



DISTRICT MANAGEMENT AREA

**2005/2006 DRAFT REVISED
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

JULY 2005

EDEN DMA (WCDMA24) DRAFT REVISED IDP 2005/2006

EDEN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This Draft Revised IDP document for Eden DMA 2005/2006 should be read in collaboration with the IDP documents prepared for Eden DMA (WCDMA04), May 2004 and the Eden DM IDP May 2005.

The Eden DMA (WCDMA04) accepts the responsibility that the National Constitution places on the functioning of local authorities. Eden DMA (WCDMA04) envisages achieving its set objectives with the limited financial and administrative resources available to:

- Improve democracy and responsible governance for local communities
- Rendering basic services on a sustainable basis to all of its communities
- Improve social and economic development
- Improve a safe and healthy environment
- Motivate communities and community organizations to be involved in local government

Eden DMA's approach in seeking long-term solutions to the improvement of the quality of life for all is to involve its communities, relevant structures and all necessary resources in realizing the objectives of the Integrated Development Planning process for Eden DMA.

1.2 BACKGROUND

1.2.1 Legal Framework

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

Section 34 of the MSA deals with the review and amendment of the IDP:

“Annual review and amendment of Integrated Development Plan.

A Municipal council:

- (a) must review its integrated development plan
 - (i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and
 - (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and
- (b) may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.”

As is the case when formulating the IDP, sector requirements have to be considered in monitoring, evaluation and review to ensure sector alignment. These requirements may be in the form of process, time frames, reporting procedures and formats, as well as review of existing plans/programmes and adoption of new plans/programmes. As a general rule, when the IDP is reviewed, it means that all the integrated plans and programmes forming part of the IDP are reviewed as well.

Some Plans/Programmes that Form Part of the IDP

- The Spatial Development Framework is adopted as part of the IDP (section 18 of the **Land Use Bill, March 2001**; and the MSA). No provision is made in the Bill or the MSA for a separate review process; the Spatial Development Framework should thus be reviewed as an integral part of the IDP.
- According to the **Water Services Act 108 of 1997** every Municipality has a responsibility to prepare a Water Services Development Plan within one year from the commencement of the Act. Where not prepared before, it should be done as part of the preparation of the IDP. Like the IDP it needs regular review that would also impact upon the content of the reviewed IDP.

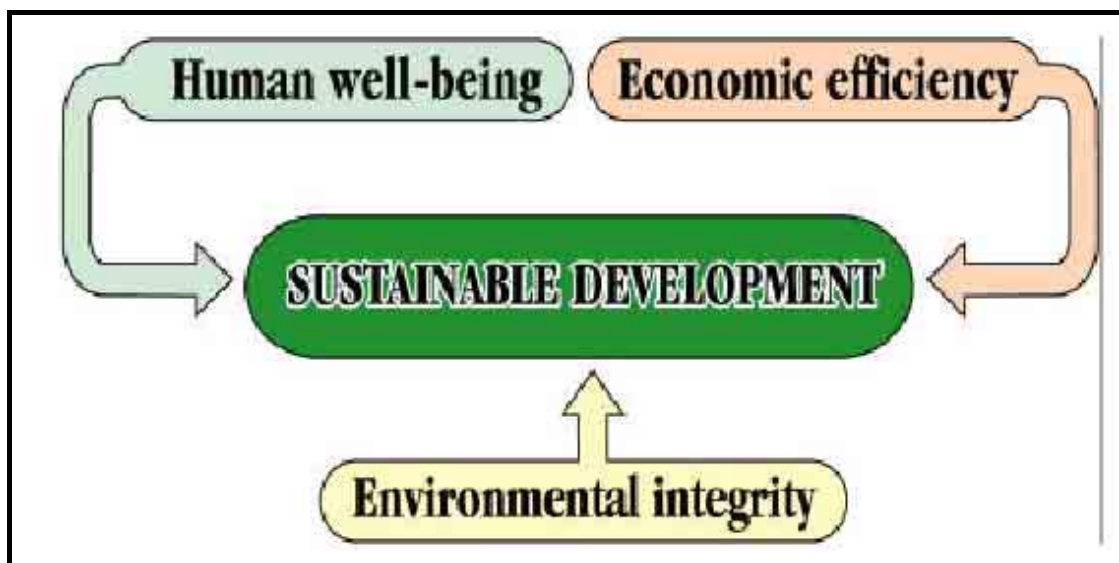
1.3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

1.3.1 The Approach

Eden DMAs' vision is based upon the basic principles of sustainable development.

There is an increasing global awareness of economic growth at the expense of the natural environment. United Nations organizations such as UNEP; UNESCO; and international conservation bodies such as the IUCN; WRI; and WWF; plead for national and regional development policies, and strategies that can facilitate **sustainable development**.

Sustainable development is defined as 'Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (WCED 1987: P 8). The IISD14 (1995) highlights two key components with regard to sustainable development, namely (a) the **concept of need** (in particular, the essential needs of the poor to which overriding priority should be given, and the reality of limitations, imposed by the state of technology and social organization) and (b) the **environment's ability** to meet present and future needs. The IISD (1995) points out that sustainable development occurs at the intersection of three global imperatives and that if these imperatives are not balanced, sustainable development cannot be achieved (refer to Diagram below).



The three global imperatives to achieve sustainable development

IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE PLANNING AREA

The application and implementation of the concept of sustainable development in the planning area need to be organized in accordance with set principles that will operationalize the vision and goals of the planning area. These principles include the following (Hill and Bowen, 1996):

a) Social Sustainability

This principle refers to the concept of need described above and addresses the following:

- (i) Improve the quality of human life, including poverty eradication.
- (ii) Recognize the extent of cultural diversity and respond accordingly.
- (iii) Protect and promote human health through a healthy environment.
- (iv) Implement skills training and capacity enhancement for historically disadvantaged people.

b) Economic Sustainability

Economic efficiency (and feasibility) is generally recognized as one of the three imperatives to achieve sustainable development. Effort must be made to achieve the following:

- (i) Ensure that, as a whole, the for- and not for-profit projects combine into a financially viable local economy that benefits all stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, the community and partners.
- (ii) Promote employment creation and, where practically possible, labour intensive construction.
- (iii) Enhance competitiveness within the context of the promotion of policies and practices that advance environmental sustainability.
- (iv) Invest some of the proceeds from the use of non-renewable resources in social and human-made capital, to maintain the capacity to meet the needs of future generations.

c) Biophysical Sustainability

In the planning area there will be the presumption in favour of conservation and a premium will be placed on the conservation of natural resources, wildlife and landscape. Materials for new development will, for example, be obtained from sustainable sources and in the design of buildings, the use of energy consumption will be minimised. In addition, the following principles will be incorporated into the planning and management of the development:

- (i) Minimize use of the four generic resources, namely energy, water, land and materials.
- (ii) Maximize resource re-use and/or recycling.
- (iii) Use renewable resources in preference to non-renewable resources.
- (iv) Minimize air, land and water pollution.
- (v) Create a healthy, non-toxic environment.
- (vi) Maintain and restore the Earth's vitality and ecological diversity.
- (vii) Minimize damage to sensitive landscapes, including scenic, cultural, historical, and architectural aspects.

d) Technical Sustainability

A primary aim of this bioregional spatial plan is to create a **qualitative** cultural environment which is 'in harmony' with the natural environment that 'contains' it. The following principles are promoted by this spatial plan:

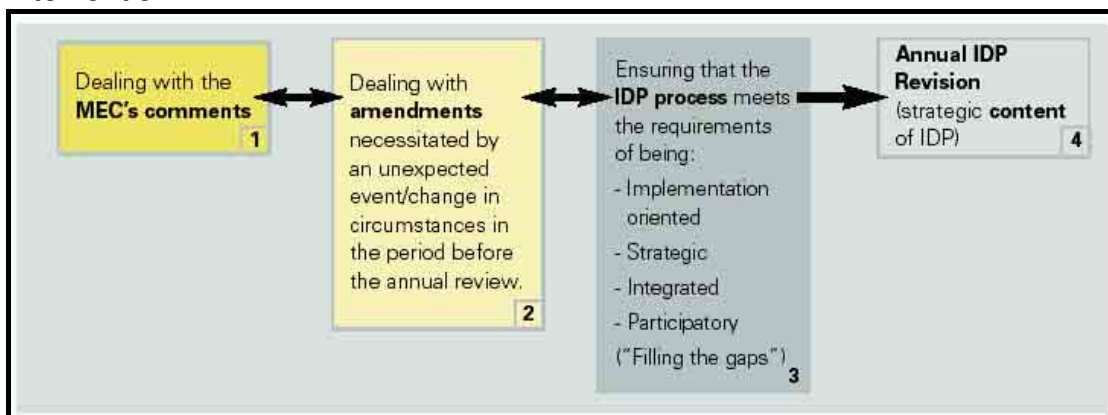
- (i) Construct durable, reliable and functional structures.
- (ii) Pursue quality in creating the built environment.
- (iii) Use serviceability to promote sustainable construction.

1.3.2 Methodology

Figure below summarizes the methodology that was followed during the 2002 IDP process.

Process overview: steps and activities followed during 2004 revision process

In the first IDP review cycle, changes to the IDP process and the IDP may be required from four sources. Schematically this can be summarized into four main areas of intervention:



For the sake of clarity it is important to briefly consider the sources for changes to the IDP process and the IDP:

1 – Comments From The MEC: If the MEC comments on the council-adopted IDP the comments might involve consideration of amendments to the IDP. The MEC's proposal/s can either be accepted, or be referred to an ad-hoc committee appointed by the MEC if a dispute occurs (in terms of section 33 of the MSA).

Should a Municipality commence with the IDP Review Process immediately after receiving comments from the MEC, a Municipality may choose to deal with the MEC's comments as part of the IDP Review Process.

2 – Amendments In Response to Changing Circumstances: The MSA (section 34) makes provision for the amendment of the IDP to the extent that changes in circumstances require. This means that while changes in circumstances are taken into account as part of the annual review, Municipalities are not prevented from making amendments throughout the year if circumstances require it.

3 – Improving The IDP Process: Especially after the first round of IDP, many process related issues may not be resolved or may require refinement. It may be necessary to effect institutional, process or content related changes to ensure that the review process incorporates those changes or amendments that are necessary to ensure that the integrated development process is:

- strategic
- implementation orientated
- participatory
- integrated

This may include examples such as:

- Institutional Preparedness Changes
 - Refining of Terms of Reference of forums and task teams.
 - Reconsidering of the nature of relationships with consultants.
- Process Changes
 - Improving logistics (e.g. venues and catering) in support of the public participation process.
 - Ensuring that all target groups and stakeholders are adequately represented.
 - Organizing special events to facilitate improved inter-sectoral and inter-governmental alignment.
- Content Changes
 - The amendment of inappropriate strategies on the basis on new information on causes derived from an improved in-depth analysis of priority issues.
 - Improving the content of project proposals.
 - Reprioritizing and reprogramming projects based on improved information regarding the availability of funding.

Such issues should ideally receive attention as soon as possible, to ensure that the annual review process is an improvement on the first round drafting process. The above three sources also form input for consideration in the annual review process:

4 – Annual IDP Review: This annual process is required by section 34 of the **MSA**, and relates to assessing the Municipality’s performance against organization objectives as well as implementation delivery, and also taking cognizance of new information and changed circumstances.

The IDP is reviewed in the light of this assessment, and any amendments required to be made to the IDP.

The Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001

These set out details regarding the prescribed process to amend the IDP:

- Only a member or committee of a Municipal council may introduce a proposal for amending the Municipality's integrated development plan in the council.
- A reason for amending the IDP must accompany the proposal to amend the IDP, and the proposal must also be aligned with the district's IDP framework (refer to IDP Guide 2).
- The amendment is adopted via a decision taken by the Municipal council.
- Reasonable notice must be given to the members of the council, and the amendment must also be published for public comments for at least 21 days.
- A District Municipality must consult the local Municipalities in the area and take their comments into account.
- A Local Municipality must consult the district Municipality in its area and take its comments into account.

PURPOSE OF IDP REVIEW

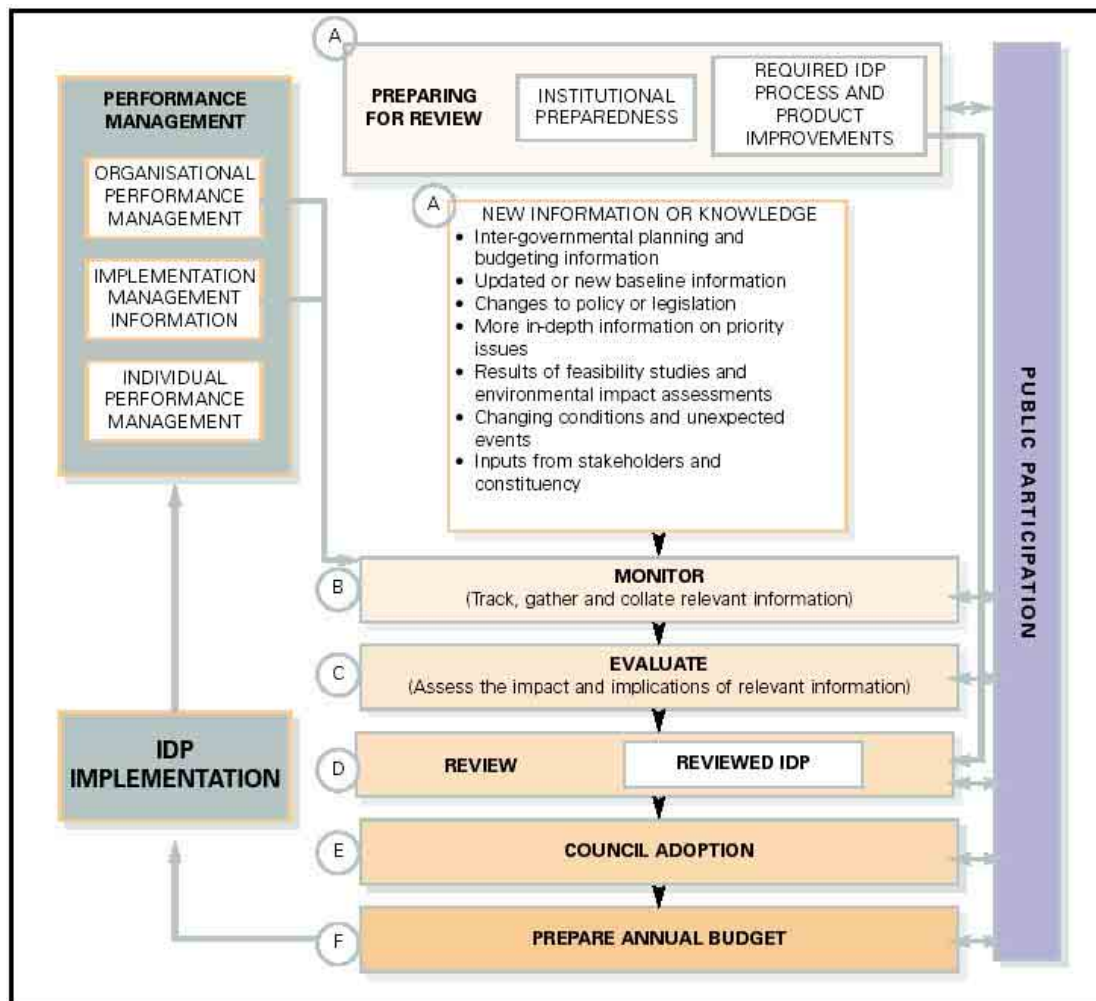
The IDP has to be reviewed annually in order to:

- Ensure its relevance as the DMA's strategic plan.
- Inform other components of the Municipal business process including institutional and financial planning and budgeting.
- Inform the cyclical inter-governmental planning and budgeting cycle.

For the IDP to remain relevant the DMA must assess implementation performance and the achievement of its targets and strategic objectives. In the light of this assessment the IDP is reviewed to reflect the impact of successes as well as corrective measures to address problems. The IDP is also reviewed in the light of changing internal and external circumstances that impact on the priority issues, objectives, strategies, projects and programmes of IDP.

As the Municipality's strategic plan, the IDP informs Municipal decision-making as well as all the business processes of the Municipality. The annual revision of the IDP must inform the Municipality's financial and institutional planning and - most importantly - the drafting of the annual budget. It must be completed in time to properly inform the latter. The annually reviewed IDP is a key form of the Municipality's rolling three year Medium-Term Strategic (MTSF) and Expenditure (MTEF) Frameworks required by national and provincial government.

The IDP Revision Process that was followed during 2004:



IDP as a Process – A Process Summary

The process described above represents a continuous cycle of planning, implementation and review. Implementation commences after the Municipal Council adopts the initial IDP. Throughout the year implementation/performance is monitored, new information becomes available and major unexpected events may occur. Some of this information is used to make immediate changes to planning and implementation. Relevant inputs are then integrated in the annual review of the IDP.

After adoption of the revised IDP, implementation as well as situational changes will continue to occur, which are again monitored throughout the year and evaluated for consideration in the next IDP review.

Review Process

The knowledge generated by the evaluation process now has to be taken into account and dealt with. This is done by assessing the content of the existing IDP and affecting appropriate changes. This may include:

- a refined understanding of the situation around priority issues;
- refined/amended/additional objectives;
- revised or new strategies, including strategies to improve implementation;
- revised or new projects; and
- to reflect all of the above, in revised integrated plans and programmes including a revised Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

Review activities include revision of:

- projects/formulation of new projects by project task teams;
- sector programmes; and
- integrated programmes (e.g. LED Programme/Integrated Spatial Development Framework/financial plans and programmes).

The District Municipal IDP and SDF took cognisance of the IDP's and SDF's of the seven "B" Municipalities within the district. The Draft IDP's and SDF's of these municipalities were integrated into the District Municipality's IDP and SDF respectively. The final revised IDP's and SDF's will be integrated into the District IDP and SDF when they are completed.

1.3.3 Role-Player Participation

Involving others is the key to an integrated development planning process. But involving others is a costly process and it takes time. Involving others means involving the public, but also other spheres of government, local authorities, district role-players, specialists and consultants. Public participation is not equally relevant and appropriate in each stage of planning, and not all participation procedures are equally suitable for each planning step. To limit participation costs, to avoid participation fatigue, and to optimize the impact of participation, specific mechanisms of participation were employed during the process.

1.3.4 Geographical Context Of The Planning Area

The Eden District Management Area is located along the south-eastern boundary of the Western Cape Province and covers an area of approximately 4 170.35 km². The Eden DMA stretches roughly for 100 km from the R62 between Oudtshoorn and George in the west to the Eastern Province Border in the east and the eastern Swartberg Mountains in the north. The Outeniqua Mountain range forms the southern boundary of the DMA and in so doing forms a natural barrier between the DMA and the coastal plains. The landscape of this vast area varies from gently rolling plains to deep valleys to rocky mountainous outcrops.

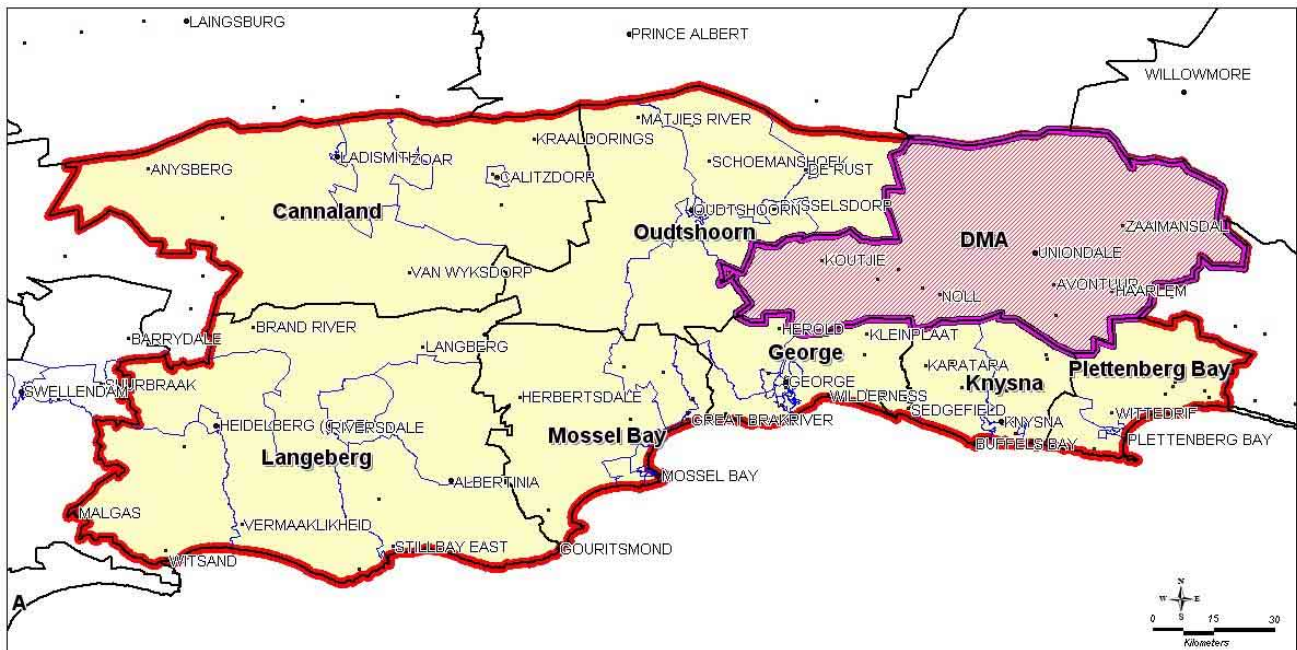
The world-famous Langkloof and Little Karoo regions comprise most of the land surface of the DMA. The former region comprises of the Kammanassie River Valley, the Bo- and Lower Langkloof as well as a portion of the Keurbooms Valley. The region is endowed by natural resources. The features of its natural resource base are made up of the semi-arid Little Karoo landscape and varying topography. The DMA offers a variety of experiences (e.g. 4x4 trails, San Rock Art tours, mountain hikes, etc.) to tourists and residents alike.

The DMA is bordered by the Central Karoo District Municipality to the north, Oudtshoorn, George, Knysna and Plettenberg Bay Local Municipalities, as well as the Eastern Cape Province to the east.

The main access routes to the DMA are the R62 (main road 1/2) via Herold & R62 (main road 44/1) via Haarlem/Louterwater, N9 (main road 1/3) via Willowmore, R341 (main road 88/1) via De Rust, divisional road 1840 via the Baviaanskloof and R339 (main road 59/1) via the Prince Alfred Pass.

Villages and Towns

Uniondale and Haarlem are the two major settlements in the region. Secondary settlements include Avontuur and Noll. Herold also fits in this category and is functionally part of the Bo-Langkloof although it falls within George Municipality. An investigation is required into the desirability of including Herold in the DMA.



2 CURRENT REALITIES

2.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

2.1.1 Population

The population consists of 14 595 (CSS 2001) mainly coloured people (12 379), many of whom are descended from people who have been living in the district since time immemorial. Planners need to take into account that historical household growth rates may not be relevant in the future given the HIV/Aids pandemic which is reducing population growth rates in many areas.

The effective population growth rate will most likely change over the next 5 years considering the effect of economic development, social development [e.g. education] and the HIV/Aids pandemic.

The white population (1 450) is mainly farming or managing / owning SMME's in the tourism, service and manufacturing sectors.

Population Group	1996	2001
Black African	414	757
Coloured	10504	12379
Indian or Asian	1414	7
White	96	1450
Total Population	12428	14593

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

From the table above, it is evident that the black population has shown the most significant growth pattern in the DMA, while the white population only grew with 2.55% since 1996. The overall population grew with 17.405% between 2001 and 1996.

Gender

The age and gender profile of the various communities may be indicative of development needs and socio-economic status.

Gender / Age Group	Persons
Males _____ 0 to 4	774
_____ 5 to 14	1581
_____ 15 to 34	2398
_____ 35 to 64	2091
_____ Over 65	332
_____ Total	7176
Females ____ 0 to 4	731
_____ 5 to 14	1558
_____ 15 to 34	2617
_____ 35 to 64	2147
_____ Over 65	365
_____ Total	7418

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

In the table above it is evident that the DMA represents an evenly distributed population with almost 60% of the population over the age of 15 years. The largest percentage of the population, however, falls in the age group 15 – 64 years.

2.1.2 Socio-Economy

- **Economically Active**

Approximately 6 012 people are potentially economically active. 4967 People are employed. This suggests an employment rate of 83%. Statistic SA suggests that 1 045 people are unemployed, i.e. unemployment rate of 17%

Labour Market Status	Persons
Employed	4967
Unemployed	1045
Not Economically Active	3309
Total Labour Force	6012

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

According to the census figures, employment is currently at 35.57% (4 967), while unemployment is at 7.49% (1 045).

The 2001 census figures indicate that the majority of the population is currently in elementary occupation (67.62%). Almost 360 people are situated in managerial, professional, technical or associated professional occupations in the DMA.

- **Occupation per profession**

Occupation Per Profession									
Manager	Professi onal	Tech- nical	Clerks	Service Related	Skilled	Craft & Trade	Plant Machine	Elemen- tary	Undeter- mined
147	77	133	167	177	352	148	159	3 358	248

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

- **Household Income**

A key constraint in planning for infrastructure delivery is household affordability. Knowing the existing situation regarding household incomes is a key part to understanding consumers' affordability levels. These levels should be taken into account when setting service level targets.

- **Monthly Income**

1-400	3 651
1401-1600	832
1601-6400	267
6401-12800	81
12801-25600	19
25601-51200	3
51201-102400	10
102401-204800	3
>204801	0
No Income	106

In order to adequately understand affordability, typical monthly bills need to be assessed against what people are earning. This needs to be looked at in terms of how the Equitable Share will be allocated and what the indigents policy of the municipality is. It should be noted that the overall total municipal bill which includes all municipal services and rates [i.e. not just water and sanitation] for low income earners should not be greater than about 10 percent of income.

- **Employment sectors**

This section examines the pattern of employment and gross geographic product (GGP) in the region (see Table below). An economic study identifying GGP by sector and trends over time in employment and GGP growth and that also identifies tourism, as a separate sector is required.

According to census 2001 statistics, the sector that provides the most employment opportunities in the district is the farming industry, which employs approximately 3 238 people. The second largest sector is the trade sector, which employs more than 450 people, followed by the social services sector 389 people.

Employment per industry	
Farming	3238
Manufacturing	146
Utilities	13
Construction	105
Trade	456
Transport	37
Business	47
Social Services	389
Private Household	290

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

2.1.3 Education

There are 28 primary schools, and 1 high school, in the DMA.

A lack of even functional literacy is still evident among attendees at the public meetings. There are only 224 people in management and professional positions in the DMA according to 2001 Census suggesting that there is a severe shortage of entrepreneurs if the 10% norm is applied.

Institution Being Attended	Persons
None	2426
Pre-School	159
School	3169
College	7
Technikon	4
University	2
Adult Education Centre	0
Other	3

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

Highest Level of Education	Persons
No Schooling	1007
Some Primary	2763
Complete Primary	890
Some Secondary	2399
Grade 12 / Standard 10	987
Higher/Tertiary Education	447

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

According to the 2001 census figures, the DMA has an illiteracy level of 6.89%. It is imperative that not only the illiteracy level but functional illiteracy level be addressed. Functional illiteracy is indicative of an inability to understand abstract information and usually occurs when a person has completed less than seven years of formal education and at least passed grade seven. It is evident that more than 43% of the population in the DMA only completed some or the entire primary school.

2.1.4 Health

Health statistics for the Uniondale DMA will be reflected in the Eden DMA revised profile document. Alcoholism and TB appear to be the main health problems. HIV/Aids do not seem much of a problem at this stage. The lack of a clinic is a major problem in the rural areas and the mobile clinic visits to the rural area need to be better coordinated with the rural women. The nearest permanent doctor is in Uniondale where there is a hospital; Haarlem receives a visit by general practitioner weekly. Medical specialists are only available in George.

2.1.5 Crime and Security

Crime in the area is generally low. However, the SAPS must become more accessible, particularly in the Bo-Langkloof. There are police stations in Herold and Uniondale. Police services within the DMA based in Uniondale have been improved to an extent by making available more vehicles, increasing manpower amongst others. The improved police presence in the area resulted in the reduction in priority crime. A strong neighbourhood watch has been established in co-operation with the SAPS. Further it is foreseen to have people in the area trained in farm safety as well as additional people assisting with safety awareness.

2.1.6 Community Development

Community institutions are extremely weak, largely due to the widely dispersed population. Uniondale and Haarlem, the two main centres, have active civics and political parties. A community developer as well as a community development official has been appointed to provide services within the greater DMA. The latter appointees focus on; inter alia, socio-economic development, job creation, skills development, women empowerment, training of entrepreneurs, assist projects in application for funding, training and assistance in project planning and management and other.

2.1.7 Sport and Recreation

Sports facilities are mainly concentrated in Uniondale. Some sports facilities in Uniondale are poorly maintained, e.g. tennis courts in Lyonville. There is a severe shortage of sports facilities in the Bo-Langkloof. The need for a swimming pool was expressed. In Uniondale town the intention is to privatize the swimming pool but due to the huge maintenance costs of this venture, this has not happened as yet.

2.1.8 Housing

• Uniondale and Haarlem

Unlike many other rural and urban areas very few informal houses can be observed in the study area. Two RDP Housing Schemes have been completed in Uniondale and Haarlem. There is still a housing backlog existing in the greater DMA. It is thought that a fairly large percentage of households are migrants from outside the region.

Type of Dwelling	Households
Formal	3397
Informal	51
Traditional	74
Other	5

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

According to the 2001 census figures, there are 3 527 households present in the DMA. Of these households, only 1.41% (54) lives in informal dwellings (informal / squatter settlement).

• Farm worker Housing

Secure farm worker housing is an issue. Farmers, while generally happy to provide accommodation to the current generation of labourers, are concerned about future generations who may not work in agriculture but might end up with residential rights on farms.

Labourers are equally desirous of secure tenure but do not want to upset their work networks by living too far away from the farms. Both parties are concerned about long commuter distances from home to farm. There is also a shortage of affordable housing in Uniondale and Haarlem. This has led to proposals for agri-villages in certain areas.

2.1.9 Government Resources and Capacity

Government services are extremely thinly spread in the sub-region. The former Uniondale Municipal offices still house a few satellite functions but the core business has been decentralized to George.

There is an urgent need for Home Affairs and traffic services in the sub-region as these can presently only be obtained in George or Oudtshoorn. A vehicle test centre is also required.

2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE

2.2.1 Roads and Transport

- **Roads**

The road system in the district is generally good and there is a comprehensive network of primary (tarred) and secondary (gravel) roads. More frequent maintenance is required on the gravel roads, particularly in the fruit-harvesting season to avoid damage to the fruit.

The regional routes bypass both Uniondale and Haarlem. This considerably lessens opportunities for business and tourism. Residents in both towns requested that the possibility of re-aligning the external intersections to give priority to the through route rather than the bypass be investigated.

Currently, traffic volumes are so low that there is likely to be little significant impact on vehicle operating costs. If necessary, heavy trucks can still be routed along the bypass to avoid unnecessary disruption within the towns.

- **Transport Services**

The lack of public transport services in the region is a major problem, particularly given the extremely dispersed settlement pattern. Except for the Dept of Education school bus service, which appears to primarily take high school children from Uniondale and the farming areas to Haarlem, there is no regular public transport service. Primary school children have to walk. The amount of time spent traveling each day was also considered an increased safety risk. Time spent traveling (up to four hours per day) could be better spent playing sport or doing homework.

These problems led to proposals for a weekly boarding system at the schools.

There is also a need for worker transport as more and more labour moves off from the farms and live in the major villages and towns. Again a weekly rather than daily commute would be ideal. Bus shelters would be useful, particularly when it rains.

2.2.2 Water

Main Water Supply	Households
Piped Water to the Dwelling	1425
Piped Water inside yard	1607
Piped Water to Community Stand < 200m	209
Piped Water to Community Stand > 200m	95
Borehole	14
Spring	19
Rain-water Tank	25
Dam/pool/stagnant water	28
River/stream	91
Water vendor	1
Other	13

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

Water stays a contentious issue within the DMA especially in the major towns. A strong emphasis is placed on water infrastructure development in the major towns. In Haarlem, water transfer pipes and sand filters were replaced and the upgrading of pumps is in progress. It is foreseen to be completed at the end of June 2004. Proteaville's water pressure problem still needs to be attended to. All households in Haarlem have metered water with yard taps and have access to purified and chlorinated water. Furthermore 300 taps for irrigation purposes have been repaired in Haarlem. In Uniondale, the water network upgrading is in progress and items attended to are; the establishment of a 500kl reservoir, the upgrading of water pipes and the existing reservoirs.

Rainwater tanks are required for farm worker housing. Farmers, particularly in the Klein Karoo and Kammanassie River Valley, require a more reliable supply.

According to Census data, 40.36% of households have access to running water from within their dwelling, while 45.55% have access to water points situated on their erven.

Approximately 501 households rely on public taps, boreholes, natural streams (springs, rainwater, dams, and rivers), vendors and other sources of water.

2.2.3 Sanitation

Sanitation is generally adequate in Uniondale and Haarlem where pipe blockages in Haarlem has been attended to with the installation of new sewerage pipelines, a screen and a grid to prevent blockages with solids. A total 1170 VIP toilets were constructed in the greater DMA including on farms. About 318 households in the DMA still use buckets.

Toilet Facility	Households
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	1072
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	968
Chemical Toilet	10
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	253
Pit latrine without ventilation	305
Bucket latrine	318
None	601

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

More than 601 households in the DMA do not have any access to water-borne sanitation. This figure represents 17.04% of the total number of households in the DMA.

According to Census statistics, the service standards are as follows:

A total of 57.74% (2 040) of all households have access to a flush toilet system, while 25.11% (886) of people make use of either a pit latrine, bucket system or chemical toilet.

More than 82% of all households are equipped with some system of sewerage removal, which include either soak away, suction, or pit systems. The remaining 17.04% does not have access to any sanitation.

The percentage of households in the entire EDM without access to sanitation (6.5%) is far lower than the percentage of households in the DMA that do not have access to any such activities (17.04%).

2.2.4 Storm-water

Problems with storm-water flooding were raised in Haarlem and Lyonville (Uniondale). These will require short-term solutions as well as a review of the approach to storm-water and catchment management. 1:50 year flood lines have not been determined for rivers in Haarlem and Uniondale. Storm-water drainage investigating is currently in progress in Uniondale and Haarlem.

2.2.5 Electricity and Energy

Although many people in Haarlem and Uniondale do not have individual electricity connections, Eskom bulk supplies are available. In some cases remote farms in the region as well as farm labourers' housing on farms that otherwise had electricity were without adequate energy supplies. In these instances it was sometimes seen as Eskom's responsibility to provide electricity connections to houses free of charge.

Energy Source for Lighting	Households
Electricity	3005
Gas	6
Paraffin	15
Candles	485
Solar	11
Other	5

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

The 2001 census data estimated that a total of 3 005 households are provided with electricity. This constituted 85.69% of all households. The remaining 14.31% does not have access to local electricity and has to rely on candles and paraffin for their energy requirements as well as wood for fuel.

Alternative sources of energy such as solar panels were also proposed as an alternative for the DMA. The greatest need for electricity exists with farm worker houses. A policy decision is required on whether farmers, Eskom or the District Municipality is responsible for providing electricity to farm workers.

Energy Source for Cooking	Households
Electricity	1878
Gas	121
Paraffin	95
Wood	1419
Coal	10
Animal dung	2
Solar	1
Other	1

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

2.2.6 Telecoms and Computers

In the more remote parts of the sub-district radio and television reception is a problem. In various areas in the DMA, people only have access to one television channel, but still needs to pay the full TV license fee. Access to computers is largely limited to farmers and business people. The availability of computers in schools should be addressed. Access to telephones was a problem especially for farm labourers, and particularly in emergencies. Cell phone reception is a problem in some areas.

Telephone Facility	Households
Telephone in dwelling and Cell phone	383
Telephone in dwelling only	516
Cell phone only	187
At a neighbour nearby	419
At a public telephone nearby	1606
At another location nearby	150
At another location, not nearby	137
No access to a telephone	130

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

Proposals were made for public telephones to be installed at Welgelegen, Dwarsfontein, Highview and Misgund.

The request for an improved TV reception was yet again made during the public participation meetings.

2.1.7 Solid Waste

Solid waste management was not mentioned as a problem except in Haarlem. This is an opportunity for a community-based contractor funded from the rates account. Generally, there was little evidence of littering throughout the sub-region. There is a problem with the disposal of car wrecks on some of the farms.

Refuse Removal	Households
Removed by municipality weekly	1134
Removed by municipality less often	210
Communal refuse dump	79
Own refuse dump	1985
No rubbish disposal	120

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

Almost all households in the DMA have access to refuse removal, either by the local authority or by their own arrangements. Almost 38% of households are serviced by the local municipality, either once a week or less often. Approximately 2 000 (56.26%) households make use of their own refuse dump for refuse removal, while 119 (3.37%) households have no access to such facilities.

2.2.8 Fire Protection

Fire fighting equipment and services are inadequate in rural areas and on farms. The need exists for equipment that farmers can use within self-help units. Need for proper training of volunteers in fire fighting was expressed. The Eden District Municipality has introduced the "Working on Fire" stationed on Uniondale to assist with regard to the latter.

2.3 LAND AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Land Use Pattern

The primary agricultural activities are sheep farming with irrigation and fruit farming in the Langkloof. Parts of the mountains are protected in proclaimed nature reserves under the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (WCNCB).

The precise boundaries of these land use areas can never be determined as farmers bring land in and out of production but non-negotiable areas such as the core and buffer conservation areas will help to determine regional land use guidelines.

These will be directed at maintaining ecologically sensitive areas and protecting agricultural land. An agricultural study proposed the District Municipality be required to help determine these boundaries as well as assess the long-term trends in agricultural productivity and employment.

• Uniondale

Uniondale is the major service centre in the sub-region. However, the western sections of the DMA, namely the western Bo-Langkloof and the Klein Karoo are more functionally linked to George and Oudtshoorn. Both these settlements provide higher order retail, financial and trade services to the detriment of the Uniondale local economy, which is increasingly less able to support municipal services. For example, in 1971 the Uniondale Municipality amalgamated with Oudtshoorn and currently the area is managed by the Eden District Municipality as a district management area (DMA).

The main economic activities in the town are agricultural service support, tourism and small-scale manufacturing, e.g. furniture manufacture, and food processing. The town is also increasingly housing farm workers who commute to surrounding farms. These are largely seasonal workers who work from October to March, and thus face major cash flow problems in the winter months. Migrants from outside the region, the Eastern Cape and Baviaanskloof are also settling in the town.

The communities of the town face similar issues to most SA urban settlements, particularly regarding economic, cultural and rural integration.

There are also service and housing backlogs in Lyonville, which need to be addressed.

2.4 EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

2.4.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is by far the largest employer in the region, 3 238 according to the 2001 census statistics. The fruit industry in the Langkloof is regarded as the major generator of work.

However, the Langkloof and the Klein Karoo export a large percentage of their products and are exposed to globalization pressures. A concern in this regard is that it is suggested that agriculture, although the major contributor to GGP in the region, may be shedding about 10% of jobs per annum due to pressure to increase efficiencies, use more capital equipment (press. comm. Langkloof Farmers).

Another source of concern that requires investigation is that the long-term livestock carrying capacity in the extensive farming areas of the Klein Karoo is declining. A simple indicator would appear to be to compare the number of sheep in this area in 1970 with 2000. A survey is required in this regard.

2.4.2 Forestry

Little forestry occurs in the sub-region. However, because of the dryer climate the Uniondale furniture manufacturers import timber from the Knysna region as it can be cured faster due to the area's dry climate.

2.4.3 Mining

No mining occurs in the region.

2.4.4 Construction

Approximately 105 people (CSS 2001) are involved in the construction industry, mainly as small builders in the towns and on surrounding farms. This sector is extremely sensitive to demand in the residential, commercial and agricultural sectors.

2.4.5 Manufacturing

This sector is largely based on agro-processing, particularly fruit on the Langkloof farms and wood products in Uniondale.

The small size of this sector indicates the general lack of vertical integration and value adding in agriculture. In some cases farmers have constructed large packaging plants that have considerably increased employment. However, the entry costs to this level of production are prohibitive to most farmers.

There are a number of factors that require careful consideration before a manufacturing / industrial development strategy is initiated. This would extend even to the provision of serviced industrial stands:

- Strength and location of markets
- Capital costs and barriers to entry
- Transport costs
- Required business, skills and entrepreneurial training

2.4.6 Trade

Trade is the second largest employer in the region – 456 according the 2001 census. The trading industry showed a marked increased compared to the 1996 statistics. It is mainly focused in Uniondale and suffers from income leakage to the surrounding towns George and Oudtshoorn. Wealthier residents are able to travel to these towns and make large monthly bulk purchases. A comment made several times was that there are too many shops in Uniondale and it is difficult to see how they survive.

2.4.7 Tourism

Tourism information office is currently supported by private sector initiative and needs support and funding from District Municipality. Cleanliness of towns is currently a problem and needs serious attention. Awareness exists of the fact that if the towns are not properly taken care of, they could lose their unique character that attracts tourists. Information and road signs are currently inadequate and the area loses out on many potential visitors. Culture of area, and other noteworthy sights and experiences are not properly marketed at this moment in time.

Although there has been growth in tourism its ability to create jobs has been low. Many establishments are owner businesses with the owners doing a large proportion of the work themselves.

2.4.9 Informal Sector

Surprisingly, there is little evidence of informal sector activity notwithstanding high levels of unemployment.

People need skills to be able to get involved in economy and to become entrepreneurs. Various people / organizations attempt job creation initiatives without knowing or consulting similar activities. This leads to over-supply that kills the initiative. Better Coordination between different role-players is needed. Need for a multi-purpose centre that can accommodate local economic development initiatives and SMME's.

The reasons for this should be investigated, as this sector is an important provider of survivalist, low-skilled, low entry cost work. Entrepreneurial ability is also a key issue in this sector.

3 STRATEGIES

3.1 VISION

The following vision elements were identified:

- Health and economic growth
- Improved quality of life
- Collaboration between all people towards development
- Quality infrastructure
- Efficiency of education and welfare system
- Empowerment of women
- Safe environment
- Tourism potential

During this last phase of the present IDP revision it was decided that the Eden vision should be condensed to be in harmony with the vision of the Western Cape Province of “*a home for all*”. Through robust discussion and debate the new proposed vision for Eden is as follows:

“Eden: A home and future for all “

3.2 KEY COMPONENTS OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

An integrated development plan should be a reflection of –

- A. the municipal council’s vision for the long-term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality’s most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- B. an evaluation of the existing level of development in the municipality including the identification of communities who do not have access to basic municipal services;
- C. the council’s development priorities and objectives for its elected term including local economic development objectives and internal transformation needs;
- D. the council’s development strategies that must be put in line with any national and provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding by legislation;
- E. a spatial development framework that must include provision for basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;
- F. the council’s management strategies;
- G. an applicable disaster management plan;
- H. a financial plan, including a budget estimate for at least the next three years; and
- I. the key performance indicators and performance objectives.

The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) makes statutory provision for the drafting of an IDP for holistic forward planning of development in defined areas of jurisdiction.

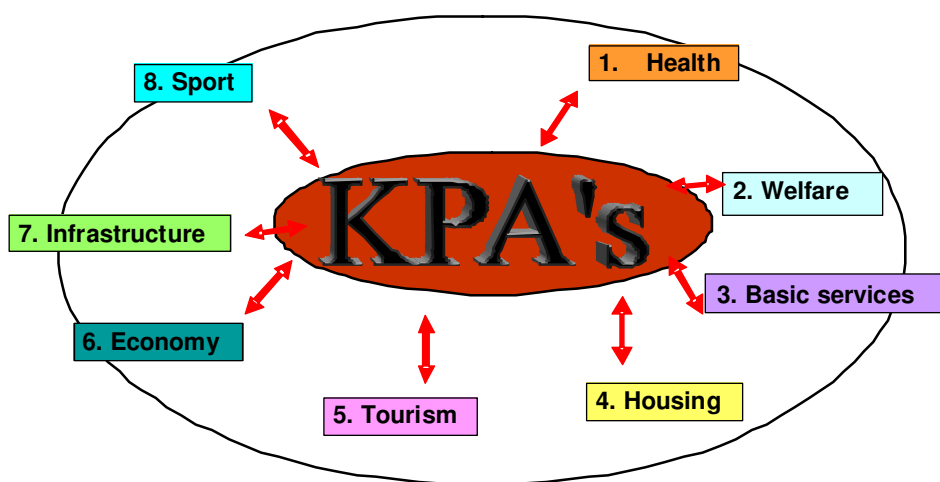
The citizens of the Eden DMA, councillors and officials, like people world-wide, are spurred through hope and trust in the future of their country, their province and local municipal area. As a democratically elected council, the council has a responsibility to support this hope and trust realistically. The council gives weight to the process of participation and consultation as an integral part of joint planning.

8 Key Performance Areas (KPA’s) had been identified through public participation processes that were followed in the previous planning phases and processes for the Eden DMA from 2002 to 2004, on which will be strategically focused for the next 3 – 5 years. In the realization of these mentioned 8 KPA’s, it becomes clear that strategic objectives needs to be met through focused development initiatives to ensure the planning and implementation achieve its set objectives.

The extent to which the citizens of the area will be allowed to exercise their choices with regard to development opportunities, have access to resources and their own potential to utilize their capacity, is essential in the achievement of the set objectives.

3.3 EDEN DMA DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

8 Key Performance Areas were identified during the previous planning and participation processes that will be the strategic focus for development ensuring giving direction regarding development in the DMA. During the public participation process followed during the 2005/2006 revision priority issues were added to the existing issues and are reflected below under KPA 9 which reflects the Eden DMA regional priorities.



3.4 KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS AND PRIORITY ISSUES

Priority issues relating to each of the KPA's identified for 2003/2004 is listed below together with progress made with regard to related issues. Priority issues identified during the public participation meetings for 2004/2005 are listed in annexure A

KPA 1		Health
	Priorities 2003-2004	ISSUES FOR ATTENTION 2005/2006
1	Effective and efficient sanitation system in place for the town and rural areas.	<p>[UNIONDALE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Communication to women on farms regarding times of clinic visits – coordinate regularly * Bucket system health risk where buckets are emptied – need attention * No toilets for patients at District Surgeon * Refuse camps in streets a health risk when not emptied regularly * General management of sanitation - smells * New terrain and pens needed for pigsty's
2	Need for public toilets accessible to disabled people.	
3	Extension of clinic service, service of the district surgeon and ambulances.	

4	Children swimming in oxidation dams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A more effective [shorter] process for farm workers to see a doctor * Stench from prison's sanitation unpleasant * Eradication of bucket system in Uniondale as well as septic tanks. <p style="text-align: center;">[NOLL]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Need for a clinic in town * More and regular visits from a doctor to the town <p style="text-align: center;">[AVONTUUR]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The accessibility of the current D.S. System to the rural areas can be improved <p style="text-align: center;">[HAARLEM]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Emergency toll-free number answered in George – poor response-time on emergency calls * Need for state surgeon * People have to pay high taxi fees (R80) to visit doctor in Uniondale <p style="text-align: center;">[GENERAL]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Audit of who are keeping cattle and other animals in the residential areas. Stringent enforcement of bylaws regarding keeping animals in residential areas * Ensure water quality comply to national standards especially in rural areas * Ensure water quality in rural areas
KPA 2		WELFARE
Priorities 2003-2004		ISSUES FOR ATTENTION 2005/2006
1	Implementation of compassionate / indigent policy.	<p style="text-align: center;">[UNIONDALE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No system in place to get information to people * Need for a care centre <p style="text-align: center;">[NOLL]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Poor communication structure and system to get information to ground level * <i>Education</i> <p>School only caters for students up to std 4 (grade 6) Need for transport of scholars to school</p>
2	Extension of social services especially in rural areas.	
3	Implementation of multi-functional service and facility.	
4	Crime prevention.	
5	Improve youth programmes and empowerment of women.	
6	Create recreation opportunities for the youth.	
7	Old-age home to provide frail-care	
8		
9	Training of volunteers to take care of the aged.	
10	Night-shelter for children and homeless people living on the streets.	

11	Promoting of community involvement and participation.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>[AVONTUUR]</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * More emphasis must be placed on the empowerment of women * Communication structures need further attention * Implementation of a multi-centre becoming critical especially empowerment of illiterates * Financial support to rural matriculates for further studies * Improve providing of information on opportunities [projects/jobs/training/studies/etc.] to matriculates, other unemployed people and the broader community <p style="text-align: center;"><u>[HAARLEM]</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Social service * Bring services such as issuing of ID documents closer to Haarlem i.e. in the form of a satellite service. * <i>Recreational facilities:</i> The park erected for the children, not strategically placed. * Communication Communication structures in the DMA could be improved within the DMA and Eden District Municipality. * Pension payouts Safety of the aged at pension payout points needs to be improved. Allow payouts to be done in the hall. * Aged Volunteers available to do frail-care. Person to be identified to provide training in frail-care. * Street children Centre / facility needed that could serve as a place of safety for neglected children and abused women. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>[GENERAL]</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Move payout pint for the aged and grants to Lyonville. * Address alcohol- and drug abuse. * Ensure food security in the greater DMA with special focus on rural areas. * Currently only two (2) councillors serving area and no ward committee – this needs to be improved to more councillors for the area.

KPA 3 BASIC SERVICES		
	Priorities 2003-2004	ISSUES FOR ATTENTION 2005/2006
1	Optimal use of school transport system – also for adults from farms.	<p style="text-align: center;">[UNIONDALE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Housing of personnel. Facility too small, new centre needed. * Internal Affairs at multi-functional centre. * Refuse terrain must be cleared [tenders out]. * General sewerage problem – old tanks too small. * Drivers' license programme must be expanded. * Television reception – ETV. * Maintenance of public toilets. * Graves dug sometimes too shallow. <p style="text-align: center;">[AVONTUUR]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sufficient shelter for children and other passengers using busses or other public transport. * Promote effective access to services especially water, in light of the new pipeline from the Haarlem dam. * Access to information is important. Proposal that a notice board be erected at the Avontuur Post Office. <p style="text-align: center;">[HAARLEM]</p> <p>* School Transport / + Public transport service Concerns are raised for the possibility of the school bus service, which might be terminated by next year. Investigation of a subsidized / private bus service for both scholars and rural communities.</p> <p><i>Television</i> Haarlem has access to only one (1) television channel, but is still compelled to pay the full license fee. Investigate additional channels/strengthening of signal to ensure access to more channels.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[GENERAL]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Transport of scholars to schools critical. [Lots of children walk more than 5 (five) km's to their respective schools] * Introduction of a shuttle service between the DMA and the mainline bus routes to e.g. George. * Pre-paid electricity tariffs too high – to be reviewed. * High electricity tariffs on some farms to be investigated. * Street-lighting in some areas to be erected. * Public telephones for new residential areas as well as rural areas and especially some farms. * Effective fire services: DMA to ensure compliance to legislation to establish fire services in all towns in the DMA.
2	Effective services regarding electricity, water and communication (telephone). Investigate emergency radios for farm workers.	
3	Establish effective fire – service.	

KPA 4		HOUSING
Priorities 2003-2004		ISSUES FOR ATTENTION 2005/2006
1	Promote home ownership for everybody	<p style="text-align: center;">[UNIONDALE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Housing for middle-income group – erven must be made available. * Phase for 300 houses was approved, is money still available? - [742 applications have been submitted] <p style="text-align: center;">[AVONTUUR]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Need for housing again emphasized. * After completion of pipeline from Haarlem dam; - follow up on proposal with Department of Land Affairs for 300 houses that would be built. <p style="text-align: center;">[HAARLEM]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Do not build on the mistakes of the past regarding housing. New housing developments should be close to water. * The need exists for the drafting of a Housing Development Plan ensuring the building of quality housing. <p style="text-align: center;">[GENERAL]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Attend to sub-standard housing on farms. * Room density in rural areas and farms is critical – audit necessary and action needs to be taken to address.
KPA 5		TOURISM
Priorities 2003-2004		ISSUES FOR ATTENTION 2005/2006
1	Support and upgrade of tourism information office.	<p style="text-align: center;">[UNIONDALE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Need large “Welcome to Uniondale” board on national road. * Erection of Tourism signs. * Entrances to towns do not promote beauty for visits to town – a way must be found to channel traffic from main road through town. * Dirk Boshoff School – erection of pedestrian crossing sign. * People informed more – guesthouse in Lyonville. Create tourism attractions – greater choice for B+B’s.
2	Improve cleanliness of towns.	
3	Proactive marketing of culture of towns and other noteworthy sights and experiences.	
5	Development of people skills to integrate into the tourism industry as operators.	
6	Educate and inform youth with regard to tourism.	
7	Develop existing facilities e.g. hot water fountain, hiking trails, etc.	

8	Create safe environment for tourists and locals.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>[AVONTUUR]</u></p> <p>* Provide for an item Tourism in budget.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>[GENERAL]</u></p> <p>* Audit needed regarding heritage sites. * Heritage site needs to be developed. * Upgrading of municipal camping site with building of chalets.</p>
KPA 6		ECONOMY
Priorities 2003-2004		ISSUES FOR ATTENTION 2005/2006
1	Support and upgrade of tourism information office.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>[UNIONDALE]</u></p> <p>* Earnest attention should be given to coordinating economic initiatives in the greater DMA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>[AVONTUUR]</u></p> <p>* UnIEP involved in partnership with Eden District Municipality – limited to Uniondale town and not rural areas. More involvement in greater DBG should be made available.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>[HAARLEM]</u></p> <p>* Empowerment of emerging farmers. * Extension of existing businesses. * Haarlem: building of filling station for the town. (30 km for nearest filling station)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>[GENERAL]</u></p> <p>* Increase job creation opportunities with focus on BEE locally as well as in a rural context with necessary funding. * Compile economic profile of the DMA. * Investigate possibility of incentives to attract businesses. * Investigate erecting factories in the DMA area. * Make land available for emerging farming activities [Speed-up of audit on agricultural land]. * Women empowerment needs to get more momentum.</p>
2	Improve cleanliness of towns.	
3	Proactive marketing of culture of towns and other noteworthy sights and experiences.	
KPA 7		INFRASTRUCTURE
Priorities 2003-2004		ISSUES FOR ATTENTION 2005/2006
1	Continue the upgrading and tarring of gravel roads especially throughways after identifying the highest priorities.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>[UNIONDALE]</u></p> <p>* Rooi loop and Snyberg – no low-water bridge. * Road to Knysna and Plettenberg Bay on their side in a poor condition and needs urgent attention.</p>
2	Attention to low-water bridge in Berkley Street that is dangerous during rainstorms.	
3	Proper maintenance of storm-water drains.	

4	Uniondale and Haarlem need proper storm-water planning.	<p style="text-align: center;">[AVONTUUR]</p> <p>* Erection of other road signs, not only stop signs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[HAARLEM]</p> <p>* Paving of Albert street and circle as well as around the residential area – making use of local labour. * Erection of speed bump(s) in Albert street. * Tarring of the road on the eastern side of the town which connects with the R62.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[GENERAL]</p> <p>* Tarring of roads in Lyonville. * Erection of wall on the George / Willowmore road. * Swimming pool for recreational purposes.</p>
5	Utilization and upgrading of sport complex in Uniondale.	
6	Fencing of main road routes.	
7	New abattoir needed and demolition of old one.	
8	Pound needed for stray animals.	
9	Multi-functional services centre that provides a variety of services.	
10	Commence and completion of water pipeline from Haarlem dam.	
11	Continuous maintenance of gravel roads, particularly Hartbees River / Baviaanskloof road.	
12	Bus stops and shelter where long-distance busses can stop for passengers.	
13	Tarring of strategic roads in agriculture areas especially (not tarring) of the Prins Alfred pass (Between Avontuur and Knysna/Plettenberg Bay).	
14	Upgrading and use of swimming pool in Uniondale.	
15	Electricity for about 200 farm-worker houses.	

KPA		8	SPORT
Priorities 2003-2004		ISSUES FOR ATTENTION 2005/2006	
1	Sport promotion and development by fulltime administrator.	<p style="text-align: center;">[UNIONDALE]</p> <p>* Consultation of involved role-players. * Need other sport codes.</p>	
2	Floodlights at sport fields (a) Uniondale (b) Haarlem (c) Avontuur.	<p style="text-align: center;">[HAARLEM]</p> <p>* Upgrading of the school's sport fields and facilities with existing available funding, to be utilized by the community as well, instead of upgrading the sport field in town.</p>	
3	Utilize sport as an opportunity to engage the youth.	<p style="text-align: center;">[GENERAL]</p> <p>* Optimal utilization of current buildings, upgrading of old an erection of new buildings for sporting purposes. * Investigate establishing more sport codes in the area.</p>	

KEY PERFORMANCE 9: EDEN DMA - REGIONAL
<p>1. Re-alignment of road at Uniondale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Should go hand in hand with strategic infrastructure development [creating of facilities]; - Inputs from 3rd level of government & Tourism; - Will go together with enhancing of tourism (4 to 100 motor vehicles turn in to Uniondale); - Continue with plans.

2 Cultural Historical conservation strategies - Art in caves should be included; - Buildings, passes, plants, mountains, etc.; - Uniondale is an attraction specifically for the Jews: Establish partnerships.
3 Infrastructure Strategies - Consider the growth of the area. Maintenance, upgrading of existing and phasing out.
4 Nepad - Envisaged projects comply with Nepad principles.
5 Economic Development: Projects must be balanced and should not only focus on the physical. - Also look at other aspects for example spiritual development as well as Wages; - Farm laborers [communication]; - LED bigger focus should be on poverty alleviation.
6 Uniondale: Installation of water transfer pipeline from Haarlem to Uniondale (In process).
7 Mobile center of the department of Home Affairs to rendering a service to the area.
8 Formal Fire fighting service for DMA [Working on Fire to be stationed in Uniondale].
9 Drivers' license facility/ service.
10 Establishing of a 'Fire Fighting assistance' [ref. to no.8].
11 Restrict further extractions from boreholes for the Klein Karoo Rural Water scheme in the Kamanassie Mountains. Almost all the mountains- and riverbeds have dried up because of extractions from the boreholes.
12 Health: Improve extended health service to rural area - improve response-time on emergency calls – response from George.
13. Improve communication structures within the DMA with Eden district municipality to get information to broader public on the ground.
14. Housing: after completion of water pipeline earnest addressing of housing to be embarked.
15. Tourism: Make provision for tourism on the budget.
16. Socio-Economic development: Extension UnIEP's involvement to the rural areas. - coordinating economic initiatives in the greater DMA.
17. Pro-active action regarding possible termination of school bus service, by next year 2005 - investigation of a subsidized / private bus service for both scholars and rural communities.
18. Establishing more sport codes within the broader DMA.

4 PROJECTS

Uniondale Integrated Empowerment Projects (UnIEP) is a Section 21 Company based in Uniondale and is aimed at eradicating poverty and developing the region as a whole. UnIEP was registered as a Section 21 Company on 19 March 2003.

The main business of UnIEP is as follows:

- a) Development of projects into profitable businesses.
- b) Empowerment of the community through training (e.g. Belhar College & CETA) / limited study grants for students.
- c) Improving tourism through, *inter alia*, the UnIEP Building as well as thorough marketing of projects and products.
- d) Providing a support base for all projects through administrative skills, infrastructure, mentorship, etc.
- e) Determining the community's social needs and initiating new projects and supporting existing projects that would serve their needs (e.g. Homecare and Community Kitchen).
- f) Developing new projects for profitable gains e.g. pig farmers.

All projects initiated by UnIEP are performed by the communities. No consultants are used as the capacity to perform certain projects is built within the existing communities in conjunction with the EDM while using existing infrastructure.

The vision of UnIEP is to eradicate poverty in the communities in Uniondale while creating a well being for these communities, while their mission is four-fold:

- a) To create a micro-economy in Uniondale through its integrated projects.
- b) Upgrade the UnIEP Building as the flagship of the skills of the community.
- c) Empowerment of the youth through training.
- d) To create a climate of entrepreneurship.

Through the experience gained by implementing projects, UnIEP has proven that job creation is not the sole solution to the crime wave in the country, but rather a changing of a mindset, a broadening of horizons, and the creation of a climate in which people take charge of their own lives, destinies and challenges, thereby declaring itself a process and not a project to combat poverty (UnIEP, 2003).

In total, almost 60 people are permanently employed through projects initiated by UnIEP, while 45 people are employed on a temporary basis. Of the 58 people who are permanently employed, as many as 53 are women, while 30 of 45 temporary workers are also women. There are also 144 apprenticeships at the Belhar Community College, which is under the management of UnIEP.

4.1 ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL PROJECTS

- Distinguish between homeless adults and street children. Must try to prevent this situation to develop. Strategy is needed to discourage this situation from developing.

Crèche and aftercare facility to link with problems with street children. Giving handouts must be prevented at all times.

- Role of church organizations – the possibility must be investigated to what extent they can take responsibility for the maintenance of infrastructure and management of projects related to homeless people, street children and other vulnerable groups. Possibility of extensions to existing church buildings to cater for such responsibilities.

Establish forum with all relevant role-players in order to formulate strategy to deal with social problems.

- Utilization of existing empty buildings must be investigated.
- The need of farm workers to have access to communication especially in cases of emergency is a priority that needs attention.
- Radio's for farm workers must be included as part of the community safety project – investigation.
- The "Regional District Council" has made equipment available to farmers in the past to manage fires in the area. These self-help units are a good model to continue with.

- Mobile fire units serve as good alternative for fire fighting and quick response to fire's and continuation of providing of this equipment is recommended.
- Fencing of N9 must be regarded and taken up with province as provincial responsibility.
- Problem / request must be referred to province for attention.

4.2 GENERAL

1. The DMA must piggyback on existing festivals and other events such as KKNK, Mountain bike races, etc.
2. Value and character of town can be lost if buildings deteriorate further or brake down.
3. The towns must present themselves in a more attractive way – need involvement of all role-players.
4. General economy of DMA area not very strong and must be kept in mind to ensure affordability for people involved.
5. DM follows a very strong support approach towards Eden DMA – support initiatives from the role-players in the area.

5 INTEGRATION

5.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK [DRAFT COMPLETED – ANNEXURE E]

The Eden DMA SDF provides goals and objectives, strategies, programmes and projects for the spatial and administrative planning and management of the key issues, which have been identified by the 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 DMA, **where** it should take place, and **how** such development should be undertaken.

The SDF reflects the aspirations and needs of the people of the DMA as identified during the IDP process. This implies that the SDF will ultimately be drafted '*by the people for the people*', and will express their wishes in respect of **what kind of places** they want to live in and **what kind of future** they are aspiring for.

The Western Cape Planning and Development Act, 1999 (Act 7 of 1999) stipulates that, '*when preparing, amending, withdrawing, or reviewing a development framework, regard shall be had to the natural and developed environment and ecologically sustainable development in general, and all prescribed steps taken in this connection shall be specified and all prescribed studies shall be carried out*'.

In order to comply with the latter requirement, the SDF was based on a holistic planning approach that addresses the full spectrum of environmental and related key issues. The WRI¹ states in its Global Biodiversity Strategy that UNESCO's MaB (Man and the Biosphere) Programme is a useful tool for translating the bioregional planning approach to 'grass roots level'. The MaB Programme deals with people-environment interactions over the entire realm of bio-climatic and geographic situations of the biosphere.

In addition to the above, the SDF must be consistent with and give effect to the directive principles as defined in the Land Use Management Bill.

6 APPROVAL

6.1 CONCLUSION

Phase Five of the IDP process consists of the various steps required for approval. These include:

- Recommendation for approval by Council
- Advertising
- Forwarding Council's recommendations together with comments received from the Provincial Administration: Western Cape for approval.