

CHAPTER 1

1. PLANNING THE IDP REVIEW PROCESS

1.1. Institutional Arrangements

The Theewaterskloof Municipality had been established on 05 December 2000 in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act of 1998, resulting from an extensive wall to wall demarcation process facilitated by the Municipal Demarcation Board.

This process led to the amalgamation of:

- Botriver Transitional Rural Council
- Tessaarsdal Transitional Rural Council
- Genadendal Transitional Rural Council
- Caledon/Middleton Municipality
- Grabouw Municipality
- Greyton Municipality
- Riviersonderend Municipality
- Villiersdorp Municipality
- All rural areas surrounding abovementioned towns, previously administered by the Overberg District Council.

This amalgamation process created some kind of confusion and frustration amongst the residents, because although the land and assets had been transferred from the Overberg District Municipalities, not all the powers and functions had been clarified which was clearly hampering the smooth continuation of service delivery in certain areas.

Annexure A is a map showing the geographical location of the Theewaterskloof Municipality within the Overberg District and the different towns of the municipal area.

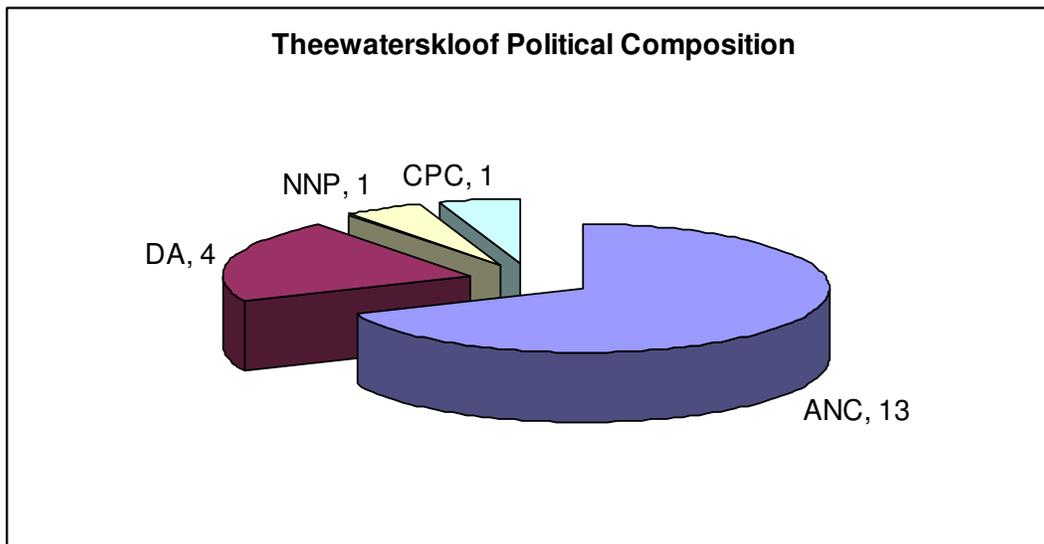
Political Structure

Since the previous IDP Process a significant change took place in the political structure of the Theewaterskloof Municipality.

Our Council had also been affected by the walk over clause which allowed politicians and councillors to change political affiliations without losing their seats in Council.

A second window period allowed calls to change political affiliation without losing their seats in council. Only the councillors of the NNP took advantage of this clause and 3 NNP councillors followed the example of their national leader, Mr. Marthinus Van Schalkwyk and defected to the African National Congress. Just one councillor decided to remain with the NNP. This effectively gave the ANC an overwhelming majority in the Theewaterskloof Municipal Council and thus reflects the political composition of Theewaterskloof Municipality as follows:

Figure 1: Political Composition



The Political Representation of Ward Councillors of the Theewaterskloof Municipality are as follows and the wards are being geographically illustrated in the attached map (**Annexure B**) of the municipal area of the municipality.

WARD NUMBER	COUNCILLOR	AREA	POLITICAL AFFILIATION
1	Chris Punt	R.S.E/Tesslaarsdal	DA
2	Glen Carelse	Greyton/Genadendal/Caledon	NNP
3	James Badenhorst	Botriver/Caledon	NNP
4	Stephen Vashu	Caledon/Myddleton	DA
5	Peter de Wet	Villiersdorp	ANC
6	M Hoko	Villiersdorp/Surrounding farms	ANC
7	Elisabeth Mentile	Grabouw	ANC
8	Japhta Swarts	Grabouw	ANC
9	Phakamile Makaza	Grabouw	ANC
10	Manie Damon	Grabouw/Surrounding farms	ANC

In terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (No 117) of 1998 the Theewaterskloof Municipality had followed the example of most of the municipalities in the Western Cape and opted for the Executive Mayoral System with a ward participatory system as per Section 9 (d) of the abovementioned Act.

The Executive Mayoral System had subsequently been established on 11 June 2003 and consist of the following full time Councillors:

- Executive Mayor : Councillor D J Abrahams : ANC
- Executive Deputy Mayor : Councillor G Carelse : ANC
- Mayoral Committee Members : Councillor V E Mentile : ANC
Councillor D Veary : ANC

The same system of delegated powers which rested with the disestablished Executive Committee has now been delegated to the Executive Mayor and his Mayoral Committee, which are all the powers and functions of the Council except for those powers & functions which cannot be delegated in terms of Section 160(2) of the Constitution of RSA.

Councillor James Badenhorst (NNP) who is also a full time Councillor had been elected as the Speaker of the Council. The surplus of Councillors had been assigned to the under mentioned Council Portfolio Committees which had been established in terms of Section 80 of the Municipal Structures Act (No 117) of 1998 . The abovementioned portfolio committees do not have any executive powers and can only make recommendations to the Executive Mayor or the Council at this stage until a formal system of Delegation of powers had been adopted by the Council of Theewaterskloof Municipality.

Finance & Corporate Services Committee

Councillor G M E Carelse (Chairperson) (NNP)

Councillor C B Punt (DA)

Councillor S P Tobias (NNP)

Councillor E R Jansen (ANC)

Councillor B Mkhwibiso (ANC)

Councillor J Swarts (ANC)

Community Services Committee

Councillor D Veary	(Chairperson) (ANC)
Councillor S Frank	(DA)
Councillor S J Vashu	(DA)
Councillor A Roux	(NNP)
Councillor M Damon	(ANC)
Councillor P H Makaza	(ANC)

Operational Services Committee

Councillor V E Mentile	(Chairperson) (ANC)
Councillor J M Badenhorst	(NNP)
Councillor Jean Maurice	(DA)
Councillor D K Marinus	(CPC)
Councillor P de Wet	(ANC)
Councillor M Hoko	(ANC)

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has been established in terms of section 14 of the Regulations of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000, this committee has a dual role, thus also functioning as the Performance Evaluation Committee.

Mr. Norman Ontong

Mr. WP Coetzee

Mr. CW Martin

Ms. LM Matseliso

The attached **Annexure C** illustrates a schematic model of the political structure of the Theewaterskloof Municipality

Administrative Structure

The attached **Annexure D** illustrates a schematic model of the macro organogram of the Administrative structure of the municipality.

Community Structure

The IDP review process was based on the involvement of ward structures that enabled effective public participation. These ward committees were set up during 2004 with the purpose of enhancing public participation. The following will give more essence to the purpose of ward committees and as illustrated in terms of their functioning in **Annexure F**.

Purpose of the Community Structure

A ward committee will enhance participatory democracy at local government in the following ways:

1. It will be the official consultative body in that ward for
 - participating in the preparation, implementation and review of the integrated development plan
 - participating in the establishment, implementation and review of a performance management system
 - participating in the preparation of the budget
 - Participating in strategic decisions of the municipality relating to the provision of municipal services in terms of Chapter 8 of the Systems Act, 2000.
2. It will be the official body with which the ward councillors will liaise regarding any matter affecting the ward and more specifically items on the agenda of the municipality affecting that ward in particular.
3. The ward councillor must give regular feedback at ward committee meetings on council matters as required in the Code of Conduct for Councillors.
4. It will be the official body which will receive representations from the community regarding municipal matters in that ward.
5. The ward committee will elect 4 representatives to serve on the Theewaterskloof Municipal Advisory Forum (TMAF) to represent the ward's viewpoint and to participate when consulted by the Municipality on matters affecting the Theewaterskloof municipal area in general. Such

representatives must be elected to be as representative as possible with regard to gender, interests, areas and race. The ward committee should endeavour to reach consensus on its representation at TMAF. If this is not possible, the basis must be determined by the chairman, taking cognisance of the debate in the ward committee in this regard.

6. The above must not be interpreted to mean that a ward councillor or the municipality must always liaise with the ward committee before a decision is taken. A ward councillor may not be instructed by a ward committee on how to vote on any matter which serves before the municipality.

1.2. **Roles & Responsibilities of Stakeholders**

Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 stipulates that: *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.

Section 29 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 stipulates the process to be followed in the initial drafting of the IDP, which is also applicable to the Review process of the IDP.

The process followed by a municipality to draft (in this instance review) it's Integrated Development Plan, including it's consideration and adoption of the draft plan must:

- (a) *Be in accordance with a predetermined programme specifying timeframes for different steps.*
- (b) *Thru appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of chapter 4, allow for –*
 - (i) *The local community to be consulted on it's developmental needs & priorities, and*

- (ii) *The local community to participate in the drafting (in this case reviewing) of the Integrated Development Plan.*

During the previous review process, IDP Forums were used to seek the active engagement of communities, whilst in the process of compiling the draft IDP Review document for 2005/6 we employed the services of the ward committees. Theewaterskloof Municipality adopted the structure as indicated in Section 9 B of the Municipal Structures Act to employ an Executive Mayoral Committee with a Ward Participatory System to enable it to execute its functions as indicated by Chapter seven in the Constitution of the RSA, 1996.

1.3 Process Overview

The Theewaterskloof Municipal Council has made community involvement common practice and an integral part of the IDP review process and that is why the inserted table (Table 1) indicates the events with specific timeframes focussed on structured and effective community participation and transparency. The IDP review process had been conducted as per the following five phases:

(i) **Preparation**

The attached action programme on how the 2004/2005 IDP review process would be conducted had been approved by the Executive Committee of the Theewaterskloof Municipality on 25 October 2004
See table in Ward Committee IDP Review Program.

(ii) **Analysis**

This phase mainly focussed on the obtaining of information for the IDP review process from all the relevant role players.

Mostly refers to implementation information, information about achieving the objectives of the IDP as well as any new information that would have an impact on the appropriateness of the IDP, such as:

- Have the objectives of the IDP been met, if not, why not?
- Which projects had been implemented as well as clearly defined action plans when outstanding projects will be completed.

- Progress status of departmental plans of each directorate.
- Determine what budgets/funds are available for each project.
- Analyse the spatial implication of each project in relation to the Spatial Development Framework

(iii) Evaluation

Once all the information had been obtained, a detailed report regarding the above had been presented to all the Councillors, Management of the Municipality.

(iv) Review

Table 1: Public Participation Process

Public Participation of IDP Review Process with the Ward Committees in Theewaterskloof Municipal Area					
Review Programme					
Ward	Area	Councillor	Venue	Date	Time
1	RSE/Tesslaarsdal	Chris Punt	Riviersonderend Council Chambers	Wednesday 2004/10/27	19:00
2	Greyton /Genadendal/Caledon	Glen Carelse	Greyton Moravian Church Hall	Wednesday 2004/10/20	19:00
3	Botrivier/Caledon	James Badenhorst	Kromco Hostels Botrivier	Monday 2004/11/01	17:30
4	Caledon/Middleton/Die ppat	Stephen Vashu	Caledon Town Hall	Thursday 2004/11/11	17:00
5	Villiersdorp	Peter De Wet	Villiersdorp Library Hall (new)	Thursday 2004/10/21	16:00
6	V/Dorp Surrounding Farms	M. Hoko	Villiersdorp Library Hall (new)	Monday 2004/10/25	18:00
7	Roodakke/Glen Elgin/Die Erf	VE Mentile	White House	Thursday 2004/10/28	18:00
8	Waterworks/Pine view	J Swarts	Grabouw Council Chambers	Tuesday 2004/11/02	17:00
9	Siteview/Molteno Park/Town	P Makaza	Umyezo School Hall	Wednesday 2004/11/03	18:00
10	Grabouw Surrounding Farms	M Damon	Grabouw Council Chambers	Tuesday 2004/10/26	18:30

This programme was followed up by numerous public participation workshops to review and prioritise ward priorities within the respective wards.

(v) Approval

Our IDP process is now entering the last phase which is the approval phase during which the ammended IDP document will be presented to the

CHAPTER 2

2. A SNAPSHOT OF THE THEEWATERSKLOOF AREA

2.1. Historical Overview

Grabouw

Grabouw was named after the birthplace of German Settler Wilhelm Langschmidt who developed a small trading station there in 1856 after which the town developed around the service needs of the Elgin Valley Farms and agriculture remains the basis of its economy.

The station was located on the main trading route from Cape Town through the South-East Cape and eventually became the main commercial centre of the Groenland Basin, serving the fruit and timber-producing farms of the Elgin Valley and the Hottentots-Holland area. Elgin Grabouw is today the most important area for deciduous fruit production and Wine farming is also now gaining momentum.

a) Economic Activities

One of the key reasons behind slow economic growth in Grabouw has for a long time been the disharmony in the community although major improvement has been achieved in this regard over the last couple of years. The town lists among its major obstacles to development: Political power struggles, Rural/Urban divide, Rich/Poor divide, Elgin vs. Grabouw, racial tension, problems between formal and informal business, lack of confidence, co-operation and trust. Growth in the population had not been matched by growth in the economy. It is alarming to note that according to the latest Census figures, the population for Grabouw has doubled since the previous Census survey. There is little new business moving into the town and most growth is unaccounted. The Grabouw economy is essentially agriculture-dependent and largely seasonal. Another major threat to the economy of the area is the intended Toll road on the N2 over Sir Lowry's Pass which will have a major impact

on especially the Agricultural sector which is already competing in a highly competitive international market.

b) Socio-Economic Diversity

High incomers are mostly the whites, average incomers the coloureds and low incomers are the blacks in the Grabouw area. There's an increasing need for houses in Grabouw, due to the fact that jobseekers enter the town seasonally looking for employment and do not leave after the fruit processing season and subsequently adds to the already high rate of informal squatting in the area.

The high crime rate and alarming rate of HIV/Aids infections are surely not contributing to lure potential investors to the area, which is desperately needed to combat the high rate of unemployment and dire poverty situation in this area.

c) Demography

Grabouw is one of a few towns in the Theewaterskloof Municipality which lies on the busy N2 national road linking the Cape Metropolitan area with the "Garden Route" of the Southern Cape and the Eastern Cape and can be described as a gateway to Cape Town on the one side and to the Overberg on the other side.

The area experiences a mild "Mediterranean" type climate. Common to the rest of the South-West Cape with hot windy summers and mild wet winters with a rainfall of 670 mm per year with average heights of 1010 mm per year. The town has a favourable location about 80 km from Cape Town, 54 km from Cape Town International Airport and 80 km from the harbour and railway station. It also lies a mere 38 km from the N1 national road. Also on the Fynbos Route and strategically located alongside the world renowned Kogelberg Biosphere which boast with a unique blend of Fynbos species for the stimulation of Eco - tourism. Although population estimates from various sources vary enormously, according to the 2001 Census figures the population of Grabouw can be estimated at this stage at 35 000 including the farming population.

Genadendal

Genadendal – “Valley of Mercy” – Established by the Moravian Church is the oldest mission station in South Africa and was founded in the mid 1700’s after pioneering work with the Khoi people living in the area, then known as Baviaanskloof, by missionary George Schmidt from 1738 – 1744.

In spite of fighting between the mission and the Dutch Reformed Church, the town (a popular destination for maltreated farm workers and freed slaves) became a prosperous industrial, religious and cultural centre. A status enjoyed until the middle of the 19th century.

The town was once home to numerous small scale industries including a steel forge, a printing works, furniture and leather product manufacturing and an active flour mill. Genadendal is part of a cultural-historical heritage that is unique in South Africa, if not the whole world.

a) Economic Activities

The economy of Genadendal is mostly dominated by “development” projects, mostly driven by local development organisations, and small-scale agricultural production as well as subsistence gardening to ensure food security. A significant portion of the working class community relies on the surrounding fruit producing farms for employment which again contribute to the seasonality of the local economy.

b) Socio-economic diversity

The colonial era was followed by the racism of the apartheid government which created and deepened the poverty of black people throughout the country. Genadendal is as impoverished as any other coloured community of the Overberg District.

Small scale farming was a key sector of the economy but this activity declined due to the farmers’ inability to compete with traditionally white commercial farmers. The capital investment required to mechanise and improve modes of transport were not

available to previously disadvantaged farmers or co-operatives which added to the marginalisation of this community.

c) Demography

Genadendal, comprising Bereaville, Voorstekraal, Boesmanskloof and Genadendal Village, is situated alongside Greyton, 35 km from Caledon and 32 km off the N2 national highway on the R406.

The town is 140 km from Cape Town and lies on the Sonderend River, between the Riviersonderend mountain range to the north and the Swartberg to the South. The area has hot, dry summers (with south-easterly winds) and cold wet winters with some frost and occasional snow. Average rainfall is around 700 mm.

The coloured population of Genadendal is estimated by the municipality at 5 450, made up of primarily pensioners and children. School leavers generally move out of the village due to the lack of work opportunities, usually in the direction of Cape Town, often returning on weekends or once a month.

GREYTON

Greyton Village was established on the farm Weltevreden in 1854 and named after the then Governor of the Cape Colony, Sir George Grey. The farm had been purchased by the son of a London merchant Herbert Vigne from the Cloetes of Constantia and was subsequently divided into agricultural, residential and business erven. Although there has been subdivision of agricultural plots, the character of the village remained essentially the same as when it was established.

a) Economic Activities

Greyton has had a major Tourism boom during the last decade or so. Simply because it's natural beauty and country-like atmosphere presented the ideal getaway for people from the urban areas in and around Cape Town. This of course had a very positive spin-off on the overall economy of the Greyton Accommodation & Restaurant retail industry.

Those who are economically active in the area work in the agricultural sector on farms of which much of this work are seasonal. Greyton is surrounded by large wheat farms, mostly mixed with sheep farming. Deciduous fruit farming is becoming increasingly popular closer to the mountain where water is available.

b) Socio-Economic Diversity

The Greyton area includes the areas of Greyton Village (primarily white, wealthy and retired) and Heuvelkroon (exclusively coloured, largely impoverished and mostly young).

Average incomes in Heuvelkroon are low with a total income of less than R800 per month for half of the households and the average income in Greyton Village was around R7200 per month.

c) Demography

Greyton is situated 35 km of the N2 highway (before Caledon) at the base of the Riviersonderend Mountains and it is 150 km from Cape Town. Both the Ghobos and Riviersonderend Rivers run through the town which is widely known for its scenic beauty. The town has hot, dry summers (with south-easterly winds) and cold, wet winters with some frost and occasional snow, unusual for a low-laying area of the Western Cape. The average rainfall is around 700 mm. The total population of Greyton is estimated at 2400 with roughly equal numbers in Greyton Village and Heuvelkroon. The age structure of Heuvelkroon is markedly different to that of Greyton Village. Heuvelkroon residents are primarily young with a high dependency ratio (the majority are between the ages of 19 ad 50) whereas more than 70% of the population of Greyton Village is over the age of 50 (around 50% retired).

CALEDON

Caledon have developed due to it's natural warm water sources. At the south westerly point of the Swartberg the warm water pushes for thousands of years at 500 000 litres per day, out of the seven eyes. Years ago the water has flown into the Badsriver, but today the town used it for themselves. Governer Cnoll was a sick man who suffered from "swaare en benaauwde aamborstigheid". He believed if he would bath in the warm

water tubs he would be healed. In January 1710 Governor Cnoll has come out of the Cape to use the warm water tubs. Ferdinand Appel from Stellenbosch who have known the place was his guide.

They have stayed over for the first night on Appel's farm. They have travelled for two days and have also found persons who have recovered from headaches and other illnesses. The next morning Governor Cnoll has tried out the warm water tubs and after 100 countings, they have seen a miracle. After 15 days the Governor was cured. The baths River that flows through Caledon s prominent linear natural feature that played an important role in it's historical development pattern. Mill & Church Streets are one of the oldest streets of Caledon and has now been declared National Heritage Monuments.

a) Economic Activities

The primary function of Caledon was to provide services to the surrounding farmers in the Overberg District. Caledon acts as a vital link between the agricultural sector, nearby rural villages and major transport routes and largely concentrate on wheat mixed with sheep farming. Department of Correctional Services, SAM, CRK and the Caledon Casino have become some of the major employers to most people in Caledon. Foreign investors, such as the Chinese are increasingly showing more willingness to open Manufacturing plants in this area. Some of the Government Departments has also put up Satellites or Regional offices in Caledon mainly due to its central location.

b) Socio-Economic Diversity

The lower density housing developments are located to the north of Caledon (Tuinsig, West-End) and the higher density/lower income, residential developments are located to the South (Bergsig, Uitsig). Several neighbourhood areas developed along major access routes such as Mill Street and the Main Road. The Industrial Area is concentrated along the railway line and the station area.

c) Demography

Caledon is situated approximately 110 km from Cape Town on the foothills of the little Swartberg. Caledon is located adjacent to the National Road (N2). The Cape Town – Port Elizabeth railway lines runs through the town. Myddleton, a former missionary settlement is situated east of Caledon and abuts the N2 National Road.

The average rainfall in Caledon is 519 mm per year.

Caledon is one of the towns in the Overberg District with the lowest crime rate with an estimated population of 11 148 including Middleton.

RIVIERSONDEREND

The establishment of Riviersonderend was incidental to the building of the Dutch Reformed Church during 1922. The first 123 erven were sold in 1923. These erven were located on a portion of the farm Tierberg.

a) Economic Activities

Small scale pig farming exist north-east of Riviersonderend and a small scale chicken farming project exist to the east of Riviersonderend. The majority of the economic active population is involved in the community services, wholesale and retail. More emphasis should be explored on how to utilise the potential market presented to Riviersonderend by the N2 passing through the centre of the town.

b) Demography

Riviersonderend is located approximately 160 km from Cape Town. Unlike most towns situated along the N2 National Road, this important route is routed through the centre of the town almost bisecting the town. The Sonderend Mountains are situated to the north and to the South of the town lays a wheat and sheep farming belt, which extend to the ocean. The population of Riviersonderend is estimated at 3 624.

VILLIERSDORP

Development in Villiersdorp originated from the building of a church and a school. The town gained municipal status in 1855. The completion of the Theewaterskloof dam also resulted in an increase of recreational and tourist activities in Villiersdorp and its hinterland.

a) Economic Activities

Agriculture, the economic base of the town, received a major boost with completion of the Theewaterskloof dam in the early 1990's. The dam situated a large increase in irrigation farming and subsequently the export of fruit. The town is surrounded by very high intensity agricultural production areas.

b) Demography

Villiersdorp is situated approximately 96 km from Cape Town and 40 km from Worcester between the Waterval and Baviaans mountains in the fertile Riviersonderend Valley. Villiersdorp is located along the "four passes fruit route" between Grabouw and Franschoek and is therefore ideally located for an increase in tourist activity. Villiersdorp have an average of 30 – 60 days of frost. The estimated population for Villiersdorp at this stage are 15 678 which include the surrounding rural community.

TESSLAARSDAL

Tesslaarsdal developed on the farm Hartebeesteriver 607. and is a rural community that are predominantly involved in agricultural activities and subsistence farming.

Most of the school leavers in Tesslaarsdal leave this valley in the hope of finding better employment opportunities in Caledon and elsewhere. A positive character of the people of Tesslaarsdal is that moral values are still very strong in this community.

a) Demography

Tesslaarsdal is located in the hartebeeste/Klein River Valley between the Kleinrivier Mountains in the South and the Steenboksberg in the north, approximately 28 km South of Caledon and 40 km north of Hermanus. Tesslaarsdal comprises of the

settlements of Tessaarsdal, Bethoskloof, Steyntjiesfontein and Solitaire. Tessaarsdal have a estimated population of 974.

BOTRIVIER

Botrivier is actually divided into two halves, by Plantation Street. The eastern parts are predominantly the higher income area of Botrivier and the Western parts the lower income areas. The town originated from the station and hotel and then developed in a westerly direction. The “U-shaped” railway line that abuts the settlements, create a sense of “enclosure” around the town.

a) Economic Activities

Most of the residents of Botrivier work in the fruit & related processing factories in the Elgin/ Grabouw area or on the surrounding farms and more recently the Arabella Hotel & Golf Estate also provide employment to a significant amount of people in Botrivier. The Wine growing industry is also rapidly becoming a booming economic activity of the area. Due to it’s strategic location alongside one of the main Highways and the railway line, suggestions has already been passed to develop Botrivier into an industrial capital of the Theewaterskloof area. Residents of Botrivier has now started to create their own sources of employment by engaging into partnerships with the Municipality and other entities to initiate Small-scale farming and other community development projects such as the Botrivier Tunnel farming project and Aquaculture projects which will generate sustainable job opportunities.

b) Socio-Economic Diversity

Botrivier are one of the towns with the highest poverty levels and very limited employment opportunities.

c) Demography

Botrivier is located alongside the N2 National Road and the Cape Town – Caledon railway line, near the foot of Houwhoek mountains. Botrivier is located 23 km from Grabouw and 24 km from Caledon and has an estimated population of 4785 residents.

2.2 Key Municipal Data Profile Of Areas Within The Theewaterskloof Area

a) Population

The demographical information of the population in the different age categories in the Theewaterskloof area, as it was compiled by Stats SA in the Census Report of 2001, is presented below.

Population group by Gender			
	Male	Female	Total
Black African	12 487	8 790	21 277
Colored	30 783	30 621	61 404
Indian or Asian	67	67	134
White	6 111	6 350	10 461
Total	48 448	44 828	93 276

Age Group	Persons
0-1	3 626
2-5 years	7 017
6-14 years	15 205
15-17	5 256
18-35	31 643
36-65	27 103
66+	3 428
Total	93 277

Educational attendance of those aged 5-24	
	Persons
Not attending	13 668
Pre-school	936
School	19 004
College	76
Technikon	63
University	76
Adult ed. Centre	16
Other	46
Total	33 885

Highest level of education of those aged 20+
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	Persons
No schooling	5 325
Some primary	14 975
Complete primary	5 901
Some secondary	19 931
Std. 10/Grade 12	8 851
Higher	2 932
Total	58 905

Labour market status of those aged 15-65 years	
	Persons
Employed	35 065
Unemployed	8 035
Not economically active	20 902
Total	64 002

Sector of work of the employed aged 15-65 years	
	Persons
Formal	16 381
Informal	1 658
Farming	18 586
Temp. absent	440
Total	35 065

Mode of travel to school or place of work	
	Persons
On foot	31 765
By bicycle	375
By motorcycle	176
By car as a driver	4 297
By car as a passenger	6 623
By minibus/taxi	1 976
By bus	7 830
By train	78
Other	1 787
Total	54 907

Population group and gender of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Black African	4 283	1 337	5 620
Colored	10 287	3 240	12 527
Indian or Asian	20	5	25
White	3 041	833	3 874
Total	17 631	5 415	23 046

Monthly Imputed Household income	
	Households
None-R800	6 978
R801 - R3 200	10 210
R3 200+	5 866
Total	23 044

Type of housing unit	
	Households
House of brick structure on a separate stand or yard	16 396
Traditional	811
Flat in block of flats	457
Town/cluster/semi-detached house	638
House/flat/room in backyard	283
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	748
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in backyard	3 470
Room/flat let not in backyard but on shared property	148
Caravan/tent/private ship or boat	94
Total	23 045

Tenure status	
	Households
Owned and fully paid off	6 716
Owned and not yet paid off	2 527
Rented	5 911
Occupied rent-free	7 889
Total	23 043

Access to water	
Piped water in yard	18 755

Piped water within 200 m	1 808
Piped water more that 200 meters away	2 280
Boreholes	19
Spring	11
Rainwater tank	11
Dam/pool/stagnant water	50
River/stream	17
Water vendor	5
Other	89
Total	23 045

Percentage of households using electricity as main fuel	
	Households
Lighting	80.4
Heating	63.5
Cooking	72.7

Toilet Facilities	
	Households
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	13 529
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	4 839
Chemical toilet	375
Pit latrines with ventilation (VIP)	315
Pit latrines without ventilation	479
Bucket latrine	464
None	3 043
Total	23 044

Refuse Removal	
	Households
Removed by local authority at least once a week	16 697
Removed by local authority less often	793
Communal refuse dump	916
Own refuse dump	4 229
No rubbish disposal	411
Total	23 045

It is important to analyse the population groupings broken down into various racial groups as these are directly related to the social profile of the groups. This legacy emanates from South Africa's past which resulted in the different population groupings having varying social profiles.

The impact of rural-urban migration trends is high in places like in Grabouw and Villiersdorp of seasonal workers and other jobseekers due to socio-economic push and pulls factors. The increasing migration trends places strain on the existent infrastructure and pressure on the local authority to provide an increasing amount of services and infrastructure delivery.

In other areas such as Genadendal and Tessaarsdal, where very little or no job opportunities exist, a totally opposite effect is being experienced. Especially people in the age groups between 20 – 49 migrate to the urban areas of the Cape Peninsula in seek of better job opportunities.

Although there is a tendency that married couples especially in the middle and high income labour market, have less children than parents of the previous generations, but the increase in the high number of teenage pregnancies is balancing out the above mentioned tendency.

Our youth are becoming increasingly sexually active on a very young age which can be argued as a result of the lack of recreational facilities and high youth unemployment in the rural areas or even moral decline.

It seems likely that the Theewaterskloof area will experience positive population growth to an expected 135 250 in 2010 at an average rate of 5% per annum, despite an increase in the number of HIV/AIDS infections. The reported HIV/AIDS cases especially in Grabouw are reaching alarming proportions.

It must however be mentioned that the excellent work of the Health Institutions in our area is really making a positive impact to prevent the Infant Mortality Rate from increasing. Their preventative health interventions and educational programmes regarding proper nutrition to children in the 0 – 5yr age group as well as the consequences of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome has kept the infant mortality rate steady over the last couple of years.

Table 4: Population and Households per Municipal Area and District

<u>Mun Code</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population 1996</u>	<u>Population 2001</u>	<u>House-holds 1996</u>	<u>House-holds 2001</u>
DC3	Overberg District	159 033	203 520	41 410	56 658
WC031	Theewaterskloof	74 272	93 276	18 062	23 045
WC032	Overstrand	37 315	55 738	11 658	18 657
WC033	Cape Agulhas	22 011	26 182	5 588	7 424
WC034	Swellendam	24 620	28 075	6 102	7 493

b) Primary Health Care

The HIV/AIDS actions groups and the various feeding schemes from the Department of Social Services and Local Schools are achieving the desired outcome to address this issue of proper nutrition to children. The municipality is also starting to play a much more active role in the campaign against HIV/AIDS and has made funds available in the Municipal budget to link up with existing Awareness & Educational programmes.

The increase in the Tuberculosis (TB) caseload within our municipal area has also steadied over the last year although the amount of TB patients is still relatively high.

The district statistics obtained from the Western Cape Department of Health gives an indication of the TB caseload between the Local Municipalities within the Overberg region as per *Table 5*.

Table 5: TB Caseload per Municipal Area

Local Municipality	Total TB Caseload			% Increase 2001-2002
	2000	2001	2002	
Cape Agulhas	192	204	226	10.8
Overstrand	366	439	503	14.6
Swellendam	279	270	333	23.3
Theewaterskloof	1022	1230	1237	0.6
Total	1859	2143	2299	49.3

c) Distribution of Health Care facilities

The under mentioned table illustrates the distribution of and the accessibility to proper Health services within the Theewaterskloof area:

Table 6: Distribution of Primary Health Services

Health Services	Botrivier	Caledon	Genadendal	Greyton	RSE	Tess/dal	V/Dorp	Grabouw
Provincial Hospital		✓						
GGS								✓
Day Hospital								
Municipal Clinic		✓					✓	
District Clinic	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Mobile Clinic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Private Practitioners		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Specialists								
X-Ray Units		✓						✓

d) Social welfare status

The table above gives an overview of the employment statistics in our area.

Unemployment is much more prevalent amongst Black and Coloured communities and is a clear indication of how the social investment in our area should be distributed.

According to statistics from the Department of Social Services with it's Regional Office in Worcester and a satellite office in Caledon approximately 8269 residents receive a social grant in the form of pension, child or disability grants which is 9 % of the total population which amounts to millions of rands.

This obviously has an impact on the income of the Theewaterskloof Municipality because most of these households also qualify for subsidisation of the municipal accounts in terms of the Equitable Share Policy of our Council. The Annual Equitable Share allocation for Theewaterskloof Municipality from the National

Department of Provincial & Local Government for the mentioned financial years are illustrated below and prove to be adequate to subsidise the municipal accounts of indigent households in our area.

Table 7: Projected Equitable Share Allocations

2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
R 4 186 018	R 7 493 392	R 8 839 824	R 10 035 878

The Theewaterskloof Municipality gives free basic services to its residents in the form of 6kl free water for all metered households and if quantified it adds up to an amount of R 1 349 701,66 till June 2004 and are being subsidised by our council's annual Equitable Share allocation. The estimated 5774 indigent households of which the Municipality are the service provider also gets 50kw free electricity usage per month which amounts to R225 375,29 till June 2004. Negotiations are currently underway with the relevant authorities to ensure that the consumers getting their electricity supply from Eskom also be granted 50kW free electricity per month.

e) Basic Services and Infrastructure

The level of infrastructure is an important indicator of the ability of a particular municipality to deliver a good quality of life to its inhabitants.

The Theewaterskloof area has a relatively good standard of roads infrastructure where the main access to most of the towns in the area is via the N2 National road.

Serious backlogs in terms of the standard of infrastructure however exist in the towns and rural areas which has been inherited from the Overberg District Municipality after the demarcation process in December 2000. The Theewaterskloof Municipality delivers all the basic services as had been mandated to it in terms of the Constitution of RSA and the Municipal Structures Act such as:

Cleansing

Water

Electricity

Sewerage

Health Services

Implementation of Housing

The demand for these basic services seriously outstrip the supply capacity for these services and factors such as limited financial resources, high rate of unemployment, negative culture of payment and uncontrolled influx of people makes it even more difficult for the municipality to deliver adequate basic services to the residents in it's area of jurisdiction.

One of the elements which must be achieved through integrated planning is that the upgrading and extension to existing infrastructure and residential and other developments must be a parallel process.

Different service levels do exist in different areas as a result of the different financial capabilities and different policies of the respective disestablished municipalities in the Theewaterskloof area.

Special consideration needs to be taken of how the municipality is going to put conservation measures in place to make sure that the scarce water commodity in our area is going to be preserved.

The housing backlog in our area is approximately 7000 low cost housing units.

Health services are rendered though out the whole area and are fairly accessible to everyone. In some areas the TWK Municipality renders complete health services and in some areas the Overberg District Municipality renders these services. Emphasis is placed on infant care, family planning and participation in National HIV/AIDS programmes.

Caledon Hospital, and Grabouw Community Health Centre is part of a pilot project which allows them to dispense Anti-Retroviral Drugs (Neviropine) provided by the Department of Health in the Western Cape and only in cases where the pregnant mother had been diagnosed with the virus to prevent the born baby to be infected.

All our Health Clinics are very active with extensive treatment campaigns against Tuberculosis with very enthusiastic involvement from voluntary DOTS workers from the respective communities.

Hundreds of Police officers had been appointed during the last two years in high priority areas where crime is more prevalent. The deployment of more Police officers already has a positive impact in reducing the crime rate in those specific

2.3 Institutional Analysis: Strengths & Weaknesses Of The Organisation

The roles and functions as well as a system of delegation of powers had been clearly defined it will certainly create a much more stable working environment and a steady platform for Good Governance.

The organogram of the municipality as illustrated in *Annexure C* is a clear indication that the municipal staff structure is aligned with the priority issues of the community and will be able to deliver on the objectives of this revised Integrated Development plan. Refer to the organograms and alignments as indicated in chapter 3.

2.4 Spatial Analysis

If we have a glimpse of the priority issues of the communities as stipulated in *chapter 4* of this document. The spatial implication for those priority issues immediately springs to mind. Land is not freely available in all areas within the Theewaterskloof Region. The highest rate of migration occurs in Grabouw and Villiersdorp and ironically this is the area where the least land is available for future Urban development. Grabouw for example is an island between Safcol Land and private farms and this fact pose a certain challenge to the Theewaterskloof Municipality to engage with the relevant authorities to make more state owned land available as well as privately owned land in areas where land resources are limited for residential and other developments in those areas.

Theewaterskloof is aligned to the strategy of the Overberg District Municipality for land reform programmes and empowering emergent farmers

Agricultural development is prevalent in most areas for example Tessaarsdal and Genadendal and Riviersonderend are areas where the biggest opportunity exist to empower emerging farmers into the mainstream of the agricultural industry and therefore a clear strategy needs to be developed to make land available for this purpose.

A great need has also been expressed to establish an industrial park within our area where potential investors are encouraged to put up factories and stimulate job creation and economic development in the area. Obviously this will have a major impact on the upgrading of the infrastructure of the area which will be identified.

It is evident that the planning preparations for low cost housing development in areas such as Tesslaarsdal, Grabouw, Caledon, etc. will commence in due course and in most cases suitable land has already been identified.

The Transformation process of Genadendal in terms of the Transformation of Rural Areas Act is also in an advance stage already which will inform and co-ordinate the management of land in that area. A valuation roll is currently being formulated, whilst a forum has been setup to look at amending the constitution, code of conduct and compiling a resident profile in order to ease the process of spatial implementation in the future. [Gerrit Swart 0833014976 / 021 948 1545](tel:0833014976)

With regards to the SDF, this process will be finalized as soon as the council has approved the document at one of its meetings.

The following step is for the SDF Steering Committee to develop an Implementation Strategy for the scheme regulations and zonings. See **Annexure G**.

2.5 Social Analysis

Poverty and the high rate of unemployment are one of the biggest challenges in our area and the high level of dependence on social grants.

The poverty gap between rich and poor is enormous and the human development index shows that high levels of poverty are more prevalent amongst farm workers and the African and coloured communities which are concentrated in the Informal Settlement Sector.

The human development index is a good indicator of a social profile of a particular region as it takes into account the income levels, life expectancy of the population and the literacy levels of the residents in our case the Theewaterskloof Region.

The following table details the human development index for the Overberg District and gives us an opportunity to compare our poverty situation with that of other municipalities within the Overberg Region.

Table 9: Introduction of Human Development and Poverty Gap, 1995

DISTRICT	POVERTY GAP (RM)	PROVINCIAL SHARES (%)	PROVINCIAL RANKING	NATIONAL SHARES (%)	NATIONAL RANKING	BLACK (%)	COLOURED (%)	WHITE (%)
Swellendam	6 341	1,20	21	0,04	293	0,34	0,44	0,95
Thee waters-Kloof	12 126	2,29	11	0,08	214	0,35	0,48	0,94
Overstrand	2 809	0,53	36	0,02	352	0,42	0,53	0,93
Cape Agulhas	4 200	0,79	29	0,03	324	0,28	0,47	0,94
Region average						0,34	0,48	0,94
Provincial average						0,21-0,53	0,36-0,68	0,91-0,96

Although the average for the Overberg District and the average for the Theewaterskloof Region had been identical during the 1996 census data as illustrated in the above figure, it can certainly be expected that the figure within the Theewaterskloof region had increased since then.

A contributing factor to this is the trend of the increasing amount of people which had been migrating and then permanently residing in the Theewaterskloof Area.

The minimal increase in employment opportunities within our area had also not catered for this rapid population growth and must be a concern to the municipality.

2.6 Economic Analysis

a) Regional Economic Analysis

Agriculture has proved to be the one most major economic activity throughout the Theewaterskloof Region, and obviously the main employment sector. The Southern part of the TWK Region which includes the Elgin/Grabouw Valley and the Villiersdorp/Vyeboom Valley focuses more on deciduous fruit farming, while the central and northern parts of Caledon, Genadendal up to Riviersonderend specialises in wheat and livestock farming.

Although the Northern part covers more land space, their nature of agricultural activity is not that labour intensive and that is why more people are being employed by the fruit producing sector in the southern region. This also results in the establishment of fruit processing and packaging related factories in that region which

are also one of the main employment sectors. The flip side of the coin, however, is that this creates a seasonal based economy in that area which is thriving during the fruit processing season, but has a steep post season decline. The economies in the northern parts are steadier throughout the year.

Table 10 below gives the sectoral distribution of the Theewaterskloof economy by main economic sector for 1996 and 2001.

Real GGP (1995 prices) factor cost	1996	2001	2001
	Output (R'000)	Output (R'000)	% of Overberg
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	494,205	807,827	69.2%
Mining & Quarrying	618	1,736	28.9%
Manufacturing	108,473	107,676	37.7%
Electricity & Water	45,257	33,913	48.6%
Construction	32,044	41,862	29.9%
Trade & Catering	148,488	150,705	33.6%
Transport, Communication	48,378	41,984	41.3%
Finance, Real Estate	61,030	106,088	33.9%
Services	108,956	170,835	36.4%
TOTAL	1,047,449	1,462,627	48.8%

Source: Based upon information by Stats SA

The following trends can be observed from the table:

Real economic growth for the region was high at an average annual rate of 6.9% from 1996 to 2001, although lower than the district's average of 6.2%. Sectors that experienced above-average growth include finance (11.6% p.a); agriculture (10.3% p.a.) and the service sector (9.4% p.a.). The manufacturing sector remained relatively stagnant in the period;

The total contribution of Theewaterskloof economy to the local Overberg economy was 49% in 2001 compared to contribution towards total population of 27%. All the sectors made higher contributions to their respective district output levels than the population contribution of the municipal area.

It is especially the agricultural, transport, manufacturing and the services sectors that made extremely high contributions towards the district's output levels of 69%; 41%, 38% and 37% respectively.

Exports from the region amounts to almost 61% (R 334m of total R 545m exports) of total Overberg exports. The table below shows the most important export product categories in the municipal area. Agricultural exports (mainly fruits and nuts) contribute

53% of exports from the area whereas downstream agri-processing industries such as processed fruit etc, beverages and other processed food contributed the main bulk (43%) of the remaining 47% of exports.

Table 11: Theewaterskloof exports, 2003

Product category	% contribution
Plants, flowers, bulbs, etc.	2.7%
Fruit & nuts	52.9%
Oil seeds, misc. seeds & fruit, med. plants	0.2%
Processed fruit, vegetables, nuts	37.2%
Other processed food products	2.8%
Wine, beer & spirits	2.6%
Cosmetics, essential oils	1.2%
Plastic products	0.1%
Apparel & clothing accessories (not knitted or crocheted)	0.1%
Miscellaneous articles of base metal	0.1%
Optical, photographic, precision, medical instruments	0.1%
Antiques & works of art	0.1%
Total	100.0%

Source: SARS Customs & Excise database

Important export trends since 1996 include:

Exports were more than five times higher in 2003 than in 1996 mainly due to impressive growth of the larger fruit export industry (processed and unprocessed); Down-stream agree-processing industries such as wine, beer and spirits as well as other processed food also increased exports dramatically since the mid-1990s; A number of small manufacturing industries such as cosmetics and essential oils also experienced dramatic growth in export earnings since 1996.

b) Employment

As indicated in graph 1 below, about 35 000 people (49% of total Overberg employment) were employed in Theewaterskloof municipal area in 2001 compared to 29 000 in 1996. The growth in employment is much lower at 3.8% p.a. compared to output growth of 6.97% for the same period.

The graph below shows that the agricultural sector by far remained the largest job creator in the Theewaterskloof municipal area, providing 41% of total employment in the municipal area in 2001 compared to 27% in 1996.

The graph also shows strong employment growth in all sectors. The trade, catering and accommodation sector plays an increasingly important role in creating job in the municipal area. The sector's contribution to total employment increased from 8% in 1996 to 14% in 2001. Another major employer in the area is the services sector, increasing its contribution from 16% in 1996 to 22% in 2001.

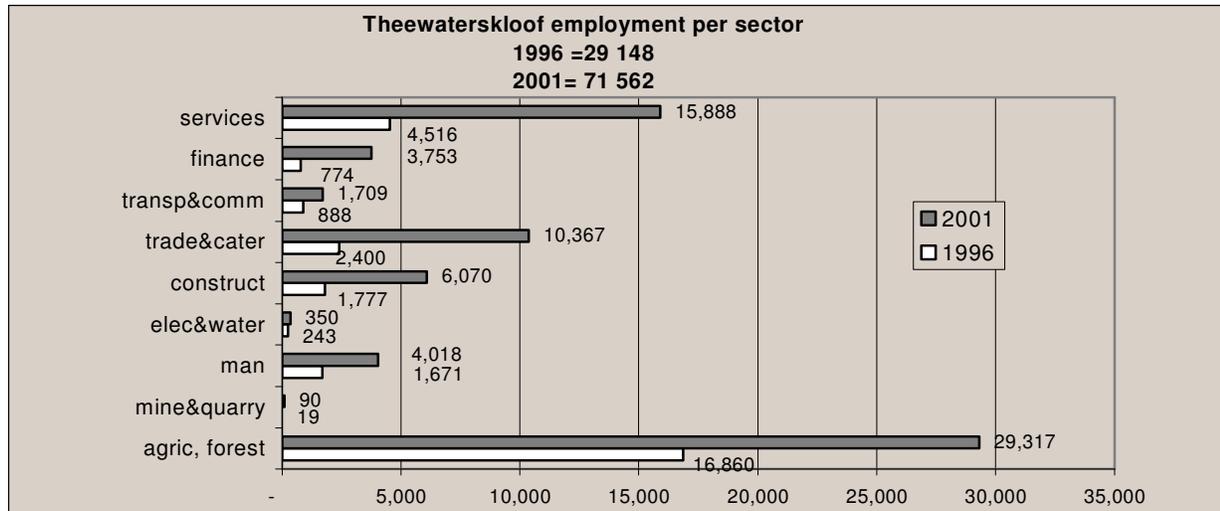


Figure 2: Employment per Sector

Graph1: Employment in Theewaterskloof by main sector, 1996 and 2001 Source: Stats SA

i. The labour force, unemployment versus employment

The table below gives a synopsis of population, labour force growth, output and employment growth in the Overberg district and the resultant changes in unemployment rates in the area.

Table 12: 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	4.6%	6.1%	6.9%	3.8%	9%	19%
Overstrand	8.3%	9.1%	11.4%	6.3%	11%	22%

Cape Agulhas	3.4%	4.0%	4.3%	2.7%	9%	14%
Swellendam	2.6%	2.3%	4.6%	1.0%	9%	16%
Total	5.1%	6.1%	7.3%	3.9%	9%	19%

Source: Based upon information from Stats SA

Unemployment for the whole Overberg region had a sharp increase from 9% to 19% despite relatively high economic output and employment growth rates of 7.3% and 3.9% respectively. The unemployment rate for the region as a whole, though, was still much lower than the national average of 30% in 2001.

Although employment growth in the Theewaterskloof municipal area was robust, in-migration into the area and resultant labour force growth rates were even higher and hence unemployment increased at a relatively slower pace from 9% in 1996 to 19% in 2001.

The table below shows the unemployment rate in the respective Theewaterskloof areas. High growth rates specifically apply to areas where in-migration occurs, e.g. Grabouw, Villiersdorp and Riviersonderend.

Table 13: The labour force per town/area in Theewaterskloof, 2001

<i>Area/town</i>	employed	unemployed	total labour force	% unemployed
Bosmanskloof	256	86	342	25%
Botrivier	1,383	486	1,869	26%
Caledon	3,876	731	4,607	16%
Genadendal	1,017	396	1,413	28%
Grabouw	5,562	3,171	8,733	36%
Greyton	381	90	471	19%
Middleton	160	58	218	27%
Riviersonderend	829	632	1,461	43%
Theewaterskloof	19,347	1,051	20,398	5%
Villiersdorp	2,224	1,334	3,558	37%
Total	35,065	8,035	43,100	19%
Theewaterskloof				

Source: Stats SA (note that employment does not refer to employment within area but to number of people staying in the area with employment)

ii. Educational levels of the labour force

Skills levels of the labour force are not provided in its traditional format by Stats SA on a municipal level. In the traditional format it is possible to link different occupational categories with skills categories, i.e. professionals is highly skilled labour, sales workers are semi-skilled etc.

In the table below skills categories were assigned to different levels of education as some proxy of skills levels per sector instead. Note that adult illiteracy refer to the adult population (20+) not people not having attained a level of education higher than Grade 6 (previously Standard 4). In the table below illiteracy refers to the employed having no schooling and having some primary education.

The table indicates that the large employer and high-growth sector of agriculture has the highest illiteracy rates of 43%. This situation could indicate less of an unemployment impact on the unskilled labour force in the Theewaterskloof municipal area, and could give an idea to the extent of pull factors attracting higher levels of in-migration into the area.

Other larger, high growth sectors such as trade, catering and accommodation; finance and services. Note that the finance sector is slightly less high-skill intensive than in other economies, due to the dominance of packaging activities in this sector.

Table 14: Education / Skills levels Per Sector

Sector	% unskilled – semi-skilled				% medium skilled	% Skilled	
	No school	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Complete secondary	Matric & Higher education	
Agric, Forest & Fish	11.0%	32.2%	14.4%	31.8%	7.6%	2.9%	100
Mining & Quarrying	19.0%	33.3%	14.3%	19.0%	14.3%	0.0%	100
Manufacturing	3.8%	15.3%	10.1%	42.7%	22.0%	6.2%	100
Electricity & Water	6.6%	19.1%	7.9%	43.4%	17.8%	5.3%	100
Construction	4.6%	20.6%	13.9%	43.3%	15.2%	2.3%	100
Trade & Catering	2.2%	11.1%	8.3%	39.8%	32.3%	6.3%	100
Transport, Comm.	2.1%	17.4%	9.3%	39.5%	26.8%	5.0%	100
Finance	2.7%	9.2%	6.2%	24.9%	40.1%	16.9%	100
Services	3.2%	10.8%	5.2%	18.0%	17.8%	45.1%	100
TOTAL	7.2%	22.8%	10.9%	31.1%	15.2%	12.8%	100

Source: Stats SA

The abovementioned figures should certainly influence the areas of focus of the Local Economic Development Strategy which is currently in the process of being finalised by the municipality. Clear strategies and projects need to be developed and implemented to stimulate economic growth and sustainable job creation in the Theewaterskloof area. Refer to LED Strategy.

2.7 Environmental Analysis

One of the most valuable assets of the municipality, is its strategic location in a picturesque environment of natural beauty. No wonder so many residents from the urban areas in and surrounding Cape Town are flocking over weekends and school holidays to towns like Greyton, Genadendal and Villiersdorp for a quiet, therapeutic getaway to enjoy the rural atmosphere of the country side.

The much proclaimed emphasis on the issue of sustainable development and sustainable environments, which puts the conservation of the natural environment on the same wavelength as its social and economic counterparts, places a lot of responsibility on local authorities to put policies and mechanisms in place to ensure that our ecological heritage be preserved for future generations. The Theewaterskloof area and it's hinterland has certain areas of specific importance for conservation which is internationally acclaimed such as the Kogelberg Biosphere, The Greyton Nature Reserve and others, which can be a valuable leverage for the stimulation of Eco-tourism.

It is evident that the Theewaterskloof Municipality needs to draft an Integrated Environmental Management Plan which will illustrate an asserted attempt to evaluate the physical and spatial impact of any future development proposals against the impact such development would have on the natural environment.

This IEMP will seek to influence and play an integral part in the spatial development planning process of the municipality and will conceptualise a number of aspects such as:

- Physical and ecological characteristics of the specific environment
- Existing and future land uses
- The state of infrastructure in an area or town

- Cultural and ritualistic practices of various communities
- An assessment of the current and future levels of pollution
- Health and safety risks involved in an area or town.
- Guidelines for the future conservation of ecologically sensitive areas

CHAPTER 3

3 ALIGNMENT OF THE IDP TO ALL SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT

This section of our document will try to create a holistic view of the interactive and integrated ness of the IDP.

3.1 “Great opportunities and great challenges”

For South Africa, 2005 marks another year of voyaging through often-uncharted political and economic space away from the preceding apartheid era and towards a sustainable and prosperous democracy.

The opportunities seem heady: leadership in Africa, a hoped-for boom in tourism, the return of international investment and a government growing lean and efficient as privatisation advances.

President Mbeki conveyed his vision for the Millennium African renaissance Programme (MAP) to the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland in January 2001. He said: The focus of the programme is not increased aid but increased investments...

The commitment to make Africa the preferred destination for both domestic and foreign investors is very deep. Today we are inviting business to work with us in creating the necessary conditions.

Add to that the presence of lower taxes, more jobs and steady black advancement and the outlook, for optimists, seems rosy. The euphoria of the “Rainbow Nation” days may have faded, but in its place is a sturdy belief that the country can earn and holds its place in the global community.

Local government will be key to this process. The most important component of these processes boils down to community involvement and facilitating change within that sphere in relation to others.

3.2 An enabling framework for Local Government

Enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act [No.108 of 1996] are the rights of citizens to equality, human dignity and respect, freedom and security of the person, political rights, education, housing, health care, food, water and social security.

The needs of communities are addressed through a variety of approaches and mechanisms by the different spheres of government. Challenging and existing developments have been and continue to be experienced in the local sphere of government. Service provision in any sphere is about meeting the basic and strategic needs of individuals, groups and communities.

Local government authorities are challenged to develop programmes and design services to address the needs of people with different experiences and status.

Several mechanisms in the local government sphere are meant to facilitate transformation in the way services are delivered. The discussion that follows, give a review on this:

The Constitution

According to the constitution, the local sphere of government has to:

- Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- Promote social and economic development;
- Promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- Encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

As will be indicated, these conditions form the basis of policies and legislation governing local government administration.

Batho Pele (People First)

As indicated in a previous paragraph, effective local government delivery depends, to a large extent, on good relations among various partners, in particular relations between service providers and beneficiary citizens and communities. The White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery espouses a set of principles that could help build a service-oriented culture and guide the work of public service agents, including municipalities. These principles are highlighted underneath.

BATHO PELE PRINCIPLES

Consultation: Citizens should be consulted about the level and quality of public services they receive and, where possible, should be given a choice about the services that are provided.

Service standards: Citizens should know what standard of service to expect.

Access: All citizens should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled.

Courtesy: Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration.

Information: Citizens should be given full and accurate information about the public services they are entitled to receive.

Openness and transparency: Citizens should know how departments are run, how resources are spent, and who is in charge of particular services.

Redress: If the promised standard of service is not delivered, citizens should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy; and when complaints are made, citizens should receive a sympathetic, positive response.

Value for money: Public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value for money

Developmental local government and the transformation process

The White Paper on Local Government addresses various aspects of local governance, including a developmental approach and processes and systems aimed at transforming service delivery. Implied in developmental local government is a commitment to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives.

This is for instance done by:

- Facilitating citizens' involvement and participation in all efforts to improve their quality of life;
- Leading communities in a transparent and accountable manner; and
- Rising awareness of human rights issues and promoting constitutional values and principles.

In order for municipalities to effectively deliver services, new approaches to doing things are required. The White Paper on Local Government addresses these inter-related approaches: integrated development planning, performance management, and working together with experiences of selected municipalities in respect of the inclusiveness and gender responsiveness of processes and systems in the development and implementation of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).

Municipal Structures Act

The Municipal Structures Act makes provision for a Member of the Executive Council (MEC) for Local Government to determine the number of municipal councillors. A municipality (see glossary of terms) is given the power to designate councillors in accordance with a policy framework. A municipality's constitutional obligations include achievement of the objectives indicated in section 1.1.1. It is also expected to carry out an annual review of:

- The needs of community;
- Its priorities in meeting those needs;
- Its processes for involving the community;
- Its organisation and delivery mechanisms for meeting the needs of the community; and
- Its overall performance in achieving the set objectives.

Also important is the development of mechanisms by a municipality to consult the community and community organisations on its performance of functions and its exercise of powers.

Municipal Systems Act

According to the Municipal systems Act a municipal council has the right to govern, on its own initiative, the affairs of the local community, and to exercise the municipality's executive and legislative authority without interference. This should be done in a manner demonstrates respect for the rights of citizens, though. In this regard the Act makes provision for community participation, capacity building, integrated development planning, performance management and human resources.

Municipal councils have duties as well as rights. These include the duties to:

- Provide, without favour or prejudice, democratic and accountable government;
 - Encourage the participation of the local community;
 - Ensure that municipal services are provided to the local community in an equitable, and financially and environmentally sustainable manner;
 - Promote gender equity;
 - Promote a safe and healthy environment in the municipality; and
 - Contribute to the progressive realisation of the fundamental rights contained in the Constitution.
- The rights of members of the local community include the rights to:
- Participate in the decision-making processes of the municipality;
 - Submit recommendations, complaints or representations to the municipality, and expect prompt responses from the municipality; and
 - Be informed of decisions of the municipal council, and expect the council to disclose information about its business and finances.

Municipalities not only have an obligation to provide community leadership; they also have to promote and build local democracy. This is only possible when authorities reach out to local people with the aim of informing and consulting them, especially relating to major developments at local government level.

As verified in discussions of the various mechanisms that shape and inform local governance, several requirements persist throughout the transformation process.

These include:

- Respect for the human rights of individuals and communities;
- A people-centred approach;
- Transparency and provision of information for citizens to make informed decisions;
- Consideration for the needs of various community groups;
- Development of mechanisms to facilitate community participation;
- Involvement of communities in decision making; and
- Building capacity for effective participation and delivery.

3.3 Finding the Linkages

In order to address the legislative guidelines Theewaterskloof has to work closely with all spheres of government, thus eluding to the roles and responsibilities of the National Government, Provincial Government, the District Municipality, PIMS Centre, Financial institutions, NGO's, CBO's, the local administration and it's inhabitants.

In response to these challenges, emphasis should be given to the main focus areas of the *National Spatial Development Perspective* and it has to be paramount to all activities and decisions.

These are:

- Economic growth as a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, key amongst which would be poverty alleviation
- Government spending on fixed investment, beyond the constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (including health and education), should therefore be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to attract private sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and/or create long-term employment opportunities
- Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people and not on places

- In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent or link the main growth centres

Alignment of existing IDP strategies, projects and programmes as determined by the vision and mission

In order to answer this, it is necessary to measure how the present IDP strategies, programmes and projects link up with these goals and outcomes.

Alignment to Hermanus Declaration

The issue of alignment to the Hermanus Declaration is best answered by breaking the vision and key priority issues down into two components:

- The physical requirements
- And the Strategic engagement

With regards to the physical requirements:

- Theewaterskloof Municipality has documented the needs of the community and prioritized it within the IDP document
- implementation is in progress
- Projects have been given elevated status by being incorporated into the Project Consolidate Programme.

Our Strategic engagement is rooted within the linkages we find within vision of the MEC for Local Government and Housing of ***Integrated Human Settlements, Our response to the Hermanus Declaration and the Premier's vision of iKapa Elihlumayo.***

The following will depict action steps taken towards that strategic intervention required from local government:

- Within the IDP we have engaged in processes to free up land for our citizens e.g. SAFCOL land

- We have promoted economic growth throughout TWK and within communities by creating temporary and full time employment
- The TWK Advisory forum consisting of ward committees and they were administratively assisted by personnel at the area offices for taking minutes and provide resources.
- Ensured that we get the sustainable delivery of basic services right through our indigent policy and infrastructure development plans
- Our IDP has become the principle planning document and informs our Organogram as well as budget.
- The IDP is a key strategic planning document in defying old apartheid concepts and is addressing the concept of Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements e.g. Grabouw housing development which coincides with the “ou Kaapse Weg Business Corridor”, Sport and recreation project in Old Cape road as well as linking this up with educational facilities, schools, community health centres and a MPCC.
- All processes are community driven and rely heavily on ward committee involvement.
- Linkages are found within National and provincial strategies and supported or defined on a local level.
- Our SDF aligns itself to the key priority issues within the vision of the IDP.

Making an impact on poverty pockets

The 2004/2005 revised IDP stressed the fact that in order to address human development throughout the Municipality 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 poverty pockets that have been identified in the region by the Department of Social Services in co-operation with the various communities.

In order to measure progress it will therefore also be necessary to gage to what extend 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 local municipal area:

THEEWATERSKLOOF MUNICIPALITY	
<i>Urban areas</i>	
CALEDON	Side Saviva informal area
	Uitsig
	Middleton
BOTRIVIER	New France: Botrivier
RIVIERSONDEREND	Riviersonderend informal area
VILLIERSDORP	Goniwe Park
GRABOUW	Slang park
	Beverly Hills
	Waterworks
	Site View
	Melrose
	Hillside
	Rooidakke
TWK MUNICIPAL AREA	People in backyards
	Dumping/Scavenger
<i>Rural areas</i>	
	Tesslaarsdal
	Voorstekraal
	Boesmanskloof
	Farms: Villiersdorp and Grabouw

iKapa Elihlumayo

“A Home for All” iKapa Elihlumayo ‘The Growing Cape’ calls for Creativity, Dedication and Boldness in our strive towards Dignity equity and Prosperity to the Western Cape.

The main cornerstones being:

- Building Social Capital
- Building Human Capital
- Enhanced Economic Participation and Growth

The Province is obliged with overseeing and supporting municipalities. The Provincial Government has to ensure that the Municipal IDP's are integrated within the Province's Growth and Development Plan. This will result in vertical integration of Municipal priorities with the functional department strategies. This creates ample opportunity and scope for inter- and intra- governmental integration, coordination and cooperation between spheres to focus resources on agreed upon priorities. See **Annexure H**.

3.4 Co-operative governance

Appropriate partnership mechanisms between government, the private sector and civil society can enhance the ability of the private sector to accelerate job creation within an LED programme. This is to ensure that social capital is nurtured at the local level, empowered and drawn upon.

- They seek to improve the attractiveness of a local area for investment through promotional missions, providing assistance to exports, free trade zones, export promotion agencies, technical and cultural exchanges, and sister-city arrangements
- Government's free service provision is another way to expand local markets as households spend less on basic services and have more disposable income for other types of consumption.

In Addition to Cooperative Governance:

The President in his State of the Nation Address of 8 February 2002 expresses the intention to settle all outstanding land claims by March 2005.

In the Agricultural MINMEC held in May 2004, the Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs reiterated the urgency of the settlement of restitution claims. She instructed the affected stakeholders in restitution to put in place a Provincial Implementation Plan with clear strategies of how to deal with the various types of claims, which are at various stages of processing in the different district and local municipalities.

In the 2005 State of the Nation Address, the President indicated that the settlement of rural claims will be extended till 2007.

Therefore the following needs to happen:

- Settle all urban claims by 31 March 2005.
- Sustainable settlement of all development and rural claims by 2007.

Local government will have to align their IDP's to embrace these objectives and has been drawn to commitment by the MEC for Local Government and Housing as well as SALGA.

Furthermore, all restitution claims should now form part of the Project Consolidate programme in support of inter-governmental relations.

These new approaches around IDP's will be in line with the Inter- Governmental Relationship Bill [IGR] when it is enacted in the latter part of this year.

Future Prospects

More and more government institutions are being drawn into processes, projects and programmes of seamless government and delivery. Development maps are cross-cutting over all government spheres. IDP's will be the vehicle that in the end bring all government department and their respective budgets as well as planning dimensions together to ensure the execution of the Inter- Governmental Relationships Bill and soon to be Act. The following Project Consolidate Grid will indicate the intensity and intent of aligned budgets and seamless governance and how all activities in government underlines the core responsibility and mandate of our President, Premier, MEC's, District Mayors, Mayors and Councillors in general.

See Annexure:

3.5 IDP Hearings 2005

3.5.1 Context

The Local Government MINMEC meeting held on 12th November 2004 was critical in highlighting the strategic tasks facing our system of governance in the 2nd decade of democracy.

Government's targets for the 2014 are:

- Reduce unemployment by half
- Reduce poverty by half
- Provide the skills required by the economy
- Ensure that all South Africans are able to fully exercise their constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom
- Provide a compassionate government service to the people
- Improve services to achieve a better national health profile and reduction of preventable causes of death, including violent crime and road accidents
- Significantly reduce the number of serious and priority crimes and cases awaiting trial
- Position South Africa strategically as an effective force in global relations

The key task is to grow the economy and balance increased social spending with higher public spending on economic infrastructure and services. In the 2nd decade of democracy government has to play an active role in the economy by increasing the productivity of the first economy and developing the second economy. The gains of the first economy must be used to create quality income opportunities for the masses of our people trapped in the second economy.

Dedicated focus will be paid to government capability especially that of local government as it operates at the coalface of service delivery. Intergovernmental Relations will be focused on service delivery and development outcomes in the context of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Bill. "Project Consolidate" will serve as a

catalyst to make the Local Government sphere fully functional through an intergovernmental hands-on support approach. The “people’s contract” will be realized through active partnerships between government, communities and the private sector at the local level.

In the second decade government must be more focused and must be willing to make trade-offs that have more rational and sustainable outcomes. The focus will shift from numbers to quality of services. The establishment of integrated sustainable human settlements and resilient and vibrant municipal economies should be at the centre of government’s objectives.

3.5.2 IDP’s as a Key Governance Instrument

One of the main tasks of the second decade relates to preparations for the next term of Local Government. Key amongst such preparations is the need to deal with the credibility of municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDP’s).

IDP’s at district and metropolitan scale represents a window through which government as a whole can strategically engage with the implementation of nation-wide priorities such as free basic services and employment creation. The current round of annual IDP review that will result in the adoption of municipal IDP’s before the end of June 2005 presents government with a perfect opportunity for such engagement.

This current round of IDP review that has already started is the last one in the current Local Government term. It is also significant in that is the first one to set the tone for implementation across the length and breadth of the country (covering each of the 47 district and 6 metropolitan areas) in the 2nd decade of democracy under the overarching 5-year national Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

3.5.3 Next Term of Local Government

The next term of Local Government is around the corner. It is critical that robust IDP’s guide the transition and inform the new Local Government councillors. This will enable greater stability and continuity for local communities and provide predictability and certainty for medium-long term public and private sector investment within districts and metropolitan areas.

Development must be long-term focused and the change of office should not disrupt priorities and programmes unnecessarily. From experience new LG offices should be given sufficient time to orientate themselves and not be put under undue pressure to finalise the June 2006 IDP. They would barely be in office for six months if LG elections take place in December 2005. It is therefore critical that sound and robust IDPs at district and metro level at least are in place by end June 2005 to guide the transition and inform decision-making of the new council until they elaborate “their” IDP by end June 2007.

3.5.4 Immediate Challenge – The next 6 Months

In order to give effect to the MINMEC discussions it is important that all provinces pay particular attention to supporting the preparation of credible District and Metropolitan IDP’s during January and February 2005 by which time municipalities are expected to have draft IDP’s and draft budgets in place. Secondly, careful attention would have to be paid to preparations for the proposed IDP Hearings to be held during March to Mid-May 2005.

The IDP Hearings will be in support of provincial assessment processes. The Hearings also represent a way in which we can work together under the framework of Project Consolidate to support municipalities.

By the time municipalities adopt their IDPs before the end of June 2005 it is critical that there is government-wide input into the IDPs and sufficient feedback and information provided by government departments, State-Owned Enterprises, the private sector and communities.

3.5.5 Purpose of IDP Hearings

The main purpose of the IDP hearings in summary is to:

- a) Evaluate implementation of IDPs over the past four years.
- b) Assist municipalities to adopt realistic and credible IDPs by end June 2005.
- c) Assist new local government representatives in the next term to continue sound leadership and direction setting.
- d) Support provinces with IDP monitoring and the MEC assessment process.
- e) Facilitate content related discussions on achieving national goals through appropriate municipal development strategies and plans.

3.5.6 Why Focus on Districts and Metros?

The focus will be on engaging mainly with District and Metropolitan IDPs as the point of coordination and facilitation of service delivery and development, as envisaged in the White Paper on Local Government (1998). The focus on District and Metropolitan IDPs is also a practical one in that it will enable more in depth discussions with fewer municipalities. Many provinces have had difficulty in transforming their IDP evaluation processes into meaningful content focused discussions with municipalities since there is limited capacity to deal with this task effectively if local municipalities are to be included.

The focus on district and metropolitan IDPs is also to generate a new agenda for these plans. They have to focus not only on district and metro powers and functions but must deal with how serviced delivery is to be organized within the district spelling out role division between district and local as well as between government and service providers and other actors. The district IDPs should focus on economic growth and development and the coordination of development strategies between local municipalities if more meaningful impact is to be had out of managing local economic dynamics.

3.5.7 When Will the Hearings Take Place?

The first Hearing will be conducted at national level with the 6 metros and 3 secondary cities (local municipalities) that all form part of the South African Cities Network (SACN). This is in order to address some of the unique challenges facing metropolitan areas and to cover a sample of some category B municipalities. Thereafter, the District IDP Hearings will be facilitated in each province. The timetable for the Hearings is proposed as follows:

	Western Cape	16-18 May 2005
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Background pertaining to joint planning within the district:

During the process of formulating an Interim IDP for the district in 2001 the district municipality, together with the four local municipalities in its area of jurisdiction, jointly

decided that the overarching development goals and outcomes for the Overberg as a whole and the aspects on which they will focus as joint need and priority, will be:

- The delivery of basic infrastructure and services to the best possible level, with special reference to housing, sanitation, water, electricity and health
- Economic development, including tourism, job creation and capacity building for economic development
- Human development, including all the actions necessary to enable communities and individuals to develop to their full potential

It was furthermore decided that the following building blocks to reach these goals will receive priority attention:

- All infrastructure, including those that can enhance economic development
- Environmental management and the promotion of safety and security as non-negotiable aspects for economic development and shared responsibility between all the municipalities
- Health and welfare services, including shelters and other services to vulnerable groups in the community (people living with HIV/Aids, the elderly, men, women, youth and terminal patients, etc)
- The promotion of sports and recreation, with special emphasis on multi-purpose community centres

Up to and including the 2005/06 revision cycle these goals and outcomes remained unchanged.

During the revision process of 2004/2005 it was decided that the focus should also be on internal preparedness for delivery and therefore the district municipality decided to add two priority goals and outcomes to the ones mentioned above. These are:

- A corporate service that can provide effective and efficient support services with regard to human resources, legal services and administration to the municipality
- The management and control of the financial functions of the municipality in such a manner that the present and future effectiveness of Council's services, programmes and activities are ensured in a sustainable manner

CHAPTER 4

4 **KEY PRIORITY ISSUES AND PROJECTS**

The various communities through their wards used the key priority issues as had been identified during the previous round of Integrated Development Planning as a basis to revise their priority needs.

Annexure I gives a detailed outline of identified projects and the allocation of budgets towards these projects.

The key priority issues had been clustered into four main categories, namely:

- (i) Human & Social Development
- (ii) Basic Services & Infrastructure Development
- (iii) Economic Development
- (iv) Environmental Conservation

The list of priority issues coupled with the project plans and how these key priority issues reflected into the operational plans of each municipal directorate had then been tabled to the ward committee structures for verification.

Refer to Project Priorities as identified.

4.1 Priority focus areas

The priority focus areas which were more or less the same in all the IDP Forum areas could be summarized as follows:

1) Human & Social Development

(i) Improved Health Services:

Emphasis was placed on the upgrading of existing municipal clinics and day hospitals. A plea had also been posed to the Municipality to facilitate discussions with the Western Cape: Department of Health to improve the ambulance services in certain areas. Ensure accessibility to proper health services for people in rural areas.

(ii) Crime prevention strategies

The Crime rate has reached alarming proportions in certain areas within the Theewaterskloof Municipal Area. Although crime law enforcement is a competency of the National Government, the municipality have to play a significant partnership role and link up with existing crime prevention strategies and projects from the SAPD and Community Police forums. The deployment of 6000 additional police officers in the Western Cape of which a significant amount will be deployed in the Theewaterskloof area will certainly contribute towards the drastic reduction of the crime rate in our area. In our deliberation with the working groups it became quite apparent that most criminal activities were related to severe alcohol & substance abuse.

(iii) HIV/AIDS awareness programmes

The reported HIV/AIDS infections are increasing on a daily basis especially in the Grabouw Area. Theewaterskloof needs to play a more active role to promote HIV/AIDS awareness programmes in conjunction

with the relevant NGO's and CBO's to prevent this disease from reaching epidemic proportions.

(iv) Adult Literacy programmes

There seems to be a large number of people especially amongst people staying in the rural areas who are still illiterate. A great need exist to link up with existing ABET programmes and a concerted effort to extend these programmes to remote rural areas.

Sport & Recreational Facilities

Most of the communities within our area are highly active in sport & recreational activities and have delivered sport stars in the highest accolades, but the facilities in nearly all the towns are of an inadequate standard or totally absent. Theewaterskloof Municipality needs to engage with the relevant authorities to improve the standard of sport and recreational indoor and outdoor facilities. The lack of capacity in the form of a official to drive the Sport & Recreational programme of the Municipality needs to be seriously addressed.

(vi) Youth Development

The youth representatives at the various workshops made it very clear that a targeted facilitation programme needs to be embarked on how we are going to engage leaders of tomorrow in social and economic issues which affect their daily lives. Issues such as awareness programmes on HIV/ Aids, improvement of their educational knowledge, combating crime and especially introducing them into the economic mainstream. An effective strategy to achieve this desired outcome can be the establishment Youth, Gender & Disability desk at the municipality. This desk should also focus on the engagement of youth & women on the farms.

2) **Basic Services & Infrastructure Development**

(i) Housing Development

The demand for adequate housing had been raised as a priority in nearly all the wards. Theewaterskloof Municipality needs to establish a well resourced Housing Department to accelerate the housing delivery programme of the Municipality to eradicate the housing backlog in our communities. An interesting fact that came at the community workshops is the demand for houses from the middle income market (e.g. teachers, police personnel, municipal employees, etc.).

There also seemed to be a more willingness from farm workers to move to residential areas within the various towns. Farmers are also more keen to rather employ people from nearby residential areas than to have them staying on the farms. Houses which people move out on the farms are not being occupied again and in some instances even demolished.

(ii) Upgrading of Municipal Infrastructure

Especially in areas like Tessaarsdal and Botrivier which had been administered by the Overberg District Council the standard of infrastructure had been very poor, but even in the other areas the need to upgrade the following basic services and infrastructure had been emphasised:

- Roads & storm water networks
- Sewerage Networks
- Water reticulation
- Refuse Removal Systems

(iii) Electrification & Street lighting

Although most residential areas throughout the Theewaterskloof area do have adequate electrification, some areas, especially informal settlements do not have electricity.

It was surprising to note that the issue of adequate street lighting in most areas had been raised by working groups which had to look at safety & security aspects. In most areas they saw the absence of adequate street lighting as a contributing factor towards increasing criminal activities.

(iv) Disaster Management

Especially in the informal housing settlements in towns like Grabouw, Villiersdorp, Botriver, etc. devastating fires erupt on a regular basis, leaving thousands of victims homeless, stripping them of all their belongings and in several instances even loss of life. The municipality is constantly under pressure from residents in these areas as well as the Department of Social Services and other Emergency Aid agencies to draft and implement a comprehensive Disaster Management Plan which will focus on the prevention and effective handling of any disaster which might occur.

The attached framework document for Disaster Management (*Annexure I*) spells out how the Theewaterskloof Municipality intends to utilise its resources and partnerships to prevent and handle disasters in future.

3) Economic Development

(i) Local Economic Development

This issue had been highlighted as the single most important key priority issue in all the forum areas within the Theewaterskloof Municipal Area. The participants in the IDP process were all in harmonic agreement that most of the other social needs would be addressed if a comprehensive

strategy could be developed to meaningfully stimulate the economic growth in our area.

This strategy should specifically focus on the establishment of effective partnerships between the public and private sector and the community to:

- Introduce sustainable job creation initiatives
- Reduce poverty
- Stimulate economic growth
- Promotion of business opportunities

(ii) Land Reform Programme for emerging farmers

Since we are located in an area where agriculture are the dominant economic activity it was obvious that there was a loud cry-out for suitable land to empower emerging farmers to enter the agricultural economy.

Most of the people had been growing up in an agricultural environment and had the necessary skills to farm but seriously lacked resources such as land and financial capacity which would assist them to enter the commercial agriculture market. The intended land reform programme which are being championed by Department of Land Affairs certainly needs to be accelerated if we intend reaching the 30% target for the empowerment of emerging farmers before 2005.

It would also be senseless if land and other resources would be made available to emerging farmers without the necessary training and skills development programmes which can be provided by Departments of Agriculture and Economic Affairs.

(iii) Tourism Development

Due to it's strategical encompassment of the picturesque Elgin/Vyeboom Valleys in the South, the stretched out ruins of wheat land alternated by patches of canola in-between and rivers running through the area, not to mention the rich collection of cultural heritage in Genadendal and Tesslaarsdal, the Theewaterskloof region certainly has

a lot to offer in terms of tourism potential. In most of the forum areas it was raised that an Integrated Tourism Development plan needs to be drafted which utilises the tourism potential as leverage for great economic potential. However the need to transform the tourism industry had also been emphasized. Refer to LED Strategy.

4) Environmental conservation

There seemed to be a much more greater awareness from all sectors in the various communities that we need to put programmes in place to preserve out natural resources for future generations to come.

(i) Eradication of alien vegetation

Although we are situated in an area where water should not be a scarce commodity, the uncontrolled growing of alien vegetation is absorbing a lot of the water from our rivers and streams, which might be a cause for concern in the future. The eradication of alien vegetation in strategic water catchment areas can also be effective job creation initiatives.

(ii) Beautifying of public open spaces

It was stressed that the municipality should put in a lot more effort to first clean and then beautify especially public open spaces situated at the entrances of towns.

Partnerships can be formed with schools and environmental conservation societies to brighten up public open spaces in residential areas which normally end up as uncontrolled rubbish dumps to ecological master pieces such as parks and peace gardens. It would also contribute towards restoring the self esteem and pride of our communities.

4.2 List of priority issues identified by the wards

After an extensive round of active community involvement and participation the attached list of key priority issues in each ward within the Theewaterskloof Municipal Area had been recorded as per **Annexure I**.

These lists had also been referred to each directorate within the municipality to develop detailed project proposals and action plans for each priority issue and subsequently formed the basis for the development of the operational programme for all the relevant departments in each directorate.

4.3 Departmental Plans

The Departmental Plans of each directorate has been attached as per 2005/6 budget and has largely been informed by the key priority issues of the various communities. **See Annexure J - Awaiting updated departmental plans from all Directorates as requested.**

4.4 Performance Management System

The only effective way in which any Municipality can measure whether its IDP objectives have been met, is if your IDP is linked to a Performance Management System (PMS) as described in Chapter 6 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000.

This PMS must contain clear Key Performance Areas (KPA's) linked to measurable and realistically achievable Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) with specific targets.

Firstly for the organisation as a whole which should be based on it's Vision & Mission statement. Then for each Directorate and their respective Departments as well as for each official in those Departments.

At this stage it is only the Municipal Manager and his four Directors that has been appointed on a Performance contract.

A request has been submitted to the Overberg PIMSS centre to assist with the development of a Performance Management System in all it's facets for the Theewaterskloof Municipality as per the guidelines in relative legislation.

The priority issues & projects as had been identified during the IDP Revision process will be used as a basis to develop this PMS.

The Municipality has also now purchased a PMS software programme from Khoisan Consulting which will assist with the implementation of this programme throughout the organisation.

CHAPTER 5

5. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

5.1 Financial Strategy

As are the case in nearly all the Local Authorities in the country, one Theewaterskloof Municipality's major challenges to accelerate the implementation of the objectives of its Integrated Development plan are the limitations on its financial capacity.

It is therefore essential that the Council develop an effective financial strategy to ensure the long term financial viability of our municipality.

This strategy will have to adequately address the following issues:

- Capping capital expenditure
- Fiscal control over operational expenditure
- Standardising tariffs
- Maximising income from valuation & property rates
- Strict implementation of credit control policy
- Facilitate an improved culture of payment
- Create a conducive climate to facilitate economic growth
- Engage into Public Private Partnerships

52 Linkage of IDP priorities to Municipal Budget

Annexure I indicates the linkages between the IDP Document and the Municipal Budget.

5.3 Ward Budgets

The introduction of the People's Ward Budget system proved to be highly effective to accelerate the implementation of tangible development projects within our communities.

Each ward had been allocated an amount of R 100 000 per ward which had been administered by the respective ward councillors, obviously in close consultation with the relevant stakeholders within those wards.

Only two sets of criteria applied which were that the projects had to be capital projects and it must have been identified within the IDP of the municipality.

It was quite astonishing to note which innovative development projects implemented with these ward budgets and were obviously welcomed by the respective communities.

That is why our council has again approved a R 100 000 ward budget for the 2005/2006 financial year of which the same sets of criteria will apply. It would however be encouraged to rather complete projects which are still in progress than commence with new projects where applicable.

Table 15 [below]- presents a list of the development projects implemented by means of the ward budgets during the 2004/2005 financial year.

WARD	PROJECT	PROJECT LOCATION	AMOUNT USED	STATUS OF PROJECT	BALANCE
1	(a)Completion of Crèche (b)Leveling of sports field (c) Furniture & Stationary for Crèche (d)Curtains for T/dal Crèche (e)Bus shelters for School Children @ Krige (f)Upgrading of Community Hall (g)Upgrading & Beautifying of Cemetery (h)Building of Wall around the Crèche	Tesslaarsdal Tesslaarsdal Tesslaarsdal Tesslaarsdal RSE RSE Tesslaarsdal Tesslaarsdal	R48 884.17 R6292.80 R7686.55- Incentive R4 500.00 R24 000.00	[a]Done [b]Done [c]Done [d]Done Will be spent asap and will include the payment incentive amount[R10 000]	R84 323.03
2					R100 000
3	(a)Storm water upgrades (Station & Upington Strs. (b)Street lighting (c)Removing of Bushes (d)Storm water Upgrading Caledon (e)Fencing of Municipal Cemetery (f) parking stripes	Caledon Botriver Botriver Caledon Caledon	R2 000 R17 000 [in progress] R80 550 [in progress] R 450	Done Done	R98 000.00 F. Du Toit J. Louw

4	(a)Bus shelters for public transport users (b)Play park for children (c)Recreation and Braai facilities and beautifying of open space	Middleton (3) & Bergsig (3) Side Saviva Middleton	R R R		R100 000
5	(a)Floodlight at Goniwe Park (b)Upgrading and completing of Community Hall	Villiersdorp Villiersdorp (Goniwe Park)	R680.39 [payment still due]	Done [awaiting ward committee resolve]	R100 000
6					R100 000
7	(a)Establishing of Soup Kitchens (b)Painting of White House (c)Paint for wall paintings at White House (d)Planting of Grass for play park (e)Restoration of another community house	Rooidakke Rooidakke Rooidakke Rooidakke Rooidakke	R24 530.00 R6 500.00 R1 400.00 R12 000.00 R54 000.00 [in progress]	Done Done Done Done	R 54 000
8	(a)Putting up of floodlights (b)Upgrading of Pine view Park (Cricket Covers) (c)Chemical Toilets (12) (d)Speed bumps, poles and signage (e)toilet for soup kitchen (f) Loud Haler (g) Burglar bars and safety gates- Site view	Beverly Hills & Water Works Pine view Park Waters Works Du Plessis/Sam Pine view Park	R699.00 [in progress] R9 450.60 R8 329.00 R2 000.00 {in progress} R7 000.00 [in progress]	Done done	
9	(a) Building of Crèche to further early childhood development	Slang park Community: Grabouw	R100 000	Done	R0.00
10	Bus shelters for School Children traveling to town and other farm schools	Along the Monteith Road (Grabouw	R 67 000	Payment still due	R100 000.00 [R33 000]

5.4 Payment incentives

Additional to the ward budgets, Council also introduced an incentive scheme by which the various towns could win the following cash prizes for the highest percentage of payment of rates & services:

- First prize R 30 000
- Second prize R 20 000
- Third prize R10 000

The money could also be utilised to fund development projects within the winning towns. This incentive proved to maintain a good culture of payment specifically in certain towns.

The Table 9 below indicates which towns had won the Payment Incentive prizes since its inception last year and how the money had been utilised:

Table 16: Payment Incentive Projects

PAYMENT INCENTIVES TO WARDS IN THEEWATERSKLOOF		
QUARTER	TOWN	AMOUNT
June 2004	1. Villiersdorp	R30 000
	2. Caledon	R20 000
	3. Botrivier	R10 000
September 2004	1. Tesslaarsdal	R30 000
	2. Caledon	R20 000
	3. RSE	R10 000
December 2004	1. Greyton	R30 000
	2. RSE	R20 000
	3. Villiersdorp	R10 000

5 **CONCLUSION:**

Integrated Development Planning is only now starting to be considered as the principle planning document within our municipalities and administration. The fact that the Premier and the MEC for Local Government & Housing in the Western Cape has incorporated us into the Project Consolidate projects has extensively underlined the importance of integration and strategic planning.

This round of IDP Review places a big emphasis on linkages with the other provincial and national development programmes and will certainly contribute to improve the lives of people in a holistic manner.

6 DOCUMENT REFERENCES

This document must be read in consultation and reference to the following documents or sectoral plans which forms part of the Integrated Development Planning framework of the Theewaterskloof Municipality:

- Spatial Development Framework
- Waters Services Development Plan
- Disaster Management Plan
- Housing Development Plan
- Local Economic Development Strategy