CAPE WINELANDS
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

2012/13 - 2016/17
Integrated Development Plan

A Unified Cape Winelands of Excellence!
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASGI-SA</td>
<td>Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa</td>
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<td>B – Municipalities</td>
<td>Local municipalities</td>
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<tr>
<td>C - Municipalities</td>
<td>District municipalities</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organisation</td>
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<td>CWDM</td>
<td>Cape Winelands District Municipality</td>
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<tr>
<td>DGDS</td>
<td>District Growth and Development Strategy</td>
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<td>DPLG</td>
<td>Department of Provincial &amp; Local Government</td>
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<td>DMA</td>
<td>District Management Area</td>
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<td>FYLGA</td>
<td>Five Year Local Government Agenda</td>
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<td>GGP</td>
<td>Gross Geographic Product</td>
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<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>HR</td>
<td>Human Resources</td>
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<td>IMATU</td>
<td>Independent Municipal Allied Trade Union</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
<td>Integrated Development Plan</td>
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<td>ITP</td>
<td>Integrated Transport Plan</td>
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<td>KPA</td>
<td>Key Performance Area</td>
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<td>KPI</td>
<td>Key Performance Indicator</td>
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<td>LA21</td>
<td>Local Agenda 21</td>
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<td>LED</td>
<td>Local Economic Development</td>
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<td>LG-TAS</td>
<td>Local Government Turnaround Strategy</td>
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<td>MFMA</td>
<td>Municipal Financial Management Act</td>
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<td>MSA</td>
<td>Local Government: Municipal Systems Act</td>
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<td>MSA</td>
<td>Local Government: Municipal Structures Act</td>
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<td>MTWF</td>
<td>Medium Term Strategic Framework</td>
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<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millenium Development Goals</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organisation</td>
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<td>NSDP</td>
<td>National Spatial Development Perspective</td>
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<td>PMS</td>
<td>Performance Management System</td>
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<td>PGWC</td>
<td>Provincial Government of the Western Cape</td>
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<td>RSC</td>
<td>Regional Services Council</td>
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<td>SALGA</td>
<td>South African Local Government Association</td>
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<td>SAMWU</td>
<td>South African Municipal Workers Union</td>
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<td>SDBIP</td>
<td>Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan</td>
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<td>SDF</td>
<td>Spatial Development Framework</td>
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<td>SLA</td>
<td>Service Level Agreement</td>
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<td>SMME</td>
<td>Small Medium &amp; Micro Enterprises</td>
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<td>TB</td>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
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<td>VIP</td>
<td>Ventilated Improved Pit</td>
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<td>WESGRO</td>
<td>Western Cape Investment &amp; Trade Promotion</td>
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<td>WCSDP</td>
<td>Western Cape’s Draft Strategic Plan</td>
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<td>WSDP</td>
<td>Water Services Development Plan</td>
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The release of the Cape Winelands District Municipality’s 2012/13 – 2016/17 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a momentous event and milestone. It is a milestone because this release doesn’t mean, in any way, that we have arrived at our destination and reached the end of the road.

While this document is informed by a series of macro-economic considerations at national and provincial levels, it also takes into consideration the state of regional economic development as the core of our strategic focus.

It is the blueprint that will serve as a key point of reference as we allocate our limited resources over the next few years while ensuring that investments are made in those areas that have been identified by all key players and, in the short to medium-terms, help us address some of our regions most pressing socio-economic challenges.

I am particularly proud to be part of the creation of a 3rd Generation IDP, having been able to learn from 10 years (2 generations) of municipal strategic planning experiences. Undoubtedly, the lessons learnt have secured us with a better logical understanding of our challenges, both in our organisation and in our communities. After all, we regard very seriously our role as custodians of the hopes and dreams of our communities.

Of course, our work is guided by very detailed legislative instructions and Chapter 1 of our Five-year Plan deals succinctly with that. However, this municipality has come to be known as an organisation that constantly pushes the boundaries of what is attainable in the local government sphere. Our plans and the way in which we execute them bear witness to this claim.

Our strategic direction is also informed by the Western Cape Government’s vision of an “Open Opportunity Society For All”, underpinned by the principles of 1) Individual freedom under the rule of law; 2) Opportunity with responsibility and, 3) Full equality for all.

It is in the spirit of these principles that I thank all individuals and groups that contributed to the development of this IDP. Rest assured that I look forward to walking the road to 2017 in partnership with all of you!

**EXECUTIVE MAYOR**
**ALDERMAN Cornelius De Bruyn**
As indicated by the Executive Mayor, Alderman De Bruyn, the release of this 3rd Generation IDP is indeed a milestone of note; the culmination of many months of consultation involving many, many, concerned residents of our region, directly and through their representative bodies.

I acknowledge the leadership provided by everyone who made it possible for us to reach this important stage, from the Department of Local Government, who issued the first discussion paper back in November 2009, to relevant employees of the Cape Winelands District Municipality, who drove the process from within by providing all the necessary resources and logistics, as well as all of our contributing socio-economic partners.

A municipality is defined in the Municipal Structures Act as the community, political office bearers and administration of the municipality. Our organisational mission of “All structures of the Cape Winelands co-operate together towards effective, efficient and economically sustainable development” manifests in the CWDM Administration in the following manner:

Focused planning guided by proper analysis of our external and internal environment;
An organisational structure that enables optimal utilization of human resources;
A skilled, qualified, disciplined and motivated work force;
Sensible spending of financial resources to ensure maximum output with minimum cost; and
A governance structure that supports the functioning of the organisation and enables the achievement of our strategic objectives.

This Integrated Development Plan is our key guiding document in our endeavours to improve the economy of our region by creating an environment conducive for attracting investments, including Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), and allocating resources in identified areas in order to optimise economic growth and reduce poverty and unemployment levels.

Mindful of the rather dull economic environments in some of the key parts of the world, important sources of tourism and FDI for our own economy we, in the Cape Winelands District Municipality, remain determined to continue seeking new sources of investment and new avenues of intervention to help us minimise possible effects of negative trends elsewhere.

Importantly, we remain positive that the process that informed the development of this IDP is solid and that we can now be firmly on a road to implementing the actions that have been documented in order to achieve our strategic objectives.

MUNICIPAL MANAGER
MR MIKE MGAJO
CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1.1 Vision, Mission, Core Values and Strategic Objectives
1.2 Five-year Integrated Development Planning
   1.2.1 A Provincial Viewpoint on 3rd Generation IDP's
   1.2.2 CWDM Leadership in crafting the 3rd Generation IDP
1.1 VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The five-year IDP is situated in the context of a long-term (Revised) District Growth and Development Strategy. This is called the Cape Winelands District Growth and Development Strategy. The IDP is also underpinned by six Priorities for the 2012/13-2016/17 term of office.

**VISION**

A unified Cape Winelands of Excellence!

**MISSION**

All structures of the Cape Winelands co-operate together towards effective, efficient and economically sustainable development.

**CORE VALUES**

Our core values are largely shaped by the moral fibre of the administrative and political leadership of our municipality, guidance by the Batho Pele service delivery principles and the strategic compass provided to us by the Western Cape Provincial Government through its Draft Strategic Plan, which reflects the core values of the Provincial Government.

The following core values reflect the character and organizational culture of the municipality:

1. Commitment to the development of people
2. Integrity in the performance of our duty
3. Respect for our natural resources
4. Transparency in accounting for our actions
5. Regular consultation with customers on the level and quality of services
6. Higher levels of courtesy and professionalism in the workplace
7. Efficient spending and responsible utilization of municipal assets
8. Celebrating Diversity
## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (KEY PRIORITIES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>PREDETERMINED DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES</th>
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</table>
| SO 1 | To ensure the health and safety of communities in the Cape Winelands through the proactive prevention, mitigation, identification and management of environmental health, Fire and disaster risks | 1.1 Ensure a comprehensive and equitable Municipal Health Service within the CWDM  
1.2 Ensure coordination of multi-disciplinary and sectoral disaster risk reduction through integrated institutional capacity for Disaster Risk Management, Disaster Risk Assessment and Response and Recovery  
1.3 Provision of effective planning and coordination of fire prevention, safety and fire fighting services throughout the Cape Winelands. |

**Stakeholder Priorities:**  
1. Training (professional)  
2. Community Safety  
3. Water and Sanitation Health  
4. Cleaning of Environment  
5. Food Control and Safety

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| SO 2 | To facilitate sustainable economic empowerment of all communities within the Cape Winelands District through economic, environmental and social infrastructure investment, poverty alleviation, job creation and skills development | 2.1 Facilitate environmentally sustainable economic development and investment attraction and retention through the development and management of strategic partnerships  
2.2 Facilitate skills development within the CWDM by means of knowledge management and social infrastructure investment  
2.3 Facilitate the creation of sustainable jobs within the Cape Winelands District through the provision and maintenance of economic infrastructure  
2.4 Provide support and shared services to local municipalities to facilitate economic development planning within the Cape Winelands District |

**Stakeholder Priorities:**  
1. SMME Support and Development  
2. Environmental Programme  
3. Tourism Marketing  
4. Skills Development And Capacity Building

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1. SMME Support and Development  
2. Environmental Programme  
3. Tourism Marketing  
4. Skills Development And Capacity Building

- **Entrepreneurial Seed Funding**  
- **Mentorship Programme**  
- **Alien clearing: EPWP**  
- **River improvement**  
- **Events driven campaign**  
- **Route Development**  
- **Culture clinics**  
- **LED Capacity Building**  
- **Environmental Capacity Building**
### Stakeholder Priorities

1. Infrastructure including shelters, sidewalks and embayments for improved road safety rural schools
2. The addition of bathrooms to existing houses for the elderly and disabled
3. The upgrading of rural roads from gravel to tarred surfaces
4. Job creation Projects
5. Renewable Energy Projects

### Stakeholder Priorities (SO 4 and 6)


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**SO 3**

To support and ensure the development and implementation of infrastructural services such as bulk-and internal services, functional road network and public transport services that contribute to Integrated Human Settlements in the Cape Winelands

- **3.1** The regulation of passenger transport in the district by improved infrastructure delivery and planning activities
- **3.2** Identify, Coordinate and facilitate interventions of a regional nature to support/assist sustainable integrated human settlement development within the area of the CWDM
- **3.3** Improve and maintain municipal infrastructure by coordinated planning and implementation of infrastructure plans and services
- **3.4** Improve the living conditions of rural dwellers by improving facilities and services in rural areas

### Stakeholder Priorities

1. Infrastructure including shelters, sidewalks and embayments for improved road safety rural schools
2. The addition of bathrooms to existing houses for the elderly and disabled
3. The upgrading of rural roads from gravel to tarred surfaces
4. Job creation Projects
5. Renewable Energy Projects

### Stakeholder Priorities (SO 3)

1. Infrastructure including shelters, sidewalks and embayments for improved road safety rural schools
2. The addition of bathrooms to existing houses for the elderly and disabled
3. The upgrading of rural roads from gravel to tarred surfaces
4. Job creation Projects
5. Renewable Energy Projects

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**SO 4**

To provide an effective and efficient support service to the Cape Winelands District Municipality's executive directorates so that the organizational objectives can be achieved through the provision of: HR Management, ICT, Admin Support Services, Strategic Services and Communication Services

- **4.1** Facilitate the establishment of Governance Forums (i.e. Audit Committee, Performance Audit Committee, Oversight Committees - Internal and External)
- **4.2** Establish a vehicle for Skills Development and Training.
- **4.3** Enhancing good management, strategic support and labour practices.
- **4.4** Create effective communication mediums to inform / or create awareness to all stakeholders.

### Stakeholder Priorities

1. Infrastructure including shelters, sidewalks and embayments for improved road safety rural schools
2. The addition of bathrooms to existing houses for the elderly and disabled
3. The upgrading of rural roads from gravel to tarred surfaces
4. Job creation Projects
5. Renewable Energy Projects

### Stakeholder Priorities (SO 4 and 6)


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**SO 5**

To facilitate and ensure the development and empowerment of the poor and most vulnerable people, particularly women, children, youth, the disabled, elderly persons and rural dwellers throughout the Cape Winelands.

- **5.1** Graduate people out of poverty through appropriate human capital investment initiatives.
- **5.2** Address socio-economic vulnerabilities of Communities through social inclusion
- **5.3** Improve the livelihood of rural farm dwellers and rural communities

### Stakeholder Priorities

1. Support interventions focusing on vulnerable groups like:
   - Disabled
   - Elderly Women
   - Youth
   - Impoverished Households
2. Interventions focusing on addressing the impact of HIV/AIDS, TB and FAS
3. Skills Development opportunities focusing on:
   - Women
   - Youth
   - Disabled
   - Farm Workers
4. Early Childhood Development Support and Capacity Building
5. Activating community involvement in support and recreation and addressing substance abuse and empowerment of Rural Schools

### Stakeholder Priorities (SO 5)

1. Support interventions focusing on vulnerable groups like:
   - Disabled
   - Elderly Women
   - Youth
   - Impoverished Households
2. Interventions focusing on addressing the impact of HIV/AIDS, TB and FAS
3. Skills Development opportunities focusing on:
   - Women
   - Youth
   - Disabled
   - Farm Workers
4. Early Childhood Development Support and Capacity Building
5. Activating community involvement in support and recreation and addressing substance abuse and empowerment of Rural Schools

### Stakeholder Priorities (SO 4 and 6)


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**SO 6**

To ensure the financial sustainability of the Cape Winelands District Municipality and to fulfill the statutory requirements.

- **6.1** Enabling efficient business operations (i.e. promote good budget and fiscal management; Unqualified audits)
- **6.2** Monitoring and evaluation of financial viability (i.e. Reporting and assessments)
- **6.3** Enabling effective revenue and expenditure management
- **6.4** Enhancing efficient, effective and economical Supply Chain Management procedures and systems.

### Stakeholder Priorities (SO 4 and 6)

1.2 FIVE-YEAR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1.2.1 A Provincial Viewpoint on 3rd Generation IDP’s

The Department of Local Government released a discussion paper on 16 November 2009 that provided, quite succinctly, a problem statement on the status of Municipal IDP’s in the generic sense based on hard-earned lessons during the preceding nine years of IDP at the time. More importantly, though, the document proved invaluable in its honest reflection of the complex nature of municipal strategic planning and made strong recommendations on how IDP’s in all their dimensions can be improved. The document was prepared in support of developing an improved Social Development Strategy for the Cape Winelands District by the Department of Local Government: IDP Unit.

Subsequently the strength and depth of the dialogue around 3rd Generation IDP’s during numerous engagements between the Department and local authorities in the Province grew and resulted into specific interventions spearheaded by the Department. Some of these programmes include support to municipalities to plan for and conduct Neighbourhood Development Plans, increased support to the establishment and capacity building of Ward Committees post-Elections (18 May 2011), IDP Indaba 1 and 2, IDP Assessment/Evaluation 2011 and 2012, Spatial Mapping Project, etc.

The Department of Local Government suggests three Main Areas of Improvement for 3rd Generation IDP’s:

**IDP owned by local leadership, municipal management and community**

The IDP drafting process in the first year after election in 2011 should allow for a **condensed process of strategy development** to craft and review the essential elements of the longer term development strategy of the municipality.

The implementation of the IDP and tracking of progress should be part of the monthly **performance management by the management team** of the municipality and the monthly reporting to council as linked to expenditure reporting.

The **work of officials involved in so-called IDP Offices should be reviewed** as it relates to limiting their responsibility for specific IDP support tasks, extending the contribution and responsibility of line management in the drafting and implementation of the IDP.

Each municipality is to consider how it will improve **community ownership** of the IDP through appropriate ward-based participation methods at sub-municipal level. This includes improving access to the participation process and information that impact on their development and being enabled to actively participate in municipal-wide or ward-based opportunities.

**IDP contains long term development strategy, with investment in specific geographical areas**

The Integrated Development Plans should contain **clear long term development agenda** which briefly describes the underpinning trends (key development potentials, drivers of development or underdevelopment), the limited list of key interventions (development priorities), key programmes required, clear **targets and indicators** that will measure how service delivery and key interventions will be changed from the current development reality.

Importantly, any other **planning instruments** - such as a spatial development framework, integrated human settlement plan, local economic plan – applied in the municipality must reflect on how it supports the development strategy and key interventions thus contained in the IDP.

Each IDP is to consider how it captures the **essential argument for spatial investment** across the municipal area in a brief overview, including the use of pictures or mapping techniques to illustrate the essence of the municipal-wide spatial investment plan.

Each municipality is to consider how it will prepare a **local area or neighbourhood plan**. The local area plan should target an under-serviced or marginalised area with the distinct purpose to draft a plan that targets neighbourhood revitalisation and to identify actions that improve the liveable spaces within settlements that affect quality of life.

Each municipality to consider how it will apply ward-based planning techniques that enables **active participation of citizens** in compiling this plan. A specific effort is to be made to enable the community to take responsibility for implementing actions as part of the 5 year plan. The local area plan should give special attention to the securing of appropriate resources and be clear about what cannot be achieved.

**IDP as investment plan for national, provincial and local government and non-governmental stakeholders**

The **intergovernmental architecture for engagement** should enable joint planning and resource alignment in support of implementing the development strategy in the IDP on an annual basis. The specific use of metro and district intergovernmental forum at critical times of the year is proposed to focus specifically on IDP deliverables. These periods should be timeous to respect required inputs to national, provincial and
municipal budget cycles. Each municipality to consider how to capture and reflect upon the **investment of non-governmental role-players** in a municipal area, including the private sector and other social partners.

### 1.2.2 CWDM Leadership in crafting the 3rd Generation IDP

A period of transition in any organisation (public or private) is invariably characterized by enhanced uncertainty and anxiety and from the onset everyone recognizes that some changes will ensue. Throw in the dynamics of a very interesting Municipal Elections Campaign preceding that, and it has the potential to destabilize the organisation quite substantively for a while. In the absence of mature political and administrative leadership, the ability of an organisation to deliver on its mandate, can be severely compromised.

However, the Cape Winelands District Municipality was thankfully spared many of the ailments other municipalities (particularly in the Western Cape) encountered as an aftermath of the Local Government Elections that was held on 18 May 2011. The new leadership settled in at a comfortable pace, fully involving Management and staff in assessing the performance of the municipality, making changes where necessary, most notably in cost reduction measures and the introduction of a more prudent and modest culture of spending in the municipality.

Whilst having to make short-term decisions in the interest of achieving long-term gains, the new leadership was also tasked with the daunting task of carving the future of the Cape Winelands District Municipality. This they had to do in the context of the district municipality’s full capacity both as mandated by the relevant legislation, the strategic role thrust upon the organisation by various policy frameworks and very importantly the expectations of communities as expressed through different communication mechanisms. Managing the process of developing the Five-year Integrated Development Plan for the municipality has become a key driver in not only shaping the strategic path of the organisation as an entity, but also to harvest the very best intentions of all spheres of government and the private sector for the prosperity of our district.

The new direction of the Cape Winelands District Municipality is strongly influenced by the Western Cape Government’s vision of an “Open Opportunity Society for All”, which joins three ideas: Individual freedom under the rule of law; Opportunity with responsibility; and Full equality for all

**The Democratic Alliance is the leading political party in the Western Cape and the Cape Winelands District Municipality underscore its policy platform in respect of which there are five key components of an open society:**

- A constitution that enshrines the rule of law, individual rights and freedoms and the separation of powers
- Transparency and accountability, without which governments abuse their power and compromise the freedoms enshrined in the constitution
- Security of person and property
- An independent and free-thinking civil society, including a free and independent media and a free and independent political opposition that is loyal to the constitutional order
- A general tolerance of difference on the part of the population
- An economy that is characterized primarily by the free choices of individuals

The two key ideas that unite these five components are the related ideas of *individual freedom* and the *limitation of state power*. They are related because an extension of state power necessitates a limitation of individual freedom and *visa versa*. In other words, an open society is one in which individuals are free to be themselves and pursue their own ends, and in which both the law and the attitudes of the population provide the space for them so to be.

For the next five years, the duration of this integrated, strategic, inclusive plan the Cape Winelands District Council will entrench the notion of an open opportunity society throughout all planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes of the municipality and endeavor to instill the same discipline in the local municipalities in our jurisdiction.

All role players and stakeholders are invited to join the district municipality in embarking on this very exciting journey en route to -

**"A UNIFIED CAPE WINELANDS OF EXCELLENCE."**
CHAPTER TWO

STRATEGIC SUBSTANCE OF THE DIP

2.1 The legal obligation/mandate
2.2 The role of the district municipality
2.3 Synopsis Report on the IDP/Budget Review Process
2.4 Participatory Democracy and the IDP
CHAPTER TWO: STRATEGIC SUBSTANCE OF THE IDP

2.1 THE LEGAL OBLIGATION/MANDATE

The Cape Winelands District Municipality has a legal obligation to prepare an Integrated Development Plan every five years. This plan, together with all sector plans, is reviewed on an annual basis and the multi-year budget is likewise amended in accordance with the Municipal Systems Act.

Chapter 5 and Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) indicate that:
“Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which-

a. Links integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;

b. Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;

c. Complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and

d. Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.”

A full IDP was prepared during the 2006/7 financial year and was adopted by Council in May 2007. The first review of the 2007/11 IDP was concluded in May 2008 and the second review was concluded in May 2009. The third review of the Integrated Development Plan was concluded in May 2010. The fourth and last review was concluded on 14 April 2011.

On 18 May 2011 a new Council was elected during the Local Government Elections. The newly elected Council embarked on a vigorous and very inclusive process of shaping the vision and strategic direction of the Cape Winelands District Municipality for the duration of their five-year tenure. The document as presented here embodies the hopes, aspirations and unwavering trust in the future of the Cape Winelands region by communities, public representatives (Council) and the Administration. It is a shared commitment to work tirelessly to ensure a better Cape Winelands for all.

In terms of the core components of integrated development plans, Chapter 5 and Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) indicates that:

“An integrated development plan must reflect-

a) The municipal council’s vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality’s most critical development and internal transformation needs;

b) An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;

c) The council’s development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;

d) The council’s development strategies which must be aligned with any national and provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation;

e) A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;

f) The council’s operational strategies;

g) Applicable disaster management plans;

h) A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and

i) The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41.”
Legislative Alignment between the IDP/Budget and Performance Management Targets

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act (2000), the Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM) is required to formulate an IDP made up of the following components:

- A vision of the long-term development of the CWDM;
- An assessment of the existing level of development in the CWDM which must include an identification of the need for basic municipal services;
- The CWDM development priorities and objectives for its elected term;
- The CWDM development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements;
- A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system;
- The CWDM operational strategies;
- A disaster management plan;
- A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and
- Key performance indicators and performance targets.

The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001) set out the following further requirements for an IDP:

- An institutional framework for implementation of the IDP and to address the municipality’s internal transformation;
- Investment initiatives should be clarified;
- Development initiatives including infrastructure, physical, social and institutional development and;
- All known projects, plans and programmes to be implemented within the municipality by any organ of state.

In addition, the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) (2003) provides for closer alignment between the Annual Budget and the compilation of the IDP. This can be understood as a response to the critique that IDP formulation took place in isolation from financial planning and IDPs were rarely implemented in full as a result. Specifically, Section 21(1) of the MFMA requires that the CWDM co-ordinates the process of preparing the Annual Budget and the revised IDP to ensure that both the budget and IDP are mutually consistent.

Key to ensuring the co-ordination of the IDP and Annual Budget is the development of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The SDBIP is a detailed plan approved by the Executive Mayor of the CWDM for the implementation of service delivery and the Annual Budget. The SDBIP should include monthly revenue and expenditure projections, quarterly service delivery targets and performance indicators.

The MSA states that key performance indicators must be part of the IDP. The SDBIP specifies that the performance contracts of senior managers must form part of the approval of the SDBIP. The Draft 2012/13-2016/17 IDP for the CWDM aligns the SDBIP key performance indicators, the key performance indicators of the senior managers with the key programmes, as well as the municipal scorecard in the IDP.

2.2 THE ROLE OF THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Although District Municipalities operate within a particular legislative mandate there are huge variations nationally regarding both role and performance. The division of powers and functions between Category B and C municipalities has contributed to this asymmetrical reality. The scrapping of the RSC levies further added to uncertainty with regard to the future of district municipalities in the country.

In January 2003 National Cabinet approved the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) as an indicative tool for development planning in government. The NSDP was updated in 2006 and has been agreed to by Government and the South African Local Government Association (SALGA). Therefore it is imperative that the District and local Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) reflect the NSDP approach. In addition, Metropolitan (A municipalities) and District Municipalities (C Municipalities) have been identified as areas of action for the second decade of democracy.
These areas reflect the space in which local, provincial and national government reflect their combined intervention. The District IDP becomes the key document for alignment and integration among all spheres of government. The Cape Winelands District Municipality has participated as a pilot project for achieving the alignment across the spheres of government.

The District Growth and Development Strategy is the longer-term intervention that the District Municipality has determined together with all its partners. The DGDS would guide government investment according to strategic growth and poverty reduction targets. National and provincial competencies would be planned for and financed at a district level. The district municipality would play a critical role in supplying the necessary data and analysis to underpin this investment, and to co-ordinate and leverage these strategic investments.

The district’s service delivery role would be reduced over time, with service delivery taking place increasingly at a local level, unless a case could be made for economies of scale and other efficiencies at a district level. District municipalities would not only co-ordinate government wide investment at a local level, but would also play a critical role in influencing and leveraging investments of the other sectors.

2.3 SYNOPSIS REPORT ON THE IDP/BUDGET REVIEW PROCESS

In terms of Chapter 5 and Section 27 of the Municipal Systems Act (2000), Districts are required to prepare and adopt a Framework Plan which indicates how the District and Local Municipalities will align their IDP’s. The Framework Plan provides the linkage and binding relationships to be established between the district and local municipalities in the region, and in doing so, proper consultation, coordination and alignment of the review process of the district municipality and various local municipalities can be maintained. The Framework was prepared jointly by all the municipalities within the district, with the district municipality playing a leading role.

The objectives of the District’s Framework, which is binding on all the municipalities in the district are:

- To serve as a guiding model for integrated development planning by the CWDM & local municipalities.
- To involve and integrate all relevant role-players.
- To ensure that all the local authorities in the district fulfil the responsibilities entrusted to them by legislation in the form of powers & functions.
- To bring about cooperative governance in the regional context and to align and coordinate development planning at local government level.
- To guide the modus operandi of local government, in particular with regard to aspects of integrated development.
- To ensure that the needs of communities & interest groups are identified, acknowledged and addressed.
- To ensure and coordinate the effective use of resources (financial, human & natural).
- To keep up to date with legislation.
- To ensure that the above-mentioned approved policy and strategies are taken into consideration in future development planning in the Cape Winelands.
The IDP/Budget Review Process can be summed up as follows:

**TIME SCHEDULE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cape Winelands District IDP Strategic Management Framework was adopted by the Council of the CWDM and approved by the District Coordinating Forum. The most important implication of the latter approval was the subjection of all municipalities in the district, including the CWDM, to the time-schedule for the adoption of their IDP’s and Budgets, allowing sufficient time for credible alignment processes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANALYSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Input</td>
<td>A total of five (5) meetings were held with a wide range of sectoral representatives, including Labour, the Environment, Social Development, Civil Society, Public Safety, Economic Growth and Development, Agriculture, Youth, Women, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Analysis</td>
<td>This phase involved the assessment of the performance of the municipality and the determination of areas of change for the next three years. The Annual Report of the municipality was tabled at a Council meeting held on 26 January 2012 and approved for a month of public participation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Analysis</td>
<td>In analysing the financial capacity and position of the municipality, the institution had to, inter alia, determine the funding/revenue potentially available for the next three years and based on the holistic financial profile of the municipality decide on appropriate fiscal strategies, the funding policies (including tariff structures) and financial plans. The Adjustment Budget approved at a Council meeting held on 26 January 2012 was indicative of the financial viability of the municipality and a strong emphasis was placed on increased fiscal discipline and cost saving measures to enhance the financial stability of the institution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situational Analysis</td>
<td>A thorough revision of the current realities and an examination of the changing conditions and new information that may have a major impact on the ability of the municipality to deliver on its legislative mandate had been conducted during this period. The socio-economic profile compiled by the Provincial Treasury and own analysis were key in providing guidance on strategic priorities for the five-year plan of the municipality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental Alignment</td>
<td>Two IDP Indaba’s, led by the Provincial Department of Local Government were held during this period to facilitate better alignment between provincial and local priorities. It also assisted Provincial Government in developing better municipal support plans that will enable municipalities to perform their statutory functions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STRATEGY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cape Winelands Spatial Development Framework was modified during this cycle. A number of policies were revised to create better synergy between IDP priorities and policy positions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROGRAMMES, PROJECTS AND PRELIMINARY BUDGET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current programmes and projects were reviewed and provision had been made for priorities and outputs desired for the next five years with updated cost estimates. Operating Budget</td>
<td>The Chief Financial Officer compiled the draft operating budget for the MTREF period and revised operating budget for 2011/12 (Adjustment Budget) within the prescribed time frames. Approval of Draft IDP, PMS and Annual Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTEGRATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Draft IDP and Budget were made public for comment and an IDP/Budget Hearing was held with sector stakeholders on 11 April 2012 with the view of soliciting comment on the presented draft IDP/Budget from the representatives. Engagements aimed at multi-pronged alignment with Provincial, National and Local Spheres of Government in the form of LG-MTEC Engagements and intergovernmental alignment meetings with local municipalities in the district were held.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINAL APPROVAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Council adopted the Final 2012/13-2016/17 Integrated Development Plan and Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework for 2012/2013, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 on 24 May 2012. All further action is taken in accordance with the legislative and regulatory requirements applicable to the approval of the SDBIP, submission to the appropriate authorities, all actions related to the submission of performance agreements, making public the Final Documents and the preparation of the Bi-Annual Audit Report for submission to Council.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4 PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY AND THE IDP

The Cape Winelands District Municipality aims to ensure that the quality and magnitude of public participation, particularly in IDP and budgeting processes, continue to grow each year. We understand that communities are complex, that the needs of groups vary and that these disparities should be taken into account when employing community activation strategies. Therefore, CWDM employs different processes and mechanisms in mobilising stakeholders to participate in decision making processes that affect the development of their communities.

(a) IDP Capacity Building Project: When we introduced the IDP Capacity Building Project in 2009, the primary objective was to ensure that stakeholders are capacitated to the extent that their bargaining power during IDP and Budgeting processes are significantly broadened and strengthened. The delicate interface between the different spheres of government, let alone the complexities of local government, can be daunting for even the most educated citizen. Great emphasis was therefore placed on creating a comfortable learning environment where the most user friendly methodologies can inspire participants to fully interact with the facilitator and learning material. Since its inception more than 900 participants benefited from this programme and the feedback has urged the CWDM to include these capacity building workshops as an important part of the IDP Process Plan of the Municipality each year.

(b) Special Needs Groups: The Cape Winelands District Municipality is host to two of the biggest institutions for the disabled in the country. These are the Institute of the Deaf and the Institute for the Blind, both located in the Breede Valley Municipality in Worcester. To ensure that all our IDP public consultation meetings are accessible to most people we ensure the following:

- all venues where meetings are held are accessible to the physically challenged;
- we request organisations to indicate if they need sign language interpretation at meetings (we have yet to make arrangements for that, because representatives from organisations have always preferred bringing their own sign language interpreters to the meetings);
- we arrange for professional interpretation services in all three official languages of the Western Cape;
- separate meetings are held for economic development stakeholders (including Labour and the Environment) and civil society stakeholders (normally Ward Committee members and other sectors) because of their diverse needs;

(c) Stakeholder Activation: The following efforts are made to activate participants:

- all departments are involved in activating their stakeholders who participate in sector plan development to attend meetings;
- the Department: Rural and Social Development’s officials are key in mobilising farm dwellers through our civil society partner, the Health and Development Committees and other groupings;
- transport is arranged for those stakeholders who have indicated a need;

The Cape Winelands District Municipality has an IDP Communication Plan that is executed with the assistance of our Sub-directorate: Communication Services which includes the following avenues for dissemination of information and channels, mechanisms and platforms for dialogue and engagement: Official Newsletter, Press Releases, Articles for selected print publications, IDP Brochures/Executive Summary, Radio discussions, Participatory Democracy and IDP Workshops for stakeholders, Statutory IDP Public Participation Engagements, Official Website Updates, Targeted e-mailing of IDP Presentation, Events: Project initiations, funding announcements, etc.

(d) IDP/Budget Public Participation Road Map: In developing the new five-year IDP, the Cape Winelands District Municipality ensured optimum public participation through the following IDP/Budget Public Participation Road Map:
## CWDM IDP/Budget Road Map for Public Participation 2012/16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNICIPALITY</th>
<th>VENUE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANALYSIS - District Meetings with Sector Groups</strong> - 7 September to 30 November 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witzenberg</td>
<td>Tulbagh Council Chambers</td>
<td>12/09/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breede Valley</td>
<td>Uniting Reformed Church, Rawsonville</td>
<td>08/09/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakenstein</td>
<td>Saron Library</td>
<td>14/09/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stellenbosch</td>
<td>Klapmuts Club House</td>
<td>15/09/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langeberg</td>
<td>Hofmeyer Hall, Montagu</td>
<td>19/09/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breede Valley</td>
<td>De Doorns Municipal Hall</td>
<td>20/09/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witzenberg</td>
<td>Koue Bokkeveld Training Centre</td>
<td>03/11/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langeberg</td>
<td>Robertson Town Hall</td>
<td>10/11/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakenstein</td>
<td>Van Wyksvlei Library, Wellington</td>
<td>15/11/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stellenbosch</td>
<td>Kayamandi Community Hall</td>
<td>16/11/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakenstein</td>
<td>Thusong Centre, Mbekweni</td>
<td>22/11/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breede Valley</td>
<td>Worcester Town Hall</td>
<td>08/11/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IDP Capacity Building Workshops (30 participants per group; all sectors; municipal venues)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNICIPALITY</th>
<th>VENUE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Witzenberg</td>
<td>Tulbagh Council Chambers</td>
<td>12/09/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breede Valley</td>
<td>Uniting Reformed Church, Rawsonville</td>
<td>08/09/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakenstein</td>
<td>Saron Library</td>
<td>14/09/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stellenbosch</td>
<td>Klapmuts Club House</td>
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<td>09h00</td>
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<td>Langeberg</td>
<td>Hofmeyer Hall, Montagu</td>
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<td>Witzenberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Langeberg</td>
<td>Robertson Town Hall</td>
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<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakenstein</td>
<td>Van Wyksvlei Library, Wellington</td>
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<td>Stellenbosch</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breede Valley</td>
<td>Worcester Town Hall</td>
<td>08/11/2011</td>
<td>09h00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IDP Statutory Consultative meetings**

**WITZENBERG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05/10/2011</td>
<td>Service Delivery Hearing (Sector Organisations) Ceres Town Hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BREEDE VALLEY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06/10/2011</td>
<td>Service Delivery Hearing (Sector Organisations) Indoor Sports Centre Worcester</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LANGEBERG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/10/2011</td>
<td>Service Delivery Hearing (Sector Organisations) Robertson Town Hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DRAKENSTEIN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/10/2011</td>
<td>Service Delivery Hearing (Sector Organisations) Wellington Town Hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STELLENBOSCH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18/10/2011</td>
<td>Service Delivery Hearing (Sector Organisations) Eikestad Hall Cloetesville</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONSULTATION & REFINEMENT - 26 March to 28 May 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012/04/11</td>
<td>IDP/Budget Hearing Worcester Town Hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The district municipality could not have done the above, and many more similar actions, had it not been for our steadfast focus on nurturing social cohesion amongst communities in the Cape Winelands.

(e) Stakeholder Input: The Cape Winelands District Municipality, during its IDP Analysis Phase, received a substantial number of verbal inputs during public participation meetings and quite a number of written submissions. These issues were circulated internally to our Executive Directors for input and were presented to the Mayoral Committee and Council for consideration.

After the Draft IDP and Budget were approved by the Council of the Cape Winelands District Municipality on 30 March 2012, the comments provided by stakeholders during the compulsory consultative phase, including an IDP/Budget Hearing were considered by the Executive Mayor as prescribed by the Municipal Systems Act.

The SDBIP (Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan) will later provide clear indications which of the issues were incorporated in specific interventions of the municipality.

A copy of the STAKEHOLDER INPUT collated during the IDP Review Process is attached as Annexure“H”.
CHAPTER THREE

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Demographic Profile
3.2 Development Profile
3.3 Health Profile
3.4 Household Infrastructure Profile
3.5 Labour Profile
3.6 Income and Expenditure Profile
3.7 Economic Profile
3.8 Trade Profile
3.9 Safety and Security Profile
3.10 State of the district
CHAPTER THREE: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The local municipalities in the Cape Winelands District Municipality are the Witzenberg, Drakenstein, Stellenbosch, Breede Valley, and Langeberg (formerly known as Breederiver Winelands) Municipalities, an area previously referred to as the Boland (“the higher land”).

Section 26 of the MSA determines that an IDP must reflect amongst others an assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality. The previous Chapter deals meticulously with the policy and legislative framework of integrated development planning. This Chapter thus seeks to illuminate the Cape Winelands District Municipality’s locality, people and institutional context. The Cape Winelands District Municipality consists of its political division (Council), the Administrative segment and the community and all play a critical role in determining the district’s development context.

This Chapter was compiled with contributions from the following sources:
- IHS Global Insight Database
- Cape Winelands Economic Evaluation Tool 2009 (Urban-Econ Calculations based on Quantec Research Database)
- 2010/11 Annual Report (Draft)
- Analysis data as sourced through Public Participation Process and as supplied by internal CWDM Departments as set out in the approved IDP Process Plan.
- CSIR Base Sources (TIP Regional Profiler: Living Laboratory Process)
- Socio-Economic Profile (Provincial Treasury, 2011)
- StatsSA Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007
- Community-based Risk Assessment which was undertaken during the 2007/8 financial year
- Final Draft Cape Winelands Human Settlement, Phase Three Business Plan, June 2010

THE CAPE WINELANDS LOCALITY PROFILE

National context: The Cape Winelands District Municipality is situated in the Western Cape Province and is one of 51 district municipalities in South Africa. The Western Cape Province is located in the south-western tip of the African continent, bordering the Northern Cape in the north, the Eastern Cape in the east, the Atlantic Ocean on the west, and the Indian Ocean in the south. The province covers a geographical area of 129 370 km², constituting 10.6% of the total land area of the country.

Regional context: The Cape Winelands district is situated next to the Cape Metropolitan area and encloses 22 309 km². It is a landlocked area in-between the West Coast and Overberg coastal regions. The district includes five local municipalities, namely Drakenstein, Stellenbosch, Witzenberg, Breede Valley and Langeberg (formally known as Breede River/Winelands) and a District Management Area. The area is one of the “pearls” of South Africa’s rural and small-town sub-regions, but disparate with a relatively high and diverse level of development.

On a macro (district) scale, the rationale behind any spatial argument is underpinned by the closeness to the Cape Metropolitan area and the Breede River Valley as the possible primary linear settlement able to absorb much of the Province’s population growth in the near future. We believe that the latter should be subject to an investment focus on Worcester as the only major service centre in the easterly district — this description includes the Breede Valley, Witzenberg and Langeberg municipal areas.

Topographical Conditions

The combination of the physical contextual characteristics of the Cape Winelands Area, including topography, climate hydrology, geology, soil and indigenous vegetation, has a direct effect on economic activity (in particular agricultural and related production) and tourism, as well as settlement patterns in the District.
The area has a Mediterranean climate, which is characterised by hot, dry summers and cold to moderate, wet winters. The different conditions climatologically have a direct impact on the various agricultural activities in the sub regions. Approximately 65% – 80% of the area’s rainfall occurs between April and September. The Cape Winelands mountain ranges are the most significant aspect of the region. Together with a number of important rivers they form the spines of the rich valleys that provide much of the wealth of the Cape Winelands economy.

The region is well endowed with both public and private nature areas in the District that conserve the wild life and the floral kingdom of the area. Nevertheless, the Cape Winelands area faces a number of significant threats to the biophysical environment. These include:

Over consumption of water relative to available resources with parts of rivers often pumped dry during the dry mid-summer. Together with the pollution of water sources in some areas, this problem has a detrimental effect on the natural environment.

Water quality is negatively affected by farming activities, informal settlements, leaching from land-fill sites and unsuitable sewage removal systems that lead to river pollution. Other problems include erosion, soil pollution loss of biodiversity and natural beauty, particularly on the lower mountain slopes through agriculture and infrastructural development.

**Environmental Context**

The health of ecosystem services in the Cape Winelands District is deteriorating gradually. Without the necessary interventions, this will lead to a crisis in the ability of these ecosystem services to support the sustainable economic development and improved quality of life that the Municipality strives for in its area of jurisdiction. Human activity in the Cape Winelands District Area is imposing pressures on the continued ability of the ecosystem to deliver ecosystem services into the future.

From a regional perspective, the Cape Winelands District forms part of an area with high agricultural potential, stretching westwards across the District boundary. The District’s western half has significant run-off areas that should be managed as an important resource (see Fig 3.1: Natural Assets). Sensitive ecosystems and protected areas occur in the District, requiring a joint management approach with adjacent authorities (see Fig 3.2).
Fig 3.1 : Natural Assets (source http://tip.csir.co.za; base sources: )
Fig 3.2: Natural Vulnerabilities (source http://tip.csir.co.za; base sources: )
CAPE WINELANDS SOCIO-ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>%Share</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>629,871</td>
<td>685,786</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>311,450</td>
<td>339,302</td>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
<td>61.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>318,420</td>
<td>346,484</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Western Cape</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Socio-economic indicators:

Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>74.5%</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV+ estimates</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,477</td>
<td>22,210</td>
<td>26,531</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AIDS estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>273</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>1,162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crime (number of reported cases)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug-related crimes</td>
<td>5833</td>
<td>6837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual crimes</td>
<td>1087</td>
<td>1436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty levels</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income inequality (Gini coefficient)</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.60%</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unemployment rate (Official definition)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34,951</td>
<td>41,005</td>
<td>58,017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male (% share)</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>47.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female (% share)</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>52.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Labour concentration: Agriculture (25.6%), Manufacturing (13.8%) and Community, social and personal services (24.2%).

Access to Basic Service Delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(% share of households)</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formal dwellings</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
<td>85.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwellings</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity (used for lighting)</td>
<td>88.6%</td>
<td>93.2%</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush toilets</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
<td>96.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water (piped water)</td>
<td>93.0%</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse removal (local authority/private)</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
<td>71.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GDP-R Constant Prices 2005 (R1000)</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19,032,750</td>
<td>23,732,050</td>
<td>26,582,223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GDP-R Constant 2005 Prices (average annual growth)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>1996 – 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports (R1000)</td>
<td>5,783,781</td>
<td>6,749,571</td>
<td>12,791,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports (R 1000)</td>
<td>14,077,055</td>
<td>27,905,942</td>
<td>22,130,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trade</td>
<td>19,860,836</td>
<td>34,655,512</td>
<td>34,921,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Balance</td>
<td>-8,293,273</td>
<td>-21,156,371</td>
<td>-9,338,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports as percentage of GDP</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Source: Global Insight Regional eXplorer, 2011
3.1. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

3.1.1 Population Indicators
The population growth as illustrated in Figure 1 has a general downward slump, decreasing since 1997. The current population growth rate is just above 0.8%.

**FIGURE 1: Cape Winelands Population Growth Rate**

The Western Cape accommodates approximately 10.4% of the national population. Table 1 shows the population distribution for the districts located within the Western Cape.

**TABLE 1: Population Distribution (2010)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Municipality</th>
<th>% in Western Cape</th>
<th>% in RSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality</td>
<td>63.1%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Coast District Municipality</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Winelands District Municipality</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overberg District Municipality</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eden District Municipality</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Karoo District Municipality</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Cape Winelands District Municipality calculations based on Global Insight data, 2012*

Table 1 indicates that the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality is the largest contributor to the Western Cape population. Cape Winelands District Municipality (13.2%) is the second largest contributor to the Western Cape population and only makes up 1.3% of the national population.

3.1.2 Age and Gender Indicators

The age profile provides valuable insight into the composition of the market population and will help establish the Potential Economically Active population (PEA). The PEA refers to the population that falls within the working age group (aged between 15 and 64).
It does not mean that this entire portion of the population is prepared, willing or able to be employed, i.e. some prefer to stay at home as housekeepers, others are disabled and some are full-time students, or have given up looking for work. They do however form part of the potential labour pool.

**Figure 2** illustrates the population pyramid for the Cape Winelands District Municipality. The population pyramid for the Cape Winelands District Municipality has a wide bottom base that gradually narrows amongst the older age cohorts. The wide base at the bottom pyramid indicates a high fertility rate. The pyramid narrows toward the top which indicates a higher death rate amongst the older generations than among the younger people. This represents a natural trend in healthy demographics.

**Figure 2: Cape Winelands Age Profile (2010)**

![Population Pyramid, Total, 2010 DC2 Cape Winelands District Municipality](source)

Figure 2 shows that the male and female distribution of the CWDM population is fairly equal with 50.53% of the population being female and 49.46% of the population being male. Further 17.7% of the population fall within the 5 to 14 Years age group which indicates a large percentage of the population that will be entering the labour market in the future. This indicates that there is a need for employment opportunities to be created within the area in order to absorb the current unemployed as well as the future labour pool.

### 3.2. DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

**3.2.1 Human Development Index (HDI)**

Human Development Index is a summary measure of human development. The HDI provides an alternative to the common practice of evaluating a country’s Progress in development based on per capita Gross Domestic Product. The HDI Measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of Human development:

- A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth.
- Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio.
- A decent standard of living, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product per capital in purchasing power parity terms in US dollars.

The HDI has had a significant impact on drawing the attention of governments, corporations and international organisations to aspects of development that focus on the expansion of choices and freedom, not just income.
### TABLE 2: Human Development Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Group</th>
<th>Cape Winelands</th>
<th>Western Cape</th>
<th>RSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer, 2012

Table 2 illustrates that the Cape Winelands HDI score of 0.63 is lower than the provincial HDI score of 0.69 but higher than the national HDI score of 0.58.

#### 3.2.2 Gini coefficient

The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0 (in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income) to 1 (in the case of perfect inequality where one household earns all the income and other earns nothing).

### TABLE 3: Gini coefficient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Group</th>
<th>Cape Winelands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stellenbosch</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakenstein</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breede Valley</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witzenberg</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langeberg</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Winelands</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer, 2012

Table 3 illustrates that all 5 B-municipalities have a Gini coefficient of above 0.50. This means that all the municipalities within the Cape Winelands District have a more unequal income distribution amongst households.
3.2.3 Literacy Indicators

Education is often a means to expand the range of career options a person may choose from and has a direct influence on a person’s income and ability to meet basic needs. It is therefore one of the 4 indicators of human development.

**Figure 3** shows that in the District 342,172 (78.1%) persons are literate and 96051(21.9%) persons are illiterate.

**FIGURE 3: Progress in Education**

Education in the 21 century is perhaps the single most important tool for creating competitiveness in the economy. It is increasingly being seen as the engine to the economy and not just simply an input. Economies are increasingly being driven by knowledge and innovation and this requires skilled people.

3.2.4 Poverty Indicators

Generally, household income levels forms a foundation for determining poverty levels in a community. Additionally, the income levels of a particular area provide some insight into the economic behaviour of a particular community, i.e. the buying power of that community and the potential poverty levels that a community might be experiencing.

Household income is defined as the combined income of all members of the household. The determination of the income includes:

- Labour Remuneration
- Income from Poverty
- Transfers from Government (Including Pensions)
- Transfers from Incorporated Businesses
- Transfers from other Sources
Generally, household income levels form a foundation for determining poverty levels in a community. Additionally, the income levels of a particular area provide some insight into the economic behaviour of a particular community, i.e. the buying power of that community and the potential poverty levels that a community might be experiencing. Figure 4 illustrates the number of households by income category that is residing in the Cape Winelands District Municipality.

**Figure 4: Number of Households by Income (2010)**

![Number of households by income category (2010)](image)

- **Source:** Global Insight Regional eXplorer Database, 2012
- **Figure 4** shows that of the 191,808 households within the Cape Winelands, 27.3% of the households in the CWDM fall within the low income bracket (R 0 – R 42,000), which is also identified as the poverty level in Figure 4. These households generally have difficulty meeting their basic needs. 62.7% of households fall within the middle income group (R 42,001 – R 360,000) and only 9.8% of households fall within the high income bracket (R 360,001 and more).

According to the Draft Cape Winelands Regional Local Economic Development Strategy (CW-RLEDS, 2012 – 2016) average annual household income within the area will not increase unless household members improve their skills through skills development and training, better education attainment opportunities and job creation in higher skilled economic sectors.

### 3.2.5 Cape Winelands Development Diamond

A Development Diamond reflects the development performance of a region in respect to certain indicators. It illustrates multiple component indexes diagrammatically, thus it is possible to compare the relative performance in each of the separate indicators geographically. The Diamond above compares the development performance of the Cape Winelands district with the national average.
In all four development indicators (HDI, Gini coefficient, Illiteracy and % poverty), the CWDM is performing better than the national average.

3.3 HEALTH PROFILE²

Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities and those diseases, especially preventable and communicable ones, are kept at bay. Some of the factors include lifestyle features that also depend on the provision of high quality municipal services, such as clean water and sanitation. It is the function of healthcare services not only to restore bad health, but also to ensure that communities do not contract preventable diseases.

3.3.1 Healthcare Facilities

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of healthcare facilities within a geographic space. South Africa’s healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, to secondary and tertiary levels of healthcare. The first point of contact would be at the primary healthcare level. Primary healthcare facilities include Community Health Centres (CHCs), Community Day Centres (CDCs) and Clinics, including satellite and mobile clinics.
### TABLE 4: Number of Health Care facilities in the Western Cape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of facilities at Feb. 2012</th>
<th>Community health Centres</th>
<th>Community Day Centres</th>
<th>Clinics</th>
<th>Satellite clinics</th>
<th>Mobile clinics</th>
<th>District hospitals</th>
<th>Regional Hospitals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Coast</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Winelands</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overberg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eden</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Karoo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCT</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2011/12

From **TABLE 4** it is evident that of the 490 public healthcare facilities located in the Western Cape, 83 are in Cape Winelands Districts. Cape Winelands has 5 community day centres, 44 clinics, 8 satellite clinics, 20 mobile clinics, 4 district hospitals and 2 regional hospitals. Within the Cape Winelands District, Drakenstein Municipality has the largest number of PHC facilities at 24, followed by Breede Valley at 17, Witzenberg at 16, Langeberg at 15 and Stellenbosch Municipality at 12.

The DMA has a relatively small population and therefore only has one PHC facility. Cape Winelands furthermore has 10 ambulance facilities located across the region with 2 in Witzenberg, 1 in Drakenstein, 1 in Stellenbosch, 3 in Breede Valley and 3 in Langeberg.

### 3.3.2 HIV/AIDS Treatment and Care

According to the 2009 National HIV Survey the estimated HIV prevalence for the Western Cape was 16.9 per cent (CI 95%: 13.8 – 20.5%). The weighted Provincial Survey estimate from the larger sub-district survey was 16.8 per cent (95% CI: 16.0 - 17.7%). The highest HIV prevalence estimates remain amongst the age groups of 25 - 29 and 30 - 34 years.

The information presented here shows how the metro and different health districts in the Western Cape responded to the healthcare need with respect to HIV/AIDS treatment and care. Although treatment and care is essential in managing the disease, in the case of HIV/AIDS the need and importance of preventative care must be emphasised, especially since there is still no known cure to date. In preventative care, the department is planning to distribute 122 million male and 1 million female condoms and deliver on-going campaigns to encourage the practice of safe sex11.

Concurrent HIV infection is the biggest risk factor for TB.
Table 5: HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Care, across the Western Cape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ART Patient Load; June 2010</th>
<th>ART Patient Load; June 2011</th>
<th>Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010</th>
<th>Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011</th>
<th>PCR test result - positive 2010/11</th>
<th>Accept PCR test 2010/11</th>
<th>HIV transmission rate of infants 2010/11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Coast</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 149</td>
<td>3205</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Winelands</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 477</td>
<td>9 750</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overberg</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 386</td>
<td>3259</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eden</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 777</td>
<td>7 847</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Karoo</td>
<td></td>
<td>559</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCT</td>
<td></td>
<td>59 734</td>
<td>75 652</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td></td>
<td>80 082</td>
<td>100 387</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health 2010/11

As can be seen from **Table 5** after the City of Cape Town, the highest anti-retroviral treatment (ART) patient load can be found in Cape Winelands District with 8 477 patients on the database of the Department of Health in June 2010, increasing to 9750 patients representing 9.7 per cent of the total patient load of the Western Cape in June 2011. Cape Winelands District had 13 anti-retroviral treatment sites, which is the highest number of sites after the metro. An additional 10 anti-retroviral treatment sites was added to this region by June 2011, to keep pace with the growing demand for treatment in the area.

The HIV transmission rate of infants in the Cape Winelands Districts was 3.4 per cent in 2010/11, which will required a reduction of 0.4 per cent to meet the departments target for this year. The HIV transmission rate of infants in the Cape Winelands Districts is higher than that of the metro but lower still than that of Central Karoo District and West Coast District.

### 3.3.3 Child Health

Children, infants and especially new-born babies are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition and the contraction of infectious diseases, many of which are preventable or can be treated. Two indicators will be looked at: immunisation and malnutrition.

#### (i) Immunisation

The National Department of Health has set an immunisation target of 90 per cent against which the results from the Western Cape can be benchmarked. Immunisation across the Cape Winelands district reveals different levels of immunisation in the different local authorities in the district.

**Table 6: Child Health in the Western Cape: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2010/11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Population &lt; 1 year fully immunised 2010/11</th>
<th>Severe malnutrition &lt; 5 years 2010/11</th>
<th>Child &lt; 5 years weighed 2010/11</th>
<th>Severely underweight for age &lt; 5 years rate 2010/11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Witzenberg</td>
<td>65.1%</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43 847</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakenstein</td>
<td>102.0%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>89778</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stellenbosch</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>53 211</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breede Valley</td>
<td>93.8%</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>71 838</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langeberg</td>
<td>70.4%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32 785</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Winelands</td>
<td>86.8%</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>291 459</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health 2011
It is evident from TABLE6 that Drakenstein and Breede Valley appear to be outperforming the national target with immunisations levels of 102 per cent and 93.8 per cent respectively. In the entire district only Drakenstein managed to exceed the provincial target of 95 per cent. Immunisation levels in Langeberg (70.4%) and Witzenberg (65.1%) is concerning with immunisation levels substantially well below the provincial target.

(ii) Malnourished Children

The number of malnourished children under five years is less than 1 per cent in the Western Cape. The City of Cape Town and all Western Cape Districts recorded rates of less than 1 per cent. Severe malnourishment does not appear to be a major concern in the Cape Winelands Districts, relative to the other districts in the province. It is nevertheless a concern that the incidents of severe malnourishment amongst children below 5 years still occurs.

In the district malnourishment of children under five years was most concerning in Breede Valley with 88 of the 206 malnourished children in the district located in this municipal area. The least malnourished children under the age of five was located in Langeberg with merely 12 in total.

3.3.4 Community Based Services

Community Based Services (CBS) in the Western Cape are provided by non-profit organisations (NPOs), subsidised by the Provincial Government. Patients who require on-going care upon discharge from hospital are referred to a primary healthcare facility in the area in which they live. The Home Community-Based Services (HCBS) Coordinator at the primary healthcare facility refers the patient to the NPO partner responsible for services HCBS in the area. The caregiver will render the service according to the instruction on the care plan and the sister will visit the individual to make sure the plan is being carried through.

At June 2011, there were 2 584 carers in 90 active NPOs providing home-based care to patients in the Western Cape. The average number of monthly visits by a home based-carer in the Province was 146. Cape Winelands Districts has 10 of the 90 of active NPOs in the province and 247 home based-carers. The average number of monthly visits by a home based carer was 178 in 2010/11.

TABLE 7: Community Based Services by NPOs, Cape Winelands, 2010/11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Based Services (NPO homebased care)</th>
<th>Number of Active NPOs, end of fourth quarter, 2010/11</th>
<th>Number of carers, fourth quarter 2010/11</th>
<th>Number of fourth quarter visits, 2010/11</th>
<th>Average number of visits by carer in fourth quarter, 2010/11</th>
<th>Average number of monthly visits by carer in fourth quarter, 2010/11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Witzenberg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10 795</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakenstein</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>55 015</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stellenbosch</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breede Valley</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>18 744</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langeberg</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16 186</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Winelands</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>132 192</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health 2011

In Cape Winelands District, Drakenstein has half (5) the total active NPO, Langeberg 2, Witzenberg 1, Stellenbosch 1 and Breede Valley 1. At the end of 2010/11 there were a total of 247 carers in the district and 132 192 visits in the first quarter. Drakenstein accounts for 36.8 per cent of the total number of carers followed by Breede Valley that has 18.8 per cent of the total number of carers in the district. Witzenberg has the least amount of carers in the district; 10.1 per cent. Most of the visits happened in Drakenstein (41.6%). Stellenbosch also performed relatively, managing to perform 23.8 per cent of the total visit in the district with 40 carers.
3.4 HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE PROFILE

Measuring household infrastructure involves the measurement of the four indicators: Access to Running water, Proper sanitation, Refuse removal, and Electricity.

3.4.1 Basic Services

A house is considered serviced if it has access to all four of these basic services. If not, the household is commonly known as forming part of the ‘backlog’.

**TABLE 8: Water, Sanitation, Electricity and Refuse**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cape Winelands</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
<td>95.9%</td>
<td>93.6%</td>
<td>96.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td>83.1%</td>
<td>87.9%</td>
<td>95.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td>85.3%</td>
<td>89.0%</td>
<td>91.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse</td>
<td></td>
<td>72.5%</td>
<td>66.6%</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer database, 2012

Table 8 and Figure 6 clearly illustrates improved access to water, sanitation, electricity and refuse for the communities of the Cape Winelands since 1996.

Figure 6: Household Infrastructure
Figure 6 shows that in all 4 infrastructure indicators (Refuse, Electricity, Sanitation and Water), the Cape Winelands is performing better than the national infrastructure performance.

3.4.2 Housing/Integrated Human Settlements

The provision of housing opportunities remains one of the key challenges to all municipalities across the Cape Winelands District. The housing backlog in the Cape Winelands is estimated to be in the region of 10-13% of the Provincial housing backlog (which is only second behind the City of Cape Town in the Western Cape Province). This translates to a backlog of roughly 40,000 units. Waiting lists kept by municipalities estimate this backlog to be even higher.

There is also 117 informal settlements in the Cape Winelands District Municipal Area, which translates into approximately 36,363 informal dwellings at an average of 71 dwellings per hectare (Source: PGWC Informal Settlement Vulnerability Index, June 2009).

Besides the backlog other factors that impact on the delivery of housing include the availability of land, location of land, bulk services capacity, statutory compliance process (EIA’s, HIA’s rezoning applications), lack of concrete strategies to deal with evictions and capacity constraints at municipalities.
3.5. LABOUR PROFILE

3.5.1 Employment Status

Table 9 shows that the: 287,844 (42%) of the Cape Winelands population falls within the Economically Active Population. 58,017 of the Cape Winelands population are unemployed. 227,347 of the Cape Winelands population are employed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cape Winelands</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Employment (Formal &amp; Informal)</td>
<td>2 7347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (Official Definition)</td>
<td>58 017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Active Population (Official Definition)</td>
<td>287 844</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer, 2012

The Cape Winelands District Municipality has a 20.2% unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is percentage of the total labour force that is unemployed but actively seeking employment and is willing to work. The unemployment rate of the CWDM is lower in comparison to the Western Cape and the national unemployment rate. Table 10 shows the unemployment rate for South Africa, Western Cape, districts within the Western Cape and the local municipalities within the CWDM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 10: Unemployment Rate (2010)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Municipalities within the Western Cape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Coast DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Winelands DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overberg DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eden DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Karoo DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Municipalities within the Cape Winelands District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witzenberg LM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakenstein LM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stellenbosch LM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breede Valley LM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langeberg LM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer, 2012

From the above table it is evident that all the local municipalities within the CWDM are lower than the national rate, however Drakenstein Local Municipality (LM), Breede Valley LM and Langeberg LM are much higher than the other two local municipalities.
3.5.2 Labour Force Participation Rate

The labour force participation rate is a measure of the participating portion of an economy’s labour force, the labour force being the number of individuals who are willing to work, are working, or are actively looking for work.

Figure 7 shows that the labour force participation rate for the Cape Winelands District is just above 60%.

FIGURE 7: Cape Winelands Labour Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate

![Chart](image)

3.5.3 Labour Productivity

Labour productivity is the output of goods and services per labour unit:

\[
\text{Labour Productivity} = \frac{\text{Gross Geographic Product (GGP)}}{\text{Number of Employed Individuals}}
\]
Table 11 illustrates the labour productivity for the CWDM as well as for the local municipalities within the CWDM.

**Table 11: Labour Productivity (2009)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>CWDM</th>
<th>WLM</th>
<th>DLM</th>
<th>SLM</th>
<th>BVLM</th>
<th>LLM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>R 138,033</td>
<td>R 126,718</td>
<td>R 149,269</td>
<td>R 151,087</td>
<td>R 114,972</td>
<td>R 164,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>R 268,552</td>
<td>R 155,687</td>
<td>R 311,056</td>
<td>R 275,930</td>
<td>R 251,112</td>
<td>R 211,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>R 300,338</td>
<td>R 251,654</td>
<td>R 276,977</td>
<td>R 350,296</td>
<td>R 234,397</td>
<td>R 322,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity &amp; Water</td>
<td>R 666,320</td>
<td>R 603,450</td>
<td>R 649,971</td>
<td>R 662,963</td>
<td>R 846,054</td>
<td>R 655,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>R 144,239</td>
<td>R 153,594</td>
<td>R 138,304</td>
<td>R 166,397</td>
<td>R 122,054</td>
<td>R 116,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>R 116,877</td>
<td>R 129,133</td>
<td>R 114,380</td>
<td>R 126,889</td>
<td>R 106,687</td>
<td>R 105,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>R 430,635</td>
<td>R 482,958</td>
<td>R 447,141</td>
<td>R 465,104</td>
<td>R 403,546</td>
<td>R 371,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance &amp; Business</td>
<td>R 316,194</td>
<td>R 243,372</td>
<td>R 310,750</td>
<td>R 359,826</td>
<td>R 312,965</td>
<td>R 256,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services</td>
<td>R 200,809</td>
<td>R 154,727</td>
<td>R 197,168</td>
<td>R 233,755</td>
<td>R 195,427</td>
<td>R 171,496</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Urban-Econ Calculations based on Quantec Research Database, 2011

*Trade sector = Wholesale retail trade, catering and accommodation sector

The most productive sectors in the Cape Winelands DM, in terms of GGP output per employee, are the electricity and water sector, transport sector, finance and business services sector and the manufacturing sector. The local municipalities also follow the same trend; however the Drakenstein LM also has a high labour productivity within the Mining sector.

### 3.5.4 Employment per Sector

**FIGURE 8: Employment per Sector**

Figure 8 shows that the community and personal services sector (this also includes the general government services) contributes to 25% of the employment opportunities within the CWDM. The second largest contributing sector is the agricultural sector (23%), followed by the trade sector (18%), manufacturing (13%), the finance and business services sector (8%) and construction (6%).
3.5.5 Skills Level
Skills levels of the labour force has an impact on the level of income earned (i.e. the higher the skills levels the higher the annual income that could be earned). Figure 9 illustrates the skills levels of the formally employed population within the CWDM.

**Figure 9: Skills Levels (2009)**

![Skills Levels (2009) Chart]

Source: Urban-Econ Calculations based on Quantec Research Database, 2011

Figure 9 shows that half of the formally employed population is employed in semi- and unskilled occupations. 39.4% of the formally employed population is employed in skilled occupations and only 10.7% are employed in highly skilled occupations.

3.6. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PROFILE

3.6.1 Income

Figure 10 shows that:
- 25% of the CWDM population earns either a low income salary or no salary (i.e. R0 – R42 000 per year), and thus falls into the poverty category, experiencing difficulty in meeting their basic needs.
- 39% earns between (R42000 – R132000)
- 31% earns between (R132000-R600000)
- 5% earns (over R600000)

**FIGURE 10: Number of Households by Income Category**

![Number of Households by Income Category Chart]
### 3.6.2 Expenditure

Figure 11 shows that retail trade expenditure on perishable and processed goods have the highest annual sales by households in the Cape Winelands District followed by pharmaceuticals, clothing and inedible goods. Television sets, Audio appliances and other domestic furnishings were the products with the least amount of retail trade sales.

**FIGURE 11: Expenditure: Annual retail trade sales by product type**

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### 3.7. ECONOMIC PROFILE

The District’s close proximity to the City of Cape Town and its port is an important factor in its economic growth. The sheltered valleys between mountains in the Cape Winelands are ideal for the cultivation of export-grade fruit such as apples, table grapes, olives, peaches and oranges. With the Cape Winelands District’s large market and the two major export harbours, as well as its natural beauty, well developed tourism, wine and agri-processing and other manufacturing industries, growing financial services and quality education, the District is well placed to participate in the Western Cape economy. The Cape Winelands is the second largest regional economy in the Western Cape with a total region gross domestic product GDP-R (constant prices, 2005) of R26,58 billion.

#### 3.7.1 Economic Growth

The economic growth experienced fluctuations between 2001 and 2009. 2007 saw a global recession in the global economy, which has had an impact on the economic growth. As indicated within Figure 12 it is evident that the impact of the global recession is mainly illustrated by the sharp decline in economic growth for the period 2008 – 2009. It is also important to note that this is the first time that the national economy experienced negative growth as well as the first time since 1998 that the other economies also experience negative growth rates. Figure 12 further illustrates that the Cape Winelands has recorded growth rates of between 4 – 6% from 2004 to 2008. Negative growth (-2.3%) was experienced in 2009 at the height of the global financial crisis. In 2010 there was a positive growth rate again indicating economic recovery.
In terms of sectors growth we have seen that Construction grew on average annually by 9.4 per cent between 2005 and 2010, making it the fastest growth sector in Cape Winelands. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services grew at an average annual rate of 9.2 per cent over the same period. The slowest growth is observed in manufacturing and agriculture, forestry and fishing, growing by a mere 1.4 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively. Mining and quarrying contracted by 5.6 per cent on average annually.

3.7.2 Sector Contribution

The Cape Winelands District economic profile shows a diversity in economic activity with Community Services, Financial and Business Services, Manufacturing, Agriculture and Trade forming some of the largest contributors to the area’s GGP.

Over the past decade, the proportional sector contribution of the economy has changed, more for certain sectors than others. The trend indicates that manufacturing, financial services and agriculture dominated the economy of Cape Winelands District over the past decade.

*Figure 13: Economic profile, Cape Winelands 2012*
3.7.3 Economic Sectors

Agriculture forms the backbone of the Cape Winelands District economy. The estimated 80,000 hectares cultivated and irrigated areas of the Cape Winelands, produce mainly deciduous fruit (such as apricot, nectarines, pears and apples), table grapes, wine grapes and vegetables, with Ceres being the main centre for pear production and the Hex River Valley and Paarl for grapes. The Cape Winelands produce 12% of total vegetable production in the Province of the Western Cape. Potatoes, onions and tomatoes are the most important crops grown. In terms of the wine industry, the focus is equally dispersed between Robertson, Worcester, Stellenbosch and Paarl. Wine and table grapes score first and second respectively in the ten highest ranking income activities in the sector, as approximately 68% of wine grapes and almost 70% of South Africa’s wines are found in the Cape Winelands. The District has a strong agro-processing industry, which comprises more than a quarter of all agro-processing in the Western Cape. The Agricultural Sector contributes to 23% of the formal employment opportunities, which makes the sector essential to the livelihoods of the local residents. It is important to note that the contribution of the agricultural sector has also been declining steadily from 20 per cent in 2001 to 13 per cent in 2010.

The manufacturing sector is a significant economic sector and has strong backward linkages to the agricultural sector. It is the third largest economic sector in the CWDM and is mainly concentrated in the further processing of agricultural products. Food manufacturing enterprises in the CWDM contribute almost a third of the total number of manufacturing enterprises. Proximity to raw materials, metro markets and ports have resulted in the development of several industries around fruit and wine. Value adding in the agricultural sector has enormous growth potential, particularly in new niche markets such as essential oils, Buchu and olives. The manufacturing sector in the Cape Winelands is characterised by its diversity, with small to medium sized enterprises dominating the economy, with potential for further growth. However, it is important to note that the overall contribution of the manufacturing sector has been shrinking proportionally between 2001 and 2010 from 22 per cent to 18 per cent proportionally whilst remaining a key sector to the economy of the district.

Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services is a fast growing sector in the Cape Winelands District. The Services sector accounts for 97% of investments in the Cape Winelands, the majority of which is investment in tourism real estate. The sector also contributes 21% of the District’s economy. The majority of the inputs for the finance and business services sector are obtained from the manufacturing and agricultural sectors, while the clients range from other manufacturing companies, public and wholesale and retail trade companies. Part of the competitive advantage of the Cape Winelands is the location of significant and specialised educational, training, research, development and financial services within the district. The finance and business sector is still a growing sector and its contribution grew from 16 per cent in 2001 to 22 per cent in 2010, increasing its importance to the economy of this region. The attractiveness of the Cape Winelands and its proximity to Cape Town has resulted in a number of national and multi-national corporate head offices.

The Wholesale Retail Trade, Catering and Accommodation sector contributed 13% to the Cape Winelands GDP in 2010, thus making it a very strong sector within the Cape Winelands. This sector is well established in the towns of Worcester, Stellenbosch, and Paarl. The sector contributes to 18% of the formal employment opportunities in the district and is thus essential to the livelihoods of the local residents.

The Cape Winelands has experienced unparalleled levels of fixed investment in the construction sector before the global financial crisis. It therefore comes as no surprise that during the last three years a significant increase occurred in turnover in the Cape Winelands Construction industry. Nearly R70 billion worth of fixed capital investment has taken place between 2002 and 2007. The average annual inflow of R18 billion is particularly noteworthy if one considers that this region is a predominately rural district with no major cities, and that its economic and social fabric remains essentially dependant on agriculture. Total investment within the various sectors of the Cape Winelands comprised of: 67% of the private sector; 22% of the public sector; and 11% geared towards social facilities like health and education, by both public and private sectors.

The tourism sector has significant growth potential as the Cape Winelands has a rich historical heritage, wine routes and natural beauty. Few places on earth have been more generously blessed by nature than the Cape Winelands District. The Cape Winelands is one of the most visited regions for domestic and international tourists. It is world renowned for its fine wine estates, and the longest wine route in the world (Route 62) is located within the District. A number of well-equipped and top quality tourism establishments have been developed to support what the farms and the natural environment have to offer. The most popular activities for guests are visiting wine farms, festivals, soft adventure, playing golf and conference & business tourism. According to Global Insight data 2012 approximately 536103 tourists visited the Cape Winelands in 2010. Domestic tourist accounted for 71% (383169) and international tourists 29% (152934). Most foreign tourists
originates from Germany, Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The competitive edge of the Cape Winelands is based on a combination of its’ unmatched touring opportunities. The Cape Winelands host numerous themed routes, such as the World’s longest wine route, Route 62, The Freedom route, Children’s Route and the Arts and Crafts route. It is noteworthy that the quality of roads, scenic beauty and countryside lifestyle compliments the various routes.

3.8. TRADE PROFILE

The Cape Winelands economy is very dependent on exports for growth, which makes the economy vulnerable to exogenous factors such as international trade policies and exchange rate fluctuations.

Trade blocs are:
- APEC: Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
- EFTA: European Free Trade Association
- EU: European Union
- MERCOSUR: Southern Common Market (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay)
- SADC: Southern African Development Community

3.8.1 Import Profile

Figure 14 illustrates the main destinations from where the Cape Winelands imports commodities.

**Figure 14: Cape Winelands Imports per Trade Bloc (2010)**

![Graph showing Cape Winelands Imports per Trade Bloc (2010)](image)

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2012

It is evident from the graph that South Africa imports most of its commodities from fellow SADC countries followed by the Asia Pacific countries and the European Union.

**Main import commodities are:**
- Other mining and quarrying R16,480,340,242
- Fuel, petroleum, chemical and rubber products R2,070,311,088
- Food, beverages and tobacco products R1,184,683,151
- Metal products, machinery and household appliances R719,275,939
3.8.2 Export Profile

Figure 15 illustrates the main destinations to where the Cape Winelands exports commodities to. It is evident from the graph that South Africa exports most of its commodities to European Union and Asia Pacific countries. The District’s major trading countries are Germany, Netherlands and the United Kingdom which follows the trend of the Western Cape Province.

Figure 15: Cape Winelands Exports per Trade Bloc (2010)

Main export commodities are:

Agriculture and hunting: R4,379,559,499
Food, beverages and tobacco products: R6,886,116,270
Electronic, sound/vision, medical & other appliances: R255,821,702
Metal products, machinery and household appliances: R236,302,840

3.8.3 Total Trade Profile

Table 12 illustrates the total trade profile of the Cape Winelands District and its’ Local Municipalities. It is evident from Table 12 that Stellenbosch Municipality exports the most goods while Breede Valley Municipality imports the most goods. Total trade for the District is R34,9 billion with a trade balance deficit of R-9,3 billion.

Table 12: Total Trade profile, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cape Winelands</th>
<th>Witzenberg</th>
<th>Drakenstein</th>
<th>Stellenbosch</th>
<th>Breede Valley</th>
<th>Langeberg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exports (R 1000)</strong></td>
<td>12,791,239</td>
<td>695,035</td>
<td>3,712,281</td>
<td>6,705,578</td>
<td>381,000</td>
<td>1,297,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imports (R 1000)</strong></td>
<td>22,130,145</td>
<td>54,613</td>
<td>2,183,662</td>
<td>1,990,010</td>
<td>17,836,627</td>
<td>65,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Trade (R 1000)</strong></td>
<td>34,921,383</td>
<td>749,648</td>
<td>5,895,944</td>
<td>8,695,588</td>
<td>21,217,627</td>
<td>1,362,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trade Balance (R 1000)</strong></td>
<td>-9,338,906</td>
<td>640,423</td>
<td>1,528,619</td>
<td>4,715,567</td>
<td>-17,455,627</td>
<td>1,232,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exports as % of GDP</strong></td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total trade as % of GDP</strong></td>
<td>94.1%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
<td>92.4%</td>
<td>212.2%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional share - Exports</strong></td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional share - Imports</strong></td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional share - Total Trade</strong></td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.9. SAFETY AND SECURITY PROFILE

Crime has a negative impact on a community, both socially and economically. An increase in crime has an influence on various aspects:
- Investor decisions
- Business & Industry profits
- Morale of upcoming youth
- Government spending
- Quality of life etc

3.9.1 Murder

It is evident from Figure 16 that murder statistics is relatively constant as from middle 2005 where reported murders have been between 250 and 300 per annum.

Figure 16: Crime - Murder

3.9.2 Sexual Crimes

It is evident from Figure 17 that since 2001 there has been a decrease in sexual crimes but that in 2009 to 2011 the reported cases of sexual crimes is increasing again.

Figure 17: Crime – Sexual Crimes
3.9.3 Drug-related Crimes

It is evident from Figure 18 that drug-related crime is increasing at a rapid rate within the Cape Winelands District.

Figure 18: Crime: Drug-related Crime

3.10. STATE OF THE DISTRICT

This section is informed by sector studies conducted and updated by the Cape Winelands District Municipality in pursuit of fulfilling its regional planning mandate as instructed by the Constitution, Local Government White Paper, Local Government: Municipal Structures Act and others.

3.10.1 Community-based Risk Assessment

A district-wide Community-based Risk Assessment was undertaken during the 2007/8 financial year to identify those communities that are most at risk of natural, technological and environmental hazards. The strategic objective of the project was to assist in changing the disaster management programming efforts from a response and relief emphasis to an approach of comprehensive risk management with an emphasis on risk reduction strategies.

From the lead agency workshops the risks of fire, floods and the transportation of hazardous chemicals were identified as most hazardous to the population of the district. The rest of the top ten hazards are: poor water management, human diseases, infrastructure decay, road and rail accidents, power failure, drought and extreme climatic conditions.

From a community perspective, the following hazards were identified as most significant: spread of disease; blocked drains; non-removal of solid waste; uncontrolled fires; environmental pollution; grey/waste water; problems with toilet facilities and the lack of facility maintenance.

The recommendations that emanated from the study are the following:

At a local level, improve capacity, specific to hazard severity, vulnerability and exposure.

Involve the communities for sustainable solutions. Draw on the experiences and knowledge of residents to complement the expert knowledge held by municipal officials and specialists.

Regard risk reduction efforts as developmental opportunities for the communities as well as for the municipality. The developmental approach underlies national government strategies for growing a developmental state.
Use appropriate technology for interventions to ensure that it is sustainable over time and acceptable to the local residents.

Improve municipal accountability with all stakeholders. This can be achieved through open and continuous communication on progress with projects, challenges and successes.

The context of disaster risks in the Cape Winelands District Municipality

**Disaster risk profile**

The CWDM faces a number of natural and anthropogenic hazards. Linked to these hazards is deep-rooted vulnerability of various kinds in impoverished communities. The current risk assessment of the CWDM indicates the following disaster risks as priorities:

- Fires (uncontrolled);
- Floods;
- Transportation of hazardous chemicals;
- Spread of diseases;
- Blocked drains;
- Non-removal of solid waste;
- Environmental pollution;
- Grey/waste water;
- Problems with toilet facilities; and lack of facility maintenance.

**The following vulnerable communities were identified:**

**Stellenbosch Local Municipality:**
- Langrug;
- Kylemore;
- Kayamandi
- Stellenbosch CBD; and
- Idas Valley.

**Drakenstein Local Municipality:**
- Mbekweni; and
- Fairyland.
- Witzenberg Local Municipality;
- Nduli;
- Chris Hani & Witzenville.

**Langeberg Local Municipality:**
- Montagu;
- Robertson;
- McGregor;
- Ashbury; and
- Zolani.

**Breede Valley Local Municipality:**
- De Doorns;
- Zweletemba; and
- Worcester CBD.

It is in the context of the disaster risk profile of the Cape Winelands District Municipality that this policy framework pursues the core philosophy of risk reduction through vulnerability reduction and resilience building, by placing priority on developmental initiatives.

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5 As per the CWDM 2009/2010 IDP.
6 These disaster risks and vulnerable communities were identified through a community-based risk assessment intervention conducted by the Cape Peninsula University of Technology in 2008.
3.10.2 Service Provision and Infrastructure Analysis

A vital aspect of the function of the CWDM is the provision of high-level basic services and the infrastructure that can underpin economic and social development in the region. Below we analyse the situation with regards to water and sanitation, roads and storm water, waste management and electricity.

(a) Water and Sanitation

The Government of South Africa has committed itself to the eradication of the water and sanitation backlog by the year 2014. The responsibility to achieve these targets lies with the Water Service Authorities and in the case of the CWDM, the Water Services Authorities are the B-Municipalities.

The responsibility of the CWDM is to ensure that proper planning is done and to co-ordinate and oversee these processes and make sure that capacity exists within the B-Municipalities to ensure effective delivery. A comprehensive Bulk Infrastructure Master Plan for the district as well as for each municipality within the district was completed during the latter part of 2010 with funds provided from the Provincial Government. The main aim of this initiative was to develop a ten-year implementation plan to address the current and anticipated future backlogs and deterioration of bulk infrastructure. It was determined that an estimated R2,126 billion will be required during the next fifteen years to fulfil this obligation.

(b) Proclaimed Roads

The District Municipality does not have ownership of any of the public roads in its area. Proclaimed National Roads are managed by the SANRAL (South African Roads Agency for the National Department), Provincial proclaimed Roads are owned by the Western Cape Provincial Government (Department of Transport and Public Works) and municipal streets by the different Local Authorities.

A service delivery agreement between the Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM) and The Western Cape Provincial Administration, Department of Transport and Public Works ensures that:

i. Road maintenance activities are performed by CWDM together with their Provincial Paarl Regional Office
ii. Delegated management duties are performed by CWDM
iii. Preparation of technical reports regarding land use application received from local B municipalities together with their Provincial Paarl Regional Office and Head Office
iv. Various administration duties are adhered to including dealing with the general public (road user) regarding all road matters (e.g. road safety, road maintenance, etc)
v. Assistance with capital infrastructure improvement by CWDM roads personnel, example re-gravel and rescaling to complement such work performed by provincial contracts

The planning, funding and provision of new provincial road infrastructure or major upgrading and rehabilitation contracts are still the function of the Provincial Roads Authority. A Provincial Pavement Management System is used by Province to manage the technical requirements of their road network. During information sessions between the Provincial Department of Transport and Public Works, the CWDM and all local authorities in the Western Cape a new process was proposed to involve all relevant role players in the Western Cape to participate in the planning and prioritization of future projects.

Regarding the preventative road maintenances of the Provincial Road network:

The existing limited resources (financial and manpower) are therefore used to do daily maintenance activities such as:

- Drainage maintenance (clearing the many pipes and box culverts under roads, clearing soil trenches on the sides of roads to prevent storm water from penetrating and weakening road layers);
- Sealing the many open cracks that occur on older bitumen surface roads (better known as tarred roads) to prevent penetration of water;
- Maintaining guard rails and road signs damaged daily through accidents or vandalism;
- Removal of undesirable vegetation and collecting litter;
- Safeguarding the numerous kilometers of worn gravel verges along bitumen surfaced (tarred) roads.
(c) **Municipal Streets**

There is a concern regarding the current condition of municipal infrastructure in South Africa, specifically related to the maintenance of this infrastructure. The condition of streets can briefly be explained as follows:

*Very Good and Good*: Roads still in serviceable condition with only routine maintenance to be done which could include minor patching or crack sealing.

*Fair*: Half of the network is approaching an unacceptable condition.

*Poor and Very Poor*: Roads need to be rehabilitated. This figure also indicates the back-log which has developed due to the absence of maintenance on these roads.

The latest assessment (2011) of municipal streets in the district revealed that the average condition of the 1529 km of paved road network can be rated as fair to poor with 15% of the surfacing and 14% of the road structure in a poor to very poor state. The replacement value of the paved streets is estimated at R3.36 billion while the estimated funding backlog is R 525 million. Unpaved or gravel streets are of a slightly lesser magnitude with but in an even worse condition with 24% of these streets in a poor to very poor condition. It is estimated that an amount of R87 million is required to upgrade these streets to paved standards.

(d) **Waste Management** *(Annexure “F”)*

Council is currently in the process of completing a second generation Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) for the district as a whole. Most of the local municipalities have completed or are in the process of completing their own IWMP and in combining these plans into one strategic document, a holistic view of waste management in the district can be obtained. Through this, management issues of a district nature can be identified, investigated and implemented. The IWMP is a statutory requirement of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008) that has been promulgated and came into effect on 1 July 2009. Plan is borne out of the requirements of the National Waste Management Strategy and forms the first action plan in terms of this strategy.

The IWMP will underline the following principles of the National Waste Management Strategy:
- The prevention of waste generation;
- The recovery of waste of which the generation cannot be prevented, and
- The safe disposal of waste that cannot be recovered.

The Plan will address all areas of waste management – from waste prevention and minimization (Waste avoidance), to its collection, treatment, recovery and final disposal. It will not only address the practicalities of waste management, but also the issues of public education and changing concepts, as these are vital to a successful management system.

Stellenbosch, Witzenberg and Langeberg municipalities area are in critical need for landfill airspace. To address this critical shortage, CWDM has embarked on the identification and licensing of one or more regional landfill sites. It is expected that this process will be completed during the first half of 2013.

(e) **Public Transport** *(Annexure “E”)*

The enactment of the National Land Transport Act, Act 5 of 200, has led to the repeal of the whole of the National Land Transport Transition Act, Act 22 of 2000 as well as defining the roles and responsibilities of the three spheres of government, a matter not addressed in the repealed National Land Transport Transition Act.

In the process of drafting the District Integrated Transport Plan, an assessment of the current status of Public Transport in the District as a whole has been recorded as well as stating a long term vision (5-20 year) for public transport in the Cape Winelands DM. In tabular format below the two scenarios are recorded;
### Table 3.1: Passenger Transport – existing informants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>What’s working</th>
<th>What’s not working</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reasonable link to most places in CWDM, Province and RSA</td>
<td>no control over quality of service duplication of service, particularly on long distance (inter-provincial/national) competition between taxi associations service not planned as transport system/network no suitable vehicle for rural conditions legality of operations not sufficiently enforced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>some modal integration as identified by operators operators understand rural operating conditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of system</td>
<td>often only transport service provider in remote areas despite low frequencies</td>
<td>unscheduled lack of information to passengers long waiting times outside peak inconsistent service frequencies emergency needs problematic passenger safety due to driver behaviour, particularly on long distance services lack of facilities (en route and at ranks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>current system accepted and known by all operators and local passengers</td>
<td>approval process problematic and not transparent enough communication between role-players involved industry current operators not complying with company and labour legislation planning authorities have little control over operators performance, levels of service and number of operating licence approvals current vehicle specifications do not cover all operating conditions/roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>mini-bus taxi largest conveyors of public transport passengers without subsidy creates large number of job opportunities in public transport sector largest BBBEE initiative</td>
<td>all operators cannot afford maintenance of vehicles or suitable vehicles for operational environment low income levels prohibit re-capitalisation of MBT fleet drivers often exploited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3.2: Passenger Transport – long term vision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long term vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Rail**

Rail accounts for less than 10% of both work and educational trips as shown in tables E1 and E3. A high level of dependency on private car usage for all trips still exists in the CWDM.

**Table 3.3 – main mode to work**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DM</th>
<th>LM</th>
<th>Percentage of trips</th>
<th>Number of Trips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Train</td>
<td>Bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWDM</td>
<td>Witzenberg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drakenstein</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stellenbosch</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Breede Valley</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Langeberg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3.4 – main mode to education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DM</th>
<th>LM</th>
<th>Percentage of trips</th>
<th>Number of trips</th>
<th>Number of PT trips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Train</td>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>MBT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWDM</td>
<td>Witzenberg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drakenstein</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stellenbosch</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Breede Valley</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Langeberg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Excludes WCED subsidized learner transport

**Freight**

The migration of freight from rail-based to road-based is of great concern at National as well as Provincial levels of governance. The damage to road pavements increases exponentially with increased loading. The reduction of over-loading of freight vehicles is therefore of utmost importance. The increase in weighbridge operations is a welcome indication of the seriousness with which the Provincial Department of Transport is addressing the freight related impacts on the road infrastructure. In order to safeguard the Province’s road network, the Provincial Government will advocate interventions which promote a shift in freight haulage from road to rail modes. A measurable target of a 10% shift has been identified.

**Figure 3.5 below represents the number of vehicles weighed at all weighbridges in the Western Cape.**
3.10.3 Air Quality Management (Annexure "F")

The Air Quality Management function is performed by the Municipal Health Services Directorate in the District.

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 (NEM:AQA) and the National Framework for Air Quality Management, require Municipalities to introduce Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs) that set out what will be done to achieve the prescribed air quality standards. Municipalities are compelled to include an AQMP as part of its Integrated Development Plan.

Before the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 (AQA) permits used to be issued by National Government in terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 (Act 45 of 1965). This was with the exception of Drakenstein and Stellenbosch municipalities where Smoke Control Regulations were declared, as well as Dust Control areas in terms of Part 4 of the Act. The district and other local municipalities had little or no input in relation to the issuing of listed processes permits. In these local municipalities and CWDM, air quality issues were restricted to complaints and land-use planning. This resulted in a serious lack of skills in the field of air quality management at district and local municipal level. For this reason, this Air Quality Management Plan must acknowledge these shortcomings and objectives identified within this plan and should focus on addressing issues of capacity building.

Due to this lack in capacity, the CWDM appointed Gondwana Environmental Solutions to assist the CWDM in a scoping exercise to assess the availability of capacity within the authority in terms of personnel, skills, resources and tools. In addition, to conduct a risk assessment this included a detailed baseline assessment of the meteorological conditions and the ambient air quality situation in the District. An emissions inventory was compiled for air pollution sources in the District with a specific focus on quantifiable sources such as industries, vehicles and domestic fuel burning. Dispersion modelling simulations were undertaken using the international ADMS-Urban model developed by the Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants in the United Kingdom in terms of air quality for the district. This Air Quality Management Plan is largely based on the findings of Gondwana, as very little information was available relating to air quality throughout the district.

Areas of concern in the District

Based on the available ambient air quality monitoring data and the emissions inventory compiled for the District, air pollution priority areas or ‘hotspots’ were identified in the District. Emphasis was placed on areas with high population densities and the spatial distribution of sources in relation to residential areas. Given that PM10 (Parts per Million smaller than ten microns) concentrations have been identified to be the main pollutant of concern in the District; the focus was on areas where PM10 was identified to be of significance.
Based on the above-mentioned criteria, these areas have been identified to be:

Paarl and Wellington (Drakenstein Local Municipality) Preliminary continuous monitoring data indicates elevated PM10 concentrations in these areas.

Worcester (Breede Valley Local Municipality) – This Local Municipality accounts for approximately 34% of total PM10 emissions in the District. Emissions from industries were identified to be significant in this area. In addition the town of Stellenbosch within the Stellenbosch Local Municipality is also identified to be a potential ‘hotspot” area. The Cape Town Brown Haze II Study in 2003 was an airborne research campaign to analyse the brown haze, which hangs over Cape Town during the winter months. Although the highest concentrations occurred over the Cape Town Metropolitan Area, Stellenbosch was identified to be an area of interest in terms of the aerosol (particulate) concentrations recorded in this area.

Potential air pollution sources in the Cape Winelands have been identified as:

- Industrial operations;
- Agricultural activities;
- Biomass burning (veldt fires);
- Domestic fuel burning (particularly, wood and paraffin);
- Vehicle tailpipe emissions;
- Waste treatment and disposal (landfills and incineration);
- Vehicle entrainment of dust from paved and unpaved roads; and
- Other fugitive dust sources such as wind erosion of exposed areas.

Air pollution sources and their associated emissions in the District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>PM10</th>
<th>SO2</th>
<th>NOx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural activities</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass burning</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic fuel burning</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landfills</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyre burning</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle entrainment on unpaved roads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle tailpipe emissions</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind-blown dust</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans-boundary transport</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of registered industrial processes and scheduled processes in the Cape Winelands District Municipality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered Sources</th>
<th>Scheduled Processes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Gaps and Problems**

- The division of roles and responsibilities between local and district municipalities are not clearly understood or has not been accepted by certain local municipalities and this hampers cooperative governance and the implementation of the function.
- Not all Local Municipalities have appointed Air Quality Officers and this hampers communication and accountability.
- Air Quality management requires cooperation from various disciplines within local government which includes amongst others, traffic, town planning, environmental services, cleansing services, housing, building control, Municipal Health Services, Law enforcement, social and developmental services and political buy in. The successful implementation of an air quality management plan is thus strongly dependant upon cooperation and communication amongst all the local governments within the district. This has always been an area of concern within the district and is expected to be a major challenge in the implementation of this function throughout the district.
- Inadequate financial provision specifically earmarked for AQM by all local authorities within the district.
- The availability of suitably skilled human resources also remains a challenge.

**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

The roles and responsibilities of District Municipalities are outlined in the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA) as well as the National Framework for air quality management in the republic of South Africa.

The following should be noted:

- Currently no SLA’s exist with B-municipalities
- In process of signing an SLA with Drakenstein Municipality
- An Air Quality Monitoring Tariff structure is in place, in case of requests from B-municipalities
- Currently the CWDM only attend to ad hoc requests from B-municipalities (e.g. Stellenbosch Municipality)
- The AQMP must be reviewed every 5 years
- A comprehensive Tariff Structure has been implemented within the Western Cape Province re processing fees for Atmospheric Emission Licensing (AEL’s)
- The AQMP has been approved by Council on 26/08/2010
## 3.10.4 Status Report on Sector Plans

A summary of the status of sector plans is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Statutory Plans</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spatial Planning</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Planning</td>
<td>1. Draft Environmental Management Framework for a portion of the CWDM</td>
<td>Draft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Statutory Plans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Cape Winelands Strategic Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Approved by Council of CWDM, June 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Economic Development</strong></td>
<td>1. Regional Local Economic Development Strategy</td>
<td>Council workshop planned for June 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Statutory Plans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. District Growth and Development Strategy</td>
<td>Approved by Council, May 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency Services</strong></td>
<td>1. Disaster Management Plan</td>
<td>Approved by Council, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Municipal Health Services</strong></td>
<td>1. Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)</td>
<td>AQMP completed &amp; approved by Council – 26.08.2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Statutory Plans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Water &amp; Sanitation Backlog Study (WSBS)</td>
<td>WSBS completed &amp; approved by Council – 24.05.2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure Planning and Project Implementation</strong></td>
<td>1. Integrated Waste Management Plan</td>
<td>Completed in Nov. 2011 (Pending approval)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Bulk Infrastructure Plan (Water and Sewerage)</td>
<td>Approved June 2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Human Settlement Development</strong></td>
<td>1. Integrated Human Settlement Plan</td>
<td>Completed in June 2010. (Pending Approval)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Statutory Plans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Safer Journeys to Rural Schools Strategy</td>
<td>Strategy in need of review to include urban schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk Management</strong></td>
<td>1. Enterprise Risk Management Plan</td>
<td>Approved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PMS</strong></td>
<td>1. PMS Framework</td>
<td>Approved, need to be revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>1. IDP Framework</td>
<td>Approved July 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Process Plan</td>
<td>Approved July 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. IDP</td>
<td>Approved 24 May 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budget</strong></td>
<td>1. Financial Plan</td>
<td>Approved 24 May 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Budget</td>
<td>Approved 24 May 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HR</strong></td>
<td>1. Employment Equity Plan</td>
<td>1. 01 October annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Workplace Skills Plan</td>
<td>2. 30 June annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ICT</strong></td>
<td>1. None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Statutory Plans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. ICT Disaster Recovery Plan</td>
<td>Approved by Council , March 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. ICT Governance Framework</td>
<td>Approved by Council , March 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communications</strong></td>
<td>1. Communications Strategy and action plan</td>
<td>1. Communications strategy revised every 5 years, action plan 30 June annually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER FOUR
DEVELOPING OUR STRATEGY

4.1 Alignment and accountability of the spheres of government
   4.1.1 Background
   4.1.2 Joint Intergovernmental Planning: IDP Indaba 1 & 2
   4.1.3 Joint Intergovernmental Planning: LG-MTEC 2 & 3
4.2 Five-year Strategic Agenda for Local Government
4.3 Government’s Strategic Thrust for the Cape Winelands IDP
4.1 ALIGNMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT

4.1.1 Background

It is a stated intention in the Constitution that the country be run on a system of co-operative governance. South Africa is a constitutional democracy with a three-tier system of government and an independent judiciary. The national, provincial and local levels of government all have legislative and executive authority in their own spheres, and are defined in the Constitution as “distinctive, interdependent and interrelated”. Operating at both national and provincial levels are advisory bodies drawn from South Africa’s traditional leaders. (http://www.southafrica.info).

Although the three spheres of government are autonomous, they exist in a unitary South Africa and they have to work together on decision-making and must co-ordinate budgets, policies and activities, particularly for those functions that cut across the spheres.

The National Development Plan: 2030 and the Draft Provincial framework (Draft PSDF, Western Cape’s Draft Strategic Plan) provide the context for spatial alignment. This framework improves the ability of municipalities to make trade-offs, utilising a limited budget in order to achieve maximum impact, while emphasising how it all plays out in space and time.

The current system appears to be promoting alignment without any mechanisms for municipalities to engage and challenge national and provincial authority. How can the local and the district municipalities hold provincial and national officials accountable for their decisions? Secondly, which sphere of government is responsible for what issues? For example, issues that relate to crime arise at a municipal level, the municipality doesn’t have the resources nor the authority to address and implement projects aimed at targeting crime (the police do not account at a municipal level).

Alignment should occur around specific issues with the spheres of government engaging one another around these issues. The relationships between the different spheres of government are complex; all spheres have different perspectives which need to be harmonised.

A cabinet resolution resulted in two essential decisions:

The reorganisation of the state into Districts. The aim is for local and provincial government to come together at the District Coordinating Forum (DCF), a joint planning forum of Executive Mayors within the district space, established in terms of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act. A common problem is that a lower level administrator is sent to the DCF to sign registers, and not to engage. This does not facilitate alignment, nor does it improve the relationship between the spheres of government. The DCF should control and contribute to the District IDP. This would result in all stakeholders (national, provincial and local) having control of the IDP and other plans.

Government is not prevalent enough on the ground. Therefore, it is essential that each cabinet official must spend a certain number of days in the field.

Alignment and accountability will be achieved through all three spheres agreeing on challenges to be addressed. Currently the more ‘powerful’ spheres go over the head of the “lower” spheres of government, for example, Provincial government allocates money based on their own set of priorities. In addition, different interest groups have different understandings, wants and needs (for example agriculture vs. housing or social development). However, there are certain (National) targets that are non-negotiable. These targets need to be costed and a clear understanding of how it can be achieved established. The challenge is on how to prioritise, and to assess what can be achieved.

The Western Cape Department of Local Government has adopted a very inclusive process in finding solutions to the complex challenges of intergovernmental relations during the past couple of years.
The following Process Plan has been adopted in support of Joint Intergovernmental Planning in the Province:
IDP Indaba 1 and 2
LGMTEC 1, 2 and 3

4.1.2 Joint Intergovernmental Planning: IDP Indaba 1 & 2 (Annexure “B”)

**IDP Indaba 1** is a joint planning platform facilitated by the Department of Local Government. The Cape Winelands engagement between municipalities and sector departments took place in August 2011. The main objectives of IDP Indaba 1 were:

i. To provide provincial strategic guidance and dialogue on provincial policies and programmes and overall planning implications for municipalities;

ii. To create a platform for alignment of Districts and local municipality IDPs to Provincial and National plans;

iii. To lay foundations for the development of municipalities’ strategies in the 3rd Generation IDP’s;

iv. To encourage cross border alignment of plans at municipal level.

**IDP Indaba 2** that took place on 13 February 2012 in the Cape Winelands has more tangible results than IDP Indaba 1 as it is meant to result in clear agreements between municipalities and sector departments on how to achieve municipal priorities contained in the IDPs of municipalities. The objectives of IDP Indaba 2 are:

i. To obtain and share sector projects implemented in municipalities;

ii. To share municipal priorities with sector departments to inform and guide future sector departmental priority setting, and

iii. To share municipal financial allocations.

The agreements reached between sector departments and the family of municipalities in the Cape Winelands District is attached.

4.1.3 Joint Intergovernmental Planning: LGMTEC 2 & 3 (Annexure “B”)

**LGMTEC 2** is an annual engagement between municipalities, Provincial Treasury and the transferring departments to communicate Local Government Allocations and Grant Frameworks from the province to municipalities. This takes place after the provincial budget is tabled in the Provincial Legislature. These allocations informs the projects municipalities will implement in the following year.

**LGMTEC 3** is a component of the Framework that deals with the analysis of draft IDPs of municipalities and their budget prior to adoption by municipal councils. This component seeks to ensure that municipalities’ budgets and strategic plans reflects accurately the main developmental issues raised by communities and provincial sector departments during the process of formulating the IDPs and Budgets.

A copy of the LGMTEC 3 Report is attached as Annexure “B”.

4.2 5-YEAR STRATEGIC AGENDA FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ANNEXURE “A”)

The 5-year Strategic Agenda for Local Government was finalised in a Technical MINMEC meeting held on 31 May 2006. The Provincial planned interventions were endorsed at the PAF meeting held on 24 April 2006.

Five decisions were taken in respect of improving planning for growth and development:

Planning capacity at all three levels of government must be significantly improved;

Municipal councils should include in their plans concrete and realistic localised service delivery and development targets that would inform performance contracts of senior municipal officials;

Certainty in the development planning system is required in relation to the location of national responsibility for spatial and land-use planning;

Regulations and/or legislative amendments must be introduced to transform District and Metro IDPs into local expressions of government-wide commitments; and

The NSDP must gradually evolve into a stronger and more directional national development planning instrument.
Three Strategic Priorities were identified:

**Priority One** receives the most attention in the then DPLG’s strategic plan. It is divided into several key performance areas:

- Institutional Capacity and Municipal Transformation.
- Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure.
- Local Economic Development
- Financial Viability and Management
- Good Governance

**Priority Two** relates mainly to improving relationships between the three spheres of government: national, provincial and local, and improving the ability of provinces to support and monitor local government.

**Priority Three** relates mainly to a review of policy and legislation, such as reviewing the two-tier municipal system (district and local municipalities), and changing the law to make it compulsory for all municipalities to adopt the ward committee system (currently it is optional). An important area relates to development planning—with the aim of ensuring that municipal Integrated Development Plans fit into planning at provincial and national level. This should give more weight to the IDPs, as it is presently very difficult for municipalities to achieve the goals outlined in IDPs if they are contradicted by provincial and national priorities.

### 4.3 GOVERNMENT’S STRATEGIC THRUST FOR THE CAPE WINELANDS IDP:

(ANNEXURE “A”)

A number of government policies, strategies and perspectives frame the development of the CWDM’s IDP and are taken into account in the process of drafting the IDP. They include the National Development Plan – Vision for 2030 and the Western Cape’s Draft Strategic Plan: Delivering the Open Opportunity Society for all (February 2011). The 12 National Outcomes as approved by National Cabinet, read together with the State of the Nation Address of 2012 by President J.G. Zuma clearly outlines what Government’s priorities are for the MTEF period in question.

#### 4.3.1 Global Development Priorities

The *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs) are eight goals to be achieved by 2015 that respond to the world’s main development challenges:

- MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hungry
- MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
- MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
- MDG 5: Improve maternal health
- MDG 6: Combat HIV/Aids, Malaria and other diseases
- MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- MDG 8: Global partnership for development

The MDGs are drawn from the actions and targets contained in the Millennium Declaration that was adopted by 189 nations-and signed by 147 heads of state and governments during the **UN Millennium Summit** in September 2000. The National Priorities and Key Interventions of the South African Government are closely aligned to the MDGs.

In order to meet the challenges of environment and development, States have decided to establish a new global partnership. This partnership commits all States to engage in a continuous and constructive dialogue, inspired by the need to achieve a more efficient and equitable world economy, keeping in view the increasing interdependence of the community of nations and that sustainable development should become a priority item on the agenda of the international community.

*Local Agenda 21* is a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the United Nations System, Governments, and Major Groups in every area in which human impacts on
the environment. Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the Statement of
principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests were adopted by more than 178 Governments at the
United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3 to 14
June 1993.

Support from the National Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) to the Cape Winelands
District Municipality has a particular focus on enhancing the biodiversity network, tangible support to the
Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve in terms of UNESCO’s responsibilities, promotion of sustainable tourism,
promoting deliverables in terms of Local Agenda 21 and the National Sustainable Development Framework,
alignment of municipal environment and tourism planning processes to policy and legislative frameworks of
DEAT and ultimately strengthening the IDP in terms of bio-regional planning.

4.3.2 National Development Plan – Vision for 2030

The plan, adopted by Cabinet on 11 November 2011, helps us to chart a new path for our country. It focuses
on putting in place the things that people need to grasp opportunities such as education and public transport
and to broaden the opportunities through economic growth, the availability of jobs and change the life
chances of our youth that remains underdeveloped by our apartheid history. Everything in the plan is aimed
at reducing poverty and inequality.

The view is that government should shift the balance of spending towards programmes that help people
improve their own lives and those of their children and the communities they live in. South Africa can become
the country we want it to become. It is possible to get rid of poverty and reduce inequality in 20 years. We
have the people, the goodwill, the skills, the resources – and now, a plan.

The Diagnostic Report of the National Planning Commission identified nine main challenges:

- Too few people work
- The standard of education for most black learners is of poor quality
- Infrastructure is poorly located, under-maintained and insufficient to foster higher growth
- Spatial patterns exclude the poor from the fruits of development
- The economy is overly and unsustainably resource intensive
- A widespread disease burden is compounded by a failing public health system
- Public services are uneven and often of poor quality
- Corruption is widespread
- South Africa remains a divided society

Of these elements, the commission believes that two are critical and interrelated: too few people work and
the quality of education available to the majority is poor. While all nine challenges must be tackled in an
integrated manner, increasing employment and improving the quality of education must be the highest
priorities. Failure to raise employment and improve the quality of education would signal failure. Both
require community involvement, better public service delivery and a higher degree of social cohesion that
promotes cooperation between all sectors to support economic growth and job creation.

Overview

To eliminate poverty and reduce inequality, there must be a new approach, an approach that moves from
passive citizenry receiving services from the state to one that systematically includes the socially and
economically excluded, where people are active champions of their own development, and where government
works effectively to develop people’s capabilities to lead the lives they desire.

This approach includes:
- Active efforts and participation of all South Africans in their own development
- Redressing the injustice of the past effectively
- Faster economic growth and higher investment and employment
- Rising standards of education with a healthy population and effective social protection
- Strengthen the links of economic and social strategies
- Effective and capable government
- Leadership from all sectors in society

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The inspired authors are of the opinion that the country must write a different story in the years ahead. The story they propose to write involves:

- Creating jobs and livelihoods
- Expanding infrastructure
- Transitioning to a low-carbon economy
- Transforming urban and rural spaces
- Improving education and training
- Providing quality health care
- Building a capable state
- Fighting corruption and enhancing accountability
- Transforming society and uniting the nation

The NSDP’s objective is to focus government and the private sector on investments that will have the maximum economic and social impact, and address spatial integration.

Guiding principles are:

- Coordinated investment in sectors such as transport, environment, and land use;
- Increased productive investment in areas of high growth potential;
- Investment in people and social services in areas of low growth potential; and
- Reduced inequalities between people.

These principles need to inform investment decisions in the Cape Winelands through its Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and key actions resulting from the recommendations stemming from the SDF. This is critical in ensuring alignment of the IDP with national priorities.

The National Development Plan refers to the NSDP as to have had a focus on the tough choices facing costly public investments, but to have taken a narrow view of the development potential of different places. The Plan proposes the development of a National Spatial Framework for South Africa and suggests the institutions and processes necessary for the work to start. The development of the NSF for South Africa needs to involve government, business and civil society sectors to create a shared perspective.
## 4.3.3 Strategic Intergovernmental Alignment Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009 MTSF - 10 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES</th>
<th>12 National Outcomes</th>
<th>Draft Provincial Strategic Objectives</th>
<th>CWDM Strategic Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen the skills and human resource</td>
<td>OC 1: Improved quality of basic education</td>
<td>PSO 2: Improving education outcomes</td>
<td>DSO 5: R &amp; S DEV: To facilitate and ensure the development and empowerment of the poor and most vulnerable people, particularly women, children, youth, the disabled, elderly persons and rural dwellers throughout the Cape Winelands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the health profile of all South African</td>
<td>OC 2: A long and healthy life for all South Africans</td>
<td>PSO 4: Increasing wellness</td>
<td>DSO 5: R &amp; S DEV: To facilitate and ensure the development and empowerment of the poor and most vulnerable people, particularly women, children, youth, the disabled, elderly persons and rural dwellers throughout the Cape Winelands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensify the fight against crime and corruption</td>
<td>OC 3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe</td>
<td>PSO 5: Increasing safety</td>
<td>DSO 1: COM &amp; DEV: To ensure the health and safety of communities in the Cape Winelands through the proactive prevention, mitigation, identification and management of environmental health, fire and disaster risks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speeding up growth and transforming the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods</td>
<td>OC 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth</td>
<td>PSO 1: Creating opportunities for growth and jobs</td>
<td>DSO 2: REG PLAN &amp; ECO DEV: To facilitate sustainable economic empowerment of all communities within the Cape Winelands District through economic, environmental and social infrastructure investment, poverty alleviation, job creation and skills development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen the skills and human resource base</td>
<td>OC 5: A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.</td>
<td>PSO 12: Building the best-run regional government in the world</td>
<td>DSO 4: CS: To provide an effective and efficient support service to the CWD Municipality’s executive directorates so that the organisational objectives can be achieved through the provision of HRM, admin Support, Communication, ICT and sound International and Intergovernmental Relations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure</td>
<td>OC 6: An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network.</td>
<td>PSO 3: Increasing access to safe and efficient transport PSO 10: Integrating service delivery for maximum impact PSO 1: Creating opportunities for growth and jobs</td>
<td>DSO 3: ENG &amp; INF: To support and ensure the development and implementation of Infrastructural services such as bulk- and internal services, functional road network and public transport services that contribute to Integrated Human Settlements in the Cape Winelands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land agrarian reform and food security</td>
<td>OC 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.</td>
<td>PSO 11: Creating opportunities for growth and development in rural areas</td>
<td>DSO 5: R &amp; S DEV: To facilitate and ensure the development and empowerment of the poor and most vulnerable people, particularly women, children, youth, the disabled, elderly persons and rural dwellers throughout the Cape Winelands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities</td>
<td>OC 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life</td>
<td>PSO 6: Developing integrated and sustainable human settlements</td>
<td>DSO 3: ENG &amp; INF: To support and ensure the development and implementation of Infrastructural services such as bulk- and internal services, functional road network and public transport services that contribute to Integrated Human Settlements in the Cape Winelands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009 MTSF - 10 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building a developmental state including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions</td>
<td>OC 9: A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system.</td>
<td>PSO 10: Integrating service delivery for maximum impact</td>
<td>DSO 4: CS: To provide an effective and efficient support service to the CWD Municipality’s executive directorates so that the organisational objectives can be achieved through the provision of HRM, admin Support, Communication, ICT and sound International and Intergovernmental Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Resource Management and use</td>
<td>OC 10: Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced</td>
<td>PSO 7: Mainstreaming Sustainability and Optimising Resource-use Efficiency</td>
<td>DSO 2: REG PLAN &amp; ECO DEV: To facilitate sustainable economic empowerment of all communities within the Cape Winelands District through economic, environmental and social infrastructure investment, poverty alleviation, job creation and skills development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuing African advancement and enhanced international cooperation</td>
<td>OC 11: Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World.</td>
<td>PSO 8: Increasing social cohesion PSO 9: Reducing poverty</td>
<td>DSO 5: R &amp; S DEV: To facilitate and ensure the development and empowerment of the poor and most vulnerable people, particularly women, children, youth, the disabled, elderly persons and rural dwellers throughout the Cape Winelands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building a developmental state including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions</td>
<td>OC 12: An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.</td>
<td>PSO 12: Building the best-run regional government in the world</td>
<td>DSO 4: CS: To provide an effective and efficient support service to the CWD Municipality’s executive directorates so that the organisational objectives can be achieved through the provision of HRM, admin Support, Communication, ICT and sound International and Intergovernmental Relations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4 DISTRICT STRATEGY: THE CAPE WINELANDS GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2006-14) (ANNEXURE “D”)


The joint effort of the Cape Winelands District Municipality and its 5 B-Municipalities resulted in a consensus document that binds government, business, labour and civil society within the region in placing the Cape Winelands on a path of economic growth. The CW-GDS was launched on 30 November 2006 at the Growth and Development Summit.

The CW-GDS was reviewed in 2009 and at the CW-GDS Review Conference held on 29 April 2010 the revised CW-GDS was once again adopted by all sector partners. The review of the CW-GDS only after three years of its launching is indicative of the Cape Winelands District Municipality’s commitment towards the development of a shared economic growth path.

During the review, one of key shortcomings identified with the CW-GDS was the lack of institutional alignment in the implementation of the CW-GDS by all the municipalities within the District. It is to this end, that the CWDM drafted a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Local Municipalities in the District. Areas of Cooperation include:

- Integration and alignment of planning processes;
- Trade and Tourism destination marketing and branding;
- Investment attraction, retention and expansion;
- Facilitating job creation and poverty alleviation;
- Support the development and maintenance of economic infrastructure; and
- Skills development.

Currently the Memorandum of Cooperation has been circulated to the Local Municipalities in the District for comment and signature.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Short, Medium or Long term</th>
<th>Commitments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Marketing of the district to potential investors and tourists and businesses “as the best place in which to live, work and play”</td>
<td>Promote business networks</td>
<td>Business associations and chambers to actively market themselves to all businesses in the Cape Winelands</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Business Chambers and Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Branding of Cape Winelands</td>
<td>Adoption of the Cape Winelands brand, Branding of events, products, localities, people etc,</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>CWDM – Directorate Regional Development, CTRU, WESGRO and All municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aggressively marketing of Cape Winelands to tourists</td>
<td>Developing Marketing strategy for Tourism in the Cape Winelands, Developing marketing collateral for tourists, Market the District through attendance of tourism exhibitions</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>CWDM – Directorate Regional Development, CTRU, WESGRO and All municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promote and market the district to potential investors</td>
<td>Developing an Investment Opportunities and Attraction Strategy for the Cape Winelands, Developing marketing collateral for investors, Market the District to investors through attendance of Trade Shows/ Expos and trade missions</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>CWDM – Directorate Regional Development, CTRU, WESGRO and All municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Strategies</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Short, Medium or Long term</td>
<td>Commitments</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Diversifying the economy focusing on sectors such as tourism, ICT, bio-technology, renewable energy and other niche sectors</td>
<td>Chambers supporting new enterprises</td>
<td>Promotion of membership of Chambers and Associations to access support</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Business Chambers/ Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promotion of cleaner technologies</td>
<td>All businesses and municipalities to review existing practices</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>All sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promotion of waste minimization practices</td>
<td>Recycling programmes to be introduced by municipalities and firms</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>All municipalities &amp; businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promote eco-building practices</td>
<td>Showcase local models, facilitate buy in of construction sector</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>All municipalities &amp; Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use renewable energy sources</td>
<td>Investigate alternative energy sources</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>Research Institutions Business &amp; Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing Research &amp; Development</td>
<td>Agreed roll out of Research Development programme &amp; sharing of information</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>Institutions of Higher Learning, Business Chambers and Municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Establish business incubators &amp; mentorships</td>
<td>Establish incubators e.g. wine, vegetables and essential oils Businesses to identify mentors to link to emerging agricultural businesses.</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Business &amp; Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Strategies</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Short, Medium or Long term</td>
<td>Commitments</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Identifying and attracting investment into the District and facilitate the creation of innovative, creative, competitive enterprises that meet needs and create opportunities</td>
<td>Efficient municipal business operations</td>
<td>Municipalities to set &amp; monitor targets for processing of applications. Municipalities to set up a ‘one stop shop’ for investors</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>CWDM &amp; Local municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulk infrastructure for a growing economy</td>
<td>Bulk infrastructure plans of municipalities to be based on future market demand</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>All local Municipalities and CWDM Department Engineering Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Undertake Training</td>
<td>Firms to put in place &amp; implement workplace skills plans – access SETA funds</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Business, Local Municipalities, CWDM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entrepreneurs / small farmers linked to market demand</td>
<td>Sector research studies and coordinate access to small business support programmes and access to finance</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>SEDA &amp; Red Door, DTI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promotion of public private partnerships</td>
<td>Establish public private partnership re economy development</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>All municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land available for industrial areas &amp; business hives</td>
<td>Municipalities to identify land</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>All municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business information shared</td>
<td>Database of firms to be produced and maintained.</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>All municipalities - Directorate Supply Chain Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implement incentive schemes</td>
<td>Firms to investigate implementation of incentive schemes for workers</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>Chambers &amp; Associations Government, Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promote BBBEE across sectors</td>
<td>Sectors to implement BBBEE Charters where relevant or set sector targets in consultation with other stakeholders</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Chambers &amp; Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender Sensitive workplaces</td>
<td>Gender workshops to be held in workplaces, monitoring and addressing of gender discrimination, targets for all job categories as part of EEP.</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Civil Society Business, and Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Strategies</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Short, Medium or Long term</td>
<td>Commitments</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Identifying and attracting investment into the District and facilitate the creation of innovative, creative, competitive enterprises that meet needs and create opportunities</td>
<td>Disability access to public and private buildings</td>
<td>Government &amp; business to audit buildings &amp; develop plans</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>Government &amp; business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Informal sector support &amp; proper zoning</td>
<td>Conduct needs analysis, demarcated trading areas, entrepreneurial training &amp; support</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>CWDM-LED, SEDA, all local municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preferential procurement practices</td>
<td>Simplification of tender documentation &amp; assistance of SMMEs</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Government and business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promote e-literacy</td>
<td>Providing training and making computer and internet services accessible to poor communities.</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Library Bus Comers, civil society &amp; business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Strategies</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Short, Medium or Long term</td>
<td>Commitments</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Developing sustainable and inclusive social and economic development projects</td>
<td>Integrated Environmental Management Framework</td>
<td>District wide plan linking spatial, land use, infra-structure, environmental and economic plans</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>All municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental awareness promotion</td>
<td>Produce materials, implement campaigns, door-to-door information, assist SMMEs with EIAs</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>CWDM, DWAF, Dept Environmental Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combat alien vegetation</td>
<td>Proactively identify key projects in the district</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>DoA’s landcare prog, Biodiversity &amp; Wine initiative, all municipalities and farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corporate social investment (CSI)</td>
<td>Businesses and Chambers to facilitate engagements re CSI programmes in the Cape Winelands</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Business Chambers &amp; Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public awareness and education</td>
<td>Information on social grants, government services, business information, health issues etc</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Government and civil society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth advisory centres in all towns</td>
<td>Consultation re youth needs</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>Local municipalities &amp; CWDM - Department Rural and Social development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Undertake skills audit</td>
<td>Link to national process for skills audit</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>Municipalities, CWDM – Rural and Social Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address insecurity of farm workers</td>
<td>Stakeholders to develop joint strategy to deal with evictions</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>Agricultural WC CWDM- Deptartment Rural and Social Development, Dept of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Awareness re child abuse and gender based violence, HIV/AIDS, Safe Schools and Substance abuse</td>
<td>Ongoing implementation of co-ordinated campaigns</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>CWDM- Department Rural and Social Development , all Local Municipalities, Department Social Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Strategies</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Short, Medium or Long term</td>
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<td>4. Developing sustainable and inclusive social and economic development projects</td>
<td>Wolwekloof Youth Academy</td>
<td>Youth development programmes</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>CWDM, Department of Social Services, Department of Public Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visible policing &amp; crime prevention</td>
<td>Community policing strategy and Crime prevention strategy</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Municipalities, PGW C, Business, CWDM – Department Community Services (DoSS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roll out of ABET</td>
<td>Needs assessment and coordination of roll out</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>CWDM, Department of Education, Civil Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integrated ECD support programme</td>
<td>Co-ordinated and comprehensive strategy developed</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Provincial department of Education, Social Services, Depart of Health and CWDM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth Internship Programme</td>
<td>Business to identify no of leanerships</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Business Chambers / Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address housing backlog</td>
<td>District wide housing strategy to be developed</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>All Municipalities, PGW C, CWDM – Department Engineering Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure Food Security</td>
<td>Link to corporate social responsibility, farmers to identify parcels of land for food gardens &amp; provide support &amp; equipment</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>DoSS, Department of Agriculture, All municipalities CWDM- Department Rural and Social development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Strategies</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Short, Medium or Long term</td>
<td>Commitments</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Develop an integrated monitoring and evaluation system for the District</td>
<td>By-law revision &amp; enforcement</td>
<td>Municipalities to undertake assessment of by-laws &amp; policies, share models etc</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>All municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land Management / Disposal Policies</td>
<td>Model policy to be developed</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>All local municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proper asset management plans in place</td>
<td>Eradicate backlogs in network maintenance and refurbishment, rehabilitate and/or upgrade, reduce unaccounted-for water, comply with wastewater effluent quality permit, develop long-term asset management strategy, reduce illegal electricity connections.</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>All municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitor &amp; address air, water and ground pollution</td>
<td>Effective implementation of Municipal Health Services by the CWDM, DWAF to enforce compliance with licenses, air quality function to be restructured</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>DWAF and all municipalities CWDM-Directorate Environmental Health Services, all Local municipalities, and DWAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advocacy and lobbying</td>
<td>Ensuring that the needs of poor and vulnerable communities are being addressed.</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Civil society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong ward committees</td>
<td>Local municipalities to facilitate establishment and provide administrative support</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>CWDM &amp; Local municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong health &amp; development committees</td>
<td>Provision of co-ordinated support, financing and capacity building</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>CWDM Dept Rural and SocDev, all LM’s and relevant prov depts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fair wages and labour practices</td>
<td>To be included in Code of Conduct for Cape Winelands, Dept of Labour and business associations to monitor &amp; address problems</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Depts. of Land Affairs, Labour and CWDM – Dept. Corp Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provision of basic services to all</td>
<td>Municipalities to address national targets in IDPs</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>All municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Safe food and water for all</td>
<td>Regular monitoring and communication with the public</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>DWAF, CWDM- Municipal Health Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stakeholder Roles in implementing the CW-GDS

The Cape Winelands Growth and Development Strategy propose a wide range of programmes and strategies. Almost all of the initiatives involve more than one sphere of government, as well as other role players such as business, labour and civil society. In this context, it is important to clarify the following broad roles, which will be required of the all role players in order to facilitate the implementation of the GDS:

**District Municipality Role**

Manage and monitor implementation of the Growth and Development Strategy;
Facilitate district wide spatial and sector planning;
Inter-governmental and state owned enterprises alignment;
Stakeholder co-ordination between sectors;
Information collection, management and dissemination;
Host shared services for municipalities e.g. communications, GIS, support;
Monitor service delivery and implementation of district-wide plans;
Environmental promotion;
Development of guidelines for by-law revisions and updates;
Annual customer satisfaction survey;
Public Transport Planning
Link to City of Cape Town functional regional plan; and
Market and brand the Cape Winelands.

**Local Municipality Role**

Service delivery within national time-frames;
Provide, manage and maintain bulk infrastructure & assets;
Revise municipal policies and by-laws;
Strengthen and support ward committees to foster community participation;
Implement waste minimisation strategies;
Investigate and utilise alternative energy sources;
Manage internal business processes efficiently;
Address youth needs such as recreation and sports facilities and youth desks;
Establish one stop information points for potential investors;
Facilitate land availability for low income housing, industrial parks & business hives; an
Undertake proper planning and zoning in all communities.

**National and Provincial Government Role**

Promote environmental awareness;
Enforce compliance with environmental legislation;
Enforce compliance with business related legislation e.g. BBBEE Act, Employment Equity Act, Skills Development Act, Labour Relations Act, minimum wages legislation etc;
Ensure public access to information;
Develop district based plans for provincial and national functions e.g. education, public transport, health, roads, communication etc;
Market the region through provincial institutions e.g. WESGRO and CTRU
Facilitate the increased take up of social grants;
Undertake campaigns re social issues such as substance abuse, gender and child violence, safe schools, HIV AIDS;
Ensure visible policing and crime prevention;
Address housing backlog; and
Address agricultural sector needs for subsidies and further protection.

**Business Role**

Undertake extensive work place skills training and internships;
Implement BBBEE, women and youth empowerment;
Implement business incubators & SMME support;
Promote business networking;
Expand corporate social investment;
Co-operate to address seasonality;
Implement preferential procurement;
Support the Cape Winelands brand; and
Commit to waste minimisation and cleaner technology workplace practices.
Research Institutions
Undertake R&D in key economic sectors and issues; 
Provide scholarships to local learners; and 
Implement Higher Education Partnership Forum; 
Provide research services to the CWDM in the identification of critical development issues.

Labour
Commit to greater levels of productivity; 
Commit to training and skills development; and 
Monitor, and intervene when necessary in unfair workplace practices; 
Represent workers in labour relations matters with the CWDM; 
Represent workers as a CWDM strategic partner in implementing the IDP and other CWDM strategies;

Civil Society
Facilitate the sharing of information; 
Monitor the impact of development on communities; 
Provide services to communities; 
Perform a watchdog function; 
Provide education; 
Maintain a database of NGOs & CBOs; and 
Include ward committees in the sector.

INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

Cape Winelands Economic Development Council (CWEDC)

The Cape Winelands Economic Development Council is an outcome of the CW-GDS process. The Council consisted of representatives from government, business, labour, youth and civil society and assists in facilitating ongoing consensus on social and economic issues.

The objectives of the Council was to: 
• Review and develop a shared socio-economic analysis and understanding of the key strengths and weaknesses of the district; 
• To monitor and review the implementation of the agreed objectives and strategies; 
• To guide research and development within the Cape Winelands; 
• To build relationships of trust and integrity within the Cape Winelands; and 
• To facilitate open and transparent communication.
In June 2011 the 3 year term of the Executive Committee of the Cape Winelands Economic Development Council came to an end. The CWDM then resolved to hold the Executive Committee of the Cape Winelands Economic Development Council in abeyance until there is more clarity with regard to the functioning of the Western Cape Government’s initiative, the Economic Development Partnership (EDP).

The EDP, initiated in 2011 by the Provincial Government of the Western Cape, is currently being constituted as an independent, membership-based non-profit organisation, to lead, coordinate and drive the Western Cape economic delivery system to achieve greater levels of inclusive growth. It has already been registered as a legal entity, but is set to launch officially in April.

1. Mapping the regional economic delivery system
The EDP will map both the organisations as well as activities involved in the economic delivery system – catalytic projects, significant events and inbound/outbound visits. This information will be used to inform economic decisions and improve knowledge sharing, in this way strengthening the economic delivery system.

2. Future Cape
Future Cape is a strategy development process that will scope a shared long-term economic vision and plan for the next 30 to 40 years with Western Cape leaders and citizens. By focusing on setting out the long-term regional challenges and transitions; putting the economy and jobs at the centre of development strategies, plans and implementation processes; and planning beyond existing institutional powers, functions and boundaries, Future Cape aims to add value to local development processes. Furthermore, it aims to enable collaboration between regional stakeholders by setting common goals with measureable objectives around which a common agenda can be crafted.

3. Regional economic development learning network
This project, sponsored by National Treasury’s Technical Advisory Unit (TAU), will establish a knowledge-sharing network between South Africa’s three largest economic regions, namely Gauteng, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

4. Leadership development
The EDP is planning to offer an executive programme on economic leadership in conjunction with a leading university in the latter half of 2012 (www.capetownpartnership.co.za)
CHAPTER FIVE

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND KEY INTERVENTIONS

5.1 Cape Winelands Spatial Development Framework - SDF
5.2 Environmental Management Framework
5.3 Key Interventions
   5.3.1 SO 1: Health and Safety
   5.3.2 SO 2: Regional Development Planning
   5.3.3 SO 3: Infrastructural Services
   5.3.4 SO 4: Corporate Services
   5.3.5 SO 5: Rural and Social Development
   5.3.6 SO 6: Financial Sustainability
5.4 Five-year Performance Targets (Per Strategic Objective)
INTRODUCTION

During the course of the IDP a number of planned interventions have been formulated to address the challenges and opportunities existing in the region in pursuing accelerated sustainable development. This IDP integrates national, provincial strategies as well as the CW-GDS, Cape Winelands Spatial Development Framework, the Environmental and Regional Spatial Planning with a range of development priorities identified during the planning process. The section below highlights critical interventions that the CWDM have undertaken to execute in the elected five year term.

5.1 CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (CW-SDF)

(ANNEXURE “C”)

Legislative Context


Purpose

The purpose of the Cape Winelands District Spatial Development Framework (CWDSDF) is to lay down a ‘set of guidelines’ to:

Interpret and apply higher-order spatial policy within the Cape Winelands district
Guide regional and local policy interventions
Act as a strategic forward-planning tool to guide planning and decisions on land use and land development
Consider a spatial rationale to the development vision of the district that is clear enough to allow decision-makers to deal with unanticipated/unplanned situations
Develop a spatial logic that guides public and private-sector investment
Ensure the social, economic, built and environmental sustainability of the area
Formulate proposals to redress the spatial legacy of apartheid, and
Propose (spatial) indicators to measure outcome.

CW SDF Objectives

Obj1 To improve the quality of life for the people of the region by ensuring principle-led responses
Obj2 To ensure collective recognition of ensuing spatial guidelines
Obj3 To manage the impact and exposure of external and internal threats to growth and development (read: sustainable development)
Obj4 To restructure urban settlements (where feasible)
Obj5 To promote the concentration and intensification of human and economic activities within the current land footprint and in areas of high accessibility
Obj6 To promote sustainable resource use and responsible rural development
Obj7 To address housing backlogs within a settlement hierarchy and propose alternative settlement options
Obj8 To foster the inclusion of an economic perspective in land use management and land development
Obj9 To improve and conserve the district’s natural environment
Obj10 To consider the spatial rationale for the implementation of government policies within the Cape Winelands District Strategic Context
**Strategic Context**

The CWDSDF conforms to, *inter alia*, the provincially-endorsed bioregional planning *principles*, but adds the principles of consistency and vertical equity. The latter assumes that the disadvantaged should be favoured above more advantaged people and refers to the distribution of impacts (who receives benefits or bears costs). This is particularly relevant in the provision of housing and infrastructure and implementation of land reform.

Strong emphasis is placed on cohesiveness and the democratization of spatial planning. Hence, one planning imperative is to counter-balance the compartmentalisation of the so-called pillars of *sustainable development*, viz. economic, social and environmental. This invariably amplifies the implementation of the *bioregional planning* approach with which, we believe, only moderate outcomes have been achieved. We also believe that areas of bioregional homogeneity should not be broken up between different planning initiatives.

However, the mismatch between (existing) statutory administrative boundaries and the domains people regard as their home territory, as well as ecosystem boundaries, is synonymous with heterogeneity. In this regard we identified the need for reconsidering the existing municipal boundary alignment at identified ‘hot spots’, viz. Faure, Klapmuts, the Dwarsrivier Valley (Franschhoek area) and the area in Drakenstein Municipality to the north of Wellington. At a more macro scale, this planning predicament required homogeneous planning areas to be determined and used. Pragmatically, we demarcated three planning clusters A, B and C (view map).

This is based on the footprint of the four catchment areas covering the district. In line with this approach, geographic differentiation of strategies is achieved through spatial referencing. This is best illustrated by the decision tool — developed to assist in land use management — that, on a line graph, place land use, by type, according to cluster-specific preference.

It is proposed that efforts to “improve, strengthen or restructure” the *local development process* have to focus on the spatial, racial and social-class spread of development and the safeguarding of sustainability — rather than the “creation” of new growth sectors, nodes or initiatives. In support of this development approach, the CWDSDF *objectives* centre on a principle-led response, collective recognition, functional efficacy and integrated planning.

On a macro (district) scale, the rationale behind any *spatial argument* is underpinned by the closeness to the Cape Metropolitan area and the Breede River Valley as the possible primary linear settlement able to absorb much of the Province’s population growth in the near future. We believe that the latter should be subject to an investment focus on Worcester as the only major service centre in the easterly district — includes the Breede Valley, Witzenberg and Langeberg municipal areas.

Probably the two most important outcomes of this spatial intervention are, firstly, the introduction of (basic) *spatial indicators* to measure, over time, the ability of long-term comprehensive planning meeting its objectives. Secondly, we developed a user-friendly *decision tool* to assist in decision taking regarding the appropriate use of land.
**Development Imperatives**

Mapping out expected or feasible developments in the district’s space economy needs to consider the following critical factors:

- Population growth in the different municipalities
- The changing economic base and sector structure of the towns and hamlets
- Longer-run evolution of town centres (in the light of changing retail patterns)
- Diversification, consolidation and racial integration of urban areas inside and between the towns and smaller settlements
- Land-use changes and land-reform opportunities inside and around the settlement areas and the respective urban edges
- Expected rural-area development patterns in the different local municipal areas and around the towns
- The impact of water-supply limitations (accelerated by longer-run climate change) and of new energy sources on evolving local economic activities
- Housing supply and demand trends and how these fit in with spatial development guidelines
- Existing structural deficiencies within all urban and rural configurations
- Strengthening of existing development corridors (e.g. Mbekweni / Paarl / Wellington), and
- Facilitation of growth opportunities along transport corridors (e.g. along the N1 — Paarl / Klapmuts / Cape Town)
Refer to Figure below for Key Spatial Guidelines (Spatial Proposals)
5.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Problem Statement: There are definite threats to ecosystem sources; water, soil, air and biodiversity from which we derive ecosystem services.

Currently, the overall trend in the health of ecosystem services in the Cape Winelands District is a gradual deterioration, which without the necessary interventions, will lead to a crisis in the ability of these ecosystem services to support the sustainable economic development and improved quality of life that the Municipality strives for in its area of jurisdiction. Human activity in the CWDM Area is imposing pressures on the continued ability of the ecosystem to deliver.

Ecosystem services are the processes and conditions of natural ecosystems that support human activity and sustain human life. They encompass all the benefits we derive both directly and indirectly from the functioning of ecosystems. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment identified ecosystem services as falling into the following four major categories, provisioning services (e.g. food, water), regulating services (e.g. climate, water, disease regulation), cultural services (e.g. spiritual, aesthetic), and supporting services (e.g. primary production, soil formation). (CWDM Strategic Environmental Assessment 2007)

THE DRAFT CAPE WINELANDS ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (EMF)

Legislative context

New regulations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998, as amended, came into effect on 02 August 2010. Government Notice R 547, which forms part of these regulations, contains Environmental Management Framework (EMF) Regulations. In addition, the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) has released draft guidelines related to the EMF Regulations (Guideline Series 6). The CWDM EMF must thus comply with all requirements stipulated in the EMF Regulations 2010 and the associated guideline and also be approved in terms of the above by the MEC.

Purpose

The CWDM lies within the Cape Floristic Region, where extraordinary biodiversity abuts and conflicts with large-scale agriculture that is practised widely in the area and forms one of the cornerstones of the local and regional economy. While fertile soils, an amenable climate and world class agricultural produce create further incentives for agriculture to expand, endemic biodiversity in the area is under increasing threat, and large tracts of land outside of formally protected areas must be specially managed if biodiversity targets in the Cape Floristic Region are to be achieved.

EMFs aim to provide tools that support the sustainable social, economic and environmental development in specific areas, by integrating biodiversity into land use planning and decision making. An EMF undertaken in terms of the EMF Regulations must also be taken into account in the consideration of applications for environmental authorisation in or affecting the geographical area to which the EMF applies.

The compilation of an EMF for the CWDM is promoted by:

- The availability of Fine-Scale Biodiversity Plans for the Witzenberg, Breede Valley and Langeberg Municipalities, which must be integrated into statutory planning tools in order to be effective in influencing land use planning and decision making;
- The availability of a host of other agricultural and biodiversity informants for the area; and
- The increasing importance of agriculture in the District’s economy and landscape, which leads to, inter alia:
- Increasing conflicts for land with high value biodiversity;
Competing demands for water resources, both in terms of water quality and quantity, including urban uses, agricultural uses and ecological reserves; and Higher risks and impacts of natural disasters, e.g. flooding.

To effectively integrate biodiversity into land use planning and decision making, the broad objectives of the EMF are to:

- Determine land sensitivity to avoid the loss of high value biodiversity to other land uses;
- Identify opportunities and constraints related to environmental resources in the area;
- Broadly identify areas suitable and unsuitable for agriculture and other land uses, taking into account existing land use and land management objectives;
- Inform and guide spatial planning in the CWDM and aid strategy development;
- Ensure biodiversity, heritage and agricultural priorities are mainstreamed into forward planning instruments and decision-making;
- Help facilitate good infrastructure investment; and
- Inform and be integrated with other relevant planning initiatives, specifically the CWDM / ICLEI Local Action for Biodiversity project for the production of the Biodiversity Report for the Cape Winelands.

This will enable decision-makers to:

- Identify cumulative impacts over and above individual development proposals;
- Develop agri-environmental plans that allow productive use of farmland while supporting biodiversity conservation;
- Access a shared, spatially explicit inventory of agricultural and environmental informants and desired development options;
- Identify environmental and regulatory implications of different land use choices;
- Assist in the adjudication of development and other EIA applications, particularly in relation to cumulative impacts;
- Protect sensitive environments; and
- Resolve potential conflicts in land-use and promote sustainable development in the area.

Study Area

The study area is primarily determined by the administrative boundaries of the CWDM and informed by catchment boundaries in the area. The EMF will be compiled for those portions of the CWDM that fall within the Breede and Olifants/Doorn primary catchments, namely:

- Witzenberg Municipality;
- Langeberg Municipality;
- Breede Valley Municipality; and
- The District Management Area (DMA).

The Drakenstein and Stellenbosch Municipalities, which also form part of the CWDM, fall within the Berg River catchment and are excluded from the study area. Each of these two municipalities is currently in the process of compiling an EMF.

THE CAPE WINELANDS BIOSPHERE RESERVE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (CW SDFP)

Legislative Context

The Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve Spatial Development Framework Plan was approved in terms of Section 26 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) as part of the district municipality’s Spatial Development Framework (SDF).
Purpose

The Cape Winelands Biosphere Initiative has Environmental and Spatial implications. It supports the environmental as well as the spatial component of the District’s IDP.

The Spatial Development Framework Plan (SDFP) will serve as a detailed framework for the establishment and long-term management of the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve and for giving effect to its key functions in terms of international, national, provincial and local policy, guidelines, values and criteria. As such, the draft SDFP has a place-specific focus but will take cognisance of the various municipalities while providing a common framework and standard format for the amendment of SDFs.

The objective of the draft SDFP in context of the hierarchy of policies and framework are to:

- Indicate, in a detailed manner, the spatial implications of the Biosphere Reserve
- Serve as a spatial plan that would facilitate the Local Economic Development (LED) function of the Biosphere Reserve
- Lay down strategies, proposals and guidelines for the future spatial development of the Biosphere Reserve. This includes, without being limited to, development objectives, proposals for land reform, urban renewal, reconstruction, integration, environmental planning, transport planning, infrastructure planning, and urban design so that the general well-being of the particular community and order in the area are promoted in the most effective manner; and

Provide a framework for:

- The establishment of a dedicated and independent management entity for the biosphere reserve; and
- The preparation of a dedicated management plan for the biosphere reserve and in terms of the Seville Strategy and Madrid Action Plan.

The further intention of the Biosphere Spatial Development Framework Plan is to facilitate the following:

Rehabilitation and long-term protection of the biosphere reserve as a valuable cultural and natural heritage. Promotion of a conservation ethos in the minds of the people of the area and the general public with the objective to create a shared responsibility to maintain the health, diversity and productivity of biosphere reserve in a spirit of stewardship and caring.

Implementation of management practices that will benefit current and future generations, and will honour our obligations and undertakings at all levels of society.

Provision of sustainable educational and outdoor recreational opportunities in the biosphere reserve.

Ensuring that future growth and development proposals for the biosphere reserve are compatible with the vision, goals and objectives of the legislative framework adhered to by the biosphere reserve.

THE CAPE WINELANDS BIOSPHERE RESERVE: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Location and extent

The Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve was conceptually demarcated in accordance with the bioregional approach of PGWC. In terms of this approach, it is essential that landscapes be managed in a holistic and integrated manner that ensures the consolidation and continuation of ecosystems and habitats. Consequently, the proposed biosphere reserve extends into the Overberg District Municipality and the Cape Metropolitan Area (refer to the attached plan).

The total extent of the concept biosphere reserve is approximately 3220 km².

At the local municipal level, the following areas have been incorporated (including those identified areas outside the Cape Winelands District Municipality):

- Stellenbosch Municipality;
- Portion of Drakenstein Municipality;
- Portion of Breede Valley Municipality;
- Portion of Witzenberg Municipality;
- Portion of Theewaterskloof Municipality.
Composition of the Biosphere Reserve

As illustrated by the figure below, the proposed biosphere reserve consists of three broad land use area (zones), namely core conservation areas, buffer areas and transition areas.

Core Conservation Areas: Ownership and Status of the Core Areas

The core areas of the proposed biosphere reserve have fixed cadastral boundaries. This is to comply with the demarcation guidelines for biosphere reserves put forward in the Seville Strategy on Biosphere Reserves, which states that core areas have to have statutory conservation status. It is suggested that the statutory conservation areas that fall within the designated biosphere reserve should form its core area(s). The total extent of the proposed core areas is 99 459 ha.
**Functions of the Core**

The core areas of the proposed biosphere reserve will provide for the conservation of biodiversity, monitoring of ecosystems, and non-disruptive, non-consumptive land-uses, such as outdoor recreation, benchmark research, and environmental education.

The core areas will, in particular, focus on the long-term protection of unique portions of the Cape Floral Kingdom, with specific reference to the listed Natural World Heritage Site in the area, the network of highly irreplaceable habitats (as defined by C.A.P.E.⁷), and the corridors that link such habitats.

It is suggested that the primary cultural heritage components, or land units, of the area traditionally known as the Cape Winelands be designated as distinct ‘cultural core areas’. These ‘cultural core areas’ will include the natural features and human creations in the region that are associated with the past and present cultural activities.

**Buffer Area: Ownership and Status of the Buffer Area**

The parameters of the buffer area are considered to be ‘soft boundaries’. This implies that there is no official cadastral boundary of a biosphere reserve applicable to privately-owned land. The final designation of the buffer zone will be finalised as detailed information pertaining to the conservation significance and irreplaceability of the area becomes available through inter alia further research and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) that is being undertaken by the district municipality. The detailed designation will therefore be an ongoing process to be undertaken by the biosphere reserve management entity in collaboration with C.A.P.E., Cape Nature and other conservation NGOs.

An important aspect of the designated buffer area is that it largely consists of privately-owned land. It is therefore important to allay all uncertainty regarding the future status of private landholdings that form part of the designated buffer area. In this regard, the following is noted:

Such private land is included into a biosphere reserve on a voluntary basis.

The designation does not take away any existing rights, nor does it grant any rights to the owner. The land use in the buffer zone is exclusively subject to the relevant legislation (e.g. the Land Use Planning Ordinance, 1985 [No. 15 of 1985]).

Buffer area designation merely indicates that the particular tract of land is of importance to biodiversity conservation and, consequently, to the well being of the people of the area, and that due care should be taken in the management of the land.

The designation of the buffer area does not imply that it is necessarily undesirable to undertake any development within such areas. Such designation is rather an indication that one must proceed with caution.

**Functions of the Buffer Area**

In broad terms, the primary functions of the designated buffer area are to:

- Provide a ‘buffer’ between the core conservation areas and the transition area where disruptive and consumptive land uses are undertaken.
- Serve as linkages or corridors between the designated core areas and the ‘non-statutory core areas’. All of the rivers and riverine corridors have consequently been included in the designated buffer zone.

**Transition Area**

The designated transition area illustrated by the attached plan is flexible and accommodates consumptive and disruptive activities, such as agriculture, settlement development, etc. In this area, local communities, management agencies, scientists, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), cultural groups, economic interest groups and other stakeholders would work together to manage and develop the area’s resources in a sustainable manner.

The transition zone includes the proposed ‘cultural core areas’ of the Cape Winelands. This heritage resource will be managed in terms of guidelines to be developed by the biosphere reserve management entity in collaboration with Heritage Western Cape, the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and relevant
NGOs. Such management guidelines will include architectural and landscaping directives that will be based on the principles put forward in the PSDF, the *Manual for the Application of Bioregional Planning in the Western Cape* (2003), and other development policy, such as the WIDF.

In order to protect the cultural heritage that is vested in the designated transition area, the following suggestions are put forward:

**Future Management of the Urban Component of the Biosphere Reserve**

It is suggested that consideration be given by the respective local municipalities to the management of the larger urban areas, in particular those that are of historic significance, in accordance with the principles of ‘urban biosphere reserves’ promoted through CUBES.

Larger towns within the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve such as Stellenbosch, Paarl and Wellington include areas that are of conservation significance (refer, for example, to the Berg River which flows through Paarl). These represent potential core areas and should be linked to the designated core areas in surrounding hinterlands through riverine or floral corridors. This could lead to the linking of the towns and settlements in the biosphere reserve through an integrated network of conservation areas.

**Over Arching Functions of the Biosphere Reserve**

The primary over-arching function of the Biosphere is to serve as a strategy to support the development of the Cape Winelands District Municipality as an 'area of excellence and good practice for people, culture and nature.' The premise for the implementation of the biosphere reserve as a strategy is that the Cape Winelands District Municipality Council wishes to ensure that the highest level of efficiency is attained in performing its functions. The Council consequently supports the principle that the municipality's development policies, programs and action plans must be aligned with those of the provincial and national spheres of government and be supportive of international programs and protocols.

Internationally, the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve has the following goals:

a. Provide practical ways to resolve land use conflict and to protect biological diversity.

b. Provide opportunities and share ideas for education, recreation and tourism to address conservation and sustainability issues.

c. Co-operate on thematic projects based topics (e.g. agricultural practices or climatic change) or on ecosystem types (e.g. fynbos).

d. Create a connection among people and cultures worldwide on how to live in harmony with environment and each other.

On the local level, the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve aims to achieve the following:

a. Help create and maintain a healthy environment for people and their families.

b. Maintain productive and healthy landscapes.

c. Reduce conflict among people.

d. Encourage diverse local economies to revitalise rural areas.

e. Increase the involvement of communities in land use decisions and thus the connection to the land.

f. Support and facilitate interconnected scientific studies and monitoring.

g. Celebrate cultural diversity and provide opportunities to maintain existing traditions and lifestyle.

**Management of the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve (CWBR)**

The Cape Winelands Biosphere Section 21 Company was registered during 2010. The Management Entity consisting of a Board of Directors manages all aspects of the Biosphere Reserve. The CWBR is in the process of opening its offices at De Poort Heritage Village from where it intends to fulfil its functional duties.

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8 CUBES (Columbia University – Unesco Joint Program on Biosphere Reserve and Society) is a USA initiative that supports sustainable development principles and incorporates the biosphere reserve concept in their forums and reports. CUBES promotes holistic approaches to environmental sustainability and poverty reduction, by providing mechanisms and incentives for cross-disciplinary and multi-institutional exchange of knowledge, including thematically based discussions, seminars, colloquia, as well as the development facilities for web-based workshops. It provides knowledge management services linking a network of sites, people and institutions to the international scientific community, to Columbia University knowledge resources, and to the network of CUBES sites around the world. The multi-disciplinary Urban Biosphere Group (UBG), a component of CUBES was formed as a result, to conduct research on the social/biological/cultural diversity interactions with the long-term goal of making New York City a biosphere reserve.
5.3 KEY INTERVENTIONS

This section of the IDP provides a more detailed exhibition of what interventions will contribute significantly to the attainment of our undertaking that all structures of the Cape Winelands will co-operate together towards effective, efficient and economically sustainable development.
5.3.1  **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1**

To ensure the health and safety of communities in the Cape Winelands through the proactive prevention, mitigation, identification and management of environmental health, fire and disaster risks

**INTRODUCTORY REMARKS**

The development of the Community and Developmental Services strategic objective is based on one of the objects of local government as prescribed in Chapter 7 of the supreme law of the republic of South Africa – The Constitution, which is “to promote a safe and healthy environment”. This objective is achieved through the implementation of service delivery programmes and project of 3 (three) functional directorates, namely Disaster Management Services; Fire Services; and Municipal Health Services.

Service delivery of these directorates is based on the following predetermined development objectives to:

1.1 Ensure a comprehensive and equitable Municipal Health Services within the Cape Winelands;

1.2 Ensure coordination of multi-disciplinary and sectoral disaster risk reduction through integrated institutional capacity for Disaster Risk Management, Disaster Risk Assessment and Response and Recovery; and

1.3 Provide effective planning and coordination of fire fighting services, prevention activities and training services throughout the Cape Winelands.
The municipality is sanctioned by legislation to provide Municipal Health Services (MHS) within its area of jurisdiction. The following legislation govern/authorize the provision of MHS by district municipalities.


Section 24(a) and 24(b) – Bill of Rights – Everyone has the right to a safe and healthy environment

Section 152(1)(d) – Objects of local government — to promote a safe and healthy environment

Section 156(1)(a) – Powers and functions of municipalities — A municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to manage Municipal Health Services matters as listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5.


Section 83(1) stipulates that a municipality have the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of Section 156 and 229 of the Constitution.

Section 84(1)(i) specify that a district municipality must render Municipal Health Services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole and local municipalities must perform all other local government functions in terms of Section 84(2) of the same Act.

(iii) Scope of practice of Environmental Health Practitioners –

In June 2009 the Minister of Health has, in terms of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974), made the regulations defining the scope of the profession of environmental health practitioners. These regulations (Regulation 698 of 26 June 2009) clearly define the functions of an EHP.

Functional Analysis

The National Health Act, 2003 (Act 61 of 2003) defines Municipal Health Services as Environmental Health. “Environmental Health” means a condition of optimal wholesomeness of the environment in which man exists and interacts with through the lowest possible presence therein or total absence of any stimuli detrimental to human health. Municipal Health Services is therefore responsible for the identification, evaluation, control and prevention of those factors that can be detrimental to people’s health and well-being.

In terms of Section 1 of the National Health Act, 2003 (Act 61 of 2003) Municipal Health Services are defined as:

- Water Quality Monitoring
- Food Control
- Solid Waste Management
- Health Surveillance of Premises
- Vector Control
- Supervision and Prevention of Contagious Diseases (excl immunisation)
- Disposal of Human Remains
- Environmental Pollution Control
- Safe handling of Chemical Substances

Development Framework

Municipal Health thus seeks to protect health by combating physical, chemical, biological and social threats in the environment.

In order to realize CWDM STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1, Municipal Health Services must ensure the delivery of a comprehensive and equitable Municipal Health Service within the CWDM. The following Key Performance Areas and Key Performance Indicators were designed to attain the outcomes of the MHS Directorate’s PREDETERMINED DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE (PDO):

KPA 1 – FOOD CONTROL - To provide consumer protection and ensure that all foods during production, handling, storage, processing and distribution are safe, wholesome and fit for human consumption; as prescribed by law.
The function ensures consumer protection through the following actions:
Food inspection at point of production, storage, distribution and consumption
Regulate food premises regarding hygiene and the prevention of nuisances through regular inspections and
the enforcement of the Regulations governing General Hygiene requirements for Food Premises and the
Transport of Food Published under Government Notice No. 918 as corrected by Government Notice No. R
723,12 July 2002

Control of food premises by issuing Certificates of Acceptability for Food Premises in terms of Regulation 918
dated 30 July 1999, promulgated in terms of the Health Act

The detention, seizure, condemnation and Sampling of Foodstuffs in terms of Regulations relating to
Inspections and Investigations under Government Notice R1128 of 24 May 1991
Monitor labelling of foodstuffs as prescribed by the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act
54 of 1972)

Provide education and training on food safety to the food industry

Health and Hygiene Improvement Project in the Informal Meat Sale Industry – During the 2012/13 financial
year Mobile Working Stations will only be donated to informal meat traders residing within Kayamandi,
Stellenbosch

KPA 2 – ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CONTROL:
The following functions are performed:

Effective Water Quality Monitoring of all water resources and supply of potable Drinking Water, which meets
the minimum requirements of SABS 241, to each premises within the CWDM.
Effectively monitor Waste Management systems, refuse, health care waste and sewage to promote a clean,
healthy and safer environment to all residents and to ensure a change in negative behavioral patterns towards
health and the environment amongst the Cape Winelands residents

Waste Collection Project at schools within the Drakenstein area – The Provision of refuse containers at
playgrounds and around school buildings in order to promote a clean school environment and incorporating
the idea of recycling.

Clean-up Campaign – Since B’s run similar projects parallel to the mentioned, all B’s within CWDM were listed
as beneficiaries.

Continuous Health Surveillance of Premises to identify, monitor and evaluate health risks, nuisances and
hazards and instituting appropriate remedial and preventative measures

Health Education Programme – Entails the development of Live Theatre Performances to be rolled out at
schools; development of Educational Material; Health and Hygiene Education on farms by external service
providers; Formal Health Education at industries/ businesses and organizations; and conducting Exhibitions
at special events and agricultural shows. Water and Sanitation Project (rural) – The provision of subsidies to
farms and rural schools for the provision of water and sanitation; and the project will also be implemented on
properties where there is a lack of adequate water and sanitation and poses a health risk to inhabitants

Continuous Surveillance and Prevention of Contagious Diseases (excluding immunisation) by the identification,
investigation and monitoring of outbreaks of listed notifiable medical conditions in order to immediately
institute the required corrective and preventative measures and/or the deployment of the required response
teams in respect of municipal health (contingency plans in place)

Vector Control – Monitor, identify, evaluate and prevent Vectors by the elimination or correction of conditions
promoting the habits and breeding habits of vectors; and developing awareness in communities of zoonotic
diseases by means of vectors and the control thereof through education and training

Biological Rodent Control Project – Promote the natural control of Rodents and to promote education and
awareness to communities, in order to minimize the use of rodent poisons and thereby reducing the health
risk posed by rodents and the excessive use of poisons
Environmental Pollution Control via the identification, evaluation, monitoring and prevention of the pollution
of soil, water and air, in as far as it relates to health; and to educate and train communities regarding
environmental pollution.
Noise pollution is not included in current health legislation and Noise Control Regulations promulgated in 1998 under the Environmental Protection Act (Act 73 of 1989) by the Department of Environmental Affairs stipulates that a B-municipality is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions thereof.

Disposal of Human Remains – Monitor compliance of funeral undertakers, mortuaries, embalmers, crematoria, graves and cemeteries; and to manage, control and monitor exhumations and reburial or disposal of human remains.

Chemical Safety – Monitor, identify, evaluate and prevent risks relating to chemicals hazardous to humans (e.g. storing and using agricultural substances); and to investigate, per notification, all incidences of pesticide poisonings.

KPA 3 – To administer an effective environmental health management system, in order to achieve all environmental health objectives set.

Ensure the optimum utilization of Resources

Update relevant Legislation and MHS CWDM By-Law regularly

Draft applicable Policies, Protocols, and SOP’s to achieve environmental health objectives set

Ensure an effective PMS system via relevant reporting

Budget for the service and support of MHS’ reference data bank (Collaborator) by Business Engineering (service provider).

Cape Winelands District Municipality Air Quality Management Plan

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 (AQA) requires Municipalities to introduce Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs) that set out actions to achieve the prescribed air quality standards. Municipalities are required to include an AQMP as part of its Integrated Development Plan. The purpose of this plan will be to maintain, improve and protect air quality throughout the district by preventing pollution and ecological degradation in order to give effect to the legal responsibility of the CWDM in terms of National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act 39 of 2004) and the National Framework for Air Quality Management in the Republic of South Africa. (Chapter 3, Section 3.10.3 provides deeper insight into the plan).
Ensure coordination of multi-disciplinary and sectoral disaster risk reduction through integrated institutional capacity for Disaster Risk Management, Disaster Risk Assessment and Response and Recovery

The Cape Winelands District Municipality is sanctioned by the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (No 57 of 2002) in particular Chapter 5, to perform disaster management functions in its area of jurisdiction. There is however, no provision in the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (No 117 of 1998) for disaster management to be a district municipal function. Nevertheless, in Section 26(g) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (No 32 of 2000) it is a requirements that IDP’s of all municipalities should have relevant disaster management plans as core components of such IDP’s. The function has not been formally assigned to the district municipality in terms of the Constitution Act, 1996 (No 108 of 1996) Section 156(4)

The Disaster Management Act is enhanced by the National, Provincial and District Disaster Management Frameworks. The latter framework was adopted by Council on 31 March 2011 as its official disaster management policy and guiding document also applicable to local municipalities in its jurisdiction.

Development Framework

A Disaster Management Framework has been compiled for the District Municipality. This was approved by Council on 31 March 2011. The Cape Winelands Disaster Management Framework will now be aligned with the Provincial and National Frameworks. A Disaster Risk Assessment was done for the Cape Winelands District as a first step in preparing Disaster Management Plans. The latter assessment has been refined and the process is now completed. All local municipalities were assisted by the provision of generic DM plans. Two have been finalised thus far.

A Disaster Management Corporate Plan has been compiled and was approved by Council. Generic Disaster Management Plans were made available to all local municipalities and thus far two have been received. Assistance will be rendered to the municipalities who still have disaster management plans outstanding. The process is now at the stage of internalizing the Plan within all CWDM departments. Seven departments/sections have submitted their plans thus far. Training and capacity building is a mandatory requirement in terms of the Disaster Management Act and training to Councillors, officials and other relevant role players is being provided on an ongoing basis. For 2007/2008 the training was targeted at the education sector. Two hundred and sixty three (263) school principals and respective safety representatives successfully completed the training.

A Fire Services Business Plan has been completed. This Plan includes an organisational structure and service delivery report for the fire services. The business plan addresses issues such as the fire services’ strategic framework, functional framework, risk profile and other relevant issues. A Fire Safety By-law has also been completed for the Cape Winelands District. The by-law was promulgated in the Provincial Gazette of 8 August 2008.

The recommendations with regards to risks, vulnerabilities and management approach culminating from the Community-Based Risk Assessment process form the basis of a multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral (local, district and provincial) planning and coordination endeavour to address the areas identified by both the lead agencies and communities. The draft Disaster Management Framework has been communicated to and analyzed by all the local municipalities within the district, who’s Disaster Management Plans, including the Plan of Cape Winelands District Municipality, will be aligned with and adapted from the Framework document. Institutionalization of the Corporate Plan has been a great challenge as it requires involvement and commitment of all internal stakeholders. Renewed efforts will ensure that proper ownership by all internal departments is achieved during the 2011/12 financial year.
Plan to achieve outcomes

1. A Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HRAVA) has been performed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For the Municipal Area</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For projects identified in the IDP</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
Xenophobia identified as a new risk/vulnerability – not reflected in the assessment. A draft MOA has been finalized. The municipality is in the finalisation stages with one-on-one interactions being conducted with institutional role players in order to sign off the MOA.

2. The identified disaster risks have been prevented or mitigated through the implementation of risk reduction programmes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For the Municipal Area</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For projects identified in the IDP</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Appropriate disaster preparedness, response and recovery plans have been developed for a risk that can not be prevented or mitigated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For municipal area</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For project identified in IDP</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. The Municipality has instituted the following disaster management requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Established a functional Disaster Management Centre</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appoint a Head of Centre</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A functional Disaster Management Advisory Forum</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Disaster Management (DM) Plan has been developed</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This DM Plan does include Sectoral Plans</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Disaster Management has functional systems that complies with the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GIS data for disaster management</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk reduction planning</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early warning system</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparedness, response and recovery planning (Generic Plan)</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

6. These systems are linked to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other line functions in the Municipality</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Municipalities</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Forces (SAPS and SANDF)</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial EMS</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Departments</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The National Disaster Management Centre</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. The Municipal Disaster Management Plan is completed, submitted and approved by (answer where applicable):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Other Municipalities in District Municipal Area</td>
<td>Not applicable (approval)</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 District Municipal Disaster Management Centre</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3 Provincial Disaster Management Centre</td>
<td>Not applicable (approval)</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1 Other Municipalities in District Municipal Area

7.2 District Municipal Disaster Management Centre

7.3 Provincial Disaster Management Centre

8. List of all the projects that have been identified in the IDP as “Very High Risk”, “High Risk”, “Low Risk” and/or “No Risk”. Please see attached Table: Assessment of Disaster Risk of IDP Projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment of Disaster Risks of high risk IDP Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114415218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114415437</td>
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<tr>
<td>114415190</td>
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</table>

The plan is guided by the generic frameworks, two recent risk analyses and a summary of risks depicted in the CWDM DM Framework will be broken down into the following principles of said frameworks:

KPA 1: Institutional Capacity For Disaster Risk Reduction
KPA2: Disaster Risk Assessment
KPA 3: Disaster Risk Reduction
KPA 4: Disaster Response and Recovery
Enabler 1: Information Management and Communication
Enabler 2: Education, Training, Public Awareness And Research

Identification of Developmental Needs

The following priorities need to be addressed:

Key performance Area 1: Institutional Capacity

The appointment of a Head of the CWDM Disaster Management Centre (HOC) in terms of Section 45 of the DM Act with applicable delegations in terms of the Act.
The extension of the current staff complement in order to be both geographically and functionally representative as depicted in the approved microstructure
The establishment of a functional, streamlined and well-equipped 24 hour call-taking centre with the ability to communicate with the local municipalities and other critical role-players
The improvement of the functioning of the District DM Advisory forum
The formalisation of the assignment of the DM function to the CWDM in terms of Section 156 of the Constitution
The establishment of a volunteer corps
Key performance Area 2: Disaster Risk Assessment

- The constant revision of the current Risk Assessments on a micro level encompassing current municipal wards. This may be done in collaboration with educational institutions within the district, local expertise, own personnel and advisers
- The identification of priority risk, especially riparian flood prone areas in order to fast track remedial projects

Key Performance Area 3: Disaster Risk Reduction

- The prioritization of risk reduction projects in order to benefit the most people, industries, activities at risk and to ensure job creation through risk reduction.
- The appropriation of funds in order to do proper environmental studies, e.g. EIA’s and river maintenance management plans, in terms of applicable legislation before projects commence
- The ongoing monitoring of risk reduction projects both internally and externally
- The co-ordination of all risk reduction projects by local, provincial, national departments, private sector and NGO’s within the district in order to minimize duplication
- The alignment, monitoring and integration of risk reduction plans at all the above levels.

Key Performance Area 4: Disaster Response and Recovery

- Monitoring of Disaster Risk Management Plans by CWDM departments as well as departments of local municipalities within the districts
- Monitor and assist other entities, including national and provincial departments, private sector and NGO’s with preparedness and response planning
- The continuation and culmination of the Comprehensive Simulation Exercise Project involving multi-disciplinary participation in phases over three years

Enabler 1: Information Management and Communication
Enabler 2: Education, Training, Public Awareness and Research