

**OVERBERG DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY**

**REVISION FOR A NEW
GENERATION OF
INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

**REVISED INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

2006/07

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PREFACE: REVISION FOR A NEW CYCLE OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The IDP for 2006/07 will be the last revised IDP document in the current cycle of integrated development planning. Early in 2006 new Municipal Councils will be elected and on 1 July 2006 a new planning cycle for a complete new generation of IDP's will thus start.

The Policy Coordination and Advisory Services (PCAS) in the Presidency produced a National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) that was endorsed by Cabinet in March 2003.

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

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

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

The NSDP uses the concept of "potential" as one of two methodological tools for distinguishing between localities. The other is the poverty gap weighted by the population to provide a poverty volume per locality. The use of the NSDP methodology focuses government attention on only about 20% of the magisterial district in the country. These localities, however, comprise of 92% of the country's GGP, 81% of the population and 75% of the poor.

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

According to a report titled Harmonising and Aligning: The National Spatial Development Perspective, Provincial Growth and Development Strategies and Municipal Integrated Development Plans prepared by the PCAS and dated 10 December 2004 the Integrated Development Plan of a district municipality should be a "direction setting guide" for the district and all the local municipalities within that district for at least a time span of 10 years at a time.

In reaction to the mentioned report and the National Spatial Development Perspective, 2003 Overberg District Municipality has decided to revise the current IDP in such a manner that it will set the seen for the new generation of IDP's that will be developed during 2006.

As part of the process the Overberg District IDP Framework were adjusted to incorporate the guidelines set out in both the Presidential Report and the NSDP itself. Furthermore work sessions were held with the Councils and staff of the various local municipalities in order to reach a district-wide agreement. In the process the following were agreed upon for future integrated development planning:-

Table 1: District IDP based on a district-wide agreement and with the NSDP, PGDS and Overberg Growth and Development Summit outcomes as platform

Guided and informed by:	<p>The District Municipality will take into consideration and mediate:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Local needs, aspirations and IDP priorities as formulated during the normal IDP processes and the joint planning workshops to reach agreement on the "Overberg Picture" (2) The development objectives and strategies contained in the PGDS and Ikapa Elihlumayo (3) The development objectives and strategies contained in the outcomes of the Overberg District Growth and Development Summit (4) The development objectives and strategies contained in national and provincial sector and departmental strategic plans (5) The principles and guidelines as captured in the legal and policy framework and the NSDP
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Taking cognizance of influencing factors:	<p>The Overberg District IDP will specifically focus on the following factors that will affect the various municipalities' capacity to deliver on the common objectives and outcomes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Changes in demography, with specific reference to the high growth in population and the increased number of households (2) The dramatic increase in the economically active population (3) The dramatic increase in unemployment (4) The changing structure of the Overberg economy and the resulting dual economy that is emerging (5) Migration and rapid urbanization within the district (6) The medium to long term influence of HIV/Aids on the regional economy
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<p>Nature of District IDP</p>	<p>The Municipal Manager of Overberg District Municipality will ensure that the district IDP:-</p> <p>(1) Ensures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ That the integrated development planning focus will be primarily on an increase in employment and the reduction of poverty ➤ Opportunities for all government tiers to work together and improve performance <p>(2) Provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An overview of the entire district's development needs and development potential (the "Overberg Picture") ➤ The district's proposed economic growth trajectory and development proposals for each of the municipalities in the district <p>(3) Becomes a 10-year "direction setting guide" for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The entire district's development agendas ➤ Co-ordinating initiatives and development agendas of the various local municipalities
<p>Key political and technical role players and structures in this process are:</p>	<p>(1) DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: Mayor, relevant Councilors, Municipal Manager, IDP Manager, Strategic Planning Representatives from District and Local Municipal Sector Departments and the PIMSS</p> <p>(2) PROVINCE: MEC's and DG's of Development Planning and Local Government and relevant Provincial Sector Departments; Premier's Office; PGDS Unit; Strategic Planning Representatives from Provincial Sector Departments;</p> <p>(3) NATIONAL GOVERNMENT: Relevant senior management and strategic planning representatives from the Presidency (responsible for the NSDP, MTSF), DPLG, DTI, NT, and other relevant National Sector Departments; and</p> <p>(4) OTHERS: Relevant senior management and strategic planning representatives from key service providers in the district, civil society, representatives from NGO's, Labour, Business.</p>
<p>Utilizing space as a common backdrop against which infrastructure investment and social spending can be considered</p>	<p>The district SDF must be revised to eventually provide, together with the SDF's of the local municipalities, a frame for:-</p> <p>(1) Debating and considering the implications of investment options</p> <p>(2) Forging coherence and alignment in the spatial location of investment in the district</p> <p>(3) Provide a record and visual presentation of these decisions</p> <p>(4) Provide the broad framework within which land use management takes place in the district and in so doing ensuring that the principles and guidelines captured in the legal and policy framework and the NSDP takes shape on the ground</p>

Working from the premise of the above agreement the 2006/07 revised district IDP should provide a framework within which the local municipalities can prepare their future IDP's in such a manner as to complement each other and collectively improve the lives of all those that live in the Overberg. Together the municipalities of the Overberg should show their comparative advantages to Government.

The revision process took place in accordance with the stipulations of Sections 34(a)(i) and 41 of Act No 32 of 2000: Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000.

Besides aligning to the NSDP and other national and provincial policy documents this revised IDP also reviews achievements of the implementation of the IDP for the 2005/2006 financial year and makes the necessary changes to feed into the budget process for the 2006/2007 financial year and the rolling Medium Term Expenditure Framework up to 2008/2009. Furthermore the purpose of the review process was:-

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

As a result of the up-coming municipal elections in 2006 National Treasury has instructed municipalities to accelerate their IDP processes in order to have concept IDP's ready before the existing Council's dissolve. Despite this every precaution was still put into place in order to ensure community participation.

However, the December 2005 target date for completing a concept IDP made it difficult to measure the achievements on implementation of the 2005/06 IDP and to go into detailed planning sessions with each of the local municipalities. The local municipalities also had limited time in which to complete concept revised IDP's and made input towards the district IDP. It can thus be expected that further debate on some or most of the issues raised in this district IDP will continue during the new IDP processes starting in July 2006.

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

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

1.1 The NSDP guidelines

In the Preface reference was made to some of the core elements of the NSDP concept, whilst some of the other elements are listed in Table 2 below.

Based on twin concepts, i.e. development potential and need, as reflected in the poverty gap (i.e. the absolute number of poor people per locality) the NSDP seeks optimum alignment between infrastructure investment and development programmes within localities.

In using the concept of “potential” as a methodological tool the NSDP distinguishes between two types of areas, i.e. areas with potential and areas with limited potential. These will be defined more clearly in Chapter 3.

The ultimate vision of the NSDP is to:-

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

1.2 The Ikapa Elihlumayo guidelines

The Premier of the Western Cape introduced the concept of “Ikapa Elihlumayo – the growing Cape” in 2003. This is a major attempt by government and its social partners to set an effective development agenda for all the stakeholders to work together to realize the Province’s vision.

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

The more detailed guidelines of the Ikapa strategy are also listed in Table 2 below.

1.3 The Provincial Spatial Development Framework guidelines

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

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

1.4 The Overberg Response

Table 2 below shows how the revised Overberg District Municipal IDP responds to the guidelines set by national and provincial government. From the table it is obvious that much have already been accomplished, but a lot still need to be done.

Table 2: The Overberg District Response to the NSDP and Ikapa Elihlumayo

NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE	IKAPA ELIHLUMAYO PERSPECTIVE	OVERBERG DISTRICT RESPONSE
	VISION	VISION
	A Home for All	The Overberg Paradise at the southernmost tip of Africa <i>A lekker</i> region that works
		MISSION
		<p>To create, preserve and further develop paradise through:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable and balanced utilization and development of human and natural resources to the benefit and wealth of all the inhabitants and for the promotion of economic growth and development • Promotion and sustainable utilization of the region's diversity in different fields • The prevention of the region's rural character • Effective crime prevention and combating <p>To make the region a <i>lekker</i> place that works through:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striving to develop the potential of all inhabitants to the full • Promoting unison within regional and communal context • Ensuring that the region's inhabitants and their descendants can continue to live in a healthy natural environment

NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE	IKAPA ELIHLUMAYO PERSPECTIVE	OVERBERG DISTRICT RESPONSE
GENERAL OUTCOME GOALS/KEY OBJECTIVES	GENERAL OUTCOME GOALS/KEY OBJECTIVES	GENERAL OUTCOME GOALS/KEY OBJECTIVES
Provide a framework within which to discuss the future development of the national space economy by reflecting the localities of severe deprivation and need, of resource potential, of infrastructure endowment and of current and potential economic activity by describing the key social, economic and natural resource trends and issues shaping the national geography	A complete potential study of towns in the Western Cape	All the municipalities in the Overberg work collectively, together with the provincial sector departments, within the agreed Overberg space economy "picture" of shared areas of impact
Act as a common reference point for national, provincial and local governments to analyse and debate the comparative development potentials of localities in the country by providing a national mapping of potential	A complete Provincial Spatial Development Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved Spatial Development Frameworks for the district and the four local municipalities that are continuously revised • A combined map of Overberg potential
Identify key areas of tension and/or priority in achieving positive spatial outcomes with government infrastructure investment and development spending	A complete Strategic Infrastructure Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of services and infrastructure to the best possible level, but with an infrastructure development focus in the shared areas of impact (high potential areas) • A rolling infrastructure development plan for the district
	Reducing geographic and socio-economic inequality	Human development to enable people to develop to their full potential
	Providing a sustainable social safety net	IDP projects that focus on vulnerable groups
	Increasing economic growth	Economic development with full participation to all and with focus on both the First and Second Economies

NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE	IKAPA ELIHLUMAYO PERSPECTIVE	OVERBERG DISTRICT RESPONSE
	Increasing employment and economic participation	
		To provide effective and efficient corporate support services with regard to human resources, legal services, administration and communication
		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
GUIDING PRINCIPLES	KEY DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES	PRIORITY BUILDING BLOCKS AND STRATEGIES TO REACH GOALS
Economic growth is a prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, key amongst which would be poverty alleviation	The Micro-Economic Strategy	The District Economic Development Framework, together with the following strategies and policies:-
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable environmental management (non-negotiable) (Environmental policy)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation by means of the eradication and control of alien vegetation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the natural and urban environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous district growth and development planning and implementation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for infrastructure and information development to enhance economic growth
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Reform Strategy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMME development and training

NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE	IKAPA ELIHLUMAYO PERSPECTIVE	OVERBERG DISTRICT RESPONSE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of and/or assistance with individual economic development projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Development Strategy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Marketing Strategy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Crime Prevention Strategy (non-negotiable)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of National Parks and Nature Reserves (Support role)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of bio-diversity conservation
Government spending on fixed investment, beyond the constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens, should therefore be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential	Strategic infrastructure investment	Revision of Water Services Development Plans and a holistic needs approach, management and planning i.r.o. the provision of water
		Provision of housing
		Development and proper maintenance of the roads network
		The commercialization and upgrading of the TFTS airport at Bredasdorp as tourism/cargo airport for the region
		Upgrading of the harbours and boat slipways in the region
		The provision of fire fighting and disaster management services
		Promotion of public transport
		Provision of Integrated Waste Management Plan and the promotion of regional regulation
		The promotion of refuse recycling
		Attention to cemeteries

NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE	IKAPA ELIHLUMAYO PERSPECTIVE	OVERBERG DISTRICT RESPONSE
		Effective and efficient management of Council's resorts in order to promote tourism development
		Effective and efficient management of funding for infrastructure development in the whole of the Overberg Region
Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people not places	Building social capital with an emphasis on youth	A complete Youth Development Strategy
	Building human capital with an emphasis on youth	A complete HIV/Aids Strategy
		Community Care Strategy
		Support of vulnerable groups in the community
		A complete and fully inclusive human development strategy, focusing on increasing the Index of Human Development of all inhabitants
		Provision of environmental health services in order to protect inhabitants and make a contribution to economic development
		A complete Human Rights Strategy
		Development of a District Cultural Heritage Strategy
		Development of a District Sports Strategy
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 to or link the main growth centres	Provincial Spatial Development Framework	Approved District Spatial Development Framework (to be revised according to NSDP and PSDF)
	Co-ordination and Communication	Corporate Services-goal underpinned by the following strategies:-
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver general services to the organization in order to optimize the day-to-day functioning thereof

NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE	IKAPA ELIHLUMAYO PERSPECTIVE	OVERBERG DISTRICT RESPONSE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate and promote personnel matters and training in order to increase the internal capacity of the organization optimally
	Improving financial governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication Strategy <p>A Financial Services-goal underpinned by the following strategies:-</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To execute accounting services in accordance with national policy and guidelines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income management through the registration of levy-payers, levies, delivery of levy returns and the reconciliation and management of debtors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To control and manage expenditure within budgetary limits and to ensure that creditors are paid in a timely fashion
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control and manage all Council's IT networks, with special reference to the central processing unit (main frame)

2.THE “PICTURE OF THE OVERBERG”: WHERE ARE WE AT PRESENT?

This chapter provides an indication of where we are at the present point in time and highlights the current developmental situation in the district, updates some of the relevant facts and figures and defines some of the challenges we face in meeting our stated goals.

A serious planning vacuum is created by the fact that municipalities still have to rely primarily on 2001 statistical figures, whilst they know that the situation in their areas have changed dramatically.

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

- Where are most of the people in the Overberg living
- Where is the poorest segment of the Overberg population living?
- Where are the best potential for any intervention to stimulate growth and development to be successful?

In order to define all the challenges clearly some other demographic detail and analysis will also be necessary.

2.1 The people of the Overberg: Demographic Details

According to the Census 2001 results, the **population** for the Overberg District Municipality was at that stage approximately 203 520 persons. When compared with the 1996 results, a 27,97% increase in population is thus indicated.

Since 2001 the growth in population continued unabated and the planning process should therefore take cognizance thereof. Unfortunately there are no up-to-date census figures available. One can therefore only rely on a projection of population growth from 2001 up to 2005.

Table 3 shows the population as reflected in the 2001 Census, whilst Table 4 shows a projection of probable figures for 2005 and beyond. The latter projection is extremely difficult due to the impact of economic investment decisions and factors such as HIV/Aids and in-migration impacting on population growth or decline.

As a result of the differences between the demographic characteristics of the various local municipal areas in the district, the growth rates of each municipal area can be calculated, as well as the average growth rate for the entire district over the period 1996-2001. The population projections for the various municipal areas, calculated on this premise, are listed in Table 4.

Table 3: The Overberg population, 2001

Mun Code	Name	Popula- tion 1996	Popula- tion 2001	Growth %	House- holds 1996	House- holds 2001
DC3	Overberg District	159 033	203 520	27,97	41 410	56 658
WC031	Theewaterskloof	74 272	93 276	25,6	18 062	23 045
WC032	Overstrand	37 315	55 738	49,4	11 658	18 657
WC033	Cape Agulhas	22 011	26 182	18,9	5 588	7 424
WC034	Swellendam	24 620	28 075	14,0	6 102	7 493

Table 4: Population projections

MUNICIPAL AREA	2001	2005	2010	2015
Overberg District (total)	203 520	253 082	332 339	436 416
Theewaterskloof	93 276	113 809	145 944	188 044
Overstrand	55 738	81 309	130 353	208 982
Cape Agulhas	26 182	30 394	36 624	44 131
Swellendam	28 075	31 353	35 995	41 323

From the figures in Table 4, although it is only a projection and can be influenced by a myriad of factors, it is evident that, at least in the shorter term, the **relative high population growth** in the entire district can not be ignored. The Western Cape is a "Home for All" and therefore municipalities should plan accordingly, but it is also evident that the district and local municipalities might not have the resources to answer to the pressure.

National and provincial departments often based their contributions to local government on population numbers. It is therefore of the utmost importance that reliable new population figures for the Western Cape and for the various municipal areas should be made available as a matter of urgency. Otherwise financial contributions from other tiers of government might also not be adequate to address the growing needs.

What is also extremely important for integrated development planning, especially planning based on the principles of the NSDP and the PSDF, is the fact that the district is now predominantly urban, with **rapid urbanization** that took place between the two census periods and is seemingly still continuing. All four local municipal areas show a high growth rate in their urban populations, whilst the rural populations declined in two cases, resulting in a decline in the average district rural population.

Table 5: Population shifts and tendencies of urbanization, 1996-2001

Mun Code	Name	Population 1996-2001	(n) Urban Population 1996-2001	(n) Rural Population 1996-2001	(n) Households 1996-2001
DC3	Overberg District	27,97	62,64	-8,47	36,82
WC031	Theewaterskloof	25,59	73,96	-13,75	27,59
WC032	Overstrand	49,37	67,57	9,12	60,04
WC033	Cape Agulhas	18,95	50,23	-15,53	32,86
WC034	Swellendam	14,03	36,01	3,87	22,80

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

Table 6: The gender and race group composition of the population (2001)

RACE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Black African	22 857	17 530	40 387
Coloured	59 551	60 987	120 538
Indian or Asian	135	135	270
White	20 163	22 162	42 325
Total	102 706	100 814	203 520

Age distribution within the population is also an important factor that should be taken into consideration in the planning of projects.

Table 7 shows that 31,4% of the population falls within the formal national definition of "youth" being between the age groups of 18 to 35. A further 21,1% falls within the age groups of 6 to 17 and can therefore also be regarded as children or youth.

Table 7: The age composition of the Overberg population (2001)

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

The demographic picture of the Overberg and the planning responses needed to address the various issues can be summarized as indicated in Table 8 below.

Table 8: A summary of demographic issues to be addressed in planning

FOCUS AREA	MUNICIPAL AREA	DATA ANALYSIS	RESPONSE NECESSARY
1. Population growth	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High population growth rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and provincial departments should take projected growth in consideration in awarding grants New statistical information is an urgent need for proper planning District should assist local municipalities in planning for this growth as far as possible
	Cape Agulhas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second lowest growth in district 	
	Overstrand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest growth rate in district Apparently high growth rate includes an evenly high percentage of more affluent households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The situation should be carefully monitored to ensure that the focus on Overstrand, and in particular on its population growth and the municipality's ability to cope, is maintained
	Swellendam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowest growth rate in the district 	
	Theewaterskloof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second highest growth rate in the district Seemingly the highest growth rate is amongst poorer households that can often not provide a home for themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality is a Project Consolidate municipality and needs as much assistance as possible to be able to cope with the growing demands The fact that the highest growth is amongst poorer households may have a negative impact on the municipality's ability to enhance payment levels for services. The situation should therefore be continuously monitored
Rapid urbanization	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest urbanization rate in Cape Agulhas and Theewaterskloof areas, with a negative rural growth rate for the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural development strategy to be developed Attention to service delivery to farm dwellers Attention to public transport systems
Gender and race group composition	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost even split between male and female populations Fast growing African population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on gender within the Human Rights Strategy More women to be employed on senior municipal level Development of more projects focusing specifically on women Attention to language and culture issues and inclusiveness Attention to human development to ensure that large gaps in HDI levels and continuing inequities are attended to

FOCUS AREA	MUNICIPAL AREA	DATA ANALYSIS	RESPONSE NECESSARY
Age distribution	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61,8% of the entire population are or should be economically active (ages 18-65) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on promotion of economic growth through implementation of District Economic Development Strategy • Focus on job creation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52,5% of population are between the ages of 6 and 35 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of structures of Youth Council, Youth Forums and Youth Committees already in place throughout the district • Focus on youth development and implementation of Youth Development Strategy • Focus on the rights of the youth in Human Rights Strategy

2.2 Development levels in the Overberg

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

The CDI is an average of the following indices:-

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

The HDI is an average of the following indices:-

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

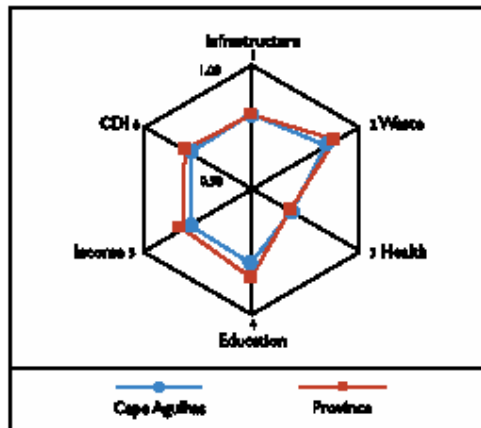
Adult literacy is defined as at least seven years of schooling and gross enrolment ratio means the complete learner (schoolchild) population.

Table 9 depicts the CDI for the Overberg local municipal areas, whilst graphs 1 to 4 show the comparison between the relevant area and the provincial average.

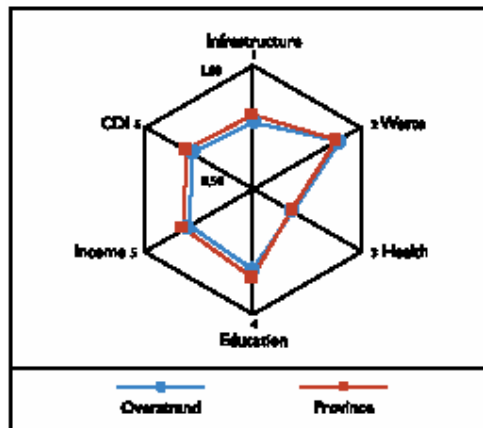
Table 9: Local municipal CDI figures, 2005

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

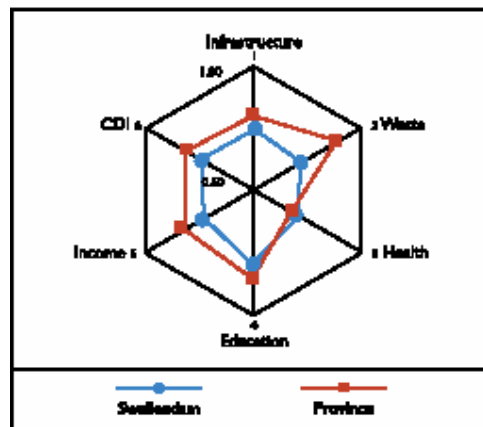
Graph 1: Cape Agulhas Municipal CDI



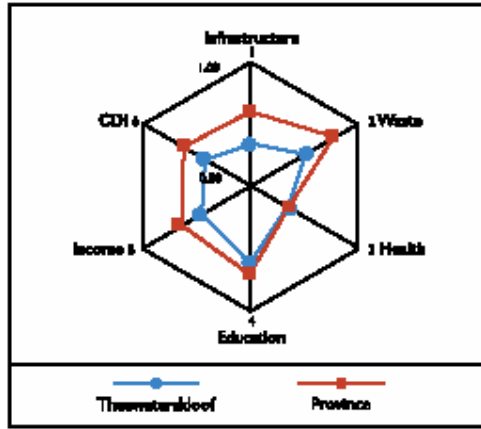
Graph 2: Overstrand Municipal CDI



Graph 3: Swellendam Municipal CDI



Graph 4: Theewaterskloof Municipal CDI



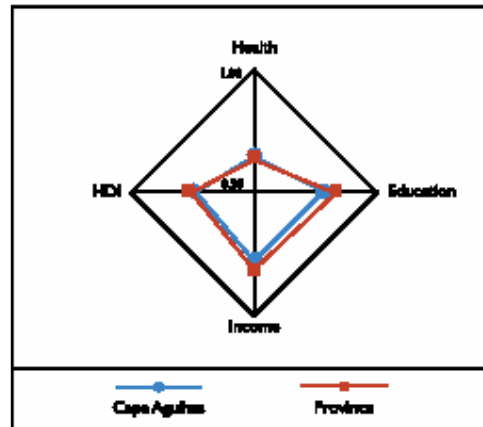
All the above information will be analysed in Table 17 at the end of this section.

Table 10 shows the HDI for the local municipal areas in the Overberg in comparison to the 1995 figures, whilst graphs 5 to 8 show the comparison between the relevant municipal area and the provincial average.

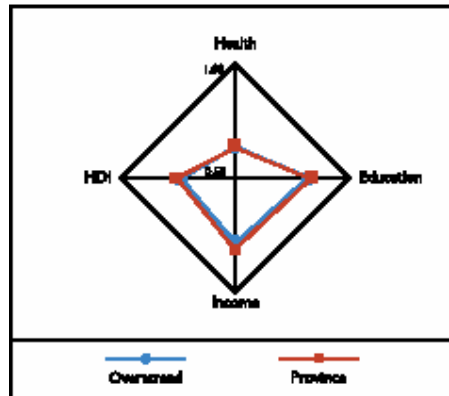
Table 10: 1995 and 2005 HDI figures for the Overberg

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

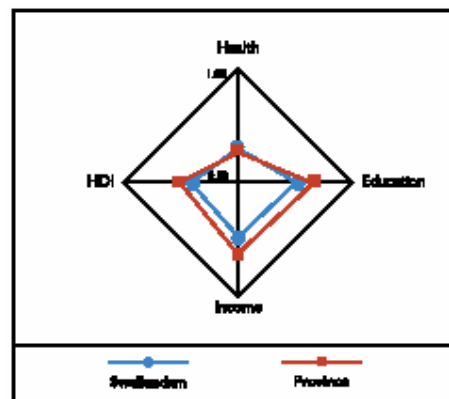
Graph 5: Cape Agulhas Municipal HDI



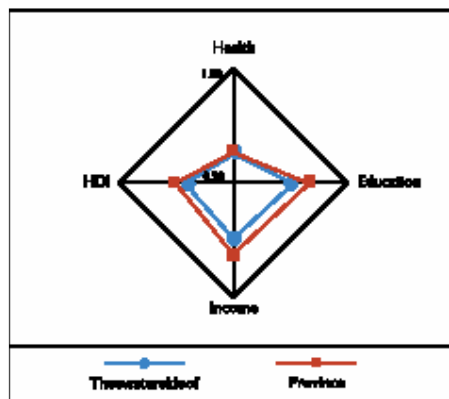
Graph 6: Overstrand Municipal HDI



Graph 7: Swellendam Municipal HDI



Graph 8: Theewaterskloof Municipal HDI



An analytical discussion of the implications of the above table and graphs will follow at the end of this section (Table 17).

Tables 11 to 15 hereunder further highlight and confirm the realities that are illustrated in the CDI and HDI tables and graphs above and will also be further discussed in the analytical table following at the end of this chapter (Table 17).

Table 11: Educational attendance of the age group 5 – 24 (2001)

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

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

Table 12 Highest level of education of those aged 20+ (2001)

DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF PERSONS
No schooling	9 542
Some primary	28 796
Complete primary	13 108
Some secondary	43 178
Grade 12	25 549
Higher	11 415
Total	131 588

Table 13: Labour market status of those aged 15 – 65 (2001)

STATUS DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF PERSONS	%
Employed	71 600	52,4
Unemployed	16 341	11,9
Not economically active	48 797	35,8
Total	136 738	

Table 14: Monthly imputed household income (2001)

MONTHLY INCOME	HOUSEHOLDS	%
None – R800	15 683	27,7
R801 – R3 200	23 821	42,0
R3 200+	17 154	30,3
Total	56 658	

Table 15: Service levels for the core functions (percentage)

Mun Code	Name	RDP Water 1996	RDP Water 2001	RDP Sanitation 1996	RDP Sanitation 2001	Refuse Removal 1996	Refuse Removal 2001	Electricity 1996	Electricity 2001
DC 3	Overberg District	94,70	98,80	79,54	87,25	66,75	80,63	82,30	83,74
WC03 1	Theewaterskloof	97,52	99,12	78,59	82,70	55,42	75,89	83,68	80,42
WC03 2	Overstrand	93,67	99,02	84,56	92,21	83,02	88,63	82,28	83,15
WC03 3	Cape Agulhas	98,17	99,38	77,88	88,28	79,31	83,96	85,43	91,29
WC03 4	Swellendam	85,11	96,72	74,21	87,83	57,71	71,91	75,32	87,99

One of the aspects that need particular attention is housing. The latest housing backlog in the Overberg municipal areas is shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Housing backlogs, 2005

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

* Cape Agulhas Municipality has indicated that ±20% of the names on the waiting lists might actually not qualify for houses. In 2000 the housing backlog recorded in a district IDP was 8 317. With a growth of 144,9% in names on municipal housing waiting lists, it is evident that the growth in population can mostly be described as "houseless" growth. People migrating to the area do not necessarily have the ways and means of securing a home.

The above detail and the planning responses necessary to address some of the issues are reflected in Table 17 below.

Table 17: A summary of development issues to be addressed in planning

FOCUS AREA	MUNICIPAL AREA	DATA ANALYSIS	RESPONSE NECESSARY
1. City Development Index	Cape Agulhas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure and health CDI's higher than provincial average • Waste, education and income CDI's lower than provincial average • CDI average not much lower than provincial figure (0,78/0,81) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention to waste management • Focus on education and skills development • Focus on economic development and the creation of jobs
	Overstrand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure, education and income CDI's lower than provincial average • Waste and health CDI's equals the provincial figure • CDI average not much lower than provincial figure (0,79/0,81) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention to infrastructure development • Focus on education and skills development • Focus on economic development and the creation of jobs
	Swellendam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only health CDI is higher than provincial average • CDI average far lower than the provincial figure (0,74/0,81) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention to infrastructure development • Attention to waste management • Focus on education and skills development • Focus on economic development and the creation of jobs
	Theewaterskloof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health CDI is equal to the provincial average, whilst all the others are lower • CDI average far lower than the provincial figure (0,73/0,81) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention to infrastructure development • Attention to waste management • Focus on education and skills development • Focus on economic development and the creation of jobs
2. Human Development Index	Cape Agulhas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of 0,13 points over 10 year period, but still lowest HDI in the district • Education figure is by far the lowest in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall attention to human development issues • Specific focus on education and skills development

FOCUS AREA	MUNICIPAL AREA	DATA ANALYSIS	RESPONSE NECESSARY
	Overstrand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of 0,11 points over 10 year period and still the highest HDI in the district • Highest income and education figures in the district • Second lowest health index in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention to health services
	Swellendam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of 0,15 points over 10 year period (the highest in the district) • Lowest income HDI in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special focus on economic development and job creation
	Theewaterskloof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of 0,12 points over 10 year period • Lowest health HDI in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special attention to health services
3. Educational attendance	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost 40% of age group 5 – 24 do not attend any educational facility • Only 16,7% of age group 2 – 5 attend a pre-schooling facility • A drop in the number of registered learners • Only 432 students from the Overberg attend tertiary institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special focus on Early Childhood Development • A special attempt to lower the percentage of children not attending school • The further development and extension of tertiary education facilities in the Overberg
4. Literacy levels	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39% of those aged 20+ is functionally illiterate (less than seven years of formal education) • Only 8,7% of those aged 20+ has tertiary qualifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowering of the level of functional illiteracy by enabling more learners to continue with secondary education • Enabling more potential students to obtain tertiary education
5. Labour market status of those aged 15 – 65	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing unemployment • 35,8% not economically active 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development and job creation to lower unemployment level • Special focus on women on farms who are economically inactive
6. Monthly income levels	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69,7% of households live under or very close to the breadline income level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on economic development and job creation, with special emphasize on SMME development

FOCUS AREA	MUNICIPAL AREA	DATA ANALYSIS	RESPONSE NECESSARY
7. Service levels for core functions	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sizeable increase in service levels from 1996 to 2001 and still continuing • 98,6% Average RDP for water • 87,7% Average RDP for sanitation • 80,2% Average RDP for refuse removal • 85,1% Average RDP for electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of rolling infrastructure development plan for district to underpin economic development and co-ordinated planning in line with the NSDP and Overberg "picture" of shared areas of impact
	Cape Agulhas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The highest average service level in the district (90,8% RDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention to solid waste disposal
	Overstrand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second highest average service level in the district (90,7% RDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	Swellendam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average service level of 86,1% is lower than the district average of 87,6% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus should be on bulk infrastructure development, sanitation and refuse removal
	Theewaterskloof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowest average service level (84,5% RDP) in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus should be on bulk infrastructure development, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity
8. Housing backlogs	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremely high backlogs in both Overstrand and Theewaterskloof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District municipality should play co-ordinating and assisting role

2.3 The Overberg economic reality

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

Table 18 below combines the observations made in terms of population growth above and the economic growth rates that were revealed in the economic profiles that have recently been completed for every municipal area.

Table 18: 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%

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

Table 19 below shows the priority areas within each municipality in terms of unemployment. It is the Theewaterskloof and Overstrand towns accommodating many migrants from the Eastern Cape (i.e. Masakhane, Zwelihle, Riviersonderend, Villiersdorp and Grabouw) that experienced alarmingly high unemployment rates in 2001.

Table 19: Unemployment rate in Overberg towns (2001)

Municipalities	% Unemployment
WC031: Theewaterskloof	19%
Riviersonderend	43%
Villiersdorp	37%
Grabouw	36%
Genadendal	28%
Middleton	27%
Botrivier	26%
Bosmanskloof	25%
WC032: Overstrand	22%
Masakhane	45%
Zwelihle	40%

Municipalities	% Unemployment
Hermanus	25%
Kleinmond	24%
WC033: Cape Agulhas	14%
Struisbaai	22%
Elim	21%
Arniston	21%
Bredasdorp	15%
WC034: Swellendam	16%
Barrydale	25%
Suurbraak	20%
Swellendam town	20%
Total Overberg	19%

The main towns of the district, both according to their population figures and the role they play as service centres in a particular municipal area of sub-area, are depicted in Table 20.

Table 20: Main towns in the Overberg District, 2001

Town	Municipal Area	% of total Overberg population	Population
Caledon	Theewaterskloof	5.2%	10 645
Bredasdorp	Cape Agulhas	6.3%	12 749
Swellendam (town)	Swellendam	6.7%	13 558
Grabouw	Theewaterskloof	10.6%	21 588
Hermanus; Onrusriver ,Sandbay, Silver Sands and Zwelihle	Overstrand	11.5%	23 327
Total		40.3%	81 867

Tables 21 to 25 show the output and employment growth in the various economic sectors in the district. This have a direct impact on future planning decisions, as the analytic table at the end of this section will indicate.

Table 21: Output and employment growth in the Overberg agricultural sector, 1996 - 2001

Municipal area	Real output growth p.a. (%)	Employment growth p.a. (%)	Contribution towards district agricultural employment (%)	
	1996-2001	1996-2001	1996	2001
Theewaterskloof	10.3%	3.8%	66.1%	69.2%
Overstrand	14.2%	4.3%	10.1%	10.9%
Swellendam	9.2%	0.0%	15.6%	13.5%
Cape Agulhas	-1.0%	-1.9%	8.2%	6.5%
Total	9.5%	2.8%	100.0	100.0

Table 22: Output and employment growth in the Overberg manufacturing sector, 1996 - 2001

Municipal area	<u>Real output growth p.a. (%)</u>	Employment growth p.a. (%)	Contribution towards district manufacturing employment (%)	
	1996-2001	1996-2001	1996	2001
Theewaterskloof	0.0%	-1.9%	44.0%	37.7%
Overstrand	7.2%	5.5%	29.3%	36.2%
Cape Agulhas	3.3%	1.6%	16.3%	16.7%
Swellendam	1.0%	-0.7%	10.3%	9.4%
Total	2.9%	1.1%	100.0	100.0

Table 23: Output and employment growth in the Overberg construction sector, 1996 – 2001

Municipal area	<u>Real output growth p.a. (%)</u>	Employment growth p.a. (%)	Contribution towards construction output of district (%)	
	1996-2001	1996-2001	1996	2001
Theewaterskloof	5.5%	0.4%	15.3%	15.7%
Overstrand	4.7%	0.0%	28.6%	29.9%
Cape Agulhas	4.9%	0.0%	45.1%	45.7%
Swellendam	-0.6%	-5.1%	11.1%	8.7%
Total	4.5%	-0.5%	100.0	100.0

Table 24: Output and employment growth in the Overberg trade sector, 1996 - 2001

Municipal area	<u>Real output growth p.a. (%)</u>	Employment growth p.a. (%)	Contribution towards employment in Overberg trade sector (%)	
	1996-2001	1996-2001	1996	2001
Theewaterskloof	0.3%	7.7%	35.7%	33.6%
Overstrand	16.8%	13.0%	32.1%	38.3%
Cape Agulhas	3.5%	6.6%	17.8%	15.9%
Swellendam	1.0%	5.3%	14.4%	12.2%
Total	5.5%	9.0%	100	100

Table 25: Output and employment growth in the Overberg services sector, 1996 - 2001

Municipal area	<u>Real output growth p.a. (%)</u>	Employment growth p.a. (%)	Contribution towards employment of Overberg services (%)	
	1996-2001	1996-2001	1996	2001
Theewaterskloof	9.4%	5.1%	36.2%	36.4%
Overstrand	7.4%	6.7%	30.2%	32.7%
Cape Agulhas	9.4%	5.2%	16.8%	17.0%
Swellendam	2.5%	1.0%	16.7%	13.8%
Total	7.7%	5.0%	100.0	100

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

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

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

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

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

Economic profiles for each of the local municipal areas, as well as for the entire district, were completed in December 2004. The most important conclusions to emerge from these profiles and from the tables above are analyzed in Table 28 below. The district planning processes should take note of all these issues.

Table 28: A summary of the economic realities that should be considered in planning

MUNICIPAL AREA	DATA ANALYSIS	RESPONSE NECESSARY
District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour force growing by 6,1% per annum • Sharp increase in unemployment • Regional contribution to provincial output is increasing (3%), but still lower than the contribution to the provincial population (4%) • Highest unemployment ratios in Overstrand and Theewaterskloof • Grabouw and Hermanus are largest towns • Theewaterskloof is the area with the strongest economy and the biggest contributor to the district's export 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete implementation of the District Economic Development Strategy as priority • Assistance to local municipalities to develop and implement LED Plans • Job creation and economic development should be in line with population growth • Special focus on those towns and areas with the highest unemployment figures • Special focus on development in Grabouw and Hermanus
Cape Agulhas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative real output and employment growth in the agricultural sector • Decline in agricultural sector's contribution towards district employment from 1996 to 2001 and probably continuing • Highest real output growth in services sector • Highest employment growth in trade sector • Strong contribution towards employment in the district construction sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on agriculture should be on diversification and the promotion of agri-processing • Services, trade and construction sector offers opportunities for further development
Overstrand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest real output and employment growth rate in the district in the agricultural and trade sectors • Largest contributor towards district employment in the trade sector • Second largest contributor towards district employment in the manufacturing, construction and services sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture in the Overstrand includes fishing, aqua-culture, wild flower industry, wine and fruit. The registered growth is indicative of the contribution niche market industries and export can make. This should be further explored • Further opportunities in the strongest economic sectors should be investigated and promoted • Strong focus on the tourism industry should be maintained

MUNICIPAL AREA	DATA ANALYSIS	RESPONSE NECESSARY
Swellendam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural sector shows no employment growth, although on a district level the area is the second largest contributor to employment in that specific sector • Negative employment growth in all the economic sectors from 1996 to 2001 • Smallest contributor to district employment in the manufacturing, construction, trade and services sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative small and declining economy in comparison to other areas in the district that needs intensive attention and development initiatives • Focus should be on job creation in contrast to job shedding
Theewaterskloof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest contributor to district employment in the agricultural, manufacturing and trade sectors • Decline in district employment contribution in the manufacturing and trade sectors • Negative employment growth in the manufacturing sector from 1996 to 2001 • Highest employment growth in the trade and services sectors • Highest real output growth in the agricultural and services sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fairly large and well diversified economic sector, but attention is necessary in those areas where the growth is registered as negative of where there are indications of opportunities

2.4 The natural environment that sustains the people of the Overberg

The district with its largely rural character and high dependence on agriculture and tourism is hugely dependent on the natural environment for its existence.

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

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

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

- The SDF of the district municipality should be revised to specifically address the issues raised in this IDP and to include the guidelines of the NSDP and PSDF
- The SDF's of the local municipalities should be completed and approved by the various Councils as soon as possible and should feed information and important planning focuses up to the district SDF
- The completion of Land Use Management Systems for the various local municipalities should receive urgent attention
- Local municipal SDF's and LUMS should also take cognizance of the NSDP and PSDF guidelines

3. THE "PICTURE OF THE OVERBERG": WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO?

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

As part of reaching an inter-municipal agreement on the future planning focuses and challenges within the broader Overberg context, each local municipality during this revision period had the opportunity to determine the future "development picture" for their specific area. In combined form these pictures complete the "picture" of the Overberg District and highlight the shared areas of impact between municipalities.

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

Although only starting to emerge and still needing a lot of fine-tuning there is now some level of agreement within the Overberg district on:-

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

2.1 The local municipal perspectives

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

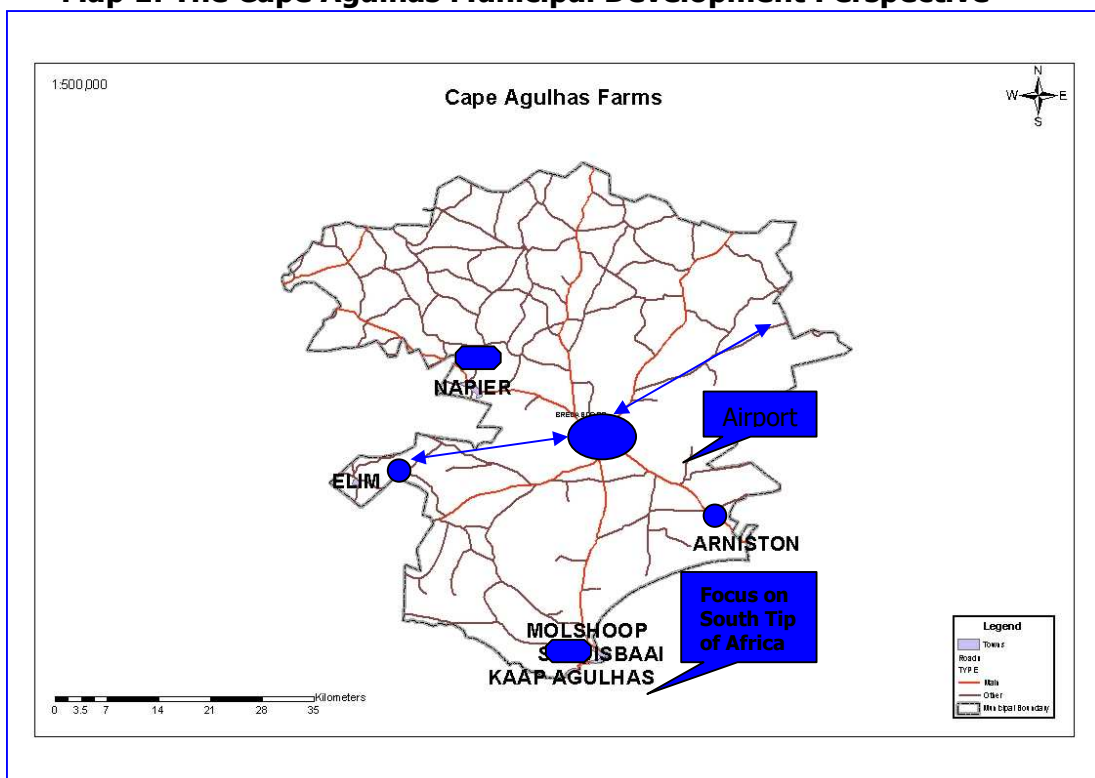
In accordance with the principles of the NSDP both areas with development potential and areas with limited potential were identified. The areas with high development potential present the greatest possibility for economic growth and thus job creation and poverty alleviation and therefore in those areas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

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

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

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

Map 1: The Cape Agulhas Municipal Development Perspective



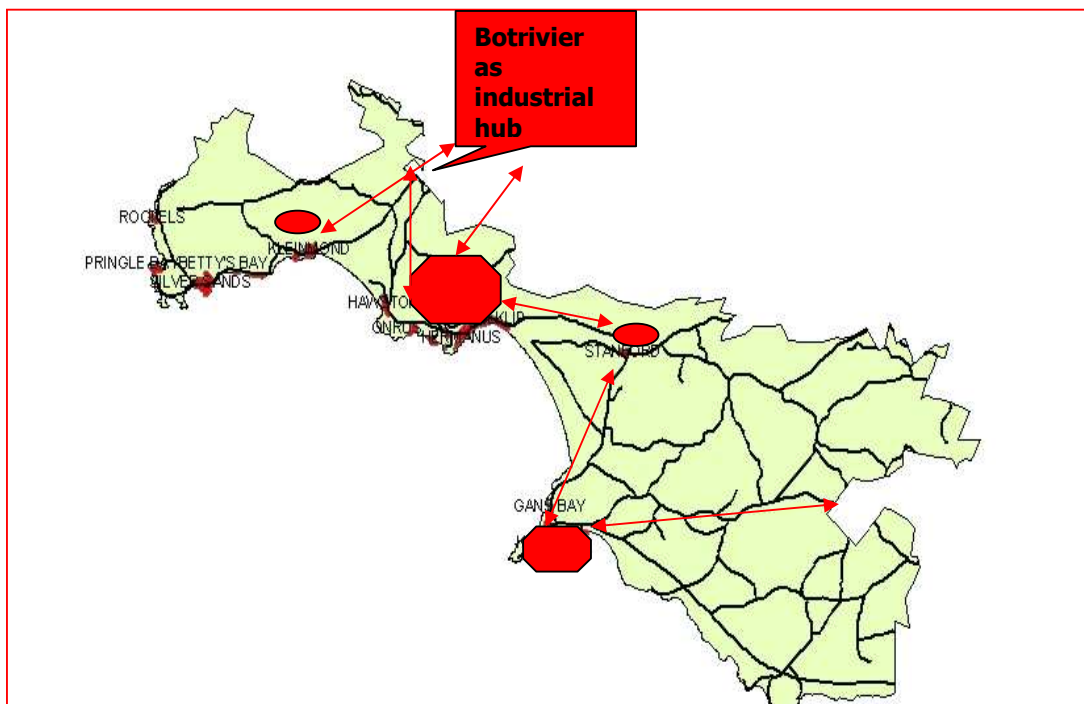
Struisbaai/Agulhas and Napier were rated as almost even in potential as far as especially tourism orientated development is concerned, whilst Elim and Waenhuiskrans/Arniston is being regarded as smaller towns with limited development potential as a result of their special historical nature. However,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

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

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

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

Map 2: The Overstrand Municipal Development Perspective



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

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

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

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

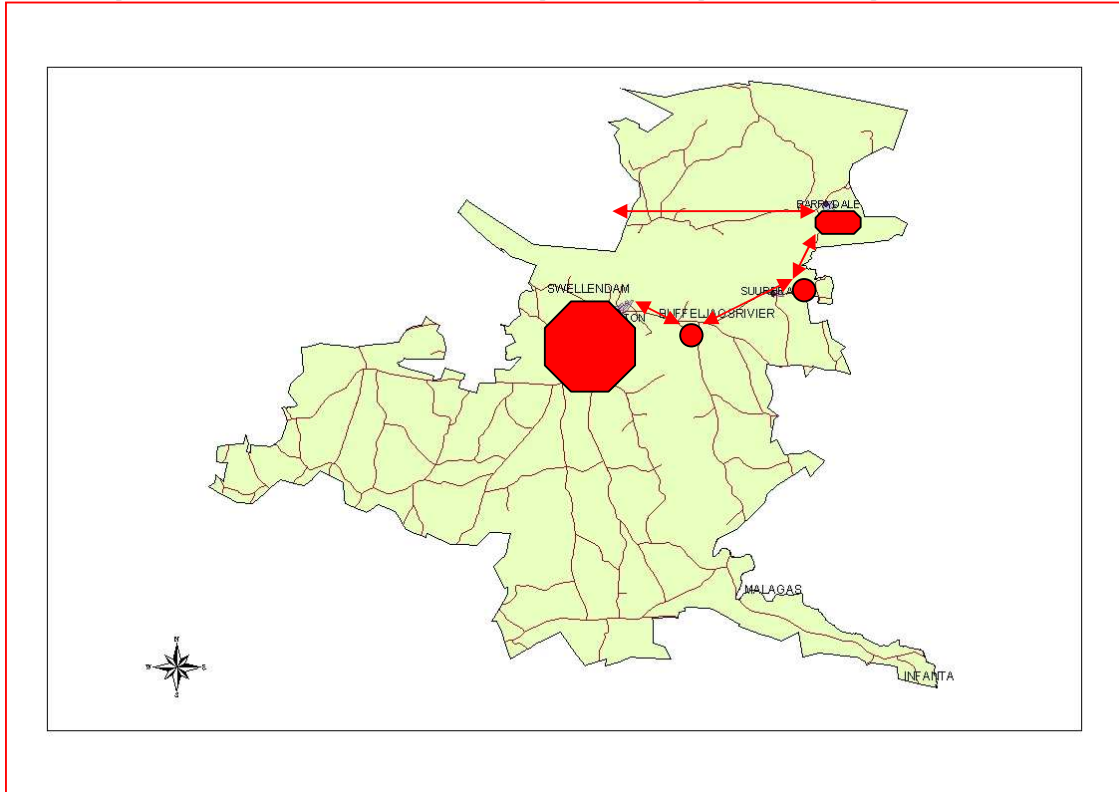
In chapter 2 reference was made to the relatively small economy of the **Swellendam municipal area**. The reason for this partly lies in the large portion of the area which can be described as the Rûens and which is thinly populated and in some instances very dry.

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

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

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

Map 3: The Swellendam Municipal Development Perspective

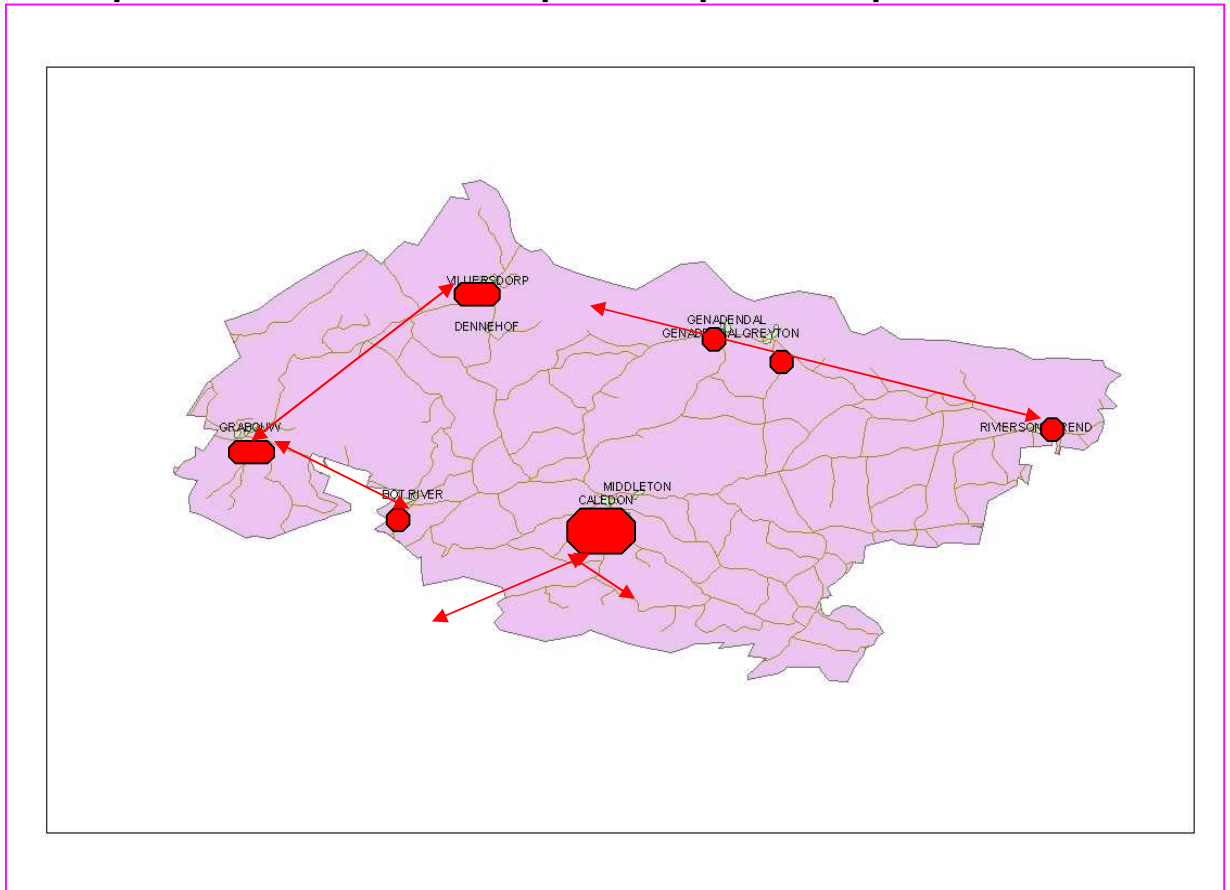


It must be emphasized that there already exist a strong demand for industrial and trade development in Buffeljagtsrivier, whilst the entire area is made up of prime agricultural land. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a LUMS for Buffeljagtsrivier should be developed as soon as possible.

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

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

Map 4: Theewaterskloof Municipal Development Perspective



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

Genadendal, as a result of the town's historic character as a Moravian mission station, has tourism development potential, whilst Greyton is already busy to develop in a "lifestyle living" centre. Riviersonderend has low to medium development potential. The town is situated on the N2 main road, but has up to now not benefited much from its central geographic situation within the Overberg.

Agricultural development nodes are already developing between Grabouw and Villiersdorp via Vyeboom, from Grabouw to Botrivier along the N2 main road and from the Helderstroom Correctional Facility via Genadendal and Greyton to Riviersonderend.

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

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

Looking at this “picture of the Overberg” as contained in Map 5 the question can be raised to what extent it is corresponding to the findings of the completed study on the growth potential of towns in the Western Cape? Table 29 below depicts the correlation:-

Table 29: The “Overberg Picture” in relation to the growth potential of towns

TOWNS IDENTIFIED AS SHARED AREAS OF IMPACT IN THE OVERBERG CONTEXT	IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OF TOWNS: GROWTH POTENTIAL STUDY	PROPOSED INVESTMENT TYPOLOGY: GROWTH POTENTIAL STUDY
Grabouw	High need/high development	Social/Town investment
Villiersdorp	High need/high development	Social/Town investment
Caledon	Low need/high development	Town investment
Hermanus	High need/high development	Social/Town investment
Gansbaai	High need/high development	Social/Town investment
Bredasdorp	Low need/high development	Town investment
Swellendam	Low need/high development	Town investment

Table 29 clearly indicates that the “Overberg picture” is a true reflection of the findings of the growth potential study on towns in the area. From the seven focal towns identified by the municipalities of the Overberg as shared areas of impact four has a high needs index as well as a high development potential, whilst three has the same development potential but the needs indexes are low.

In the context of the National Spatial Framework and the growth potential study a high needs index combined with a high development potential suggests that both social and town investment (i.e. investment in infrastructure for economic development) should be focused in such towns. In the case of towns with a low needs index combined with a high development potential the investment focus should be on investment in the town (infrastructure). It is this evident that in the case of the Overberg there should be a strong focus on investment in the towns indicated in Map 5 and Table 29. These towns will be the shared areas of impact.

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

Table 30 shows the development potential of these towns pertaining to the growth potential study.

Table 30: Growth potential of the other towns of the Overberg

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

Looking at Table 30 in comparison to Map 5 it is evident that for most of the towns falling within the suggested development nodes the growth potential study also suggests town and/or social investment. All these towns will eventually benefit from the focus on the shared areas of impact (focal towns) adjacent to them and also from the focus on the development nodes in which they are situated.

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

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

The vision for the **Overberg District**, as contained in the original IDP, remained unchanged and should add value to the development of the district along the lines as depicted in Maps 1 to 5. The vision reads:-

The Overberg

Paradise at the southern most tip of Africa –

A *lekker* region that works

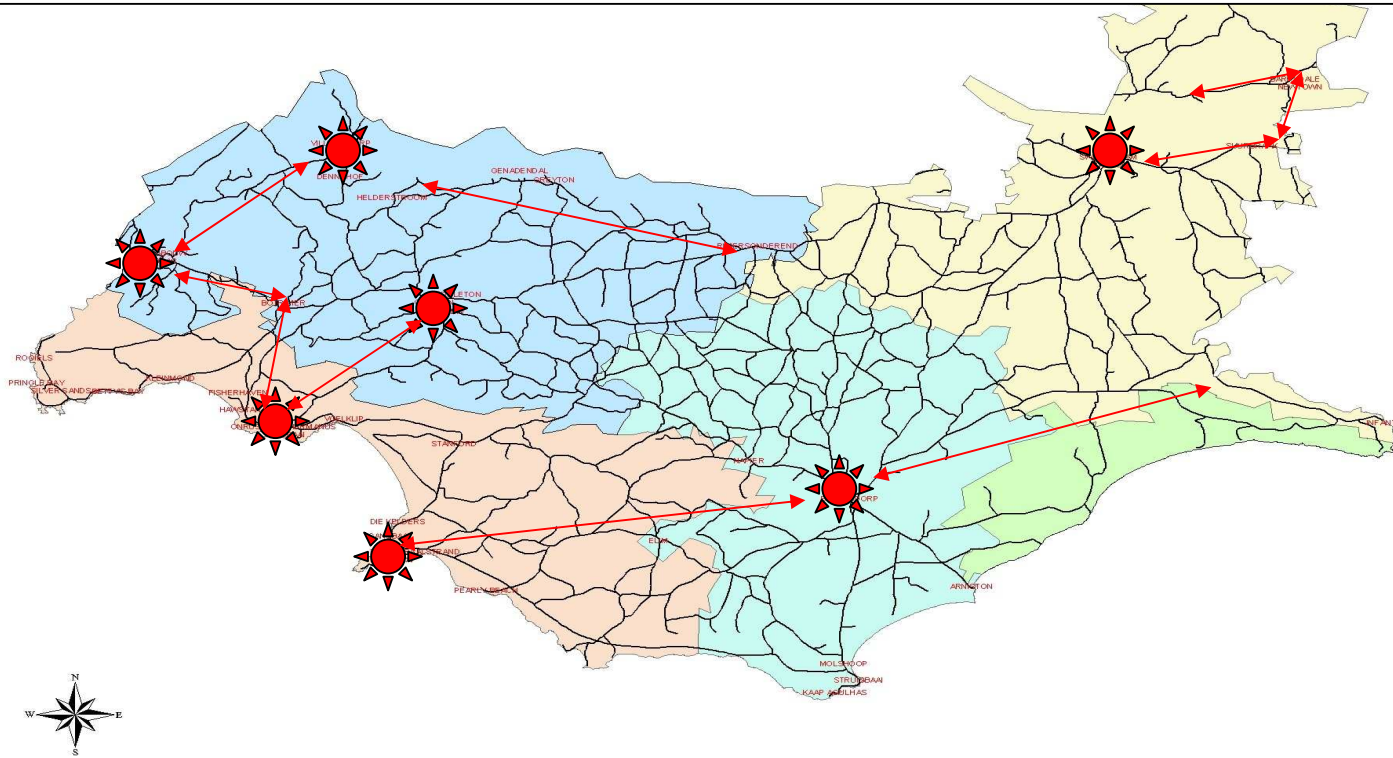
The purpose of the created vision is to:-

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

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

Stemming from the vision, the following mission statement was formulated and remains unchanged. It is in an overarching manner elucidatory to the localized strategic guidelines and project objectives as set out in the original IDP. These also remain unchanged and will only be expanded in some focus areas.

Map 5: The "Picture of the Overberg" – Shared areas of impact and development nodes



The mission statement reads:-

To create, preserve and further develop paradise through:-

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

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

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

The "Overberg picture" and the suggested investment typology listed above clearly underpin the mission statement as far as sustainable economic development, linked to resource utilization and promotion of diversity is concerned.

4. THE “PICTURE OF THE OVERBERG”: HOW DO WE MOVE FORWARD?

4.1 Overarching development goals

The IDP Framework determines that the IDP process on both district and local level should take cognizance of the policy and principles for integrated development in the Overberg, which was agreed upon during a workshop for the Interim IDP process and endorsed by a process of public participation, and that these overarching goals and outcomes will only be terminated once a new IDP process specifically indicate the necessity of such a step.

As the five municipalities in the district have now jointly decided to follow the policy guidelines of the NSDP and the PSDF and to focus together on the “Picture of the Overberg” as described and shown in chapter 3 above, these principles should also be incorporated in the future planning processes.

The table below depicts the five goals that were originally set and the priority building blocks necessary to reach each one of them:-

Table 31: Overarching development goals and outcomes

GOAL/OUTCOME	PRIORITY BUILDING BLOCKS
1. The provision of basic services to the best possible level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Including all infrastructure, but with special emphasize on housing, sanitation, water and electricity ▪ Also infrastructure that can enhance economic development
2. Human development to enable people to develop to their full potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health and welfare services ▪ Poverty alleviation ▪ Promotion of sport and recreation ▪ Promotion of language and cultural diversity as an asset ▪ Special focus on multi-purpose community centres
3. Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tourism ▪ Job creation and poverty alleviation ▪ Capacity building for economic development ▪ Environmental management ▪ Crime prevention <p><i>(The latter two are regarded as joint responsibilities and non-negotiable factors for economic development)</i></p>
4. Corporate service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective and efficient support services ▪ Special focus on development of human resources
5. Financial service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effectiveness of Council’s services ensured in sustainable manner

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

4.2 Strategies to reach the goals

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

Table 32: Goals and inter-related strategies, 2006/07

GOAL	STRAT. NR	STRATEGY	
1. The provision of services to the best possible level	B1	Revision of Water Services Development Plans and a holistic needs approach, management and planning i.r.o. the provision of water	
	B4	Provision of housing	
	B5	Development and proper maintenance of the roads network	
	B6	The part commercialization and upgrading of the TFTS airport at Bredasdorp	
	B7	Upgrading of the harbours and boat slipways in the region	
	B8	The provision of fire fighting and contingency planning services	
	B9	Promotion of public transport	
	B10	The provision of an Integrated Waste Management Plan and the promotion of regional regulation	
	B11	The promotion of refuse recycling	
	B13	Attention to cemeteries	
	B14	Effective and efficient management of Council's resorts in order to promote tourism development	
	B15	Effective and efficient management of funding for infrastructure development in the whole of the Overberg Region	
	2. Human development to enable people to develop to their full potential	M1	M1 – The establishment of a healthy community in order to make a contribution to human development
		M1(a)	A complete HIV/Aids Strategy
		M2	Community care
M4		Support of vulnerable groups in the community	
M5		A complete and fully inclusive human development strategy, focusing on increasing the Index of Human Development of all inhabitants	
M6		Provision of environmental health services in order to protect inhabitants and make a contribution to economic development	

GOAL	STRAT. NR	STRATEGY
	M7	A complete Youth Development Strategy
	M8	A complete Human Rights Strategy
	M9	Development of a District Cultural Heritage Strategy
	M10	Development of a District Sports Development Strategy
3. Economic development	E1	Sustainable environmental management based on bio-regional planning objectives and the introduction of principles thereof over a wide spectrum
	E2	Job creation by means of the eradication and control of alien vegetation
	E5	Rehabilitation of the natural and urban environment
	E6	District growth and development planning
	E7	Planning for infrastructure and information development to enhance economic growth
	E8	Land Reform Strategy
	E9	Training and empowering people for economic participation
	E10	Development of individual smaller projects
	E11	Overberg Tourism : Tourism Development Strategy
	E12	Overberg Tourism: Tourism Marketing Strategy
	E17	District Crime Prevention Strategy
	E19	Facilities for juvenile delinquents within the region
	E20	Development of national parks and nature reserves
	E21	Promotion of bio-diversity conservation
4. To provide effective and efficient corporate support services with regard to human resources, legal services and administration	K1	To deliver general services to the organization in order to optimize the day-to-day functioning thereof
	K2	To facilitate and promote personnel matters and training in order to increase the internal capacity of the organization optimally
	K3	Communication Strategy
5. 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	F1	To execute accounting services in accordance with national policy and guidelines

GOAL	STRAT. NR	STRATEGY
	F2	Income management through the registration of levy-payers, levies, delivery of levy returns and the reconciliation and management of debtors
	F3	To control and manage expenditure within budgetary limits and to ensure that creditors are paid in a timely fashion
	F4	Control and manage all Council's IT networks, with special reference to the central processing unit (main frame)

4.3 Projects flowing from the various strategies

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

While the majority of strategies and projects from the 2005/06 IDP are continuing unchanged, quite a number of new projects have been added under existing strategies, while a couple of new strategies and accompanying projects are also appearing in the revised 2006/2007 IDP. The changes pertaining to the personal health function resulted in the scrapping of some of the projects in that category.

The table below shows all the strategies and projects incorporated in the 2006/2007 IDP.

Table 33: Strategies and related projects, 2006/07

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
BASIC SERVICES		
B1 – Revision of Water Services Development Plans and a holistic needs approach, management and planning i.r.o. the provision of water	B1.1	Annual revision of Water Services Development Plan for Overberg District Management Area
	B1.2	Regular monitoring of ground water levels of boreholes in the DMA
	B1.3	Strategic planning, through an inter-governmental approach, i.r.o. scarce water resources, with special reference to underground sources
	B1.4	Establishment of a Service Level Agreement with regard to the exporting of water to the City of Cape Town
	B1.5	Inclusion of critical water and sanitation issues within local municipal areas into the district IDP

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
	B1.6	Audit of available toilet facilities on farms
	B1.7	Audit of bulk infrastructure needs on a local municipal level, with special reference to water and sanitation
	B1.8	Devising district-wide solutions for inter-connected infrastructure challenges, with specific reference to under-resourced communities
B4 – Provision of housing	B4.1	Audit i.r.o. the status and backlog of housing for people in informal settlements, in backyards and on farms
	B4.2	Development of guidelines for integration of new housing projects, with special reference to the accommodation of farm workers moving to towns
B5 – Development and proper maintenance of the roads network	B5.1	<u>Proper maintenance of the roads network</u>
	B5.1.1	Normal maintenance of tarred roads
	B5.1.2	Normal maintenance of gravel roads
	B5.1.3	Re-gravelling
	B5.1.4	Improvement works
	B5.1.5	Subsidiary roads
	B5.1.6	Re-sealing and additions
	B5.2	<u>Fences, road signs and km markers</u>
	B5.2.1	Proper maintenance and erection of fences, road signs and km markers
	B5.3	Existing PAWC tarring project: Junction road between Gansbaai and Bredasdorp via Elim and Baardskeedersbos
	B5.4	Proposed PAWC tarring project: Hemel-en-Aarde Road: Main Road 269 – Caledon/Hermanus junction road
	B5.5	Proposed PAWC tarring project: Tarring of road from Bredasdorp via Malagas to Witsand: Joint initiative between ODM, Eden District Municipality and the Municipalities of Swellendam, Cape Agulhas and Langeberg
B6 – The part-commercialization of Bredasdorp Airport (Air Force)		While it is still in a scoping phase Project B6.1 will be handled as E7.1
B7 – Upgrading of the harbours and boat slipways in the region		While it is still in a scoping phase Project B7.1 will be handled as E7.2
	B7.2	Upgrading of Hawston Harbour
B8 – The provision of fire fighting and contingency planning services	B8.1	Development and implementation of Disaster Management Framework and Plans (C and B level)
	B8.2	Establishment and capacity building: Fire Protection Societies
	B8.3	Rescue and hazardous substances
	B8.4	Training facility: Fire and Rescue
	B8.5	Extinguishing of fires
	B8.6	Provision of one complete fire fighting team in the Overberg
	B8.7	Provision of funding for the use of helicopters for fire fighting
B9 – Promotion of public transport	B9.1	Finalization of the Integrated Public Transport Plan

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
B10 – The provision of an Integrated Waste Management Plan and the promotion of regional regulation	B10.3	Management of Karwyderskraal Regional Landfill Site
B11 – The promotion of refuse recycling	B11.1	Recycling project at Karwyderskraal
	B11.2	Recycling of containers for poisonous agricultural sprays
B13 – Attention to cemeteries	B13.1	Restoration of old cemetery in Elim
B14 – Effective and efficient management of Council's resorts in order to promote tourism development	B14.1	Management of Council's resorts
B15 – Effective and efficient management of funding for infrastructure development in the whole of the Overberg Region	B15.1	Management of Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)
PROJECTS INTRODUCED BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES		
CAPE AGULHAS		
		Expansion of law enforcement activities
		Ensuring a safe tourist destination
		Expansion of law enforcement through awareness programmes at schools
		Computerized valuation programme
		Development of Aids Centre in Bredasdorp and support programmes
		Public transport facilities
		Transfer stations for solid waste
		Bicycle and pedestrian lanes
		Sarel Cilliers Street(Nodes 2 and 3) Napier
		Kassiesbaai Training and Cultural Centre
		Elim: Upgrading of internal and external services
		Elim: World Heritage Site and World Heritage Conference
		Implementation of the development plan for the Southernmost Tip of Africa and L'Agulhas Lighthouse
		Sewerage pipeline in Waenhuiskrans and water pipeline to Waenhuiskrans
		Councillor Nieuwoudt: Computers, printers and software for Bredasdorp High School
		Drop-off zone for school children at Bredasdorp Primary School
OVERSTRAND		
		Project nr: SPGH 2017: Upgrade of flood lights A field X4 at Hawston sports grounds
		Project nr: SW1116: Storm water system: Paddavlei, Hawston
		Tarring of streets: Sandbaai

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
		Construction of storm water system according to master plan
		Provision of street lighting
		Bus shelter in Hemel & Aarde valley, close to Ertjiesvlei entrance
THEEWATERSKLOOF		
		Multi purpose centre in Grabouw
		Nguni schools in Grabouw and Villiersdorp
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: A HEALTH FOCUS		
M1 – The establishment of a healthy community in order to make a contribution to human development M1(a) – A complete HIV/Aids Strategy	M1.1	HIV/Aids/STI project
	M1.2	Human development focus on child health (IMCI)
	M1.3	Promotion of responsible use of alcohol through parental guidance and experiential learning method for school-going children
M2 – Community care	M2.1	Optimal service delivery to the disabled, the elderly, youth and destitute men and women
M4 – Support of vulnerable groups in the community	M4.1	The provision of shelters, safe houses, protection and empowerment programmes for women, men, youth and the disabled
	M4.2	People’s Care Centre, Hawston
	M4.3	Rotary Safe House Project, Caledon
	M4.4	Development of Botrivier Clinic to supply care for vulnerable groups in the community
M5 – A complete and fully inclusive human development strategy, focusing on increasing the Index of Human Development of all inhabitants	M5.1	Further establishment, development and empowerment of Health and Welfare Committees
	M5.2	Appointment and training of community health workers
	M5.3	Human resource development
	M5.4	Job creation and skills development: Computer training
	M5.5	Empowerment, job creation and community care, with emphasize on women, children and youth
	M5.6	Daletique Fabric Creations: Job creation
	M5.7	Eco-Handcrafts: Job creation for women
	M5.8	Gardening project: Food security and job creation in Voorstekraal and Bereaville
	M5.9	Community care, job creation and life skills development
	M5.10	Early Childhood Development Project
	M5.11	Development of Bredasdorp Integrated Training Centre (Multi-purpose Centre)

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH		
M6 – Provision of environmental health services in order to protect inhabitants and make a contribution to economic development	M6.1	Food control
	M6.2	Safety control i r o drinking water and final sewage outflow
	M6.3	Control over milk stables and the enforcement of general hygiene requirements for the transport of dairy products
	M6.4	Monitor the impact of the keeping of animals, pets and bees on the inhabitants of rural areas, small settlements and towns, the rendering of a vector control service and the indirect promotion of the welfare of animals
	M6.5	Manage, monitor and gather information i r o the safe handling and disposal of solid waste (including household waste) with special reference to the impact thereof on human beings and the environment
	M6.6	Manage, monitor and gather information i r o the safe handling and disposal of medical waste, with special reference to the impact on human beings and the environment
	M6.7	Enlightenment of and liaison with public/communities with regard to environmental health issues and the training of environmental health practitioners
	M6.8	Promotion of inter-sectoral co-operation
	M6.9	Monitor chemical pollution
	M6.10	Monitor the situation on all properties from an environmental health perspective
	M6.11	Manage, control and monitor environmental- and air pollution and noise
	M6.12	Management, control and monitoring of environmental health issues pertaining to epidemics, pandemics and notifiable diseases
	M6.13	Law enforcement in terms of Council By-Laws
	M6.14	Environmental health control along the coast
	M6.15	Co-ordinating and measurement of compliance with Batho Pele principles in all spheres of service delivery
	M6.16	Disposal of the dead

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: A HUMAN RIGHTS, CULTURAL AND SPORTS DEVELOPMENT FOCUS		
M7 – A complete Youth Development Strategy	M7.1	Establishment of an integrated non-party political, non-sexist, non-racial youth programme for the Overberg
	M7.2	Progress Xmas Choir Band (Kosie Sefoor)
	M7.3	Youth Arts Festival
	M7.4	Transport of the youth and other role players in the Overberg to enhance participation
	M7.5	Electric Band: Youth development and promotion of life skills through culture and music
	M7.6	Multi-Media Musical Tribute: Job creation through the development of art skills
	M7.7	See new M9 strategy and projects
	M7.8	Support of Community Development Workers
M8 – A complete Human Rights Strategy	M8.1	Audits on human rights focus areas and groups
M9 – Development of a District Cultural Heritage Strategy	M9.1	Establishment of District Cultural Forums (Further development of the Task Team for Language and Culture)
	M9.2	Capturing of oral history and stories: Overstrand
	M9.3	Development of a Cultural Atlas/Heritage Register of the Overberg
	M9.4	Conservation and restoration of historical furniture: A skills development project for the youth: Swellendam
	M9.5	Workshops for young writers: Bredasdorp (linked to multi-purpose centre)
	M9.6	Hermanus Whale Festival: Promotion of culture on a district wide basis: Identification and listing of all Overberg cultural performers
	M9.7	Hermanus Whale Festival: Promotion of culture on a district wide basis: Provide opportunities for performances on "home ground" in lead up to Overberg Festival
	M9.8	Overberg best performers attending Hermanus Whale Festival
	M9.9	Art Project for Schools
M10 – Development of a District Sports Strategy	M10.1	Development of traditional sport codes: Archery: Theewaterskloof
	M10.2	Overberg participating in World Cup Soccer 2010
GOAL: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BY ODM		
E1 – Sustainable environmental management based on bio-regional planning objectives and the introduction of principles thereof over a wide spectrum	E	Management of SDF for Overberg District and SDF for Overberg District Management Area (DMA)

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
	E1.1	Business plans for the revision of the SDF's of ODM and the DMA
	E1.2	Establish partnerships in environmental management
	E1.3	Implementation of integrated environmental management principles within the formal and informal educational and training sectors
	E1.4	Development of a Strategic Management Framework for the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve
	E1.5	Development of more biospheres and/or Green Corridors
	E1.6	Development and adoption of rural property valuation and rates policy
E2 – Job creation by means of the eradication and control of alien vegetation	E2.1	<u>Eradication of alien vegetation, with special emphasize on job creation and training</u>
	E2.1.1	Eradication of alien vegetation in Tradouw's Pass
	E2.1.2	Eradication of alien vegetation and clean-up of Genadendal River
	E2.1.3	Eradication of alien vegetation in and around Greyton River
	E2.2	Clearing of road reserves, with special emphasize on job creation and training
E5 – Rehabilitation of the natural and urban environment	E5.1	Rehabilitation pilot projects
	E5.2	Klein River alien plant clearing project
	E5.3	Junior Landcare Project, Swellendam
	E5.4	Breede River Landcare: Eradication of invasive alien plants (Water Hyacinths)
	E5.5	Hermitage Landcare: Eradication of invasive alien plants – Riverbank rehabilitation
	E5.6	Nuwejaar Wetland Biosphere: Eradication of invasive alien plants
	E5.7	Junior Landcare Project, Overstrand
	E5.8	Spanjaardskloof alien clearing
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT		
E6 – District growth and development planning	E6.1	Establishment and operation of Overberg Economic Development Board
	E6.2	Investigation into the use of strategic municipal property
	E6.3	Establishment of Youth Co-operations
	E6.4	Establishment and operation of Overberg Emerging Business Forum
	E6.5	Co-operation between ODM and Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust
	E6.6	Establishment and operation of Procurement Forum
	E6.7	Outward trade and investment missions
	E6.8	Identification and promotion of 8 lead projects
	E6.8.1	Lead Projects: Airport project (see E7.1)
	E6.8.2	Lead Projects: Flower Valley project
	E6.8.3	Lead Projects: Agri-Mega project
	E6.9	Management and operation of the District Economic Development Unit

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
E7 – Planning for infrastructure and information development to enhance economic growth	E7.1	Development of an international standard airport at Bredasdorp and the expansion and upgrading of existing airfields: A scoping exercise
	E7.2	Upgrading of harbours and boat slipways: A scoping exercise
	E7.3	Development and maintenance of regional databank (Also see E8.4)
E8 – Land Reform Strategy	E8.1	Communication, marketing and information availability
	E8.2	Development of entrance programme
	E8.3	Land audit of all agricultural properties
	E8.4	Development of database for land reform and security of tenure (part of project E7.3)
	E8.5	Establishment of ESTA District Forum
	E8.6	Development of crisis mediation strategy
	E8.7	Establishment of partnerships for development support
	E8.8	Development of rural development strategy
E9 – Training and empowering people for economic participation	E9.1	SMME Development and Training
	E9.2	LLB training project for youth
	E9.3	Provision of limited seed funding
	E9.4	Hermanus Whale Festival: Identification of excellent crafters and products in the district and support for craft workshops and participants in specific areas
E10 – Development of individual smaller projects	E10.1	Elim Bakery Project
	E10.2	Rooibos Tea Project: Elim and Suurbraak
	E10.3	CAEDA: Multi-purpose Centre Project: Bredasdorp
	E10.4	Overberg Khoi cultural and tourism town near Salandra Garage, Botrivier (Project still to be developed – land availability)
	E10.5	Development of the Southernmost Tip of Africa
	E10.6	Hlumani Beading Project (Grabouw)
	E10.7	African Farming Development Venture (Botrivier)
	E10.8	SAB/Pretoriusvlei Commonage Project
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: TOURISM		
E11 – Overberg Tourism : Tourism Development Strategy	E11.1	Office operation and administration
	E11.2	Product Development Programme, inclusive of mentorship
	E11.3	In-service training
	E11.4	Local Tourism Bureau (LTB) Training
	E11.5	Amazing Overberg Race – Media awareness
	E11.6	Overberg Festival
	E11.7	Overberg Routes
	E11.8	Regional Info Pack

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
	E11.9	Tourism Training Programme
	E11.10	Tourism Help Desk Agents (THD's)
	E11.11	Relocation of Overberg Tourism Office to N2 development
E12 – Overberg Tourism: Tourism Marketing Strategy	E12.1	Getaway Show, Cape Town
	E12.2	Getaway Show, Johannesburg
	E12.3	Annual Indaba
	E12.4	Life Cycle Expo, Cape Town
	E12.5	Overberg Golf Day
	E12.6	Overberg Winter Marketing Campaign
	E12.7	Overberg Update
	E12.8	Overberg Website
	E12.9	Promotional material
	E12.10	Welcome Campaign
	E12.11	International marketing
	E12.12	Media Awareness Programme (To be linked with E11.5)
E17 – District Crime Prevention Strategy	E17.1	Development of strategy
	E17.2	Develop and maintain Tourism Safety and Security Plan
	E17.3	Develop and maintain a Tourism Victim Support Programme
	E17.4	Develop and maintain effective awareness campaign
	E17.5	Identification of co-ordinator for Tourism Safety and ensuring an effective response capability
E19 – Provision of facilities for juvenile delinquents	E19.1	Provision of facilities for juvenile delinquents within the Overberg district
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND NATURE RESERVES AND PROMOTION OF BIO-DIVERSITY CONSERVATION		
E20 – Development of national parks and nature reserves	E20.1	Expansion of the Whale Trail, De Hoop Nature Serve
	E20.2	Erection of Game Fence on De Hoop: Phase One
E21 – Promotion of bio-diversity conservation	E21.1	C.A.P.E. Agulhas Bio-diversity Initiative (ABI)
	E21.2	Blue Crane Conservation
DELIVERY OF EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT CORPORATE SERVICES		
K1 – To deliver general services to the organization in order to optimize the day-to-day functioning thereof	K1.1	The delivery of a secretariat service
	K1.2	The delivery of a general support service
	K1.3	Record Management Service
	K1.4	Policy and legislation

STRATEGY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
K2 – To facilitate and promote personnel matters and training in order to increase the internal capacity of the organization optimally	K2.1	Training and Occupational Safety Programme
	K2.2	Personnel Administration
	K2.3	Personnel and Labour Provision System
K3 – Communication Strategy	K3.1	Development of a formal Communication Strategy for ODM
	K3.2	Implementation and management of Inter-Governmental Relations in accordance with legislation
DELIVERY OF EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE FINANCIAL SERVICES		
F1 – To execute accounting services in accordance with national policy and guidelines	F1.1	Accounting Services
	F1.2	Financial Reform Programme
F2 – Income management through the registration of levy-payers, levies, delivery of levy returns and the reconciliation and management of debtors	F2.1	Income Management
F3 – To control and manage expenditure within budgetary limits and to ensure that creditors are paid in a timely fashion	F3.1	Expenditure Management
F4 – Control and manage all Council's IT networks, with special reference to the central processing unit (main frame)	F4.1	Information Technology Management and Processing Programme

All the individual projects are depicted in **Addenda A to K**. Projects of PAWC Departments, Cape Nature Conservation and other institutions that are reflected in this list are appearing there for alignment purposes only and do not take away the responsibility of those institutions to conduct their own public participation and implementation processes.

5. WHAT PROGRESS WAS MADE UP TO NOW?

In the planning process it is also important to measure what progress was made with the actual implementation of strategies and projects. This chapter discusses the progress made.

5.1 Progress with sector plans

Table 34 below shows the progress made and which sector plans were receiving attention:-

Table 34: Progress with sector plans

SECTOR PLAN	PROGRESS MADE
Water Services Development Plans:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overberg District Municipality • Cape Agulhas Municipality • Overstrand Municipality • Swellendam Municipality • Theewaterskloof Municipality 	Completed and approved, but revision is needed and is receiving attention
Integrated Transport Plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overberg CPTR • OLS • Public Transport Plan • Integrated Transport Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved by Council • To be approved at first Council meeting in 2006 • Draft was handed at PAWC • Draft under discussion for finalization
Disaster Management Plans	In process
Integrated Waste Management Plan	Overberg Waste Disposal Strategy completed
Spatial Development Framework:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overberg District Municipality • Overberg District Management Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed and approved by Council. Will be revised after completion of the first IDP in the new planning cycle (2007/08) • Final ready for comment

5.2 Progress with IDP projects

The table below contains a list of the projects that were included in the 2005/2006 revised IDP of Overberg District Municipality, with an indication of the progress made.

Table 35: 2005/2006 IDP projects

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
B5.1	Proper maintenance of the roads network	Continuous
B5.3	Tarring project: Junction road between Gansbaai and Bredasdorp via Elim and Baardskeerdersbos	In process
B5.4	Tarring project: Hemel-en-Aarde Road: Main Road 269 – Caledon/Hermanus junction road	Awaiting provincial planning and funding

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
B5.5	Tarring project: Tarring of road from Bredasdorp via Malagas to Witsand: Joint initiative between ODM, Eden District Municipality and the Municipalities of Swellendam, Cape Agulhas and Langeberg	Awaiting provincial planning and funding
	While it is still in a scoping phase Project B6.1 will be handled as E7.1	Scoping in process
	While it is still in a scoping phase Project B7.1 will be handled as E7.2	Scoping in process
B8.1	Development of Disaster Management Plans (C and B level)	In process
B8.2	Establishment and capacity building: Fire Protection Societies	Continuous
B8.3	Rescue and hazardous substances	Continuous
B8.4	Training facility: Fire and Rescue	Continuous
B8.5	Extinguishing of fires	Continuous
B9.1	Needs survey and consideration of actions: Integrated Public Transport Plan	In process
B10.3	Management of Karwyderskraal Regional Landfill Site	Continuous
B11.1	Recycling project at Karwyderskraal	Continuous
B11.2	Recycling of containers for poisonous agricultural sprays	Dormant
B14.1	Management of Council's resorts	Continuous
B15.1	Management of Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	Continuous
M1.1	HIV/Aids/STI	Continuous
M1.2	Combating of tuberculosis	Transferred
M1.3	Promotion of responsible use of alcohol through parental guidance	Continuous
M1.4	One-stop Chronic Help System	Transferred
M1.5	Provision of healthy women and mother-services	Transferred
M1.6	Delivering of services which are focused on child health care in order to lower the morbidity and mortality of children under the age of 5 years	Transferred
M1.7	Improve and support a healthy lifestyle of communities by ensuring that a comprehensive health service is delivered	Transferred
M2.1	Optimal service delivery to the aged and disabled	Continuous
M3.1	After-hours medical/emergency service	Transferred
M4.1	Provision of adequate shelters and protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Continuous
M4.2	People's Care Centre, Hawston	Continuous
M4.3	Rotary Safe House Project, Caledon	Continuous
M4.4	Development of Botrivier Clinic to supply care for vulnerable groups in the community	Continuous
M5.1	Further establishment, development and empowerment of Health and Welfare Committees	Continuous
M5.2	Appointment and training of community health workers	Continuous
M5.3	Professional development	Continuous
M5.4	Job creation and skills development: Computer training	Continuous
M5.5	Empowerment, job creation and community care, with emphasize on women, children and youth	Continuous
M5.6	Daletique Fabric Creations: Job creation	Continuous
M5.7	Eco-Handcrafts: Job creation for women	Continuous
M5.8	Gardening project: Food security and job creation in Voorstekraal and Bereaville	Continuous

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
M5.9	Community care, job creation and life skills development	Continuous
M6.1	Food control	Continuous
M6.2	Safety control i r o drinking water and final sewage outflow	Continuous
M6.3	Control over milk stables and the enforcement of general hygiene requirements for the transport of dairy products	Continuous
M6.4	Monitor the impact of the keeping of animals, pets and bees on the inhabitants of rural areas, small settlements and towns, the rendering of a vector control service and the indirect promotion of the welfare of animals	Continuous
M6.5	Manage, monitor and gather information i r o the safe handling and disposal of solid waste (including household waste) with special reference to the impact thereof on human beings and the environment	Continuous
M6.6	Manage, monitor and gather information i r o the safe handling and disposal of medical waste, with special reference to the impact on human beings and the environment	Continuous
M6.7	Enlightenment of and liaison with public/communities with regard to environmental health issues and the training of environmental health practitioners	Continuous
M6.8	Promotion of inter-sectoral co-operation	Continuous
M6.9	Monitor chemical pollution	Continuous
M6.10	Monitor the situation on all properties from an environmental health perspective	Continuous
M6.11	Manage, control and monitor environmental- and air pollution and noise	Continuous
M6.12	Management, control and monitoring of environmental health issues pertaining to epidemics, pandemics and notifiable diseases	Continuous
M6.13	Law enforcement in terms of Council By-Laws	Continuous
M6.14	Environmental health control along the coast	Continuous
M6.15	Co-ordinating and measurement of compliance with Batho Pele principles in all spheres of service delivery	Continuous
M7.1 (Pre-vious M5.4)	Establishment of an integrated non-party political, non-sexist, non-racial youth programme for the Overberg	Continuous
M7.2	Kosie Sifoor Youth Music Project	Awaiting funding
M7.3	Youth Arts Festival/Training School	In process
M7.4	Transport of the youth and other role players in the Overberg to enhance participation	In planning
M7.5	Electric Band: Youth development and promotion of life skills through culture and music	Continuous
M7.6	Multi-Media Musical Tribute: Job creation through the development of art skills	Continuous
M7.7	Further development of the Task Team for Language and Culture	In process
M7.8	Support of Community Development Workers	Continuous
M8.1	Human Rights strategy and projects	Continuous
E	Management of SDF for Overberg District and SDF for Overberg District Management Area (DMA)	Continuous
E1.1	Business plans for SDF's	Continuous
E1.2	Establish partnerships in environmental management	Continuous

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
E1.3	Implementation of integrated environmental management principles within the formal and informal educational and training sectors	Dormant
E2.1	Eradication of alien vegetation, with special emphasize on job creation and training	Continuous
E2.2	Clearing of road reserves, with special emphasize on job creation and training	Continuous
E5.1	Rehabilitation pilot projects	Continuous
E6.1	Compilation of District Economic Development Framework	Completed
E6.2	Management and operation of the District Economic Development Unit	Continuous
E7.1	Development of an international standard airport at Bredasdorp and the expansion and upgrading of existing airfields: A scoping exercise	In process
E7.2	Upgrading of harbours and boat slipways: A scoping exercise	In process
E7.3	Development and maintenance of regional databank (Also see E8.4)	Continuous
E8.1	Communication, marketing and information availability	In process
E8.2	Development of entrance programme	In process
E8.3	Land audit of all agricultural properties	In process
E8.4	Development of database for land reform and security of tenure (part of project E7.3)	In process
E8.5	Establishment of ESTA District Forum	In process
E8.6	Development of crisis mediation strategy	In process
E8.7	Establishment of partnerships for development support	In process
E8.8	Development of rural development strategy	In process
E9.1	Pilot study to determine needs	Continuous action
E9.2	LLB training project for youth	Continuous
E10.1	Elim Bakery Project	In process
E10.2	Rooibos Tea Project: Elim and Suurbraak	In process
E10.3	CAEDA: Multi-purpose Centre Project: Bredasdorp	In process
E10.4	Overberg Khoi cultural and tourism town near Salandra Garage, Botrivier (Project still to be developed – land availability)	Dormant
E11.1	Office operation and administration	Continuous
E11.2	Product Development Programme, inclusive of mentorship	Continuous
E11.3	In-service training	Continuous
E11.4	Local Tourism Bureau (LTB) Training	Continuous
E11.5	Orientation Tour	Continuous
E11.6	Overberg Festival	Continuous
E11.7	Overberg Routes	Continuous
E11.8	Overberg Stories	Continuous
E11.9	Regional Info Pack	Continuous
E11.10	Tourism Training Programme	Continuous
E11.11	Tourism Help Desk Agents (THD's)	Continuous
E11.12	Relocation of Overberg Tourism Office to N2 development	Continuous
E12.1	Getaway Show, Cape Town	Continuous
E12.2	Getaway Show, Johannesburg	Continuous
E12.3	Annual Indaba	Continuous

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
E12.4	Life Cycle Expo, Cape Town	Continuous
E12.5	Overberg Golf Day	Continuous
E12.6	Overberg On Sale	Continuous
E12.7	Overberg Update	Continuous
E12.8	Overberg Website	Continuous
E12.9	Promotional material	Continuous
E12.10	Welcome Campaign	Continuous
E17.1	Rural protection: Sector Planning (Farm Watch)	Dormant
E17.2	Safeguarding of N2 highway through region	Dormant
E18.1	Establishment of municipal courts and police (including environmental court)	Dormant
E19.1	Provision of regional facility for juvenile delinquents	Dormant
E20.1	Expansion of the Whale Trail, De Hoop Nature Serve	In process
E20.2	New lodge at Witklip, De Hoop Nature Reserve	Dormant
E20.3	Erection of Game Fence on De Hoop: Phase One	In process
E21.1	C.A.P.E. Agulhas Bio-diversity Initiative (ABI)	Continuous
E21.2	Blue Crane Conservation	Continuous
K1.1	The delivery of a secretariat service	Continuous
K1.2	The delivery of a general support service	Continuous
K1.3	Record Management Service	Continuous
K1.4	Policy and legislation	Continuous
K2.1	Training and Occupational Safety Programme	Continuous
K2.2	Personnel Administration	Continuous
K2.3	Personnel and Labour Provision System	Continuous
K3.1	Development of communication strategy	In process
F1.1	Accounting Services	Continuous
F1.2	Financial Reform Programme	Continuous
F2.1	Income Management	Continuous
F3.1	Expenditure Management	Continuous
F4.1	Information Technology Management and Processing Programme	Continuous

Table 35 shows that from a total of 133 projects only three are still waiting for planning and/or funding, whilst 8 have become dormant. The majority of the dormant projects are in the safety and security arena and can be ascribed to a lack of guidance. These projects have now been replaced by a group of projects that will fit in under a Crime Prevention Strategy that will be developed for the district. With 91,7% of the district projects that constitutes either continuous actions or are in process it is safe to say that Overberg District Municipality is making satisfactory progress with the implementation of its IDP strategies and projects.

However, the best way to answer the question whether progress has been made is through the constant measuring of performance, not only by individuals, but also by the institution.

The institutional Performance Management System for Overberg District Municipality was approved by Council on 7 December 2005. The system is directly linked to the IDP. A performance measurement template has been developed for each and every IDP project. From 2006 institutional performance with regard to IDP progress will be formally measured on a quarterly basis.

Council still has to decide on the reporting procedure that will be followed, while a Performance Audit Committee must also establish.

A further indicator of progress towards reaching the set goals and outcomes is the manner in which the budget of the district municipality relates and answers to the IDP and the strategies, projects and programmes listed in it.

Addendum L gives a clear indication of the link between the revised IDP and the 2006/07 budget. In the Addendum separate provision is made for the budget of a particular department or section in contrast to specific identified projects within that department or section. This has been done because the budget does not in all cases break down the cost centres to the level of specific projects.

It is also evident from Addenda A to K that the budget breakdown and the terminology used are in some instances still not sufficient to make linkages to the revised IDP comprehensive enough. The same difficulty is experienced with regard to performance management, where finance often plays a decisive role not only in input indicators, but is also invaluable in the determining of the level of output and outcome.

These aspects should receive attention as a matter of urgency.

Addendum M shows the link between the IDP and the budget for the medium term of 2007/08 to 2008/09. In the case of MSIG funding no allocations for the outer years are reflected as the allocations gazetted in the DORA are not reliable and are changed at random.

6. THE PLANNING PROCESS AND ROLE PLAYERS

6.1 The planning process

Institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities are fully described in the *Overberg IDP Framework, June 2001 (as amended in August 2002 AND August 2005)* and the *Process Plan for Integrated Development Planning, July 2005* of the Overberg District Municipality.

The manager of the Overberg PIMS Centre had been commissioned to conduct the 2006/2007 revision process.

Because of the fact that the district municipality decided to engage in planning along the guidelines set out in the NSDP and the PSDF it was necessary to obtain the buy-in from all the local municipalities in its area of jurisdiction. Chapter 3 above already referred to these joint planning sessions where the local municipalities had the opportunity to compile their own "development pictures". The Manager of the Overberg PIMS Centre held sessions with the following municipalities:-

- Overberg District Municipality – 30 June 2005
- Swellendam – 2 Augustus 2005
- Cape Agulhas – 23 August 2005
- Theewaterskloof Municipality – 15 September 2005

Overstrand Municipality held their own planning session and submitted their input. The various municipal "pictures" were presented to the IDP Representative Forum on 22 September 2005 and approved unanimously.

As a result of an instruction received from National Treasury that IDP processes should be speeded up to allow for the municipal elections in March 2006 the process as described in the Process Plan had to be altered and brought forward slightly.

The concept IDP, together with the concept budget, was tabled in Council on 7 December 2005. This was done in order to allow for planning and budgeting processes to continue while Council was in recess and to pave the way for swift action by the new Council elected on 1 March 2006.

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6.2 Structures for participation

The Overberg IDP Representative Forum consists of 139 members and because of this size it was decided to concentrate on participation within Project Task Teams. These teams are not only involved in the development of strategies and projects, but also in the implementation thereof. Because of the smaller size of the task teams it is enhancing public participation to a large extent.

The decentralised method of using task teams for the various focus areas or sub-areas contributes largely to internalizing the IDP process. It turns the focus away from an Integrated Development Plan and instead turns it towards an entire integrated method of planning and management.

The **IDP Representative Forum** had the following meetings:-

- 22 September 2005 (Planning)
- 18 October 2005 (Approval of a concept list of IDP projects for 2006/07)

The table below shows the **task teams that are operational** and the occasions on which they met. From the table it is evident that there are task teams for all the main focus areas of the IDP, with special reference to economic development, human development and basic service delivery. In some instances a task team exists to drive a specific strategy under a focus area.

Table 36: Project Task Teams: 2006/2007 revision process

Project Task Team	Meetings held
Health and Welfare Committees: 26 Committees in total, consisting solely of community members. These committees identify new IDP projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting regularly, either monthly or two-monthly
Community Liaison Committees: 1 X committee in each local municipal area. These committees approve identified IDP projects on behalf of their communities before it is registered with the IDP Representative Forum. They are also responsible for alignment. Three of the four committees have registered as Article 21 Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular meetings every two months • In the case of Article 21 Companies the Boards of Directors meet every month
Land Reform Strategy: Task Team for Agriculture (Settlement of new farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly meetings
Land Reform Strategy: Task Team for Security of Tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly meetings
District Economic Development Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 August 2005 District Growth and Development Summit • 24 November (establishment meeting of Board)
Safety and Security Task Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Augustus 2005 • 20 September 2005 • 3 November 2005

Project Task Team	Meetings held
Language and Culture Task Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 Augustus 2005 • 5 October 2005 • 28 October 2005
Overberg Integrated Conservation Group (Co-opted as Task Team for Environmental Affairs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 July 2005 • 14 September 2005 • 17 November 2005
Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve Article 18 Technical Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 July 2005 • 23 September 2005 • 2 December 2005
District IDP Co-ordinators Forum (all IDP Co-ordinators in Overberg, together with PIMS Centre staff)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Augustus 2005 (NSDP planning focus)
Technical Committee for Transport Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 November 2005
Overberg Fire Work Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 August 2005 • 4 October 2005 • 8 December 2005
Overberg Youth Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 August 2005 • 5 October 2005 • 30 November 2005

National and provincial officials serve in some of the Project Task Teams. In some instances, e.g. in the teams on land reform, there is constant participation from senior officials. All PAWC departments and the relevant national departments are invited to the meetings of the IDP Representative Forum. With the exception of a few departments, the attendance can be described as satisfactory.

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

- 11 October 2005 – All provincial cluster representatives together with district and four local municipalities (Presentation by district municipality)
- 15 November 2005 – All provincial clusters representatives with each individual local municipality (Presentations by the individual local municipalities)

6.3 Existing institutions

Institutional capacity amongst the municipalities of the Overberg District varies considerably. Overberg District Municipality is one of the smallest district municipalities in the Western Cape and is lacking in development planning capacity. It has been rated as a medium-capacity municipality. The municipality fulfils its mandate to act as co-ordinator and facilitator of the IDP planning process on a district wide level with the assistance of the Overberg PIMS Centre.

Overstrand Municipality, rated as high-capacity, can be regarded as suitably capacitated to fulfil its integrated development planning function; Theewaterskloof Municipality can be described as medium capacitated, whilst Bredasdorp and Swellendam Municipalities are slightly under-capacitated with regard to IDP planning. Both are rated as low-capacity institutions. Overberg PIMS Centre is also, in varying degrees, assisting all the local municipalities with IDP processes, performance management, town and regional planning, capacity development and economic development planning.

Ward Committees have been established in all four local municipal areas and are working satisfactorily. These committees are now being utilized as the grassroots participation platform for communities. From the ward committees members are nominated to participate in the various municipal IDP advisory forums. This formalizes and enhances participation to a large extent.

Theewaterskloof Municipality forms part of the Project Consolidate exercise. The district municipality is assisting in this regard. A district Project Management Unit was established.

Integration with the provincial government is starting to improve as a result of regular provincial/local government interfaces (two took place during 2005) but can still be enhanced in some departments.

The district municipality is almost completely unaware of the projects and spending of national departments in its jurisdiction area.

6.4 Roles and responsibilities

To take forward the pursuit of the joint vision for the Overberg District over both the short and longer terms the various role players need to commit themselves to the actions set out below:-

Overberg District Municipality shall:-

- Take responsibility, in collaboration with the local municipalities, for the compilation of a District IDP Framework to regulate the next IDP planning cycle that will start in July 2006
- Take responsibility for the preparation of the district IDP in collaboration with all the relevant role players
- Ensure that the district IDP provides a 10-year "direction setting guide" for the entire district's development agendas and for co-ordinating initiatives and development agendas of the various local municipalities
- Compile a Rolling Infrastructure Plan for the entire district that can direct future decision-making processes with regard to the development of infrastructure that can enhance economic development
- Ensure that the district IDP addresses the needs of the District Management Area (WCDMA03) for which the Overberg District Municipality is responsible

- Seek to bind all the role players into aligning their activities in pursuit of the objectives of the IDP (alignment between C and B municipalities and between local government and the provincial and national departments)
- Support the local municipalities in the pursuit of their basic service provision and developmental mandates
- Create a platform for district wide community participation
- Create opportunities for private sector involvement and the development of public/private partnerships on a district level

The four local municipalities in the district, namely Theewaterskloof Municipality (WC031), Overstrand Municipality (WC032), Cape Agulhas Municipality (WC033) and Swellendam Municipality (WC034) shall:-

- Collaborate with each other in the preparation of their IDP's
- In an inter-active process align their developmental strategies with each other as well as with those of the district municipality in such a manner as to enhance the concept of seamless local government in the Overberg
- Create a platform for local municipal wide community participation
- Create opportunities for private sector involvement and the development of public/private partnerships on a local municipal level

The Overberg PIMS Centre shall:-

- Facilitate the IDP processes of those municipalities in need of assistance
- Facilitate the process of IDP alignment between all the municipalities in the district, as well as between local government in the Overberg and the provincial and national departments
- Provide any other required services with regard to capacity building and/or IDP related issues

The Premier's Office and the office of the Provincial IDP Co-ordinator in the Western Cape Provincial Government shall:-

- Ensure that the various provincial sector departments align their strategic development plans, budgets and actions with what is proposed in this IDP
- Provide assistance in every possible way to enhance growth and development in the Overberg District
- Enter into inter-governmental partnerships and agreements with the Overberg District Municipality and the local municipalities in order to promote co-operative governance

The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) shall:-

- Continue to support the local and district municipalities with loans, grants and technical assistance. This will in particular be the case with regard to the development of a regional databank

The private sector shall:-

- Play an active role in the implementation of the District Economic Development Strategy
- Serve as members of the District Economic Development Board
- Play an active role in the development of LED Plans for the various local municipalities in the district and continue to be a part of the implementation of such plans

The people of the Overberg shall:-

- Participate in the planning for their district
- Support the calls for responsible utilization of government services and grants, especially those that are provided free of charge
- Take every step to pay for the services they use/consume
- Support all calls for the sustainable utilization of the natural resources of the district

NGO's and CBO's shall:-

- Participate in the planning for the district and local municipal areas where relevant
- Support initiatives that will strengthen the social capital in the district
- Enhance economic development through the formation of public/private partnerships

A joint responsibility from which all the mentioned role players in the Overberg can never escape is to **make an impact on the district's poverty pockets.**

The 2004/2005 revised IDP stressed the fact that in order to address human development throughout the district and to specially focus on poverty alleviation and eradication, it is necessary that all the municipalities in the area should jointly take cognizance of the extreme 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 various local municipal areas:-

Table 37: Poverty pockets in the Overberg

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