



Witzenberg Municipality

Draft Review Integrated Development Plan 2016/17

A municipality that cares for its community, creating growth and opportunities

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VOLUME 2: DRAFT BUDGET 2014/2015 (SEE ANNEXURE)

VOLUME 3: OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES & SECTOR PLANS (SEE ANNEXURES)

SECTOR PLAN	STATUS	ADOPTED DATE	REVIEWED DATE	NEXT REVIEW DATE
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2012-2017	Adopted	May 2012	May 2013	████████
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	Adopted	Dec 2012	Dec 2012	████████
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	Adopted	May 2012	May 2013	████████
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN	Adopted	May 2012	May 2013	████████
FINANCIAL PLAN	Tabled March 2014	30 May 2014	March 2014	████████
DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN	Adopted	28 May 2014		████
WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN	Adopted	11/12	10/2013	
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT	Adopted	28 May 2014		████
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT AND ROADS PLAN	Adopted	November 2010	Currently under review	████████
ELECTRICITY / ENERGY MASTER PLAN	Adopted	March 2011	March 2015	████████
HOUSING PIPELINE	Adopted	Feb 2012	Feb 2013	████████
HUMAN SETTLEMENT PLAN	Adopted	Dec 2010	Feb 2012	████████
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN	Adopted	2011	July 2013	████████
COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY	Adopted	April 2010	December 2013	████████
IDP PROCESS PLAN	Adopted	August 2011	Aug 2012 & 2013	████████
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS PLAN	Draft	2014	-	████
ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	Adopted	30/06/2012	12/02/2014	████████

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ASGISA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
CDW's	Community Development Workers
CBD	Central Business District
CDI	City Development Index
CWDM	Cape Winelands District Municipality
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
DM	District Municipality
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
DSDF	District Spatial Development Framework
EE	Employment Equity
EL	External Loans
GDPR	Gross Domestic Product Regional
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GCIS	Government Communications and Information Systems
HDI	Human Development Index
HR	Human Resources
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
IS	Information Systems
ICASA	Independent Communications Authority of South Africa
IT	Information Technology
KPI's	Key Performance Indicators
LG & H	Department of Local Government and Housing
LED	Local Economic Development
MSIG	Municipal Systems Improvement Grant
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MAYCO	Mayoral Committee
MTREF	Medium Term Revenue Expenditure Framework
MPCC	Multi-purpose Community Centre
NSDP	National Spatial Development Framework
NGO's	Non-governmental Organization
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PMS	Performance Management System
PTIP	Public Transport Improvement Plan
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RED Door	Real Economic Development Door
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEDA	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SDBIP	Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SMME	Small, Micro and Medium Enterprise
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
UISP	Upgrade of Informal Settlements Programme
WSDF	Witzenberg Spatial Development Framework
WCED	Western Cape Education Department

1.1 Introduction

Integrated Development planning is the process through which the municipality prepares a strategic developmental plan, which is the principal strategic instrument guiding all planning, management, investment, development and implementation decisions, taking into account input from all stakeholders.

The IDP crosses departmental divisions by linking the physical, social, institutional and economic components of planning and development with management and development structure. It also integrates and aligns planning in different spheres of government and therefore enforcing and upholding the spirit of co-operative governance in the public sector.

The constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) commits government to take reasonable measures, within its available resources, to ensure that all South Africans have access to adequate housing, health care, education, food, water and social security. The current goal of municipalities is to establish a planning process, which is aimed at the disposal of the imbalances created by the apartheid era. Developmental local government can only be realised through integrated development planning and the compilation of a credible Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

1.2 Legal Framework for Integrated Development Planning

According to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the local sphere of government is charged with the responsibility to implement developmental local government as well as co-operative governance. The mandate to relate its management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning, namely:

- Ensure sustainable provision of services
- Promote social and economic development
- Promote safe and healthy environment
- Give priority to the basic needs of communities and
- Encourage involvement of communities

The first piece of legislation drafted to reflect the responsibility of the local sphere of government to implement integrated development planning by means of the compilation of an IDP document, was the Local Government Transition Act (1993) as amended by the Local Government Transition Second Amendment Act (1996). In this legislation the IDP was presented as the main planning instrument that guides all planning and decision making process of the municipality.

The Local Government Transition Act was only an interim piece of legislation applicable to the local sphere of government until the demarcation of municipalities was finalised, the need arose to enact legislation regulating integrated development planning on a more permanent basis.

In 2000 the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (MSA) came into operation. Section 25(1) of the Act stipulates that each municipal council must, after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive, and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- Links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budget must be based; and
- Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

The MSA is therefore the principle piece of legislation governing integrated development planning at municipal level. Municipalities are bound by, and must ensure its implementation. Other legislation and policy documents which contain reference to integrated development planning are:

- The constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996;
- Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP);
- Growth, Employment and Redistribution Strategy (GEAR);
- Tourism Act 72 of 1993;
- Development Facilitation Act 67 of 1995;
- National Water Act 36 Of 1997;
- Housing Act 107 of 1997;
- White Paper on Local Government of 1998;
- Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998;
- National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998;
- National Land and Transportation Transition Act 22 of 2000;
- Disaster Management Act 52 of 2002;
- White Paper on National Civil Aviation Policy (2005); and
- The Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.

A further piece of legislation which has a tremendous impact on the IDP is the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA). Due to the coming into effect of this Act, the revision of the IDP's must be aligned with the stipulations and timeframes as set out in this Act.

Section 35 of the MSA states explicitly that an integrated development plan adopted by municipal council, is the principal strategic planning instrument which:

- Guides and informs all planning and development, and all decision with regard to planning, management and development in the municipality;
- Binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality's IDP and national or provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails; and
- Binds all other persons to the extent that those parts of the IDP that impose duties or affect the rights of those persons have been passed as a by law.

Legislation stipulates clearly that a municipality must not only give effect to its IDP, but must also conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its IDP.

1.3 Process Plan

1.3.1 Developing the Integrated Development Plan

Council's term of office started shortly after the Local Government elections of 2011 and its first inaugural meeting was on 30 May 2011. This was followed by months of in-depth induction sessions by SALGA, Western Cape Provincial Department of Local Government and the Witzenberg Municipality Administration. In compliance with the Municipal's Systems Act as amended the IDP and Budget Process Plan was adopted by full Council on the 21st August 2013.

This IDP and Budget Process Plan seek to address *inter alia*, the:

- Identification of areas requiring additional attention in terms of legislative requirements, proper planning processes and sound financial management;
- Inclusion of the most current Census and own statistical data;
- Consideration and review of any other relevant and new information;
- Addressing comments received from the various role-players;
- Shortcomings and weaknesses identified through self-assessment;
- Preparation and review of sector plans and its alignment with the IDP;

- Preparation and review of the Performance Management System (PMS);
- Updating the 5-year Financial Plan; and
- Preparation and finalization of the annual Budget in terms of the relevant legislation.

The five year 2007 – 2011 IDP of the previous Council as adopted by Council in May 2007 was used together with all inputs by the Western Cape Provincial Department of Local Government was used as the primary source documentation in the compilation of this new Integrated Development Plan. The performance, financial and situational analysis started on the 01st September 2011 and was followed by public meetings in all the major towns of Witzenberg namely: Tulbagh, Wolseley, Ceres, Nduli, Bella Vista, Prince Alfred Hamlet and Op die Berg. The analysis phase was further augmented by a door to door survey lead by Council and municipal officials. This was done mainly in areas where the public meetings were attended poorly and with its aim and purpose to ensure broader public inputs into the municipal affairs. The Ward Committees of Council were only elected in and during late October 2011 and only endorsed by Council in and during November 2011. This effectively means that induction first had to take place and a comprehensive IDP session was conducted by the Municipal Manager and the IDP office with all 12 Wards individually. This enables the Ward Committees to give inputs of their different sectors as a Ward collective. Further strategic sessions on strategy also took place with the Mayco and full Council to determine new developmental objections.

The formulation of a vision, development objectives, strategies and project identification is done against the backdrop of Community, Sectoral Stakeholders as well as political inputs. The Municipality has embarked on a process of reviewing the Spatial Development Framework and the Public Participation thereof has been integral in this IDP. So the feedback received from LGMTECH engagements and inputs received from other Intergovernmental forums.

All further actions in accordance with legislative and regulatory requirements- such as the final approval of the IDP, and the Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework for the ensuing three year financial cycle, SDBIP's, the submission of all the relevant documentation to the appropriate authorities and the making public of these final documents - will be executed.

1.3.2 Public Participation Process

Section 29 of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000 states that-

29. (1) The process followed by a municipality to draft its integrated development plan, including its consideration and adoption of the draft plan, must-

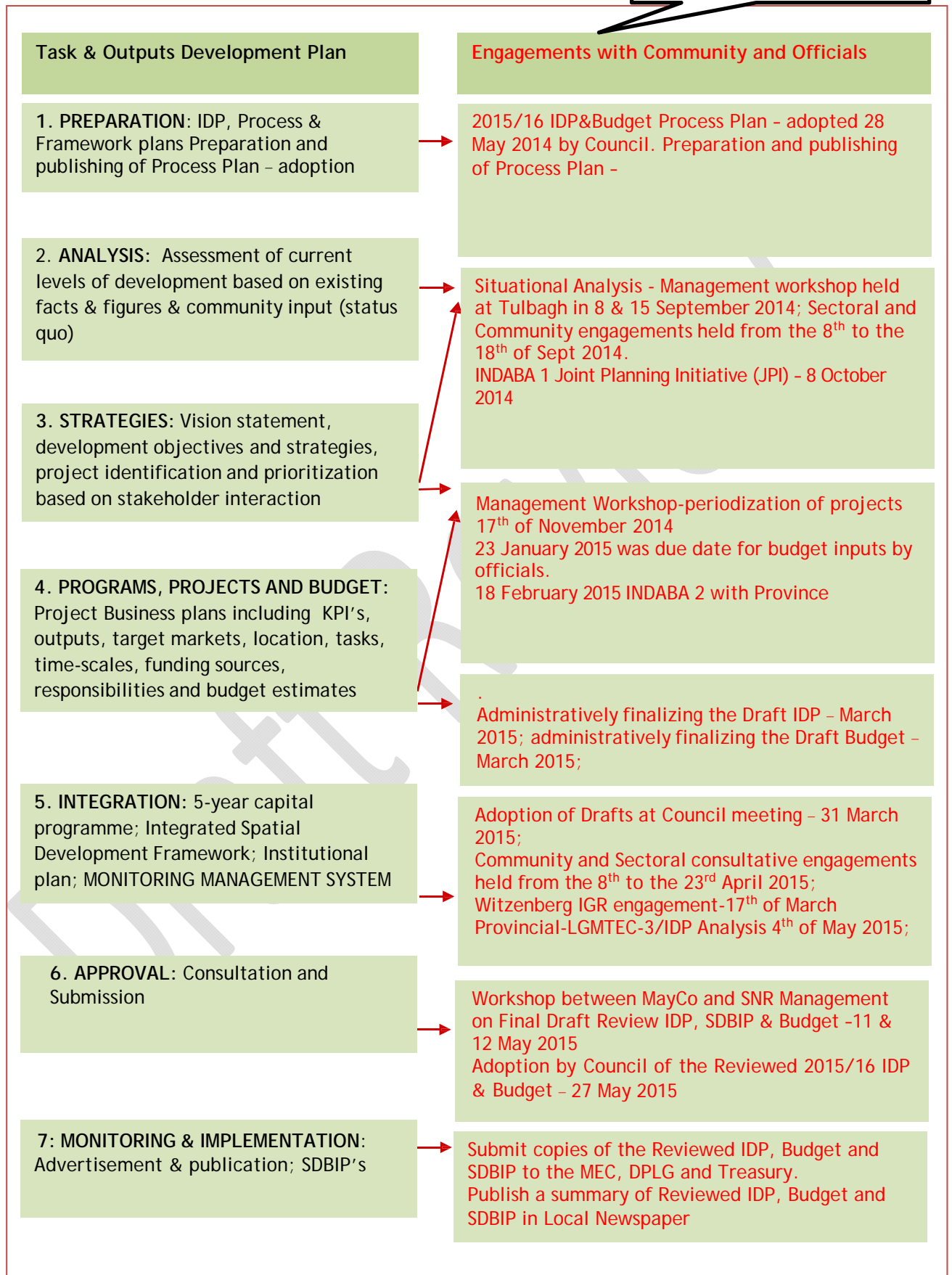
- (b) through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4, allow for—
 - (i) the local community to be consulted on its development needs and priorities;
 - (ii) the local community to participate in the drafting of the integrated development plan;

Public Participation allows the Municipality and the Community to focus on itself, and develop a future orientated vision and mission, proactively positioning itself and adapting and learning from an ever-changing environment. It provides an opportunity for all stakeholders with different needs and priorities to learn from each other and to negotiate and compromise around their viewpoints, leading to unification and consensus building.

The Municipality adopted the 2015/2016 IDP and Budget Process Plan on the 28th of May 2014. Amongst other, it includes appropriate mechanisms, processes and **procedures for consultation and participation** of local communities, organs of state, and other role players in the IDP drafting process. The diagram on the next page outlines the steps in developing the 2015/2016 IDP Review.

1.3.3 Steps & Events 2013/2014

Process not completed yet-
adoption of 2016/17 review



2.1 Executive Summary

The Witzenberg Municipality is humbled and proud to submit this 3rd Generation IDP as developed and drafted in consultation with the people of Witzenberg, Provincial Government and Sector Departments, Local Business Forum and Civil Society Stakeholders. The election of a new Council on 18 May 2011 renewed our mandate and created excitement amongst Councilors and Officials as we embark on a new Five Year Journey to improve the livelihoods of our people.

The new five year IDP sets out the new vision and mission of the municipality and clearly defines the strategies and plans to achieve our objectives of infrastructure led growth, sustainable human settlements, financial sustainability, LED, social development, strategic partnerships and international relationships.

The development of a credible IDP for the next five years allows the municipality to engage into continuous planning, monitoring and evaluation of all the sector plans that forms part of this IDP. The new 3rd Generation IDP is therefore set out in the following way;

Chapter 1 gives an overview of the Legal Framework, IDP Process, Municipal Snapshot, Vision, Mission and our Key Performance Areas and Strategic Objectives. The aim is to set out the new strategic direction of our municipality. The most important shift is that the new vision, mission and strategies clearly dictate that the municipality promotes infrastructure led growth through municipal procurement, MIG funding and provincial, national and international strategic partnerships. We have vastly improved our internal capacity to deliver and these changes will become more publicly visible as we implement this new IDP.

Chapter 2 provides the reader with an analysis of our service delivery components, socio-economic profile, stakeholder priority issues, financial analysis and important milestones. It further provides information on the current development status of the Witzenberg area. It describes the demographic details, the economic, infrastructure and social well-being which touches on various aspects towards a better life for all. It also focuses on the environment and the impact that it has on development situation. We also celebrate some important achievements over the last three years and provide clear view of how far we have travelled towards creating a better life for our people.

Chapter 3 gives a clear indication of the political, administration and community participation structures that are involved in the running of the municipality and . the different structures that govern the municipality. It also focuses on the long term development goals of the municipality. It touches on operational progress with regard to strategies and programmes that are in place as well as statutory sector plans and sector involvement in achieving these goals. Community input and priorities are also a major part of this chapter which serves the purpose of steering Council in a direction to address critical issues at grass root level. It finally provides the linkage between the IDP and the budget and how the IDP will be monitored through the municipal performance monitoring and evaluation. .

This IDP process has been the most consultative as we consulted broadly and visited a number of households listening to our communities priorities. When the Ward Budget Breakdowns and Overall Municipal Budgets are read it is clear that Witzenberg has been placed on a new and exciting *Developmental Trajectory. We also understand that this is merely a strategic document and that the Major Challenge will be implementing and realising our plans. The Council and Administration commits to achieving the objectives as set out in this IDP and urge the people of Witzenberg to walk this exciting road with us towards improved livelihoods.*

The attachments at end of the IDP is marked as appendages and can be found in the municipal archives, municipal website or from the Witzenberg IDP Office.

2.2 Foreword – Executive Mayor of Witzenberg Municipality



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2.3 Foreword – Municipal Manager of Witzenberg Municipality



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David Nasson - Municipal Manager

Draft Review

3.1 Municipal Snapshot

The Witzenberg Local Municipality (LM), founded in 2000, is classified as a Category B-3 municipality (i.e. small towns and relatively small populations) and is responsible for basic service provision to the demarcated municipal area that includes the towns of Ceres, Tulbagh, Prince Alfred's Hamlet, Wolseley and Op-Die-Berg. The rural areas within the municipal boundary are Warm Bokkeveld, Koue Bokkeveld, Agter-Witzenberg and the northern portion of Breede River Valley (Land van Waveren).

Witzenberg LM comprises an area of 10 753 km², and is situated about 150 kilometers North-East of Cape Town. The region is surrounded by three mountain ranges: the Obiqua Mountains to the west, the Winterhoek Mountains to the north and the Witzenberg range to the east - mountain ranges which are all often spectacularly covered in snow during the winter months. Witzenberg's natural surroundings are characterized by some selection of fauna and flora, forest wilderness and include the catchment area of three river systems.

The climate in Witzenberg is known for its hot and dry summer days. Winds are seasonal and generally North - westerly or South-easterly. The average annual rainfall in Ceres is about 1088mm and the average temperature range is 2, 4°C to 29, 9°C.

Located in the picturesque and fertile Breede Valley, Witzenberg is best known for its fruit and wine products. The region is also well-known for producing other agriculturally-linked products such as olives and grain, as well as for producing beef and pork products. Horse and cattle stud farms are also found within the municipal area.

The municipality has the 4th smallest population of the 5 municipalities within the Cape Winelands, and also has the smallest economy, which only contributes 9% to the Cape Winelands regional GDP. The two largest sector contributors to GDP are agriculture (35, 6%) and the manufacturing sector (20, 9%), growing on average at 2, 1 per cent and 10, 6 per cent respectively per annum. Within the manufacturing sector, the food, beverage & tobacco sub-sector is clearly dominant, representing 69, 4 per cent of total manufacturing.

Witzenberg is faced with severe challenges. The rural predominance of Witzenberg, taken together with the great development challenges on the one hand and the resource constraints of the Municipality on the other hand, place great pressure on our capacity to meet the service and infrastructure needs of all our residents. Consequently, it is essential that inter-governmental engagement in respect of improving municipal financial management, staffing and institutional capacity, systems and service delivery takes place in order to enhance the municipality's ability to deliver a bouquet of quality service.

The Witzenberg Municipal area is characterised by the following:

- Urban development - low intensity & density, large under-utilized land in prosperous areas.
- Lower income areas - high density, under-provision of formal business development
- The 5 towns are characterised by segregation in settlements - duplication of services, different levels of development due to historic development patterns, and
- Under-utilized commonage.

The map on the next page indicates the location of the Witzenberg Municipal Area in relation to the greater Cape Winelands region:

3.2 Map - Witzenberg Municipality



3.3 Municipal Vision, Mission & Value System

3.3.1 Our Vision

A Municipality that cares for its community, creating growth and opportunities

3.3.2 Our Mission

The Witzenberg Municipality is committed to improve the quality of life of its community by:

- Providing and maintaining affordable services.
- Promoting Social and Economic Development
- The effective and efficient use of available resources
- Effective Stakeholder and Community participation

3.3.3 Value System

- Driven by the aspirations of our Community, we will respect and uphold the Constitution of The Republic of South Africa.
- We commit ourselves to the Code of Conduct for Councilors and officials in the Municipal Systems Act.
- We commit ourselves to the principles of sound financial management.

3.3.3.1 We subscribe to the principles of Batho Pele

- **Consultation** - Citizens should be consulted about service levels and quality when possible.
- **Service Standard** - Citizens must be made aware of what to expect in terms of level and quality of services.
- **Access** - Citizens should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled.
- **Courtesy** - Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration.
- **Information** - Citizens must receive full and accurate information about their services.
- **Openness and Transparency** - Citizens should be informed about government department's operations budgets and management structures.
- **Redress** - Citizens are entitled to an apology, explanation and remedial action if they promised standard of service is not delivered.
- **Value for money** - Public Services should be provided economically and efficiently.

4. KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Municipal KPA		Pre-determined Objectives	
1	Essential Services	1.1	Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure
		1.2	Provide for the needs of informal settlements through improved services
2	Governance	2.1	Support Institutional Transformation & Development
		2.2	Ensure financial viability.
		2.3	To maintain and strengthen relations with international- & inter-governmental partners as well as the local community through the creation of participative structures.
3	Communal Services	3.1	Provide & maintain facilities that make citizens feel at home.
4	Socio-Economic Support Services	4.1	Support the poor & vulnerable through programmes & policy
		4.2	Create an enabling environment to attract investment & support local economy.

The strategic vision of the Witzenberg municipality is built around the above four **KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS**. A clear linkage between these 4 KPA's, the IDP, The Budget, all budgetary documentation, as well as all reporting- and performance tools are maintained throughout:

KPA 1

Essential Services

<u>Strategic Objective</u>	<u>Programme</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Department</u>
1.1 Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure	Maintenance of infrastructure	Infrastructure asset management	Technical
		Water/Sanitation infrastructure maintenance.	Water/Sanitation
		Electricity infrastructure maintenance.	Electricity
		Roads/Storm water infrastructure maintenance.	Roads/Storm water
		Solid waste infrastructure maintenance	Solid Waste
		Recycling & waste minimisation initiatives.	Solid Waste
		Unaccounted water losses.	Water
		Unaccounted electricity losses.	Electricity

		Bulk water infrastructure	Water/Sanitation
		Bulk wastewater infrastructure	Water/Sanitation
	Investment in infrastructure	Landfill airspace	Solid Waste
		Electricity (bulk supply & high voltage) infrastructure.	Electricity
		Road & Street infrastructure.	Roads/Storm water
		Storm water infrastructure.	Roads/Storm water
1.2	Provide for the needs of informal settlements through improved services.	Service delivery programme in informal settlements.	Water, sanitation, electricity, waste.
		Address existing backlogs	
		Upgrades from informal settlements.	Housing/Technical

KPA 2

Governance

	<u>Strategic Objective</u>	<u>Programme</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Department</u>
		SETA & EPWP funding used to train apprentices & create other external opportunities.	Roll-out of apprenticeship programmes.	HR
			Implement WSP	HR
		Human resources, talent management & skills development programme.	Departmental staffing strategies & staff planning.	HR
			Skills assessments & audits.	HR
2.1	Support Institutional Transformation & Development		Competency management.	HR
			Workplace skills plan	HR
			Development opportunities	HR
		Human resources strategy	Individual performance management	HR
			TASK job grading completed.	HR
			Occupational health & safety compliance.	HR
2.2	Ensure Financial Viability	Financial management programme	Ensure an effective revenue stream	Finance
			Manage tariffs for municipal services.	Finance
			Debt management & payment ratio	Finance
			Citizens are billed correctly	Finance
2.3	To maintain and strengthen relations with international- &	Implement communication strategy	Engagement with communities & role-players	IDP
			Newsletters	Communication
			Ward Committees	Speaker

inter-governmental partners as well as the local community through the creation of participative structures.	Increase relations with National & Provincial Government.	Manage and involvement in IGR through meetings and programmes.	Social & Other
	Strengthen mutual & beneficial agreements with Essen Gemeente, Belgium & other international municipalities.	Development and implementation of agreements.	Social & Other

KPA 3

Communal Services

<u>Strategic Objective</u>	<u>Programme</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Department</u>
3.1 Provide & maintain facilities that make citizens feel at home.	Community amenities programme (provide & maintain)	Community facilities provision Library & information services Parks provision & maintenance Cemetery provision & maintenance Sport, recreation & amenities provision & maintenance.	Amenities Library Parks Cemeteries Sport, swimming pools.

KPA 4

Socio-Economic Support Services

<u>Strategic Objective</u>	<u>Programme</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Department</u>
4.1 Support the poor & vulnerable through programmes & policy	Indigent Policy	Implement Indigent Policy and awareness campaigns. Community & social development programmes. Library & information services Municipal Parks	Social Social Library Parks
	Number of targeted development programmes.	Sport, recreation & amenities. Early childhood development. Street people. Youth. People with disabilities. Substance abuse. Gender programme.	Sport, swimming pools. Social Social Social Social Social
	Innovative housing programme.	Identifying land & planning housing developments along development corridors. Programme planning. Area planning.	Town Planning, property, housing. Housing Housing

		Upgrades to informal settlements. Emergency housing.	Housing Housing
	Use property & land to leverage social issues.	Provide beneficiaries with secure freehold title as prescribed in national policy.	Housing, property.
	Partner with province in education & school sites.	Utilise vacant land.	Property
	Integrated human settlements programme.	GAP (affordable) housing.	Housing, property.
	Densification programme.	Supportive policy framework. Proactive promotion of densification in prioritised locations. Development corridors.	Town Planning Town Planning, Housing. Town Planning.
	Rental stock upgrade programme.	Maintenance & development of new.	Housing
	Rental stock disposal programme.	Transfer to qualifying occupants.	Housing, property.
	Strengthen community capacity to prevent crime & disorder.	Cooperation with SAPS. Violence prevention through urban upgrading programme.	Law enforcement. Law enforcement.
	Investigate all municipal strategic assets.	Using assets as a lever for growth.	Property
4.2	Create an enabling environment to attract investment & support local economy.	Supportive legal frameworks. Spatial Planning LED Strategy & initiatives Business process improvement initiatives.	Town Planning Town Planning LED LED

4.1 Strategic Directives and Intergovernmental Alignment

The new five year IDP came into effective from 1 July 2012 up to 30 June 2017. Municipalities are encouraged and supported by both national and provincial government to develop realistic and credible IDP's that not only comply with relevant legislation but also -

1. are owned by local leadership, municipal management and community as the single strategic plan to direct resources within the municipality;
2. are driven by the management team and systems within the municipality with implementation regularly monitored during the year through the performance management system;
3. contain a long term development strategy that can guide investment across the municipal area;
4. provide an investment plan for national, provincial and local government and non-governmental stakeholders to enhance and enable joint planning and resource alignment to improve service delivery to all stakeholders; and
5. Include local area or ward plans to localise the strategy and implementation of the IDP.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The Millennium Developmental Goals were agreed upon in September 2000 when 189 countries, including South Africa, committed themselves to the Millennium Declaration. These goals, which are intended to be met by the year 2015, are the following:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Promote gender equality and empower women
3. Improve maternal health
4. Ensure environmental sustainability
5. Develop a global partnership for development
6. Achieve universal primary education
7. Reduce child mortality
8. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

The municipalities objectives on social development is aligned to the millennium development goals which includes

1. Providing a safety net for vulnerable communities
2. To improve safety and security through partnerships
3. Provide facilities that make citizens feel at home
4. Providing a safety net for vulnerable communities

National Key Performance Areas

The national key performance areas provide a basis for uniform reporting. The national key performance areas are:

KPA	Description
Basic service delivery and infrastructure development	Water, sanitation, refuse removal, roads, storm water, public transport, electricity, land and housing
Institutional development and municipal transformation	Organisational transformation to match IDP requirements, internal policies dealing with national priorities, general management practices and training
Financial viability and management	Financial policies, budget management, assets and liability control, and supporting strategies to fund priorities
Local economic development	LED, food security, social infrastructure, health, environment, education and skills development
Good governance and community participation	Public relations, marketing and communication, empowering wards, public participation structures and mechanisms, and service ethics (Batho Pele)

Municipal Planning In Co-Operative Government

In terms of section 24 of the Municipal Systems Act -

“(1) The planning undertaken by a municipality must be aligned with, and complement, the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state so as to give effect to the principles of co-operative government contained in section 41 of the Constitution.

(2) Municipalities must participate in national and provincial development programmes as required in section 153(b) of the Constitution.”

National Policy Directives

There is a clear hierarchical structure of national policy directives starting with the Medium Term Strategic Framework for 2009-2014 (MTSF) to the 2010 Cabinet Lekgotla's 12 National Outcomes.

Medium Term Strategic Framework for 2009-2014 (MTSF)

The MTSF base document is meant to guide planning and resource allocation across all the spheres of government. National and provincial departments in particular will need immediately to develop their five-year strategic plans and budget requirements taking into account the medium-term imperatives. Similarly, informed by the MTSF and their 2006 mandates, municipalities are expected to adapt their IDP's in line with the national medium-term priorities. The identified priorities in the MTSF must be addressed. The strategic focus of the framework as whole must be considered as it relates to the understanding that economic growth and development (including the creation of decent work on a large scale and investment in quality education and skills development) are at the centre of the government's approach.

The Medium Term Strategic Framework lists 10 priorities:

1. Speed up economic growth and transform the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods;
2. Massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure;
3. Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security;
4. Strengthen the skills and human resource base;
5. Improve the health profile of society;
6. Intensify the fight against crime and corruption;
7. Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities;
8. Pursue regional development, African advancement and enhanced international co-operation;
9. Sustainable resource management and use; and
10. Build a developmental state including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions

2006 National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) - The NSDP provides a framework for deliberating the future development of the national space economy and recommends mechanisms to bring about optimum alignment between infrastructure investment and development programmes within localities. It is not a national development plan; nor does it predetermine what should happen where, when and how. Instead, it utilises principles and the notions of need and potential as a common backdrop against which investment and spending decisions should be considered and made.

The NSDP puts forward the following national spatial vision:

1. South Africa will become a nation in which investment in infrastructure and development programmes support government's growth
2. and development objectives;
3. By focusing economic growth and employment creation in areas where this is most effective and sustainable;
4. Supporting restructuring where feasible to ensure greater competitiveness;
5. Fostering development on the basis of local potential; and
6. Ensuring that development institutions are able to provide basic needs throughout the country." PROVINCIAL POLICY DIRECTIVES

National Development Plan - Vision for 2030 -The plan, adopted by Cabinet on 11 November 2011, helps us to chart a new path to 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.

In summary the plan has the following objectives that must be achieved by 2030:

1. Create Jobs
2. Expand Infrastructure
3. Transform Urban and Rural Spaces
4. Education and Training
5. Provide Quality Health Care
6. Build a Capable State
7. Fight Corruption
8. Transformation and Unity

The Witzenberg Municipality, through its Integrated Development Plan, strives to align its priorities to those of Provincial and National Government, The following matrix exhibits the strategic alignment between the three spheres of government.

2009 MTSF -10 Strategic Priorities	12 National Outcomes	National Development Plan	Provincial Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019	Cape Winelands District Strategic Objectives	Witzenberg Strategic Objectives
Strengthen the skills and human resource base	<u>OC 1:</u> Improved quality of basic education.	Improve education, training and innovation	<u>PSG2:</u> Improve education outcomes and opportunities for youth development	<u>SO 1:</u> To create an environment and forge partnerships that ensures the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District through economic, environmental and social infrastructure investment	2.1 Support Institutional Transformation & Development. 3.1 Provide & maintain facilities that make citizens feel at home.
Improve the health profile of all South African	<u>OC 2:</u> A long and healthy life for all South Africans.	Promoting health	<u>PSG 3:</u> Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills	<u>SO 1:</u> To create an environment and forge partnerships that ensures the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District through economic, environmental and social infrastructure investment	3.1 Provide & maintain facilities that make citizens feel at home.
Intensify the fight against crime and corruption	<u>OC 3:</u> All people in South Africa are and feel safe.	Social Protection Building safer communities Transforming society and uniting the country	<u>PSG 3:</u> Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills	<u>SO 1:</u> To create an environment and forge partnerships that ensures the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities including the	4.1 Support the poor & vulnerable through programmes & policy

2009 MTSF -10 Strategic Priorities	12 National Outcomes	National Development Plan	Provincial Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019	Cape Winelands District Strategic Objectives	Witzenberg Strategic Objectives
				empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District through economic, environmental and social infrastructure investment.	
Speeding up growth and transforming the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods	<u>OC 4:</u> Decent employment through inclusive economic growth.	Economy and employment An integrated and inclusive rural economy	<u>PSG-1:</u> Creating opportunities for growth and jobs	<u>SO : 2</u> Managing a sustainable bulk services strategy and transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities.	4.2 Create an enabling environment to attract investment & support local economy.
Strengthen the skills and human resource base	<u>OC 5:</u> A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.	Improving Education training and innovation Positioning South Africa in the World Fighting corruption Building a capable and developmental state	<u>PSG-5:</u> Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment	<u>SO 3:</u> To provide an effective and efficient financial and strategic support services to the Cape Winelands District Municipality.	2.1 Support Institutional Transformation & Development.
Massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure	<u>OC 6:</u> An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network.	Economy infrastructure Environmental sustainability Transforming human settlement and the national space economy	<u>PSG 3:</u> Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills <u>PSG-5:</u> Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment <u>PSG-1:</u> Creating opportunities for growth and jobs	<u>SO : 2</u> Managing a sustainable bulk services strategy and transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities.	4.2 Create an enabling environment to attract investment & support local economy.

2009 MTSF -10 Strategic Priorities	12 National Outcomes	National Development Plan	Provincial Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019	Cape Winelands District Strategic Objectives	Witzenberg Strategic Objectives
Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security	<u>OC 7:</u> Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.	Integrated and inclusive rural economy Transforming human settlement and the national space economy	<u>PSG 3:</u> Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills <u>PSG-5:</u> Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment	<u>SO 1:</u> To create an environment and forge partnerships that ensures the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District through economic, environmental and social infrastructure investment.	4.1 Support the poor & vulnerable through programmes & policy
Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities	<u>OC 8:</u> Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	Integrated and inclusive rural economy Transforming human settlement and the national space economy	<u>PSG 4:</u> Enable a resilient, quality and inclusive living environment <u>PSG-5:</u> Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment	<u>SO 1:</u> To create an environment and forge partnerships that ensures the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District through economic, environmental and social infrastructure investment.	1.1 Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure 1.2 Provide for the needs of informal settlements through improved services.
Building a developmental state including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions	<u>OC 9:</u> A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system.	Building a capable and developmental state Fighting corruption Transforming society and uniting the country	<u>PSG-5:</u> Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment	<u>SO 3:</u> To provide an effective and efficient financial and strategic support services to the Cape Winelands District Municipality.	2.2 Ensure Financial Viability 2.3 To maintain and strengthen relations with international- & inter-governmental partners as well as the local community through the

2009 MTSF -10 Strategic Priorities	12 National Outcomes	National Development Plan	Provincial Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019	Cape Winelands District Strategic Objectives	Witzenberg Strategic Objectives
					creation of participative structures.
Sustainable Resource Management and use	<u>OC 10:</u> Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced	Use resources sustainably (transition to a low-carbon economy)	<u>PSG 4:</u> Enable a resilient, quality and inclusive living environment <u>PSG-5:</u> Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment	<u>SO 1:</u> To create an environment and forge partnerships that ensures the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District through economic, environmental and social infrastructure investment.	1.1 Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure
Pursuing African advancement and enhanced international cooperation	<u>OC 11:</u> Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World.	Transform society and unite the nation	<u>PSG 3:</u> Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills <u>PSG-5:</u> Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment	<u>SO 1:</u> To create an environment and forge partnerships that ensures the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District through economic, environmental and social infrastructure investment.	1.1 Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure 1.2 Provide for the needs of informal settlements through improved services. 4.1 Support the poor & vulnerable through programmes & policy
Building a developmental state including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions	<u>OC 12:</u> An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.	Build a capable Fight corruption and enhance accountability	<u>PSG-5:</u> Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment	<u>SO 3:</u> To provide an effective and efficient financial and strategic support services to the Cape Winelands District Municipality.	2.2 Ensure Financial Viability 2.3 To maintain and strengthen relations with international- & inter-governmental partners as well as the local

2009 MTSF -10 Strategic Priorities	12 National Outcomes	National Development Plan	Provincial Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019	Cape Winelands District Strategic Objectives	Witzenberg Strategic Objectives
					community through the creation of participative structures.

Draft Review

1.1 Organisational SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pro-poor Policies (e.g. indigent; Procurement) ➤ Close cooperation on management level ➤ Good dialogue with Business & Agricultural Sectors ➤ Good water quality ➤ Effective international relations ➤ IGR Structures and Forums ➤ Budget Control ➤ Natural environment ➤ Location for certain opportunities ➤ Good governance ➤ Good IGR ➤ Meeting constitutional obligations ➤ Visionary leadership ➤ Low vacancy rate within organizational structure ➤ Community Engagements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Financial limitations ➤ Town management ➤ Inadequate storm water systems , in some areas ➤ Old asbestos water and sanitation networks ➤ Resealing and maintenance of roads ➤ Garden refuse –Tulbagh ,Wolseley ,and Nduli ➤ Law enforcement ➤ Aging infrastructure ➤ Centralization/town management ➤ High water Losses ➤ Lack of integration policies , silo operations ➤ Office space ➤ Slow turn –around time ➤ Vulnerable IT (integration)
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tourism potential ➤ Active Ward committees and related activity ➤ Further International relations ➤ IGR and good cooperation on transversal programs ➤ Wolwekloof Learning Academy ➤ EPWP for Poverty Reduction ➤ Close working relationship with Big Business to enhance economic development ➤ Performance Management System to monitor organisational performance not fully in place ➤ Pine Forest ➤ Recycling and composting ➤ Renewable energy ➤ Reduce water losses/unaccounted to acceptable standards ➤ Available natural resources to stimulate economic growth ➤ Development of GIS ➤ Good communication and branding ➤ Marketing (inside and out) ➤ Expand international relationships ➤ Upgrade infrastructure ➤ LED pilot projects ➤ Land audit ➤ Natural environment ➤ Revenue enhancement ➤ Koekedouw Dam ➤ Rural Wards –funding possibilities ➤ Improvement of client services ➤ Weal Law enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Seasonality of agriculturally –based Labour shrinks our revenue base ➤ Political volatility (fragile coalitions) ➤ High Level of unemployment /economically inactive ➤ Increasing TB and HIV/AIDS prevalence ➤ Vandalism and theft of municipal assets and property ➤ Legacy of decrepit infrastructure and insufficient of an infrastructure replacement program ➤ Uncontrolled habitation in informal settlements ➤ Insufficient revenue base/lack of economic growth ➤ Equitable Funding Formula ➤ Insufficient Land for graveyards ➤ Substance abuse can become a threat ➤ Farm eviction ➤ Tulbagh roads ➤ Service delivery in informal settlements ➤ Farm evictions ➤ Social ills –HIV+TB crime, substance abuse ➤ Unemployment ➤ Migration /(influx control) ➤ Land availability ➤ Financial sustainability ➤ Cost of services ➤ Sustainability of low cost housing ➤ Grant dependency ➤ Animal management ➤ NERSA legislation –non-compliance / compliance to new legislation ➤ ESKOM/ Load shedding – incapacity to increase for demand from Municipality

1.2. Spatial Analysis

In December 2012, the Witzenberg Spatial Development Framework (WSDF) was approved as part of the IDP in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000.

The WSDF will guide the spatial form and structure of Witzenberg (the way in which we use the space available for urban growth) in the future. This long-term plan, extending over 20 years or more, will enable Witzenberg to manage new growth and change in its area, to ensure sustainability and equitability. The plans and policies of the WSDF:

indicate the areas best suited to development, the areas that should be protected, and the areas where development may occur if it is sensitively managed;
provide investors with a clear idea of where they should invest;
guide public investment in infrastructure and social facilities; and
will be used to assess applications submitted by property developers and to guide changes in land-use rights.

The SDF seeks to find a balance between restructuring the historically fragmented towns and demand from the higher-end property market. It has always been the opinion of the municipality that urban expansion would have to be directed in a manner that would promote integration between Ceres, Nduli and Bella Vista. The procurement of Vredebes farm, located midway between Ceres and Nduli, by the Council for housing purposes, underpins this notion.

The area of land located between these 3 towns is however vast, and it is not at this stage considered realistic to include the entire area within the urban edge. In addition, by not including the entire area within the edge, possible leapfrog development or undesirable fringe land uses is restricted. It would also be appropriate to deal with the installation of engineering services systematically, as opposed to haphazardly allowing development anywhere in the area, without any regard to the budgetary constraints.

Instead, development of the area in an incremental or phased approach is considered more appropriate, based on real need rather than theoretical considerations. Suitable land is also included in the edge to the strong demand in Ceres for middle to high end housing and industrial sites. The major Development areas are as follows:

Mazoe

Mazoe is an approved middle to high end housing development that is expected to commence within the next 5 years.

Morceaux

Morceaux is provided for in the SDF as a mixed use residential and industrial and will incorporate an existing farmworker village. It will also integrate the town of Ceres with the Vredebes subsidized housing scheme. Construction of the bulk services needed for Vredebes has already commenced.

Kleinbegin

Kleinbegin was initially rezoned for the purposes of middle to high-end residential development. Subsequently the land was sold and the new owner has submitted a revised proposal that will provide farmworker housing.

Ceres Golf Estate

Ceres Golf Estate is a high-end gated housing development and the first erven has been transferred and a couple of houses have been constructed. The developer of the estate is in discussions with Transnet with regard to the opening of the rail track for freight and tourism purposes.

Industrial

Land is provided for around Ceres Fruit Growers, a major contributor to the economy of Ceres, to make further expansion possible. The Council also sold land to Bella Fruita Pty Ltd in Skoonvlei, where they are currently developing a 5ha fruit packing facility.

Tulbagh

Since Tulbagh is identified as the town for lifestyle developments due to its setting, heritage and close proximity to Cape Town, provision is made for land for private development. Land is also provided for much needed agri-industrial development and subsidized housing.

The Waverenskroon and Dalskroon were included in Tulbagh's northern expansion area since the adoption of the first SDF in 2003. The application for the rezoning of the land dates back to 2005 and in April 2013 DEADP issues the environmental authorisation. The SDF also included the Farm Digby for the purposes of middle to high-end housing, and the rezoning was subsequently approved.

An area of 1.8ha for industrial expansion located next to an existing packing facility (Tulpak), was included in the urban edge for further development. The area is regarded as ideal for industry due to the fact that it has good access and is not located in close proximity of residential areas.

Wolseley, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Bella-Vista and Die-dorp-op-die-Berg

The urban edges for these areas were drawn tight with the aim to contain development to the infill opportunities that exist.

2.1 Analysis of Socio-Economic Profile

The municipal summary below provides a fair reflection of the socio-economic reality of the municipality. This

profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, Global Insight and administrative data from sector departments. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2007 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

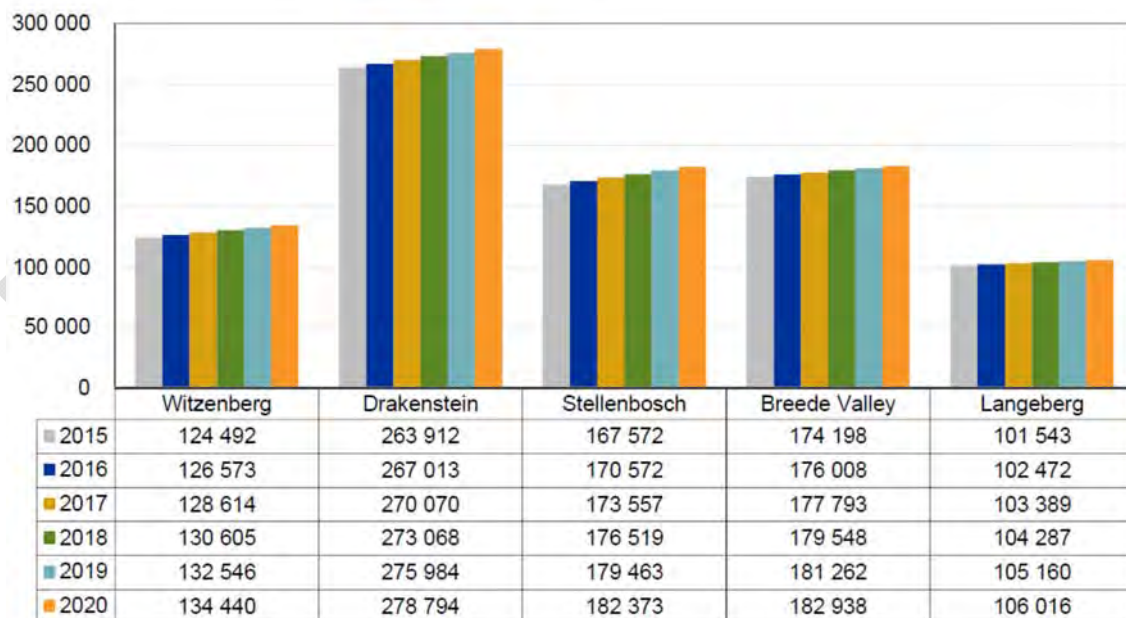
The Witzenberg Local Municipality (LM), founded in 2000, is classified as a Category B municipality and is responsible for basic service provision to the demarcated municipal area that includes the towns of Ceres, Tulbagh, Prince Alfred’s Hamlet, Wolseley and Op-Die-Berg. The rural areas within the municipal boundary are Ceres Valley, Koue Bokkeveld, Achter-Witzenberg and the northern portion of Breede River Valley (Land van Waveren).

The climate in Witzenberg is known for its hot and dry summer days. Winds are seasonal and generally North-westerly or South easterly. The average annual rainfall in Ceres is about 1 088 mm and the average temperature range is 2,4°C to 29,9°C.

Located in the picturesque and fertile Breede Valley, Witzenberg is best known for its fruit and wine products. The region is also well-known for producing other agriculturally-linked products such as olives and grain, as well as for producing beef and pork products. Horse and cattle stud farms are also found within the municipal area.

The principal socio-economic realities in our region are:

- Seasonal labour and Social Grant dependency
- Unemployment rate: 5339 people
- People in poverty: 24231
- Skills Shortage (Illiteracy rate = 36%)
- Youthful population: 56.8% of population is under 30 years of age
- Population concentration: 46.9% Rural; 53.1% Urban.



Source: Regional Development Profile 2015ns

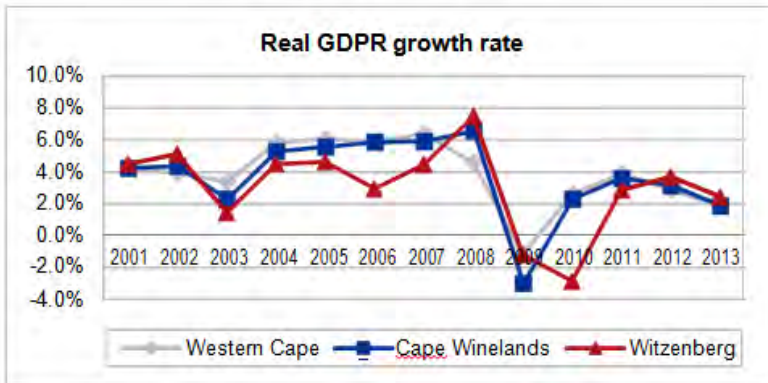
Witzenberg Municipality at a glance

POPULATION

Population size (2015)	124 492
Share of District population (2013)	14.8 per cent
Average annual population growth 2001 - 2013	2.6 per cent

ECONOMY

Regional Gross Domestic Product 2013 (2005 constant prices)	R2 616 million	Share of District economy	8.68 per cent
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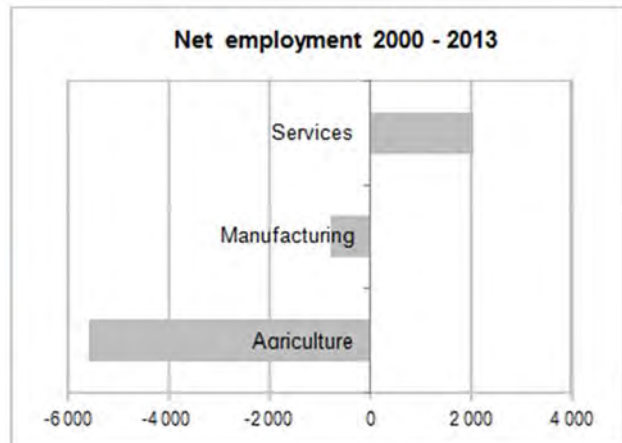
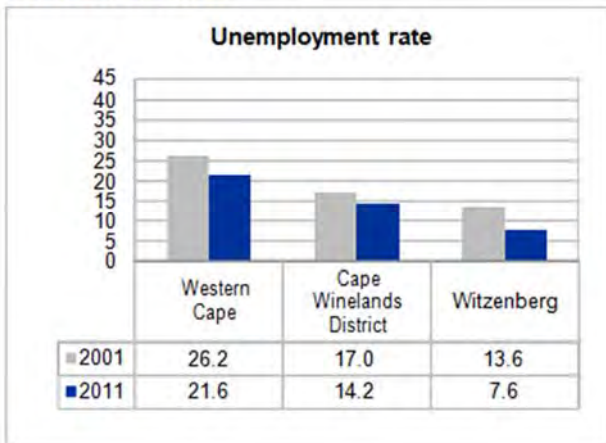
Top 3 contributing detailed sectors (GVA, 2011)

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (29.1%)
- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (22.0%)
- Manufacturing (16.2%)

Real GDP growth yoy % per sector

Sector	Trend	Recovery
	2000 - 2013	2010 - 2013
Agriculture	1.6	-1.4
Manufacturing	2.4	1.4
Services	4.7	3.8

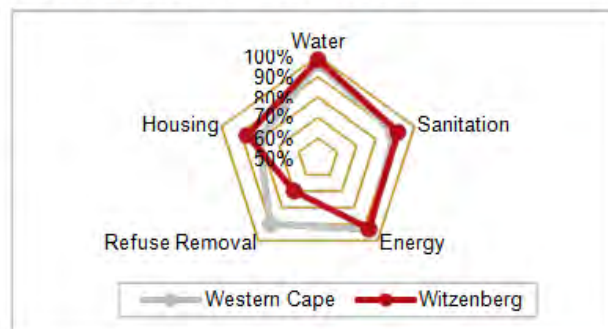
LABOUR MARKET



DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Witzenberg	Western Cape
Literacy rate (2011)	75.5%	87.2%
Poverty rate (2010)	27.4%	22.1%
Human Development Index (2012)	0.65	0.71
Gini coefficient (2012)	0.59	0.60

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES, 2013



Population					
Number	2001	2011	% Share	2001	2011
Total	83 573	115 946	African	19.9	25.3
Male	41 574	59 554	Coloured	70.9	65.9
Female	41 996	56 392	White	9.1	7.7
Dependency ratio	51.1	48.6	Indian/Asian	0.1	0.2
			Other	0.8	
Socio-economic indicators					
Education		2011			
Literacy rate (%)		75.5			
		2010			
Number of PHC facilities		16			
% immunisation coverage (< 1 yr)		82.6			
Crime (number of reported cases)	2003/04	2009/10	2011	2013/14	
Drug-related crimes	735	1 378	1 986	2 752	
Sexual crimes	191	221	195	163	
Murder	57	46	36	39	
Poverty levels		2007			
Number of people accessing social grants		10 173			
		2009/10			
Number of indigent households		4 515			
Household income levels		2001	2009		
Annual income > R0 < R18 000		21.1	37.8		
Annual income > R18 000 < R42 000		13.1	18.9		
Unemployment rate (%)		2001	2007	2011	
Total		19.6	7.6	10.6	
Male (% share)			47.2		
Female (% share)			52.8		
Basic service delivery					
(% share of households)		2001	2007	2011	2013
Formal dwellings		84.4	70.1		
Informal dwellings		8.6	7.8		
Electricity		84.8	90.8	90.7	92.6%

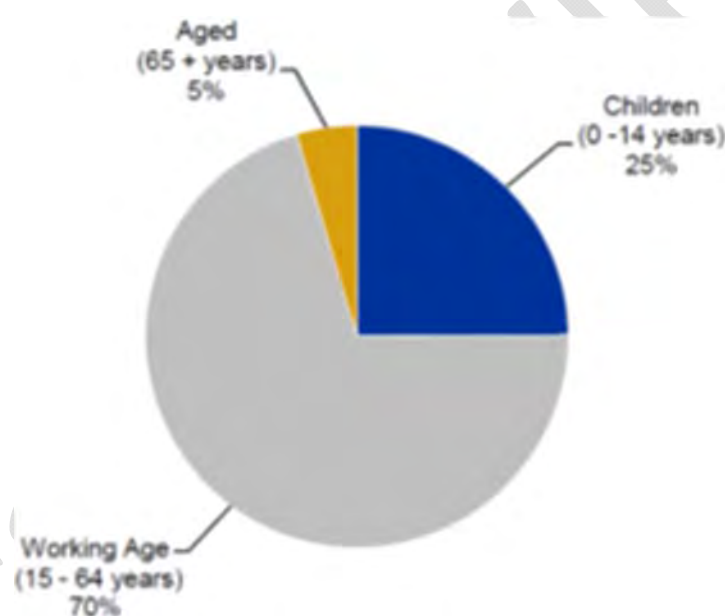
Flush toilets	83.4	91.0	91.5	91.6%
Water (piped water)	98.9	92.7	89.1	98.4%
Refuse removal (local authority/private)	61.8	51.1	69.9%	
Economy		2001	2009	
GVA-R (R'm)		1 621	1 978	
Largest sector contributor to GVA-R: Agriculture, manufacturing and finance				
GVA-R growth rate (average %)		2001 - 2009		
Municipality		2.5		

2.1.1 Municipal Demographics

As per Census 2011, the Western Cape population composes of 11.25 per cent of the total population of the country with 5.8 million persons, having increased from 4.5 million in 2001. Thus the Western Cape population grew at a rate of 2.6 per cent per annum between 2001 and 2011. This is faster than the national population growth rate of 1.5 per cent and is largely due to immigration to the Western Cape, where individuals believe they can obtain jobs and better standards of living.

In 2013 Witzenberg accounted for the second smallest population size in the Cape Winelands District consisting of 120 094 persons. It is however the fastest growing municipality in the District growing at an average annual rate of 3.1 per cent from 2001 to 2013. This is much faster than the District growth rate of 1 per cent per annum, indicating that net in-migration may be occurring within this municipal area.

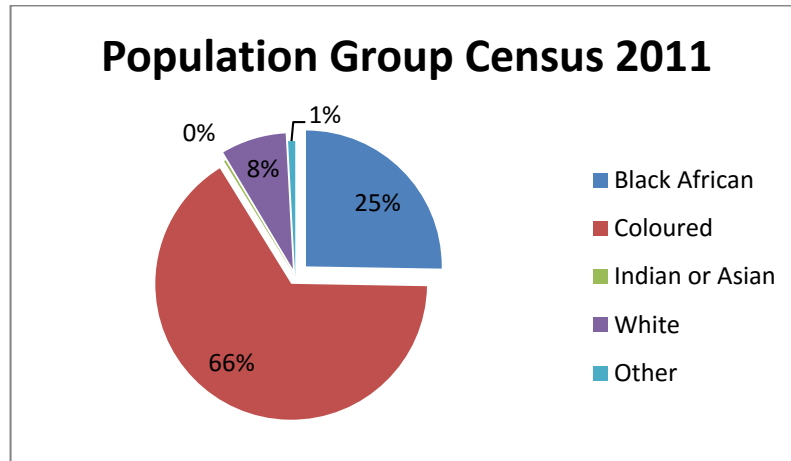
Figure 1 Witzenberg population age distribution, 2015



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Witzenberg population age distribution consists of the following: Children (aged 0 - 14 years) 25.2 per cent, Working age (aged 15 - 64 years) 70.4 per cent and Aged (aged 65 years and above) 4.4 per cent. This placed the 2011 dependency ratio at 42 per cent, a slight decrease from 50.6 per cent in 2001. Although still high, it implies slightly less of a strain on the incomes of the working age population.

According to population forecasts by the Department of Social Development, Witzenberg Municipality's population will continue to grow albeit at a slower rate of 1.6 per cent on average per annum from 2013 to 2017. By 2017 the Municipality is expected to have a population size of 128 167. This is an indication that even less in-migration is expected within this municipal area. These population forecasts should be taken into consideration during municipal planning.



The White racial group share of the total population increased from 9.1 per cent in 2001 to 12.7 per cent in 2007. The Indian/Asian population constituted less than 1.0 per cent of the total population in both 2001 in 2007.

2.1.2 Basic Education

The number of learners enrolled in schools in the municipality amounted to 17 697, 17 608, 17 819 and 18 123 for 2007, 2008 and 2010 respectively. The increase in enrolment from 2007 to 2010 amounts to an annual average rate of 0.8 per cent.

Cape Winelands District Learner enrolment, Learner-teacher ratio and Dropout rate, 2012

	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)	Percentage of enrolment	Average Learner teacher ratio	Average Dropout rate
Cape Winelands District	135 200		31.60%	37.54%
Witzenberg	17 639	13.0%	30.6%	38.0%
Witzenberg 2014	18152		28.7%	38.0%

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2012

Municipality	Yr 2012 - Gr10	Yr 2014 - Gr12	Retention 2012-2014
WITZENBERG	1246	766	61%

Yr 2013 - Gr10	Yr 2015 -Gr12	Retention 2013-2015
1454	1033	71%

In 2010, 6064 learners (33.5 per cent of total learners) have enrolled in the foundation education phase, ranging from Grade R to 3. The introduction of the Grade R seems to bear fruit as Grade R learner enrolment increased by an annual average rate of 15 per cent from 2007 to 2010.

The primary phase (grades 4 to 7) recorded an enrolment figure of 6 268 learners (34.6 per cent) in 2010. Grades 5 experienced a reduction in the number of learners from 2007 to 2010. Grade 4, 6 and 7 learners increased by an annual average rates of 1.1, 1.6 and 2.6 per cent respectively from 2007 to 2010.

A total of 5 702 learners (31.5 per cent of total learners) enrolled in the secondary phases (grade 8 to 12) in 2010. The number of learners in the secondary phase decreased by annual average rate of 0.8 per cent from 2007 to 2010 which was mainly the result of reduced learner numbers for Grades 10 and 11 of 9.9 and 5.2 per cent (annual average) over the same period. There are forty six (46) schools; including seventeen (17) are no

fees schools and two special focus schools which have engineering and technology as their curricula focus.

2.1.3 Educational Attainment

The differences in the level of educational attainment are less prominent for Grade 8 and Grade 12 but leans toward higher levels of attainment among females when compared to male. The most significant difference in the level of education between the males and females lies in tertiary education. Males account for 70.3 per cent and 35.3 per cent of graduates and post-graduates respectively. Females, on the other hand, account for 29.7 per cent and 64.7 per cent of graduates and post-graduates respectively.

2.1.4 Literacy Rate

Witzenberg has a literacy rate of 75.5 per cent, which is the second lowest in the Cape Winelands District, while Stellenbosch Municipality has the highest literacy rate in the Cape Winelands region at 84.9 per cent. These literacy rates may have implications for employment, income and municipal revenue.

2.1.5 Health

Of the total number of 87 facilities that are situated in the Cape Winelands region, 16 are situated in Witzenberg, including 9 fixed clinics, 6 mobile clinics and 1 district hospital.

The municipality has 1 anti-retroviral treatment (ART) service sites and 15 tuberculosis treatment (TB) clinics. The Western Cape Department of Health reported that as in June 2010, 1 061 patients were receiving anti-retroviral treatment at the Witzenberg ART service site. HIV/AIDS has a devastating effect on the social and economic development of the population and the municipality will therefore persist with its efforts in this area, in order to ensure that prevalence rates continue to decrease.

The immunisation coverage for full immunisation in the municipality increased from 73.6 per cent in 2006/07 to 82.6 per cent in 2009/10. Compared to other local municipalities in the Cape Winelands District, the immunisation rate in Witzenberg is below the District average of 96.9 per cent in 2009/10.

2.1.6 Human Resource Capacity

Having adequate numbers of health professionals to serve at the primary health care facilities is a further determinant of quality health care. In total 6 doctors and 51 professional nurses have been employed in 2010 by the Department of Health to render health services to patients attending the PHC facilities in the municipality. This total excludes health professionals employed within the private sector.

2.1.7 Safety and Security

Witzenburg Municipality, Reported Crimes 2003/04 and 2009/10

Incident	2003/04	2009/10			2013/14
Murders	57	46	3.50%	increase	39
Burglaries	754	569	4.60%	decrease	745
Sexual Crimes	191	221	2.50%	increase	163
Drug related crimes	735	1378	11.00%	increase	2752

High crime levels deter investment and erode social capital. It is important that planning should take cognisance of the importance of security and justice in building livable communities.

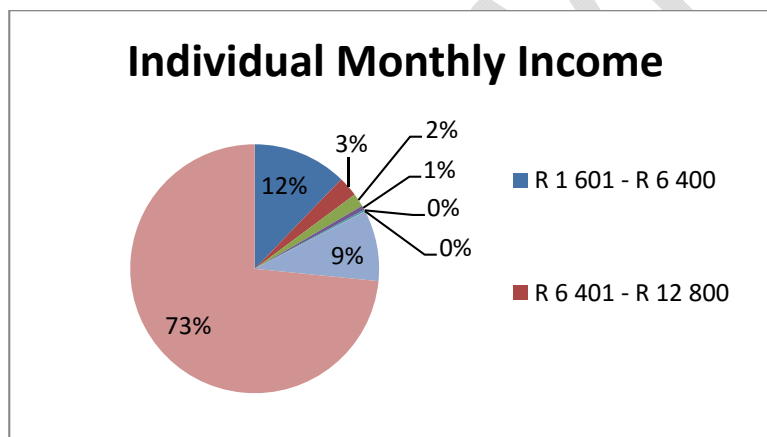
The number of murders decreased by an annual average rate of 3.5 per cent from 57 to 46 incidents between 2003/04 to 2009/10. The number of burglaries decreased by an annual average rate of 4.6 per cent from 754 to 569 incidents between 2003/04 to 2009/10.

The number of sexual crimes increased by an annual average rate of 2.5 per cent from 191 to 221 incidents between 2003/04 to 2009/10. Drug related crimes have been increasing by an annual average rate of 11 per cent from 735 to 1 378 incidents from 2003/04 to 2009/10. The municipality experienced a similar trend with crimes relating to driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs which increased by an annual average rate of 7.8 per cent from 67 to 105 incidents from 2003/04 to 2009/10.

2.1.8 Household Income

Witzenberg Municipality - Household Income Levels

Annual income	2001	2009	2011
0 - R 18 000	21.10%	37.80%	
R18 000 - R42 000	13.10%	18.90%	



In 2001, 58.8 per cent of all households in the municipality reported to have annual incomes of between R0 to R42 000. In 2009, the percentage of households between earning between R0 to R42 000 decreased to 32.1 per cent of all households in the municipality. In 2001, households with an annual income of R18 000 - R30 000 accounted for the largest concentration of households (21.3%) within an income category. In 2009, households with an annual income of R54 000 - R72 000 accounted for the largest concentration of households (11.6%) within an income category.

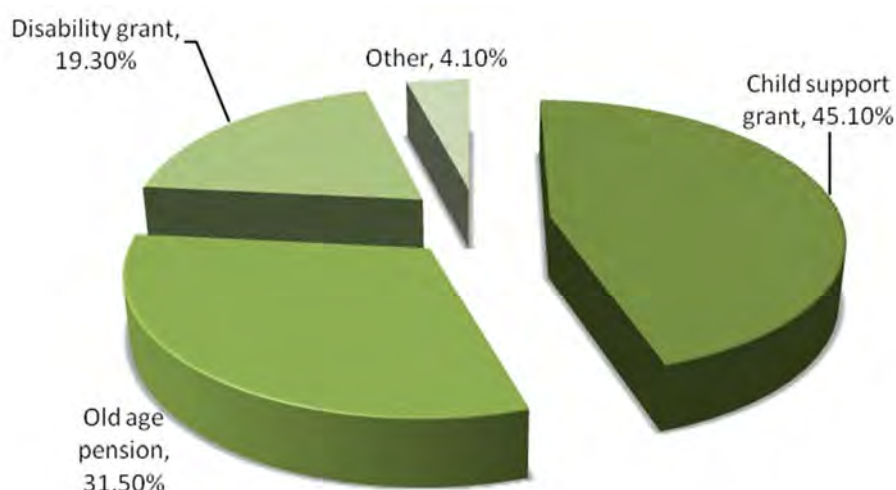
2.1.9 Gender and Age of Household Heads

Overall, households were predominantly headed by males, except for age cohorts 15 - 19 years, 75 - 79, years and 85+ years. The biggest difference in the number of male to female headed households occurs in the 35 - 39 year age cohort where male headed households outnumbered female headed households by 1 847 more male headed households.

2.1.10 Social Grants

10 173 beneficiaries' accessed social grants in 2007, 45.1 per cent received the child support grant, 31.5 per cent received the old age pension grant and 19.3 per cent received the disability grant. These grants account for 95.9 per cent of all social grants accessed in the municipal area.

Witzenberg Municipality - Social Grant Recipients 2007



The municipality also offers additional social support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free and discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse and property rates. There were 4, 5152 households registered on the municipal indigent data base in 2010/11.

2.1.11 Labour Force Employment Status

The potentially economically active population accounted for 50 244 people in 2007. The number of potentially economically active population in the municipal area decreased by an annual average rate of 1.7 per cent from 55 634 in 2001 to 50 232 in 2007, meaning that 5 402 fewer people were available for employment in the municipal area. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) decreased from 73.5 per cent in 2001 to 72.3 in 2007.

Employment grew from 32 857 in 2001 to 33 567 in 2007 by an annual average rate of 0.4 per cent during the period 2001 to 2007, while unemployment declined by an annual average rate of 16.2 per cent from 8 007 to 2 771 persons over the same period. One of the challenges of the economy is its ability to absorb entrants into the labour market. Although the trend in employment is encouraging the data implies that the economy is unable to absorb and employ the full complement of the job market entrants and participants.

2.1.12 Skill level of the employed in 2007

Of the 33 567 people employed in 2007, 5.9 per cent could not be classified by the Community Survey as either skilled, low skilled or high-skilled and are therefore unspecified. Skilled workers accounted for 43.8 per cent of the labour force in 2007. Low skilled³ workers and high skilled workers accounted for 35.8 per cent and 14.5 per cent, respectively.

2.1.13 Unemployment

Witzenberg Municipality, Unemployment Rate

	2001	2007	2011
Total	19.60%	7.60%	
Male (% share)		47.20%	45.5%
Female (% share)		52.80%	54.5%

The number of **unemployed** decreased by an annual average rate of 6.5 per cent from 6 467 people in 2001 to 4 320 people in 2007. Unemployment was concentrated within the Coloured population. Even though the African population group has a marginally higher unemployment rate of 8.8 per cent in 2007 they account for 25.54 per cent of the total labour force and 29.4 per cent of the unemployed.

Contrastingly, the Coloured workers experienced the second highest unemployment rate of 8.3 per cent. However, the group represents the largest percentage share (63.4 per cent) of the total labour force and also the highest percentage share (68.9 per cent) of the unemployed. The White population group accounted for the lowest unemployment rate of 1.1 per cent amongst the three largest population groups (African, Coloured and White) of the total labour force. In addition, the group also accounts for the lowest percentage (1.7 per cent) of the unemployed amongst the three groups.

Unemployment is mainly concentrated amongst the youth (15 - 34 years) as the youth accounts for 1 906 (68.8 per cent) of the unemployed. The age group 20 - 24 years is particularly vulnerable at 24.9 per cent of the total unemployed. The municipality must pay attention to this phenomenon to ensure that the youth and particular the age group 20 - 24 years can be absorbed into the economy.

2.1.14 Sectoral Growth and Contributions

Gross domestic product Region (GDPR) at basic prices, R millions, constant 2005 prices (yoy % growth; 2000 - 2010)

Industry	Witzenberg	Cape Winelands
Agriculture, forestry and fishing [SIC: 1]	2.1	0.7
Mining and quarrying [SIC: 2]	-11.0	1.5
Manufacturing [SIC: 3]	2.7	2.1
Electricity, gas and water [SIC: 4]	3.1	1.5
Construction [SIC: 5]	0.5	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation [SIC: 6]	-0.7	4.9
Transport, storage and communication [SIC: 7]	6.9	6.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services [SIC: 8]	10.9	7.5
Community, social and personal services [SIC: 92, 95-6, 99, 0]	3.5	4.1
General government [SIC: 91, 94]	2.8	3.0
Total Municipality	3.3	3.9

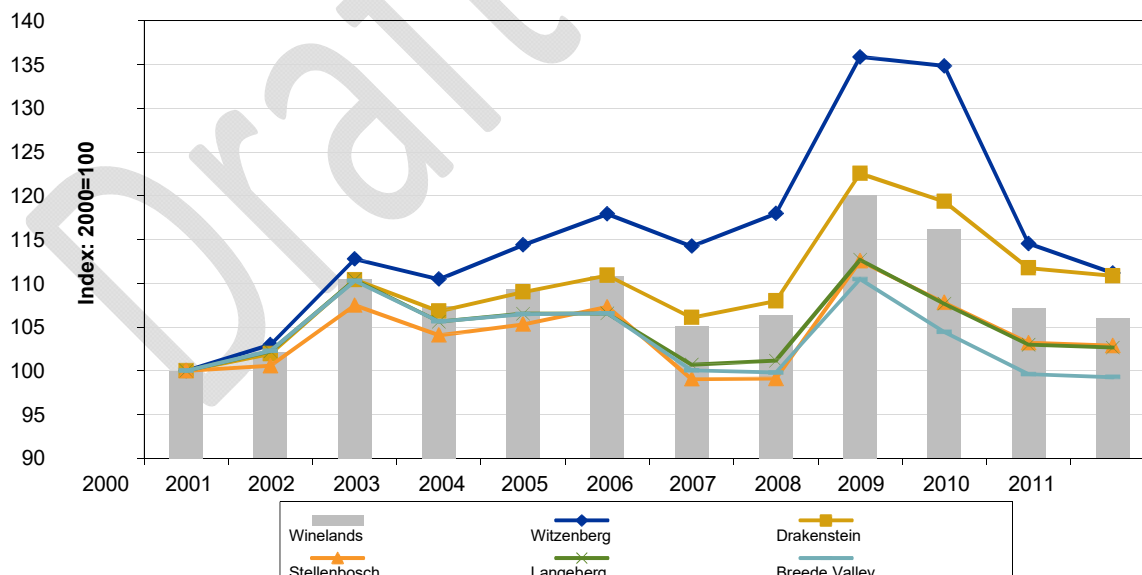
Source: MERO 2012

Sectoral composition by municipality:2011 (%)

Sector	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0
Manufacturing	16.2
Electricity, gas and water	1.1
Construction	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	10.0
Transport, storage and communication	8.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	22.0
Community, social and personal services	3.5
General government	8.4
Total	100.0

Source: MERO 2013

Cape Winelands District: Growth in Agriculture, forestry & fishing by municipality: 2000 - 2011



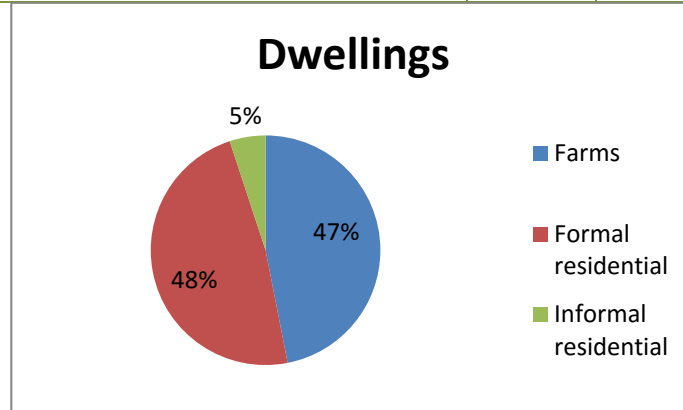
Source: MERO 2013

This sector experienced strong anti-cyclical growth in calendar 2008/09, particularly in the Witzenberg and Drakenstein municipalities. Both these municipal agricultural sectors expanded by around 10 per cent over the 2000 to 2011 period compared to a flat trend in Stellenbosch and Breede Valley and only marginal growth in Langeberg.

2.1.15 Housing

Witzenberg Municipality – Dwellings (percentage share of households)

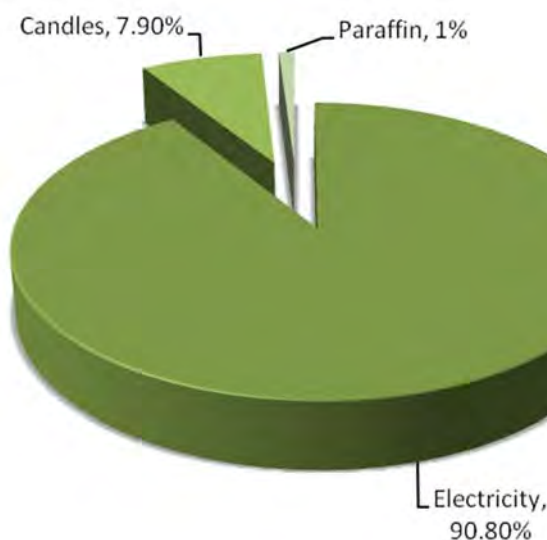
	2001	2007
Formal Dwellings	84.40%	70.10%
Informal Dwellings	8.60%	7.80%



The formal dwellings proportionately decreased from 84.4 per cent to 70.1 per cent of the total number of dwellings from 2001 to 2007. The proportional share of informal dwellings decreased from 8.6 to 7.8 per cent from 2001 to 2007. The proportional share other dwellings increased from 5.2 to 22.2 per cent from 2001 to 2007. Meeting the demand remains one of the municipality’s biggest challenges. The estimated number of households in informal settlements and trends show increased densification of informal settlements as compared to the creation of new settlements. The municipality has focused clear programmes on regularising and formalising informal settlements.

2.1.16 Electricity

Witzenberg Municipality - Energy Sources, 2007



In 2001, electricity was the main source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 84.8 per cent of households. Thereafter, followed by candles and paraffin which was used by 11.2 per cent and 3.4 per cent of households. In 2007, electricity remained the leading source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 90.8 per cent of households. The percentage of households that used candles lowered to 7.9 per cent of households in 2007 whilst the percentage of households that used paraffin lowered to 1 per cent in 2007. Electricity capacity remains a challenge especially given the effect it has on economic growth and revenue security. The municipality will continue to focus its efforts on demand side management in order to reduce consumption and ensure sustainable resource use.

2.1.17 Sanitation

In 2001, 83.4 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). A significant proportion (9.4 per cent) of households did not have access to sanitation in 2007 whilst 4.8 per cent of households made use of the pit toilets. In 2007, 91 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). The use of pit toilets decreased as 2 per cent of households made use of pit toilets as a means of sanitation in 2007. The municipality has also experienced a **decrease in the use of the bucket toilet system from 1.8 to 1.2 per cent of households**. Although there had been an improvement in access to sanitation, 2.3 per cent of households still did not have access to sanitation in 2007.

2.1.18 Water

Access to potable water is the norm in the municipality. The percentage share of households with access to piped water (or potable water) however lowered from 98.8 per cent in 2001 to **92.7 per cent in 2007**. Access to piped water inside the dwelling improved from 68 to 72 per cent from 2001 to 2007. The percentage share of households that access alternative water sources has increased from 1.1 per cent in 2001 to 7.4 per cent in 2007.

In 2010, the **Blue Drop Certified Systems awarded the municipality third place nationally**, noting that the municipality continues to manage drinking water within their area of jurisdiction with distinction. However, water supply remains a critical issue for the future with potential risks anticipated if the province faces a severe drought. The municipality will therefore concentrate its efforts on reducing the rate of unaccounted for water and leakages.

2.1.19 Refuse Removal

Refuse removal services by local authority/private company was the leading refuse removal source for households. However, the accessibility of this type of refuse removal service has lowered as the percentage of households that has access to refuse removal by local authority decreased from 61.8 to 51.1 per cent from 2001 to 2007. The use of communal refuse dumps has increased as the percentage of households that utilize communal refuse dumps increased from 15.7 to 35.2 per cent from 2001 to 2007. The percentage of households that made use of own refuse dumps lowered from 19.4 to 12.5 per cent from 2001 to 2007. Overall, the percentage of households that did not have access to any form of refuse removal decreased from 3.1 to 1 per cent from 2001 to 2007.

2.1.20 Roads Infrastructure

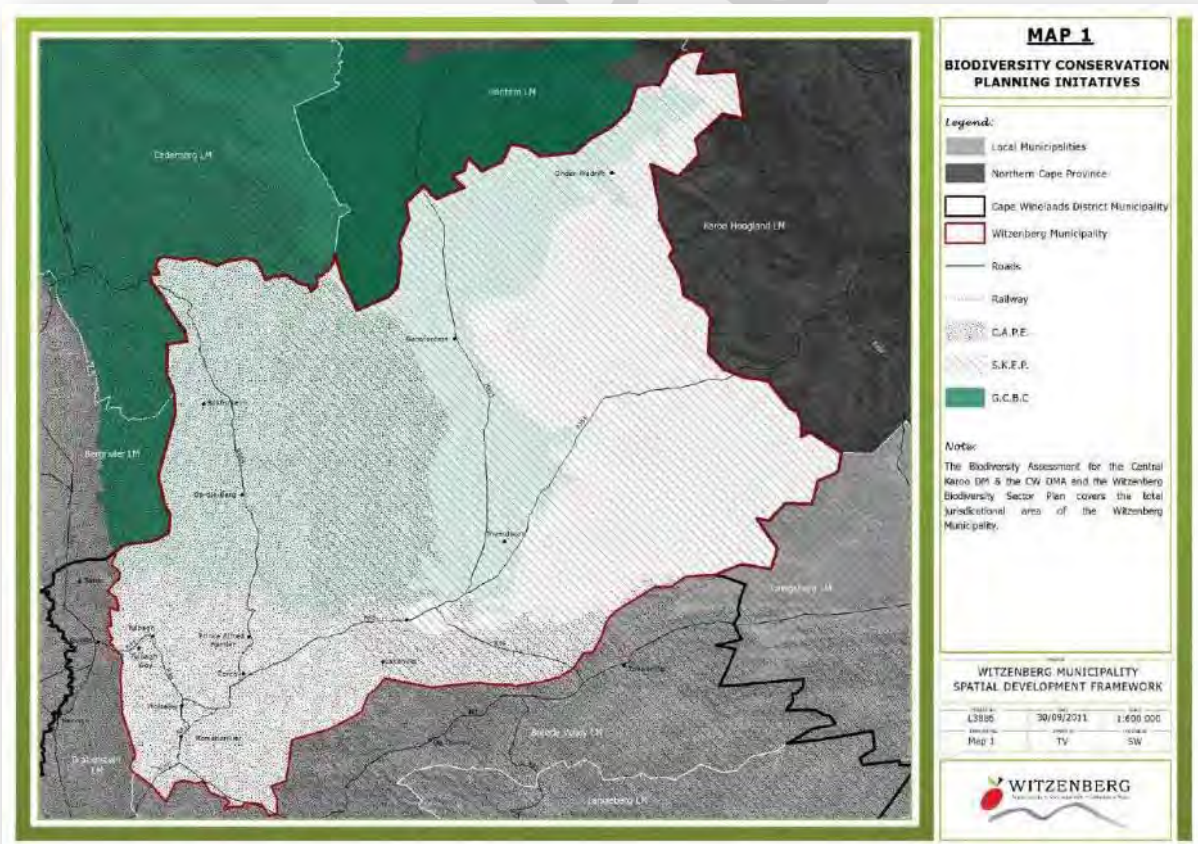
Roads are the lifelines of any economy. The better connectivity improves socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas. Good communication and transport network opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources, facilities and induces growth of all sectors.

The total road area that covers the municipality amounts to 1 917 kilometers of roads. The total amount of roads comprise of 408.89 (21.3 per cent) kilometers of surfaced roads and 1508.11 (78.7 per cent) kilometers of gravel roads.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Environmental quality is an important component of community growth. There must be a balance between economic development and the environment. Development often has a substantial impact on air, land, water and other biological resources. It has therefore become essential to focus on environmental protection where conservation of natural resources and protection of environmental- and human health are prioritized. Procedures will be determined to identify environmental aspects which have significant impacts on the environment. An up to date register will have to be developed when setting environmental objectives. An environmental management program for achieving objectives and targets are part of our environmental calendar. Environmental management programs such as the Green fingers project (schools education), National clean-up week and Arbor week forms currently part of the environmental planning. Alien clearing with specific reference to river health will soon be attended to for the 2015/2016 financial calendar.

Factors such as structuring, environmental training, more awareness programs, EMS documentation-describing the core elements of the EMS and their interaction will also have to be developed. The control of documents plays thus an important role in the monitoring and measuring of environmental goals and targets. Procedures for emergency preparedness and response in case of environmental emergencies will also be put in place. Regular management reviews must be implemented of the environmental management system to ensure suitability, adequacy and effectiveness.



3.1 Environmental Management

Witzenberg is predominantly rural and dependent on agriculture not to just feed its people but as the backbone of economic activity. Environmental conservation is critical to ensure the sustainability of economic activity going forward. There is already extensive evidence of environmental damage as a result of agricultural and related activities.

The Council of Witzenberg accepts its constitutional mandate which clearly states as follows:

“Everyone has the right –

- a. to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
- b. to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that –
 - i. prevent pollution and ecological degradation
 - ii. promote conservation, and
 - iii. Secure ecological sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

Organs of state, including municipalities, have a clear responsibility to consider the environmental implications of actions they take or the manner in which they perform their duties. In Witzenberg municipalities case this is truly a part of the way we do things.

3.2 Environmental Status Quo

The Witzenberg region is one of pristine beauty and wonder and the environment with its natural beauty is one of its greatest assets. This however is in a state of neglect and interventions are needed to restore the environment to its natural beauty and splendor.

Problems that are currently facing us are the following:

- Our river systems is running through densely inhabited residential areas and is education of the population and law enforcement needed to prevent any pollution of the river systems. Various industrial plants and factories are also adjacent to the river and cause pollution one way or the other. Our rivers is also running through extensive agricultural used lands with the result of runoffs and other chemical pollutants causing major pollution of the river systems
- The natural environments are currently neglected and no official programme exists to protect the environment. This plan attempts to put some programme in place to start looking at environmental issues and to protect it for future generations but also looking at sustainable developments to compliment the environment and kick starting economic developments in the region.

3.3 The Environmental Policy of Witzenberg Municipality

To manage the environment in a sustainable manner through sustainable development and to contribute to the improvement of quality of life of all citizens of Witzenberg by:

- Promoting the sustainable development, utilization and protection of our natural and cultural resources
- Establishing projects that ensures environmental sustainability and contributes to job creation and a better quality of life for all its citizens
- Fostering equitable access to the benefits deriving of Witzenberg’s natural and cultural resources
- Harnessing the skill, experience and knowledge of the environment of all citizens
- Empowering the public, communities, and organizations through participation, environmental education and information services

- Working with all relevant stake holders and spheres of government in the spirit of good government

3.4 Spatial Context

Witzenberg Municipality covers the catchment areas of three river systems, namely the Olifantsriver in the Agter Witzenberg and the Langriver (buloop /sytak van Doringriver-Olifantsriver) in the Koue Bokkeveld, The Dwars /Bree River in the Warm Bokke veld / Wolseley and the Breeriver and the Klein Berg river in the land of Waveren (Tulbagh and Wolseley).

The area is well-known for its scenic beauty being surrounded by various mountain ranges, natural surroundings and fauna and flora.

3.5 AIM OF OUR ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

- To provide a strategy for achieving long term environmental goals and thereby enhancing quality of life and increasing environmental awareness.
- To explore local economic developmental possibilities such as ecotourism which is in line with environmental protection strategies by creating the environment for investment opportunities?
- To create awareness of the sensitivity of our environment and the need to protect it

4. CONCLUSION

Environmental management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practicable environmental option.

4.1 Municipal Infrastructure Analysis

The investment in municipal infrastructure has historically been influenced mainly by existing backlogs, to ensure sustainable service delivery taken into account new developments and general upgrading and maintenance. The developmental potential of urban areas plays a major role in guiding infrastructure investment to ensure sustainable service delivery to human settlements. Basic services that includes water, sanitation, electricity, refuse, roads and storm water should be the major focus areas for infrastructure budgeting and investment.

Past and current investment into bulk water resources was well supported through funding from DWA and is Witzenberg one of the few municipalities whom are well capacitated in this regard for the next 25 years. Upgrading of sewer works to ensure sustainable capacity for the next 15 years are well underway and should be completed within the next 3 years. Upgrading roads, storm water, electrical bulk provision & networks and water & sanitation networks however remain underfunded and should be increased over the next couple of years.

4.2 Water & Sanitation

All the towns in die Witzenberg Municipal area have independent water services with their own resources, distribution systems and treatment works.

Ceres

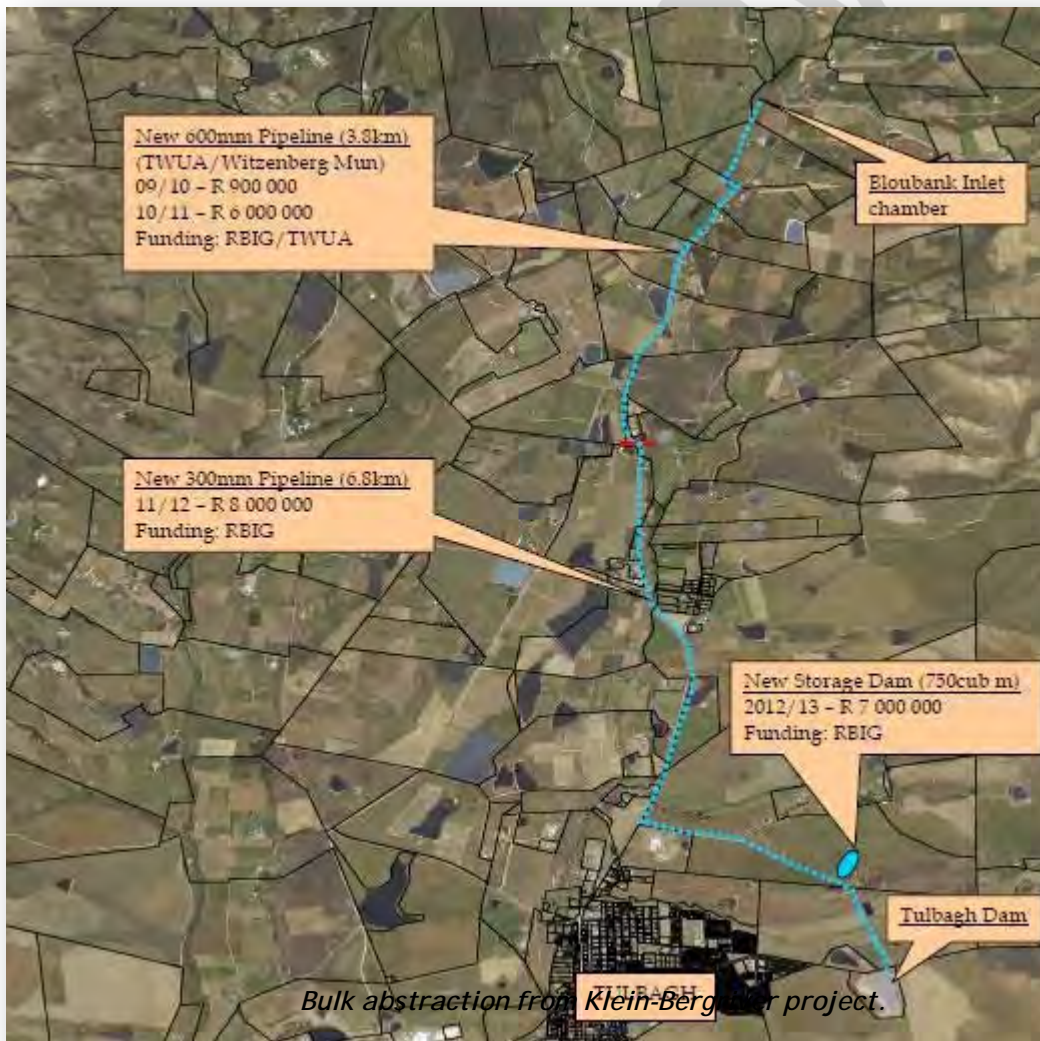
The main resources for Ceres are the Koekedouw dam. Six boreholes serve as a backup source of supply. Water quality from Koekedouw is good and is only chlorinated before distribution. Two reservoirs (3 & 5 MI) serve as storage reservoir to the distribution network of 114 km with 4 supply zones (Bella Vista, N'Duli,

Ceres main supply zone & Ceres central PRV zone). The network includes a 2 MI services reservoir, a booster pump station to the pressure tower at Bella Vista as well as a 750 kl service reservoir at Ndulli.

Sewage & industrial effluent is collected from consumers via a sewer system and treated at the Ceres Wastewater treatment plant. The plant services the areas of Ceres, Nduli, Bella Vista and Prince Alfred's Hamlet. The sewer system includes 9 booster pump station. A portion of the treated effluent is used for irrigation.

Tulbagh

Moordenaarskloof & Tierkloof are the main resources for the supply of water to Tulbagh at present. Construction has been completed to provide an additional 1.2 x10⁶ m³/a from the Klein Berg river. The project will include a storage dam with a capacity of approximately 750 000 m³ the project will be completed at the end of 2013. One borehole at Kruysvallei supply additional water to Tulbagh. Moordenaarskloof is evenly shared with two other users (SAPCO & Kruysvallei). During 2006 two additional resources, referred to as the Schalkenbosch tributaries and Skilpadrug, were also identified as possible future resources and infrastructure to partially linked Schalkenbosch with the water supply network was implemented in 2007 after an agreement of the management of this resource was reach with the property owner. The agreement poses some challenges and is presently under review. Funding has been secured for the completion of this project, but the agreement remains a major challenge. All the raw water is stored in a 570 MI raw water dam at present.



The purification plant consists of five slow gravity sand filters as well as a chlorination system. Funding was

also secured to upgrade the existing purification plant to deal with the additional water expected from the Kleinberg River at the end of 2012; this project is currently being implemented. (Project completed) Two reservoirs (800 kl & 1 MI) serve as clear water storage reservoir to the distribution network of 29 km with 2 pressure zones. The network includes a booster pump station to the pressure tower (500 kl). (New reservoir for 2014/2015)

Sewage is collected from consumers via a sewer system and treated at the Tulbagh Wastewater treatment plant. The sewer system includes 3 booster pump station. The plant needs to be upgraded to ensure capable future capacity. Application for funding has been secured and construction will commence during 2013. Construction in progress completion is 2014/2015.

Wolseley

Wolseley receives its water supply from the Tierkloof weir. Purification consists out of pressure filters & chlorination. The Ceres road Reservoir (680 kl) and newly constructed 6 MI Wolseley reservoir serves as a storage reservoir to the distribution network of 44 km with two pressure zones. The network includes a 4.5 MI services reservoir (Stamper Street Reservoir), which has been resealed to prevent losses, and a booster pump station. An additional pump station with a capacity of 58 l/s was completed during 2010/11 to enable the transfer of "lei" water during periods of low flow from the Artois canal to this reservoir. The project also allow for treatment at the reservoir.

Sewage is collected from consumers via a sewer system and treated at the Wolseley Wastewater treatment plant. The sewer system includes 6 booster pump station.

PA Hamlet

PA Hamlet has three water sources. They consist of the Wabooms River weir, a fountain and 3 boreholes. These boreholes have been pumped test and it was recommend that one be abandoned, while the other two can effectively be used to supplement the water supply to PA Hamlet. One of these boreholes is connected, while the other, although all pipe and electrical works are in place, has not been commissioned yet due to vandalism of the pump equipment. Due to the quality of the raw water only chlorination is required. Four 500 kl reservoirs serve as storage reservoirs to the distribution network of 32 km with only 1 pressure zone. A link between the Koekedouw dam and PA Hamlet will be constructed during 2013 and an agreement with the Koekedouw Irrigation board has been reach regarding the joint use of existing infrastructure to supply the water.

New bulk water pipeline in construction. Completion 2013/2014.

Water source for Prince Alfred's Hamlet

A significant volume of sewage generated at PA Hamlet is pumped for treatment to the WWTW at Ceres. Two pump stations are used for this purpose. A number of ervens still use private septic tank systems to deal with the sewage. Septic tanks are emptied by the municipality on request.

Op die Berg

Op die Berg has three water sources, a fountain and 2 boreholes. Due to the quality of the water only chlorination is required. 3 reservoirs as follows: 50kl, 60kl and 500kl serve as storage reservoirs to the distribution network of 6 km with only 1 pressure zone. 75% of the consumers are connected to a sewer network and treated at the WWTW. The rest is handled through private septic tanks. Septic tanks are emptied by the municipality on request.

4.3 INTERGRATED TRANSPORT

Cape Winelands District Municipality is currently in the process of reviewing the District Integrated Transport Plan for the Cape Winelands, which includes updating the Integrated Transport Plan for Witzenberg Municipality in terms of the applicable legislation and guidelines as well as collecting transport data.

This will include update of the Current Public Transport Record, which documents the status quo of transport in Witzenberg Municipal area, and the Operating Licence Strategy which informs the process for recommending public transport operating licences.

The current Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) for Witzenberg Municipality was adopted by Council for the period 2011-2015. The ITP supports and form part of the development of the Provincial Land Transport Framework (PLTF). The ITP considers all modes of transport and aims to identify the issues and concerns surrounding the various modes.

4.3.1 TRANSPORT REGISTER

Witzenberg Municipality covers an area of approximately 2 995 km² stretching from the Du Toitskloof Mountains in the south-west to the Kwadousberg Mountains in the south-east and includes the towns of Ceres, Tulbagh and Wolseley as well as the rural areas adjacent to and between these towns (Prince Alfred Hamlet, Nduli, Bella Vista, Op-die Berg, Breede River valley).

Public transport accounts for approximately 6% of total work trips in the Witzenberg Municipality. From the NHTS 2007, 66% of passengers in the Witzenberg Municipality walk and 29% use private vehicles to reach their destinations. The **minibus-taxi (MBT)** is the dominant public transport mode in Witzenberg, providing both commuter and long-distance services. MBT services operate predominantly out of Ceres during weekdays. The highest demand for taxis are on Saturdays, especially at the end of the month, with the smaller towns of Wolseley and Tulbagh becoming significantly more active on weekends.

There are currently no commuter **bus services** for local commuters in the towns of Witzenberg Municipality. The only bus services are subsidised learner transport and private (staff) contract services. Metrorail operates the Cape Town-Worcester rail line, which stops at five rail stations in Witzenberg Municipality, before arriving at Worcester station. It has a single train in the morning and afternoon.

The long distance **rail service** currently operates on a daily including weekends. Shosholozu Meyl passes through the Witzenberg Municipality en-route to Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and Durban. Long distance rail only stops at Worcester Station thus providing an opportunity for Witzenberg Municipality residents to commute

to Worcester. There are no commercial bus services in Witzenberg Municipality; however there are long distance MBT services.

The maintenance and upgrade of **public transport infrastructure** is the responsibility of the LM. There are a number of formal facilities provided by the LM but also a number of public areas that are used for parking or holding of vehicles. Public transport infrastructure challenges in Witzenberg Municipality include provision of shelters at a number of informal ranks and within the rural areas.

The **main road** system in the Witzenberg Municipality consists of the R303 from Ceres past Op-dieberg towards Citrusdal and the R46 and R43 linking the various towns with each other.

There is no formal **NMT(Non Motorized Transport) infrastructure network** in Witzenberg Municipality inhibiting NMT movement in the LM. Although, the distance from Ceres to Wolseley is approximately 14km; still within cycling distance, but the topography of the steep Mitchells Pass prohibits NMT movement. There is significant movement between Ceres and the residential area of Nduli, which provides an NMT facility with guardrail and is separated from the roadway. There is also a high dependence on NMT from the Bella Vista community to Ceres; however during month end, due to shopping trips, the NMT users become MBT passengers for the return trip to Bella Vista. Prince Alfred's Hamlet requires NMT access to Ceres for tertiary health care as low affordability does not make public transport viable. Priority should be given to provide and maintain high quality cycle ways along the routes that link these areas as bicycles are cost effective.

Records received from the Department of Education 2009 indicated that there were a total of 61 primary, secondary and combined schools in Witzenberg Municipality. The WCED confirmed that 22 schools in the Witzenberg Municipality are served by 63 **learner contract** routes and are all receiving subsidies from the WCED. Therefore 32.73% of schools in the LM are using learner contracts and of these, 55% of learners are using learner contracts. Koue Bokkeveld and Wolseley has the highest number of schools and primary schools using learner transport, namely 20 routes serving 12 schools and 16 routes serving five schools respectively.

The local situation with **freight** is exactly the same as in the past number of years with all growth being in road freight haulage. This is the largest contributor to the damage of road infrastructure. The LM is assisted with road maintenance by receiving an 80% subsidy from PGWC for road maintenance on proclaimed municipal main roads.

Tourism serves as the second economy in Witzenberg Municipality, the primary attraction being the mountainous natural and scenic beauty of the area. Promotion of agriculture and tourism is therefore vital to the continued prosperity of the area. Attention should be paid to maintenance of scenic routes.

The Department of Health provides **health services for patients** within Witzenberg Municipality in the form of various hospitals, clinics and mobile clinics. The department has at its disposal a fleet of vehicles which is used to transport staff, medication, as well as to provide mobile clinic services.

Transport planning should also include provision for **special categories of passengers** by incorporating principles of universal access design that will assist passengers to move comfortably from one place to another. People with physical disabilities represent 5.6% of the population in Witzenberg Municipality and it compares with the concentration of people with physical disabilities in CWDM.

■ Public transport ■ Private transport ■ Non-motorised transport



4.3.2 Road Network and Traffic

The road network in Witzenberg Municipality consists of provincial roads, owned and managed by the provincial road authority, which is the Provincial Government Western Cape (PGWC).

Apart from the provincial roads, which are also known as the rural road network, the upgrade and maintenance of the local street network is the responsibility of the local authority, which is the Witzenberg Municipality.

4.3.2.1. Extent of the road network

Provincial roads

The road network through Witzenberg Municipality consists of about 1 970 kilometres of provincial roads. Major provincial roads include MR310 (R301) from Ceres, past Op-die-berg towards Citrusdal, TR22/1 and TR22/2 (R46), and MR302 (R43).

Proclaimed municipal main roads form part of the urban road network, creating a local street network of 222.1 km (surfaced and unsurfaced) in Witzenberg.

Municipal main roads and local streets

The total length of the paved network is 200.4km (200km tar and 0.4km block paving) with an estimated replacement value of R412.8 million. The average condition of the network can be rated as fair to poor, with 8% of the surfacing and 13% of the structure in the poor to very poor category.

The total unpaved network is 21.7km of which only 7.6km are gravel roads and the rest can be defined as dirt roads. The average condition of the unpaved network can be rated as fair to poor with 44% of the roads in the poor to very poor category.

Fruit and vegetables are brought from various farms around Wolseley, from Op-die-berg and Tulbagh to the factory in Ceres to be packed. This creates an inflow of heavy vehicles to Ceres. From Wolseley and Tulbagh, heavy vehicles travel to Ceres via the Mitchell's pass.

It is especially in Tulbagh where the road conditions are the worst. The total length of the network measures 29.6 km of which 36% is in a poor to very poor condition structurally.

4.3.2.2 Traffic Volumes

Provincial Roads

Rural roads are typically two-lane roads with or without paved shoulders. The roads carry low to moderate traffic volumes and traffic flows are not characterised by high peak-hour commuter volumes.

Municipal Main Roads

The table below summarise the traffic volumes through Ceres, Tulbagh and Wolseley. These traffic volumes are obtained from the provincial RNIS.

Town	Road Number Provincial	Through-Traffic Volume		Percentage Heavy Vehicles
		AADT	AADTT	
Ceres	TR2201	5 500	890	16%
Ceres	MR289	6 000	650	11%
Wolseley	MR305	2 430	390	16%
Wolseley	MR307	1 450	120	8%
Tulbagh	MR312	1 190	60	5%
P.A. Hamlet	MR310	4 350	460	11%

Source: PGWC RNIS List of Urban Roads per Urban Breede Valley 4 March 2010

Local street network

Urban streets carry moderate peak-hour flow volumes. High ADT volumes in the town centres usually follow lower heavy vehicle incidence. Except for traffic volumes logged on municipal main roads through the urban centres, there are no accurate traffic volumes presently available for the remainder of the street network.

4.4 Storm water

No master plans exist for storm water and are urgently required for upgrading and future planning.

The town of Wolseley experiences the most problems with storm water due to the flat gradient of the lower portion of town. Two major canals exist in Wolseley which sometimes overflows in winter. Other areas experiencing main problems are Tulbagh, especially Van der Stelstreet and Prince Alfred's Hamlet. In Nduli in the informal areas open canals and storm water pits are used to dump sewerage from the households, this creates an enormous health risk.

Element Consulting Engineers (ECE) was appointed to compile a stormwater masterplan for Tulbagh. The project scope entails the compilation of a stormwater as-built register and plans as well as the analyses of existing and proposed stormwater infrastructure within the Tulbagh urban edge. The as-built register and plans will be compiled from asbuilt drawings supplied by the municipality, as well as physical site surveys and observations.

4.5 Waste Management

The current waste management system in Witzenberg Municipality is fairly successful in the collection and disposal of municipal solid waste, however, no or very little effort is made to reduce the generation of waste within the municipal area

Due to the relatively small amount of waste generated, mainly due to the low population figures, the

economic feasibility of waste recovery through recycling and composting should be carefully investigated. The existing private recycling enterprise is successful only because it sources materials that have been separated at source and is therefore uncontaminated with wet waste.

The analyses of the current waste management system have shown the following:

- all formal urban residential erven are receiving a weekly door-to-door waste collection service (black and green bags and skips)

- all collected municipal waste are disposed at the municipality's engineered and licensed waste disposal site near Tulbagh and Prince Alfred Hamlet.

- no significant waste recovery is done, except for private enterprises and Disabled People of South Africa.

- no significant waste avoidance is done except of recycling bins at Tulbagh Landfill Site and Kaap Agri .

4.6 Operating Landfills

Witzenberg Municipality currently operates three landfills. The Wolseley landfill is licensed nr 19/2/5/4/B5/16/WL0037/13 and is in none operation. Tulbagh landfill Licence nr 16/2/7/G100/D6/Z1/P305 received waste from Wolseley and Tulbagh. Prince Alfred Hamlet licence nr 19/2/5/1/B5/11/WL0088/14 received waste from Ceres , Nduli, Bella Vista, PA Hamlet and Op Die Berg. The PA Hamlet site is operated by a private contractor appointed by the municipality and has sufficient capacity until 2018. Op Die Berg landfill is licence nr 16/2/7/H200/D100/Z2/P325 received only garden refuse.

Wolseley site

The future of the Wolseley site will also be depending on the outcome of the investigation into a regional landfill for the District Municipality. This investigation is currently in progress and the outcome should become available in 2016.

The Op-die-Berg landfill is also licensed as a communal site. The site is operated according to the trench method and operation is average to good.

4.7 Electrification

The upgrading and provision of bulk infrastructure is mainly guided by the implementation of low-cost and private developments and industry.

Bulk infrastructure:

Network for Chris Hani Tulbagh low-cost development was upgraded to an amount of R1400000. The 11 kV cable from the Main supply substation in Tulbagh to supply bulk to Chris Hani laid at a cost of R340553 (phase 3 of 3) has been completed.

Funding for bulk infrastructure required over the planning period for Pine Valley (Phase 2B) was approved and the project has been completed. 11kV supply to the Vredebes housing development in Ceres and to the Skoonvlei industrial area in Bella Vista has been procured from INEP (R5M) and the department of Rural Development (R32M) grants. The bulk supply upgrading project is in progress.

Upgrading of the 11 kV interconnecting cables from Bon Chretien to De Bos substations will be required to ensure quality of supply to industrial customers.

5 x 11kV SF6 circuit breakers in the Voortrekker street substation in Wolseley are being replaced at a cost of R1000000 to improve quality of supply to industrial and domestic customers.

MIG funding has been procured for the provision of street lighting in Op-Die-Berg, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Pine Valley Phase 2B and Bella Vista.

Provision of new network at Chris Hani low-cost housing project

Bulk infrastructure (2013/14 Projects Planned):

DESCRIPTION	WARD	FUNDING	AMOUNT
PA Hamlet Phase 5 and Op-Die-Berg	10	MIG	R 897336
Prof fees for Rural Dev projects	1, 12	AFF	R 2300000
Housing: Pine Valley 2B, Bella Vista		INEP	R 4000000
Ceres Bulk Strengthening project	2, 7	Rural Development	R 32000000
Vehicle replacement	All	AFF	R 300000

11kV breakers Wolseley	7	AFF	R 1000000
Tools and Equipment	All	AFF	R 160000

Preventive Maintenance:

Preventive Maintenance program: The planned maintenance program could not be adhered to during 2014/15 due to shortage of resources. A planned maintenance policy was approved by Council and a Planned Maintenance Plan is being developed. For the 2015/16 financial year an amount of R7 908 935 has been allocated for maintenance of networks, street lights, vehicles, tools and equipment and buildings. The following service delivery gaps have been identified departmentally and are confirmed by the Master Plans tabled to council, the projects are not in order of priority:

- Upgrade supply cables from Bon Chretien sub. to de Bos substation (W5),
 - Upgrade 11 kV supply from Bon Chretien Substation to N'Duli / Vredebes (W1) (Funds approved and project in progress),
 - Establish a switching substation at Vredebes (W1) (Funds approved),
 - Upgrade 11 kV feeder from Wolseley main substation to Industrial area. (W7) (Completed)
 - Upgrade 11 kV cables from Orange Substation to Voortrekker substation (W5) (Completed),
 - Upgrade 11 kV cables from Owen Substation to Heide Substation (W3),
 - Upgrade 11 kV cable from Keet Substation to Staff substation (W3),
 - Replace old and unreliable vehicles (all wards),
 - Refurbish/replace 11 kV switchgear in Ceres, Tulbagh, and Wolseley (W3, 5, 7, 11)(Wolseley in progress),
 - Fill vacant posts on the approved organogram,
 - Install remote metering at all bulk supply points (W3, 7, 11)(Ceres, Tulbagh and Wolseley complete, Ceres in progress),
 - Complete loading of data on GIS (Tulbagh 50% complete),
 - Improve street lighting by upgrading existing streetlights and installing additional lighting (All wards in progress).
 - Upgrade 11kV supply to Bella Vista/Skoonvlei Industrial area (W6) (Funds approved),
 - Upgrade 11kV cables in Tulbagh and Wolseley (W7 and 11)
 - Install 11 kV cable from Bronger Street to Deborah Street (W7) (complete).
- Replace two unreliable and unreliable Cherry Pickers (W6,7) (50% complete).

4.8 Fiscal Overview of Witzenberg Municipality

Via sound and strong financial management over the past couple of financial years, Witzenberg Municipality has moved from an “intensive care” position to a position in the “general ward”, but not quite out of hospital altogether, in other words: relative financial stability.

Witzenberg has also achieved a high level of compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act and other legislation directly affecting financial management. The switch-over to the new GRAP budgeting model has had a huge effect on Witzenberg. Witzenberg municipality received a clean audit reports from the Auditor-General for the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 financial years.

Budget outlook for the MTREF period, 2015/2016 – 2019/2020

The proposed total budget for 2015/2016 amounts to R506 million and is comprised of an operating expenditure budget which amounts to R 453 million, and a capital expenditure budget of R 53 million.

The indicative figures for the operating budget for the five year IDP cycle amount to R 2 652 million.

The table below shows the revenue and expenditure breakdown:

Witzenberg Municipality operating revenue and expenditure for the 2015/2016 to 2019/2020 financial is as follows:

Financial Performance	Adjusted Budget 2015/2016 R'000	Budget Year 2016/2017 R'000	Variance	Budget Year +1 2017/2018 R'000	Variance	Budget Year +2 2018/2019 R'000	Variance	Budget Year +3 2019/2020 R'000	Variance	Budget Year +4 2020/2021 R'000	Variance
Property rates	55 316	59 625	7.79%	64 414	8.03%	69 579	8.02%	75 146	8.00%	81 157	8.00%
Service charges - electricity revenue	860	1 400	62.78%	1 512	8.00%	1 633	8.00%	1 764	8.00%	1 905	8.00%
Service charges - water revenue	198 529	215 414	8.51%	232 691	8.02%	251 350	8.02%	266 431	6.00%	282 417	6.00%
Service charges - sanitation revenue	34 986	39 203	12.06%	41 096	4.83%	43 150	5.00%	45 739	6.00%	48 484	6.00%
Service charges - refuse revenue	18 484	19 968	8.03%	20 925	4.79%	21 977	5.03%	23 736	8.00%	25 634	8.00%
Investment revenue	2 996	4 480	49.53%	4 562	1.81%	4 640	1.71%	5 011	8.00%	5 412	8.00%
Transfers recognised - operational	77 869	134 809	73.12%	119 516	-11.34%	113 386	-5.13%	45 739	6.00%	48 484	6.00%
Other own revenue	58 181	9 475	-83.71%	10 001	5.55%	10 574	5.73%	11 208	6.00%	11 881	6.00%
Total Revenue	447 220	532 516	19.07%	545 486	2.44%	569 778	4.45%	615 361	8.00%	664 589	8.00%

Employee costs	131 314	143 665	9.41%	155 377	8.15%	167 198	7.61%	178 902	7.00%	191 425	7.00%
Remuneration of councillors	8 949	9 465	5.76%	10 033	6.00%	10 635	6.00%	11 379	7.00%	12 176	7.00%
Depreciation & asset impairment	37 754	39 480	4.57%	46 045	16.63%	47 998	4.24%	50 878	6.00%	53 931	6.00%
Finance charges	13 265	11 710	-11.72%	11 249	-3.93%	11 636	3.43%	11 636	0.00%	11 636	0.00%
Materials and bulk purchases	162 744	179 221	10.12%	193 559	8.00%	209 043	8.00%	223 676	7.00%	239 334	7.00%
Transfers and grants	819	881	7.55%	930	5.50%	976	5.00%	1 045	7.00%	1 118	7.00%
Debt Impairment	24 754	25 640	3.58%	27 100	5.70%	28 561	5.39%	30 560	7.00%	32 699	7.00%
Contracted Services	14 779	14 929	1.02%	15 381	3.03%	16 298	5.96%	17 439	7.00%	18 659	7.00%
Other expenditure	78 891	129 709	64.41%	113 250	-12.69%	104 365	-7.85%	112 965	8.24%	122 196	8.17%
Total Expenditure	473 270	554 700	17.21%	572 923	3.29%	596 710	4.15%	638 480	7.00%	683 173	7.00%
Netto result excluding capital transfers	(26 050)	(22 184)		(27 437)		(26 932)		(23 119)		(18 584)	

Over five year IDP cycle the total annual revenue increases from R 421million to R 591 million in 2019/2020, and annual expenditure increases correspondingly from R 414 million to R 607 million.

The following table reflects the budget growth pattern for the five year IDP cycle:

Capital and Operating Budget for 2016/17 – 2018/19

Municipal Budget Assessment				MTREF
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Aggregate
Budget item	(R'000)	(R '000)	(R'000)	
Capital	69 728	39 178	29 582	138 488
Operating	554 700	572 923	596 710	1 724 333
Total	624 428	612 101	626 292	1 862 821
As percent share of total budget (%)				
Capital	12.57%	6.84%	4.96%	8.03%
Operating	88.83%	93.60%	95.28%	92.57%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Annual nominal growth rate (%)				
Capital		-43.81%	-24.49%	
Operating		3.29%	4.15%	
Total		-1.46%	7.96%	

Sources of revenue

A municipality's ability to generate revenue is an important consideration for its fiscal sustainability. The tables that follow reflect the overall sources of budgeted revenue for the Witzenberg Local Municipality.

Allocations gazetted and published in the DORA indicate that National and Provincial Treasury support Witzenberg Municipality.

The Provincial Treasury published the distribution of Provincial allocation in the provincial gazette, and is set out in the table below.

PROVINCIAL ALLOCATIONS	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
	R'000	R'000	R'000
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	56 000	38 000	25 000
IHSDG	56 000	38 000	25 000
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS	120	–	–
MAINTENANCE OF PROCLAIMED ROADS	120	–	–
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORT	7 975	8 454	8 961
LIBRARY SERVICES	2 477	2 626	2 783
LIBRARY SERVICES: Municipal Replacement Funding	5 498	5 828	6 178
DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT	150	250	250
CDW OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	150	150	150
THUSONG CENTRE	–	100	100
PROVINCIAL TREASURY	120	240	360
FINANCIAL SUPPORT GRANT	120	240	360
GRAND TOTAL	64 365	46 944	34 571

The following table shows in detail the allocations to Witzenberg Municipality as set out in the National budget Division of Revenue Bill (DORA) over the MTREF period:

SUMMARY OF DORA ALLOCATIONS

NATIONAL ALLOCATIONS	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
UNCONDITIONAL GRANTS	R'000	R'000	R'000
EQUITABLE SHARE	59 734	66 184	72 400
CONDITIONAL GRANTS			
INFRASTRUCTURE	51 580	27 249	27 000
MIG	17 739	20 690	20 000
INEP	5 000	6 000	7 000
RBIG	27 841	559	–
Rural Development	1 000	–	–
SPECIFIC PURPOSE ALLOCATIONS	3 768	2 583	2 635
LG FMG	1 475	1 550	1 550
MSIG	957	1 033	1 085
EPWP	1 336	–	–
NATIONAL GRANTS TOTAL	115 082	96 016	102 035

4.9 Financial Analysis

Purpose:

This Ratio is used to assess the level of Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure, which indicates the prioritisation of expenditure towards current operations versus future capacity in terms of Municipal Services.

Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Capital Expenditure	77 902	69 728	39 178	29 582	31 653	33 868
Total Expenditure	473 270	554 700	572 923	596 710	638 480	683 173
Ratio	16.26%	11.65%	17.80%	14.27%	14.27%	14.27%

Norm: 10 to 20%

Analysis and interpretation:

The planned capital expenditure is below the norm as the municipality relies on government grants for the larger portion of the capital expenditure.

Purpose:

The purpose of this ratio is to determine what percentage of the Municipality's operating revenue is made up of Government grants in order to determine level of reliance on Government funding by the Municipality

Level of reliance on Government Grants	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Government Grant & Subsidies recognised	135 039	186 389	146 765	140 386	150 213	160 728
Total Revenue	504 390	584 096	572 735	596 778	615 361	664 589
Ratio	26.77%	31.91%	25.63%	23.52%	24.41%	24.18%

Analysis and interpretation:

It is important to remember that this figures only represents those Government grant of which the conditions has been met and not all receipts. The ratio remains more or less constant during the MTREF.

Purpose:

The purpose of this ratio is to indicate what percentage of total expenditure is attributable to employee costs.

Employee related cost to total expenditure	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Employee related costs	131 314	143 665	155 377	167 198	182 246	198 648
Total Expenditure	473 270	554 700	572 923	596 710	638 480	683 173
Ratio	27.75%	25.90%	27.12%	28.02%	28.54%	29.08%

Norm: 25 to 35%

Analysis and interpretation:

The ratio will remain constant over the MTREF and is within the prescribed norm.

Purpose:

The purpose of this ratio is to indicate what percentage of total expenditure is spend on Councillor remuneration.

Councillor remuneration to total expenditure	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Councillor costs	8 949	9 465	10 033	10 635	11 379	12 176
Total Expenditure	473 270	554 700	572 923	596 710	638 480	683 173
Ratio	1.89%	1.71%	1.75%	1.78%	1.78%	1.78%

Analysis and interpretation:

The ratio remains within acceptable norms for the MTREF.

Purpose:

The ratio assesses the borrowing or payment obligation expressed as a percentage of total operating expenditure.

Finance charges to total expenditure	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Capital charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	473 270	554 700	572 923	596 710	638 480	683 173
Ratio	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Norm: 6 to 8 %

Analysis and interpretation:

The ratio is below the norm and declines over the MTREF period as no new financing in terms of borrowings are foreseen.

Purpose:

The Ratio measures the level of repairs and maintenance to ensure adequate maintenance to prevent breakdowns and interruptions to service delivery. Repairs and maintenance of municipal assets is required to ensure the continued provision of services

Repair & maintenance to total expenditure	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Repairs & Maintenance	21 539	22 197	25 115	26 476	28 329	30 312
Total Operating Expenditure	473 270	554 700	572 923	596 710	638 480	683 173
Ratio	4.55%	4.00%	4.38%	4.44%	4.44%	4.44%

Norm: 8%

Analysis and interpretation:

Although the ratio shows improvement over the medium term revenue and expenditure framework, more money must be allocated to maintenance.

Draft Review

5. SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER PRIORITY ISSUES

During the stakeholder engagements, the priority issues were collated. These needs and priorities are classified into core and non-core functions, with core functions being the essential basic services which municipalities are legally obliged to render, while non-core functions call for the involvement of district, provincial and national programmes.

5.1.1 Core Municipal Functions

- Water
- Electricity
- Streets
- Street lighting
- Sanitation
- Refuse removal
- Storm water
- Sports facilities
- Fire services

5.1.2 Non-core Municipal Functions

- Housing
- Health
- Education
- Job creation
- Sport
- Arts & culture
- Tourism
- Agriculture
- Safety & security

The municipality tabulated these in order to address the core functions in its capital and operational budget. The non-core functions are also registered for referral to the relevant sector departments.

Ward 1 & 12 - Issues raised at engagements

- Water management/ faster maintenance
- Poor storm water system
- Still needs for speed bumps/ speed control
- Constant electricity failure
- All informal settlements needs to be serviced
- Some areas does not have street lights
- Tarring of remaining gravel roads
- Need for parking spaces
- Schools are over populated
- Water level are rising in graveyard and general maintenance
- Need for food gardens and cleaning projects
- Indigent officers to do a door to door campaign informing the community with regards to the new definition and changes of the Indigent Policy.
- More toilet/bathroom facilities
- Ever increasing housing waiting list
- Need for Arts & Craft Centre and youth development
- Vredebes housing project vital
- Bids and tenders specs, so that local can also benefit

- Job creation for people with disabilities
- Better control at the hiring of the sports grounds
- Upgrading of Polo Cross Hall
- Staff contingent in N'Duli needs to be supplemented
- Public notice/ information board
- Playgrounds and development of open spaces
- More efficient mobile clinic service
- 24hour Police Station to be revived
- Fire station and better service to the area
- Taxi rank to be developed for also economical hub
- Identify an area for small farmers and livestock
- Women development/ women in business
- Shortage of schoolrooms on farms/ mobile classrooms
- Sports facilities in farming communities
- Upgrading of N'Duli entrance; greening, walkways
- Budget for Ward Committee stipend
- Opportunities for the disabled

Wards 2 & 7 - Issues raised at engagements

- Tarring of gravel roads
- Poor storm water and sewerage system
- Speed bumps/ speed control
- Water leakages/ maintenance
- Cleaning of open spaces, used for dumping sites
- Good quality houses
- Upgrade/better streetlights
- Drainage systems in residential yards must be monitored
- Refuse collection irregular
- Bursting of water pipes, must be inspected regular
- Speed control, speed bumps
- Streetlight maintenance/ regular inspections
- Water meters to be upgraded
- Upgrading of sidewalks
- Building of clinic in Pine Valley
- Need for public transport
- Sports facilities for Pine Valley
- Health services in the area needs to be upgraded, including ambulance services should be 24hours
- A school for Pine Valley
- Swimming pool in Pine Valley
- Greening of town/neighbourhoods
- Poor state of sports grounds
- Many health risks for children in Pine Valley
- Fire station for Wolseley
- Library service in Pine Valley
- Swimming pool in Montana not safe
- Youth facility to encourage youth development
- Housing need
- Applications of indigent support must be inspected and transparent
- LED projects
- Hospital for Wolseley
- More prepaid purchase points/ 24hours
- Correspondence for warning, of the cutting of electricity
- Municipal service points in neighbourhoods
- RDP houses to be built to regulations
- Food garden and needle work projects for disabled
- ABET service for disabled including communities on farms
- Wind Farm Development - developers don't come back to community.
- Container Shops - have to be register.
- Indigent Household - people complain that there applications are not been handle right.

- High Tariff for Sports facilities

Wards 3 & 5 - Issues raised at engagements

- Need for more speed bumps
- Poor quality of street lights
- Storm water blockages during winter
- Surplus of refuse bags, more bags
- Tarring of sidewalks/ make safer for children
- Better reaction time on sewerage problems
- More cleaning projects/ greening of the area
- There's a shortage of skips and placement
- Cutting of grass, upgrading of parks/ more parks and fencing
- Lack of youth activities/youth development and follow-up programs
- Housing and GAP housing progress
- Regular Police patrols, especially during the night and over weekends
- Tik and other substance abuse including alcohol
- Upgrading and better maintenance of sports ground
- The cutting of trees, particularly under streetlights
- Maintenance in the Eiland
- Control over children dropping out of school
- Shortage of clinics and Doctors at clinics
- Equal treatment, regarding Indigent Policy
- High rates of accounts
- Officials collecting water/electricity readings, should be accurate
- The advertisement of posts must be transparent
- Upgrading, including security at Maple Park
- River rehabilitation and bridge crossings
- Sidewalks/ walkway in Owen Street – corridor
- Walkways used by joggers and walkers to be maintained
- Conservation of area around the Dennebos and sports grounds for tourists
- Feeding schemes for scholar
- Awareness of teenage pregnancies
- Availability of scholarships
- Clamping down on animal (dog) control
- Graveyard is getting full, need to be clean must look for alternative land
- Foreigners sleep in shops, there is no toilet facilities.
-

Wards 4, 6 & 10 - Issues raised at engagements

- More cleaning projects
- Flooding; Storm water blockages/control during winter
- Garden refuse
- Upgrading of electricity meter boxes
- Regular distribution of green/black refuse bags
- 24hour prepaid selling point and more selling points
- Street lights; poor quality, comes on during daytime/switches of some nights and poles are rotten, unsafe
- Need for more speed bumps
- Tarring of sidewalks/ make safer for children
- More skips, better placing
- Moving of water meters
- Water pipe breakages problems
- Open spaces are used as dumping sites
- Maintenance/upgrading of sidewalks
- Housing still a need
- Sports grounds to be upgraded and utilized for community activities
- More play parks for children; safer play parks and the fencing of these parks
- Illegal shops within communities
- Development of youth, training centre ; employment opportunities

- Regular Police patrols, especially during the night and over weekends
- Cleaning/cutting of open spaces
- Animal control/ dangerous stray dogs
- Too many no safe spaces/areas
- Unemployment; community projects are not sustainable LED
- Graveyard are poorly maintained
- Sheebens problems; unsafe and late night closure
- LED/business opportunities
- Tik and other substance abuse, even by children
- Installation of solar geysers
- Better public transport services
- Revisit Indigent Policy
- Clinic services to be upgraded
- Library services in communities
- School in phase 5
- Need for swimming pool in Ward 4 & 10
- Day care centre in Ward 4 & 10
- More toilets at informal areas and water taps far apart
- Cleaning projects Phase 4
- Soup kitchen
- Upgrading of community facilities including halls
- Utilize open spaces for community activities, cricket, motorsport
- Support programs for women
- Public transport services, parking and safety
- River rehabilitation
- Elderly Centre to be moved closer to town
- Sewerage system of PA Hamlet to be finalized
- More public bathrooms in CBD areas
- Aftercare centres for scholars including remedial classes
- Xhosa classes for non-speaking Xhosa people
- Nuwe HUBS Project Ward 6 – foreigners will take over.
- Taxi rank: problem – Taxi drivers dont park there
- Speed limit signs in PA Hamlet
- Solar gyesers- what happend to it?
-

Wards 8, 9 & 10 - Issues raised at engagements

- Gravel roads needs to be tarred
- A need for more streetlights / some streetlights faulty
- Housing need and in rural areas
- Extensions to Wendy houses
- LED/job creation
- Backyard dwellers
- Need for community hall
- Lighting at sports grounds
- Identity document application service
- Access to apply for government grants
- Home based care training
- Accessibility to mobile clinics in rural areas
- Bus shelters for scholars/ and public transport
- Centralized sports and community facilities for Agter Witzenberg area
- SMME training for contractors/service providers
- Land reform
- Public toilet to be moved in town, CBD area
- Crime on the increase
- Old outstanding debts of RDP houses be written off
- Many tenders awarded to outside contractors need to develop farming communities to compete
- Difficult to obtain erven/property

- Scrape people living in backyards in the definition of indigent
- Programs for the elderly and youth
- A policy in regards to Spaza Shops
- Landfill for pioussness' waste material
- Neighborhood watch plus training
- Satellite police service for the Agter Witzenberg community
- Education ABET classes on Farms
-

Wards 7 & 11 - Issues raised at engagements

- Upgrading of storm water system, especially in RDP Area
- Upgrading/finishing of roads
- Upgrading of Tulbagh main road
- Firefighting station/service
- Learners and license services
- Need for an Advice Office
- LED, status of Busy Bee Craft Centre
- Removing of toilets in informal settlements
- Spotlights at sports grounds
- Housing waiting list growing
- Safety Centre/house
- Upgrading of existing community facilities, including parks- benches, fencing etc.
- Sports facilities in rural areas
- Immigrants converting RDP houses into spaza shops
- Need for an enquiry Clerk at the Municipal office at Tulbagh
- Upgrading/finishing of roads
- Skills development programs to be roll out at youth Centre
- Hospice service for the ill
- Public transport service, including ambulance services
- Skills development as well as mentorship for women, Busy Bee Craft Centre is available
- Develop a transport plan for schools
- Rebate for Churches
- Availability of land for new churches
- Greening of town
- Permanent traffic service for Tulbagh
- Conservation of the natural area and greening
- Greater emphasis on tourisms
- Development of a Walk-Way in Steinthal Road, alongside the sports grounds

5. WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY – MILESTONES

Witzenberg Municipality awarded Certificate of Achievement for Clean Audit 2014/15

Witzenberg Municipality Council, officials and employees were pivotal to this award being bestowed upon the municipality. The Auditor General is the national oversight body which regulates and monitors government expenditure and ensures that public funds are administered in a transparent and responsible manner. This award illustrates that Witzenberg Municipality administers sound financial practices and is accountable for its financial management. The Auditor General, Mr. Thembekile Kimi Makwetu, visited Witzenberg Municipality on 21 January 2015. The purpose of the AG's visit was to correlate the clean audit results achieved by municipalities with their service delivery outputs. The municipalities visited by the AG included Witzenberg Municipality, George Municipality, Hessequa Municipality, Theewaterskloof Municipality, Overstrand Municipality and Breede Valley Municipality. The AG aims to showcase the audit results and projects of these municipalities to inspire others to improve their performance and strive towards clean audit status.

Witzenberg Municipality creates a greener environment through work opportunities

Witzenberg Municipality appointed about 70 unemployed persons for temporary employment opportunities under the auspices of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) which offers short term employment in support of municipal services. The group appointed in February will focus upon after hours' street cleaning, cleaning of our public open spaces, parks and cemeteries. According to the Director: Community Services, Ms. Jo-Ann Krieger, "The municipality is serious about the creation of a cleaner, greener environment for our residents and it is for this reason that we are appointing these workers to support this sector. Simultaneously, the municipality also want to motivate the community to take pride in their areas in light of being responsible for its upkeep."

Skills Development of Youth in Rural Areas

Witzenberg Municipality and Essen Municipality in Belgium have a twinning agreement since 2002. In September 2008, Witzenberg Municipality used funding provided by Essen Municipality for youth development programmes which resulted in the construction of a youth centre for scholars and unemployed youth in Tulbagh. In 2014, the municipality approved a funding proposal for career development programmes aimed at the youth of Op-die-Berg, Koue and Warm Bokkeveld areas. The programme includes support to the youth with curriculum vitae, employment opportunities and bursary schemes. The youth centre aims to bring hope to impoverished, isolated and dispersed youth groups found in rural environs as well as strengthen inter-governmental relationships both locally and abroad ensuring the future development and sustainability of this valuable programme. Pictured here are (Front) Jo-Ann Krieger (Director: Community Services), Cllr. Jan Abrahams (Cape Winelands District Municipality), Cllr. Ronald Visagie (Portfolio Councillor for Community Services), Cllr. Marina Du Toit, Cllr. Joyce Phungula, (Back) ward committee members, municipal officials and the youth ambassadors from wards 8 and 9.

Witzenberg Thanksgiving Service

Witzenberg Municipality, together with strategic partners in the business and agricultural sectors of the community, hosted a Thanksgiving Service which was held on 26 April 2015 at Victoria Park Sports Grounds in Ceres. The motivation behind the event was to acknowledge the Lord for His mercy and kindness as well as to bring the community together for worship. The multi-lingual, inter-denominational service was broadcast live on WRFM 105.9. The residents received the Word from Dr. Braam Hanekom, Dr. David Simon, Apostle Hofmeester and Reverend Siyaba as well as enjoyed the

joyful sounds of choirs from N'Duli, Koue and Warm Bokkeveld, Ceres as well as a performance by the Ceres Crusaders.

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Youth in Waste Management

The National Department of Environmental Affairs has recently initiated a "Youth in Waste" employment campaign in Witzenberg Municipality, using the implementation agent, Tedcor (Pty) Ltd, to assist us with placement and supporting the national objective of employing youth to work on critical aspects of Waste Management within local government. The areas of exposure for this employment campaign include awareness campaigns on waste management starting in the home, public awareness concerning recycling, waste reduction and reuse of waste products, acquisition and supply of a weigh pad and site offices at the Tulbagh Landfill site and appointment of "Youth in Waste" Landfill Operators at the Prince Alfred's Hamlet Landfill site. 'Youth in Waste' Employment Campaign - From left to right: (Front) Johnny Jacobs (Witzenberg Municipality), Craig Ongansie (Tedcor (Pty) Ltd), Nico Jantjies (National Department of Environmental Affairs), Benarco Rhooode (Supervisor: Tedcor (Pty) Ltd - Cape Winelands) and the 'Youth in Waste' beneficiaries of this project

Bringing Technology to Witzenberg

Witzenberg Municipality, in partnership with the Western Cape Government and Cape Access has opened three E-Centres in Ceres, N'Duli and Bella Vista. These E-Centres offer free services to unemployed youth and the broader community through computer skills development, supporting education and learning and providing online access to employment platforms. Pictured here at the opening of the E-Centre in Bella Vista on 18 May 2015 at the Bella Vista Community Hall are Cllr. Patric Daniels, Cllr. Hennie Smit, Deputy Executive Mayor Karriem Adams, Cllr. Wouda Hanekom, Cllr. Dirk Swart, Cllr. Ronald Visagie, Jo-Ann Krieger (Director: Community Services) as well as representatives from Western Cape Government, Cape Access and community stakeholders from the Bella Vista community.

Witzenberg gains exposure in the field of Birding

Witzenberg has recently been added to the Western Cape Birding website, giving the region's indigenous wildlife exposure to avid birders. Birding is growing into a huge international tourism trend, which not only promotes conservation, but also creates opportunities for education, awareness and protection of our environment and indigenous species.

Witzenberg Municipality Improves Radio & Network Communication

Witzenberg Municipality is in the process of executing the initial phase of its Broadband Wireless Network Link and Radio Communication Plan which aims to improve the performance and coverage of current radio communication systems within the area. This will mean that functions such as Traffic Services, Law Enforcement, Fire Services and operational service delivery teams will be able to react faster to call outs, be reached wherever they are (especially in areas of limited coverage) and communicate better with each other. Witzenberg Municipality is keenly focused upon increasing the quality of service to the public and believe that this initiative is a great leap forward towards achieving this aim.

Witzenberg Municipality hosts International Belgian Conference

Witzenberg Municipality had the privilege to host our twinning partners from the European states, representatives from fellow African states, Executive Mayors, Municipal Managers, Mayoral Committees, Councillors and representatives from the VVSG, SALGA and officials from our local municipalities at the International Conference on Municipal Cooperation held in Ceres, Western Cape from 14 September 2015. It was a great opportunity to engage with our national and international guests and learn about different cultures, different perspectives and different models of municipal governance systems. It was also a chance to acknowledge and re-establish our relationship with our twinning partner, Essen Municipality and reconnect with Executive Mayor Van Tichelt. In the area of municipal service, officials seldom receive the opportunity to engage with foreign municipalities in an international sphere and thus, being able to host and engage with an event of this enormity has been a thrilling and awe-inspiring encounter. It has also been great to share our home and community with these visitors, showcasing our scenic landscape, our infrastructure, our communities and our culture and to further develop our relationship, offering a brighter future to the vulnerable and disadvantaged communities whilst expanding our resources towards enhancing service delivery and public value.

Witzenberg Small Town Regeneration Programme

Small town regeneration refers to the restoration of civic pride within its inhabitants towards creating a resurgence of emotional investment, economic drive, capacitation of human capital and encouraging intra-relationship building and networking. Small town dynamics are often misunderstood and identified as areas of insignificance or of diminished fiscal potential. This perception has led to population influx towards the urban centres as well as created increased pressure and dependence upon the public management of these centres, reducing their efficiency and increasing the demand upon their resources. The concept of small town regeneration aims to retain native human capital as well as attract human resources through remodelling alternative options for employment, social and economic activity as well as promotion of organic lifestyle. Globally, there is a massive movement towards simplifying living dynamics, returning to nature and embracing a higher quality of life as opposed to the frenetic pace and industrialised atmosphere associated with urban wealth and asset accumulation. According to Executive Mayor Barnito Klaasen, 'People need real solutions. It is very difficult to grow something from nothing - no income, no education, no training and no skills. The concept of small town regeneration breathes new life into sustainable initiatives as it is not a prescribed concept, but a higher level of public

participation, encouraging hope, innovation and imagination. All too often in government, we focus upon the harsh realities of our communities, that we lose sight of one of the greatest motivators of people - inspiration. It is our aim as a municipality to earnestly pursue small town regeneration within Witzenberg, not only to improve our revenue base, but also to bring dignity and onus to our people.' Witzenberg Municipality has embarked upon this journey to revitalise their rural environs through their first set of public engagements conducted in November and December 2015, with the business, religious, education, union, ward committee and tourism sectors to identify where the deficits in their development lie. The second round of public engagements took place in January 2016 and focussed upon the appointment of a committee to represent community interests and initiate planning surrounding vital economic projects for implementation. Witzenberg Municipality welcomes inputs from the public in writing concerning potential programmes. Witzenberg Municipality want to express their gratitude and appreciation to the South African Local Government Association for their guidance and support with this process as this project would not have reached fruition without their collaboration and investment.

Draft Review

1. SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Overall in South-Africa it has been noted with concern that housing implementation has in general not contributed to the creation of vibrant sustainable and integrated communities. Municipal housing plans are often focused on setting out housing projects and delivering numbers of units, with not enough attention being paid to quality and sustainability.

Following the publication of the National Housing Policy *Breaking New Ground* and the Provincial Housing Sustainable Human Settlements Policy *Isidima*, the Provincial Department of Housing is calling on all municipalities to revisit the focus on delivering sustainable human settlements, rather than only housing. This shift in policy can be summarised as follows:

- A shift from housing construction to “sustainable human settlements”;
- A shift to sustainable resource use; and
- A shift to real empowerment.

Role of National Government “Breaking New Ground”

Also known as the Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable Human Settlements the National Housing Policy approved by Cabinet reinforces the vision “to promote the achievement of a non-racial, integrated society through the development of integrated human settlements and quality housing”.

The plan advocates the movement from housing to delivering integrated human settlements by:

- Progressive informal settlement eradication
- Promoting densification and integration
- Enhancing spatial planning
- Enhancing the location of new housing
- Supporting urban renewal and inner city regeneration
- Developing social and economic infrastructure
- Enhancing the housing product

1.1 Priority Issues

Priority issues related to integrated sustainable human settlements in the Witzenberg can be summarised as follows:

- The lack of integration between formerly segregated areas in all settlements.
- The poor quality of environments in townships, with the result that subsidised housing has very little asset value.
- The lack of housing options (particularly in more established parts of town), including rental and other options for poorer communities.
- The need to provide appropriate housing options for rural people.
- The limited access to economic activities, as well as quality education, health and other social welfare facilities and opportunities.
- The sustainability (or lack thereof) of current patterns of development and housing models.

1.2 Roles of settlements in Witzenberg

The analysis of the roles of the various settlements is based in national, provincial and local policy. The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) prepared by the Presidency in 2003 and

reviewed in 2006, is aimed at guiding public investment to achieve optimal returns in the pursuit of economic growth, job creation, poverty eradication and social cohesion.

The Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) (2005) includes a further refinement of the NSDP principles. The PSDF lists the following objectives:

- Align the future settlement pattern of the province with economic potential and the location of environmental resources
- Deliver human development and basic needs programmes wherever they may be required
- Strategically invest scarce public-sector resources where they will incur the highest socio-economic Returns
- Support land reform
- Conserve and strengthen the sense of place of important natural, cultural and productive landscapes, artifacts and buildings
- End the Apartheid structure of urban settlements
- Conveniently locate urban activities and promote public and non-motorised transport

The Growth Potential of Towns in the Western Cape (2010) assessment considered the natural and infrastructure resource base of each town, the nature of the economy and its potential and the developmental needs of its residents. This was combined with a qualitative consideration of the specific unique qualities and “sense of place” of each town, based on local perceptions.

The Cape Winelands District Spatial Development Framework (2005) (CWD SDF), which applies to the Cape Winelands District municipal area, was prepared at the same time as the PSDF. A principle of this policy was the establishment of a hierarchical settlement pattern in the Cape Winelands that would create appropriate thresholds to support development in areas of high accessibility. The settlement framework of CWSDF promotes the development of urban activities, social services and facilities, and housing in line with the function of the settlement within the settlement hierarchy of the Cape Winelands District. In terms of this hierarchy Ceres is identified as a local town, but is never the less the highest order in the functional regional cluster formed by Ceres, Prince Alfred Hamlet and Op-die-Berg. The latter two have been classified as hamlets.

Wolseley and Tulbagh form part of a regional cluster with Saron and Gouda, with Wolseley as the lead town, classified as a local town, and Tulbagh as a rural town.

The CWD SDF proposes that low- and middle-income subsidy housing is located in housing focus areas. These housing focus areas are composed of core and regional settlements, i.e. none of the towns in the Witzenberg. The settlement framework also discourages the establishment of new settlements in rural areas and proposes rural towns and hamlets (Tulbagh, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Op-die-Berg) as the preferred locations for the establishment of rural or farm worker housing.

The Witzenberg Integrated Sustainable Human Settlement Plan mainly focuses on Ceres and Wolseley as housing/settlement focus areas.

1.3 Strategies for Housing Focus Areas (Ceres & Wolseley)

Allow for infill development in the areas between the townships and the CBD areas

In the case of Pine Valley there are limited options to implement this strategy. In Montana itself there are large vacant sites fairly close to the former white area (albeit still on the other side of the railway line) that could be developed should the storm water drainage be addressed. With regard to Bella Vista and Nduli, it is suggested that development be allowed adjacent to the main roads connecting the townships to Ceres, even though it would result in the loss of agricultural land. In the case of Bella Vista and Nduli this is a long-term strategy and it may take decades for these settlements to be connected. The important point of this strategy is to direct growth to these areas, away from the periphery of townships furthest from opportunities.