

ANNEXURE 1 – STRATEGY SUMMARY

2.6.1 HUMAN WELL-BEING - Strategic Focus Areas: SE, IHSD

2.6.1.1 Poverty Alleviation

Outcome Provincial auxiliary strategy; community support; regional approach (strategic, integrated, timeous; action orientated); role clarification; fully costed; spatial orientation;

Purpose Socio-economic profiling was used to develop poverty criteria that lead to poverty profiling along with creating a poverty model to firstly define and secondly to determine the extent of Poverty within the West Coast Region.

Product **The definition** – “is a lack of access to goods and services which enhance the capacity of a vulnerable individual who do not have the means to meet their own daily needs and those of their households and are trapped in the struggle of existence”.

These practical actions have been transformed into tangible projects and highlighted under different thrusts in order to ensure an integrated approach. A thrust can be described as “actions aimed at encouraging stakeholders to take action or make greater effort in the hope of alleviating poverty”. Education has been identified as the prioritized thrust with the mentioned three projects within that specific domain, being critical for short term implementation.

Application An Implementation Action Plan was compiled for each project and included reference to action required, location, role players involved, time period, cost and risks.

2.6.1.2 Skills Development Audit

Sample survey completed in Saldanha Bay Municipality

WCDM Skills Development Plan

2.6.1.3 Youth development

Youth commission – to be established during 2007

2.6.2 ECONOMY - Strategic Focus Areas: SE, IHSD

Youth Economic Summit – 08.03.2007 (under auspices of PGWC)

2.6.2.1 Economic Development

Outcome: Provincial auxiliary strategy; community support; regional approach (strategic, integrated, timeous; action orientated); role clarification; fully costed; spatial orientation;

Purpose To provide answers to the W5H principle with regard to economic development. To determine a regional growth rate with a shared growth path within a regional development trajectory.

Product

Application

2.6.2.2 Tourism (development, marketing, functionality)

Outcome Provincial auxiliary strategy; community support; regional approach (strategic, integrated, timeous; action orientated); role clarification; fully costed; spatial orientation;

Purpose The objective with the formulation of a comprehensive tourism strategy for the West Coast Region was to look objectively at the

	entire tourism environment and to make recommendations accordingly with a view to ensuring that West Coast tourism in all its facets is developed, marketed and managed optimally.
Product	Proposals forthcoming from this strategy included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Focused development and marketing approach✚ Establishment of gateways✚ Effective use of media for marketing✚ Staffing/funding and functioning of regional tourism structure✚ Reference to incorporate communities into mainstream tourism
Application	An Implementation Action Plan was compiled.

2.6.2.3 Land Reform

Outcome	A strategic document aligned to national land reform policy and targets that with application will enable role players in the West Coast region to conjointly plan and operate in order to reach determined goals and objectives. With the formulation of the strategy the WCDM has preconceived the national policy for area based plans.
Purpose	To provide answers to the W5H principle with regard to land reform in order to achieve the national target.
Product	The following priority actions (i.e. 1-2 years) are identified to stimulate, achieve and maintain land reform momentum in pursuance of the set target. <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Initiating a West Coast District Task Team representative of the major role-players to spearhead the implementation of the strategy, specifically the consolidation and integration of programmes at national, provincial, district and municipal level (e.g. water reform, beneficiary empowerment, capacity building, environmental awareness, local economic development, etc.).(ii) Launching of a land reform publicity campaign in order to heighten the profile of land reform, with such campaign being inclusive of media publicity and in-field demonstration projects.(iii) Pro-active pursuance of commercial agricultural land for land reform purposes in support of a supply, as apposed to a demand driven land reform process, through departments (i.e. Agriculture, Water Affairs and Forestry and Land Affairs), organized agriculture (e.g. agricultural associations), the private sector (i.e. land marketing agencies, sellers) and beneficiary groups (emerging farmer groups, farm worker organizations).(iv) Notification and recognition of West Coast District land reform characteristics and requirements at national level (Department of Land Affairs) in order that such requirements can inform land reform policy, process and funding (e.g. emphasis on commercial or economic farming units, preference of single land owner as apposed to multiple ownership vested in groups).

(v) Completion of the State land audit and the conducting of feasibility studies regarding land reform potential, with the distribution of such information and findings to the respective municipalities.

(vi) Conducting of commonage feasibility studies regarding land reform potential, as well as investigations for the acquisition of commonage land.

(vii) Rationalization of Act 9 Rural Areas, in order to realize the significant land reform opportunities prevalent in such areas, with the employment of a “memorandum of understanding” as an interim planning facilitation mechanism.

(viii) Mobilizing land reform at municipal level through the proactive engagement of local government, including information dissemination through “Call Centres”, including land reform project identification and planning through “Place Plan Offices” and “Red Door Service Centres”, and engaging municipal “community development workers” in the land reform process.

(ix) Consideration and adoption of the West Coast District Land Reform Strategy by the West Coast District municipalities and departments (i.e. provincial, national), together with its integration into current policies and programmes of such municipalities and departments.

To set the foundation for achieving the strategic objectives for land reform in the West Coast, the following are of importance:

- Empowering beneficiaries to participate adequately in land reform
- Capacitating implementation agencies and structures to deliver land reform support programmes
- Focusing on economic development and contribution to accelerated growth, especially through shared growth
- Achieving and maintaining environmental integrity and resource sustainability
- Pursuing a supply, as opposed to a demand driven land reform process, in order to accelerate land reform and ensure target achievement
- Achieving equity of land reform intervention in each municipal area
- Integrating land reform with parallel programmes
- Stimulating, achieving and maintaining land reform momentum in pursuance of set targets

Application

2.6.3 CO-OPERATION - Strategic Focus Areas: SE, IHSD

2.6.3.1 Communication

The main findings of research in the six municipalities are summarised below.

1. The first issue is about ***distrust of the local authorities***. This is clearly a very sensitive issue as it manifests in various forms in the data. No institution that functions with public money could function optimally under the lack of trust in the administrative and financial management.

Systems should be put in place to ensure full transparency and accountability. Needless to say that such system should include an educational element on when and how general and financial management complaints should be dealt with.

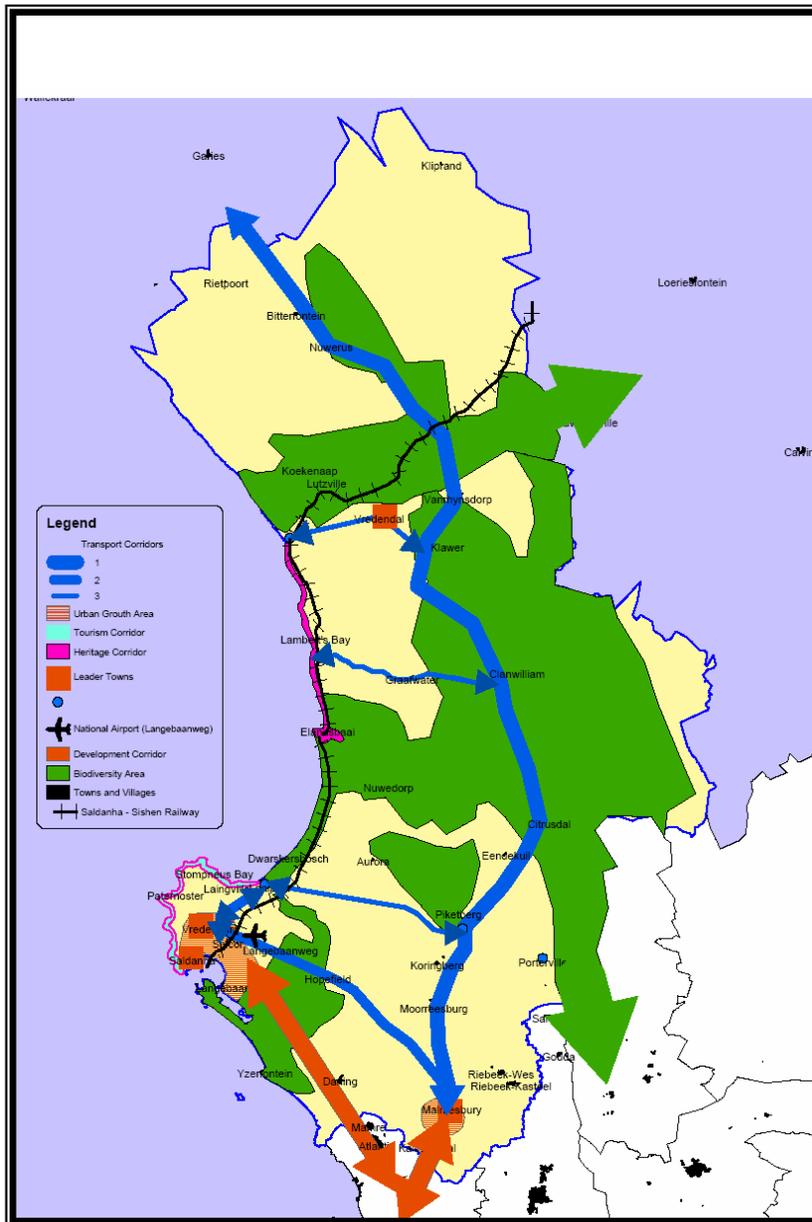
2. A second issue is that practices are needed where the municipal manager is perceived to be a-political but politically conscious so that municipalities find synergy in between **the operational and the political spheres**. We should have a system where municipal managers engage with the council and operate and reflect as one municipality to curtail dual and sometimes conflicting messages to the public. The politicians should be made aware of the implications of their speeches and actions. They must be trained to keep within the boundaries of what is the possible in order to find a balance between community expectations and service offerings.
3. The position of the **ward candidates/committees** should be ironed out and the people duly informed and educated on the functions of the different role players in the local authority.
4. **Differentiated communication** needs can be reflected as follows. The previously disadvantaged areas want to be communicated with on a continuous basis and no news is often interpreted as them being neglected. The previously disadvantaged communities do not have the need for upmarket and “flashy” communication, which is often interpreted, as a waste of the taxpayer’s money. The more affluent communities will communicate with the municipality if and when needed, but with straight answers to questions and no “passing the buck”.
5. A proposed communication strategy should **lock the municipal officers into a system where feedback to the community is part of their task**. The possibility of a liaison office with a technical, financial and managerial desk to deal with complaints and suggestions should be investigated
6. Politicians do not have a good record of accomplishment in the eyes of the public as a **communication vehicle** between the municipality and the communities. For the municipalities to get their message across, an approach on **councillor sensitisation and performance** should be put into place. The main findings of research in the six municipalities are summarised below.
7. The proposed communication system should be able to effectively channel inputs from the community **to the relevant municipal officials** and **give feedback to the public on decisions made**. This process should be supported with an educational element on citizenship and the functioning of local authorities.
8. The geographical distance between the towns in a municipality has the potential to create the impression of neglect from the people living in the smaller towns. A communication system should be put in place that makes the mayor and other officials more **visible** to the public on a more regular basis.
9. **Transparent accountability** is important for any public sector institution to regain the trust of the public. Any **delays or revision of**

- projects** should be duly communicated to the public. Otherwise it will add to the perception of distrust and incompetence.
10. In areas where unemployment is high and the discrepancies between the rich and the poor is more visible, the issue of distrust in the municipality is to be expected and is usually underpinned with a general distrust in the local authority's ability to make "good" decisions. It is a "defect" that derives from an **"us" and "them" syndrome**, typically associated with the current socioeconomic system and further entrenched by the past apartheid system. To counter this, a three-pronged communication strategy should be devised with (i) educational, (ii) open for input and (iii) feedback/informational elements.
 11. Being responses from an open frame of reference, unemployment is not necessarily only a municipal problem. However, a closer look to some of the reasons given for unemployment refer to **negative perceptions/experiences regarding municipal practices** around job creation projects, i.e. Work for Water and other projects aimed at giving temporary employment to local people. In most of the rural areas, job creation projects have the potential to change people's lives dramatically, simply because of the general state of poverty in some of these areas. Thus, transparency and an open communication system that announces job opportunities to all the people, even in remote areas of the municipal districts, should be put in place at local authorities in order to employ people in such jobs.
 12. An administration system that **reflects professionalism** is needed. Apart from more prescriptive practices regarding written communication procedures, municipal officers should also be properly trained in official written communication conventions and practices.
 13. An underlying need is **"feed back"**. Both councillors and municipal officials need to "lock" into a communication system that demands regular liaison and feedback to the people on desired issues.
 14. **Need for services.** Having used an open frame of reference, it is expected that the full range of services would be identified as issues, ranging from TV reception to the cost of education. However, with about four exceptions, all the issues reflect on some or other municipal involvement, either directly or indirectly. Some of these issues have already been addressed in some of the aforementioned item discussions. Though, it is clear that **proper information dissemination** on all the issues, together with an educational content should form part of any communication strategy designed to address the issues clustered under this heading.
 15. An underlying need is **access to information**, the visibility of councillors and at the same time, information from more informed people (than the councillors).
 16. **Proper communication of information also educates.** The clear lack of knowledge about the **role and function of local authorities**, specifically among the previous disadvantaged communities, should form an integral part of any communication and participation strategy between local authorities and the public.

17. **Attitude of the point of contact.** This item reflects an attitude of the municipalities, which reflect little empathy or suggest that what the community has to say does not matter. The contact points with the public should be properly trained/sensitised and only astute bureaucrats that could function with integrity within the boundaries of applicable rules and regulations.
18. The proposed system should “log” all incoming written documents into a **“fixed schedule” reply system** that “demands” a reply, irrespective of the seriousness of the content thereof.
19. Though the church issue is mainly a Wupperthal issue, the secondary issue ties up with **role clarification on municipal functions** and citizen education in this regard.
20. The bigger municipal areas necessitate that **service points are brought closer to the public**. It should always be borne in mind that for people that are dependent on public transport, distance is measured in walking time and not in kilometres. Therefore, contact points should be brought closer to the public.
21. **Language** seems to be the least important issue in the needs index, though politically very sensitive. However, it seems that, compared to all the other issues, the language policy currently plays a lesser role in communication and participation issues in the WCD. Efforts should be made to inform, educate and facilitate in a trilingual system.

2.6.3.2 Spatial Plan

Outcome	Provincial auxiliary strategy; community support; regional approach (strategic, integrated, timeous; action orientated); role clarification; fully costed; spatial orientation;
Purpose	To provide answers to the W5H principle with regard to spatial development and promote the Provincial Spatial Development Framework and National Spatial Development Perspective.



Draft Spatial Development Framework: West Coast Region
Economic Growth and Urban (Re) Structuring – **March 2007**

2.6.3.3 Growth Potential of Towns (alternate to Urbanization Strategy)

Outcome Clear guidelines as to investment priorities for towns in the West Coast Region

Purpose Create a hierarchy of towns in order to assist and direct investment.

Product Short term interventions for sustainable town development

- Apply relevant policy documents
- Make hard decisions on MEDS proposals based on potential of towns
- Implement proposals of PSDF
- The 3 most important emerging issues are:

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- Urban densification measures and urban edge demarcation
- Redress apartheid remnant structures
- Public investment according to the development potential and human need levels in the towns
- Build on Urbanization Strategy proposals –
 - Utilize the positive potential of individual towns
 - Acknowledge the hierarchy of towns in future development decisions
 - Structure the investment of public services on the growth potential of towns
- Identify each towns unique niche function within the urban system
- Draft Local Economic Development strategies that unpack the local economic base and consider in decision making on development potential and investment options
- Investment priority per town:
 - High human need – delivery of human development and basic needs service programs;
 - Establish periodic service centers where previously mentioned facilities do not exist;
 - High economic growth – fixed infrastructure investment;
 - None of the before – initiate own development programs/projects (request government assistance)

Application

Town	Pop	Qual Growth	Quant Develop	Human Needs	Investment Priority
Aurora	342	Very low	Low	Low	Minor Social
Dwarskersbos	335	Low	Low	Very low	Minor Infra - structure
Eendekuil	841	Very low	Low	Medium	Major Social
Goedverwacht	1407	Very low	Low	Medium	Major Social
Piketberg	9271	Medium	Medium	Low	Major Infra-structure
Porterville	5867	Low	Medium	Low	Major Infra-structure
Redelinghuys	593	Very low	Medium	Medium	Major Social
Velddrif	7327	High	Medium	Low	Major Infra-structure
Doringbaai	1144	Very low	Low	Medium	Major social
Ebenhaeser	355	Very low	Very low	Low	Minor social
Klawer	4478	Very low	Low	Low	Minor social
Koekenaap	827	Very low	Low	Very high	Major social
Lutzville	4279	Very low	Low	Low	Minor infra-structure
Strandfontein	66	Low	Medium	Very low	Minor infra-structure
Van Rhynsdorp	5219	Low	Low	Low	Minor infra-structure structural/Minor social
Vredendal	16167	High	Medium	Low	Major infra-structure
Citrusdal	5019	Low	Low	Low	Minor infra-

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					<i>structure</i>
Clanwilliam	6092	Medium	Low	Medium	Major social/Minor infrastructure
Elands Bay	1645	Low	Low	Medium	Major social
Graafwater	1814	Very low	Low	Medium	Major social
Lamberts Bay	5059	Medium	Low	Low	Minor infrastructure
Hopefield	4733	Very low	Low	Low	Minor social
Jacobsbaai	126	Low	Medium	Very low	Minor infrastructure
Langebaan	3431	High	Medium	Very low	Major infrastructure
Paternoster	1451	Medium	Low	Low	Minor infrastructure
Saldanha	2164 5	Very high	High	Low	Major infrastructure
St Helena Bay	8108	Low	Low	Low	Minor infrastructure
Vredenburg	2708 5	Very high	High	Low	Major infrastructure
Darling	7544	Low	Low	Low	Minor infrastructure
Kalbaskraal	1302	Very low	Medium	Medium	Major Social
Koringberg	359	Very low	Low	Medium	Major Social
Malmesbury	2570 6	High	High	Low	Major infrastructure
Moorreesburg	8571	Medium	Medium	Low	Major infrastructure
Riebeek-Kasteel	2523	Low	Low	Low	Minor infrastructure
Riebeek-Wes	2667	Low	Low	Low	Minor infrastructure
Yzerfontein	514	Medium	Low	Very low	Minor infrastructure
Bitterfontein	903	Very low	Low	Medium	Major social/Minor Infrastructure
Kliprand	247	Very low	Very low	Very high	Major social
Nuwerus	530	Very low	Very low	High	Major social
Rietpoort	678	Very low	Very low	High	Major social

2.6.3.4 Integrated Environmental Program

The purpose of formulating an Integrated Environmental Program is as follow:

- To provide a working guide of relevant environmental¹ legislation, regulations, guidelines and policies applicable to the West Coast Region;
- To provide a synthesis of existing environmental initiatives and projects within the West Coast Region;
- To identify and describe the existing roles and responsibilities in the West Coast Region within the ambit of environmental planning, conservation and management;

¹ For the purposes of this programme, the environment is defined as the National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998.

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- To enable local government to position itself as a roleplayer in the West Coast Region, with respect to environmental planning conservation and management;
- To formulate proposals to enable the West Coast Region to achieve goals and objectives set by the various legal requirements and initiatives in terms of environmental planning, conservation and management, where such goals and objectives are not currently being met.
- To facilitate the effective and efficient execution of environmental planning, conservation and management by all roleplayers in the West Coast Region.

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Identified Gaps	IEP Responses
THEME 1: OVERARCHING ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human welfare linkages – create opportunities in terms of environmental economy • Pollution prevention initiatives • Definition, target setting and measurement of Sustainable Development • Municipal services not minimising impacts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure professional and world class management of protected areas within the area of the West Coast District Municipality (WCDM) 2. Determine, safeguard and improve the environmental integrity of natural areas not under formal conservation 3. Ensure that people (meaning the broader community) are meaningfully involved in environmental initiatives from inception and share benefits equitably (refer to 3.2 and 3.6 below) 4. Co-ordinate IEP with regional strategies such as Poverty Alleviation Strategy, Land Reform Process, Water Services Development Plans, Economic Development, Integrated Waste Management Strategy, Spatial Development Framework (SDF), and other studies. 5. Develop and implement a Sustainability measure for the WC region (link to Provincial State of Environment Report (SoER)) 6. Prepare a SoER for the West Coast Region as part of the process of integrated development planning. 7. Undertake an environmental audit of municipal services (B and C municipalities) 8. Stimulate, promote and safeguard the environmental economy of the WC region 9. Engage meaningfully around biodiversity issues with the other Environmental practitioners responsible in the WCDM 10. Contextualise “environmental” goals and objectives with other regional specific goals and objectives 11. Create structural and systematic linkages between the components that constitute the three imperatives for sustainable development in the West Coast region. 12. Create a legitimate body to oversee performance within the ambit of environmental planning, conservation and management
THEME 2: GOVERNANCE	
<p>Co-operative governance affectivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate/ insecure funds • Transparency of local authority (LA) decision-making • Lack of involvement / support of initiatives by Local authorities (Municipalities must acknowledge that they are important roleplayers in environmental management) • Lack of champions • Define roles and responsibilities of all 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Memorandums of Understanding between government bodies to codify actions for issues / areas of concern/conflict 2. Agri Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) - Draft an Agreement of Co-operation concerning the streamlining of the application and review processes for applications to cultivate new agricultural fields. 3. Develop a funding policy in relation to goals and objectives to guide initiatives in applying for funding from Provincial / Local sources “outside” of environmental planning, conservation and management 4. Co-ordinate promotion of activities within environmental planning, conservation and management with municipal communication strategy or create and implement a communication strategy to communicate policies, processes, programmes and projects 5. Create a District Environmental Forum (DEF) for engagement between all roleplayers - dependend on a steadfast terms of reference for the committee

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Identified Gaps	IEP Responses
<p>stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise funding • Improve the efficiency of financial systems • A need for local authority interaction across borders 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Create an Environmental staff position / function in each municipality 7. Determine the environmental planning, conservation and management function/ responsibility to be situated in local authorities 8. Determine budgetary implications for Local Authorities to perform their role and responsibility in environmental planning, conservation and management 9. Identify a champion to co-ordinate IEP activities and liase with DEF (see 12.6) 10. Sensitise all practitioners in environmental planning, conservation and management to provincial, regional and local initiatives, policies and guidelines 11. Acknowledge and accommodate existing voluntary civil participation in processes (also decision making) and in particular structures that promote amongst others biodiversity (refer to decisions at all levels and about all issues) 12. Environmental Planning, Management and Conservation Initiatives to be people orientated and not only institutionally driven.
<p>THEME 3: CO-ORDINATION & CO-OPERATION</p>	
<p>Co-ordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding of chain(s) of command • Co-ordination & integration of initiatives • Cross-sectoral co-operation and communication • Consolidate committees • Coastal interface mandates clarified • Portnet / SANParks / Municipalities: disaster management integration 	<p>Co-ordination</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage sustainable partnerships 2. Ensure participation by communities in Local Authority (LA) planning structures 3. Inform relevant roleplayers of Provincial guidelines outlining coastal responsibilities and mandates (see 2.10) 4. Constitute a West Coast Regional Coastal Committee (WCRCC) (consider existing structures – do not duplicate or fragment – consolidate) 5. In the absence of a WC Coastal Committee the Provincial Coastal Committee should interact with regional structures 6. Provide information on initiatives to the local community and LA 7. Agricultural Conservation Committees 8. West Coast Mining Monitoring Committee 9. Combine Saldanha Environmental Committees into one Forum i.e. Saldanha Forum, Saldanha Water Quality Forum, Saldanha Steel Environmental Monitoring Committee 10. Provide local authorities with quarterly written progress reports of Environmental Planning, Conservation and Management initiatives to be regarded as information
<p>Co-operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of local authority involvement / participation in environmental initiatives • Lack of participation of national departments 	<p>Co-operation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interact with LAs in their processes i.e. SDF processes, IDP Representative Forum, Ward Committees 2. LAs to assign contact person for initiatives in their areas (see 2.12) 3. Establish a District Environmental Forum (DEF) with representatives from all initiatives to drive

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Identified Gaps	IEP Responses
<p>with initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives are unclear what the Local Authorities' goals and roles in relation to the natural environment are, and their understanding of sustainable development • Limited co-operation between the large environmental initiatives in the area • Lack of political buy-in for initiatives 	<p>communication, co-operation and co-ordination efforts between initiatives, based on the District Assessment Committee (DAC) model. (Investigate if DAC model is appropriate. DAC report to a champion, has got delegated "powers", is a decision making structure etc.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Environmental planning, conservation and management roleplayers to be key roleplayers in formulation of economic development policy and programmes at provincial and regional level. 5. Environmental planning, conservation and management roleplayers to be part of structures that perform local economic development at local level. 6. DEF to comment on development initiatives and usage of natural resources to inform authority decisions.
THEME 4: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & JOB CREATION	
<p>Not optimizing opportunities for uplifting local communities from biodiversity initiatives and alien clearing</p> <p>Socio-economic reform</p> <p>Identify alternative livelihoods</p> <p>Consideration of economic activities on the environment i.e. agriculture & mining</p> <p>Consider where rehabilitation efforts are required.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quantify the economic value of biodiversity 2. All environmental initiatives in the area to endeavour to have a social benefit/job creation component to their efforts – link on to Expanded Public Works Programme, feed back the results into the Local Authority system to monitor job creation. 3. Link with Poverty Alleviation Strategy and other policy guidelines 4. Create sustainable job creation projects/ provide mentoring for Environmental Planning Conservation and Management projects (biodiversity) 5. Co-ordinate job creation projects 6. Develop a Champions Capacity Building Programme with local communities (eco-tourism and environmental initiatives) – Link onto programmes of Department of Labour and LAs 7. SOER and other studies to consider the economic impacts of environmental activities and where rehabilitation is required
THEME 5: PROCESS (EIS, EIA, EMF, IDP, SDF)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity at municipalities to implement environmental laws and the conditions of approval of EIAs and planning applications • Ensure adherence to Provincial Guidelines • Ensure adherence to Environmental Laws • Deal effectively with legal non-compliance • Make use of pro-active tools provided in legislation, e.g. Environmental Management Frameworks (EMF) • Develop an information exchange process to Inform LA's of applications by other role players in area i.e. land clearing, water extraction, etc 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a policy of using only certified/registered Environmental Assessment Practitioners as there is a disciplinary procedure if any unethical behaviour is undertaken. Applications to be undertaken according to specifications in NEMA 2. Provide a contact person in each LA for the reporting of environmental non-compliance, which can then be forwarded to relevant section/ provincial dept for action. Publish the contact details widely. 3. Create criteria for non-compliance 4. Determine extent of non-compliance to guide further action at various levels of responsibility 5. Develop a best practice handbook for the WC Region to create a 'user friendly' process of engagement with all role players in the application procedures 6. All stakeholders to participate in the process of IDP as conducted within the respective municipal areas (see 3.11) 7. Develop Environmental Management Frameworks (EMFs) in co-ordination with IDP (Spatial Development

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Identified Gaps	IEP Responses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop ‘rules of engagement’ for the WC Region to create a ‘user friendly’ process of engagement with all role players in the participation / application procedures • Evaluation of applications – land clearing, mining etc. not part of the IDP process need to be guided 	<p>Frameworks (SDFs)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Develop a District EMF 9. Develop an information exchange process to inform LAs of applications by other role players in area i.e. land clearing, water extraction, etc – refer to 5.2 10. DEF to assist LA’s in the guidance of applications for the area which fall outside the LA process (mainly LUPO) w.r.t – land clearing, mining etc
THEME 6: RESOURCE USE (OVERALL)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and control of resource use, • Policing of compliance with regulations and conditions of authorisation • Benchmarking with National and International standards to improve performance of WCDM • Incentives or raise awareness of benefits for LAs to embrace reduced resource utilisation e.g. water, energy • SDF, EMF and Land Care AWP to guide future development • Identify research needs and provide support/ resources for funding requests 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DEF to comment on development initiatives and usage of natural resources to inform authority decisions (see 3.6) 2. Collate existing research and studies from the area in a large stable district library and electronic copies onto a District website to act as a knowledge resource for decisions and future research 3. Undertake a survey of research needs and possible funding sources for the necessary research and circulate to tertiary education institutions 4. Determine preliminary thresholds for usage of particular resources and subsequent conservation priorities 5. Set realistic targets for renewable energy e.g. 10% by 2010 6. Develop and implement a sustainability measure for the WC region (and include in SOER) 7. Undertake a benchmarking research project with National and International standards to guide for improved performance of Environmental Planning, Conservation and Management roleplayers in the WC District– linked to goals and objectives 8. Introduce a performance management system for all structures involved in Environmental Planning, Conservation and Management
THEME 6.1: WATER RESOURCES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced co-operative governance between District authorities, DWAF, DEA&DP and DEAT • Co-ordination of sensitive water source and appropriate land use planning 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set realistic targets for Water Conservation and Demand Management (rural and urban) 2. Establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between District authorities, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) and Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) to ensure comprehensive protections of river channels, estuaries, wetlands and groundwater dependent ecosystems 3. Actively support the efforts to establish a Sandveld Water Users Association (WUA) / and consider similar associations to cover the West Coast Region. 4. Prevent groundwater abstraction near springs, rivers, wetlands, coastal lakes & municipal wellfields, stop all illegal use of groundwater, introduce effective water conservation and limit further development that will affect stressed resources within the Framework of the National Water Act

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Identified Gaps	IEP Responses
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Involve landowners in finding solutions and reflect water scarcity and stress in Municipal Water Service Development Plans. 6. Environmental Planning, Conservation and Management roleplayers to partake in formulation of water services development plan of all LAs.
THEME 6.2: AIR	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced co-operative governance between District authorities, DA and DEAT 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise awareness of air quality during Environmental Awareness Week 2. Create and implement an Air Quality Management Plan
THEME 6.3: AGRICULTURE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced co-operative governance between District authorities, DA and DEADP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area wide planning to be rolled out on all agricultural areas in the West Coast District Area, as example – Sandveld Corridor 2. Activities and programs part of or forthcoming from Area Wide Planning to be documented and distributed to Environmental Planning Conservation and Management roleplayers and local authorities. 3. Develop best practices guidelines for appropriate agricultural practices 4. Raise awareness of good agricultural practices and Landcare 5. Participation of Agricultural Organisations and Dept Agriculture in DEF and other conservation forums
THEME 6.4: HERITAGE RESOURCES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced co-operative governance between District authorities, HWC and SAHRA • Engage with community organisations to share cultural heritage and oral history in awareness raising programmes • Engage with iZiko Museums and heritage organisations and academic institutions to encourage awareness raising programmes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on awareness raising and building of local heritage pride – Heritage Day (21 March) events throughout area supported by LAs 2. Awareness raising and fieldtrips for schools. Promote educational tourism aimed at locals and learners 3. Support eco-tourism initiatives aimed at awareness raising of heritage 4. Assess, quantify, determine and document the heritage resources of the area (DEF to co-ordinate in partnership with South African Heritage Resources Agency)
THEME 6.5: TOURISM	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration with Tourism Strategy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Co-ordinate and implement responsible tourism guidelines within West Coast District area Best Practice Guidelines 2. Co-ordinate activities and programmes of environmental planning, conservation and management roleplayers with Tourism strategy for the region 3. Environmental Planning Conservation and Management roleplayers to partake in regional tourism structures in region, or local tourism organisations in area.

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Identified Gaps	IEP Responses
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Manage the informal recreational activities along the West Coast 5. Regional Tourism Office to play active role in guiding tourism programmes/projects in environmental planning, conservation and management.
THEME 6.6: WASTE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration with IWM Strategy • Monitoring and enforcement • Regional Waste Site process • Investigate existing solid waste sites and existing wastewater treatment works- impact on the environment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement an Integrated Waste Management Strategy 2. Develop and implement a Sustainability measure for the WC region/ Part of SoER 3. Undertake an audit of municipal waste services to quantify the impact on the environment 4. Consider regional waste disposal sites as proposed in regional solid waste disposal strategy 5. Determine policy with regards to a hazardous waste site 6. Evaluate and control the environmental impact of on-farm waste disposal 7. DEF to collaborate with DWAF to eliminate all unpermitted waste disposal sites
THEME 6.7: MINING	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated consideration of mining • Uptake of existing mineral rights in the region may impact on ability to achieve environmental goals 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prioritize ownerless mines for rehabilitation (based on impact on tourism) and include a strategy and cost estimates for rehabilitation 2. Roleplayers in Environmental Planning, Conservation and Management to partake in strategic planning to guide mine development 3. Integrate mining application processes with local planning – develop an MOU with Department of Minerals and Energy 4. Initiate project to rehabilitate derelict / ownerless mines, rehabilitate only priority areas. Department of Minerals and Energy to act decisively on non-compliance to rehabilitation 5. Investigate existing mineral rights in the region to determine the possible impact on environmental goals and conservation areas
THEME 6.8: COAST	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and control the use of the coastline • Need to act on the opportunity to conserve coastal area (land owned and not used by mining companies) • Plans for the rehabilitation of the coastline, including the rehabilitation of derelict mines, motivated by a tourism plan and community desire • Lack of a policy in relation to the Admiralty 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulate a policy for the use of the Admiralty reserve 2. See 3.4 and 3.5 3. Evaluate the performance of institutions that regulate coastal resource use frequently and create reporting mechanisms to regional institutions. 4. DEF to coordinate closely with Regional Coastal Committee 5. All key roleplayers in coastal conservation and management to be members of DEF

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Identified Gaps	IEP Responses
reserve	
THEME 7: STRATEGIC PLANNING & MANAGEMENT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated environmental planning for the area as a whole, taking into account the needs of individual areas, without prescribing methods that worked in certain areas to other areas • Avoid duplication w.r.t structures/ committees, processes, plans, policies, programmes and projects. • Identification of responsibilities • Spatial biodiversity layers are available and should form part of municipal SDFs • LandCare Area Wide Planning (AWP) and Fine-scale planning must be integrated into IDP, SDF and EMF for the region • Performance management required • Consider the needs and perceptions of communities in Environmental Conservation Planning and Management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DEF to create a system within structures that foster participation by all roleplayers in Environmental Planning Conservation and Management and provincial and regional planning 2. Utilise existing processes to engage with planning- IDP, SDF etc. 3. Develop and implement a policy that all Local Authorities (LA) will utilise biodiversity information to inform local planning 4. Undertake an EMF for the region and local EMF in conjunction with SDFs (see 5.7 and 5.8) 5. Inform wards of environmental issues (see 3.11) 6. DEF to provide support to local authority planners to address environmental issues 7. Prepare a State of the Environment Report under the IDP 8. Institute environmental performance scorecard initiative for all district initiatives to participate in programmes and projects (see 6.7 and 6.8) 9. Ensure mutual involvement of all stakeholders in strategic planning processes 10. See 1.3 11. Promote and incorporate in planning the philosophy of bioregions that acknowledge the difference between areas from a human and environmental perspective. 12. Clearly distinguish between the make up of the West Coast region with regard to the elements that constitute the three imperatives for sustainable development (e.g. in SoER or IDP or EMF)
THEME 8: BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION / CONSERVATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation / Protection • Need for increased percentage of succulent Karoo preserved in statutory reserves • Perceived lack of compliance to environmental and mining legislation; • Lack of monitoring of compliance with environmental legislation (condition of approval, EMPRs) • Lack of information & awareness about pressures on biodiversity 	<p>Conservation / Protection</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Actively support initiatives which identify and attempt to conserve threatened ecosystems especially in partnership with landowners through a system of co-operation 2. Increase dedicated environmental capacity in each LA (See 2.6) 3. Develop and implement a sustainability measure for the WC region (See 1.5, and 6.6.2) 4. Publish the contact details of responsible environmental authorities (to enable queries to be passed on to the relevant authority timeously) (see 5.2) 5. Focus environmental awareness actions on information about pressures on biodiversity and the potential consequences of losing biodiversity 6. Establish a “roundtable” for all biodiversity initiatives in the region to co-ordinate efforts 7. Formulate and implement property rates policies that promote / provide incentives for responsible environmental and resource management e.g. alien clearing, fire management 8. Identify priority biodiversity areas on municipal property that can be formalised as conservation areas 9. Develop Localised Strategic Guidelines for Biodiversity priority areas

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Identified Gaps	IEP Responses
	10. Biodiversity information to be meaningfully incorporated into SDFs and other spatial planning initiatives 11. Determine the short, medium and long term sustainability of biodiversity conservation – create a framework with guidelines that constitute conservation measures to ensure sustainability 12. Determine the sustainability of existing conservation programs, initiatives, resources of/for core biodiversity areas such as wilderness areas 13. Utilise roads, power lines as conservation corridors
Alien management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved co-ordination of alien clearing initiatives for the West Coast district required • Alien clearing in catchment areas • Increasing landowner awareness regarding their responsibility i.t.o. invasive aliens 	Alien management <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DEF to comment on alien clearing initiatives to assist co-ordination to occur 2. Programme to increase landowner awareness regarding their responsibility in terms of invasive aliens 3. Initiative to raise awareness amongst municipal staff and councillors of role of linear infrastructure features (e.g. roads, power lines) as natural linkages in conservation corridors 4. Increase dedicated environmental capacity in each LA (See 2.6)
THEME 9: MUNICIPAL/ GOVERNMENT SERVICES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for sustainable, effective, and efficient municipal services to the local community in a financially and environmentally sustainable manner • Lack of equitable access to municipal services • Non-compliance with existing waste management guidelines • Benchmarking with National and International standards to improve performance of WCDM needed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental audit of municipal services 2. DEF to create guidelines for approval of infrastructure projects to be performed by government (reservoirs, roads, etc). 3. Consider biodiversity information in implementing the integrated human settlements program 4. Develop and implement an Integrated Waste Management Strategy (also mentioned under 6.6) 5. Develop and implement a Sustainability measure for the WC region (see 1.5, 6.6, 8.3 above) 6. Communicate relevant components of Saldanha Bay Oil spill disaster management plan and confirm capacity to implement plan 7. Complete and implement Disaster Management Framework and Plan (to also consider Drought Relief) 8. Create structural and systematic linkages between the components that constitute the three imperatives for sustainable development in the West Coast Region (see 1.11) 9. Government institutions like CapeNature to liaise frequently with LA's on programs, initiatives and projects. 10. Apply similar approach to Environmental Planning, Conservation and Management as what is advocated for Local Economic Development.
THEME 10: COMMUNITY / OTHER ROLEPLAYER ENGAGEMENT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive communication strategy • Involve communities in environmental planning, management and conservation • Increase awareness (PR) • Improve effectiveness of public participation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide communities with coherent information on Environmental Conservation Planning and Management through IEP, Environmental Awareness week initiative and DEF and the IDP process 2. Use existing fire protection and farmers associations to speak/engage with farmers on matters regarding environmental planning, conservation and management 3. Inform NGOs, CBOs, local community etc. of initiatives and progress

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Identified Gaps	IEP Responses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote environmental conservation, raise environmental awareness • Ensure the training of future leaders, environmental awareness should form part of school curriculum 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Support school environmental education initiatives 5. Co-ordinate with B and C municipalities' communication strategy or create and implement a communication strategy to communicate decisions. Ensure all decisions have reasons. (see 2.4) 6. Collate existing research and studies from the area in a large stable District library and electronic copies onto a District website to act as a knowledge resource for decisions and future research (see 6.2) 7. Communicate findings of IEP to communities 8. Involve communities in DEF./ consider sub structures for DEF to engage with or be accommodative of community structures and//or representatives
THEME 11: INFORMATION SHARING/ COMMUNICATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for information sharing and improved communication between initiatives • Need for information sharing and improved communication with the local authorities. • Need to increase awareness to allow political buy in and support to develop • Use GIS as support mechanism to improve decision making 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Authorities and initiatives need to participate in existing information-sharing opportunities 2. Develop an information exchange process to Inform LA's of applications by other role players in area i.e. land clearing, water extraction, etc 3. Develop 'rules of engagement' to create a 'user friendly' process of engagement with all roleplayers in the participation / application / formulation procedures 4. Environmental Awareness Week with active programme and media coverage for the District Community. Target LA Councillors and Ward Committees
THEME 12: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IEP	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment and financial support of the IEP and its initiatives must be provided by the Municipalities • Commitment to the IEP initiatives by stakeholders 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement a Sustainability measure for the WC region 2. Create a quarterly/biannual DEF to strengthen engagement with initiatives between all roleplayers 3. Establish an environmental position/function in each municipality (see 2.5.2.6) 4. IEP to be accepted by all roleplayers in region (IEP to be submitted for support and subsequent approval to all role players) 5. Publicise the IEP (see 10.7) 6. Establish IEP Champion within DEA&DP and C Municipality (equal partners) (see 2.9) 7. DEF to evaluate the implementation of the findings of the IEP as part of performance framework for region (see 6.8) 8. Update the IEP as part of State of Environment Report 9. All roleplayers to consider proposals of IEP in planning- and budget processes (06/07) and beyond
THEME 13: CAPACITY BUILDING	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward committees do not engage in environmental issues should be involved in Land Care Area Wide Planning • Build capacity amongst Local authority 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IEP to develop a plan for capacity building: e.g. summits, meetings, workshops, media, etc 2. Create an Environmental Awareness Week with active programme and media coverage for the Region - target LA Councillors, IDP representative forums, Ward Committees and other community structures (DEA&DP and Local Government to take equal responsibility for this initiative)

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Identified Gaps	IEP Responses
<p>councillors & Ward Committees of environmental legal regulations and compliance requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create more partnerships to support each other • Create a Environmental District forums to minimise committees needed • Limited capacity of municipalities to deal appropriately with environmental issues • Take issues to authorities do not expect them to come to you • Improve quality of (sense) responsible citizenship (capacity building) • Lack of resources / funding / human capital • Development /identification of eco-tourism entrepreneurs and champions for environmental initiatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Environmental Awareness Week should include an active programme and media coverage for the region 4. Develop a Champions Capacity Building Programme with local communities (incl. eco-tourism and environmental initiatives) 5. Focus on legal compliance (see 5.2) 6. Host environmental law workshops to build capacity in LA and community 7. Create environmental capacity within each Local Authority staff compliment (See 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7)

2.6.4 SAFE ENVIRONMENT - Strategic Focus Areas: SE, IHSD

2.6.4.1 Disaster Management

Extracts from the draft West Coast District Disaster Management Framework (approved in Feb 2006) ... “In terms of section 28 and 42 of the Act, provincial governments, metropolitan and district municipalities must compile Disaster Management Frameworks, consistent with the relevant provincial and national frameworks and the Act.

The West Coast District DMF is essential to ensure an efficient and effective disaster risk management effort in the municipality. The DMF must also ensure that all role players in the municipality’s disaster risk management arena (including government, semi-government and non-government bodies, traditional entities and the private sector) work together in a coherent and coordinated fashion to prevent and/or mitigate the occurrence of disasters.”

Regional Risks identified

- Fires
- Drought
- Environmental degradation (water quality)
- Vehicle accidents
- Some flooding

Risk Reduction and Preparedness Plans to be prepared as part of the formulation of the Regional Disaster Management Plan. Regional Disaster Management Plan to be completed by end April 2007 – regional plan to be customized to also serve as local disaster management plans.

Disaster Management Centre

Tender to be place for construction in March 2007. Planned date for commencement of operation set for December 2007. The facility will include an ambulance and fire fighting station (to be utilized as “control rooms”).

Fire Fighting Stations (also see figure 10) – Vredendal, Clanwilliam, Piketberg (for construction the tender to be placed in March 2007), Vredenburg and Malmesbury – sites already identified (except Vredenburg).

2.6.4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE - Strategic Focus Areas: SE, IHSD

The Infrastructure Strategy represents clear scenarios in terms of the development of service delivery. Scenario three of the strategy was accepted as an objective and can be summarized.

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Functional area	Service	Scenario	Cumulative 10-year capital expenditure (R'm)
Urban	Water	75% households 15% taps on terrain	Cap - 66.4 Oper - 33
	Sanitation	85% waterborne 15% put	Cap - 71.8 Oper - 13.6
	Electricity	50% 60 amp 50% 20 amp	Cap - 123.3 Oper - 61.1
	Waste disposal	93% side walk 7% community holders	Cap - 1 Oper - 13.6
	Roads	50% good standard 50% reasonable	Cap - 232.9 Oper - 22.3
	Health	Partly serviced	Cap - .3 Oper - 16.6
Town	Water	70% household 15% taps on terrain	Above expenditure is based on urban/town and rural settlements. Account for time period 2002 – 2012.
	Sanitation	80% waterborne 15% put	
	Electricity	50% 60 amp 50% 20 amp	
	Waste disposal	90% side walk 10% community holders	
	Roads	50% good standard 50% reasonable	
	Health	Partly serviced	
Settlements/rural	Water	65% household 15% taps on terrain	
	Sewerage	45% waterborne 50% put	
	Electricity	20% 60 amp 45% 20 amp 35% 2,5 amp	
	Waste disposal	50 % community terrain 50% on terrain	
	Roads	50% good standard reasonable 50% reasonable	
	Health	Partly serviced	

2.6.4.3 Integrated Waste Management (incl Solid Waste Disposal)

Core recommendations

- ❖ Reduction of waste at source of origin – this approach requires advanced industrial technology encompassing aspects such as product development, the composition of materials, improved manufacturing processes and modified household practices.
- ❖ Reutilisation and recycling – must take place at “drop off” facilities or at special recycling plant. No recycling and/or reuse will be allowed at disposal sites.

- ❖ Disposal of municipal solid waste –
 - All municipal solid waste will be disposed of in the area of the West Coast District Municipality;
 - Incineration of medical and sanitary waste will be allowed;
 - All hazardous waste will be disposed of at suitable licensed sites, and all generators of such waste must report on an annual basis to the West Coast District Municipality on the type and extent of such waste and the disposal thereof;
 - Disposal of municipal solid waste at sites will be subject to the “minimum requirements for the disposal of solid waste at sites” as proclaimed by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry;
 - **Only three permitted sites will be established and operated in the West Coast Region, namely: Malmesbury (Highlands), Vredenburg and Vredendal surrounds**
 - all municipal waste within the boundaries of the Swartland Municipality will be disposed of at the Malmesbury site;
 - all municipal waste within the boundaries of the Saldanha Bay Municipality will be disposed of at the Vredenburg site;
 - all municipal waste within the boundaries of the Berg River Municipality will be disposed of at the Vredenburg site;
 - all municipal waste within the boundaries of the Cederberg Municipality will be disposed of at the Vredendal site;
 - all municipal waste within the boundaries of the Matzikama Municipality will be disposed of at the Vredendal site;
 - all municipal waste within the boundaries of the District Management Area at Bitterfontein will be disposed of at the Vredendal site; and
 - all municipal waste within the boundaries of the District Management Area at Langebaan will be disposed of at the Vredenburg site.
 - that all “larger” towns will be provided with transfer facilities for non-collected solid waste in order to prevent the illegal disposal of solid waste.

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The Waste Disposal Strategy as accepted by the District Municipality in 2001 is still in place and generally adhered to. The following is the status quo with respect to the Strategy:

- Swartland Municipality has almost completed their activities in terms of this strategy insofar as that all facilities are in place and operational and all municipal waste are disposed of at the licensed Highlands landfill and the licensed Darling landfill. Closed landfills that still have to be rehabilitated are Moorreesburg (partially capped) and Yzerfontein.
- Saldaha Bay Municipality has also completed most of their required activities in that all waste is disposed at the licensed Vredenburg landfill and the licensed Langebaan landfill with a number of drop-off facilities provided at various communities. Closed sites that still require rehabilitation includes the Hopefield site. A Materials Recovery Facility has also been provided at the Vredenburg landfill as well as a weighbridge.
- Bergrivier Municipality has advanced on their list of required activities with the construction of a Refuse Transfer Station at Piketberg (completed December 2006) and the Environmental Impact Assessments for the construction of a similar facility at Velddrif and a drop-off at Porterville. According to the Disposal Strategy all their waste sites will close and their waste will be transported to the Vredenburg site.
- Cedarberg Municipality has opted for the scenario where all their waste will be transported to a new regional waste site in Matzikama, but has to date not done anything in this regard. In fact, the drop-off that was constructed at Lambert's Bay with MIG funding in 2001 has not yet been commissioned and the drop-off at Klawer has not been used since 2000. The waste site at Clanwilliam has since been licensed.
- At Matzikama Municipality not any significant progress has been made towards implementing the Waste Disposal Strategy. A MIG funding business plan has been prepared for the new regional site but has not yet been submitted to the province.

The management of the four waste disposal sites in the Bitterfontein DMA are not according to the guidelines of the Minimum Requirements, since burning is practised and the compaction and cover of waste does not take place. Since there are sufficient cover material available these sites should be better managed and operated.

The recommendations of this Integrated Waste Management Plan is that Action Plans for the Strategy be developed as are listed in paragraph 4 of this report and that the implementation thereof be provided for on the financial budget.

It is further recommended that the District Municipality attend to the outstanding items in the implementation of the District's Waste Disposal Strategy insofar as prioritisation of funding is concerned.

2.6.4.4 Integrated Transport

Proposals from the draft Integrated Transport Plan for the West Coast (29/11/2005):

- establish a transport planning department
- establish public transport working groups
- introduce a public transport information system
- effective public transport law enforcement
- establish pounds
- build an additional weighbridge in the Porterville area
- promote the public transport corridor concept
- develop a mobility strategy for the DMA and Matzikama
- review data collection methods
- assess non-motorised transport needs
- assess ambulance service delivery
- integrate public transport and learners transport
- investigate the rail network

2.6.4.5 Water Services Development

The following recommendations are made with regard to WC/WDM for the WSAs on the West Coast.

- WSAs need to identify specific zones within their entire supply systems to monitor their non-revenue or UAW on a monthly basis for these specific zones.
- WSAs need to monitor their non-revenue or UAW regularly (detailed water audits and balances). The information also needs to be easily made available to interested parties.
- Systems need to be put in place that measure key parameters such as minimum night flows.
- A pressure management as well as a pipeline management and rehabilitation programme needs to be implemented at all the WSAs.
- Standard brochures regarding the benefits of initiating WDM/WC strategies should be sent out with the accounts and placed in local newsletters.
- More emphasis should be placed on water education in schools and WSAs should include demonstrations and exhibits at schools in their planning process.
- A consumer meter management programme must be put in place and a meter maintenance and replacement policy should be developed by each WSA.
- Officials responsible for WC/WDM issues within WSAs should inform their council members of the current legislation around WC/WDM, also included in the Strategic Framework for Water Services (September 2003).
- WC/WDM options should be included when water resources are investigated. It should be seen as part of the water services planning process.
- New supply schemes should only be developed where it can be shown that the existing water resources are being used efficiently.

The capital budgets for water and sanitation services for the various WSAs can be summarised as follows (RM):

Desalination of water

WSA	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
<i>Swartland Municipality</i>	19.492	-	-	-
<i>Saldanha Bay Municipality</i>	20.822	15.014	15.515	20.894
<i>Berg River Municipality</i>	2.857	1.679	0.933	-
<i>Cederberg Municipality</i>	3.541	8.054	11.741	-
<i>Matzikama Municipality</i>	8.435	11.739	9.716	-
<i>West Coast DM</i>	12.240	3.282	0.7	-

2.6.4.6 Alternative energy

7. OVERALL STUDY CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

7.1.1 It is crucial that PGWC publish formal guidelines and policy directives relating to the Regional Assessment Method for Wind Energy in order to regulate the introduction of wind energy development to the Western Cape.

7.1.2 The proposed Regional Method for determining suitable areas for Wind Energy developments (the "Regional Wind Plan") should be accepted as complying with the objectives of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Given that a Regional Wind Plan has formal status as an SEA, and ideally is incorporated into Regional and District Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), a "fast track" EIA process should be facilitated by appropriate guidelines.

7.1.3 Regional and district planning authorities must be encouraged, with the support of PGWC, to embark upon the Regional Landscape Character Assessment (RLCA) incorporating visual resource mapping as part of the planning process.

7.1.4 Formal policy guidance should be published by PGWC on landscape character assessment, including sensitivity and capacity analysis which should emphasise the value of expert opinion and professional judgement in preference to complex computer aided technology methods.

7.1.5 Appropriate Public Information on wind energy should be published to inform the public and assist in meaningful interaction in the planning process at regional and local level. Such public information should emphasise South Africa's climate change obligations and the need to accept certain landscape change at appropriate locations. It is important to engender a positive attitude to this technology.

7.1.6 It is recommended that, as South Africa are signatories to the Kyoto Protocol, that a Policy on Renewable Energy, particularly wind, should be published at national level, similar to the Planning Policy 22 in the United Kingdom. The national perspective should establish targets at provincial level. (Refer to Appendix A)

7.1.7 A Positive Regulatory Framework is required, along with financial incentives to support wind energy development.

7.1.8 Local and regional Spatial Development Frameworks must include a specific zonation for areas identified by the Regional Wind Plan, and ensure appropriate public participation at this level.

7.1.9 Government (DME) should publish wind resource mapping for South Africa, along with the regional targets referred to above, to support the efforts of the private sector.

7.1.10 Provincial policy while, on the one hand, encouraging large wind farms to be located in generally remote 'greenfield' rural areas, should, on the other hand, also ensure that smaller scale projects can occur on urban and industrial 'brownfield' sites.

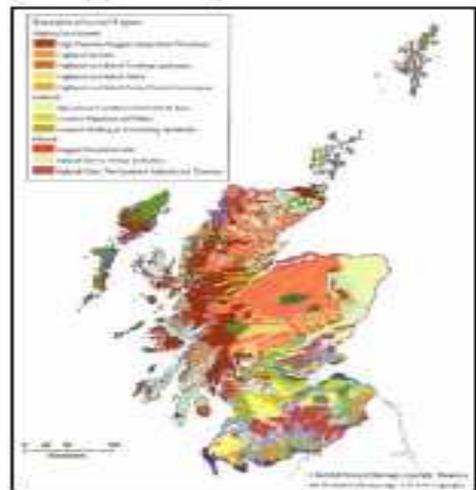


Figure 14 Scottish Landscape Character Assessment

(Extract from Towards a regional methodology for wind energy site selection, May 2006, PGWC)