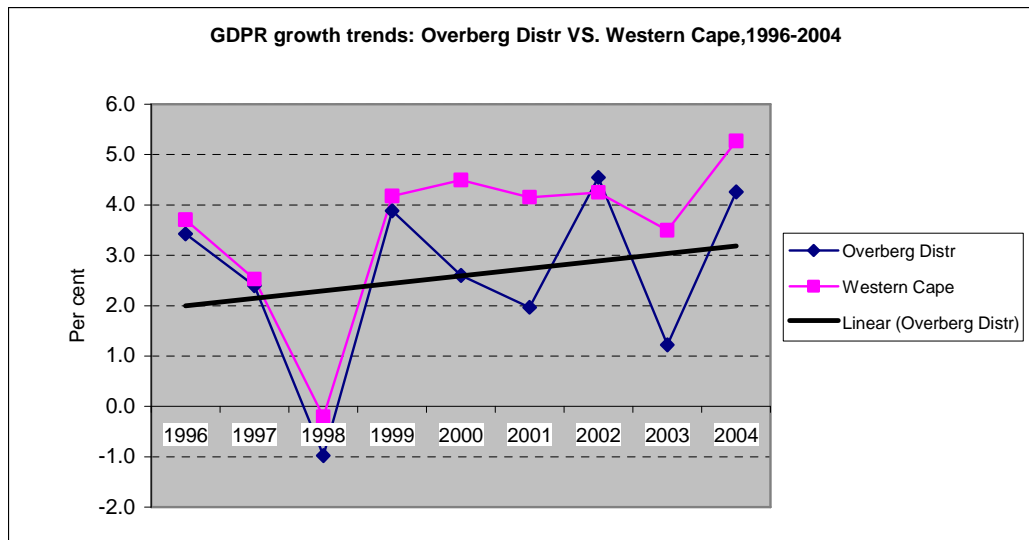
**Graph 15: Overberg Contribution to Western Cape Sectors**



Source: PAWC Treasury calculations based on Quantec Research data, 2006

Reference was made above of the fact that the Overberg economy has been growing at a slower pace than that of the Western Cape. Despite this fact the linear fit to the Overberg growth trend as illustrated in Graph 16 indicates positive and increasing economic output over time. However, it also illustrates a pattern of sensitivity and instability which is far more pronounced in the case of the Overberg economy than in that of the Western Cape.

**Graph 16: GDP growth trends Overberg District vs. Western Cape, 1996-2004**



**1996-2004**

Source: PAWC Treasury calculations based on Quantec Research data, 2006

Table 28 below shows growth trends for individual sectors in the Overberg District. The fastest growing sectors for the period between 1995 and 2004 were the wholesale and retail trade, catering & accommodation and transport and communication. Another fast growing sector is the finance and business services sector. Sectors that are on the decline are general government services and mining

**Table 28: Overberg sectoral growth, 1995-2004.**

<b>Overberg District</b>				
<b>Sector</b>	<b>GDPR 2004, Constant 2000 Prices, Rm</b>	<b>Average annual growth 1995-2004</b>	<b>Average annual growth 2000-2004</b>	<b>Annual growth 2003- 2004</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	705.0	2.0	1.3	1.6
Mining	2.0	-18.4	-10.9	-7.5
Manufacturing	504.2	0.3	0.2	4.4
Electricity & water	64.8	2.3	2.8	5.1
Construction	181.7	2.3	3.4	3.5
Wholesale & retail trade; catering and accommodation	620.3	7.0	7.3	11.1
Transport & communication	249.3	6.6	5.5	4.7
Finance and business services	501.5	4.3	5.8	5.0
Community, social and other personal services	191.5	1.6	1.1	-0.1
General government services	314.1	-1.8	-0.5	-0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,334.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>

Source: PAWC Treasury calculations based on Quantec Research data, 2006

Although one of the worrying trends in the Overberg economy is the fact that little value is added to the district's raw products Table 29 show some further alarming tendencies in this respect. The most important are: -

- Food, beverages and tobacco, which represents value-added downstream agro processing of agricultural products has declined from 40,8% to 33,3% over the last ten years
- The petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastics sub-sector that produces chemical products and pesticides for the agricultural sector and the metals, metal products, machinery and equipment sub-sector also producing agricultural and forestry machinery have both grown considerably
- Whilst the largest sub-sectors have been experiencing slow growth, it is the smaller sub-sectors showing the fastest growth

**Table 29: Trends in the Overberg District manufacturing sub-sectors, 1995-2004**

<b>Manufacturing sub-sectors</b>	<b>Output 2004, Rm</b>	<b>%Contribution per sub-sector to manufacturing 1995</b>	<b>%Contribution per sub-sector to manufacturing 2004</b>	<b>Average annual growth 1995-2004</b>	<b>Average annual growth 2000-2004</b>	<b>Growth 2003-2004</b>
Food, beverages and tobacco	169.40	<b>40.8%</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	-1.89	-1.43	5.41
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	9.22	2.2%	1.8%	-1.83	0.61	4.78
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	29.82	7.4%	5.9%	-2.14	-2.36	2.10
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	108.27	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	1.60	-1.53	0.92
Other non-metal mineral products	18.96	4.5%	3.8%	-1.84	2.15	<b>6.65</b>
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	69.13	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	2.93	4.82	4.53
Electrical machinery and apparatus	24.74	3.5%	4.9%	3.98	1.42	2.92
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	17.06	2.7%	3.4%	2.84	4.78	<b>13.19</b>
Transport equipment	15.52	1.9%	3.1%	5.74	5.47	<b>9.60</b>
Furniture and other manufacturing	42.05	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	2.11	2.25	5.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>504.18</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>4.40</b>

Source: PAWC Treasury calculations based of Quantec Research, 2006

Challenges, potential areas and other aspects of the district economy will be discussed in Chapter 9 below.

## **4. HOW DOES THE OVERBERG MOVE FORWARD? LONG TERM VISION, MISSION, GOALS AND ACCOMPANYING STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS**

### **4.1 Visions for both district and Council**

The **vision of the Overberg District** was developed through a thorough process of public and local municipal participation as part of the development of the first fully-fledged IDP of 2001/2002. It remained unchanged throughout the previous Council cycle and will do so until such time that the inhabitants of the entire district decide to change it. The district vision remains relevant and should add value to the development of the district along the lines as depicted in Maps 1 to 5 below (paragraph 6.1).

The vision reads: -

#### **The Overberg**

**Paradise at the southern most tip of Africa –**

**A *lekker* region that works**

The purpose of the created district vision is to: -

- Inspire
- Focus attention on the region
- Mobilize all individual inhabitants, communities, interest groups, politicians and officials to help realizing the overarching development goals for the Overberg
- Attempt to combine communities, who are still largely separated along the lines of race and wealth distribution, into one power-full human resource that can ensure the future development and growth of the region

This vision does not only describe the characteristics of the Overberg in one word, but is also emphasizing the future ideals and the realization of regional potential for the longer term.

Obviously each new Council has its own vision of where it wants to take the particular municipality it is governing. The same applies to the new Overberg District Municipal Council.



During a Executive Mayoral Committee workshop in October 2006 such a **Council vision for the Overberg District Municipality** was adopted. The Committee took the district-wide vision into consideration but then decided that the District Council should adopt a specific and pronounced pro-poor bias within the broader context. They further decided that the district municipality's development efforts should seek to bridge the divide between rich and poor. They argued that the Overberg can only be a Paradise at the Southernmost Tip of Africa once all of its inhabitants benefit from tourism and infrastructural development.

The Executive Committee was in agreement that Council's vision should therefore incorporate the entire district, should speak to the racial socio-economic divide and should create a district that can be a "Home for All".

The vision of the Overberg District Municipal Council was formulated as follows: -

**To bridge the racial socio-economic divide  
and to create sustainable livelihoods  
and thriving communities within the Overberg District**

The purpose of this particular Council vision is to: -

- Inspire and restore dignity
- Focus on district-wide development
- Drive communities and stakeholders towards integrated development
- Focus on equality and sustainability

The Executive Committee further argued that: -

- The huge disparities of the Overberg district need to be highlighted as a view exists, both nationally and provincially that the region's needs are minimal as opposed to other regions
- The extreme levels of poverty, unemployment, infrastructure imbalances, crime and substance abuse, degradation and indignity, racial intolerance and the mistrust and misunderstanding between different communities should receive specific focus and attention
- By highlighting the Paradise side of the district Council is unintentionally allowing National and Provincial Government to bypass it in the battle for development funding

Despite the Council's specific focus it is evident from looking at the two visions above that both the communities of the Overberg and Council are moving into the same direction. Whereas the district vision describes what the Overberg should become over time, i.e. Paradise and a *lekker* region that works, Council takes a far more hands-on approach of how to get to this paradise-situation, both within the shorter and longer terms.

This IDP is therefore already addressing Council's arguments of highlighting the disparities (Chapters 2 and 3), of specific attention and focus needed in specific areas (Chapters 5 to 9) and of pin-pointing those areas where National and Provincial Government should jointly focus together with Council and should invest (Chapter 5).

## 4.2 District and Council missions

Stemming from the district vision, the following district mission statement was formulated and also remains unchanged.

The mission statement reads: -

To create, preserve and further develop paradise through: -

- Sustainable and balanced utilization and development of human and natural resources to the benefit and wealth of all the inhabitants and for the promotion of economic growth and development
- Promotion and sustainable utilization of the region's diversity in different fields
- The preservation of the region's rural character
- Effective crime prevention and combating

To make the region a *lekker* place that works, by: -

- Striving to develop the potential of all inhabitants to the full
- Promoting unison within regional and communal context
- Ensuring that the region's inhabitants and their descendants can continue to live in a healthy natural environment

It is evident that by unpacking the district vision through its accompanying mission statement it also fully underpins the specific Council vision.

Council's vision, however, is also accompanied by a mission statement of which the main elements can be summarized as follows: -

- Promoting and strengthening district-wide pro-poor bias and development
- District lead integration and development
- Promoting and establishing mutually beneficial formal shared resources and services
- Developing a highly skilled and capacitated District Municipal administration
- Refocusing and re-aligning the District Municipality and Council

- Giving practical expression to external developmental work
- Re-prioritizing of local and district needs to emphasize the pro-poor approach of Council

Again the Council’s mission statement deepens the district one and is focusing on the practical elements of “how to get there”.

### 4.3 Overarching development goals

Looking at government’s Local Government Strategic Agenda, 2006 – 2011 there are five specific areas that need special focus and attention in all integrated municipal planning. Table 30 depicts these goals and also shows how Council intends to answer on each one.

**Table 30: Overarching development goals and outcomes**

NATIONAL GOAL/OUTCOME	COUNCIL’S RESPONSE
1. Municipal transformation and organizational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restructuring the ODM administration in order to reach both the broader district and Council’s vision and mission</li> <li>• Developing a highly skilled and capacitated administration</li> <li>• Ensuring that ODM plays a leading integration and development role</li> <li>• Refocusing and re-aligning the ODM and Council</li> <li>• Building internal capacity</li> </ul>
2. The provision of basic services to the best possible level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing on all infrastructure, but with special emphasize on housing, sanitation, refuse removal, water and electricity</li> <li>• All communities have access to clean water and decent sanitation by 2010</li> <li>• All houses to have access to electricity by 2012</li> <li>• Focusing on infrastructure development and shared resources that can enhance economic development</li> <li>• Verify backlog statistics</li> <li>• Developing a 20-Year Rolling Infrastructure Plan</li> <li>• Development and completion of all outstanding sector plans</li> <li>• Revision of existing sector plans to comply with Council’s vision and mission statement</li> </ul>

NATIONAL GOAL/OUTCOME	COUNCIL'S RESPONSE
3. Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing the Overberg as a <b><i>True Paradise, A Lekker Region that Works and A Home For All</i></b></li> <li>• Growth and Development Summit early 2009</li> <li>• Further implementation of the District LED Strategy and revision of the strategy</li> <li>• Alignment with ASGISA in an effort to halve poverty and unemployment in the Overberg by 2014</li> <li>• Specific focus on tourism development</li> <li>• Specific focus on part commercialization of Bredasdorp Test Flight Centre</li> <li>• Specific focus on development or leasing of Council resorts, e.g. through establishment of Public Private Partnerships</li> <li>• Specific focus on small-scale business development</li> <li>• Specific focus on 2010 World Cup infrastructure development</li> <li>• Specific focus on job creation and poverty alleviation</li> <li>• Specific focus on capacity building for economic development</li> <li>• Specific focus on environmental management as joint responsibility of all municipalities and a non-negotiable factor in economic development</li> <li>• Specific focus on crime prevention as a joint responsibility of all municipalities and a non-negotiable element in economic development</li> <li>• Specific focus on partnerships with other role-players in the district regarding economic development /investments</li> <li>• Specific focus on accelerating scarce skills to enhance BBBEE in the District</li> <li>• Specific focus on land Reform</li> <li>• Specific focus on EPWP</li> </ul>
4. Municipal financial viability and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a Supply Chain Management Unit</li> <li>• Improved financial capacity through sharing and retaining of scarce skills</li> <li>• Annual SDBIP completed</li> <li>• Completion of credible annual financial statements</li> <li>• Completion of performance management system and implementation thereof</li> <li>• Specific focus on revenue enhancement</li> </ul>
5. Good governance and public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functioning District Coordinating Forum to align integrated development planning throughout the district and between all the municipalities</li> <li>• Functioning and active IDP Representative</li> </ul>

	<p>Forum for purposes of IDP, PMS and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget process participation</li> <li>• IDP Task Teams that focus on specific areas, e.g. Overberg Integrated Conservation Group, Overberg Fire Work Group, etc remain active and functional</li> <li>• Communication Strategy approved</li> <li>• Effective and efficient support services to administration and Council</li> <li>• Special focus on development of internal human resources</li> <li>• Submission of annual report</li> <li>• Develop IGR strategy</li> <li>• Regular monthly and quarterly reports according to relevant legislations</li> </ul>
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Although not part of the national government’s agenda for 2006 – 2011, Council has decided to add a further overarching development goal, i.e. human development to enable people to develop to their full potential. The outcomes of this particular goal can be summarized as: -

- Human development actions over the widest possible spectrum, but also with specific focus on small children, the youth and the elderly
- Health and welfare services
- Poverty alleviation
- Promotion of sport and recreation
- Promotion of language and cultural diversity as an asset
- Strengthening of a human rights culture in the district
- Provision of an environmental health service in order to protect inhabitants and make a contribution to economic development

It is evident that these overarching development goals and outcomes and the priority building blocks identified for reaching them, are completely compatible with the guidelines set by both the NSDP and the PSDF. It will only require a finer planning focus on some issues.

The strategies and projects with specific KPI’s to reach these development goals are developed in a separate template for each project. As soon as a budget is approved for a project the KPI’s of the project will set the basis for the SDBIP on which performance can be measured. The template will show the how, what and when of each project.

#### **4.4 Strategies to reach the goals**

The district will achieve the set goals and outcomes through a number of inter-related strategies. These strategies, in context with the respective goals, are depicted in the following table: -

**Table 31: Goals and inter-related strategies, 2008/09**

<b>GOAL</b>	<b>STRAT. NR</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>
1. Municipal transformation and organizational development	T1	The development and constant revision of a credible IDP for the Overberg District Municipality, also encapsulating national, provincial and local municipal policies, strategies and perspectives
	T2	Effective, efficient and timeous response to disasters
	T3	The provision of an effective fire fighting service
	T4	The creation of an efficient, effective, sustainable and developmental orientated ODM equipped to fulfil its constitutional and legislative mandate
2. The provision of basic services to the best possible level	B1	Revision of Water Services Development Plans and a holistic long term needs approach, management and planning i.r.o. the provision of water
	B2	Assistance with and planning for housing delivery and integrated sustainable human settlement
	B3	Development and proper maintenance of the roads network
	B4	The part commercialization and upgrading of the TFTS airport at Bredasdorp
	B5	Upgrading of the harbours and boat slipways in the region
	B6	Promotion of public transport
	B7	The provision of an Integrated Waste Management Plan and the promotion of regional regulation
	B8	The promotion of refuse recycling
	B9	Attention to the provision and maintenance of cemeteries
	B10	Effective and efficient management of Council's resorts in order to promote tourism development
	B11	Effective and efficient planning for and management of funding for infrastructure development in the whole of the Overberg Region
3. Economic development	E1	Sustainable environmental management based on bio-regional planning objectives and the introduction of principles thereof over a wide spectrum
	E2	Job creation by means of the eradication and control of alien vegetation
	E3	Rehabilitation of the natural and urban environment
	E4	Development of national parks and nature reserves
	E5	Promotion of bio-diversity conservation
	E6	District growth and development planning
	E7	Land Reform Strategy
	E8	Training and empowering people for economic participation
	E9	Development of individual smaller projects
	E10	Overberg Tourism: Tourism Development Strategy
	E11	Overberg Tourism: Tourism Marketing Strategy
	E12	District Crime Prevention Strategy

<b>GOAL</b>	<b>STRAT. NR</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>
4. Municipal financial viability and management	F1	To execute accounting services in accordance with national policy and guidelines
	F2	Income management
	F3	To control and manage expenditure within budgetary limits and to ensure that creditors are paid in a timely fashion
	F4	Control and manage all Council's IT networks, with special reference to the central processing unit (main frame)
	F5	Establishment of Supply Chain Management Unit
5. Good governance and public participation	G1	To deliver general services to the organization in order to optimize the day-to-day functioning thereof
	G2	To facilitate and promote personnel matters and training in order to increase the internal capacity of the organization optimally
	G3	Communication Strategy completed and implemented and sustainable mechanisms for public participation in place
	G4	Sustainable management of inter-governmental relations over a wide spectrum in order to enhance integrated development planning
	G5	Support strategy for the Office of the Speaker developed and implemented
6. Human development to enable people to develop to their full potential	M1	A complete and fully inclusive human development strategy, focusing on increasing the Index of Human Development of all inhabitants
	M2	Human Development: Focus on Municipal Health

#### **4.5 Projects flowing from the various strategies**

For strategies to be implemented it is important that projects should be developed within that particular framework to underpin the policy and guidelines described by them.

While the majority of strategies and projects from the previous IDP are continuing unchanged, quite a number of new projects have been added under existing strategies, while a couple of new strategies and accompanying projects are also appearing in the new 2008/2009 IDP.

As a result of various changes during the previous IDP cycle, which resulted in gaps in numbering and the fact that the focus of the IDP is now aligned to the Local Government Strategic Agenda, 2006 – 2011, it was decided to renumber all strategies and projects.

The projects have been identified in line with the strategies and can be regarded as a wish list but all role-players must be part in partnerships to develop these projects. Some projects still need to be developed.

The proposed budget alignment for 2008/2009 projects will be dealt with in the financial section (paragraph 13.3).

Some of the projects listed hereunder from other institutions and government department are unchanged from previous years but are again included for continuation purposes till new projects from other institutions and government departments are submitted for inclusion in the IDP.

Table 32 below shows all the strategies and projects incorporated in the 2008/2009 IDP. All the individual projects are depicted in the attached **Addendum C (Project frameworks)**. Projects of PAWC Departments, Cape Nature Conservation and other institutions that are reflected in this list are appearing there for alignment purposes only and do not take away the responsibility of those institutions to conduct their own public participation and implementation processes.



**Table 32: Strategies and related projects, 2008/09**

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
<b>MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>T1</b> – Development and constant revision of a credible IDP for the Overberg	T1.1	IDP development and revision
<b>T2</b> – Effective, efficient and timeous response to disasters	T2.1	Development of Disaster Management Framework and Plans (C and B levels)
<b>T3</b> – The provision of fire fighting services	T3.1	Establishment and capacity building: Fire Protection Societies
	T3.2	Rescue and hazardous substances
	T3.3	Training facility: Fire and Rescue
	T3.4	Extinguishing of fires
		Provision of one complete fire fighting team in the Overberg. (Part of T3.4)
		Provision of funding for the use of helicopters for fire fighting. (part of T3.4)
<b>T4</b> – Creation of an efficient, effective, sustainable and developmental orientated ODM	T4.1	Complete restructuring of municipality Internal capacity building
	T4.2	Establishment of Shared Services Unit inside ODM
	T4.3	Development and maintenance of regional databank
<b>BASIC SERVICES</b>		
<b>B1</b> – Revision of Water Services Development Plans and a holistic long term needs approach, management and planning i.r.o. the provision of water	B1.1	Annual revision of Water Services Development Plan for Overberg District Management Area
	B1.2	Regular monitoring of ground water levels of boreholes in the DMA
	B1.3	Strategic planning, through an inter-governmental approach, i.r.o. scarce water resources, with special reference to underground sources
	B1.4	Establishment of a Service Level Agreement with regard to the exporting of water to the City of Cape Town
	B1.5	Inclusion of critical water and sanitation issues within local municipal areas into the district IDP

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
	B1.6	Audit of available toilet facilities on farms
	B1.7	Audit of bulk infrastructure needs on a local municipal level, with special reference to water and sanitation
	B1.8	Devising district-wide solutions for inter-connected infrastructure challenges, with specific reference to under-resourced communities
<b>B2</b> – Assistance with and planning for housing delivery and integrated sustainable human settlement	B2.1	Audit i.r.o. the status and backlog of housing for people in informal settlements, in backyards and on farms
	B2.2	Building capacity at local municipalities
	B2.3	Development of guidelines for integrated sustainable human settlement that can guide planning in the Overberg
<b>B3</b> – Development and proper maintenance of the roads network	B3.1	<u>Proper maintenance of the roads network</u>
	B3.1.1	Normal maintenance of tarred roads
	B3.1.2	Normal maintenance of gravel roads
	B3.1.3	Re-gravelling
	B3.1.4	Improvement works
	B3.1.5	Minor roads
	B3.1.6	Re-sealing and additions
	B3.2	<u>Fences, road signs and km markers</u>
	B3.2.1	Proper maintenance and erection of fences, road signs and km markers
	B3.3	Existing PAWC tarring project: Junction road between Gansbaai and Bredasdorp via Elim and Baardskeerdersbos
	B3.4	Proposed PAWC tarring project: Hemel-en-Aarde Road: Main Road 269 – Caledon/Hermanus junction road
	B3.5	Proposed PAWC tarring project: Tarring of road from Bredasdorp via Malagas to Witsand: Joint initiative between ODM, Eden District Municipality and the Municipalities of Swellendam, Cape Agulhas and Langeberg
	B3.6	Proposed PAWC tarring project: Road between Riviersonderend and Helderstroom
	B3.7	Providing pedestrian crossing at Buffeljagtsrivier
<b>B4</b> – Development of an international standard airport at Bredasdorp and the expansion and upgrading of existing airfields	B4.1	The part-commercialization of Bredasdorp Airport (Air Force Test Flying Training School)
<b>B5</b> – Upgrading of the harbours and boat slipways in the region	B5.1	Upgrading of harbours and boat slipways: A scoping exercise
<b>B6</b> – Promotion of public transport	B6.1	Revision of the Integrated Public Transport Plan and identification of further IDP projects

<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>B7</b> – The provision of an Integrated Waste Management Plan and the promotion of regional regulation	B7.1	Management of Karwyderskraal Regional Landfill Site
<b>B8</b> – The promotion of refuse recycling	B8.1	Recycling project at Karwyderskraal
	B8.2	Recycling of containers for poisonous agricultural sprays
<b>B9</b> – Attention to the provision and maintenance of cemeteries	B9.1	Investigation of regional cemetery project
<b>B10</b> – Effective and efficient management of Council's resorts in order to promote tourism development	B10.1	Management of Council's resorts
<b>B11</b> – Effective and efficient planning for and management of funding for infrastructure development in the whole of the Overberg Region	B11.1	Management of Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)
	B11.2	Development of 20 Year Rolling Infrastructure Plan
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BY ODM</b>		
<b>E1</b> – Sustainable environmental management based on bio-regional planning objectives and the introduction of principles thereof over a wide spectrum	E1.1	Management of SDF for Overberg District Municipality
	E1.2	Develop business plans for SDF (compare with E1.1)
	E1.3	Establish partnerships in environmental management
	E1.4	Implementation of integrated environmental management principles within the formal and informal educational and training sectors
	E1.5	Develop a strategic management framework for the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve
	E1.6	Development of more biospheres and/or Green Corridors
	E1.7	Development and adoption of rural property valuation and rates strategy

<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>E2</b> – Job creation by means of the eradication and control of alien vegetation	E2.1	Eradication of alien vegetation, with special emphasize on <u>job creation and training</u>
	E2.1.1	Eradication of alien vegetation in Tradouw’s Pass
	E2.1.2	Eradication of alien vegetation and clean-up of Genadendal River
	E2.1.3	Eradication of alien vegetation in and around Greyton River
	E2.2	Clearing of road reserves, with special emphasize on job creation and training
	E2.3	Working for Fynbos (2006 Fire disaster project)
<b>E3</b> – Rehabilitation of the natural and urban environment	E3.1	Rehabilitation pilot projects
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND NATURE RESERVES AND PROMOTION OF BIO-DIVERSITY CONSERVATION</b>		
<b>E4</b> – Development of national parks and nature reserves	E4.1	Expansion of the Whale Trail, De Hoop Nature Serve
	E4.2	New lodge at Witklip, De Hoop
	E4.3	Erection of Game Fence on De Hoop: Phase One
<b>E5</b> – Promotion of bio-diversity conservation	E5.1	C.A.P.E. Agulhas Bio-diversity Initiative (ABI)
	E5.2	Blue Crane Conservation
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>E6</b> – District growth and development planning	E6.1	Establishment and operation of Overberg Economic Development Board
	E6.2	Investigation into the use of strategic municipal property
	E6.3	Establishment of Youth Co-operations
	E6.4	Establishment and operation of Overberg Emerging Business Forum
	E6.5	Establishment and operation of District LED Officers Forum
	E6.6	Outward trade and investment missions
	E6.7	Identification and promotion of 8 lead projects
	E6.7.1	Lead Projects: Airport project (see B4.1)
	E6.7.2	Lead Projects: Flower Valley project
	E6.7.3	Lead Projects: Agri-Mega project
	E6.7.4	Lead Projects: Charcoal manufacturing
E6.7.5	Lead Projects: Bio-Diesel	

<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>
	E6.7.6	Lead Projects: Overberg Wildlife Experience
	E6.7.7	Lead Projects: Mtimkulu (Kleinmond) Village Centre
	E6.8	Management and operation of the District Economic Development Unit
	E6.9	Development of Southernmost Tip of Africa: Supporting Cape Agulhas
<b>E7 – Land Reform Strategy</b>	E7.1	Revision of Land Reform Strategy Finalise Area Based Plans
	E7.2	Communication, marketing and information availability
	E7.3	Development of entrance programme
	E7.4	Land audit of all agricultural properties
	E7.5	Development of database for land reform and security of tenure (part of project E7.3)
	E7.6	Participation in ESTA District Forum
	E7.7	Development of crisis mediation strategy
	E7.8	Establishment of partnerships for development support
	E7.9	Development of rural development strategy
<b>E8 – Training and empowering people for economic participation</b>	E8.1	SMME Development and Training
	E8.2	LLB training project for youth
	E8.3	Provision of limited seed funding
	E8.4	Hermanus Whale Festival: Identification of excellent crafters and products in the district and support for craft workshops and participants in specific areas
<b>E9 – Development of individual smaller projects</b>	E9.1	Elim Bakery, Backpackers and Restaurant Project
	E9.2	Rooibos Tea Project: Elim and Suurbraak
	E9.3	CAEDA: Multi-purpose Centre Project: Bredasdorp
	E9.4	Hlumani Beading Project (Grabouw)
	E9.5	African Farming Development Venture (Botrivier)
	E9.6	Fire Flowers Project
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: TOURISM</b>		
<b>E10 – Overberg Tourism : Tourism Development Strategy</b>	E10.1	Office operation and administration
	E10.2	Product Development Programme, inclusive of mentorship
	E10.3	In-service training
	E10.4	Local Tourism Bureau (LTB) Workshops
	E10.5	Orientation Tour
	E10.6	Overberg Routes
	E10.7	Regional Info Pack/Blue pages
	E10.8	Tourism Business Training Programme

<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>E11</b> – Overberg Tourism: Tourism Marketing Strategy	E11.1	Getaway Show, Johannesburg
	E11.2	Annual Indaba show
	E11.3	Life Cycle Expo, Cape Town
	E11.4	Overberg Golf Day
	E11.5	Overberg on sale - Winter
	E11.6	Overberg Update
	E11.7	Overberg Website
	E11.8	Promotional material
	E11.9	Welcome Campaign
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: CRIME PREVENTION</b>		
<b>E12</b> – District Crime Prevention Strategy	E12.1	Development of strategy and identification of projects
	E12.2	Develop and maintain Tourism Safety and Security Plan
	E12.3	Develop and maintain a Tourism Victim Support Programme
	E12.4	Develop and maintain effective awareness campaign
	E12.5	Identification of co-ordinator for Tourism Safety and ensuring an effective response capability
	E12.6	Investigating actions around Abalone poaching
<b>MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>F1</b> – To execute accounting services in accordance with national policy and guidelines	F1.1	Accounting Services
	F1.2	Financial Reform programme
<b>F2</b> – Income management	F2.1	Income Management
<b>F3</b> – To control and manage expenditure within budgetary limits and to ensure that creditors are paid in a timely fashion	F3.1	Expenditure Management

<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>F4</b> – Control and manage all Council’s IT networks, with special reference to the central processing unit (main frame)	F4.1	Information Technology Management and Processing Programme (For regional databank, see T4.3)
<b>F5</b> – Proper Supply Chain Management	F5.1	Establishment of Supply Chain Management Unit
<b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>		
<b>G1</b> – To deliver general services to the organization in order to optimize the day-to-day functioning thereof	G1.1	The delivery of a secretariat service
	G1.2	The delivery of a general support service
	G1.3	Record Management Service
	G1.4	Policy and legislation
<b>G2</b> – To facilitate and promote personnel matters and training in order to increase the internal capacity of the organization optimally	G2.1	Training and Occupational Safety Programme
	G2.2	Personnel Administration
	G2.3	Personnel and Labour Provision System
<b>G3</b> – Communication Strategy completed and implemented and sustainable mechanism for public participation in place	G3.1	Development of a formal Communication Strategy for ODM
<b>G4</b> – Sustainable management of inter-governmental relations over a wide spectrum in order to enhance integrated development planning	G4.1	Implementation and management of Inter-Governmental Relations in accordance with legislation
<b>G5</b> – Support strategy for the Office of the Speaker	G5.1	Support strategy for the Office of the Speaker developed and implemented

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: FOCUS ON DEVELOPMENT, SUPPORT AND HEALTH</b>		
<b>M1</b> – A complete and fully inclusive human development strategy, focusing on increasing the Index of Human Development of all inhabitants	M1.1	Further establishment, development and empowerment of Health and Welfare Committees Human Development with specific focus on adults
	M1.2	Human Development with specific focus on children between the age 0-14
	M1.3	Human Development with specific focus on the youth
	M1.4	Human Development with specific focus on the elderly
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: FOCUS ON ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH</b>		
<b>M2</b> – Provision of environmental health services in order to protect inhabitants and make a contribution to economic development	M2.1	Food control
	M2.2	Safety control i r o drinking water and final sewage outflow
	M2.3	Control over milk stables and the enforcement of general hygiene requirements for the transport of dairy products
	M2.4	Monitor the impact of the keeping of animals, pets and bees on the inhabitants of rural areas, small settlements and towns, the rendering of a vector control service and the indirect promotion of the welfare of animals
	M2.5	Manage, monitor and gather information i r o the safe handling and disposal of solid waste (including household waste) with special reference to the impact thereof on human beings and the environment
	M2.6	Manage, monitor and gather information i r o the safe handling and disposal of medical waste, with special reference to the impact on human beings and the environment
	M2.7	Enlightenment of and liaison with public/communities with regard to environmental health issues and the training of environmental health practitioners
	M2.8	Promotion of inter-sectoral co-operation
	M2.9	Monitor chemical pollution
	M2.10	Monitor the situation on all properties from an environmental health perspective
	M2.11	Manage, control and monitor environmental- and air pollution and noise



STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
	M2.12	Management, control and monitoring of environmental health issues pertaining to epidemics, pandemics and notifiable diseases
	M2.13	Law enforcement in terms of Council By-Laws
	M2.14	Environmental health control along the coast
	M2.15	Co-ordinating and measurement of compliance with Batho Pele principles in all spheres of service delivery
	M2.16	Disposal of human remains
	M2.17	Development of District Air Quality Management Plan

## **5. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **5.1 Legislative and policy background and municipal responsibility**

The White Paper on Local Government (1998) envisaged the role of district municipalities to encompass the following: -

- District-wide integrated development planning
- Infrastructural development and bulk service delivery
- Capacity building of local municipalities
- Administrative assistance to local municipalities, where capacity is not yet established

This vision was encapsulated in both the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) and the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000). However, due to the special nature of the municipality's District Management Area already referred to above and as a result of an arrangement with regard to the division of functions between district and local government, Overberg District Municipality was left with no function pertaining to infrastructure development and bulk service delivery.

With the exception of the Central Karoo District Municipality (A national rural growth node) Overberg is the smallest district municipality in the Western Cape. This refers to both area of jurisdiction and financial ability. The situation sketched above effectively stripped the district municipality of income resources. With the scrapping of district levies in 2006 the municipality's income generating sustainability came under more pressure and made it almost completely reliant on national and provincial grants.

Despite various stumbling blocks and threats the executive leadership of the municipality adopted a developmental approach with a pro-poor bias. They are of opinion that local government, with specific reference to district municipalities, is an important and vital third tier of government. They therefore view the future of the district municipality as follows: -

- It has an important and decisive role to play in transforming the entire district into a Home for All
- The developmental role of the district municipality should be reinforced
- The people of the Overberg elected the Council not to close down but to affect meaningful change in their lives and therefore the constraints must be regarded as a challenge and not something that render the institution powerless

- National and Provincial Government need to be lobbied to fund the pro-active approach of Council and Council should become part of the National and Provincial debate about the future of district municipalities

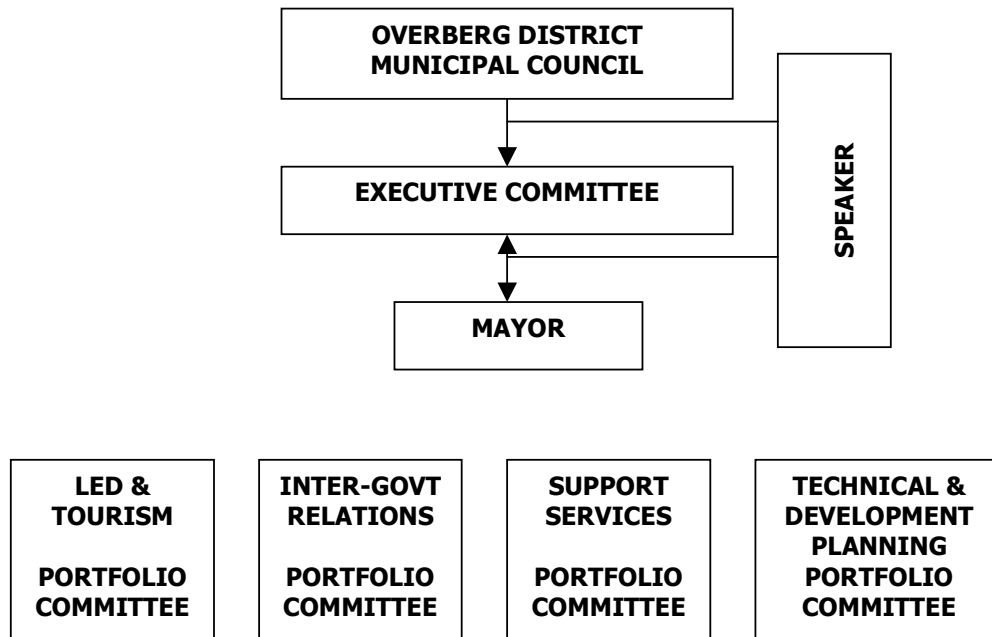
The Executive leadership is further agreed that in order to fulfil its role of becoming a district municipality that represents and drives transformation of the entire region it needs to be much more externally focused and structured. The ODM should be more interventionist and be actively driving both social and economic transformation.

## 5.2 Restructuring exercise

In order for Council to reach its defined developmental goals and objectives it is necessary that the administration should be restructured in such a way that it will give expression to the approach.

In taking the executive leadership’s deliberations and viewpoints into account a new administrative structure for Overberg District Municipality was proposed by the Executive. Although the proposal served before the full Council in December 2006 it was not adopted. As a result the restructuring process has been identified as part of a strategy within this new IDP (T4).

The proposed new structure provides for the following Council (political) structure:-



Source: Taft Report, December 2006

Further thought should go into the administrative structure to correspond with the proposed political structure. The proposal that served before Council in December 2006 suggested, as its main focus, only two departments, i.e.: -

- Directorate: Support Services – including both financial and corporate management
- Directorate: Technical and Development Planning – including all line functions

Once Council has reached agreement on the suggested new macro structure the micro structure will receive the necessary attention. The focuses are on the development of internal capacity such as a budget office and supply chain management unit as well as an IGR structure and shared services.

### **5.3 Shared Services Unit**

The PIMS Centre-concept was phased out at the end of June 2007 and will be replaced by a Shared Services concept as part of Local Government strategic agenda. District municipalities have been encouraged to incorporate PIMSS staff and Council took a decision to do so during the restructuring process.

Despite the fact that the PIMSS will be closing its doors the MSIG grant presently funding the centre will still continue and has been gazetted in the Division of Revenue Act. The indication is that all five municipalities will in future receive MSIG funding. A total amount of more than R3 million for the five municipalities was gazetted. As indications are that DPLG favours a shared services approach the Overberg municipalities should jointly be able to replace the PIMSS services with ease.

The municipal managers of the five municipalities have already embarked on a District Shared Services Project and the development of a Shared Services Charter. This will become part of the further restructuring process of Overberg District Municipality.

Although a thorough planning process lies ahead, indications are that the Shared Services Unit to be established should cater for assistance with, inter alia: -

- Integrated Development Planning
- Local Economic Development
- Continuation of the Regional Databank
- Supply Chain Management
- Spatial planning, with specific reference to continued SDF revision
- Performance Management Systems
- Capacity building over the widest possible spectrum
- Project management

- Internal audit
- Audit Committee services, with specific reference to performance auditing
- Tourism development

#### **5.4 Response to disasters**

Even though the provincial government has not reached a decision on the funding of disaster management services yet, Overberg District Municipality has already embarked on the establishment of a Disaster Management Unit.

It is envisaged that an official should also be stationed in each of the local municipal areas. As Council is not in the financial position to implement the complete structure they have approached the provincial authorities to assist in funding the exercise.

A Disaster Management Framework for the Overberg will be developed during 2008 (IDP Strategy T2).

#### **5.5 Fire Services**

Overberg District Municipality renders a full fire service to the municipalities of Theewaterskloof, Swellendam and Cape Agulhas.

Overstrand has its own fire service but there is also an assistance agreement in place between the district and the local municipality. Under this agreement they render a full service in certain designated areas, but the district municipality can be called upon to assist. In other more inland areas the district municipality renders the service on behalf of the local municipality.

The Overberg district is prone to severe feld-fires during summer. This is largely due to the fynbos feld that burns easily and the dry and windy conditions in summer.

The numerous mountain ranges and long coastline and the N2 running through the area are adding additional pressure on the service in respect of rescue operations over a wide spectrum.

Devastating fires swept through parts of the Overberg region during January and February 2006, burning ±50 000 hectares of fynbos. The Provincial Disaster Management Committee calculated the loss of income from flora harvesting in the area at R42 million per annum over a five-year period.

It was further estimated that a total of 4 000 people rely on flora harvesting as their sole source of income. Furthermore it will take between 5-8 years for the vegetation to recover before flora harvesting in the burnt area will be able to commence again.

Because the impact of field-fires on the inhabitants of the district and the regional economy can be severe the fire fighting service of the district municipality is well developed and is often regarded as one of the best practices in the Western Cape.

In the 2008/09 IDP there are seven projects listed specifically for fire fighting. The focus is inter alia on: -

- The establishment of Fire Protection Associations and capacity building for them
- Rescue operations, also with respect to the handling of hazardous substances
- Training of staff in various courses
- Air support during fires (use of helicopters)
- Creating one complete fire fighting team in the Overberg (with the assistance of funding from the Agulhas Biosphere Initiative). This focus also incorporates a strong focus on job creation

The 2006 fires referred to above lead to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism donating R100 million over a period of five years to alleviate the plight.

A project titled Working for Fynbos was developed to control the spending of this money. The first transfer of R12 million was received as part of the 2006/07-budget year. The remaining amount will be paid in transfers of R22 million per annum up to and including the 2010/11 budget year.

Although Cape Nature has been appointed as the implementing agent the project is incorporated in this IDP as part of integrated planning (IDP Project E2.3). The project focuses mainly on the creation of employment opportunities through:-

- Sustainable harvesting
- Alien clearing
- Fire management
- Wetland rehabilitation

The Department of Local Government and Housing made an allocation of R200 000 in the 2008/2009 financial year to assist the municipality to fight fires during the summer months.

## **6. SECTOR ALIGNMENT: SPATIAL PERSPECTIVE**

In the previous cycle of integrated development planning (2000 – 2005) the engagements between the district municipality and the local municipalities mutually and between them and the provincial sector departments initially lacked strategic coherence. There was no platform that could guide dialogue regarding development potential, need, investment and development spending priorities. Little attention was paid to the long-term implications of investment and development spending decisions.

As part of reaching an inter-municipal agreement on the future planning focuses and challenges within the broader Overberg context, each local municipality during the last revision of the old IDP (2006/07 edition) had the opportunity to determine the future “development picture” for their specific area. In combined form these pictures complete the “picture” of the Overberg District and highlight the shared areas of impact between municipalities.

In a Provincial/Local Government Interface on 11 October 2005 these shared areas of impact were also introduced to the provincial sector departments in order for them to take cognizance of the focus in the district and to share in that focus through their own strategies and projects. For the first time there is now an emerging shared perspective on district potential which will make it easier for national and provincial departments to target areas with potential for investment.

The five new Councils in the Overberg did not have the time to accept or reject this approach in line with the NSDP. The “picture of the Overberg” is therefore only starting to emerge and still needs a lot of fine-tuning, but at least there is now some platform for discussion to depart from and some level of agreement within the Overberg district on: -

- the definition and distribution of development potential in the specific municipal areas and within the larger district
- the location of and relationship between strategic development potential and most pressing needs and poverty
- how the NSDP principles will or can be applied
- the nature and location of infrastructure investment and development spending in accordance with the NSDP principles
- the roles and responsibilities for implementation on infrastructure investment and development spending in the district

The realities revealed in the Western Cape Growth Potential of Towns Study should in future also be carefully weighed in decision-making processes.

## 6.1 The local municipal perspectives

In identifying the development potential of the various municipal areas the need of communities was also taken into consideration, whilst it was furthermore decided not to create the impression that the smaller towns and settlements will no longer receive any attention.

In accordance with the principles of the NSDP both areas with development potential and areas with limited potential were identified. The areas with high development potential present the greatest possibility for economic growth and thus job creation and poverty alleviation and therefore in those areas the focus will be on infrastructure development and higher levels of development spending.

In the areas with limited potential the focus will still remain on the delivery of essential services to the best possible level. Furthermore there will be a concentration on basic social infrastructure, human resource development, labour market intelligence and social grants in order to enable people to migrate if they wish. In the Overberg context special attention to public transport development in order to enable people to commute to places where job opportunities are available will also be important.

In order not to exclude smaller towns and settlements completely there is also a focus on nodes or corridors with development potential. This normally includes some of the smaller towns and ensures that a certain level of focus on the unlocking of their specific potential remains.

**Cape Agulhas Municipality** agreed that their primary focus will be on Bredasdorp as the town with the highest development potential and the primary service centre of the municipal area.

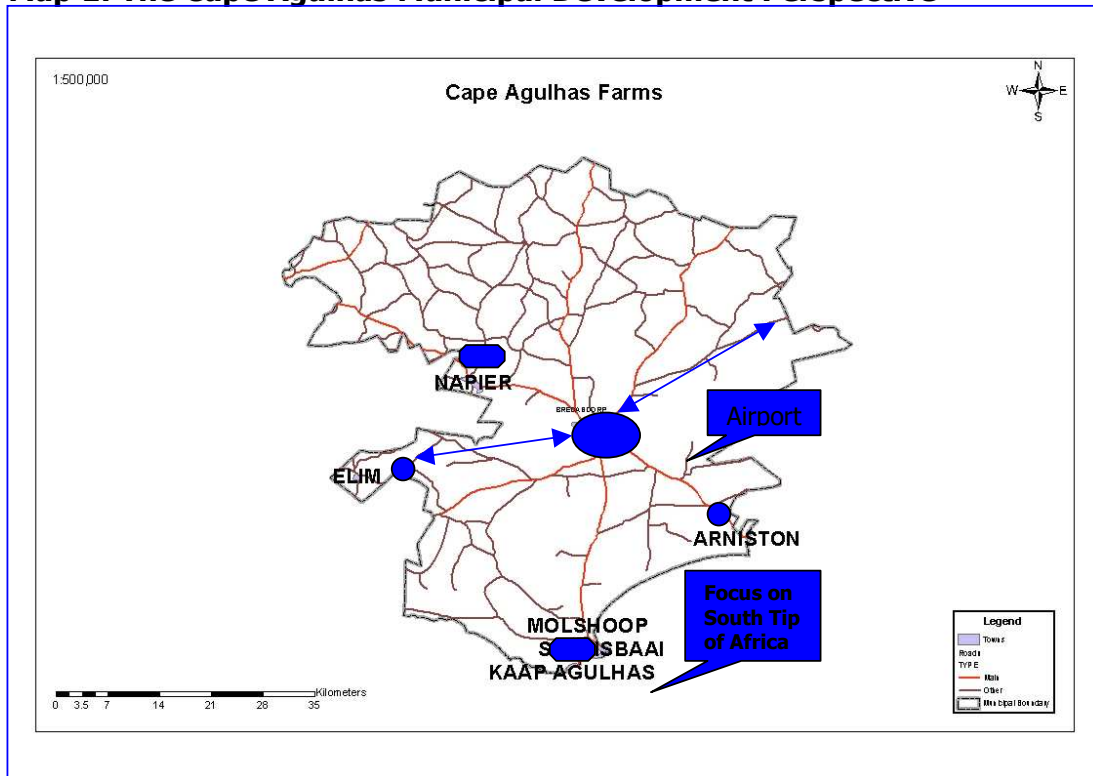
Struisbaai/Agulhas and Napier were rated as almost even in potential as far as especially tourism orientated development is concerned, whilst Elim and Waenhuiskrans/Arniston is being regarded as smaller towns with limited development potential as a result of their special historical nature. However, both of the latter mentioned towns also do have tourism development potential that can unlock opportunities for the communities living there.

It is furthermore envisaged that on completion of the Gansbaai/Bredasdorp tarred road via Elim it will unlock further development potential along that particular corridor. Should the road project be continued towards Malagas and the Breede River, further development along that node can also be expected.

Lastly there is a special focus on the part-commercialization of the Air Force Airbase outside Bredasdorp and on the development of the southern most tip of Africa and the Agulhas lighthouse enclave as a particular tourism focal point.



**Map 1: The Cape Agulhas Municipal Development Perspective**

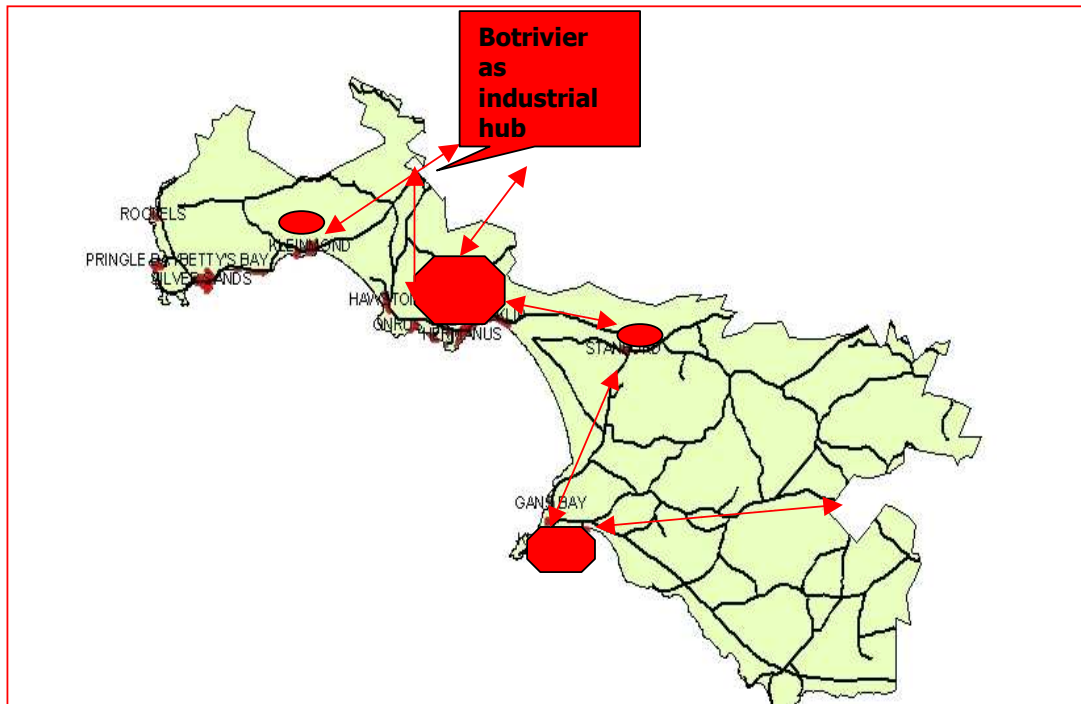


In the **Overstrand municipal area** Hermanus has, according to a provincial study on the potential of towns in the Western Cape, been identified as a regional growth and development centre. The Hermanus/Fisherhaven Corridor will therefore be a strong focal area within the Overstrand municipal development-planning arena. Because of the bottleneck problems already experienced, special emphasis will have to be placed on the upgrading of the road between Fisherhaven and Hermanus and also through Hermanus.

Because of the fact that land for industrial development is very scarce in the Overstrand area and in particular in and around Hermanus, the town of Botrivier is seen as a potential area for development in this regard. Although situated in the adjacent Theewaterskloof municipal area the town is in close proximity to Hermanus and offers ideal potential for further development. The district municipality is in support of this viewpoint.

As a result of the future impact of the opening up of the Gansbaai/Bredasdorp tarred road it can be expected that Gansbaai will also show considerable growth in years to come and that development along the road node will continue via Elim towards Bredasdorp.

## Map 2: The Overstrand Municipal Development Perspective



Kleinmond and Stanford are being regarded as towns with medium to lower growth and development potential. Both towns offer excellent opportunities for tourism development, but both are sensitive to extensive development and especially to insensitive types of development. Kleinmond is situated in the transitional zone of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve.

The areas of Betty's Bay, Hangklip, Pringle Bay and Rooiels, all situated within the transitional zone of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve, are being regarded as holiday towns with little or no potential for development outside of housing and recreation. The same applies to the smaller holiday towns in the vicinity of Gansbaai.

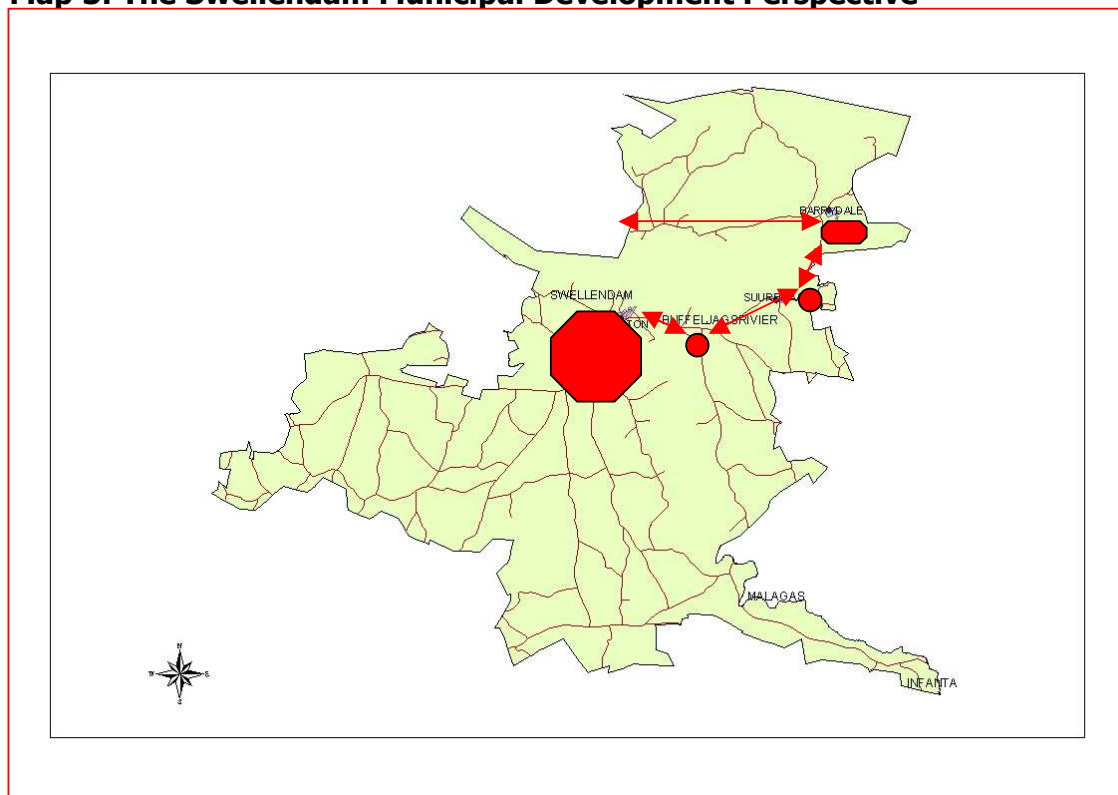
In chapter 2 references were made to the relatively small economy of the **Swellendam municipal area**. The reason for this partly lies in the large portion of the area, which can be described as the Rûens and which is thinly populated, and in some instances very dry.

The development picture drawn for Swellendam Municipality reflects this very clearly. It shows a strong focus on a development axis stretching from slightly west of Swellendam through the Tradouw Pass and continuing along the R62 Brandy Route towards Montagu.

According to the Western Cape potential study of towns Swellendam has also been identified as a regional growth and development centre. The town is already the primary service centre within the Swellendam municipal area and will therefore also be the primary focus area for development spending in future.

Both Suurbraak and Buffeljagtsrivier can be regarded as little more than so-called "sleep towns" where most of the inhabitants work on/in the neighbouring farms and towns. As a result of its historic character Suurbraak offers limited development potential in the tourism field, whilst Buffeljagtsrivier is in the centre of a rich and diversified agricultural node.

### Map 3: The Swellendam Municipal Development Perspective



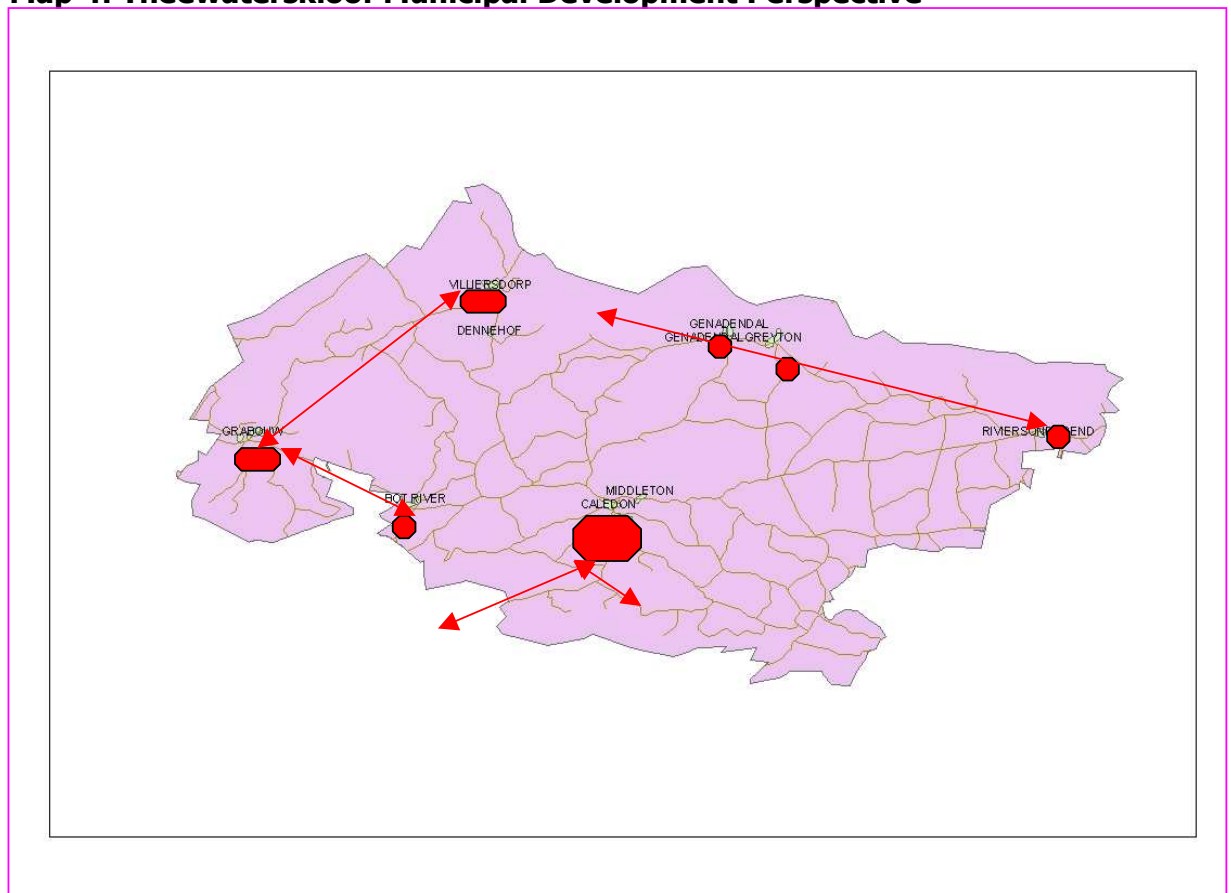
It must be emphasized that there already exist a strong demand for industrial and trade development in Buffeljagtsrivier, whilst the entire area is made up of prime agricultural land. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a Land Use Management System (LUMS) for Buffeljagtsrivier should be developed as soon as possible.

Barrydale can be considered a town with medium development potential which is primarily focused on agriculture and tourism and which is closely linked to the well-known Route 62 (the brandy route). The development nodes between the towns as depicted on Map 3 are an indication of areas

where focused agricultural niche development is already taking place and where there is further development potential.

In the **Theewaterskloof municipal area** Caledon has been identified as the administrative centre, whilst both Grabouw and Villiersdorp are towns with massive human needs and well defined development potential. The high population concentration in Grabouw that was alluded to in chapter 2 should also be taken into consideration. The primary focus for development spending in the area should therefore be on Caledon, Grabouw and Villiersdorp.

**Map 4: Theewaterskloof Municipal Development Perspective**



Reference was already made to Botrivier that has the potential to develop as an industrial hub for both the Overstrand and the Groenland areas. The prerequisite will be that any type of industrial development taking place in the town should be environmentally friendly and sensitive to the nearby Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve.

Genadendal, as a result of the town's historic character as a Moravian mission station, has tourism development potential, whilst Greyton is already busy to

develop in a “lifestyle living” centre. Riviersonderend has low to medium development potential. The town is situated on the N2 main road, but has up to now not benefit much from its central geographic situation within the Overberg.

Agricultural development nodes are already developing between Grabouw and Villiersdorp via Vyeboom, from Grabouw to Botrivier along the N2 main road and from the Helderstroom Correctional Facility via Genadendal and Greyton to Riviersonderend. The proposed tarring project for the road from Helderstroom via Greyton and Genadendal to Riviersonderend is based on the realities portrayed by this particular agricultural development node. Should the road be tarred it will also unlock the further tourism potential of the mentioned towns along the node.

Furthermore the tarring of the road through the Hemel-en-Aarde Valley between Caledon and Hermanus has been rated as high priority. Agricultural development along that node is already well underway and it can be envisaged that it will grow even stronger once the road has been completed. The road will also open up a unique tourism route between Caledon and Hermanus.

In combination the above maps depicts the overall “picture of the Overberg” as shown in Map 5. It depicts the shared areas of impact identified for the Overberg, as well as the development nodes that will link certain focus areas with one another and will also include the smaller towns in the bigger picture of the district.

Looking at this “picture of the Overberg” as contained in Map 5 the question can be raised to what extent it is corresponding to the findings of the completed study on the growth potential of towns in the Western Cape? Table 33 below depicts the correlation: -

**Table 33: The “Overberg Picture” in relation to the growth potential of towns**

<b>TOWNS IDENTIFIED AS SHARED AREAS OF IMPACT IN THE OVERBERG CONTEXT</b>	<b>IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OF TOWNS: GROWTH POTENTIAL STUDY</b>	<b>PROPOSED INVESTMENT TYPOLOGY: GROWTH POTENTIAL STUDY</b>
Grabouw	High need/high development	Social/Town investment
Villiersdorp	High need/high development	Social/Town investment
Caledon	Low need/high development	Town investment
Hermanus	High need/high development	Social/Town investment
Gansbaai	High need/high development	Social/Town investment
Bredasdorp	Low need/high development	Town investment
Swellendam	Low need/high development	Town investment
<b>Source: Growth potential of towns, 2005</b>		

Table 33 clearly indicates that the “Overberg picture” is a true reflection of the findings of the growth potential study on towns in the area. From the

seven focal towns identified by the municipalities of the Overberg as shared areas of impact four has a high needs index as well as a high development potential, whilst three has the same development potential but the needs indexes are low.

In the context of the National Spatial Framework and the growth potential study a high needs index combined with a high development potential suggests that both social and town investment (i.e. investment in infrastructure for economic development) should be focused in such towns. In the case of towns with a low needs index combined with a high development potential the investment focus should be on investment in the town (infrastructure). It is thus evident that in the case of the Overberg there should be a strong focus on investment in the towns indicated in Map 5 and Table 33. These towns will be the shared areas of impact.

Maps 1 to 5 also indicate certain development nodes between the mentioned focal towns. These nodes are already showing growth and development or offer development potential for the future. It is important to note that these nodes also include several of the smaller towns of the district, i.e. Genadendal, Greyton, Botrivier, Riviersonderend, Elim and Napier, etc. (all indicated in italics below).

Table 34 shows the development potential of these towns pertaining to the growth potential study.

Looking at Table 34 in comparison to Map 5 it is evident that for most of the towns falling within the suggested development nodes the growth potential study also suggests town and/or social investment. All these towns will eventually benefit from the focus on the shared areas of impact (focal towns) adjacent to them and also from the focus on the development nodes in which they are situated.

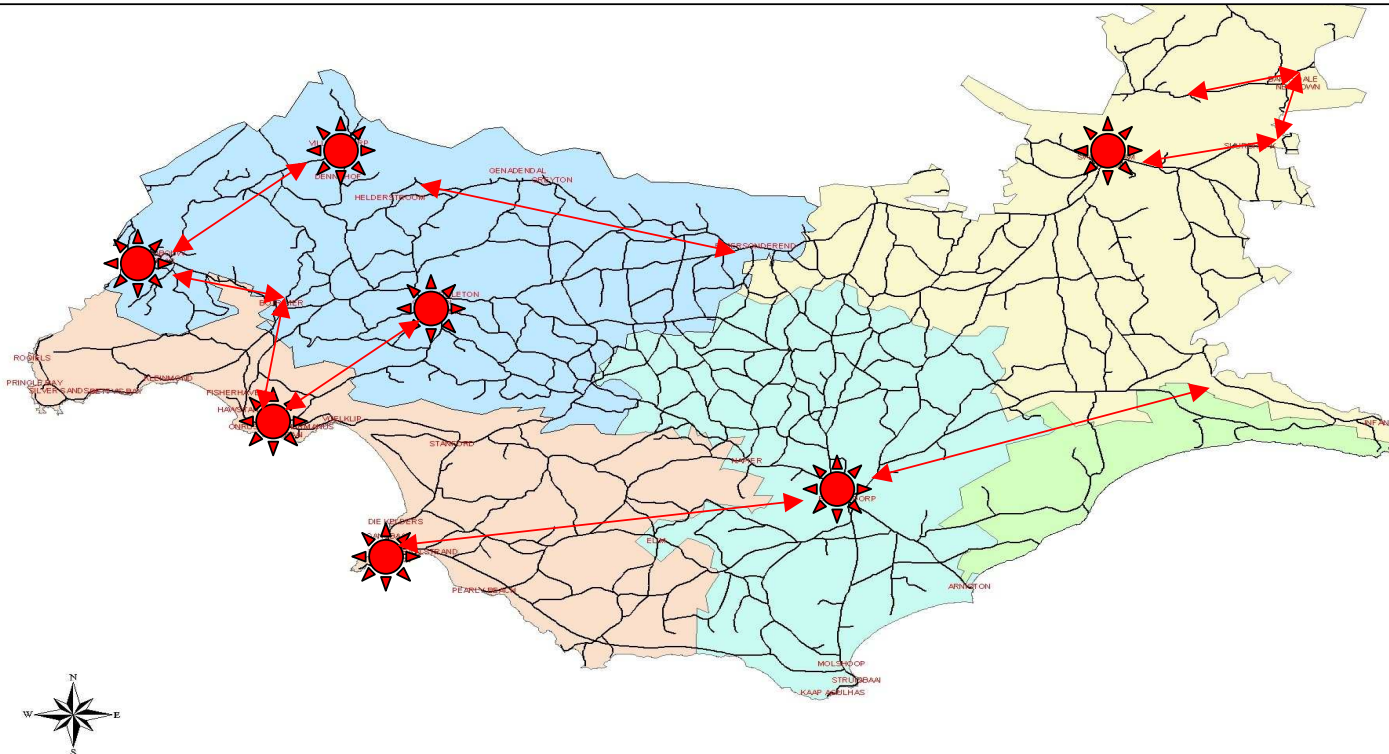
In the case of the six towns where minimal investment is suggested it is evident, from the information contained in Maps 1 to 5, that they will eventually benefit from suggested developments such as the Bredasdorp Airport, the Southernmost Tip of Africa, the completion of the Bredasdorp/Gansbaai junction road and development in the nodes in which they are situated.

In the case of towns such as Pringle Bay and Bettys Bay, where the needs index is low but the development potential is high it must be emphasized that these towns are situated in the transitional and buffer zones of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve and that development decisions should therefore be taken with care.

**Table 34: Growth potential of the other towns of the Overberg**

<b>TOWNS NOT IDENTIFIED AS SHARED AREAS OF IMPACT IN THE OVERBERG CONTEXT BUT MOSTLY SITUATED IN IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT NODES BETWEEN FOCAL TOWNS</b>	<b>IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OF TOWNS: GROWTH POTENTIAL STUDY</b>	<b>PROPOSED INVESTMENT TYPOLOGY: GROWTH POTENTIAL STUDY</b>
<b>Hawston</b> (Regarded as part of the focus on Greater Hermanus)	Low need/High development	Town investment
<b>Onrusrivier</b> (Regarded as part of the focus on Greater Hermanus)	Low need/High development	Town investment
Stanford	Low need/High Development	Town investment
Betty's Bay	Low need/High development	Town investment
Kleinmond	Low need/Low development	Minimal investment
Franskraal	Low need/High development	Town investment
Pearly Beach	Low need/Low development	Minimal investment
Pringle Bay	Low need/High development	Town investment
<b>Elim</b>	High need/High development	Social/Town investment
Napier	High need/Low development	Social investment
Agulhas/Struisbaai	Low need/Low development	Minimal investment
Arniston/Waenhuiskrans	Low need/Low development	Minimal investment
<b>Botrivier</b>	High need/Low development	Social investment
<b>Genadendal</b>	High need/Low development	Social investment
<b>Greyton</b>	Low need/Low development	Minimal investment
<b>Riversonderend</b>	High need/Low development	Social investment
<b>Suurbraak</b>	High need/Low development	Social investment
<b>Barrydale</b>	Low need/Low development	Minimal investment

**Map 5: The “Picture of the Overberg” – Shared areas of impact and development nodes**





## 7. SECOR ALIGNMENT: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The core functions of municipalities usually revolve around the provision of basic services to communities and the development of the necessary infrastructure that can underpin both human and economic development. This is also true about most district municipalities. Overberg District Municipality can, however, be regarded as one of the exceptions to this rule.

Reference was already made to the special nature of the Overberg District Management Area (DMA) and the fact that there are only a small number of people living their on a permanent basis. In 2001 there were 256 people and 37 households residing in the DMA. About 41% of all households are made up of individuals living in the personnel living quarters at the air force base.

The largest parts of the DMA are in the hands of Cape Nature (De Hoop Nature Reserve) and DENEL (Overberg Test Range), whilst the South African Air Force is the owner of the Test Flying Training School. Only a couple of private farms are situated in the area.

As the mentioned role players are state or semi-state organs and in almost all instances self-reliant and self-providing the district municipality do not render any specific basic services in the area. However, it is important to take note of the level of service delivery in the DMA as it is explained in Table 35.

**Table 35: Level of service delivery in the DMA, 2001**

<b>TYPE OF SERVICE</b>	<b>% OF RESIDENTS/HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS</b>
Running water inside the dwelling	100
Running water on property	100
Access to running water	100
Use electricity for cooking	73,0
Use electricity for heating	71,1
Use electricity for lighting	75,7
Flush or chemical toilet	100
Refuse removed at least once per week	91,2
Access to telephone/cell phone in dwelling	51,4
Access to phone nearby	40,0
Access to phone not nearby/no access	8,6
Have a radio	74,3
Have a television	62,2
Have own computer	22,2
Have a refrigerator	100
Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001	

From Table 35 it is clear that the level of access to basic and other more sophisticated services are fairly high in the DMA. In some instances, e.g. in De Hoop Nature Reserve, some services are not available because of the special natural environment that is protected there and the fact that visitors do not want them.

The district municipality's most important roles pertaining to basic service delivery and infrastructure development are therefore focused on: -

- Act as an agent for the provincial authority in the field of road building and maintenance
- Rendering a fire fighting service in the largest part of the district (Discussed in Chapter 5)
- Rendering a disaster management service throughout the district (Discussed in Chapter 5)
- Responsible for the management of the Karwyderskraal regional landfill site for solid waste

The function of allocating MIG funding to the smaller municipalities in the district will soon be completely out-phased. The Council only receives R3000 from the MIG allocation for 2008/2009. This is based on a formula used by National Treasury for the DMA area. The allocation is totally inadequate in order for council to play a leading role in the district regarding infrastructure development and bulk services. This issue has been dealt with in the MIG evaluation reports submitted to national Treasury for the past two years.

However, this does not deter from the district municipality's responsibility to be involved in district-wide infrastructure planning, district-wide planning for resource development and protection, rendering assistance to local municipalities where required and ensuring that all the communities in the Overberg have access to the minimum required basic services and opportunities for human development and economic participation.

Overberg District Municipality therefore needs R200 000 in the current financial year for the development of a Rolling Infrastructure Plan for the district from the Masibambani funds (DWAF). This plan will encompass all types of services in the various municipal areas, but will also be specifically focusing on the development of infrastructure that can enhance economic development.

The plan will, inter alia, prioritise the upgrading of main roads throughout the district that can be regarded as pivotal to development in certain areas. It is believed that the upgrading of certain major routes in the region, e.g. the Hemel-en-Aarde Road between Caledon and Hermanus (Main Road 269) will lead to further expansion of economic activities. The plan will also prioritise the need of bulk services in the district with specific focus on water and sanitation in order to prevent health risks, which is currently a threat in the Overberg district.

## 7.1 Water Services

Overberg District Municipality was not awarded the status of a Water Services Authority in terms of Section 84 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998). The four local municipalities act as Water Services Authorities for the Overberg area.

The district municipality's only responsibility with regard to water services is:-

- The promotion of bulk infrastructural development and services for the district as a whole, including overall planning for future water supply to underpin human and economic development. This is a co-ordinating and facilitating role only
- Development of a Water Services Plan and executing the functions contained in it
- Water quality monitoring ( See Sector alignment : Municipal Health

A Water Services Plan for the DMA has been completed and approved by Council. Flowing from this plan two IDP projects were included in the previous IDP (2006/07). These projects represent continuous processes and both will therefore remain in the new IDP.

With regard to the overall promotional role six IDP projects were identified for the 2006/07 IDP and most of them will be transferred to the new one.

Looking at the district wide position with regard to water resources and water supply some outstanding aspects should be highlighted in the district IDP.

Although the Overberg has a relative good winter rainfall pattern, droughts are occurring more often in recent years and the summer temperatures are rising. Global warming will in future play its role and the impact should not be ignored in planning.

The high mountain ranges, e.g. Grabouw/Villiersdorp, Riviersonderend and Langeberg Ranges inland from the coastal plains contribute to a relative high rainfall in certain areas and guarantees good water resources for the towns situated close by. The major river systems in the district include the Palmiet, Klein River, Riviersonderend and Breede River.

Despite these water sources, water remains a relatively scarce commodity in the district and something that will need careful future planning. Especially in the more arid Ruggens regions and along the coastal plains underground water is being utilized on a large scale. It is the latter mentioned areas along the entire Overberg coastline that are especially vulnerable for over-exploitation of the water sources.

Table 36 depicts the most important dams situated in the district. However, from the table it will also be clear that not all the water stored in the Overberg are for the sole use of the district's inhabitants and economy. A considerable portion of the water is "exported" to the adjacent metropolitan areas.

**Table 36: Dams in the Overberg**

<b>DAM</b>	<b>FULL STORAGE CAPACITY (MILLION CUBIC METERS)</b>	<b>UTILIZED FOR</b>
Theewaterskloof	480,2	Domestic purposes and irrigation
Steenbras (Upper-, Lower- and Hydro)	31.8 (Upper)	Domestic purposes in Cape Town and Hydro-electricity
Eikenhof	28.9	Domestic purposes and Irrigation
Buffeljagts	4.8	Irrigation
Elandskloof	11.0	Domestic purposes and Irrigation
Source: Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 2006		

The Theewaterskloof Dam is the most important dam in the district and the seventh largest in the country. It forms part of the Riviersonderend-Berg River State Water Scheme and as such provides water for both domestic and irrigation purposes to: -

- The larger Cape Town area, Paarl, Wellington, Franschhoek and Stellenbosch (domestic)
- Upper-Berg River and adjacent areas (irrigation)
- Middle and Lower Riviersonderend area (irrigation)
- Ruggensveld-East, Ruggensveld-West, Ruggensveld-South (domestic purposes and drinking water for stock)

With an annual allocation of 93 million cubic meters the City of Cape Town is the largest consumer of water from the dam. Apart from towns in the district a total of 723 farms (479 000 hectares) are reliant on water from the Theewaterskloof. For the further development of the Overberg it is important that the Theewaterskloof water source remains intact and therefore it is necessary for the district municipality to establish a Service Level Agreement with regard to the exporting of water to the City of Cape Town. One of the IDP projects focuses on this aspect and needs urgent attention at an inter-governmental level.

Overberg Water was established in 1993 and is the single largest water supplier in the district. The company provides a service to 5 800 square kilometres through a pipeline network of 1 680 kilometres long. The plant of Southern Associated Maltsters in Caledon utilizes a total of 16% of the water supplied by Overberg Water. In 2000 the company had 62 000 consumers

(33,3% of the district's population) and was supplying drinking water to 1 680 000 small stock units.

Table 21 clearly shows the high level of water service provision in the Overberg. The fact that in 2004 92,7% of all households had access to piped water inside the dwelling, inside the yard or at a community stand less than 200 meters from the dwelling underlines this assumption.

However, it is still unacceptable that 200 households have to make use of stagnant water sources. Only 71 households are reliant on rainwater tanks. This highlights the fact that a culture of rainwater saving does not exist in the Overberg, despite the water scarcity in the region.

During the Council cycle of 2006 – 2011 it is necessary that the following aspects be addressed as a matter of urgency: -

- The establishment of a Service Level Agreement with the City of Cape Town i.r.o. safeguarding the level of water supply from the Theewaterskloof Dam. This is needed to protect both the quality and quantity of domestic water for the Overberg communities and the future growth potential of the district economy (agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, etc.)
- Closer collaboration and coordination between Overberg District Municipality and Overberg Water
- Addressing water provision and –planning as an inter-governmental focal point within the District Coordinating Forum (DCF)
- Methods how to best utilize the available water resources in a sustainable manner
- An investigation into the unlocking of more water sources, e.g. desalination of sea water, with special reference to the coastal zone where underground water sources are already under immense pressure and where insufficient water resources already pose a serious threat to the local economy of Overstrand
- Measures to save rainwater, e.g. compulsory water tanks at each house, etc.
- Ensuring sound quality of drinking water and water accessibility to all communities and specifically addressing the backlogs still remaining (partly indicated in tables 20 and 21 above). This links to National Government's Local Government Strategic Plan, 2006 – 2011, which states that all communities should have access to clean water and decent sanitation by 2010
- Ensuring that the benchmarks be reached in respect of the key performance indicators for water services authorities in the Overberg. (Water and Sanitation)

## 7.2 Sewerage, sanitation and storm water drainage

Overberg District Municipality does not have any direct function with regard to the provision of **sewerage/sanitation** services.

Chapter 2 referred to the fact that despite improvement of a wide spectrum of basic service delivery the focus in the Overberg should still be on sanitation and the complete eradication of the bucket system. The situation in most of the informal settlements and on some farms is unacceptable.

The district municipality is focusing on the situation on farms as part of its farm worker development strategy, whilst the local municipalities have embarked on the eradication of the bucket system in their respective areas.

There is a high reliance on septic tanks in the coastal areas. This adds to the worries about the Tables 20 and 21 indicate that, with the exception of Overstrand, the performance level with regard to sanitation for the other municipalities in the district was by far lower than for the other basic service areas. In the case of Overstrand, however, ageing key infrastructure pose a threat to further development, whilst Struisbaai is experiencing sewerage problems.

In 2004 85,6% of all households had access to flush or chemical toilets. A total of 911 households were at that stage still making use of the bucket system. Whilst the present focus is on the eradication of the bucket system, a more pressing problem in the Overberg is the fact that 5 803 households (10%) do not have access to any toilet facilities at all. This poses a health and environmental risk that should be addressed as a matter of urgency.

As large parts of the Overberg do not have adequate water resources the question of the sustainable use of water in sewerage systems and sanitation should be addressed. On numerous farms in the dry Ruggens areas enough water is not available for water-borne sewerage systems.

The sustainability of underground water sources as leakage might result in the contamination of such sources and even of the sea itself. This also refers to the situation along the Breede River from Malagas to Infanta.

The Breede River is also under threat as a result of untreated sewage dumping from some of the towns along the embankment, whilst agricultural fertilizers disturbs the water quality and plant growth in rivers such as Bot River, Klein River, Riviersonderend and others.

In most of the towns and rural settlements in the Overberg **storm water drainage systems** are either not available or not on standard. A very small percentage of storm water is carried off through a piped system. Open drainage channels exist in most towns.

Communities in small towns like Buffeljagtsrivier and in informal settlements are suffering as a result of regular flooding of their properties. The lack of proper storm water systems also contributes to the deterioration of streets and roads and the flooding of septic tanks with the accompanying health risk. In towns like Elim and L'Agulhas there are no storm water systems in place.

Based on the above information Council's focus over the next five years should be on: -

- The final eradication of the bucket system (farms included)
- Immediate attention to the 10% of households that do not have access to any kind of toilet facility at all
- Sustainable water use for sanitation purposes
- Diminishing the risk the high percentage of septic tanks in the coastal areas and along the Breede River are posing to underground water sources and the environment
- Addressing the pollution of rivers throughout the district
- Addressing the problem of storm water drainage, with specific reference to the fact that MIG funding does not refer to this aspect and it is often ignored in municipal budgets

### **7.3 Refuse removal and solid waste disposal**

Overberg District Municipality is not directly responsible for **refuse removal**. However, refuse removal could, according to the backlogs reflected in Table 21 above, also receive further attention from the local municipalities. There are specific problems in Struisbaai and Elim. Communal removal of refuse is mostly contained to informal settlements where it is impossible to do individual street removals.

Recycling is receiving attention in the Overstrand area and a few other towns, but should be strongly propagated in all municipal areas.

No refuse is collected from any farms in the district. In 2004 9 739 households (16,1%) made use of their own refuse dumps. This poses a few problems, the most important of which are: -

- The safe disposal of containers for poisonous substances from farms is creating problems for the agricultural sector and can pose a health risk for farm dwellers. An IDP project has been developed for this purpose within the district IDP, but has not received any attention or funding for the past five years
- The fact that farm owners (1 070 individual farms) are forced to dispose of refuse on the farms can contribute to the pollution of rivers and underground water sources and can hold a health risk for the people living there

With regard to **solid waste disposal** the district municipality is responsible for the management of the Karwyderskraal landfill site. The site is being utilized by parts of Overstrand and Theewaterskloof.

Refuse is transferred to Karwyderskraal from transfer stations in Hermanus, Grabouw, Kleinmond and Villiersdorp and a couple of smaller satellite stations. The towns of Caledon, Greyton and Genadendal should in future also make use of Karwyderskraal, whilst Riviersonderend will, as a result of its remote situation, continue with a small communal refuse site.

Upgrading of the refuse sites in Gansbaai and Bredasdorp is underway. Transfer stations from neighbouring towns transfer refuse to the sites. Both these sites are regarded as regional or sub-regional sites.

A problem exists in the Swellendam municipal area where there is no progress with regard to the establishment of a regional facility and where towns like Barrydale are already experiencing major problems.

**( See Sector alignment : Municipal health )**

#### **7.4 Energy/Electricity**

Table 20 above illustrates the sizeable increase in electricity supply levels up to 2001, whilst Table 21 shows the backlogs in the various municipal areas. Despite the progress there are still large numbers of especially farm dwellers without access to electricity in their houses. They are making use of candles (5 960 households = 9,9%) and paraffin, wood and gas for cooking (3 732 households = 6,7%).

Although Overberg District Municipality is not an electricity service provider it is therefore important that the municipality should play a role in energy planning on a district wide basis.

It is important to note that there are direct links between seemingly divergent issues such as energy and economic development, climate change, human capital development, etc. Energy security will play a vital role in ensuring that the Overberg district can meet its economic, social and environmental objectives and that it becomes an attractive destination for future investment.



The Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning are in the process of developing an Integrated Energy Strategy for the Western Cape. It is important that the municipalities in the Overberg should be part of this process and should follow by developing either a district energy strategy or individual strategies for the various local municipalities. These particular strategies should also address the question of sustainable energy supply and alternative sources. In 2004 only 43 households in the entire district were reliant on solar energy, which illustrates the necessity for attention to this matter. Large parts of the Cape Agulhas area can be regarded as extremely suitable for the erection of wind-farms. It is furthermore important that ESCOM, as main service provider in this field, should become part of the district strategy and project planning processes. During 2006 the national Department of Minerals and Energy embarked on a process to establish a Western Cape Energy Forum as well as similar structures on a district and local municipal levels. Until this has been realized Overberg district-wide energy planning should be handled in the District Coordinating Forum.

The Department of Provincial and Local Government has developed a framework for the development of Local Government response plan to energy emergency. All municipalities should discuss and submit their plans through the Premiers coordinating process.

## 7.5 Roads/streets and transport network

Overberg District Municipality acts as provincial agent for the maintenance and upgrading of the network of trunk-, main- and subsidiary roads. The district's **roads network** is relatively well developed and can play a major role in future economic development in the area. Table 37 shows the detail.

**Table 37: Status of Overberg Roads Network**

ROAD TYPE	BITUMEN KM	GRAVEL KM	TOTAL KM
National (N2)	±180	0	180
Trunk roads	650	0	650
Main roads	409,8	87,5	497,3
Divisional roads	85,2	1 354	1 439,2
Subsidiary roads	23,68	1 724,83	1 748,51
<b>Category totals</b>	<b>1 348,68</b>	<b>3 166,33</b>	<b>4 515,01</b>
Source: Overberg District IDP, 2000			

The major access route to the Overberg district is through the N2 road transport link. It runs through Overberg from Grabouw to Swellendam and is a major driver of economic activities in the district.

At present the tarring process of the junction road between Gansbaai and Bredasdorp via Elim is underway. This road, when completed, will open up a host of opportunities for economic development on the southern coastal plain and in towns like Elim and Struisbaai. It will also be a further injection for economic development in Gansbaai and Bredasdorp. From a tourism point of view the road is expected to have a district-wide impact as it will open up the opportunity for tourists to do a circle road through the district and will also enhance actions to develop the southernmost tip of Africa as a national and international tourism destination.

Another road that, when completely tarred, can have the same impact on economic development in the district is Main Road 269 between Caledon and Hermanus. Only ±10km of this road remains a gravel road. The completion of the tarring project for this road is already part of the district IDP and should be regarded as top priority by the provincial authorities.

The tarring of two other roads should form part of the 20 Year Rolling Infrastructure Plan of the district, i.e.

- The road from Helderstroom Correctional Facility via Genadendal and Greyton to Riviersonderend
- The road from Bredasdorp via the pontoon at Malagas to Witsand

Both roads can open up opportunities for economic development. The latter project has already been included in the current district IDP and is endorsed by Eden and Overberg District Municipalities and the local municipalities of Hessequa, Cape Agulhas and Swellendam. The former project will be included in the new IDP as this particular road fits into the NSDP-driven developmental "picture" of the Overberg and forms the main transport link along one of the identified development axles.

Furthermore the following should be regarded as priorities: -

- The upgrading of R43 trunk road between Hermanus and Gansbaai
- Attention to the traffic congestion from Hawston to beyond the town of Hermanus (Voëlklip)

On completion of the envisaged toll road over Sir Lowry's Pass special attention should be paid to the utilization of the R44 trunk road from Gordon's Bay to Kleinmond. This is a scenic road and heavy vehicles should not be allowed to use the road as by-pass for the toll road.

With reference to **streets** quite a number of towns in the Overberg have almost no tarred streets. The most important of these towns are defined in Table 38. In some towns, e.g. Swellendam recent flooding had done extensive damage to tarred streets.

**Table 38: Status of streets on some Overberg towns**

MUNICIPAL AREA	TOWN	% STREETS TARRED	% STREETS GRAVEL
Cape Agulhas	Struisbaai	3,2	96,8
	Elim	0	100
Overstrand	Gansbaai	18,9	81,1
	Stanford	30	70
Swellendam	Barrydale	20	80
	Suurbraak	4	96
	Buffeljagtsrivier	0	100
Theewaterskloof	Genadendal	1	99
	Greyton	3	97
	Botrivier	5	95
	Tesselaarsdal	0	100

Source: Overberg District IDP, 2000

Two **railway** networks run through the district, i.e. one between Cape Town and Mossel Bay and one between Cape Town and Bredasdorp. Although the lines transport goods and people both are under-utilized. This is particularly true of the Bredasdorp line.

There are three licensed **airfields** in the region, whilst the part-commercialization of the Test Flying Training School facility is already a project in the district IDP. There is also a project under consideration to develop an airfield/fly-in development at Caledon. Both these projects could boost the regional growth in the near future.

The region has small and relatively underdeveloped **harbours** at Hermanus and Gansbaai, which at present cater for the fishing industry but can in future be further developed to be more tourism-friendly. The same applies to the Kleinmond and Struisbaai harbours and small slipways along the coast. During 2006 the provincial authorities started with a project to upgrade some of the harbours in the area, but despite the fact that the district municipality had a similar project in previous IDP's there was no inter-action with the latter.

One of the biggest problems in the Overberg and one that has a serious impact on the mobility of the poorest and most marginalized inhabitants is the lack of **public transport**. These people do not possess their own transport. Farm dwellers and inhabitants of small rural settlements, e.g. Tesselaarsdal, Klipdale, Protem, Malagas, Ouplaas and others thus find it extremely difficult to reach the nearest towns for shopping, medical and other purposes. Especially social pensioners are hard hit by the lack of public transport. Tables 39 and 40 define the seriousness of the problem.

**Table 39: Transport modes to school or place of work, 2004**

MODE OF TRANSPORT	TOTAL (PERSON)
On foot	65 303 (31,1%)
By bicycle	1 210 (0,6%)
By motorcycle	399 (0,2%)
By car as driver	12 841 (6,1%)
By car as passenger	16 582 (7,9%)
By minibus/taxi	5 169 (2,5%)
By bus	12 462 (5,9%)
By train	247 (0,1%)
Source: WESGRO profiles, 2004	
Overberg District: Integrated Transport Plan, 2006	

With the downscaling of activities on the Bredasdorp/Cape Town railway line the opportunity for people to make use of this relative cheap mode of travelling almost disappeared completely.

**Table 40: Transport modes to public services, 2004**

SERVICE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS						
	TRAIN	BUS	TAXI	CAR	WALK	OTHER	CAN'T GET THERE
Medical	0,0	1,9	15,9	44,8	32,7	4,8	0,0
Welfare	0,0	3,4	24,8	38,8	24,3	7,0	1,8
Police	0,0	3,0	21,3	44,3	22,7	7,2	1,4
Education	0,0	1,7	0,0	14,9	54,1	29,4	-
Source: Overberg District Municipality: Integrated Transport Plan, 2006							

Regular and well-managed bus services are available along the N2, but are often to expensive for the poorest segment of the population to utilize. Local bus services operate mostly in the Theewaterskloof and Overstrand areas, but in most cases these services are not reliable and regular and the buses are often not roadworthy.

Although taxis operate in most of the towns their services are also expensive and often irregular, whilst not all the vehicles are roadworthy.

The **Integrated Transport Plan** for the district municipality was approved by Council in June 2006, but on condition that the plan be immediately revised and that the consultants appointed by the Provincial department will involve the district and local municipalities more intensively. No capacity exists and assistance is needed from Department of Roads and Public Works.

The vision of the Integrated Transport Plan is to provide an equitable, environmentally and tourist friendly transport system for all the Overberg's people.

The goals are: -

- Provide public transport options for rural communities
- Promote non-motorized transport (including wheel-chair friendly region)
- Improve and integrate transport planning
- Develop transport as economic growth tool

Under each of the mentioned goals a set of objectives were identified. During the next five years Council should be focusing on the realization of these objectives. The pedestrian crossing at the footbridge at Buffeljags River needs urgent attention (Project B3.7).

## **7.6 Housing and sustainable human settlements**

Overberg District Municipality does not supply housing directly to communities, but the district municipality do have a broader planning responsibility with regard to housing development in its area of jurisdiction.

The responsibility is twofold, i.e.: -

- Building capacity at local municipal level where needed to ensure effective housing delivery
- Accepting certain national and provincial spatial guidelines as part of its Spatial Development Framework (SDF) in order to give district wide guidelines for future housing and settlement development

From 1994 to 1998 6 729 low-cost housing units were completed in the district. Despite this fact the statistics then showed that 4 021 households were still living in informal settlements and a further 1 588 were residing in informal structures in backyards. At that stage the highest need existed in Grabouw, Villiersdorp, Hermanus and Gansbaai.

Table 41 shows the housing situation in 2004. From the table it is evident that the situation had, despite further housing delivery since 1998, deteriorated even further. The number of households in informal settlements and backyard structures increased from 5 609 to 7 991.

As part of a provincial-local government interface process in 2005 the local municipalities reported on their respective housing backlogs. Table 22 above captures the results and this indicates that the situation is still not turned around. In 2005 both Theewaterskloof and Overstrand indicated that their respective backlogs were 9 000 and more. Cape Agulhas reported a backlog of 1 586 and Swellendam 1 340. This can be directly linked to the growth in population referred to in Chapter 2, Table 1.

Despite this rather bleak picture Government set the target that by 2014 all informal housing should be eradicated.

**Table 41: Housing status, 2004**

<b>DWELLING TYPE</b>	<b>TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS</b>
House or brick structure on separate stand or yard	45 122
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 689
Flat in block of flats	1 146
Town/cluster/semi-detached house	1 183
House/flat/room in backyard	723
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard	1 969
Informal dwelling/shack not in back yard	6 022
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on shared property	303
Caravan or tent	319
Private ship/boat	22
Living quarters not in housing unit	2 008
WESGRO Profiles, 2004	

If the Overberg is to comply with the set national goal it is evident that the local municipalities need the best capacity possible to deliver on housing projects. The Provincial Department of Local Government and Housing made available R150 000 to the district municipality to focus on joint training and capacity building for housing officials of all the municipalities.

Apart from capacity building it is also necessary that the four local municipalities align their respective housing programmes with their IDP's and develop a holistic approach to human settlement. Each municipality should develop a Housing Policy and Housing Sector Plan as part of its IDP, which also includes the need for housing of farm workers.

It is furthermore necessary that the Overberg municipalities will, as part of the Western Cape Breaking New Ground policy, individually and jointly focus on the following aspects that can make a contribution: -

- The promotion of progressive upgrading of informal settlements
- Restructuring the apartheid landscape by promoting social and spatial integration on micro and macro level. The average of distances travelled should be reduced
- Combating urban sprawl by promoting higher densities of development and mixed uses in strategic locations. 50% of services and facilities should be within walking distance of communities

- Enhancing economic security and promoting optimal use of infrastructure in new and existing human settlements
- Incorporating ecologically sensitive settlement design alternatives into Spatial Development Frameworks. The provincial target is that 0% of productive and conservation significant land should be lost annually
- Promotion of a wider range of affordable tenure options in well-located areas

Two further elements of sustainable human settlements should also receive attention, i.e.: -

- A “safer energy plan” aimed at energy security and the replacement of paraffin
- The introduction of solar water heating systems and even by-laws as soon as possible

The five municipalities of the Overberg should address these issues in their SDF revision programme and also in planning of the housing projects. It also calls for the development of new ways of working across spheres and across departments and municipalities. Coordinated planning and alignment of spending, as well as the formation of partnerships will be critical success factors.

## **8. SECTOR ALIGNMENT: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **8.1 Legislative and policy background and municipal responsibility**

Human development is a specifically defined function field of the Overberg District Municipality with reference to the following legislation and policies:

SALGA's policy framework regarding human development is informed by the Constitutional, legislative and policy provisions in relation to service delivery at local government level including relevant international instruments to promote human rights, social development and environmental development. All spheres of government in South Africa are required to collaborate in attaining the United Nations Millennium Development Goals to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. Social development aims to strengthen the voice of poor people in decision-making and in building democratic and accountable institutions to achieve social and economic justice, human rights, social solidarity and active citizenship.

Social development programmes are implemented through a collaborative partnership between government, civil society and the private sector. Social development intervention strategies can take many different forms and may be categorized into the following modes of intervention:

- Poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods strategies
- Family-centered, household and community based strategies
- Community information, education and communication strategies
- Social policy and planning strategies
- Advocacy.

Local Government obtains its mandate from Chapter 7 (Sections 152 and 153) of the Constitution (1996). Outlined in it are the different categories of municipalities as well as the objectives and the development duties of municipalities. These mandates refer to both metropolitan councils and district councils.

Provision is made in the White Paper on Social Welfare dated 8 August 1997 under Chapter 2 (Community development – sections 34 and 35), under Chapter 3 (Local Government – sections 16 and 17) and under Chapter 8 (Consultation and Citizen Participation – sections 9 and 10) as well as in the White Paper on Transformation of the Health System dated 16 April 1997 under Chapter 2 (Involving the Community – section 2.5).

Section 83 (3) (a), (c) and (d) of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 state that a District Municipality must seek to achieve the integrated, sustainable and equitable social and economic development of its area as a whole.



The White Paper on Local Government (1998), section B 1, provides the cornerstones for developmental local government together with the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act no 32 of 2000). The White Paper on Local Government states that local municipalities must:

- Maximize economic growth and social development;
- Integrate and co-ordinate programs;
- Democratize development;
- Provide household infrastructure and services;
- Create liveable, integrated cities, towns and rural areas;
- Focus on local economic development;
- Engage in integrated development planning, budgeting and performance monitoring

The focus areas of the council on community care are:

- Support of vulnerable groups in the community including victims of crime, farm dwellers, displaced persons, illiterate people, HIV/AIDS and unemployed people;
- Support of human rights;
- Intergovernmental support of cultural heritage strategy;
- Intergovernmental support of sports strategy;
- Focal points of equality on children, youth, gender and disabled;
- A complete and fully inclusive Human Development Strategy;
- A complete Childhood Development Strategy including the rights of children;
- A complete Youth Development Strategy;
- The establishment of a healthy community focussing on adults;
- A complete strategy for the Elderly;
- A complete HIV/AIDS Strategy

Strategies for all the human development focus areas of the department had been developed and are discussed below.

## **8.2 A complete and fully inclusive human development strategy**

The municipality has a well-developed Human Development Strategy holistically focusing on development outcomes.

Projects with regard to the various focus areas are identified within the communities and then scrutinized by the Health and Welfare Committees. The four Community Development Companies in the various municipal areas then finally approves it for enrolment as IDP projects. From there the projects are referred to the District IDP Representative Forum for their final approval.

### **8.3 A complete Childhood Development Strategy**

It is common knowledge that early stimulation of children has a direct impact on their performance when they eventually go to school. The often-high percentages of failures in grades 1 to 3 can be directly ascribed to the fact that so few young children are in a position to attend pre-schools.

The fact that a large percentage of small children are often left almost uncared for while the parents are working also have an impact on their safety and the fact that they are an easy pray to abuse. The Council must be aware of the concerns regarding the safety and protection of its children with specific reference to the arrangements around 2010.

Some of the focus areas in the establishment of a healthy community are on:

- Child health (IMCI)
- Promotion of responsible use of alcohol
- Children's rights issues

The impact that Foetal Alcohol Syndrome has on the development of young children in the district is well known. A large percentage of babies are born with the syndrome as a result of their mothers using alcohol whilst pregnant. Not only the physical features of these babies are affected but also their ability to develop and learn. In a special project on the promotion on alcohol abuse the focus is therefore on parental guidance and an experimental learning method for school-going children.

### **8.4 A complete human rights strategy**

Human Rights Strategy touches on: -

- All gender issues, with emphasis on both women and men in all age groups
- Disabled persons
- Children
- Youth
- Aged
- HIV/AIDS
- People living on farms, with special emphasis on farm workers and their families
- Moral generation
- People suffering as a result of chronic poverty
- Promotion women's empowerment and gender equality in council's service provision (external transformation)

- Raising public awareness about gender in council's dealings with clients and stakeholders in the private and community sectors (combining internal and external transformation)
- Promoting women empowerment and gender equality in council's internal employment policies and practises.

With reference to disabled persons the ODM already undertook a survey of disabled persons living in the district and wishing to enter the economy. This information was distributed to all local municipalities and relevant role players.

During 2006 the focus shifted strongly to people living on farms. A survey was done with regard to the living conditions on farms and on factors influencing the human development of farm dwellers. This resulted in several outcomes that will be further developed into special projects, e.g. on the provision of toilet facilities, the lack of transport and an overall farm dweller development project. Agri-Mega and the Overberg District Municipality formed a partnership in 2007 for the development of farm workers.

It was also realized that poverty has a severe impact on people's ability to develop to their full capacity and is also impacting on their basic human rights.

## **8.5 A district cultural heritage strategy**

Although cultural heritage promotion and protection is primarily a provincial function, the district municipality acknowledges its part-responsibility, with particular reference to inter alia: -

- Capturing the oral history and stories of the district
- Conservation of the physical heritage of the district by means of special job creation projects on restoration
- Promoting arts and culture skills and development amongst the inhabitants
- Promoting various festivals in the district. The Overberg Festival has as its special focus to bring the various race groups in the district together and teaching them appreciation for each others' cultural manifestations
- The development of a community radio service for the district

## **8.6 A district sports strategy**

Sport promotion is primarily a provincial function and the district municipality acknowledges its part-responsibility.

The district sports strategy focuses on the Overberg's participation in and benefiting from the 2010 Soccer World Cup event. It also focuses on the development of sport codes, with specific reference to traditional codes.

## **8.7 A complete youth development strategy**

The Overberg District Municipality acknowledges and recognizes the contribution young people are making to society and would therefore like to build upon their imagination, energy, vibrancy, and talents. In doing so the council hopes to address the factors, which threaten the development of young people in the district.

The council was the first in the Western Cape to establish a Youth programme in March 2005 with a district youth policy, youth strategy and a budget allocated for youth issues. The Youth Development Strategy envisions the establishment of an integrated, mainstreamed youth development programme across public, private and civil society sectors for the Overberg. In accordance with the National Youth Commission Act of 1996, the District Youth policy is directed towards young males and females aged 14 to 35 years old. As part of the youth development strategy Council established a complete youth participation and development structure throughout the region. The Youth Development Strategy is influenced and guided by the input of the youth in the Overberg and the National Youth Policy Framework (2002-2007). The District Youth Unit was launched on 4 September 2006 and its core function is to implement the youth strategy.

The focus areas of the strategy are:

- Voluntarism
- Advisory and Career Guidance Services
- Sports, Arts and Culture
- Skills Development
- Life skills Development
- Health Promotion
- Income Generating Initiatives and LED
- Social mobilization, Capacity Building and Advocacy.

Important vehicles for civil society youth to influence policymaking are their participation in Ward Committees on B Municipal level and the IDP processes.

## **8.8 The establishment of a healthy community focussing on adults and focal points of Equality on children, youth, gender and disabled.**

Community care focuses primarily on optimal service delivery to children, the disabled, the youth, the elderly, farm workers, destitute men and women and HIV/AIDS infected and affected persons. Focus on gender equality will be mainstreamed.

Empowerment programmes for men, women, youth and the disabled are equally important and forms part of one of the IDP projects under this section.

Focussing (internal and external):

- Health and Welfare committees
- Liaison committees
- Life skills programmes
- Awareness of Substance abuse
- Parental guidance
- Capacity building programmes
- Gender
- Health promotion

## **8.9 A complete HIV/Aids strategy**

In a Provincial Population Project Report for the Overberg, 2002, the Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation published some facts about the impact of HIV/Aids in the district over time. The most important of these findings were: -

- Stage 1 infections will increase at a rapid rate up to 2005 and will start declining towards 2011
- Stage 2 will follow the same trend than Stage 1
- Stage 3 infections will increase at a rapid rate up to 2011
- Stage 4 infections will also increase at a rapid rate up to 2011
- Non-aids deaths will increase with only 369 over a period of 16 years (1996 – 2011), whilst AIDS-related deaths will rapidly increase with 923 for the same period
- The number of non-AIDS orphans will slowly start declining after 2005, whilst simultaneously the number of AIDS orphans increased from 12 in 1996 to 130 in 2000, where after a rapid increase will occur from 198 in 2001 to 3 272 in 2011. Projections indicate that by 2008 the number of AIDS orphans will exceed the number of non-AIDS orphans

The importance for the district municipality to focus on the disease and its related aspects is clearly a non-negotiable.

### **8.10 Funding Regime**

With the decision to transfer the personal health function to the provincial department the council continue to focus on the protection and human development functions. The Council therefore make a tremendous contribution towards community empowerment and participation over the widest possible spectrum. This is done with the assistance of Global funding that the Council receives from the provincial government. The focus areas of Global funding are as follows:

- Promote Food Security
- Community care for vulnerable children
- Safe houses for children
- Job creation and income
- Life skills through youth development
- Related projects an HIV/AIDS and TB.

Projects with regard to the various focus areas are identified within the communities and then scrutinized by the Health and welfare committees (27). The four Community Development Companies (Section 21 Companies) will then prioritise the projects to be submitted as IDP projects.

The four new projects in respect of Human Development deriving from all the above strategies are:

- Human Development focussing on Children
- Human Development focussing on Youth
- Human Development focussing on Adults
- Human Development focussing on Elderly

Provincial Government funds (to be confirmed):

- Global funds - R1 213 030.00
- Umsombomvu Funds - R 600 000.00

## **9. SECTOR ALIGNMENT: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

### **9.1 Legislative and policy background and municipal responsibility**

The argument is often heard that economic development is an unfunded mandate for municipalities, whilst most municipalities are still grappling with the concept and how to deal with it.

The following acts are either specific or indirect in their stipulations with regard to the functions municipalities have i.r.o. Local Economic Development (LED) and issues such as procurement, land development, etc: -

- The Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996): Sections 152, 153 and 217 – addressing the reaction of municipalities to the needs of communities living in conditions of poverty and disempowerment as well as procurement issues
- Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act 67 of 1995): Sections 3 and 31 – addressing issues concerning the social, economic, institutional and physical aspects of land development, with specific focus on the improvement in the quality of life of the majority of the population and the reduction of inequality
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000): Sections 23 and 24 – addressing planning for social and economic development of communities
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Amendment Act, 2003 (Act 44 of 2003): Section 86 – giving guidelines on the establishment of municipal entities and other related institutions that can assist in the economic development role of municipalities
- The White Paper on Local Government, 1998 – Section B of this white paper deals specifically with the developmental nature of local government and the importance of their involvement in economic development
- Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act 53 of 2003) in its entirety dealing with the empowerment of formerly marginalized communities in inter alia economic development
- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act 5 of 2000): Section 2 – addressing procurement by government sector
- Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003): Sections 12, 29, 33, 67 and 68 – addressing issues pertaining to funds, expenditure, contracts and other financial management aspects impacting on economic development and municipalities' responsibility in that regard

Overberg District Municipality accepted its responsibility to enhance economic development.

## **9.2 Challenges, potential areas and other aspects of the district economy**

Whilst the **Cape Agulhas** area has a well-diversified economy, with long-established manufacturing and agricultural and fishing sectors, the area has been characterized by a gradual shift away from agriculture towards a service-orientated economy. Both the former mentioned sectors either shows decline or are growing very slowly. The coastal areas offer large tourism potential. Here the development of the Southernmost Tip of Africa as an international focal point on the African continent should be emphasized.

While unemployment is still relatively low in the area, low levels of formal education and job experience amongst the unemployed present a challenge for local socio-economic welfare. Employment opportunities in the agriculture sector have been slowing down, thus adding a further challenge. The rate of unemployment amongst the youth is particularly high (32%).

The Cape Agulhas Municipality should focus on: -

- Unleashing its potential through infrastructure maintenance and by growing tourism-related sectors
- Unlocking the opportunities offered by the coastline
- Promoting Elim as a World Heritage Site that can encourage sustainable tourism in that town
- Unlocking municipal land for economic development
- Maximising the affect that the completed new tarred road between Bredasdorp and Gansbaai can have on the local economy

**Overstrand** remains one of the key strategic players in influencing the Overberg district's economic performance, given its huge contribution to economic development in the regional context. They are contributed 31,3% of the GDP in the Overberg. Between 1995 and 2004 the Overstrand economy grew by 3,4% per annum. This is faster than the district's average growth of 2,6%.

Most of the economic activity is presently occurring in Hermanus, but Gansbaai shows all the signs of fast growing economic activity. The completion of the Bredasdorp/Gansbaai junction road will also have a major impact in Gansbaai and surrounding areas.

The local economy is driven largely by the wholesale and retail trade sector, the catering and accommodation sector and the finance and business sector. However, whilst boasting a relative well diversified economy the municipality



faces major challenges to future development and long-term sustainability. The most important of these challenges are: -

- The combined impact of ageing key infrastructure and insufficient human and water resources
- Bulk infrastructure constraints
- Limited land for further housing and other developments due to the sensitive nature of the natural environment. This is the reason for the focus on Botrivier as possible industrial development axel for Overstrand
- High unemployment rate (21,7% on overall) outstripping employment creation

The tarring of the road between Caledon and Hermanus via the Hemel-en-Aarde valley can play a major role in boosting further economic development and the efficient mobility of people and goods.

From 1995 to 2004 the **Swellendam** municipal area recorded the second highest economic growth rate in the district, i.e. 3,2% per annum. In 2004 the largest economic sectors were agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation and manufacturing. Together with electricity and water the wholesale and retail and the catering and accommodation sectors were the fastest growing.

Despite a relatively fast growing and well-diversified economy the area and the municipality are also facing certain challenges. The most important of these are: -

- Marked unemployment amongst the youth and those with incomplete secondary education
- Employment creation is not keeping pace with the growth in the labour force
- A large portion of the area lies on land that can be described as Ruggens and which is in some instances very dry
- Ineffective delivery of services that can inhibit economic development
- A low-income base and e relatively small capital and operational budget
- Internal capacity problems within the municipality, e.g. the lack of a LED officer

In 2004 **Theewaterskloof** contributed 41% of the total GDP of the district, but despite this fact the area's economy grew at the slowest rate (i.e. 1,8% per annum in relation to the district average of 2,6%). This can be ascribed to the fact that the economy is predominantly agrarian.

The area is rich in natural resources like water resources and fertile soil. Tourism, forestry and agro processing are the key economic activities.

The major challenges that are facing the area are: -

- The work force has lower education levels than any other local municipality in the district, with 79% of workers having less than completed secondary education
- Lack of economic development strategies that are actually implemented
- Capacity constraints at both staff and financial levels
- A lack of diversification in economic activities and an over-reliance on agriculture and its downstream manufacturing activities for employment and growth. As agriculture is highly susceptible to climate changes and market behaviour this poses a risk
- Major challenges with regard to unemployment and poverty
- Backlogs in infrastructure maintenance and bulk infrastructure development that can inhibit development and investment spending in the area

The area has multiple economic development opportunities, e.g. the development of the airfield at Caledon into a “fly-in housing project”, recreational and tourism opportunities on and around the Theewaterskloof Dam, etc. but the municipality needs planning beyond Project Consolidate to enhance and fully utilize the economic potential of the area. Special focus must be given to the film industry that can create further economic opportunities.

### **9.3 Adopting and implementing a District Economic Development Strategy**

In August 2005 the Overberg District Municipality became the first in the Western Cape to host a District Growth and Development Summit. At that occasion a District Economic Development Strategy was approved by all relevant role players and afterwards formally adopted by the previous Council. The new Council accepted the Strategy and continued with its implementation.

From the title of the strategy, i.e. “Working smarter – Developing together” it is evident that Council realizes that it cannot enhance economic development solely through its own efforts. Council thus follows a strong partnership approach.

The intent of the strategy is to: -

- Increase local economic output
- Reduce unemployment
- Address the skewed ownership patterns of the local economy through initiatives such as broad-based black economic empowerment, community ownership and affirmative procurement
- Improve the global competitiveness of local industry in different sectors
- Improve the export potential of certain sectors in the district
- Include targeted social groups such as women, the youth and the disabled into local economic development initiatives, programmes and projects

Whilst Council has expressed their pro-poor bias it cannot deter from their responsibility to also focus on the so-called First Economy as the primary driving engine of the regional economy and its abilities to also kick-start and promote a thriving Second Economy. The strategy focuses on both.

In focusing on the First Economy a District Economic Development Board had been established to deal with the needs of that economic grouping. Also as part of the focus it was decided to take on a certain number of so-called LED LEAD Projects with an investment value of R5 million and above for each (IDP projects E6.7.1 to E6.7.7). These projects are identified, funded and driven by the private sector and the LED Board. The LED Board is not functioning at the moment and is in the process of being established.

On the side of the Second Economy an Emerging Business Forum had been established to create an organized and structured official voice for emerging business people or those who want to enter the economy. Here the focus is also on SMME training and empowering, the provision of limited seed funding to start certain projects and the development of individual smaller projects. Strategies for BBBEE needs attention and must be developed in the near future. The Emerging Business forum is not functioning at the moment and this needs urgent attention.

The new Council hosted a second growth and development Summit early in 2007 as part of the finalization process of the new IDP. As part of the exercise the District LED Strategy will also be revised and possible further projects developed. The revision process should in particular pay attention to incorporating the ASGISA principles and approach into the strategy. There is a need for another Summit in early 2009. PLEKPLAN and the Department of Economic Development must assist the council with the re-establishment of the LED Board and the Emerging Business Forum as well as the Summit in 2009. Urban Econ will assist the District Municipality in the development of Bankable LED projects.

The district municipality was also the first to adopt its own Land Reform Strategy in 2004 and is now in a process of revising the strategy. The existing IDP projects were transferred to the new IDP. The Department of Land affairs appointed consultants to prepare area based plans (ABP) for the district. The ABP will be finalised in 2008 in order to fast track land reform in the Overberg. More detail will be provided in the next IDP cycle.

The focus in tourism development is both on marketing the Overberg and its tourism products and also on development and specifically on the development and empowerment of new entrants into the industry. A large number of well-defined IDP projects give expression to the implementation of the two approaches.

The Council is also in the process to investigate the following possibilities:

- Establishment of an EPWP unit (job creation)
- Development of strategy regarding the Fishing industry (abalone farms and fish quota's as well as historical disadvantage fishermen and a help desk)
- Development of farm workers
- Development of a tourism strategy
- Incorporation of tourism in Council's own structure
- Tourism Indaba
- Sustainability of Council's resorts
- Database and future planning of Council's assets (asset register)
- Bankable LED projects
- Bredasdorp Airport project

The council take cognisance and will assist and monitor the projects from ABI, SANPARCKS, Department of Land Affairs and the Department of Agriculture who plays a major role in Land Reform and Local Economic Development in the Overberg.

#### **9.4 Funding regime**

The council need to budget for the LED function separately. The previous budget came from the PIMSS that is faced out and must be incorporated in the new microstructure under programme management. Overberg Tourism is currently rendering the tourism function. The council currently investigating the incorporation of this function in its own structure and must budget accordingly. Funding of LED and Tourism is discussed in the budget alignment. The council needs assistance from the provincial department in order to create capacity for these functions.

## 10. SECTOR ALIGNMENT: MUNICIPAL HEALTH

### 10.1 Legislative and policy background and municipal responsibility

The Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) chapter 7, Local Government section 152 (d) does refer to Municipal Health. The Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) section 84 (1) (i), "Municipal health services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole", makes reference to Municipal Health.

It is a fact that municipal health is the responsibility, function and roll of a District Municipality and that there are a vast number of legislation and pieces of legislation to be enforced. The following list is applicable:

- NATIONAL HEALTH ACT, (ACT 61 OF 2003)
- HEALTH ACT, (63 OF 1977) CERTAIN SECTIONS AND THE APPLICABLE REGULATION IN TERMS OF THE ACT:
  - R 918** Regulations governing general hygiene requirements for food Premises and the transport of food
  - R1128** Regulations relating to inspections and investigations
  - R1256** Regulations relating to milking sheds and the Transport of milk
  - R2708** Declaration of medical conditions to be notifiable medical Conditions in terms of section 45 of the Health Act
  - R 237** Regulations relating to funeral undertakers premises
  - R 873** Regulation relating the fluoridizing of drinking water
- FOODSTUFFS, COSMETICS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT, ( 54 OF 1972 ) AND THE APPLICABLE REGULATIONS IN TERMS OF THE ACT :
  - R 393** Enforcement by Local Authority
  - R 2507/1982** Anti-caking agent-Amounts that may be used in Foodstuffs.
    - R 2486/1990** Baking powder and leavening substances
    - R 1183/1990** Perishable foodstuffs
    - R 965/1990** Preservatives and antioxidants
    - R 1600 /1990** Eradicated foodstuffs
    - R 2527/1987** Emulsifiers, stabilisers and thickeners and the amounts thereof
    - R 2034/1993** Labelling and advertising of foodstuffs

- R 2554/1991** Guar Gum - Prohibiting as a foodstuff
- R 2162/1973** Inspectors and analysts – Duties of
- R 1008/1996** Colorants – Food
- R 1769/1996** Soft drinks
- R 2627/1986** Jam, conserve, marmalade and jelly
- R 92/1986** Mayonnaise and other salad dressings
- R 1555/1997** Milk and dairy products
- R 500/2004** Regulations relating to maximum levels for metals in foodstuffs
- R 504/2003** Regulation relating to the fortification of certain foodstuffs
- R 692/1997** Microbiological standards for foodstuffs and related matters
- R 230/1977** Mineral hydrocarbons in foodstuffs
- R 246/1994** Pesticide residues that may be present – Maximum Foodstuffs
- R 1931/1990** Radio activity in foodstuffs
- R 2718/1990** Raw boerewors, raw species sausage and raw mixed – species sausage – Composition and labelling of
- R 2064/1973** Marine food
- R 1225/2002** Certain seeds in certain agricultural products – Tolerances for
- R 2417/1987** Certain food additives in certain wheaten and rye products – Use of
- R 239/2001** Salt – Regulations relating to
- R 2870/1981** Substances in wine, other fermented beverages and spirits – Additives, amounts, tolerances
- R 115/1986** Acids, bases and salts – The amounts thereof that foodstuffs may contain
- R 313/1990** Fungus – produced toxins in foodstuffs – Tolerances for
- R 219/1975** Food additives containing nitrite and/or nitrate and other substances – Restriction on the sale of
- R 1227/1988** Prohibiting the use of any active or potentially active depigmenting ingredient, lead and its salts, mercury and its salts and the cosmetic category skin bleacher, skin lightener or skin whitener
- R 3128/1991** Sweeteners in foodstuffs – Relating to the use of
- R 723/2001** Processed foodstuffs
- R 1809/1992** Veterinary medicine and stock remedy residues – Regulations governing the maximum limits
- R 1316/1996** Fats and oils – Edible
- R 1130/1984** Foodstuffs for infants, young children and children
- R 575/1930** Regulations in terms of Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act, No. 13 of 1929
- R 911/2001** Certain solvents in foodstuffs
- R 908/1977** Labelling and advertising

<b>R 908/2003</b>	Regulations relating to the application of the hazard analysis and critical control point system (HACCP system)
<b>R 1408/2003</b>	Regulations relating to the prohibition of the sale of comfrey, foodstuffs containing comfrey and jelly confectionery containing konjac
<b>R 25/2004</b>	Regulations relating to the labelling of foodstuffs obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification
<b>R 491/2005</b>	Regulations relating to marine bio toxins
<b>R 1090/2005</b>	Regulations relating to objects packed in foodstuffs intended for children
<b>R 718/2006</b>	Regulations relating to all bottled waters
<b>R 186 / 2006</b>	Regulations relating to the powers and duties of inspectors and analysts on inspections and investigations conducted on foodstuffs and at food premises
<b>R 1111/2005</b>	Regulations governing microbiological standards for foodstuffs and related matters : Amended

- Business Act ( 54 of 1991 )
- Tobacco Control Act ( 12 of 1999 )
- Environment conservation Act (73 of 1989 )  
P K 627 of 1998: Noise control regulations
- Meat Safety Act (40 of 2000 )
- Hazardous Substances Act ( 15 of 1973 )
- Occupational Health and Safety Act ( 85 of 1993 )
- National Building Regulations Act (103 of 1977 )
- Air Quality Act ( 39 of 2004 )
- Sea and Sea-Shore Act 21 of 1935
- National Water Act ( 36 of 2001 ) - Sewerage effluent standard
- SANS 241 of 2005 - Drinking Water
- Environmental Health By- Law, Overberg District Council

Based on the acceptance of a municipal health responsibility Overberg District Municipality secured the services of 16 Environment Health Practitioners and one Head of Municipal Health.

Furthermore Council has established a permanent structure in the form of the four Section 21 Health and Welfare companies (Kaa Agulhas, Swellendam, Overstrand and Theewaterskloof) to give input on municipal health issues at Portfolio meetings.

## **10.2 Municipal Health Functions**

The National Health Act, 2003 (Act 61 of 2003) defines municipal health services for the purpose of the act and includes –

- (a)** water quality monitoring
- (b)** food control
- (c)** waste management
- (d)** health surveillance of premises
- (e)** surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases, excluding immunisations
- (f)** vector control
- (g)** environmental pollution control
- (h)** disposal of the dead
- (i)** chemical safety

But excludes port health, malaria control and control of hazardous substances

## **10.3 Municipal Health Analysis**

### **ANALYSIS OF FUNCTIONS AS PER DEFINITION:**

#### **WATER QUALITY MONITORING**

##### **This function includes the following:**

Monitoring of water reticulation systems

Monitoring of quality and availability of water intended for human consumption, recreation or use by industries

Regular taking of water samples for analysis

Identification and control of sources of water pollution

Protection of water sources and resources by enforcement of legislation relating to water quality

Enforcement of legislation to ensure a supply of water safe for health (Water services Act, 1977 Act No 108 of 1997) and SANS Code 241

Introduction of corrective and preventative actions (e.g. making recommendations to relevant authorities)

Implementation of health and hygiene awareness actions and education relating to water supply and sanitation

Does not concern a water supply that is a function of district or local municipalities



## **FOOD CONTROL**

### **DEFINITION**

Food Control is described by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a mandatory regulatory activity of enforcement by National or Local Authorities to provide consumer protection and ensure that all foods during production, handling, storage, processing and distribution are safe, wholesome and fit for human consumption; conform to quality and safety requirements and are honestly and accurately labelled as prescribed by law.

### **The function ensures consumer protection through the following:**

Food inspection at point of production, storage, distribution and consumption  
Regulate food premises regarding hygiene and the prevention of nuisances through regular inspections and the enforcement of the Regulations governing General Hygiene requirements for Food Premises and the Transport of Food Published under Government Notice No. 918 of 30 July 1999 as corrected by Government Notice No. R 723 of 12 July 2002.

Regulate milking sheds by issuing Certificates of Acceptability for Milking Sheds in terms of Regulations Relating to Milking Sheds and the Transport of Milk published under Government Notice No. 1256 of 27 June 1986.

Regulate the informal food industry by means of R 918 and the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972).

Control of food premises by issuing Certificates of Acceptability for Food Premises in terms of Regulation 918 dated 30 July 1999.

Ensure that food is safe and healthy for human consumption through enforcement of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972).

The detention, seizure, condemnation and sampling of foodstuffs in terms of Regulations relating to Inspections and Investigations under Government Notice R 1128 of 24 May 1991. Education and training on food safety to the food industry.

Monitor labelling of foodstuffs as prescribed by the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972).

Providing

Provincial government is responsible for the issuing of Export Certificates on request of Industries.

Meat Hygiene: The Department of Agriculture is responsible for regulating Abattoirs as prescribed by the Abattoir Hygiene Act, 1992(Act 121 of 1992) and Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act 40 of 2000)

## **WASTE MANAGEMENT**

### **Definition**

Monitoring of waste management systems, refuse, health care waste, hazardous waste and sewage

### **The function includes:**

The monitoring of waste management systems, including health care waste (SANS 10248:2004), hazardous waste and sewage and waste water

Monitoring for the occurrence of health nuisances during the storage, treatment, collection, handling and disposal of the various categories of waste  
The taking of samples of any waste product (sewage or any other waste) for analysis

The identification of needs and motivation for the promotion of sanitation

The enforcement of Municipal By-Laws and the National Health Act, 2003(Act 61 of 2003) where health nuisances results from waste handling

Excludes the operation of a waste management system rendered by Local Municipalities

Educate communities on issues of waste management and pollution control

## **HEALTH SURVEILLANCE OF PREMISES**

### **Definition**

The identification, monitoring and evaluation of health risks, nuisances and hazards and instituting remedial and preventative measures

### **The function includes:**

The identification, monitoring and evaluation of health risks, nuisances and hazards on any premises or facility

Taking action in terms of the Health Act, 1977 (Act 63 of 1977) and Municipal By-Laws to ensure that corrective and preventative measures are implemented

Environmental impact assessments regarding health, (e.g. housing projects and internal air quality or overcrowding and unhygienic conditions)

The prevention or reduction of any condition on any premises that may impact negatively on the health or wellbeing of people

Law enforcement and education

## **HEALTH INPUT REGARDING LOCAL MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS**

Although certain functions have been listed as local municipal functions, the nature of the application requires a health input and the functions basically comprise of the following:

### **LAND-USE PLANNING**

Land Use Planning Ordinance 15 of 1985 stipulates that a number of departments including health must give input on land use planning issues. All applications for changes in land-use planning and or rezoning received by the local municipality are also forwarded to the municipal health services section of district municipalities for comment.

### **BUILDING CONTROL**

The National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act 107 of 1977) in Section 7 & 10 refer to health as well as safety and thus requires an input on issues relating to health. District municipalities (Municipal Health Services) also comment on all building plan applications received by local municipalities. The Municipal Health Services Section at the West Coast District Municipality also provides a full building control service in the district management areas.

### **BUSINESS LICENSING**

In terms of the Businesses Act, 1991 (Act 71 of 1991) certain businesses especially those in the food and entertainment trade must apply for a business licence with the local municipalities. Applications are also referred to the municipal health services department for comments. The nature of the business determines whether health input should be obtained when such applications are considered.

## **SUPERVISION AND PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES EXCLUDING IMMUNISATION**

### **Definition**

The identification, monitoring and prevention of any disease which can be communicated directly or indirectly from any animal or through any agent or any person or from any person suffering there from or who is a carrier to any other person.

### **The function includes:**

The identification, investigation and monitoring of outbreaks of listed notifiable medical conditions or any contagious disease.

The implementation of the required corrective and preventative measures in conjunction with the response teams in respect of municipal health  
The drafting of contingency plans for certain diseases and giving inputs an participating in disaster management plans  
The promotion of health and hygiene aimed at preventing the occurrence of environmental conditions that may favour the outbreak and spread of contagious diseases  
The collection, analysis and dissemination of epidemiological data and information

## **VECTOR CONTROL**

A vector is any organism (insects or rodents) that can transmit a disease from one organism to another

### **Definition**

Monitoring, identification and evaluation to ensure the prevention of vectors

### **The function includes**

Enforcement of WHO measures (International Health Regulations, Act 1974).  
The elimination or correction of conditions promoting the habits and breeding habits of vectors  
Developing awareness in communities of zoonotic diseases by means of vectors and the control thereof through education and training  
(Although pest control is listed as a municipal health function in terms of the National Health Act, Act 61 of 2003, the eradication function on local municipal property and low cost housing schemes should be performed by local municipalities and they will therefore have to budget for the appointment of suitably qualified individuals or contractors to fulfil the actual eradication function)

## **ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CONTROL**

### **Definition:**

The identification, evaluation, monitoring and prevention of soil, water and air pollution  
The National Health Act, 2003 (Act 61 of 2003) refers to pollution as per definition in Section 1 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) which defines pollution as any change in the environment caused by: substances, radio active or other waves or noise, odours, dust or heat emitted from any activity, including the storage or treatment of waste or substances, construction and the provision of services, whether engaged in by any person or an organ of state, where the change has an adverse effect on human health or well-being or on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural or managed ecosystems, or on materials useful to people, or will have such an effect in the future

### **The function includes:**

The identification, evaluation, monitoring and the prevention of the pollution of soil, water and air

The promotion of living areas safe for health

Identification of polluting agents and sources

Providing health input on developments

Scrutinise and comment on environmental impact studies

Educate and train communities regarding environmental pollution

### **PUBLIC/HEALTH NUISANCE**

The definition of a nuisance was amended in the new Act and now includes only conditions threatening life or health or the wellbeing of a person or community

The Act now specifically refers to a health nuisance and not a nuisance as intended in the old Act. Consequently, offensive conditions that do not threaten a person's health or well being are no longer matters that will be dealt with by the municipal health services division

Local municipalities will have to use their own legislation in this regard to address offensive conditions

### **AIR POLLUTION**

In terms of the Local Government: Structures Act, Act No. 117 of 1998 the division of functions between District and Local Municipalities are addressed in terms of Section 83 (1) and 84 (1). In terms of Section 84 (1) (i) the function of Municipal Health Services have been allocated to District Municipalities and include amongst others environmental pollution control. A bone of content is however whether the function of air pollution mentioned under Part B of Scheduled 4 of The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa was meant to be included in the definition of Municipal Health Services under the component environmental pollution control. Should this not be the case it could be argued that in terms of Section 83 (1) of the Structures Act the function of air pollution can be regarded as the function of a local municipality? However in direct contrast with the abovementioned argument the National Environment Management: Air quality Act, 2004 states under Section 36 that the District Municipality is charged with the implementation of the atmospheric emission licensing system and must for this purpose perform the functions of licensing authority. In view of the foregoing the function of air quality appears to be a shared responsibility between District and Local Municipalities and until such time as clarity in this regard has been obtained from the legislator responsible for the drafting and implementation of the National Health Act as well as the Air Quality Act both District and Local Municipalities will have to built capacity in this regard or enter into service level agreements with each other.

The whole issue especially with regards to communication between National Provincial and Local Government is receiving more detailed attention in the draft air quality management plan still to be considered by Council and both

district and local municipalities will have to come to some form of an agreement in this regard.

### **NOISE CONTROL**

In terms of the Noise Control Regulations P.N. 627/1998 dated 20 November 1998 promulgated in Provincial Gazette 5309 of 20 November 1998 under the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989) all local authorities in the province of Western Cape shall apply these regulations.

Taking cognisance of the definition of pollution, which states that any change in the environment caused by amongst others, noise emitted from any activity where the change has an adverse effect on human health and well being is regarded as noise pollution.

In addition to hearing loss under occupational circumstances noise is amongst others disturbing the ability of people to live and work leading to tiredness, inability and lack of productivity. Government whether National Provincial or Local Government has a duty to protect people from noise pollution, not only where hearing loss could result but also for health and well-being.

Draft Regulations relating to Noise Control P.N. 14/2007 has been published for comments by the Minister of Environmental Affairs in the Western Cape in Provincial Gazette 6412 of 25 January 2007.

Taking all factors into consideration one can come to the conclusion that noise control is a shared function and it is therefore important that both District and Local Municipalities develop capacity to implement and enforce the relevant legislation. The extent to which the function will be shared must however be negotiated between district and local municipalities.

### **CONTROL OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS**

In terms of current legislation local authorities are responsible for promulgating and enforcing regulations in this regard. This is however a self regulating piece of legislation and the person in charge of a facility has an obligation to ensure that the smoking of tobacco products in the work place or public places are prohibited or done in line with clear prescriptions contained in the relevant legislation.

District and local municipalities will have to develop capacity to deal with such problems since this appears to be a shared function.

It is anticipated that the function of Municipal Health Services will be limited to education, advice on structural requirements, comments on building plans and applications for trade licences.

Local Municipalities and the SAPS should however address specific non-compliances such as actual smoking of tobacco products contrary to the legislation.

## **DISPOSAL OF HUMAN REMAINS**

### **Definition**

Compliance monitoring of funeral undertakers, mortuaries, embalmers, crematoria, graves and cemeteries and to manage, control and monitor exhumations reburials or disposal of human remains.

### **The function includes:**

The monitoring of:  
Undertakers and embalmers  
Mortuaries and other places  
Facilities for storing corpses/remains  
Treatment, removal or transport of corpses  
Monitoring of cemeteries, crematoriums and other facilities for the disposal of corpses  
Monitoring and supervision of exhumations and re-interments

## **SAFE HANDLING OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES**

### **Definition:**

The monitoring, identification, evaluation and prevention of risks relating to chemicals hazardous to humans (e.g. storing and using agricultural substances)

### **The function includes:**

The education and training of high-risk groups and communities in the safe use and handling of chemicals  
Investigate incidences of pesticide poisoning  
The Provincial Department of Health is responsible for the licensing of premises trading in group 1 hazardous substances.

## **10.4 The structure to drive Municipal Health**

Council have a well-structured team of officials to do the day-to-day function. To ensure public participation, council uses the four Section 21 companies who are attending the applicable portfolio committee meetings through their chairpersons.

The Section 21 companies represent a large group of non-governmental organisations as well as local and provincial departments.

## **10.5 Funding regime**

Municipal Health is a funded function of the Overberg District Municipality and up to date Council has voted for the amount on the budget. The amount for 2006/2007 was R 5,537 730, 00 as amended. The sub-section Environmental management for operational purposes is included in this budget but will be separated in the new budget. The amount proposed for the new budget is more than R7.8 mil.



# **11. SECTOR ALIGNMENT: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

## **11.1 Legislative and policy background and municipal responsibility**

According to Section 24 of the South African Bill of Rights every citizen has the right: -

- To an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
- To have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations

In the same Section the Bill of Rights further stipulates that the protection of the environment should take place through reasonable legislative and other measures that: -

- Prevent pollution and ecological degradation
- Promote conservation
- Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development

Throughout the world it is generally accepted that a person's perception of his/her well being is strongly influenced by the quality of their environment as defined by the immediate urban environment and the bigger natural environment.

The Council of Overberg District Municipality thus accepts that within the framework of integrated development planning no municipality can distance itself from its environmental roll and –function. Even though it can be argued that environmental management is a national and/or provincial government function and a so-called unfunded mandate it does not deter from any municipality's obligations in this respect.

This assumption can be based on various international and national agreements the South African Government is co-signatories of, the South African Constitution and several pieces of legislation. The most important of these are: -

- Agenda 21
- Local Agenda 21
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- The South African Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) (Section 24(a) and (b)(i – iii); Section 152(1)(b),(c),(d); Section 153(a),(b)
- Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) (Sections 83 and 84)

- Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) (Chapter 5); (Section 4(2)(d)(i)(j))
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) (Sections 2, 28 and 30)
- White Paper on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biological Diversity, 1997

Based on the acceptance of an environmental responsibility Overberg District Municipality secured the services of an environmental manager, whilst Council already has approved the following: -

- Environmental policy: A Pathway to Sustainability
- District Spatial Development Framework
- Spatial Development Framework for the District Management Area

The district municipality is also playing a key role in the development of management plans for the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve.

Furthermore the district municipality has established a permanent structure in the form of the Overberg Integrated Conservation Group to co-ordinate environmental activities and issues within the boundaries of the Overberg district, to advise Council on environmental matters and to act as task team for the district municipality's IDP Representative Forum

## **11.2 Environmental analysis**

The Overberg's greatest assets are its people and natural environmental beauty and resources. Bounded by both the Indian and Atlantic oceans and various mountain ranges and situated in the smallest of the world's six floral kingdoms, the Overberg boasts a rich diversity of fauna and flora that is unique for such a small area. The district is also known for its cultural diversity as defined by a rich historical and cultural legacy and built environment.

From a future development point of view the fact that the Overberg is the southern most district on the African continent and the place where two of the world's vastest oceans meet is of the utmost importance. This is not only important for the district or for Cape Agulhas Municipality as the southernmost municipality in Africa, but also for the Western Cape and South Africa. The uniqueness of the southernmost tip of Africa is a phenomenon that can be emphasized and used in marketing and that places this district well within a national and international focus.

The Overberg's most sensitive areas and areas worthy of special conservation focuses can be defined as follows: -

- **Karoo:** Mountain Renosterveld, dry mountain fynbos land and dwarf succulent vegetation areas around Barrydale
- **Mountain areas:** Mountain fynbos and indigenous forests are relatively well protected as a result of the fact that large parts of the mountains are already declared mountain catchment areas and state forests. However, certain areas still need attention
- **Lowland area:** The area consists of the Ruggensveld as inland belt and the Strandveld as coastal belt. In the former mentioned area only  $\pm 5\%$  of the original coastal Renosterveld remains. Small fragments are protected in the Bontebok National Park and De Hoop Nature Reserve. On the coastal plains, especially in the Cape Agulhas municipal area and a portion of the Overstrand area larger tracts of indigenous vegetation remain. In these areas the Agulhas Biosphere Initiative (ABI), in partnership with private landowners, plays a decisive role to protect the natural environment and enhance biodiversity. The most important threats in these areas are alien vegetation, coastal development and agricultural activities
- **Rivers, marshes, lagoons and estuaries:** Several important lagoons, marsh lands and estuaries are to be found in the Overberg. Of these only the De Hoop Vlei and the Heuningnes and Palmiet estuaries are protected in conservation areas. As a result of agricultural activities in the catchment areas of the marsh lands "vleie" like Botrivier, Kleinmond and Kleinrivier are threatened by pollution and silting up. The Uilenkraal-, Breede- and Rooiels estuaries can be regarded as high priority for protection. The most important inland marshes occur in the vicinity of Elim and include Soetendalsvlei, Waskraal-se-Vlei and Voëlvlei situated within the Nuwejaars River-system
- **The coastline:** The coastline and marine environment is one of the Overberg's most important assets. A dune belt occurs along the largest part of the coastline, thus making it extremely sensitive to development. The coastal reserves at Bettys Bay, De Hoop, Dyer island and a number of smaller islands are already protected, but the remainder of the coastline should receive special attention and be treated with sensitivity

Whilst a large portion of the Overberg is already protected through various conservation actions another large portion is covered under sand blown inland from the coast. Between Waenhuiskrans/Arniston  $\pm 3\,000$  hectares of land are covered under sand, between Waenhuiskrans and Struisbaai  $\pm 1\,200$  hectares, between Struisbaai and Quoin Point  $\pm 700$  hectares, from Quoin Point to Hermanus  $\pm 600$  hectares and from Hermanus to Rooiels a further  $\pm 150$  hectares. Although more than  $11\,000$  hectares of land had been recovered this is a costly and time-consuming process. It is thus evident that special care should be taken in any form of development along the coastline.

Given the fact that the Overberg district covers 1 178 000 hectares of land Table 42 below illustrates that about 15,6% of the entire district is already protected in some or other form. The national target for 2010 is 8% and currently stands at 5,5%. The table further suggests that the mountain fynbos of the district is fairly well protected, but that the situation in the low-land areas is far more critical.

**Table 42: Conservation areas in the Overberg**

<b>CONSERVATION AREA</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>SIZE (Ha)</b>	<b>MANAGED BY</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL AREA</b>
Cape Agulhas	National Park	5 690	SANPARKS	Cape Agulhas
Bontebok	National Park	3 280	SANPARKS	Swellendam
<b>Total National Parks</b>		<b>8 970</b>		
Kogelberg (Biosphere)	Nature Reserve	18 000	CNC	Overstrand
Walker Bay	Nature Reserve	1 000	CNC	Overstrand
Salmonsdam	Nature Reserve	834	CNC	Overstrand
Maanschynkop	Nature Reserve	850	CNC	Overstrand
De Mond	Nature Reserve	954	CNC	Cape Agulhas
De Hoop	Nature Reserve	35 846	CNC	DMA
Marloth	Nature Reserve	123	CNC	Swellendam
Grootvadersbosch (Partly)	Nature Reserve	250	CNC	Swellendam
Hottentots Holland (Partly)	Nature Reserve	42 000	CNC	Theewaterskloof
<b>Total Cape Nature Reserves</b>		<b>57 607 (Excluding partly)</b>		
Caledon	Nature Reserve	214	Municipal	Theewaterskloof
Villiersdorp	Nature Reserve	50	Municipal	Theewaterskloof
Greyton	Nature Reserve	2 220	Municipal	Theewaterskloof
Kleinmond Coast and Mountain Reserve	Nature Reserve	400	Municipal	Overstrand
<b>Total Municipal Reserves</b>		<b>2 884</b>		
Geelkop	Nature Reserve	450	Private	Cape Agulhas
Andrew's Field	Nature Reserve		Private	Cape Agulhas
Farm 215	Nature Reserve	800	Private	Overstrand
Stanford	Nature Reserve		Private	Overstrand
Vogelgat	Nature Reserve	600	Private	Overstrand
De Hoek van de berg	Nature Reserve		Private	Overstrand
Grootbos	Nature Reserve	1 200	Private	Overstrand
Ruwani	Nature Reserve		Private	Theewaterskloof
Kleynkloof	Nature Reserve		Private	
Honey Bird Valley	Nature Reserve		Private	
Fair Hill	Nature Reserve		Private	
<b>Total Private Reserves</b>		<b>3 050????</b>		
Harold Porter	Botanical Garden	188	South African Botanical Society	Overstrand
Fernkloof	Wild Flower Garden	1 466	Municipal	Overstrand

<b>CONSERVATION AREA</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>SIZE (Ha)</b>	<b>MANAGED BY</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL AREA</b>
Caledon	Wild Flower Garden	20	Municipal	Theewaterskloof
Villiersdorp	Wild Flower Garden	36	Municipal	Theewaterskloof
Heuningberg	Wild Flower Garden	800	Municipal	Cape Agulhas
<b>Total Botanical and Wild Flower Gardens</b>		<b>2 510</b>		
De Diepegat	Conservancy		Private	
Blinkwater	Conservancy	646	Private	
Walker Bay	Conservancy	10 304	Private	Overstrand
Rooiels	Conservancy		Private	Overstrand
Onrust Mountain	Conservancy		Private	Overstrand
Kleinriviersberg	Conservancy	1 860	Private	Overstrand
De Draay	Conservancy	3 563	Private	Overstrand
Akkedisberg	Conservancy	7 095	Private	Overstrand
Groenlandberg	Conservancy	20 000	Private	Theewaterskloof
Grootvadersbosch (Partly)	Conservancy	12 182	Private	Swellendam
Lower Breede River (Partly)	Conservancy	7 500	Private	Swellendam
Klein Swartberg	Conservancy	13 564	Private	Theewaterskloof
Theewaters	Conservancy	20 000	Private	Theewaterskloof
<b>Total conservancies</b>		<b>96 714???</b>		
Boosmansbos (Partly)	Wilderness Area	14 200	CNC	Swellendam
Dyer Island	Marine Protected Area		CNC	Overstrand
The Mudge Point	Marine Protected Area			Overstrand
Uilenkraalsmond	Conservation Area		CNC	Overstrand
Die Dam	Conservation Area		CNC	Overstrand
Hermanus	Coastal Reserve			Overstrand
Bettys Bay	Marine Reserve			Overstrand
<b>Total other protected areas</b>		<b>14 200??</b>		
<b>Total protected areas</b>		<b>183 425??</b>		

Source: Various Websites of the Role Players. The information in the table is in some instances outdated and should be rectified by the O.I.C.G. members

Despite the relatively high percentage of the Overberg that is protected there still remains a number of threats to the natural environment. It must be realized that the district with its high dependence on agriculture and tourism is hugely dependent on the natural environment for its existence and thus the pressure on that environment also tends to be high.

Furthermore the in-migration of both younger Black Africans in search of job opportunities and a better livelihood, as well as of older people seeking a place to retire along the Overberg coastline, poses a constant threat to over-exploitation of the natural environment. This is resulting in the following environmental threats: -

- Urban sprawl along the coastline and also on the lower mountain slopes along the coast
- Negative impact on under-ground water resources, especially along the coastal plains
- A growing demand for water from the adjacent metropolitan area threatening water sources of and water supply to the Overberg, with special reference to the Theewaterskloof Dam, the Palmiet River catchment area and the aqua-sphere below the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve
- A growing demand, in the face of poverty and deprivation, to have access to natural resources, e.g. fynbos, wildlife, etc.
- Human settlement threatening high-value agricultural land, especially in the Grabouw area
- Over-exploitation of the marine resources as a result of poverty and the present system of allocating permits

### **11.3 Long term vision, mission, policy, strategies, programmes and projects**

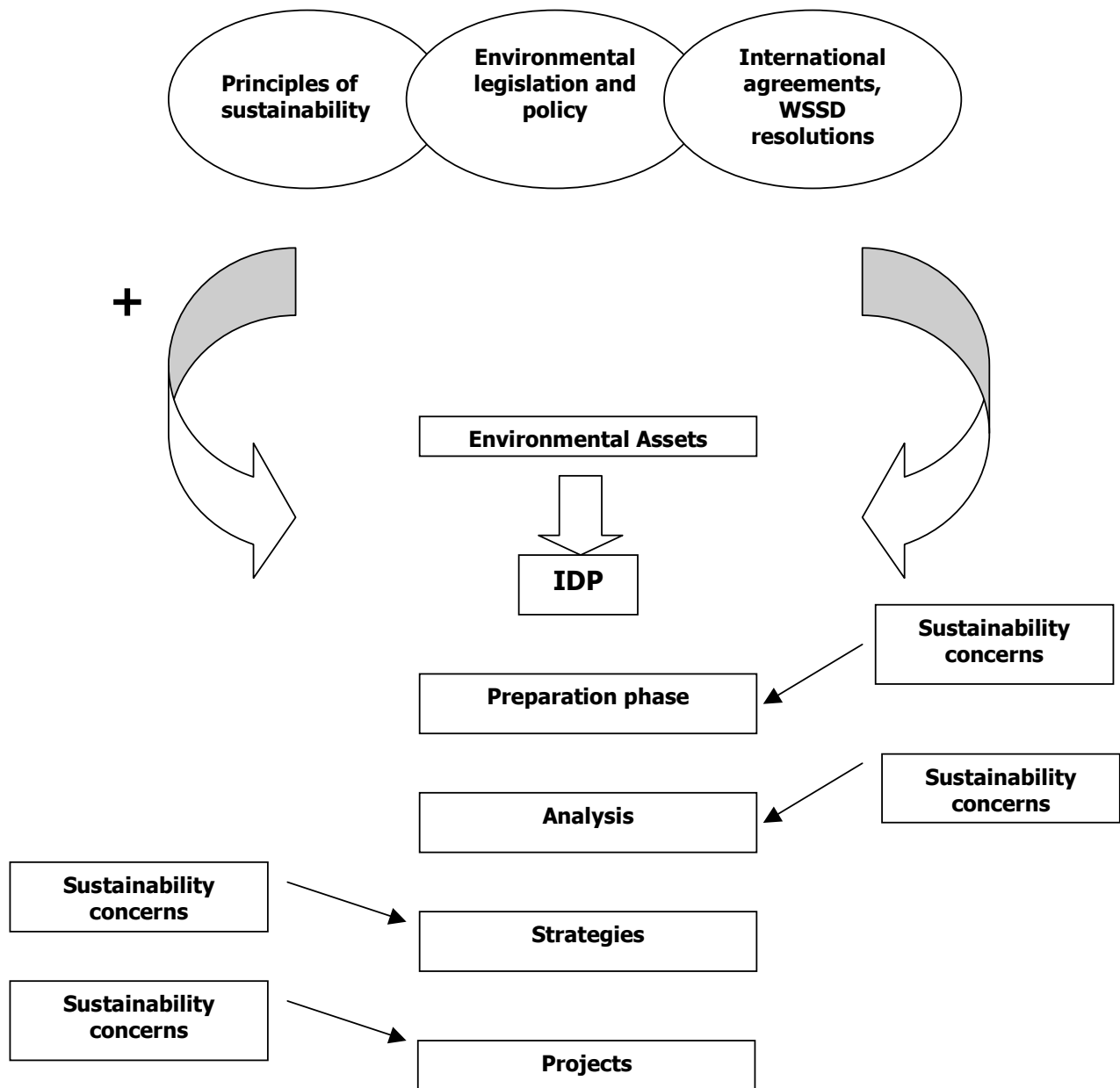
The **vision** of the Overberg District as described in Chapter 4 above refers to the district's unique geographical setting and hints that the natural environment reminds one of paradise. The **mission** likewise puts emphasis on sustainable and balanced utilization and development of natural resources and diversity in various fields and the enhancement of a healthy natural environment.

To respond to the challenges of a growing population, an increasing divide between advantaged and disadvantaged groups and the need to redress current inequities and to address the growing needs of a diverse population the Overberg District Municipality has accepted an **environmental policy** that primarily focus on sustainable development and is based on Local Agenda 21.

This policy forms the basis for all current and future strategies and programmes and ensures that the principles of sustainability are adhered to. It is also a statement of intent and commitment to certain principles and ethics to ensure sustainable resource use and management of the unique Overberg environment for the benefit of all communities and in such a manner that future generations will also be able to enjoy and utilize it.

As the principles of sustainability lies at the heart of the policy it is also evident that Council will take it into consideration through the entire IDP integrated development planning process. Diagram 1 describes how the principles of and concerns about sustainability, with special reference to the natural environment and assets, is brought into the planning process.

**Diagram 1: Strengthening sustainability in each phase of the IDP**



Furthermore the policy suggests certain technical, analytical and procedural tools from environmental management that should be used to strengthen sustainability in the IDP process. The policy also describes other steps that can/will flow from it or are meant to underpin it. The most important of these tools and steps are: -

- The development of an environmental database as part of the Overberg Regional Databank. Data will be gathered both locally and from external sources such as the Conservation Planning Unit, Botanical Society of South Africa, CAPE, etc. and will also incorporate the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the ODM. Data will also be made available to the public in an effort to create environmental awareness
- State of the Environment Reporting will receive attention and Overberg-specific information will be gleaned from both the national and provincial reports in order to provide support in decision making and planning for sustainable development in the district
- An Environmental Management System/Plan will be developed based on the guidelines of the International Standards Organisation (ISO 14001) and the Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004)
- The development of both quantitative and qualitative sustainability indicators to measure environmental change and progress towards sustainable development. Measuring and reporting on these indicators will be important to portray accountability and transparency on the side of the Overberg District Municipality
- Special emphasize on the importance of Environmental Impact Assessments as tools that will apply in identifying and assessing the environmental consequences of a proposed development
- Adherence to the recommendations made in the Overberg Strategic Environmental Assessment, 2003 and ensuring that the SEA layers in the environmental database are regularly updated and improved
- The development of municipal bylaws to require businesses and private citizens to comply with environmental codes that are necessary to translate the sustainable development vision of the Overberg District Municipality into action on the ground.
- The possible future use of taxation methods to discourage certain types of activities or to encourage more sustainable and hence more desirable activities
- Developing and adopting a "Green" purchasing and tendering policy to persuade general business practice towards sustainability and to promote the use of recycled materials were possible
- The formation of various types of partnerships to tackle regional sustainable development matters such as management of river catchments and pollution control
- Running awareness campaigns to "spread the word" regarding environmental issues and sustainable development



As was mentioned above the district municipality has approved **Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF)** for both the Overberg District and the District Management Area, which must be updated during 2008.

The District SDF provides goals and objectives, strategies, programmes and projects for the spatial and administrative planning and management of the key issues that have been identified by the previous IDP and applicable lower sphere planning frameworks. In this regard the SDF includes comprehensive plans and strategies, which collectively indicate which type of development should be allowed in the district, where it should take place and how such development should be undertaken.

***However, from the above it is evident that, on completion of this new IDP, the District SDF should be revised as a matter of urgency.***

The reason is threefold, i.e.: -

- The existing SDF is based on the IDP for the previous Council cycle, whilst a new IDP is now in the process of development. On completion the IDP should be revised so as to include all new focuses and trends contained in the new IDP
- At the time of compilation of the existing IDP the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) were either not in place yet or were not taken cognizance of. Especially the former mentioned document has a direct bearing on the new IDP and the future development "picture of the Overberg" as agreed upon and included into the new IDP. The SDF will have to be revised to incorporate that specific outlook and point of departure for future development planning
- The revised SDF should provide clear guidelines on the aspect of integrated and sustainable human settlements. This does not only refer to the integration of existing settlement patterns, but also aspects such as recycling, tree planting, water saving devices, energy saving techniques and technologies and lifestyle choices

Although the District SDF preceded the PSDF it was compiled by the same service providers and is, like the PSDF, based on the principles of bio-regional planning.

Stemming from the District Spatial Development Framework several **strategies and projects** were developed during the previous five-year planning cycle. Three strategies and the projects running under them will continue as part of the new IDP. These are: -

- ***Strategy E1:*** Sustainable environmental management based on bioregional planning objectives and the introduction of the principles thereof over a wide spectrum. A total of seven projects are currently operational under the strategy

- **Strategy E2:** Job creation by means of the eradication and control of alien vegetation. A total of three projects are currently either operational or in planning under the strategy
- **Strategy E3:** Rehabilitation of the natural and urban environment. A total of eight projects are currently operational under the strategy.

The SDF for the District Management Area covers the areas where De Hoop Nature Reserve, Overberg Test Range and the Overberg Test Flying Training School are situated. The area is therefore sensitive, either from a natural environment or from a safety and security point of view.

The SDF comprises of two volumes. Volume 1 gives a development perspective of the area and volume 2 contains the development strategy. The strategy identifies goals and objectives and translates them into practical policies, strategies and proposals.

Besides the actions of the Overberg District Municipality there are also other role players that are busy with strategies, programmes and projects to enhance environmental conservation and sustainable development. To enhance integrated development planning and alignment of focus and resources such actions are captured in the IDP of the district municipality.

Amongst the most important of these actions are: -

- Projects of SANParks in the Bontebok and Agulhas National Parks
- Projects of Cape Nature Conservation in the various reserves throughout the district
- The management of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve, where C.A.P.E. also plays a role in the funding regime
- The Agulhas Biosphere Initiative concentrating on the Agulhas coastal plain. Here ABI plays an important role in partnering with the district municipality to enhance the expansion of green corridors throughout the district
- Land Care projects of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture, specifically focusing on rehabilitation and alien clearing
- Working for Water and Working for Fire projects of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, focusing on alien clearing
- Working for Fynbos project of the national Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. This project focuses on environmental rehabilitation and management after the devastating veld fires during the 2005/06 summer season in the area between Stanford, Gansbaai and Elim
- Projects of the Overberg Crane Group, focusing on the protection of the Blue Crane population in the district and on educating the inhabitants in this respect
- Environmental assistance to the four local municipalities and co-ordination of cross-boundary environmental activities
- Compilation of reports in respect of development applications and EIA's in the district
- Environmental education in schools in the Overberg

In **future planning actions** the **following should receive urgent attention:** -

- ***The position of the Overberg District at the southernmost tip of Africa and the planning that should take place to highlight that position and make the most of it from a tourism and marketing point of view, whilst at the same time respecting the sensitivity of the area from an environmental perspective***
- The SDF of the district municipality should be revised to specifically address the guidelines of the NSDP and PSDF and to also include the needs identified in the first new set of IDP's in the current Council cycle
- Information and important planning focuses on district level should be fed into the local municipal SDF's
- The SDF's of the local municipalities should be completed and approved by the various Councils as a matter of urgency and should feed information and important planning focuses up to the district SDF
- The completion of Land Use Management Systems (LUMS) for the various local municipalities should receive urgent attention
- Local municipal SDF's and LUMS should also take cognizance of the NSDP and PSDF guidelines

From the above envisaged planning actions it is evident that there is a responsibility for joint planning between all the municipalities in the district and close collaboration between them and the provincial authorities. The new revised SDF will give more guidance for future development as well as the area based plan. This must be finalised during 2008 and will be included in the next IDP cycle.

#### **11.4 The structure to drive environmental management**

The Overberg District Municipality uses the Overberg Integrated Conservation Group (OICG) referred to above as structure to ensure community involvement regarding environmental management issues.

The OICG is a formal working group of the Overberg District Municipality and acts as an advisory body for the Portfolio Committee on Environmental matters and as such also advises the IDP Representative Forum on environmental matters.

The group consists of representatives of the four local municipalities, various national and provincial departments and a host of State-owned enterprises, private organizations involved in environmental matters, landowners and other interested and affected parties. Two councillors are formally nominated as representatives from the ODM Council. The Chairperson of the OICG takes a seat on the Council Portfolio Committee.

Within Overberg District Municipality the environmental management function is housed within the Department of Technical and Development Planning and functions as a sub-section within the Division Environmental Health. The section currently consists only of one section manager.

### **11.5 Funding regime**

There is a considerable amount of money being allocated to environmental matters coming from other role players than the district or local municipalities. The following are important contributions/contributors: -

- Annual contribution from provincial Department of Environment and Planning for SDF revision and upgrading (Projects E1.2 and E1.3)
- R100 million from DEAT for next three years (Project E2.3)
- ABI budget (Project E5.1)
- Kogelberg Biosphere jointly funded through provincial Department of Environment and Planning, DBSA, CAPE and involved municipalities (Project E1.6)
- CNC budget and projects (Projects E4.1 and E4.2)
- SANParks budget and projects (Still to be incorporated in ODM IDP)

## **12. SECTOR ALIGNMENT: CRIME PREVENTION**

### **12.1 Legislative and policy background and municipal responsibility**

Although safety and security is a national/provincial competence, local government has a role to play with specific reference to coordination of proactive crime prevention and as facilitator between the local communities and the national and provincial service suppliers.

Community safety and security was established as a focus area in the integrated development planning process of the Overberg District Municipality and was encapsulated, although not in very clear terms, in the very first Integrated Development Plan (IDP) approved by Council in 2000.

With the preparation of the Interim IDP of 2001 the four local municipalities and the district municipality, together with community representatives, jointly decided that for all future planning processes community safety and security and crime prevention will be regarded as a shared priority need of all the stakeholders and a non-negotiable requirement for both human and economic development.

Because it can negatively impact on the climate for economic growth and investment in the Overberg it was furthermore agreed that crime prevention and rural protection should always be closely linked to economic development strategies and programmes.

The priorities sketched above were incorporated in the first fully-fledged district IDP approved by Council in 2002. In the process of compiling the new IDP it was confirmed that this is still the joint point of view of both Council and the Overberg communities.

### **12.2 Crime analysis**

Some aspects highlighted in the various chapters of this document or in the Crime Prevention Strategy itself are specific to the Overberg and will influence crime statistics and patterns and the answers thereto. The most important are: -

- The third lowest population density in the province
- A relatively high population growth rate
- A strong urbanization trend

- A population made up of a high percentage of children and youth, with a large percentage of the latter group being unemployed
- 40% of possible learners do not attend school
- High school drop-out rates
- A very small percentage of children are attending a pre-school facility
- Only 0,6% of persons are attending a tertiary institution
- High illiteracy and functional illiteracy rates
- A growing unemployment rate
- A high percentage of the relevant population is not economically active
- A large percentage of available semi-skilled or unskilled labour and a very low percentage of highly skilled persons
- Extremely low imputed monthly income levels and numerous identified poverty pockets throughout the district
- Fairly high basic service levels with lower levels of more sophisticated services such as public transport, telephone services, etc.

Although at present still fairly scarcely populated the **fast growing population** and **strong trend of urbanization** within the district will in future have a direct influence on crime incidences.

With more than 63% of the population being either children or youth and reflecting the second lowest school enrolment rate in the province, extremely high drop-out rates after grade 7 and with very few young people receiving tertiary education it can be expected that crime will directly affect the **youth** and make them **vulnerable** for e.g. drug related crimes.

High illiteracy or functional illiteracy rates, together with a strong economic focus on agrarian activities, directly contribute to high numbers of unskilled or semi-skilled workers. This has a direct influence on the **low income-scales** of households and thus also contributes to their vulnerability.

Fairly high and varying **unemployment rates** pose a risk of its own and especially to those communities where the unemployment rates are highest. To some extent this is already reflected in increases in drug related crimes, whilst it is also placing social infrastructure under pressure in some areas.

Although unemployment is problematic for all age cohorts, it is more severe amongst the youth, with nearly 40% of all unemployed being under the age of 24. This makes the youth even more vulnerable.

Fortunately, on the positive side, the Overberg municipalities score relatively well on both the Human Development and City Development indices. This is confirmed by the fairly high levels of households living in formal housing and having access to reasonable services.

There are, however, still discrepancies between the various local municipal areas, which might also contribute to the vulnerability of inhabitants. **Poor communication infrastructure** availability further contributes to their vulnerability. Table 43 below shows the access to the most basic communication service, i.e. a telephone. With almost half of the households (44,3%) without access to their own or any telephone or cell-phone services the vulnerability of a large part of the community is evident.

**Table 43: Telephone facilities for households, 2004**

TELEPHONE FACILITIES	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	%
Telephone in dwelling and cell-phone	13 838	22,9
Telephone in dwelling only	12 607	20,8
Cell-phone only	7 241	12
At a neighbour nearby	3 906	6,5
At a public phone nearby	19 582	32,4
At another location nearby	1 654	2,7
At another location not nearby	691	1,1
No access to a telephone	987	1,6

Source: WESGRO: 2004 Statistics

Like elsewhere in the Western Cape, one particular aspect that enhances the vulnerability of large numbers of the Overberg population is **alcohol abuse and alcohol related crimes** as well as the **occurrence of Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS)**. Figures reveal that up to 10% of children in the Overberg have FAS.

Figures released by the Crime Information Analysis Centre of the SAPS for the period 2001/2002 to 2004/2005 were utilized to reach some conclusions about the crime situation in the Overberg.

The reported priority crimes for the combined Overberg District are listed in Table 44.

The Crime Prevention Strategy primarily focuses on the first five identified crime categories, as the last listed two types occur on the list simply because of high tendencies in a particular area (e.g. the high incidence of theft out of or from motor vehicles in the Overstrand area). What is worrying, though, is the fact that malicious damage to property came in quite high in three of the four municipal areas. Fortunately the situation seems to be stabilizing and declining somewhat.

**Table 44: Reported priority crimes, 2001-2005**

CRIME TYPE	NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES PER ANNUM
Unspecified theft*	14 828	3 707
Burglary at residential premises	13 481	3 370
Common assault	10 402	2 600
Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	6 483	1 620
Drug related crimes	6 206	1 551
Malicious damage to property	4 979	1 244
Theft out of or from a motor vehicle	3 735	933
* All theft not listed as a separate SAPS category, e.g. theft of bicycles, etc.		
Source: SAPS Crime Information Analysis Centre, 2004/05		

In order to get a true picture of the situation in each area it is also necessary to show the number of reported cases for the report period against the backdrop of the population figures. Table 45 depicts these figures.

Unspecified theft mostly boils down to incidences of petty theft, e.g. the stealing of bicycles, washing from lines, etc. Although not a serious crime, it is evident that incidences are rife. This can be directly linked to unemployment, poverty and children not attending schools, especially in certain areas.

**Table 45: Crimes per 1 000 people, 2004/2005**

CRIME TYPE		CAPE AGULHAS	OVERSTRAND	SWELLENDAM	THEEWATERS-KLOOF
	<b>POPULATION</b>	26 182	55 738	28 075	93 276
<b>UNSPECIFIED THEFT</b>		13	23	17	12
<b>BURGLARY RESIDENTIAL PREMISES</b>		11	19	8	8
<b>COMMON ASSAULT</b>		14	12	16	10
<b>ASSAULT IGBH</b>		11	8	13	8
<b>DRUG RELATED</b>		14	8	11	14
<b>MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY</b>		6	6	6	5
<b>THEFT OUT OF/FROM MOTOR VEHICLE</b>		2	5	3	3



The occurrence of burglary at residential premises is evenly high, but has shown a marked decline from 2001/02 to 2004/05. The high occurrence of incidences in the Overstrand municipal area (19/1 000 people) can be directly linked to the fact that vast numbers of holiday homes stand empty and locked during almost the entire year and are therefore an easy target for burglars.

Like in the case of unspecified theft burglary at residential properties are almost always directly linked to poverty within certain households and segments of the community. A comparison between the crime statistics and the identified poverty pockets and unemployment figures shown above underlines this assumption.

Both common assault and assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm in most cases can be directly linked to alcohol and/or drug abuse and a large percentage of these incidences occur within the home or family circle. In most cases women and children are the victims.

It can be assumed that there will be a direct relation between the occurrence of common assault and assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm to the sharp increase in drug related crimes in all four local areas.

Both types of assault are putting pressure on hospital and health services and infrastructure and are costing the regional economy a lot of money per annum.

The most alarming factor pertaining to crime in the Overberg is the dramatic rise in drug related crimes since 2001/02.

In the Cape Agulhas area drug related crimes increased with 201,7% (119 reported cases in 2001/02 and 359 cases in 2004/05), in the Overstrand area with 230,2% (139 reported cases in 2001/02 and 459 cases in 2004/05), in the Swellendam area with 151,6% (122 reported cases in 2001/02 and 307 cases in 2004/05) and in the Theewaterskloof area with 88% (701 reported cases in 2001/02 and 1 318 cases in 2004/05).

The increase in drug related crime is an indication that not enough attention has been focused on removing the drug scourge from society.

Whilst it is important for the Crime Prevention Strategy to take cognizance of the priority crime categories discussed above, it is evenly important to ask the question what the Overberg picture looks like in comparison to the surrounding Boland area, the Western Cape and also the rest of the country.

Working with SAPS 2004/2005 crime figures it is evident that there is a large degree of similarity between the various areas, but that there are also a couple of variables.

**Table 46: Comparison of priority crime categories, 2004/2005**

CRIME CATEGORY	OVERBERG	BOLAND	RSA
	<b>RATING ON SCALE 1 - 7</b>		
Unspecified theft	1	1	1
Common assault	2	2	3
Drug related crime	3	4	<b>9</b>
Burglary at residential premises	4	5	2
Assault: IGBH	5	3	4
Malicious damage to property	6	6	5
Theft out of/from motor vehicle	7	7	6
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	7

Table 46 shows the similarities and variables between the Overberg, Boland area and the country as a whole.

The table clearly indicates that drug related crime is a high priority in both the Overberg and the Boland area, whilst in the remainder of the country it did not register amongst the seven top priority crimes. It further indicates that the national top priority crime of robbery with aggravating circumstances is a much lower priority in the Overberg and Boland (registering on 19 and 17 respectively from a total of 33 crime categories).

The question remains what about other serious crime types such as rape, indecent assault, murder, common robbery, hijacking, etc.?

From the SAPS crime figures it is clear that the Overberg is not so much bugged by these crime types. Table 47 gives the complete list of crime types and their position on a scale from 1 to 33 for the 2004/2005 report period for the Overberg, Boland and the country as a whole.

A close inspection of the table reveals several aspects that should receive attention in the Crime Prevention Strategy. The most important of these are:-

- The fact that both drug related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs are a higher priority in the Overberg than in the Boland and the rest of the country sends a strong signal of substance abuse within all walks of life and in all communities
- The Overberg ratings of common assault, indecent assault and rape when regarded as a related group do not compare favourable with particularly that of the rest of the country and the question should be answered why the Overberg is worst off. Is it because of the fact that these crime types can usually be linked to substance abuse?

- The same argument applies to the ratings for crime categories such as public violence, arson and crimen injuria when read together with the high rating of malicious damage to property as one of the priority crime types. Again the signal send out is that of a fairly violent community and again the question should be answered in how many of the reported incidences have alcohol and/or drug abuse played a role?

**Table 47: Comparison of all crime types on a scale 1 – 33, 2004/2005**

CRIME TYPE	OVERBERG	BOLAND	RSA
	RATING ON SCALE 1 - 33		
Unspecified theft	1	1	1
Common assault	2	2	3
Drug related crime	3	4	9
Burglary at residential premises	4	5	2
Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	5	3	4
Malicious damage to property	6	6	5
Theft out of/from motor vehicle	7	7	6
Crimen Injuria	8	8	13
Burglary at business premises	9	10	12
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs	10	13	17
Shoplifting	11	9	11
Rape	12	11	14
Commercial crime	13	14	15
Indecent assault	14	15	23
Stock theft	15	19	16
Common robbery	16	12	8
Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle	17	16	10
Murder	18	18	19
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	19	17	7
Attempted murder	20	23	18
Culpable homicide	21	20	22
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	22	21	20
Arson	23	24	25
Public violence	24	25	30
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	25	22	26
Kidnapping	26	27	29
Abduction	27	26	27
Carjacking (3 cases)	28	28	21
Business robbery (1 case)	29	29	28
House robbery (1 case)	30	30	24
Truck hijacking (0 cases)	31	31	31
Bank robbery (0 cases)	32	33	33
Robbery of cash in transit (0 cases)	33	32	32

With the strong indication of substance abuse it is also necessary to compare the Overberg to the other Western Cape districts in order to see if the trend is general and how bad the Overberg is already affected.

Table 48 gives the most important comparative figures. The table reveals that with regard to total crime occurrence per 1 000 people the Overberg was in 2004/05 by far the best off, whilst the crime deduction rate is also the best in the province.

On the negative side, however, with regard to drug related crimes the Overberg is not in such a good position. The number of drug related crimes per 1 000 people for 2004/05 is the third highest in the province and out-scores the City of Cape Town by far. Even though the average annual growth rate for this crime category from 2001 to 2005 is only the fourth highest in the province the Overberg cannot neglect to address this problem with all its resources.

On the positive side the Overberg is notably better off when it comes to crimes like hijacking and robbery.

**Table 48: Comparison between crime situations in the districts of the Western Cape, 2001/2002 – 2004/2005**

	<b>CITY OF CT</b>	<b>WEST COAST</b>	<b>CAPE WINE-LANDS</b>	<b>OVER-BERG</b>	<b>EDEN</b>	<b>CENTRAL KAROO</b>
Total number of all crimes, 2001/02	286 790	24 068	67 326	17 334	42 307	6 255
Drug related crime, 2001/02	7 215	1 427	2 339	884	1 408	166
Total crimes per 1 000 people, 2001/02	96	84	108	84	93	110
Drug related crimes per 1 000 people, 2001/02	2	5	4	4	3	3
Total number of all crimes, 2004/05	300 223	21 642	61 551	15 294	45 186	6 341
Drug related crimes, 2004/05	15 206	3 480	5 080	1 976	3 872	609
Total crimes per 1 000 people, 2004/04	94	69	96	67	92	103
Drug related crimes per 1 000 people, 2004/05	5	11	8	9	8	10
Average annual growth rate in total crime, 2001 – 2005	1,54%	-3,48%	-2,95%	-4,09%	2,22%	0,46%
Average annual growth rate in drug related crime, 2001 – 2005	28,21%	34,60%	29,50%	30,75%	40,10%	54,23%

With specific reference to the Human Development Index figures discussed in Chapter 2 above it must be stressed that there are notable disparities between the different population groups in the Overberg. Although separate figures are only available for 1995 it can be argued that the differences would have remained unchanged to a very large degree. In 1995 the average HDI for the white group was 0,94, that for the Coloured group 0,48 and that for the Black group only 0,34.

In practical terms these HDI differences can not only cause social, economic and political unrest and instability, but also can seriously obstruct future development. As a result of these inequities the following threats, in the context of crime prevention, should be noted: -

- Rising crime levels
- Rising levels of violence
- Rising levels of unproductive expenditure for home security and police services in stead of positive spending on e.g. education, training and the provision of sufficient transport
- The enlargement of the trap of poverty under that section of the population with the highest growth rate
- An unfavourable environment for business development and declining interest in investment, which in turn leads to rising unemployment
- Diminished ability for development

Figures with respect to poaching of abalone and other marine resources are not readily available but it is common knowledge that it poses a tremendous threat to the natural resources of the district. In most of the cases youth are involved in these activities and drug trafficking and other criminal activities often accompany it. The O.I.C.G. has therefore requested that a new IDP project be listed to address the situation (Project E12.6).

It is also important to note that a close study of reported crimes at all the police stations in the Overberg district reveals that crime patterns, especially with reference to theft, can be directly linked to: -

- Seasonal unemployment in e.g. the fruit and fishing industries
- Seasonality defining home owners' movements, e.g. high theft rates in inland towns during the holiday seasons when owners go away on holiday versus a higher rate in the coastal towns during the winter months when the houses are standing uninhabited for long periods, thus forming soft targets for thieves
- The fact that so many members of the local fishing communities have not received quotas
- The holiday seasons of Christmas and Easter when especially alcohol abuse plays a major role

### **12.3 Long term vision, mission, policy, strategies, programmes and projects**

In the first full IDP approved by Council in 2002 a district vision and mission was included that remained unchanged up to and including this new IDP. The **vision** implies that the Overberg should be a "lekker" region and like a so-called paradise. It is thus evident that this cannot be realized if no attention is given to crime prevention.

The **mission** underpinning the vision clearly states that to create, preserve and further develop paradise, it is *inter alia* necessary that effective crime prevention and combating should be in place.

On 3 November 2005 it was decided that Overberg District Municipality, with the assistance of the Overberg PIMS Centre, will develop a **Local Crime Prevention Strategy** for the entire district. The strategy development is in process and will be completed in 2008. The strategy will be one of the sectoral plans underpinning the IDP.

The strategy is developed for the entire jurisdiction area of the Overberg District Municipality, including the four local municipal areas of: -

- Cape Agulhas Municipality
- Overstrand Municipality
- Swellendam Municipality
- Theewaterskloof Municipality

The study also includes the District Management Area WCDMA03.

As the strategy is currently being developed all the programmes and projects that will be developed as a result have not yet been identified. However, the development of a **Tourism Safety and Security Plan** and the development and maintenance of a **Tourism Victim Support Programme** should form an integrated part thereof.

From the analysis of the Overberg crime statistics and contributing factors it is furthermore evident that it is critical that the crime prevention strategy be closely linked to and aligned with the **other development strategies, programmes and projects** of the Overberg District Municipality and the four local municipalities so that people's vulnerability and exposure to victimization can be adequately reduced and optimal results can be obtained in various spheres of human development.

It is a well-known fact that development levels can be directly linked to crime levels. It is therefore important that part of the focus should be on the level of development, both from a human and city development point of view.

Already existing strategies and projects that have a direct impact on safety and security and crime prevention are listed in Table 49 below: -

***Table 49: Strategies and projects related to safety, security and crime prevention***

<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>
M1 – A complete and fully inclusive human development strategy	13 related projects running under the strategy
M3 – The establishment of a healthy community in order to make a contribution to human development	M3.2 – Promotion of responsible use of alcohol through parental guidance and experiential learning method for school-going children
M6 – Support to vulnerable groups in the community	M6.1 – The provision of shelters, safe houses, protection and empowerment programmes
	M6.2 – People’s Care Centre, Hawston
	M6.3 – Rotary Safe House Project, Caledon
	M6.4 – Development of Botrivier Clinic to supply care for vulnerable groups in the community

It is important to note that all the other IDP strategies and projects, either grouped under service delivery and infrastructure development or under economic development, also have an indirect impact as far as it address development levels and poverty alleviation.

#### **12.4 The structure to drive local crime prevention**

To underline the importance of safety and security the previous Council of Overberg District Municipality decided to establish a Safety and Security Task Team within the IDP Representative Forum of the district municipality to specifically focus on all related issues and assist with the development of relevant projects and the implementation thereof.

During 2005 the Western Cape Department of Community Safety introduced their Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy Implementation Framework and the concept of Community Safety Forums to the district municipality. At the same time Nicro Western Cape indicated that they would like to form some type of partnership with the district municipality.

As a result it was decided to pursue the establishment of a **Community Safety Forum** to replace the Safety and Security Task Team. The Forum will,

however, continue to fulfil the role of an IDP Task Team and will bring strategies and projects to the IDP Forum for inclusion in the IDP.

On 20 September 2005 a Community Safety Forum for the Overberg was formally established. The Forum is constituted of representatives of all the known role players in the district and relevant stakeholders in the Western Cape. It includes all the provincial departments, Community Police Forums, NICRO, social development role players and many others.

The community safety forum is not currently functioning and needs urgent attention in order to develop action plans and projects for the safety of the communities in the Overberg. Assistance from the Department of Community Safety is required in order to provide capacity to the council.

### **12.5 Funding Regime**

Crime prevention can be regarded as a completely unfunded mandate and as such it is difficult for Council to allocate funds for the implementation of the strategy and accompanying projects. However, related projects that have an indirect impact on the situation are funded.

The provincial Department of Safety and Security indicated that they have funding available for certain projects that may be identified as part of the Crime Prevention Strategy.



## **13. GOOD GOVERNANCE: A FOCUS ON FINANCIAL AND CORPORATE MANAGEMENT**

### **13.1 Municipal responsibility and response to Local Government Strategic Agenda, 2006 – 2011**

Overberg District Municipality regards its IDP, budget and Performance Management System (PMS) as “the different sides of the same coin” and as a result has already in the previous Council cycle decided to incorporate the support activities of the Departments of Finance and Corporate Services into the IDP. It is important because a large percentage of the operational budget of Council goes to these two departments. Their activities, the cost thereof and their performance should thus be clear for both Council and the public. The two departments as part of the new macro structure is now one department namely support services.

The Local Government Strategic Agenda, 2006 – 2011, refers to two aspects that are directly related to Financial and Corporate Management within each municipality, i.e.: -

- Municipal financial viability and management
- Good governance and public participation

Chapter 4 already referred to these issues by listing them as part of the overarching development goals and outcomes Council is striving to achieve and by indicating what Council’s response will be in each field. This Chapter will take a closer look at each.

### **13.2 Municipal financial viability and management**

Throughout the IDP, but specifically in Chapter 5, reference is made to the ODM’s financial position and the fact that the scrapping of RSC levies left the municipality almost completely reliant on government grant funding.

Questions had been raised internally as to the financial viability of the municipality. However, the sentiment of the Executive of Council was expressed in Chapter 5, paragraph 5.1. The ODM will continue to exist and render services to the best of its ability.

As part of the financial management process five strategies had been listed in Table 31 above, whilst Table 32 shows the projects running under each of these strategies.

In summary the following aspects should be highlighted as part of the financial management programme: -

- The implementation of GRAP is completed and was funded from FMG funding
- A Financial Reform Programme, including the training of three financial interns, is in place
- The establishment of a Supply Chain Management Unit must receive urgent attention and can possibly be part of the Shared Services unit to be established during 2008
- ODM is busy to create a shared district database of suppliers that includes the ODM and the local municipalities
- The municipality will establish a strong component focusing on information technology management
- The Department of Finance will form part of the restructuring process described in Chapter 5. This should have a streamlining affect
- The delivery of an internal audit service as part of a shared services approach will receive attention in 2008
- Council is looking into the possibility of establishing a wireless network to provide computer centres throughout the district. This service will make a major contribution towards combating access poverty in the rural areas. Council will need a contribution of R1,2 million from the provincial authorities to materialize the project
- The Council has a Risks Management Plan in place

An active and viable Audit Committee has been established in 2007. The committee should either be responsible for only financial auditing or should include performance management auditing as part of their activities.

### **13.3 Good governance enhanced by corporate management**

In order for any municipality to function to its best ability and to perform its line functions with ease it is necessary that the line departments and Council should receive the best possible internal corporate support.

Furthermore it is a legal obligation for each municipality to ensure that the best possible structure for community participation and communication is in place.

Chapter 4 reflects the five strategies that are driven by the Corporate Services Department of the ODM (Table 31), as well as to the projects running under each strategy (Table 32).

In summary the following aspects should be highlighted as part of the corporate services programme: -

- Council had a workshop on roles and responsibilities on 13 June 2006
- The review of the system of delegations is in process
- A couple of publications to communicate the role of the district municipality were published during 2006 and 2007
- The Overberg District Coordinating Forum was successfully established during 2006 but has to be maintained. This must be addressed as a matter of urgency.
- During December 2007 and February 2008 all municipalities in the district successfully engaged with the provincial government in a series of LG MTEC One-on-One's (report attached as **addendum B**)
- Performance measurement for the first quarter of the current financial year has been successfully completed
- The ODM has a structure for public participation with regard to the IDP, PMS, Budgeting process and other municipal activities in place. The structure is described in Chapter 14 below
- No progress has been made with the development of a Communication Strategy for ODM. The strategy will be completed in 2008 and will form part of a set of sector plans underpinning the IDP

Challenges that remain for ODM to address are the following: -

- A support strategy for the Office of the Speaker, bearing in mind that the Speaker should be primarily responsible for public participation. The fact that Overberg District Municipality do not function with ward committees should be recognized in this process
- Ensuring the mobilization of social capital and developing a partnership programme
- Addressing the issue of literacy and language in participation and communication strategies
- Development of the communication strategy
- Development of an electronic archive system
- Development of an IGR strategy

## 14. WHAT PROGRESS WAS MADE UP TO NOW?

In the planning process it is also important to measure what progress was made with the actual implementation of strategies and projects. This chapter discusses the progress made during the previous and current financial years in implementing the 2007/08 IDP.

### 14.1 Progress with sector plans

Table 50 below shows the progress made and which sector plans were receiving attention: -

**Table 50: Progress with sector plans**

SECTOR PLAN	PROGRESS MADE
Water Services Development Plans: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overberg District Municipality</li> <li>• Cape Agulhas Municipality</li> <li>• Overstrand Municipality</li> <li>• Swellendam Municipality</li> <li>• Theewaterskloof Municipality</li> </ul>	Completed and approved, but revision is needed and is receiving attention
Integrated Transport Plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overberg CPTR</li> <li>• OLS</li> <li>• Public Transport Plan</li> <li>• Integrated Transport Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved by Council</li> <li>• Approved by Council</li> <li>• Approved by Council</li> <li>• Approved by Council on condition that revision will immediately start and that ODM and the local municipalities will be properly involved in the process</li> </ul>
Disaster Management Plans	In process
Integrated Waste Management Plan	Overberg Waste Disposal Strategy completed
Spatial Development Framework: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overberg District Municipality</li> <li>• Overberg District Management Area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed and approved by Council. Will be revised after completion of this new IDP for the 2006 – 2011 planning cycle</li> <li>• Completed and approved by Council</li> </ul>

### 14.2 Progress with IDP projects

The table below contains a list of the projects that were included in the previous IDP of Overberg District Municipality, with an indication of the progress made. It is important to note that the numbering of those strategies and projects incorporated in the new IDP were changed.

**Table 51: 2007/2008 IDP projects: Implementation progress**

<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>
<b>B1 – Revision of Water Services Development Plans and a holistic needs approach, management and planning i.r.o. the provision of water</b>	B1.1	Annual revision of Water Services Development Plan for Overberg District Management Area	Continuous
	B1.2	Regular monitoring of ground water levels of boreholes in the DMA	Continuous
	B1.3	Strategic planning, through an inter-governmental approach, i.r.o. scarce water resources, with special reference to underground sources	Not attended to
	B1.4	Establishment of a Service Level Agreement with regard to the exporting of water to the City of Cape Town	Not attended to
	B1.5	Inclusion of critical water and sanitation issues within local municipal areas into the district IDP	Receiving attention
	B1.6	Audit of available toilet facilities on farms	Completed
	B1.7	Audit of bulk infrastructure needs on a local municipal level, with special reference to water and sanitation	In process
	B1.8	Devising district-wide solutions for inter-connected infrastructure challenges, with specific reference to under-resourced communities	Not attended to
	<b>B4 – Provision of housing</b>	B4.1	Audit i.r.o. the status and backlog of housing for people in informal settlements, in backyards and on farms
B4.2		Development of guidelines for integration of new housing projects, with special reference to the accommodation of farm workers moving to towns	Not attended to

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
<b>B5 – Development and proper maintenance of the roads network</b>	B5.1	<u>Proper maintenance of the roads network</u>	
	B5.1.1	Normal maintenance of tarred roads	Continuous
	B5.1.2	Normal maintenance of gravel roads	Continuous
	B5.1.3	Re-gravelling	Continuous
	B5.1.4	Improvement works	Continuous
	B5.1.5	Subsidiary roads	Continuous
	B5.1.6	Re-sealing and additions	Continuous
	B5.2	<u>Fences, road signs and km markers</u>	
	B5.2.1	Proper maintenance and erection of fences, road signs and km markers	Continuous
	B5.3	Existing PAWC tarring project: Junction road between Gansbaai and Bredasdorp via Elim and Baardskeerdersbos	In process
	B5.4	Proposed PAWC tarring project: Hemel- en Aarde-Road: Main Road 269 – Caledon/Hermanus junction road	Not attended to
	B5.5	Proposed PAWC tarring project: Tarring of road from Bredasdorp via Malagas to Witsand: Joint initiative between ODM, Eden District Municipality and the local Municipalities of Swellendam, Cape Agulhas and Langeberg	Not attended to
<b>B6 – The part-commercialization of Bredasdorp Airport (Air Force)</b>		While it is still in a scoping phase Project B6.1 will be handled as E7.1	
<b>B7 – Upgrading of the harbours and boat slipways in the region</b>		While it is still in a scoping phase Project B7.1 will be handled as E7.2	
	B7.2	Upgrading of Hawston Harbour	completed

<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>
<b>B8 – The provision of fire fighting and contingency planning services</b>	B8.1	Development and implementation of Disaster Management Framework and Plans (C and B level)	In process
	B8.2	Establishment and capacity building: Fire Protection Societies	Continuous
	B8.3	Rescue and hazardous substances	Continuous
	B8.4	Training facility: Fire and Rescue	Continuous
	B8.5	Extinguishing of fires	Continuous
	B8.6	Provision of one complete fire fighting team in the Overberg	Continuous
	B8.7	Provision of funding for the use of helicopters for fire fighting	Continuous
	<b>B9 – Promotion of public transport</b>	B9.1	Finalization of the Integrated Public Transport Plan
<b>B10 – The provision of an Integrated Waste Management Plan and the promotion of regional regulation</b>	B10.3	Management of Karwyderskraal Regional Landfill Site	Continuous
<b>B11 – The promotion of refuse recycling</b>	B11.1	Recycling project at Karwyderskraal	Continuous
	B11.2	Recycling of containers for poisonous agricultural sprays	Not attended to
<b>B13 – Attention to cemeteries</b>	B13.1	Restoration of old cemetery in Elim	Not attended to

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
<b>B14 – Effective and efficient management of Council’s resorts in order to promote tourism development</b>	B14.1	Management of Council’s resorts	Continuous
<b>B15 – Effective and efficient management of funding for infrastructure development in the whole of the Overberg Region</b>	B15.1	Management of Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	Continuous



<b>PROJECTS INTRODUCED BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES</b>			
<b>CAPE AGULHAS</b>			
<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>
		Expansion of law enforcement activities	Not attended to
		Ensuring a safe tourist destination	In process
		Expansion of law enforcement through awareness programmes at schools	Not attended to
		Computerized valuation programme	Not attended to
		Development of Aids Centre in Bredasdorp and support programmes	Partly continuous
		Public transport facilities	Not attended to
		Transfer stations for solid waste	Not attended to
		Bicycle and pedestrian lanes	Not attended to
		Sarel Cilliers Street (Nodes 2 and 3) Napier	Not attended to
		Kassiesbaai Training and Cultural Centre	In process
		Elim: Upgrading of internal and external services	Continuous
		Elim: World Heritage Site and World Heritage Conference	In process
		Implementation of the development plan for the Southernmost Tip of Africa and L'Agulhas Lighthouse	In process
		Sewerage pipeline in Waenhuiskrans and water pipeline to Waenhuiskrans	Not attended to
		Councillor Nieuwoudt: Computers, printers and software for Bredasdorp High School	Not attended to
		Drop-off zone for school children at Bredasdorp Primary School	Not attended to
<b>OVERSTRAND</b>			
		Project nr: SPGH 2017: Upgrade of flood lights A field X4 at Hawston sports grounds	Not attended to
		Project nr: SW1116: Storm water system: Paddavlei, Hawston	Not attended to
		Tarring of streets: Sandbaai	Not attended to
		Construction of storm water system according to master plan	Not attended to
		Provision of street lighting	Not attended to
		Bus shelter in Hemel & Aarde valley, close to Ertjiesvlei entrance	Not attended to

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
<b>THEWATERSKLOOF</b>			
		Multi purpose centre in Grabouw	Completed
		Nguni schools in Grabouw and Villiersdorp	Not attended to

<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>
<b>GOAL: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: A HEALTH FOCUS</b>			
<b>M1 – A complete HIV/Aids Strategy</b>	M1.1	HIV/Aids/STI project	Continuous
	M1.2	Human development focus on child health (IMCI)	Continuous
	M1.3	Promotion of responsible use of alcohol through parental guidance and experiential learning method for school-going children	Continuous
<b>M2 – Community Care</b>	M2.1	Optimal service delivery to the disabled, the elderly, youth and destitute men and women	Continuous
<b>M4 – Support of vulnerable groups in the community</b>	M4.1	The provision of shelters, safe houses, protection and empowerment programmes for women, men, youth and the disabled	Continuous
	M4.2	People’s Care Centre, Hawston	Continuous
	M4.3	Rotary Safe House Project, Caledon	Continuous
	M4.4	Development of Botrivier Clinic to supply care for vulnerable groups in the community	Continuous

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: A DEVELOPMENT FOCUS</b>			
<b>M5 – A complete and fully inclusive human development strategy, focusing on increasing the Index of Human Development of all inhabitants</b>	M5.1	Further establishment, development and empowerment of Health and Welfare Committees	Continuous
	M5.2	Appointment and training of community health workers	Continuous
	M5.3	Human resource development	Continuous
	M5.4	Job creation and skills development: Computer training	Continuous
	M5.5	Empowerment, job creation and community care, with emphasize on women, children and youth	Continuous
	M5.6	Daletique Fabric Creations: Job creation	Continuous
	M5.7	Eco-Handcrafts: Job creation for women	Continuous
	M5.8	Gardening project: Food security and job creation in Voorstekraal and Bereaville	Continuous
	M5.9	Community care, job creation and life skills development	Continuous
	M5.10	Early Childhood Development Project	Continuous
	M5.11	Development of Bredasdorp Integrated Training Centre (Multi-purpose Centre)	Continuous

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH FOCUS</b>			
<b>M6 – Provision of environmental health services in order to protect inhabitants and make a contribution to economic development</b>	M6.1	Food control, control of food premises and the enforcement of general hygiene standards on the transport of food products	Continuous
	M6.2	Safety control on drinking water and final sewerage effluent	Continuous
	M6.3	Control over dairies and the enforcement of general hygiene practices on the transport of dairy produce	Continuous
	M6.4	Monitoring the impact that the keeping of animals, poultry, pets and bees have on inhabitants of local areas, small towns and towns; the delivery of a vector control service and the indirect promotion of animal welfare	Continuous
	M6.5	Manage the monitoring process and collect information on the safe collection and disposal of solid waste ( including house hold waste ) and with special reverence to the impact there of on people and the environment	Continuous
	M6.6	Manage the monitoring process and collect information on the safe handling and disposal of medical waste with special reverence to the impact there of on people and the environment	Continuous
	M6.7	Provide information and make contact with the public / communities on environmental issues and see to that environmental health officers undergo the newest training	Continuous
	M6.8	Promotion of inter- sectoral cooperation	Continuous

<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>
	M6.9	Monitoring chemical pollution	Continuous
	M6.10	Monitor all premises and render a building control service and evaluate development applications from an environmental point of view	Continuous
	M6.11	Manage control and monitoring of environment, air and noise pollution	Continuous
	M6.12	Manage control and monitoring environmental health aspects of epidemics, pandemics and notifiable diseases	Continuous
	M6.13	Law enforcement in terms of applicable Council bylaws	Continuous
	M6.14	Environmental health control on beaches and inland waters	Continuous
	M6.15	Coordinating and measuring compliance to Batho Pele principles	Continuous
	M6.16	Disposal of the dead	Continuous
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: A HUMAN RIGHTS, CULTURAL AND SPORTS DEVELOPMENT FOCUS</b>			
<b>M7 – A complete Youth Development Strategy</b>	M7.1	Establishment of an integrated non-party political, non-sexist, non-racial youth programme for the Overberg	Continuous
	M7.2	Progress Xmas Choir Band (Kosie Sefoor)	In process
	M7.3	Youth Arts Festival	Continuous
	M7.4	Transport of the youth and other role players in the Overberg to enhance participation	Continuous
	M7.5	Electric Band: Youth development and promotion of life skills through culture and music	In process
	M7.6	Multi-Media Musical Tribute: Job creation through the development of art skills	In process
	M7.7	See new M9 strategy and projects	
	M7.8	Support of Community Development Workers	Continuous

<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>
<b>M8 – A complete Human Rights Strategy</b>	M8.1	Audits on human rights focus areas and groups	Continuous
<b>M9 – Development of a District Cultural Heritage Strategy</b>	M9.1	Establishment of District Cultural Forums (Further development of the Task Team for Language and Culture)	Not attended to
	M9.2	Capturing of oral history and stories: Overstrand	Not attended to
	M9.3	Development of a Cultural Atlas/Heritage Register of the Overberg	Not attended to
	M9.4	Conservation and restoration of historical furniture: A skills development project for the youth: Swellendam	Not attended to
	M9.5	Workshops for young writers: Bredasdorp (linked to multi-purpose centre)	Not attended to
	M9.6	Hermanus Whale Festival: Promotion of culture on a district wide basis: Identification and listing of all Overberg cultural performers	Completed
	M9.7	Hermanus Whale Festival: Promotion of culture on a district wide basis: Provide opportunities for performances on “home ground” in lead up to Overberg Festival	Completed
	M9.8	Overberg best performers attending Hermanus Whale Festival	Completed
	M9.9	Art Project for Schools	Continuous
<b>M10 – Development of a District Sports Strategy</b>	M10.1	Development of traditional sport codes: Archery: Theewaterskloof	Not attended to
	M10.2	Overberg participating in World Cup Soccer 2010	Continuous

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
<b>GOAL: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BY ODM</b>			
<b>E1 – Sustainable environmental management based on bio-regional planning objectives and the introduction of principles thereof over a wide spectrum</b>	E	Management of SDF for Overberg District and SDF for Overberg District Management Area (DMA)	Continuous
	E1.1	Business plans for the revision of the SDF's of ODM and the DMA	Continuous
	E1.2	Establish partnerships in environmental management	Continuous
	E1.3	Implementation of integrated environmental management principles within the formal and informal educational and training sectors	Continuous
	E1.4	Development of a Strategic Management Framework for the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve	In process
	E1.5	Development of more biospheres and/or Green Corridors	Continuous
	E1.6	Development and adoption of rural property valuation and rates policy	In process
	<b>E2 – Job creation by means of the eradication and control of alien vegetation</b>	E2.1	<u>Eradication of alien vegetation, with special emphasize on job creation and training</u>
E2.1.1		Eradication of alien vegetation in Tradouw's Pass	Not attended to
E2.1.2		Eradication of alien vegetation and clean-up of Genadendal River	Not attended to
E2.1.3		Eradication of alien vegetation in and around Greyton River	Not attended to



<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>
	E2.2	Clearing of road reserves, with special emphasize on job creation and training	Continuous
<b>E5 – Rehabilitation of the natural and urban environment</b>	E5.1	Rehabilitation pilot projects	Not attended to
	E5.2	Klein River alien plant clearing project	In process
	E5.3	Junior Landcare Project, Swellendam	In process
	E5.4	Breede River Landcare: Eradication of invasive alien plants (Water Hyacinths)	In process
	E5.5	Hermitage Landcare: Eradication of invasive alien plants – Riverbank rehabilitation	In process
	E5.6	Nuwejaar Wetland Biosphere: Eradication of invasive alien plants	In process
	E5.7	Junior Landcare Project, Overstrand	In process
	E5.8	Spanjaardskloof alien clearing	In process
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>E6 – District growth and development planning</b>	E6.1	Establishment and operation of Overberg Economic Development Board	Continuous
	E6.2	Investigation into the use of strategic municipal property	Continuous
	E6.3	Establishment of Youth Co-operations	Continuous
	E6.4	Establishment and operation of Overberg Emerging Business Forum	Continuous
	E6.5	Co-operation between ODM and Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust	Scrapped
	E6.6	Establishment and operation of Procurement Forum	Project changed and in process
	E6.7	Outward trade and investment missions	Completed
	E6.8	Identification and promotion of 8 lead projects	Continuous

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
	E6.8.1	Lead Projects: Airport project (see E7.1)	In process
	E6.8.2	Lead Projects: Flower Valley project	In process
	E6.8.3	Lead Projects: Agri-Mega project	In process
	E6.9	Management and operation of the District Economic Development Unit	Continuous
<b>E7 – Planning for infrastructure and information development to enhance economic growth</b>	E7.1	Development of an international standard airport at Bredasdorp and the expansion and upgrading of existing airfields: A scoping exercise	In process
	E7.2	Upgrading of harbours and boat slipways: A scoping exercise	In process
	E7.3	Development and maintenance of regional databank (Also see E8.4)	Continuous
<b>E8 – Land Reform Strategy</b>	E8.1	Communication, marketing and information availability	Continuous
	E8.2	Development of entrance programme	Continuous
	E8.3	Land audit of all agricultural properties	Not attended to
	E8.4	Development of database for land reform and security of tenure (part of project E7.3)	Continuous
	E8.5	Establishment of ESTA District Forum	completed
	E8.6	Development of crisis mediation strategy	Continuous
	E8.7	Establishment of partnerships for development support	Continuous
	E8.8	Development of rural development strategy	Not attended to

<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>
<b>E9 – Training and empowering people for economic participation</b>	E9.1	SMME Development and Training	Continuous
	E9.2	LLB training project for youth	Continuous
	E9.3	Provision of limited seed funding	Continuous
	E9.4	Hermanus Whale Festival: Identification of excellent crafters and products in the district and support for craft workshops and participants in specific areas	Completed
<b>E10 – Development of individual smaller projects</b>	E10.1	Elim Bakery Project	In process
	E10.2	Rooibos Tea Project: Elim and Suurbraak	In process
	E10.3	CAEDA: Multi-purpose Centre Project: Bredasdorp	Not attended to
	E10.4	Overberg Khoi cultural and tourism town near Salandra Garage, Botrivier (Project still to be developed – land availability)	Not attended to
	E10.5	Development of the Southernmost Tip of Africa	In process
	E10.6	Hlumani Beading Project (Grabouw)	In process
	E10.7	African Farming Development Venture (Botrivier)	In process
	E10.8	SAB/Pretoriusvlei Commonage Project	In process
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: TOURISM</b>			
<b>E11 – Overberg Tourism : Tourism Development Strategy</b>	E11.1	Office operation and administration	Continuous

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
	E11.2	Product Development Programme, inclusive of mentorship	Continuous
	E11.3	In-service training	Continuous
	E11.4	Local Tourism Bureau (LTB) Training	Continuous
	E11.5	Amazing Overberg Race – Media awareness	Continuous
	E11.6	Overberg Festival	Continuous
	E11.7	Overberg Routes	Continuous
	E11.8	Regional Info Pack	Continuous
	E11.9	Tourism Training Programme	Continuous
	E11.10	Tourism Help Desk Agents (THD's)	Continuous
	E11.11	Relocation of Overberg Tourism Office to N2 development	Continuous
<b>E12 – Overberg Tourism: Tourism Marketing Strategy</b>	E12.1	Getaway Show, Cape Town	Continuous
	E12.2	Getaway Show, Johannesburg	Continuous
	E12.3	Annual Indaba	Continuous
	E12.4	Life Cycle Expo, Cape Town	Continuous
	E12.5	Overberg Golf Day	Continuous
	E12.6	Overberg Winter Marketing Campaign	Continuous
	E12.7	Overberg Update	Continuous
	E12.8	Overberg Website	Continuous
	E12.9	Promotional material	Continuous
	E12.10	Welcome Campaign	Continuous
	E12.11	International marketing	Continuous
	E12.12	Media Awareness Programme (To be linked with E11.5)	Continuous

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: SAFETY AND SECURITY</b>			
<b>E17 – District Crime Prevention Strategy</b>	E17.1	Development of strategy	In process
	E17.2	Develop and maintain Tourism Safety and Security Plan	Continuous
	E17.3	Develop and maintain a Tourism Victim Support Programme	Continuous
	E17.4	Develop and maintain effective awareness campaign	Continuous
	E17.5	Identification of co-ordinator for Tourism Safety and ensuring an effective response capability	In process
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND NATURE RESERVES AND PROMOTION OF BIO-DIVERSITY CONSERVATION</b>			
<b>E20 – Development of national parks and nature reserves</b>	E20.1	Expansion of the Whale Trail, De Hoop Nature Serve	In process
	E20.2	Erection of Game Fence on De Hoop: Phase One	In process
<b>E21 – Promotion of bio-diversity conservation</b>	E21.1	C.A.P.E. Agulhas Bio-diversity Initiative (ABI)	In process
	E21.2	Blue Crane Conservation	Continuous

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
<b>GOAL: DELIVERY OF EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT CORPORATE SERVICES</b>			
<b>K1 – To deliver general services to the organization in order to optimize the day-to-day functioning thereof</b>	K1.1	The delivery of a secretariat service	Continuous
	K1.2	The delivery of a general support service	Continuous
	K1.3	Record Management Service	Continuous
	K1.4	Policy and legislation	Continuous
<b>K2 – To facilitate and promote personnel matters and training in order to increase the internal capacity of the organization optimally</b>	K2.1	Training and Occupational Safety Programme	Continuous
	K2.2	Personnel Administration	Continuous
	K2.3	Personnel and Labour Provision System	Continuous
<b>K3 – Communication Strategy</b>	K3.1	Development of a formal Communication Strategy for ODM	In process
	K3.2	Implementation and management of Inter-Governmental Relations in accordance with legislation	Continuous

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
<b>GOAL: DELIVERY OF EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE FINANCIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>F1 – To execute accounting services in accordance with national policy and guidelines</b>	F1.1	Accounting Services	Continuous
	F1.2	Financial Reform Programme	Continuous
<b>F2 – Income management through the registration of levy-payers, levies, delivery of levy returns and the reconciliation and management of debtors</b>	F2.1	Income Management	Continuous
<b>F3 – To control and manage expenditure within budgetary limits and to ensure that creditors are paid in a timely fashion</b>	F3.1	Expenditure Management	Continuous

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND SHORT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
<b>F4 – Control and manage all Council’s IT networks, with special reference to the central processing unit (main frame)</b>	F4.1	Information Technology Management and Processing Programme	Continuous



Table 51 shows that from a total of 214 projects 40 (18,7%) were not attended to. The primary reason for this was that the projects were not funded during the budget process. Either the district municipality had no funding to allocate or funding from the provincial authorities did not realize. In the case of projects listed by the local municipalities it must be emphasized that these projects came to the IDP Representative Forum at a very late stage and did not move through all the applicable channels for Council's funding approval. This illustrates the necessity for: -

- Ensuring funding for projects before it is registered as IDP projects
- Proper engagement between district and local municipalities in cases where local municipalities need assistance from the district municipality. The fact that ODM has a very limited ability to assist local municipalities does not help either

The majority of the projects, however, are either completed or are in process or receiving continuous attention. With 81,3% of the district projects falling in this category it is safe to say that Overberg District Municipality is making satisfactory progress with the implementation of its IDP strategies and projects.

However, the best way to answer the question whether progress has been made is through the constant measuring of performance, not only by individuals, but also by the institution.

Council approved the institutional Performance Management System for Overberg District Municipality on 7 December 2005. The system is directly linked to the IDP. A performance measurement template has been developed for each and every IDP project. Formal quarterly institutional performance measurement commenced in the first quarter of the new financial year (June to September 2007). This measures IDP progress in full.

Council still has to decide on the reporting procedure that will be followed, while a Performance Audit Committee must also be established. The KPI's of the projects that are funded will form part of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), which can be measured during a year in order to indicate the performance of the council.

A further indicator of progress towards reaching the set goals and outcomes is the manner in which the budget of the district municipality relates and answers to the IDP and the strategies, projects and programmes listed in it.

### **14.3 PROPOSED IDP PROJECTS AND BUDGET LINKING 2008/2009**

The Council and IDP representative forum take cognisance and will continue with the information and projects as set out in the IDP 2007 – 2010 source document.

Meetings were held during October – November 2007 with management staff and other role-players to be more specific for the 2008 / 2009 financial year in respect of the IDP projects. The IDP REP FORUM discussed the projects on a meeting held 27 February 2008. The projects are therefore broken down into the different departments with the relevant responsibilities and projects in each department.

#### **1. DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING.**

The department is responsible for the following functions, namely:

- 1.1. Infrastructure (Roads, water and sanitation, electricity, waste, housing, transport).
- 1.2. Municipal Health
- 1.3. Human / Social Development
- 1.4. Environmental Management
- 1.5. Development and Planning
- 1.6. Disaster Management and Fire Protection
- 1.7. Amenities (Properties and Resorts)

##### **1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE**

- a) Roads and Transport Expenditure Budget - R75 550 880,00

The Council renders the roads function as an agency function for the Department of Public Transport.

Included in the total expenditure budget are the following projects, namely:

- Normal maintenance of tarred roads -R 4 200 000,00
- Normal maintenance of gravel roads -R 12 500 000,00
- Re-gravelling -R 14 000 000,00
- Improvement works -R 1 350 000,00
- Minor Roads -R 2 300 000,00
- Re-sealing and additions - R 4 000 000,00
- Proper maintenance and erection of fences  
road signs and km markers -R 1 000 000,00

There are currently 179 employees in the service of the Overberg District Municipality who are directly linked to this agency function.

Other IDP projects in respect of road and public transport that are not part of the agency function but are identified as needs for the Overberg region are as follows, namely:

Existing tarring project: Bredasdorp to Gansbaai (R18 000 000,00). The completion of this project will have a mayor impact in local economic development, job opportunities and training in the Overberg as well as the tourism industry. The local Economic Development section of the Overberg District Municipality, 4 B Municipalities, other government departments and the private sector for co- funding can deal with this project.

- Future tarring project:  
Hemel-en-Aarde Pad -R 10 000 000,00  
Bredasdorp via Malgas to Witsand -R 3 000 000,00

The same opportunities as mentioned above but the three tarring projects can be prioritised as follow:

- Priority 1 - Bredasdorp – Gansbaai - Short Term (Immediate)
- Priority 2 - Hemel-en-Aarde - Medium Term (5 years)
- Priority 3 - Bredasdorp – Witsand - Long Term (10-20 years)

- Integrated Transport Plan (R300 000,00)

The Integrated Transport Plan is not currently up to standard and must be finalized. Problems must be sorted out with the Department of Transport and Public Works in respect of the funding of this project and the appointment of consultants due to capacity problems.

- The Commercialization of Bredasdorp Airport

This project will form part of the functions of the LED section under council projects.

- Upgrading of Harbours and boat slipways in the region.

No funding available but council will play a facilitating and monitoring role.

## **b) WATER AND SANITATION**

The Council has no budget available for the service and does not render this service. The Council however plays a monitoring role in the region regarding water and sanitation. In order for council to play a leading role funding is source for the following projects, namely;

- Revision of Water Services Development Plan – R200 000,00  
(Source of funding – DWAF Masibambani)
- Infrastructure role-out plan for Overberg – R200 000,00  
(Source of funding – DWAF Masibambani)
- Audit on water and sanitation (toilets) facilities on farms – R200 000  
(Source of funding – DWAF Masibambani)

Priority one is the development of an infrastructure role-out plan in order to determine the status quo and needs of bulk services in respect of water and sanitation and on which priorities the council can focus for the prevention of health risks and for future development and housing needs. It has come to the council's attention that the water and sanitation issue in the Overberg has become a health risk for the people in the area and immediate attention is needed in order to solve the problem.

### **c) ELECTRICITY**

The Council has no budget and therefore does not render this service. The Council however plays a monitoring role in the region in respect of electricity. Eskom is currently investigating the possible development of a nuclear site in the region of Batamsklip and they are currently busy with an EIA process with all stakeholders. The issue around the RED's is still under discussion and the Council needs to participate in this debate.

### **d) WASTE MANAGEMENT**

The Council is responsible for the management of Karwyderskraal Regional Landfill site (Budget R3 Million). In order to cater for future demand the site must be upgraded and therefore provision must be made available in the budget for the design of a new waste cell (R300 000). The new cell must then be developed in the following financial year (2009 / 2010) – R7 Million. No funds are available for the development of the new cell and the possibility must be investigated to fund the project out of MIG funding. National Treasury however needs to look at the allocation of the MIG funds to municipalities in respect of the formula used, which does not cater for proper allocations to the Overberg District Municipality.

### **Projects**

- Management-Karwyderskraal Regional landfill site –R3000 000,00
- Design of new sell for upgrading –R 300 000,00
- Provision of Composting site –R 500 000,00
- Investigation of possible income in composting

## Future needs

- Development of new cell - R7 000 000,00  
(Source of funding – MIG)

## e) HOUSING

The Council has no budget for this service and does not render this service. The Council however plays a monitoring role in the region in respect of housing. In order to play a leading role in the region the Council needs to establish a housing forum on District level including the B Municipalities and Department of housing. Part of the responsibilities of this housing forum is to look into housing needs of farm workers. An ESTA District forum has been established by the Council to look into the evictions of farm workers.

## Projects

- Establishment of a housing forum -R 20 000,00  
(Source of funding – Department of Housing)
- Develop Housing strategy for the Overberg -R200 000,00  
(Source of funding – Department of Housing)

## 1.2 MUNICIPAL HEALTH (TOTAL BUDGET - R7 814 160,00)

The Overberg District is responsible for Municipal Health in the whole district. The functions includes the following:

- Water quality monitoring - R 256 800, 00
- Food control - R 53 500, 00
- Waste management
- Health surveillance of premises - R 50 000, 00  
(Diaries not included)
- Surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases, excluding immunisations - R 16 050, 00
- Vector control
- Environmental pollution control - R 21 400, 00
- Disposal of human remains - R 20 000, 00
- Chemical safety

Based on the acceptance of a municipal health responsibility the Council secured the services of 16 Environment Health Practitioners and one head Of Municipal Health (Total employees in Municipal health Department = 17)

Furthermore Council has established a structure in the form of four section 21 Health and Welfare Company's (Cape Agulhas, Swellendam, Overstrand and Theewaterskloof) who give input on municipal health issues at portfolio committee meetings. The budget that is included in the total budget mentioned above is R64 200, 00 but must be lifted to R130 000. It is

furthermore suggested that this item be transferred to the Human development section.

Currently the budget includes training R12 840, 00 and it is suggested that the amount be lifted to R22 900, 00.

The control over dairies is not included in the total budget and it is suggested that an amount of R50 000, 00 be set aside for this function.

### **1.3 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (TOTAL BUDGET - R 3 202 920,00)**

With the decision to transfer the personal health function to the provincial department the council continue to focus on the protection and human development functions. The Council therefore make a tremendous contribution towards community empowerment and participation over the widest possible spectrum. This is done with the assistance of Global funding (R1 687 000, 00) the Council receives from the provincial government. The focus areas of Global funding are as follows:

- Promote Food Security
- Community care for vulnerable children
- Safe houses for children
- Job creation and income
- Life skills through youth development
- Related projects an HIV/AIDS and TB.

Projects with regard to the various focus areas are identified within the communities and then scrutinized by the Health and welfare committees (27). The four Community Development Companies (Section 21 Companies) will then prioritise the projects to be submitted as IDP projects.

Other projects in respect of Human Development that are included in the total budget are as follows:

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| - Health and welfare committees (R64 200)  | - R 70 000, 00   |
| - Global Funds Projects                    | - R1 213 030, 00 |
| - Youth Development                        | - R 214 000, 00  |
| - Parental Training in alcohol consumption | - R 53 500, 00   |
| - Shelter Protection Programme (R34 240)   | - R 40 000, 00   |
| - Early Childhood Development (R53 500)    | - R 60 000, 00   |

Projects that are not included in the total budget are as follows which funding is seek from provincial government:

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| - Parental training and guidance in alcohol consumption | - R 75 000, 00  |
| - Youth Development (Umsumbomwu Funds)                  | - R 450 000, 00 |
| - Human development with a focus on elder persons       | - R 200 000, 00 |
| - Human rights programme                                | - R 200 000, 00 |

It is further suggested that an amount of R130 000, 00 be included in the budget for the liaison committees.

Currently the Council has two human development Officers funded by Council. The third officer is funded out of Global funding and a administrative clerk is also funded out of the Global funds. The Council also has a Youth Developer funded by Council and two youth officers funded from the Umsombomwu funds. Further job opportunities are created through the four section 21 companies and the 27 health and welfare committees by empowering the communities and specific projects implementations in respect of the focus areas. In future only four projects will be developed with specific focus on children, youth, adults and the elderly, which will include all the current strategies.

#### **1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

At the moment the budget for environmental management forms part of the budget of Municipal Health and it is suggested that the budget be separated in order the budget for environmental management on its own.

The Council only budgeted for one official (Environmental management officer) The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism appointed a Community Environmental Worker who is situated in the offices of the Council for the Overberg Region. The Council is playing a major role in the monitoring of strategies projects and programmes to enhance environmental conservation and sustainable development in partnership with various role-players in respect of the following actions:

- Projects of SANParks in the Bontebok and Agulhas National Parks
- Projects of Cape Nature Conservation in the various reserves throughout the district
- The management of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve, where C.A.P.E. also plays a role in the funding regime
- The Agulhas bio-diversity Initiative concentrating on the Agulhas coastal plain. Here ABI plays an important role in partnering with the district municipality to enhance the expansion of green corridors throughout the district
- Land Care projects of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture, specifically focusing on rehabilitation and alien clearing
- Working for Water and Working for Fire projects of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, focusing on alien clearing
- Working for Fynbos project of the national Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. This project focuses on environmental rehabilitation and management after the devastating veldt fires during the 2005/06 summer season in the area between Stanford, Gansbaai and Elim
- Projects of the Overberg Crane Group, focusing on the protection of the Blue Crane population in the district and on educating the inhabitants in this respect
- Environmental assistance to the Four B Municipalities and co-ordination of cross-boundary environmental activities

- Compilation of reports in respect of development applications and EIA's in the district
- Environmental education in schools in the Overberg

There is considerable amount of money being allocated to environmental matters coming from the role-players. The projects and funding therefore must still be captured with specific outcomes regarding job creation and BEE empowerment by the various role-players.

The only project that is in the Councils budget is an amount of R80 250, 00 for the Kogelberg Biosphere, which is budgeted under planning services. Funding is sought for the following projects.

- Environmental education in schools - R 20 000, 00
- Eradication of alien vegetation on Council properties - R 60 000, 00

### **1.5 DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (TOTAL BUDGET-R 485 270,00)**

As mentioned in the previous item an amount of R80 250, 00 for the Kogelberg Biosphere is shifted to environmental management. The Council has only one employee in this section (previously PIMSS function) that is also rendering town-planning services rendered by Council to two B Municipalities (shared services). No funds are available in the budget for projects and funds are therefore sought for the following projects, namely:

- Spatial Development framework (updating) - R 100 000, 00
- Regional Databank (updating) - R 500 000, 00

### **1.6 DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING (TOTAL BUDGET-R11 183 680,00)**

The Council renders a full fire service to the Municipalities of Theewaterskloof, Swellendam and Cape Agulhas. Overstrand Municipality has its own fire service but there is also an assistance agreement in place between the district and the local Municipality.

The following projects are included in the above total budget municipality:

- Development of Disaster Management framework - R107 000, 00
- Helicopter stand by (fire and festive season) - R 535 000, 00
- Fire Protection associations - R 42 800, 00
- Fire Fighting team - R 194 400, 00
- Training cost - R 42 800, 00

There are currently 34 employees in this section rendering fire-fighting services and disaster management of which 4 employees are control room operators.



A number of 16 jobs are created to form a fire fighting team for additional manpower during the fire seasons. The Department of Local Government and Housing allocate R200 000 for the 2008/2009 financial year to assist the council with fighting fire during the summer season.

Funding is sought for the following two projects, namely;

- Extension of training facility - R 500 000, 00
- Extension of disaster management Sentrum - R 500 000, 00

**1.7 AMENITIES (PROPERTIES AND RESORTS)  
TOTAL BUDGETS (OPERATING)**

<b>PROPERTIES</b>		<b>- R 914 710, 00</b>
<b>RESORTS:</b>	Buffeljachtsbaai	<b>- R 376 830,00</b>
	Dennehof	<b>- R2 165 770,00</b>
	Die Dam	<b>- R1 199 010,00</b>
	Uilenkraalsmond	<b>- R5 117 360,00</b>

Funding is sought for the following projects, namely:

- Management Strategy for Councils properties - R 100 000, 00
- Strategy to identify initiatives for poverty alleviation - R 100 000, 00
- Investigate sources of funding externally - R 50 000, 00
- Develop marketing strategy for resorts - R 65 000, 00
- Investigation on status of resorts - R 20 000, 00
- Rehabilitation of dunes of Uilenkraalsmond - R 200 000, 00
- Rehabilitation of coastline at Die Dam (EIA) - R 50 000, 00
- Investigate sewerage facilities at the resorts - R 200 000, 00
- Investigate water facilities at the resorts - R 100 000. 00
- Investigate further developments at Dennehof - R 100 000, 00

There are currently 26 employees in the services of the Council who are employed for this service. A number of ± 15 jobs are created during the festive season for extra manpower for the cleaning of facilities.

## **2. DEPARTMENT OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**

### **2.1. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM TOTAL BUDGET - R6 710 100,00**

Including in the budget are the following items:

1) Tourism	- R1 844 170, 00
2) Soccer 2010	- R 104 430, 00
3) Council Projects	- R1 284 000, 00
4) Local Economic Projects	- R 0, 00
5) Donations	- R 267 500, 00
6) Job creation (EPWP)	- R3 210 000, 00

There is only one official responsible for Local Economic Development and Tourism

#### **1. TOURISM - R1 844 170,00**

Overberg Tourism (Section 21 Company) is currently rendering this function on an agency basis. The Council is in the process to investigate the incorporation of this function in its own structure.

Included in the budget are two projects, namely:

- Marketing activities	- R 428 000, 00
- Development projects	- R 374 000, 00

There are two officials responsible for this function at Overberg Tourism. Funding (R300 000, 00) is sought for the development of an Overberg Tourism strategy including all role-players and the B Municipalities.

More finality about this function and projects will be available after the investigation and council's final decisions on the future of tourism in the Overberg.

#### **2. SOCCER 2010 - R 104 430.00**

The Council established a soccer desk and employed two contract workers who are responsible for this function.

Funding is sought for Financial support to B Municipalities in respect of soccer 2010 - R100 000, 00

### 3. COUNCIL PROJECTS - R1 284 000,00

The Council must still decide on these projects and can the following projects be included, namely:

- Bredasdorp Airport Project - R 500 000,00
- Agri-Mega (Farm workers Development) - R 50 000,00
- Development of Southernmost Tip of Africa - R 250 000,00
- Events and Festivals - R 250 000,00
- Aqua- and Meri Culture Development - R 250 000,00

### 4. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS R0, 00

Funding is sought for the following projects, namely:

- Overberg Economic Development Board - R 30 000, 00
- Overberg Emerging Business Forum - R 30 000, 00
- Outward trade and investment missions - R 150 000, 00
- SMME Development and Training - R 150 000, 00
- Provision of Limited seed funding - R 150 000, 00
- Investigation and Development of strategy for the film industry - R 250 000,00

The Council acknowledges the participation of Plekplan, Urban Econ and REDDOOR in local economic development in the Overberg.

The Council also participates and plays a leading role in the district with Land Reform and agricultural projects in respect of the Land Reform strategy of the Overberg. The following projects have been registered in the Overberg, namely:

#### Land Reform projects:

- Two-a-Day Project - R50 500 000, 00
- Spanjaardskloof Community Project - R 345 000, 00
- Tradouw Workers Trust - R 9 062 340, 00
- Kentucky Farm (Pty) Ltd - R 805 000, 00
- Uitvlucht Boerdery - R 4 850 000,00
- Langverwacht Trust - R 644 000,00
- Haloites Midea Inv. - R 207 000, 00
- Outspan BEE - R 230 000, 00
- Kaap Agulhas Munisipaliteit (Holdrif) - R 2 800 000, 00

#### Agricultural projects

- Caledon Kleinboere -R 420 000.00
- Destiny Boerdery Trust -R 400 000.00
- Supreme Valley Meats -R 200 000.00
- Omzamo Poultry -R
- Genadendal Honeybush -R 925 000.00
- Elandsrivier Primary -R 150 000.00
- Genadendal Kwekery -R 110 000.00

- Berea Omheining	-R 150 000.00
- Fillies Boerdery	-R 50 000.00
- Daniels Boerdery	-R 50 000.00
- Botrivier Primary	-R 40 000.00
- Elim Poultry	-R 160 000.00
- Elim Mor Primary	-R 39 000.00
- Mispah School	-R 50 000.00
- Bredasdorp Pig Farmers	-R 120 000.00
- Elim Pig Farming	-R 300 000.00
- Apollo 6 Farming Enterprise	-R 140 000.00
- Elim Melkery	-R 700 000.00
- Zola Organic Farming	-R 128 000.00
- Vukuzenzele	-R 138 000.00
- Siyazama Amakhowa	-R 165 000.00
- Zizamele Women's Group	-R 161 000.00
- Vroue Aksie Groep	-R 48 000.00
- Bissiebos Sourfig	-R 94 000.00
- Suurbraak Mushroom	-R 272 000.00
- Uitsig Varkboerdery	-R 144 000.00
- Nooitgedacht Varkboerdery	-R 144 000.00
- Mzomhle Pig Farmers	-R 159 000.00
- Lebaka Pig Farmers	-R 160 000.00
- Railton Pig Farmers	-R 160 000.00
- MJB Project	-R 160 000.00

There is considerable amount of money being allocated to environmental matters coming from various role-players as mentioned in paragraph 1.4 above which have a major impact on economic development in the district.

The development of tarred road projects as mentioned in paragraph 1.1 above will also have mayor economic spin offs in the Overberg region as well as the development of a international airport at Bredasdorp.

**5. DONATIONS - R 267 500,00**

The Council make donations in respect applications in terms of the grants-in-aid policy of the Council. These donations have an impact of economic as well as human development in the region.

**6. JOBCREATION PROJECTS (EPWP) - R 3 210 000,00**

Provision in the budget is made for the cleaning of road reserves. More specific projects must be identified in consultation with Department of Transport and Public Works and the roads department of the Overberg District Municipality. The council needs to establish an EPWP unit.

## **2.2. INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (IDP)- (BUDGET R 0,00)**

No budget is available for the IDP section of the Council and the Council does not have an IDP manager, however one official is responsible for the IDP of the Overberg District Municipality. It is suggested that the Council makes provision for a separate budget item for the IDP.

Funding is sought for the following projects, namely:

- Socio – profile study for Overberg region -R 3 000 000, 00
- Preparation of IDP document - R 100 000, 00
- Preparation of SDBIP document - R 50 000, 00
- Preparation of Performance Management document - R 50 000, 00

## **2.3. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS (IGR) - (Budget R0, 00)**

No budget is available for this section and no official is responsible for IGR in the Council.

Funding must be made available for the following projects, namely:

- Preparation for DIF and DIFTECH MEETINGS -R10 000,00
- Preparation for PAF and PAFTECH MEETINGS -R10 000,00
- Preparation for MTECH meetings -R10 000,00
- Development of IGR strategy for Overberg -R30 000,00
- Development of a Communication strategy -R30 000,00

The final budget alignment took place in May 2008 during a workshop with management staff and councillors and is attached as **ADDENDUM D**. The above-mentioned projects are just an indication from the IDP REP FORUM for the projects needed for budget purposes.

# **15. THE PLANNING PROCESS AND ROLE PLAYERS**

## **15.1 The planning process**

Institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities are fully described in the *Overberg IDP Framework, July 2006* and the *Process Plan for Integrated Development Planning, 2007* of the Overberg District Municipality.

The manager of the Overberg PIMS Centre had been commissioned to conduct the creation of a new IDP for the Council cycle, 2006 – 2011 (IDP source document). Department of Local Government and Housing assisted the council in preparing a new IDP document (short version), which was approved by council and submitted, to Province in terms of the relevant legislation. The 2007/2008 IDP then received a poor assessment. The IDP REP Forum and council decided that the original source document would be used as the IDP document.

## **15.2 Structures for participation**

Because of the size of the Overberg IDP Representative Forum it was decided to concentrate on participation within Project Task Teams. These teams are not only involved in the development of strategies and projects, but also in the implementation thereof. Because of the smaller size of the task teams it is enhancing public participation to a large extent.

The decentralised method of using task teams for the various focus areas or sub-areas contributes largely to internalizing the IDP process. It turns the focus away from an Integrated Development Plan and instead turns it towards an entire integrated method of planning and management. However, this year faces a lot of constraints and challenges in the IDP process like the cross-over period of councillors and the political instability thereafter as well as the intervention of the Department of Local Government and Housing resulting in poor participation because of the tasks teams that could not function as it should and the macro restructuring process resulting in the four managers leaving the service of the council. The council also needs to appoint an IDP manager urgently.

Meetings were held during October – November 2007 and January – February 2008 with management staff and other role-players to be more specific for the 2008/2009 financial year in respect of projects. A meeting with IDP managers was held on 16 October 2007 and one on one meetings

on 7 March 2008 (Overstrand Municipality and PLEKPLAN), 11 March 2008 (Cape Agulhas and Swellendam Municipalities) and 12 March 2008 (Theewaterskloof Municipality). The council take cognisance of the projects in the IDP's of the four local municipalities and where assistance is required and will assist where possible depending on available budget and resources.

The **IDP Representative Forum** had the following meetings: -

- 26 September 2007
- 27 February 2008

The table below shows the task teams that are operational and the occasions on which they met. From the table it is evident that there are task teams for all the main focus areas of the IDP, with special reference to economic development, human development and basic service delivery. In some instances a task team exists to drive a specific strategy under a focus area.

**Table 52: Project Task Teams: 2006/2007 revision process**

<b>Project Task Team</b>	<b>Meetings held</b>
Health and Welfare Committees: 29 Committees in total, consisting solely of community members. These committees identify new IDP projects	• Meeting regularly, either monthly or two-monthly
Community Liaison Committees: 1 X committee in each local municipal area. These committees approve identified IDP projects on behalf of their communities before it is registered with the IDP Representative Forum. They are also responsible for alignment. All four committees have registered as Article 21 Companies	• Regular meetings every two months • In the case of Article 21 Companies the Boards of Directors meet every month
Land Reform Strategy: Task Team for Agriculture (Settlement of new farmers)	• Monthly meetings
Land Reform Strategy: Task Team for Security of Tenure	• Monthly meetings
District Economic Development Board	• Not functioning
Overberg Emerging Business Forum	• Not functioning
Safety and Security Task Team	• Not functioning
Language and Culture Task Team	• Not functioning
Overberg Integrated Conservation Group (Co-opted as Task Team for Environmental Affairs)	• Regular meetings every two months
Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve Article 18 Technical Committee	• Regular meetings
District IDP Co-ordinators Forum (all IDP Co-ordinators in Overberg)	• 16 October 2007 • One on one in March 2008
Technical Committee for Transport Planning	• Not functioning
Overberg Fire Work Group	• Regular meetings every two months
Overberg Youth Council	• Regular meetings every two months

National and provincial officials serve in some of the Project Task Teams. In some instances, e.g. in the teams on land reform, there is constant participation from senior officials. All PAWC departments and the relevant

national departments are invited to the meetings of the IDP Representative Forum. With the exception of a few departments, the attendance can be described as not satisfactory.

The Provincial Government of the Western Cape made a very special effort to engage with the district municipality and the four local municipalities in order to enhance planning and development. The following provincial/local government interfaces took place: -

- December 2007 - LGMTEC engagements
- February 2008 - LGMTEC report back on engagements
- May 2008 - LGMTEC 3 (Budget Assessment)

Attached as **addendum B** is a copy of the LGMTEC reports in respect of the first and second engagements.

### **15.3 Existing institutions**

Institutional capacity amongst the municipalities of the Overberg District varies considerably. Overberg District Municipality is one of the smallest district municipalities in the Western Cape and is lacking in development planning capacity. It has been rated as a medium-capacity municipality. The municipality fulfils its mandate to act as co-ordinator and facilitator of the IDP planning process on a district wide level.

Overstrand Municipality, rated as high capacity, can be regarded as suitably capacitated to fulfil its integrated development planning function. Theewaterskloof Municipality can be described as medium capacitated and has appointed an IDP manager to handle the new IDP development process. Swellendam Municipalities has a dedicated IDP official and is now in a position to handle its own IDP process. Cape Agulhas appointed a dedicated IDP official in November 2006 and is now also in a position to handle its own IDP process internally.

Ward Committees have been established in all four local municipal areas and are working satisfactorily. These committees are now being utilized as the grassroots participation platform for communities, but the process of Ward Based Planning was not introduced as part of the new IDP development process. From the ward committee's members are nominated to participate in the various municipal IDP advisory forums. This formalizes and enhances participation to a large extend.

Theewaterskloof Municipality forms part of the Project Consolidate exercise. The district municipality is assisting in this regard. A district Project Management Unit was established but there was no progress during the past year due to capacity problems.



Integration with the provincial government is starting to improve as a result of regular provincial/local government interfaces. Unfortunately even in these interfaces there are still provincial departments who are not participating. In order for bringing Government to Local Government the Government Departments need to come to the table and support the council where there is a lack of capacity in the different functional areas.

The district municipality is almost completely unaware of the projects and spending of national departments in its jurisdiction area.

The council established an IGR portfolio committee and will this functional area perform with grater ease in the near future.

#### **15.4 Roles and responsibilities**

To take forward the pursuit of the joint vision for the Overberg District over both the short and longer terms the various role players need to commit themselves to the actions set out below: -

**Overberg District Municipality** shall: -

- Take responsibility, in collaboration with the local municipalities, for the compilation of a District IDP Framework to regulate the next IDP planning cycle that started in July 2006 till 2011
- Take responsibility for the preparation of the district IDP in collaboration with all the relevant role players
- Ensure that the district IDP provides a 10-year "direction setting guide" for the entire district's development agendas and for co-ordinating initiatives and development agendas of the various local municipalities
- Compile a Rolling Infrastructure Plan for the entire district that can direct future decision-making processes with regard to the development of infrastructure that can enhance economic development
- Ensure that the district IDP addresses the needs of the District Management Area (WCDMA03) for which the Overberg District Municipality is responsible
- Seek to bind all the role players into aligning their activities in pursuit of the objectives of the IDP (alignment between C and B municipalities and between local government and the provincial and national departments)
- Support the local municipalities in the pursuit of their basic service provision and developmental mandates
- Create a platform for district wide community participation
- Create opportunities for private sector involvement and the development of public/private partnerships on a district level
- Develop a shared services unit in collaboration with the four local municipalities

**The four local municipalities in the district, namely Theewaterskloof Municipality (WC031), Overstrand Municipality (WC032), Cape Agulhas Municipality (WC033) and Swellendam Municipality (WC034) shall: -**

- Collaborate with each other in the preparation of their IDP's
- In an inter-active process align their developmental strategies with each other as well as with those of the district municipality in such a manner as to enhance the concept of seamless local government in the Overberg
- Create a platform for local municipal wide community participation
- Create opportunities for private sector involvement and the development of public/private partnerships on a local municipal level

**The Premier's Office and the office of the Provincial IDP Co-ordinator in the Western Cape Provincial Government shall: -**

- Ensure that the various provincial sector departments align their strategic development plans, budgets and actions with what is proposed in this IDP
- Provide assistance in every possible way to enhance growth and development in the Overberg District
- Enter into inter-governmental partnerships and agreements with the Overberg District Municipality and the local municipalities in order to promote co-operative governance

**The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) shall: -**

- Continue to support the local and district municipalities with loans, grants and technical assistance. This will in particular be the case with regard to the development of a regional databank

**The private sector shall: -**

- Play an active role in the implementation of the District Economic Development Strategy
- Serve as members of the District Economic Development Board
- Play an active role in the development of LED Plans for the various local municipalities in the district and continue to be a part of the implementation of such plans

**The people of the Overberg shall: -**

- Participate in the planning for their district
- Support the calls for responsible utilization of government services and grants, especially those that are provided free of charge

- Take every step to pay for the services they use/consume
- Support all calls for the sustainable utilization of the natural resources of the district

**NGO's and CBO's shall: -**

- Participate in the planning for the district and local municipal areas where relevant
- Support initiatives that will strengthen the social capital in the district
- Enhance economic development through the formation of public/private partnerships

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Overberg District Municipality Councillors  
Overberg District Municipality Officials  
IDP Officials from Local Municipalities  
Officials from Provincial Department of Local Government and Housing  
DBSA Officials  
Legislations referred to in IDP document