

**OVERBERG DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY**

**INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**FOR THE
2007/2008, 2008/2009, 2009/2010
(3 YEAR BUDGET CYCLE)**

Revised by the IDP Officer: Overberg District Municipality

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

We as the Overberg region recognise and accept that we are not an island on our own and therefore cannot plan in isolation and without taking cognisance of the overarching Provincial and National Planning frameworks. Therefore, the Overberg District will endeavour to align and integrate this Integrated Development Plan to the following broader planning frameworks of Government.

- **The National Spatial Development Perspective guidelines**
- **Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (ASGISA)**
- **The Ikapa Elihlumayo guidelines and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (Green Paper)**
- **The Provincial Spatial Development Framework guidelines**

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

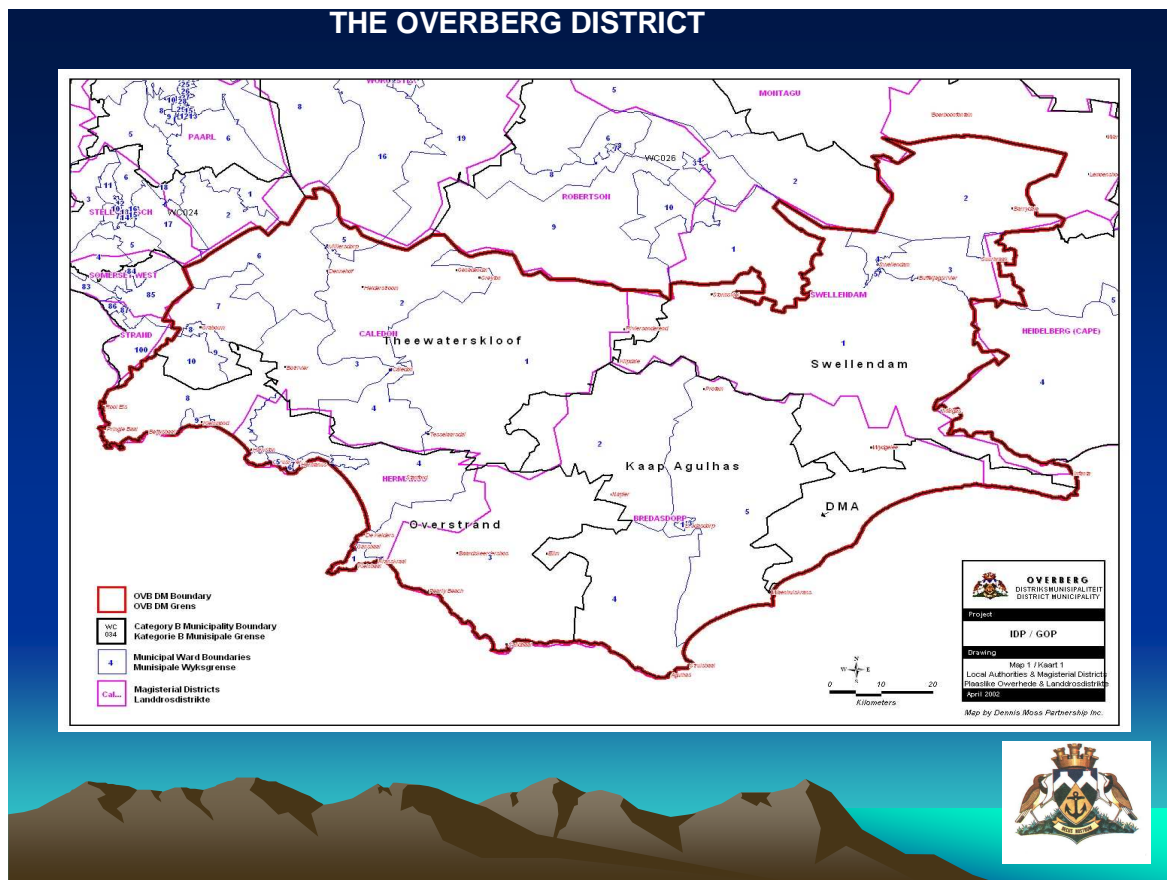
Each of the following chapters will illustrate the Overberg response to the above described guidelines and will further highlight how they are encapsulated in district policies, strategies, programmes and projects.

2. THE CURRENT DEVELOPMENTAL SITUATION IN THE OVERBERG DISTRICT

2.1 Description of the geographical area

The Overberg District Municipality is a category C Municipality with four category B Municipalities in its area of jurisdiction (Overstrand, Theewaterskloof, Cape Agulhas and Swellendam) and a District Management Area (DMA). The total area of the municipality is

approximately 14000 square kilometres and covers the area as indicated on the map below.



2.2 The people of the Overberg: Demographic Details

Table 1 below illustrates the real and projected **population growth** in the district for the period 1996 to 2010.

Table 1: Population growth, 1996 - 2010

Area	1996	2001	Rate %	2006	Rate %	2010 Projection	Rate %
Overberg District Total	159 033	203 520	5,6	232 590	2,8	251 201	2,0
Overberg DMA				256			
Cape Agulhas	22 011	26 182	3,8	29 627	2,6	31 742	1,8
Overstrand	37 315	55 738	9,9	70 451	5,3	80 459	3,6
Swellendam	24 620	28 075	2,8	30 190	1,5	31 124	0,8
Theewaterskloof	74 272	93 276	5,1	101 804	1,8	107 011	1,3

1996 and 2001 Source: Statistics SA

2006 and 2010 Source: Centre for Actuarial Research, UCT

Not only is the actual population growth important for planning purposes, but also the effect of population growth on the number of households within each of the municipalities needs to be stressed. Table 2 illustrates the population/household growth which the District experienced in the past 5 years.

Table 2: Population/household growth: (2001-2006)

Name	Population 2001	Population 2006	Households 2001	Households 2006	Increase in number hh
Cape Agulhas	26 182	29 627	7 424	8 465	
Overstrand	55 738	70 451	18 657	23 483	
Swellendam	28 075	30 190	7493	8070	
Theewaterskloof	93 276	101 804	23 045	25 362	
Overberg District	203 520	232 590	56 658	64 788	

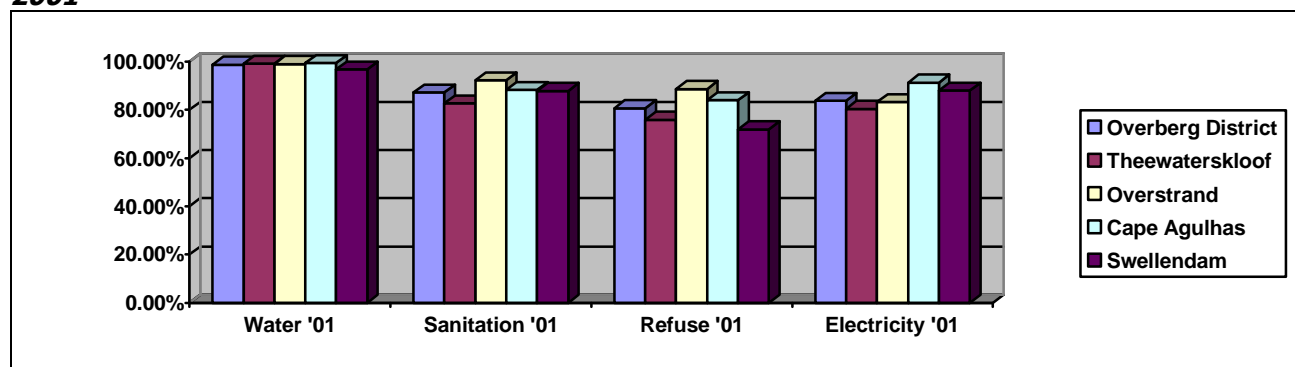
2.3 Current situation with regards to basic infrastructure services

The main focus regarding infrastructure relates to water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity provision. The table beneath illustrates how the service levels for the above mentioned basic services within each of the 4 municipalities have changed from 1996 to 2001.

Improvement on basic service levels 1996 to 2001 (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
WC031	Theewaterskloof	97,52	99,12	78,59	82,70	55,42	75,89	83,68	80,42
WC032	Overstrand	93,67	99,02	84,56	92,21	83,02	88,63	82,28	83,15
WC033	Cape Agulhas	98,17	99,38	77,88	88,28	79,31	83,96	85,43	91,29
WC034	Swellendam	85,11	96,72	74,21	87,83	57,71	71,91	75,32	87,99
	Overberg DMA		100		100		91,2		75,7
DC 3	Overberg District	94,70	98,80	79,54	87,25	66,75	80,63	82,30	83,74

Core Functions Graph, 2001



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

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

2.4 Situation regarding Roads in the Overberg

Overberg District Municipality acts as provincial agent for the maintenance and upgrading of the network of trunk-, main- and subsidiary roads. The district's **roads network** is relatively well developed and can play a major role in future economic development in the area. Table 6 shows the detail.

Table 6: Status of Overberg Roads Network

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

Source: Overberg District IDP, 2000

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

With reference to **streets** quite a number of towns in the Overberg have almost no tarred streets. The most important of these towns are defined in Table 7. In some towns, e.g. Swellendam recent flooding has caused extensive damage to tarred roads.

Table 7: Status of streets on some Overberg towns

MUNICIPAL AREA	TOWN	% STREETS TARRED	% STREETS GRAVEL
Cape Agulhas	Struisbaai	3,2	96,8

	Elim	0	100
Overstrand	Gansbaai	18,9	81,1
	Stanford	30	70
Swellendam	Barrydale	20	80
	Suurbraak	4	96
	Buffeljagtsrivier	0	100
Theewaterskloof	Genadendal	1	99
	Greyton	3	97
	Botrivier	5	95
	Tesselaarsdal	0	100
Source: Overberg District IDP, 2000			

2.5 Housing

Although not a particular function of the District, the housing situation and specifically the housing backlogs within each of the municipal areas needs to be highlighted. The latest housing backlog (2005) in the Overberg municipal areas is shown in Table below.

Housing backlogs, 2005

Municipal area	Number of houses
Cape Agulhas	1 586*
Overstrand	±9 000
Swellendam	1 340
Theewaterskloof	9 000
TOTAL	20 926
Source: Overberg IDP, 2006/07	

Table 9 shows the housing situation in 2004. From the table it is evident that the situation had, despite further housing delivery since 1998, deteriorated even further. This can be attributed to population growth and influx of people from other regions.

Table 9: Housing status, 2004

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

2.6 Municipal Health

Section 84(1)(i) of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998 makes reference to municipal health and give clearly the responsibility of this function to the District Municipalities. A vast number of legislation enforces the aspect of municipal health of which a list of the pieces of legislation applicable are referred to in the source document of the IDP under section 10.

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

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

Municipal Health Functions

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

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

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

Section 10 of the IDP source document contains a detailed description on the above aspects of municipal health services.

2.7 Sosio economic profile

Table 10 depicts the CDI for the Overberg local municipal areas. It is important to note that the higher the CDI index scores the more positive the influence on human and economic development will be in that particular area.

Table 10: Local municipal CDI figures, 2005

Municipal area	Infrastructure	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

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

Table 11 shows the HDI for the local municipal areas in the Overberg in comparison to the 1995 figures.

Table 11: 1995 and 2005 HDI figures for the Overberg

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

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

The provincial averages for the HDI measuring categories are:-

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

The table 12 below shows the identified poverty pockets in the various local municipal areas, as amended by Councillors from their specific perceptions of poverty in their respective wards:-

Table 12: Poverty pockets in the Overberg

CAPE AGULHAS	OVERSTRAND	SWELLENDAM	THEEWATERSKLOOF
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)	Malagas	Dumping/Scavenger

	Phase)		
Nuwerus/Deurgangskamp	RDP houses in Stanford		Goniwe Park
Struisbaai	Gansbaai/Blompark		
Struisbaai Noord	In the Mountain: Hawston		Slangpark
Arniston/Waen-huiskrans	Westdene: Hermanus		Beverly Hills
Kassiesbaai	Eluxolweni		
Rural areas	Kleinmond		Waterworks
Ouplaas	Oorlaai Stasie		Site View
Elim	Informal settlement		Melrose
Klipdale	Mooiuitsig		Hillside
Protem	Rural areas		Rural areas
Rûens	Farms		Tesselaarsdal
	Spanjaardskloof		Voorstekraal
	Buffeljagtsbaai		Boesmanskloof
			Farms: Villiersdorp and Grabouw
Source: Department of Social Development, 2004			

Table 13 shows the various municipal areas' share in **schools** and their respective **educator/learner ratios**.

Table 13: Distribution of schools and educator/learner ratios, 2006

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

Table 14: 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

Table 15: Educational attainment of those aged 20+

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

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

Table 16: Illiteracy rate

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

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

Looking at **educational attainment** Table 15 shows the enormous disparities across the district, with Swellendam and Theewaterskloof clearly in the worst-off position and Overstrand in almost all instances out-scoring the provincial average. Cape Agulhas is very close to the district averages. From both tables 14 and 15 it is clear that more potential students from the Overberg should be enabled to obtain tertiary education.

From Table 16 it is clear that the **illiteracy rate**, referring to people over 14 years of age with less than grade 7, stands on 27% and is very high. This is probably explained by the high percentage of children not attending school. It is further true that the level of poor literacy manifests itself in low educational attainment.

Table 17 illustrates the skills levels within the district

Table 17: Skills distribution

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

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

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

Table 18 shows the level of **labour force** participation, employment, unemployment and economic inactivity throughout the district.

Table 18: Labour force participation, employment and unemployment

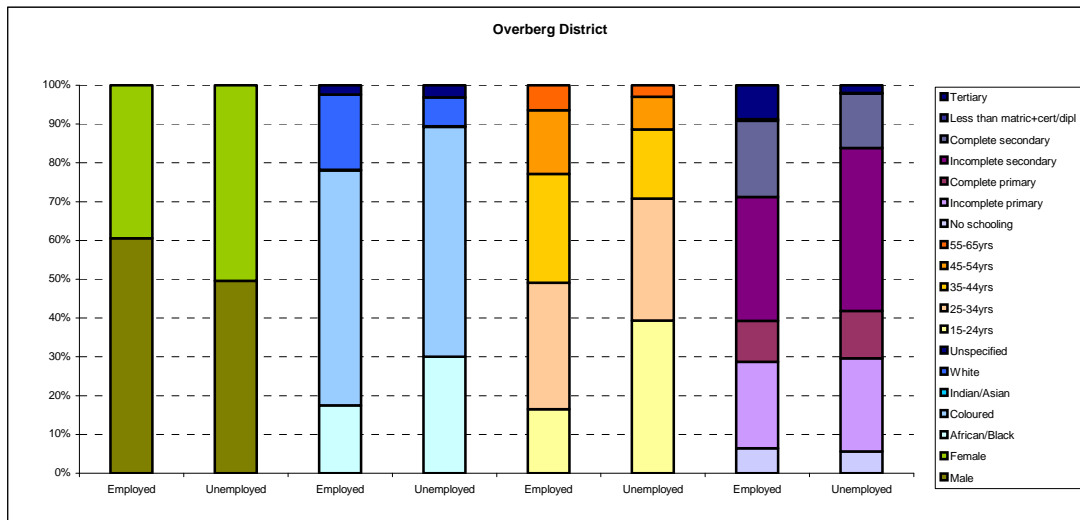
PERIOD	Employed	% Employed	Unem- ployed	% Unem- ployed	Labour force	Labour force participa- tion rate	Not economically active	Total population 15-65
OVERBERG DISTRICT								
1996	60486	90,7	6237	9,3	66723	68,3	30981	97704
2001	71564	81,4	16359	18,6	87923	64,3	48818	136742
2004	76883	77,9	21839	22,1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

Table 19: New jobs created in the Overberg, 1996 – 2001

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

Graph 1 below illustrates tendencies with regard to employment and unemployment based on gender, education, race and age. Although the figures are those of 2001, it can be assumed that the tendencies would have remained more or less unchanged.

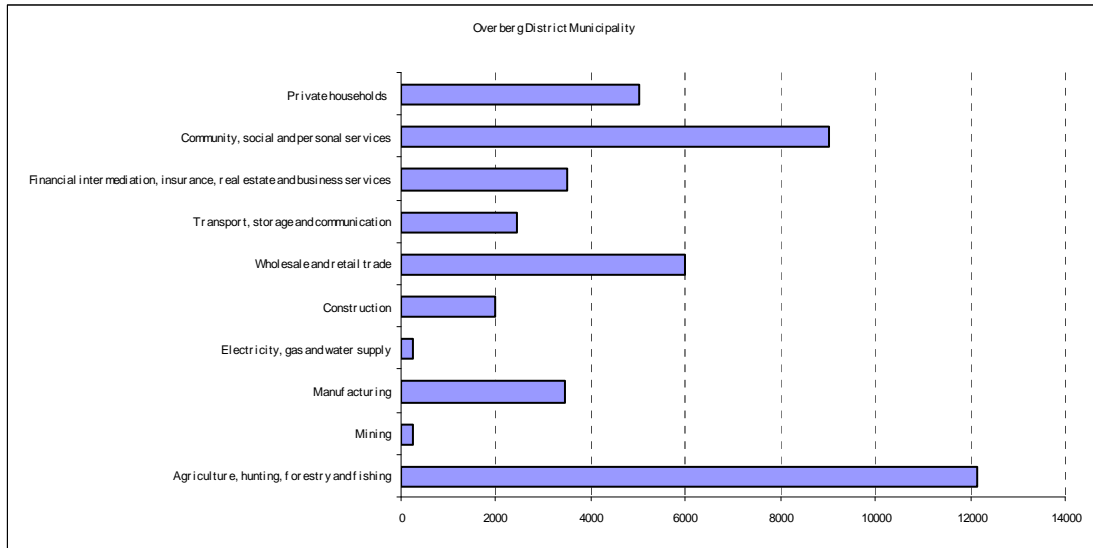
Graph 1: Employment and unemployment tendencies, 2001



Source: Census 2001

It is also important to take note of **employment levels in the various economic sectors**. Graph 2 illustrates the position on a district level.

Graph 2: Distribution of employed by industry, 2001

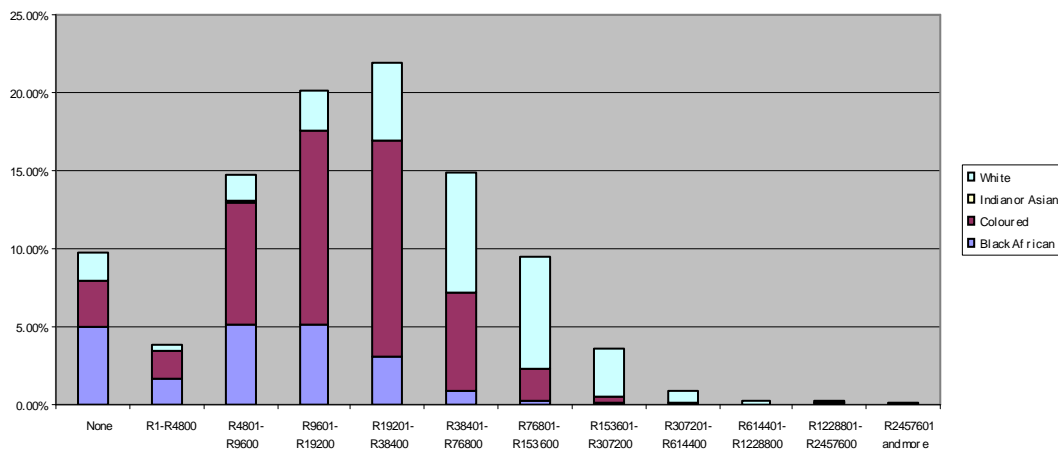


Source: Census 2001

Source: Census 2001

Economic poverty refers to imputed **household income**.

Graph 3: Income Distribution by population group



Source: Census 2001

Source: Census 2001

Table 20: 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	

STATSSA: Census 2001

Table 21 show some **further** figures of **aspects** that can impact on the well-being of households in the district.

Table 21: Additional impacting socio-economic figures

IMPACT	OVERBERG DISTRICT	CAPE AGULHAS	OVERSTRAND	SWELLENDAM	THEEWATER
% of births under 2 500mg	16	23	12	15	17
Immunisation coverage (%) under 1 year	75	77	80	69	74
TB prevalence per 100 000	1 142	617	1 092	1 042	1 352
TB cure rate (%)	74	73	73	69	77
HIV prevalence (%)	4,1	2,1	4,5	2,9	4,7
HIV/Aids related death in 2005		327	1 252	306	997
% increase/decrease in drug related crime, 2002 – 2005	+134,4	+74,7	+160,8	+104,7	+144

Source: Provincial Treasury: Socio-economic profile for Overberg and local municipalities, 2006

2.8 Our Economy

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

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

Table 23: Population and economic growth, 1996 - 2001

Municipality	Population growth (p.a.)	Labour force growth (p.a.)	Real output growth (p.a.)	Employment growth	Unemployment 1996	Unemployment 2001
Theewaterskloof	5,1%	6.1%	6.9%	3.8%	9%	19%
Overstrand	9,9%	9.1%	11.4%	6.3%	11%	22%
Cape Agulhas	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	2.7%	9%	14%
Swellendam	2.8%	2.3%	4.6%	1.0%	9%	16%

Total	5.4%	6.1%	7.3%	3.9%	9%	19%
Source: Statistics South Africa,; Census 2001 Economic Profiles for Overberg District per Municipal Area, 2004						

However, in a discussion of economic tendencies, growth rate and focus areas, it is important to take cognizance of those areas in the district that are worst affected by unemployment.

Table 24: 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%
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%
Source: Economic Profiles for the Overberg District per Municipal Area, 2004	

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

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

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

Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Source: Economic Profiles for the Overberg District per Municipal Area, 2004						

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

Municipal area	1997 R value	% of regional exports	2003 R value	% of regional exports	% of regional output
Theewaterskloof	62,132,332	55%	333,599,483	61%	46%
Overstrand	38,247,572	34%	127,624,342	23%	28%
Cape Agulhas	11,693,936	10%	61,947,052	11%	13%
Swellendam	28,400	0%	22,133,114	4%	13%
Total	112,102,240	100%	545,303,991	100%	100%
Source: Economic Profiles for the Overberg District per Municipal Area, 2004					

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

Table 28: Overberg sectoral growth, 1995-2004.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: PAWC Treasury calculations based of Quantec Research, 2006

3. LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: HOW DOES THE MUNICIPALITY MOVE FORWARD:

Prior to the development of a long term strategy the Overberg District as a whole (Councillors, officials and all the citizens in the region) needs to have a common understanding/ shared dream on the development status of the region in future. This is normally referred to as the vision. The vision for the Overberg District reads as follows:

The Overberg

Paradise at the southern most tip of Africa –A lekker region that works
From the Vision 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:-

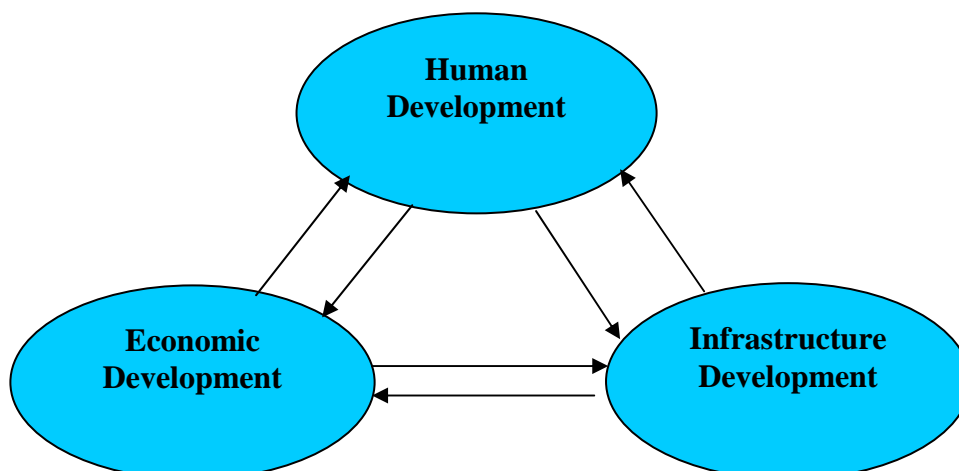
- Striving to develop the potential of all inhabitants to the full
- Promoting unison within regional and communal context
- Ensuring that the region's inhabitants and their descendants can continue to live in a healthy natural environment

Overarching Development Goals

In order to reach this vision and start the journey on this mission the Overberg District will embark on a Development Strategy which will be build on 3 key overarching Development objectives. It can also be described as the pillars for the Development Strategy.

The pillars for the Overberg District development strategy is economic development, human Development and Infrastructure Development.

These 3 overarching development objectives are comprehensive enough to be linked with the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and the National Spatial Development Perspective, as well as National Government's 5 key Performance areas into the Local Government Strategic Agenda for 2006-2011.



3.1 Human Development

The formation of places are always linked to the historic settlement of people. People create, form and develop places. People make places. Likewise the establishment and growth of places in the Overberg are linked to the historic settlement pattern of the people of the Overberg. People are therefore the central attribute to settlements and communities. There is universal evidence that the level of development of people directly correlates with the level of its communities and towns. For this reason the Overberg District Municipality made a strategic choice that human development forms the basic pillar and most important development objective for the long term development strategy of the Overberg region. If the people of the Overberg are to be developed to their full potential, it will in the long run produce a region with developed communities, developed places, developed towns within a developed region reaching its full regional potential on economic and social level.

Thus the Overberg District Municipality over the past five to six years decided not only to focus on the direct health issues but also on the more complex issues of human development. It was argued that by only focusing on e.g. HIV/Aids or TB treatment, one would miss the point that proper housing, proper feeding and a lot of behavioural patterns also have an impact on the success rate for the cure of the diseases. Accepting this argument one should then for example also focus on housing and service delivery, on education and skills development, on economic development that can create jobs and on projects that can enhance behavioural change.

The believe that a person's sense of well-being is also influenced by the environment in which he/she lives takes the argument even further and suggests that environmental management, crime prevention, cultural development, a focus on human rights issues and the promotion of sport codes amongst citizens are all equally important for the long term outcome of human development.

The district municipality's Department of Protection and Health Services has therefore over time structured themselves in a manner that they can address the human development issues. With the decision to transfer the personal health function to the provincial government the department therefore continued to focus on their protection and human development functions. From their achievements over the last Council cycle it is clear that this department, more than any other, had made a tremendous contribution towards community empowerment and participation over the widest possible spectrum. This was done with the assistance of Global Funding the municipality received from the provincial government.

Especially in a district like the Overberg where a decisive percentage of the population are living under or very near to the bread line and are marginalized as far as education and skills are concerned, the focus on human development should continue.

The Human development Index for the entire Western Cape Province in 2005 stood at 0.72. Only the Overstrand municipality had a higher development index of 0.73, while Swellendam's index at 0.72 equalled the provincial index. However, Theewaterskloof municipality at 0.71 and Cape Agulhas at 0.69 were below the provincial development index.

The human development objective for the Overberg region is supported by the following strategies:

- A complete and fully inclusive human development strategy
- A complete Early Childhood Development Strategy
- The establishment of a healthy community
- A complete HIV/Aids strategy
- Focus on community care
- Support of vulnerable groups in the community
- Provision of environmental health service
- A complete youth development strategy
- A complete human rights strategy
- A district cultural heritage strategy
- A district sports strategy

3.2 Economic Development

The economy of a region is commonly regarded as the single most important factor contributing to the well-being of that region. World wide evidence has proofed that strong developed economies also produces well developed communities with good living conditions and standards. Indeed the critical ingredient needed for the Overberg's Vision which reads **Paradise at the southern most tip of Africa –A lekker region that works.**

Thus economic development forms the second pillar of the long term development strategy for the Overberg District as a whole. If the Overberg can succeed in having a healthy growing economy over the long run, it will be paradise and will be a lekker region that works. However, it needs to be stressed clearly that the District municipality and the 4 local municipalities within the Overberg region cannot be kept responsible for economic development on its own. Economic development is mainly dependant on the private sector and private investments which are made within a region. The same applies to the creation of jobs and employment of people within a region.

The question which needs to be answered is, What is the role of the District and the 3 spheres of government in the Overberg in supporting economic development. Overberg District and the local municipalities needs to realise that their role in economic development lies mainly on providing a conducive environment for economic development. Thus not

by way of restrictive policies and planning restricting or discouraging business enterprise to do business in the region. It also relates to the District and the B-Municipalities to understand their regional economy, knowing the opportunities, the supply and demand, skills needed, markets and competitive and comparative advantages of their area.

The Overberg District's economy have over the past 10 years showed a steady decline into its contribution to the GDRP for the Western Cape by dropping from 3% in 1996 to 2,35% to the provincial GDP in 2004. It's the second weakest regional economy of the 5 districts only to exceed the Central Karoo District. For this reason economic development is regarded as the second pillar of the broad development strategy for the Overberg Region.

Some sector specific issues need to be highlighted:

Tourism is a primary driver of job creation and therefore the Overberg District Municipality must drive and lead district wide tourism. The council wants to ensure that the commercialization of the "Bredasdorp Airport" becomes a district, provincial and national driven and funded project which will have major spin-offs for job creation and economic growth in the region.

The development and situation around the council's **resorts** is currently under investigation in order to develop the resorts into viable units which is tourism friendly.

The Council also promotes the **2010 world cup** for benefit of the entire district. Furthermore the Council promote small scale businesses development and is busy with proposal call tenders for the development of a possible abalone plant near Gansbaai. The Council recognizes that infrastructure plays a major role in economic development with special references to tarred roads as mentioned in the IDP Source document.

The development of the **LED strategy** and Land Reform Strategy provide strategic intent to economic development in the region. Further coordination and planning is envisaged in the development of farming communities and the fishing industries in the district as well as the film industry.

The Environment also plays a major role with special reference to job creation and coordinate projects with SANPARKS' and ABI and DEADP.

Another major project in the district is the **development of the Southern Most Tip of Africa** which will play a major role in the promotion of tourism.

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

From the title of the strategy, i.e. "Working smarter – Developing together" it is evident that Council realizes that it can not enhance economic development solely through its own efforts. A strong partnership approach is thus followed by Council.

The intent of the strategy is to:-

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

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

In focusing on the First Economy a **District Economic Development Board** had been establish to deal with the needs of that economic grouping.

On the side of the Second Economy an Emerging Business Forum had been established to create an organized and structured official voice for emerging business people or those who want to enter the economy. Here the focus is also on **SMME training and empowering**, the provision of limited seed funding to start certain projects and the development of individual smaller projects.

Council aim to achieve the objective of economic development through the following economic development strategies:

- Sustainable environmental management, based on bio-regional planning objectives and the introduction of principles thereof over a wide spectrum.

- Job creation by means of the eradication and control of alien vegetation.
- Rehabilitation of the natural and urban environment.
- Development of national parks and nature reserves
- Promotion of bio-diversity conservation
- District growth and development planning
- Land Reform Strategy
- Training and empowering people for economic participation
- Development of individual smaller projects
- Overberg Tourism : Tourism Development Strategy
- Overberg Tourism: Tourism Marketing Strategy
- District Crime Prevention Strategy

3.3 *Infrastructure Development*

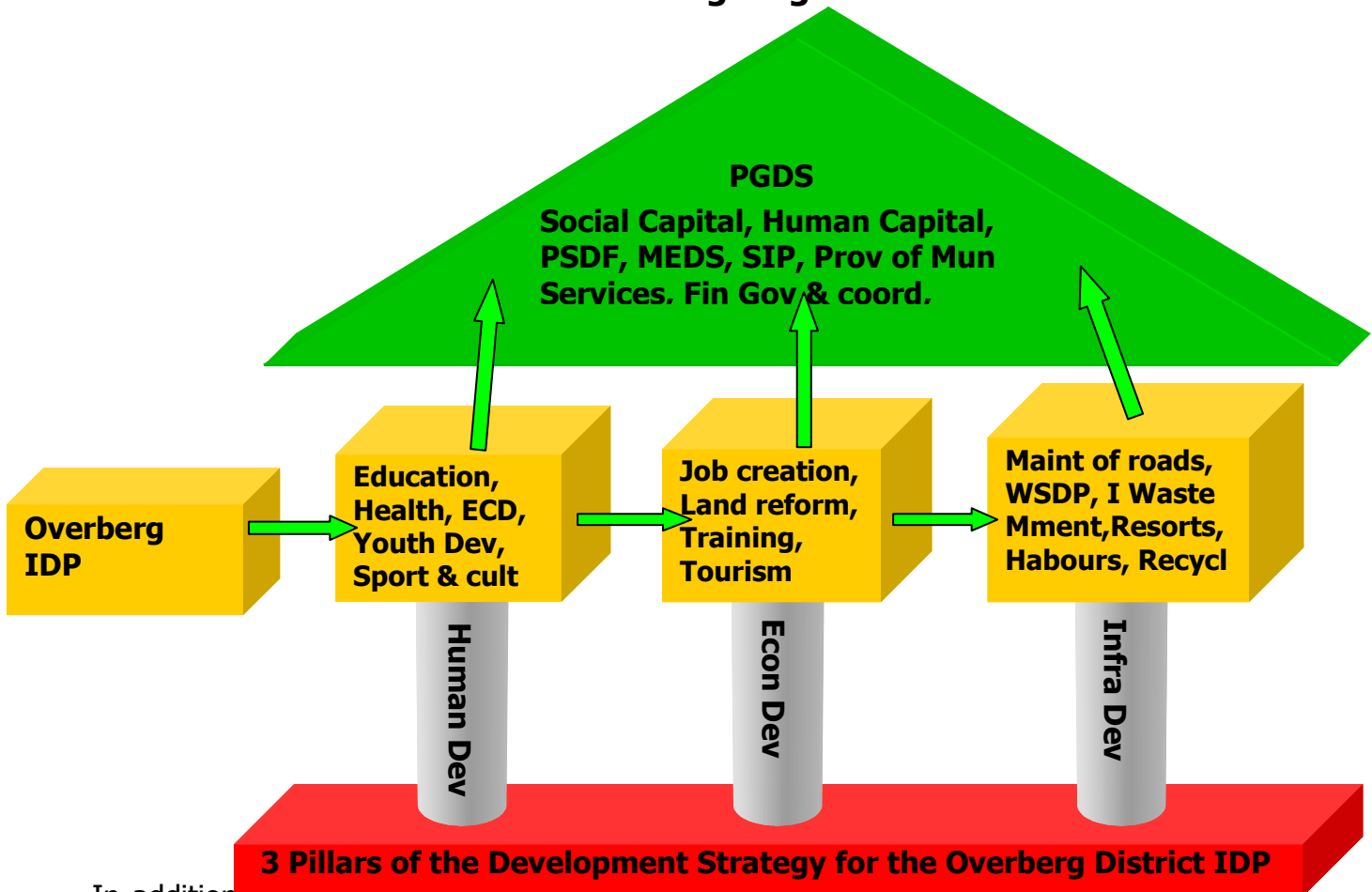
The third and critical ingredient for the long term development strategy for the Overberg region is the pillar focusing on infrastructure Development. People, economic development, economic growth and competition in our global economy are dependant on functional infrastructure and can only operate, exist and grow, if the region are offering effective infrastructure relating to transport routes and alternatives (roads, harbours, airports & railway lines) telecommunication, energy (electricity) and basic services (water, sanitation and refuse removal).

The District municipality is seriously hampered to fulfill this objective effectively due to the restricted budget of Council. The majority of Council's Infrastructure development programme currently focuses on the agency role which council fullfills for the Provincial Department of Transport and Public Works for maintenance of the Provincial roads network. Nevertheless the District aim to implement the following strategies in order to give effect to the objective on Infrastructure Development:

- Revision of Water Services Development Plans and a holistic long term needs approach, management and planning i.r.o. the provision of water
- Assistance with and planning for housing delivery and integrated sustainable human settlement
- Development and proper maintenance of the roads network
- The part commercialization and upgrading of the TFTS airport at Bredasdorp
- Upgrading of the harbours and boat slipways in the region
- Promotion of public transport
- The provision of an Integrated Waste Management Plan and the promotion of regional regulation
- The promotion of refuse recycling
- Attention to the provision and maintenance of cemeteries

- Effective and efficient management of Council's resorts in order to promote tourism development
- Effective and efficient planning for and management of funding for infrastructure development in the whole of the Overberg Region

4. Alignment of the IDP Strategic objectives with the Provincial and National strategic agenda



In addition, table 50 of the IDP source document in detail indicate how Council intends to deal with the 5 strategic areas of National government's Local Government Strategic Agenda, 2006 – 2011.

5. Linking the IDP priorities with the municipal 5 year budget

The Overberg IDP identified 3 areas of strategic importance as part of the long term development strategy for its region. Human development, economic development and infrastructure development forms the pillars of this development strategy. In addition, the source document identify an additional 2 objectives namely municipal transformation and financial viability.

Although the above mentioned 3 areas represent the long term focus areas of development for the entire Overberg region, the current functions and operations

within the municipality does not match precisely to the above areas. For instance Infrastructure development in the case of Overberg District municipality is mainly limited to fulfill an agency role for the Provincial Department of Transport and Public Works on the maintenance of Provincial roads. Never the less the municipal budget list the following budget items which can largely directly be linked to the IDP priorities.

LINKING THE IDP WITH MUNICIPAL 5 YEAR BUDGET			
	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
FINANCIAL CAPACITY			
Executive and Council	R 9,081,930.00	R 10,128,550.00	R 10,857,670.00
Finance and Administration	R 16,116,940.00	R 13,999,100.00	R 14,031,660.00
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
IDP Projects	R 1,602,120.00	R 1,323,020.00	R 2,096,970.00
Soccer 2010	R 97,600.00	R 104,430.00	R 112,260.00
Resorts	R 12,315,650.00	R 12,735,020.00	R 13,708,130.00
Tourism	R 1,533,840.00	R 1,559,450.00	R 1,670,530.00
Land Reform	R -	R -	R -
INFRASTRUCTURE			
Waste Management	R 2,630,890.00	R 2,597,350.00	R 2,562,260.00
Engineering Services	R 469,210.00	R 498,680.00	R 532,440.00
Transport (Roads)	R 70,608,230.00	R 75,550,880.00	R 81,217,210.00
COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES			
Human Development	R 2,640,670.00	R 2,919,550.00	R 1,769,300.00
PUBLIC SAFETY			
Fire Brigade and Disaster Management	R 11,304,430.00	R 11,935,530.00	R 12,945,550.00
ABI Firefighting	R 267,600.00	R -	R -
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION			
Environmental Health	R 6,843,760.00	R 7,713,510.00	R 8,299,890.00
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT			
Planning Services	R 450,020.00	R 481,120.00	R 516,740.00
Area Based Planning	R -	R -	R -
TOTAL	R 135,962,890.00	R 141,546,190.00	R 150,320,610.00

6. WAY FORWARD

The way forward for the drafting of the future IDP for the Overberg District and the successful implementation thereof will depend on a number of aspects which is briefly highlighted underneath.

The IDP for 2007/08 for the Overberg District Municipality is not complete. There is still some work to do and some gaps exist in terms of information, content, strategic interface and IDP/budget alignment. The District will endeavour to address these issues during the 2007/08 IDP revision cycle.

One major area for improvement is on the achievements of regional targets related to the National and Provincial targets for development. The Overberg IDP needs to include some development targets in 2008/09, setting some realistic goals of where the region as a whole wants to be in 5 years from now. Not only will this enable the region to work towards a common goal, but it would also provide a yardstick to measure the performance of the whole of Local Governance in the Overberg over a specific period of time.

This document mainly reflects the capital projects of the District municipality and have not succeeded yet in reflecting the whole of government's investment in the Overberg. The current LGMTEC process by the PGWC regrettably have not assisted at all in reaching the level of intergovernmental alignment as the process initially promised to provide. Active participation and sharing of information by Provincial and National Departments during the local IDP processes are therefore essential in reaching this goal.

A number of projects of importance to the region which currently are not funded or receiving the necessary priority are included as an Annexure in the IDP source document. These priorities should be taken notice of during future budgeting and alignment exercises.

Currently Overberg District's organisation is undergoing transformation. Part of this transformation needs to address some critical institutional gaps. The strategic focus of the Overberg IDP in future will include building of institutional capacity at the District.

COUNCIL VISION

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

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

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

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

The purpose of this particular Council vision is to:-

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

The Executive Committee further argued that:-

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

COUNCIL MISSIONS

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

- Promoting and strengthening district-wide pro-poor bias and development
- District lead integration and development
- Promoting and establishing mutually beneficial formal shared resources and services
- Developing a highly skilled and capacitated District Municipal administration
- Refocusing and re-aligning the District Municipality and Council
- Giving practical expression to external developmental work
- Re-prioritizing of local and district needs to emphasize the pro-poor approach of Council

