

IDP Integrated Development Plan

2020-2021

Third Review of 2017 - 2021 Plan
Adopted 28 May 2020



CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY • MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA

As prescribed by Section 34 of the Local Government:
Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000

FOREWORD: EXECUTIVE MAYOR



As Executive Mayor of the Cape Winelands District Municipality, I am proud and honored to present to you the Third Review Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the 4th Generation (2017 – 2022) strategic planning of this municipality as it is legislated by the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) of 2000.

On 15 March 2020 all our lives changed. Our President, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa declared a national state of disaster in response to the Coronavirus/COVID-19 outbreak. Under these extreme difficult lockdown circumstances we had to extend our deadline for public comment to accommodate the citizens of the Cape Winelands District, to the best of our ability

At the Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM), the Disaster Management unit are working closely with the local municipalities and other stakeholders, like the Western Cape Government Health, SAPS and the Department of Social Development (DSD) to find ways of addressing issues such as safely housing the homeless, community safety and executing the regulations, these measures are for the benefit of all. The Municipal Health Services (MHS) teams have been actively creating awareness in communities, tracing contacts and providing guidance to retail outlets on hygiene related issues and addressing issues such as hygiene at temporary shelters and the homes of those infected. Through this collaboration the CWDM has been able to supply meals, blankets and temporary showers to local municipalities for distribution to the various shelters. During this time there is always a great need for us to rise above the norm and to do more than our share to relieve the burden in our communities. This is our call to serve, support and show solidarity.

I would like to thank all essential workers who are putting their lives at risk to keep us safe. A special thank you to the whole team at Cape Winelands District Municipality under the great administrative leadership of our Municipal Manager, Mr Henry Prins for making sure that this municipality still function as normally as possible during this challenging time.

As a country, we face the same storm. We are all at risk. We need to row together and lead by example. Encourage one another to stay at home and obey the rules of the lockdown. In so doing, we will reach a safe harbor and return to our schools, jobs and businesses, and to a “new normal life”.

Executive Mayor
Alderman (Dr) Helena von Schlicht

OVERVIEW / PREFACE: MUNICIPAL MANAGER



As the Municipal Manager of Cape Winelands District Municipality I present to you the 3rd Review Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the 4th Generation five year strategic plan (2017/2018 – 2021/2022), as required by legislation. Integrated Development Planning is an approach to planning that involves the entire municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve good long-term development.

As you are aware, the President of South Africa, in a statement on 15 March 2020, announced the declaration of a national state of disaster in response to the COVID-19 global pandemic and announced urgent and drastic measures to manage the disease, protect the people of our country and reduce the impact of the virus on our society and our economy. Cape Winelands District Municipality is operating as normally as possible given the constraints of the lockdown. Together with different stakeholders, partners and the local municipalities, our essential services, Disaster Management, Municipal Health Services and the Fire Services have been very active in our communities, fulfilling their mandated functions to the benefit of our most vulnerable citizens. Complementing these services are the employees in the departments required for operations, these are Budget and Treasury, Human Resource Management, Administration Support, Communications and Risk Management, Technical and the Community Development and Planning Services who are working via virtual offices established from their homes.

I applaud our employees' initiatives and creativeness in achieving this. Our Business Continuity Plan was put in place at the start of the Coronavirus/Covid-19 threat so that by the time lockdown occurred we were able to implement and continue working almost uninterrupted.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to all staff members who keeps this boat afloat despite our trying times, also appreciation to our Executive Mayor and Council for continued support to the administration.

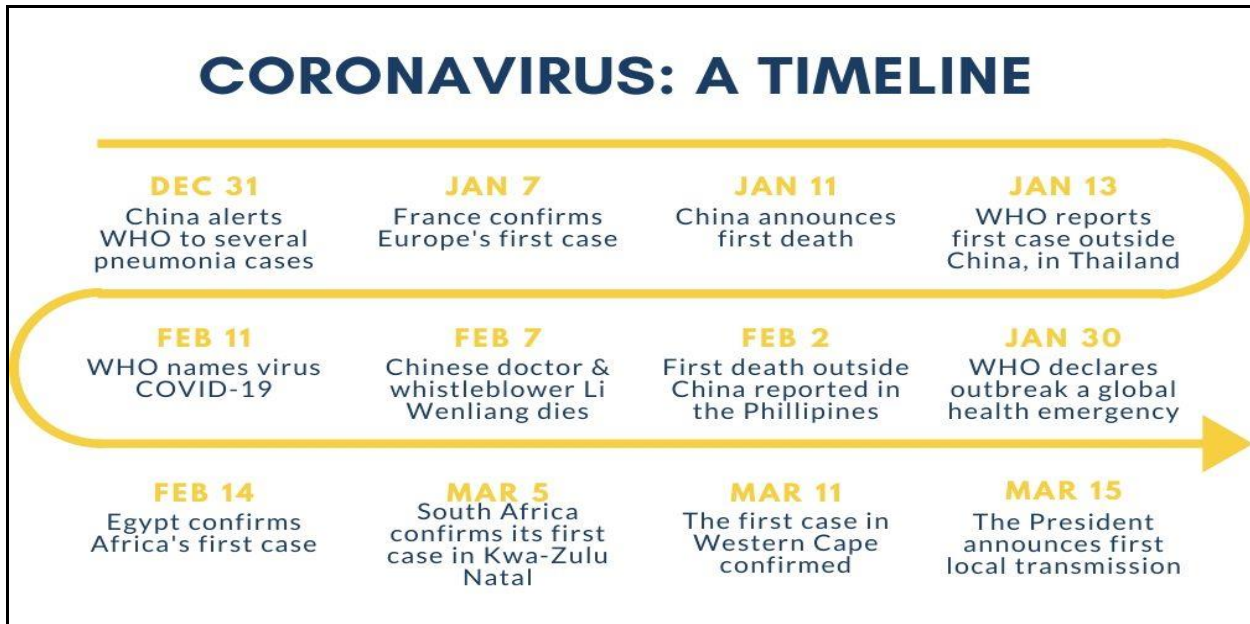
Our world will return to normal, but to achieve this we will have to work together. I appeal to you, lead by example and do your share. We must also reiterate the lives and livelihoods narrative. Take care.

Municipal Manager

Mr Henry Prins

DISTRICT RESPONSE TO CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

The COVID-19 pandemic has officially been declared a national state of disaster by the President of South Africa. Dedicated work-streams are meeting regularly to ensure an all-of-government effort to stop the spread of COVID-19.



The Cape Winelands District Municipality's Environmental Health Practitioners (EHP's) and Disaster Management team are putting their lives at risk to keep us all safe.

Cape Winelands EHP's are assisting in the following ways:

- Providing health services by creating awareness and distributing awareness materials and doing contact tracing in communities.
- Visiting and ensuring that the homeless shelters and temporary isolation and quarantine sites comply with the necessary requirements – they regularly visit these sites to assist those working there.
- Conducting regular testing to ensure that the water stored in the water tanks donated by national government and placed in communities is safe for human consumption.
- Conducting evaluations at the various schools where feeding schemes have been activated. Furthermore, the EHP's have provided services over and above those required by assisting school personnel with managing children queues.
- Distributing information to homes that describe the safe way to dispose of waste generated by someone with coronavirus.

- Ensuring that funeral undertakers and morgues are informed on how to manage the bodies of loved ones that have passed away due to the coronavirus.
- Continuing to visit supermarkets and spazas to ensure that we can all buy food that is safe and suitable for human consumption.

By performing these tasks, the EHP's are fulfilling their mandated function as described in Section 32 of the National Health Act, 2003 (Act No 61 of 2003). The law prescribes that a District Municipality's Municipal Health Services ensure that appropriate, effective and equitable municipal health services are performed throughout the district.



Disaster Management:

The Cape Winelands Disaster Management team is coordinating the District Joint Operational Centre (JOC) meeting which takes place daily. This includes SAPS, B-municipalities and the various departments like Health, Education and Social Development. The Disaster Management team also distributed, according to our mandate, various food parcels to the B-municipalities as well as portable toilets and mattresses and blankets for further distribution to the needy.

Fire Services:

The Cape Winelands Fire Services is very fortunate, in that it has good relations with its local Municipalities so when it comes to service delivery to our community we complement each other well. The Fire Services are appropriately equipped to deal with the decontamination of infected COVID-19 sites. Local Fire Services have established their JOCs (Joint Operation Centres) in terms of the National Disaster declared, thus ensuring a coordinated response to this pandemic.

Cape Winelands Fire Services response to its communities is activated by a request from its local Municipalities. For that reason we have assisted Witzenberg Municipality on a number of occasions. Initially we assisted by decontaminating office buildings where COVID-19 cases were confirmed and then we were requested to do large scale preventative activities. These activities include the “sanitizing programme” where public spaces were identified such as roads, taxi ranks and public toilets in various areas are to be sprayed with a solution of bleach on a regular bases. Challenges such as manpower and availability of sanitizer have been identified during this programme, but with the pooling of resources we have been able to effectively and efficiently rise to these challenges.

Besides being available to assist locals, our Fire Services have also ensured that its own office buildings and sites are decontaminated and ready and safe for its personnel to return to work when regulations allow for it. It is highly recommended that everybody continue to practice very high standards of sanitizing both at home, in public and their workplaces as this is this a major factor in preventing the spread of this virus.



“This is a very important role for us to make sure our work environment and that of our colleagues are sanitized and safe for their return.” Joël Constable, CWDM Fire Services.



Photographed:
Firefighter C Raspe

General:

In line with COVID 19 – related regulations and directives, a thorough risk assessment was done by the Cape Winelands District Municipality during the months of April and May 2020.

The following are the key risks facing our organisation emerging from the current situation:

1. Implementation of social distancing
2. Adequate PPE available and issued to staff
3. Negative impact on Business Continuity
4. Lack of or delayed service delivery
5. Non-compliance to legislation and regulations
6. Delayed workplace readiness/Workplace readiness not up to standard

Management and staff are dedicated to implement controls to mitigate the above-mentioned identified risks as best possible.

The safety of staff and stakeholders is of utmost importance and for this reason personal protective equipment (PPE) was procured in the 2019/2020 financial year; examples of these include masks, gloves and sanitizers, to name but a few. It is expected that more will be needed (depending on the situation). Furthermore, during the lockdown, on request of the local municipalities, the Cape Winelands District Municipality also assisted with food distribution in our most vulnerable communities.

In addition, we identified that there are COVID 19 –related needs by the local municipalities in our jurisdiction. Therefore, for the 2019/2020 financial year, the Cape Winelands District Municipality has identified a number of potential areas of saving from which we will be able to assist our local municipalities and ultimately the citizens of our District. Similarly, for the 2020/2021 financial year, our budget has been adjusted to reflect the expected social distancing measures, at this point in time mostly reflected in the first two quarters of the new financial year.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) REVIEW DOCUMENT

The Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is its principal strategic planning instrument, which directly guides and informs its planning, budget, management and development actions. This framework is rolled out into objectives, key performance indicators and targets for implementation which directly inform the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).

Since the adoption of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) in 2000, this represents the Third Review of the 4th Generation Integrated Development Plan adopted by Council on 25 May 2017. As per Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000):

*(a) "A municipal council **must** review its integrated development plan annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements and to the extent that changing circumstances..."*

*(b) "A municipal council **may** amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process"*

Council adopted the First Review of the 5-year plan on 31 May 2018, and the Second Review on 27 May 2019.

It is imperative for this **Review to be read in conjunction with the Plan adopted on 25 May 2017, as well as subsequent reviews, as the Review does not constitute a new IDP.**

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AFS	Annual Financial Statements
AG	Auditor General
AGSA	Auditor General South Africa
AH	Agri-hub
B – Municipalities	Local Municipalities
BOWL	Breede Valley, Overberg, Witzenberg, Langeberg
C - Municipalities	District Municipalities
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CoCT	City of Cape Town
CW	Cape Winelands
CWD	Cape Winelands District
CWDM	Cape Winelands District Municipality
CWDSDF	Cape Winelands District Spatial Development Framework
CW-IAOS	Cape Winelands Investment Attraction and Opportunities Strategy
CW-RLEDS	Cape Winelands Regional Local Economic Development Strategy
CW-TMS	Cape Winelands Tourism Marketing Strategy
DCAS	Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport
DEADP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DEDAT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism
DITP	District Integrated Transport Plan
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DPPCom	District Public Participation and Communication
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DUI	Driving Under the Influence
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FPA	Fire Protection Association
FPSU	Farmer Production Support Unit
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HR	Human Resources
HRIS	Human Resource Information System
HRM	Human Resource Management
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGR	Integrated Government Relations
IPTN	Integrated Public Transport Network
ITC	International Training Centre
JDA	Joint District Approach
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LAB	Local Action for Biodiversity
LED	Local Economic Development
LG	Local Government
LTA	Local Tourism Association
LUMS	Land Use Management System
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Financial Management Act
MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
MSA	Local Government: Municipal Systems Act
MTREF	Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework

NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PMS	Performance Management System
PPPCom	Provincial Public Participation and Communication
RSA	Republic of South Africa
RTO	Regional Tourism Organisation
RUMC	Rural Urban Market Centre
SAMRAS	South African Municipal Resource System
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SMME	Small Medium & Micro Enterprises
SMT	Senior Management Team
SO	Strategic Objective
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SPC	Spatial Planning Categories
TB	Tuberculosis
TRANCRAA	Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act
WBRA	Ward base risk assessment
WC	Western Cape
WC DOA	Western Cape Provincial Department of Agriculture

Table of Contents

FOREWORD: EXECUTIVE MAYOR.....	2
OVERVIEW / PREFACE: MUNICIPAL MANAGER.....	3
DISTRICT RESPONSE TO CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19).....	4
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) REVIEW DOCUMENT.....	8
GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS.....	9
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW.....	13
1.1 Vision, Mission and Core values.....	13
1.2 Cape Winelands District Municipality - Top administrative structure.....	14
1.3 Cape Winelands Macro Structure.....	15
1.4 Strategic Objectives.....	16
1.5 Horizontal alignment with District and Local Municipalities.....	18
1.6 Alignment between National, Provincial & CWDM.....	19
CHAPTER 2: STRATEGIC SUBSTANCE OF THE IDP.....	22
2.1 Response on public input.....	22
2.2 IDP / Budget Public Participation Road Map.....	39
CHAPTER 3: SITUATION ANALYSIS.....	40
3.1 Cape Winelands Socio-Economic Snapshot.....	40
POPULATION.....	41
POPULATION DENSITY.....	42
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND.....	43
PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND.....	43
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND.....	44
3.2 Status of Cape Winelands plans and policies.....	67
CHAPTER 4: STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS AND PROJECTS.....	68
4.1 JOINT DISTRICT APPROACH (JDA).....	68
4.2 COMMUNITY SAFETY.....	76
4.3 SANTAM.....	77
4.4 CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2019-2024.....	79
4.5 MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY.....	86
4.6 CAPE WINELANDS REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY.....	92
4.7 Germany.....	99
CHAPTER 5: PRIORITIES AND KEY INTERVENTIONS.....	102
5.1 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING SERVICES DEPARTMENT.....	102
5.2 Strategic Objective 2:.....	123
Technical Services.....	123
CHAPTER 6: SUPPORT TO LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES –.....	125
FINANCIAL IMPACT (2020/21).....	125

CHAPTER 7: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE SCORECARD (PER STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE) AND FINANCIAL PLAN	127
CHAPTER 8: MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK	132
8.1 INTRODUCTION	132
8.2 TOTAL ACTUAL BUDGET	137
8.3 COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ADJUSTMENT BUDGET AND THE 2020/2021 BUDGET	137
8.4 FUNDING OF THE BUDGET	137
8.5 FINANCIAL POSITION	138
8.6 LIQUIDITY AND DEBT- EQUITY RATIO'S	138
8.7 CAPITAL REPLACEMENT RESERVE FOR THE 2020/2021 - 2022/2023 MTREF	139
8.8 KEY PROJECTS.....	140
8.9 AREAS OF POTENTIAL SAVING.....	141
CHAPTER 9: MONITORING AND EVALUATION	142
QUARTERLY PROJECTIONS OF SERVICE DELIVERY TARGETS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ORGANISATIONAL KPI's) – draft <i>(to be read in conjunction with the final approved June 2020 SDBIP and any other adjusted approved SDBIP targets)</i>	143

1.1 Vision, Mission and Core values



CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY • MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA

Vision

A unified Cape Winelands of excellence for sustainable development

Mission

Working together towards effective, efficient and economically sustainable development

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

- 

Commitment to the development of people
- 

Integrity in the performance of our duty
- 

Respect for our natural resources
- 

Transparency in accounting for our actions
- 

Regular consultation with customers on the level and quality of service
- 

Higher levels of courtesy and professionalism in the workplace
- 

Efficient spending and responsible utilization of municipal assets
- 

Celebrating Diversity

1.2 Cape Winelands District Municipality - Top administrative structure



MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Mr HF Prins



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

**COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT AND
PLANNING SERVICES**

Mr PA Williams



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Mr F Van Eck



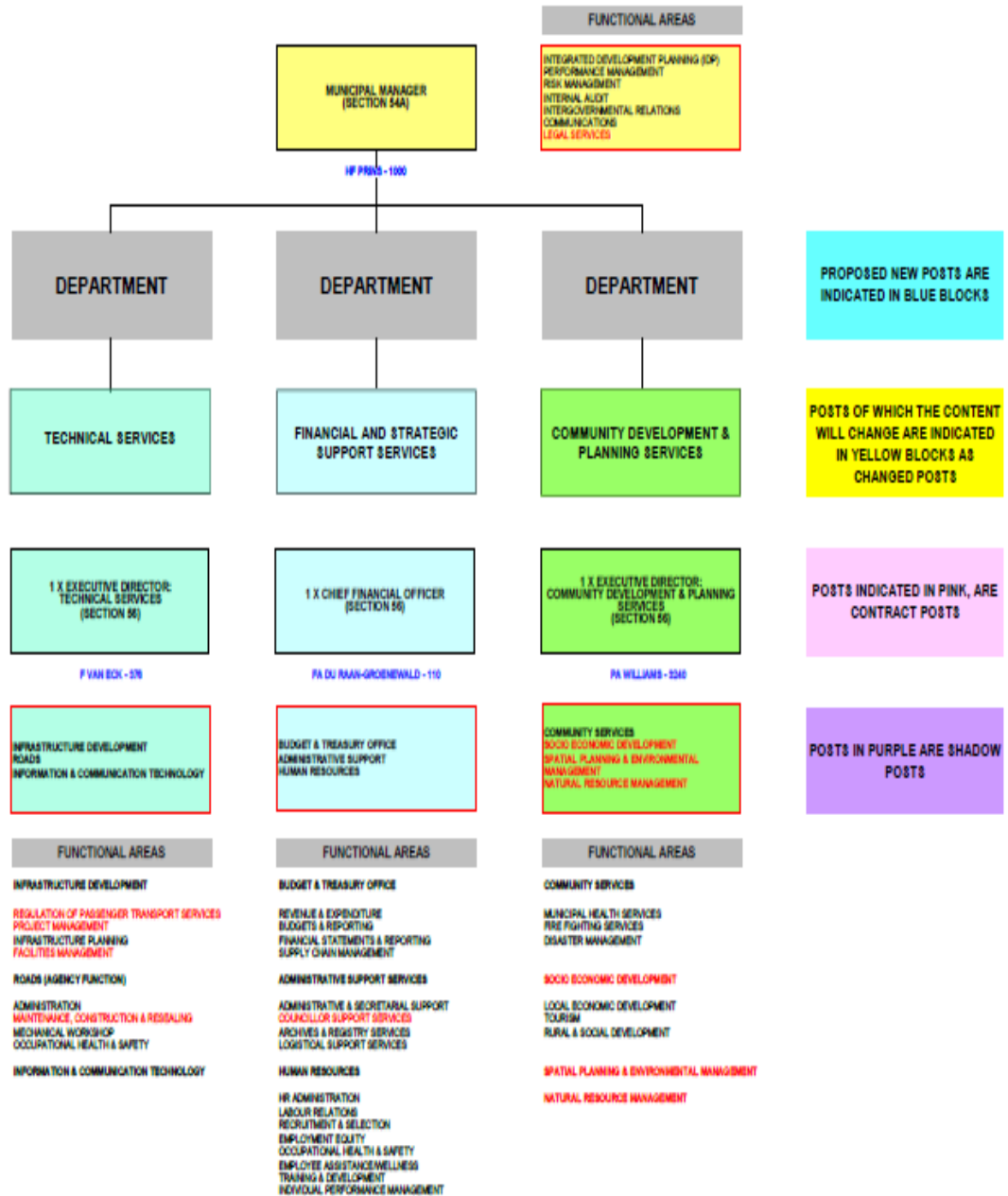
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER:

**FINANCIAL AND STRATEGIC
SUPPORT SERVICES**

Ms FA du Raan-Groenewald

1.3 Cape Winelands Macro Structure

CWDM: MACRO STRUCTURE



Approved by Council on 6 December 2018

1.4 Strategic Objectives

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER Integrated Development Planning Performance Management Risk Management Internal Auditing Communications	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	PREDETERMINED DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES
SO 1 Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District.	1.1 Provide a comprehensive and equitable Municipal Health Service including Air Quality Management throughout the CWDM. 1.2 Ensure coordination of multi-disciplinary and sectoral disaster risk reduction through integrated institutional capacity for Disaster Risk management, Disaster Risk Assessment and Response and Recovery 1.3 Effective planning and coordination of specialized fire-fighting services throughout the CWDM 1.4 To facilitate environmentally sustainable economic development planning through the development and maintenance of strategic partnerships, investment attraction, retention and opportunities, SMME support and development, skills development and information knowledge. 1.5 To facilitate, ensure and monitor the development and empowerment of the poor by graduating people out of poverty, social inclusion and improving the livelihood of the poor, vulnerable groups, rural farm dwellers and rural communities.
SO 2 Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and a transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities	2.1 To comply with the administrative and financial conditions of the Western Cape Government roads agency function agreement. 2.2 To implement sustainable infrastructure services. 2.3 To increase levels of mobility in the whole of the CWDM area. 2.4 To improve infrastructure services for rural dwellers 2.5 To implement an effective ICT support system
SO 3 Providing effective and efficient financial and strategic support services to the Cape Winelands District Municipality.	3.1 To facilitate and enhance sound financial support services 3.2 To strengthen and promote participative and accountable IGR and governance. 3.3 To facilitate and enhance sound strategic support services

	Cape Winelands	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg
Vision	A Unified Cape Winelands of excellence for sustainable development.	Valley of Opportunity and Innovation	A city of excellence	A Municipality that cares for its community, creating growth and opportunities.	A unique and caring Valley of service, excellence, opportunity and growth.	To progress and grow from being one of the best municipalities, to be the best municipality
Mission	Working together towards effective, efficient and economically sustainable development	Our Mission is to deliver cost-effective services that will provide the most enabling environment for civil and corporate citizens.	<p>a) Protecting and enhancing of the quality of life of our residents and the unique environment of our area;</p> <p>b) Providing efficient and effective delivery of services which is responsive to the community's needs;</p> <p>c) Promoting the principles of access, equity and social justice in the development of services;</p> <p>d) Delivering an effective organisational culture which strives for service excellence;</p> <p>e) Exercising regulatory functions of Council consistently and without bias;</p> <p>f) Encouraging community participation in the processes of Council by consulting widely on its activities and policies;</p> <p>g) Creating an enabling environment for economic growth, job creation and the alleviation of poverty; and</p> <p>h) Employing a future-oriented approach to planning.</p>	<p>The Witzenberg Municipality is committed to improve the quality of life of its community by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing and maintaining affordable services. • Promoting Social and Economic Development; • The effective and efficient use of available resources; and Effective Stakeholder and Community participation 	To be a South African care capital by providing sustainable and affordable basic services in a safe and healthy environment which, promotes social and economic welfare through participative governance in a committed service orientated approach, and appreciates committed staff as the organisation's most valuable resource and key to service delivery.	By providing cost effective quality services to the Citizens, exercise good leadership, ensuring sound governance and financial management

1.5 Horizontal alignment with District and Local Municipalities

	Cape Winelands	Stellenbosch	Drakenstein	Witzenberg	Breede Valley	Langeberg
Objectives	<p>1. Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District.</p> <p>2. Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and a transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities.</p> <p>3. Providing effective and efficient financial and strategic support services to the Cape Winelands District Municipality.</p>	<p>1. Valley of possibility</p> <p>2. A green and sustainable valley</p> <p>3. A safe valley</p> <p>4. Dignified Living</p> <p>5. Good governance and compliance</p>	<p>1. Governance and stakeholder participation</p> <p>2. Financial sustainability</p> <p>3. Institutional transformation</p> <p>4. Physical infrastructure and services</p> <p>5. Planning and economic development</p> <p>6. Safety and environmental management</p> <p>7. Social and community development</p>	<p>1. Essential Services</p> <p>2. Governance</p> <p>3. Communal Services</p> <p>4. Socio-Economic Support Services</p>	<p>1. To provide, maintain and assure basic service and social upliftment for the Breede Valley community</p> <p>2. To create an enabling environment for employment creation and poverty eradication through proactive economic development and tourism</p> <p>3. To ensure a safe, healthy, clean and sustainable external environment for all Breede Valley's people</p> <p>4. To actively participate in determining the future of our country (nation building)</p> <p>5. To ensure a healthy and productive workforce and an effective and efficient work environment</p> <p>6. Assure a sustainable future through: sound financial management; continuous revenue growth; corporate governance and risk management practices; quality resources; and, value-adding partnerships</p>	<p>1. Housing: Effective approach to integrated human settlements and improve living conditions of all households</p> <p>2. Basic Service Delivery: Maintain infrastructure to provide basic services to all citizens</p> <p>3. Local Economic Development: Create an enabling environment for economic growth and decent employment</p> <p>4. An Efficient, effective, responsive and accountable administration</p> <p>5. Sound Financial Management: Adherence to all laws and regulations applicable to LG</p> <p>6. Effective stakeholder engagements to promote civic education</p>

1.6 Alignment between National, Provincial & CWDM

Medium Terms Strategic Framework 2019 - 2024 (MTSF)	National Priorities (2019 – 2024)	Western Cape Vision-inspired Priorities (2019 – 2024)	Cape Winelands District Municipality Strategic Objectives	CWDM Pre-determined objectives
<p>Priority 3: Education, skills and health</p> <p>Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe community</p>	<p>National Priority 5: Social cohesion & safe communities</p> <p>National Priority 2: Education, skills & health</p>	<p>Vision-inspired priority 1: Safe and Cohesive communities</p>	<p>SO1: Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District</p>	<p>PDO 1.1 Provide a comprehensive and equitable Municipal Health Service including Air Quality Management throughout the area of Cape Winelands District Municipality.</p>
<p>Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe community</p>	<p>National Priority 5: Social cohesion & safe communities</p>	<p>Vision-inspired priority 1: Safe and Cohesive Communities</p>	<p>SO1: Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District.</p>	<p>PDO 1.2: Ensuring coordination of multi-disciplinary and sectoral disaster risk reduction through integrated institutional capacity for Disaster Risk management, Disaster Risk Assessment, Response and Recovery.</p>

Medium Terms Strategic Framework 2019 - 2024 (MTSF)	National Priorities (2019 – 2024)	Western Cape Vision-inspired Priorities (2019 – 2024)	Cape Winelands District Municipality Strategic Objectives	CWDM Pre-determined objectives
Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe community	National Priority 5: Social cohesion & safe communities	Vision-inspired priority 1: Safe and Cohesive Communities	SO1: Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District	PDO 1.3: Effective planning and coordination of specialized fire-fighting services through the CWDM.
Priority 2: Economic transformation & job creation	National Priority 1: Economic transformation & job creation	Vision-inspired priority 3: Empowering people	SO1: Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District	PDO 1.4: To facilitate environmentally sustainable economic development planning through the development and maintenance of strategic partnerships, investment attraction, retention and opportunities, SMME support and development, skills development and information acknowledgement.
Priority 2: Economic transformation & job creation Priority 3: Education, skills and health Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe community	National Priority 1: Economic transformation & job creation National Priority 1: Education, skill & health National Priority 5: Social cohesion & safe communities	Vision-inspired priority 1: Safe and Cohesive Communities Vision-inspired priority 2: Economy and jobs Vision-inspired priority 5: Innovation and culture	SO1: Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District	PDO 1.5: To facilitate, ensure and monitor the development and empowerment of the poor by graduating people out of poverty, social inclusion and improving the livelihood of the poor, vulnerable groups, rural farm dwellers and rural communities.
Priority 5: Social integration, human	National Priority 4: Spatial integration, human	Vision-inspired priority 4: Mobility and Spatial Transformation	SO2: Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and a transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities	PDO 2.2: To implement sustainable infrastructure services

Medium Terms Strategic Framework 2019 - 2024 (MTSF)	National Priorities (2019 – 2024)	Western Cape Vision-inspired Priorities (2019 – 2024)	Cape Winelands District Municipality Strategic Objectives	CWDM Pre-determined objectives
settlements and local government	settlements & local government			PDO 2.4: To improve infrastructure services for rural dwellers
Priority 2: Economic transformation & job creation Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe community	National Priority 1: Economic transformation & job creation National Priority 5: Social cohesion & safe communities	Vision-inspired priority 4: Mobility and Spatial Transformation	SO2: Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and a transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities	PDO 2.3: To increase levels of mobility in the whole of the CWDM area.

Medium Terms Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019 -2024 - The National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 issued in 2012 set out a long-term vision for the country and provides the programme through which South Africa can advance radical economic transformation through Development planning. The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2014-2019 outlined the plan and outcome-based monitoring framework for implementing the NDP during the country's fifth democratic administration. This MTSF 2019-2024 outlines the priorities to be implemented in the sixth administration. It also outlines the priorities and interventions across South Africa's national development pillars.

National Priorities 2019 – 2024 - President Cyril Ramaphosa announced in the State of the Nation Address for 2019 that government will concentrate on seven National Priorities that will fast track South Africa's path to prosperity, hence finding ourselves in a time of great economic difficulty. Everything comes down to implementation if the country is to realise the vision of the National Development Plan (NDP).

Western Cape Vision Inspired Priorities 2019 – 2024 - The Western Cape Government has developed a strategic plan to guide their work over the next 5 years. Our vision is "A safe Western Cape where everyone prospers". The interventions that will realise this vision are outlined in the Western Cape Strategic Plan, 2019-2024. The plan includes 5 Vision-inspired Priorities.

CHAPTER 2: STRATEGIC SUBSTANCE OF THE IDP

2.1 Response on public input

Public Participation sessions were held in Stellenbosch and Worcester on 18 and 25 November 2019.

CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

ACTION MINUTES OF IDP PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING OF THE CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY HELD ON MONDAY, 18 NOVEMBER 2019 AT STELLENBOSCH TOWN HALL

Present:

Community organisations, NGO's, NPO's and businesses from the Paarl and Stellenbosch area.

IDP.1 OPENING & WELCOME

Councillor Du Plessis opened the day and welcome all present.

IDP.2 PURPOSE

Mr Henry Prins, Municipal Manager, explained the purpose of the day. The fact that it is important for all stakeholders to be part of this important process so that service delivery can take place.

IDP.3 EXHIBITIONS

All stakeholders present had the opportunity to visit the departmental exhibitions in the hall. Ask relevant questions regarding projects and support. Some questions

was answered on the day and the other questions will be referred to the relevant departments.

1. Mr Fred Simons requires support with regard to safety in the Stellenbosch, Franschoek, Kylemore and Simonduim area. Educational talks with children and youth from age 5 till 18 years.

(Organisation: Dare to Care - 083 502 6650)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Provincial Department of Community Safety

2. Mr Klaas Morkel and Ms Salie Goosen requests training and educational talks for youth and woman regarding Community Safety in the Wellington farm areas.

(Organisation: Adama Foundation, CPF and Wellington Rural Development Forum – klaas@bosmanadama.co.za)

(Organisation: Wellington Rural Development Forum – Salie Goosen 063 387 2065)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Provincial Department of Community Safety.

3. Ms Diana Williams would like information regarding safety for elderly people. What must an elderly person do if he or she witnesses a crime or criminal activities in her area?

(Organisation: Idas Valley Golden Boys & Girls – 079 783 6887)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Provincial Department of Community Safety and Stellenbosch Municipality.

4. Ms Diana Williams also had a follow up question regarding holiday programmes for the youth in Idas Valley, Stellenbosch.

(Organisation: Idas Valley Golden Boys & Girls – 079 783 6887)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport and Stellenbosch Municipality.

5. Mr Eddie Williams had the following questions:

(Organisation: Koinonia – eddieyac@gmail.com / 076 168 2617)

5.1) How can we apply for safety kits for youth workers in Drakenstein?

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Provincial Department of Community Safety.

5.2) How can organisations apply for Qubeka bikes?

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Western Cape Education Department.

5.3) How do we apply for holiday programmes for the Drakenstein area?

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport.

6. Mr Ivor Collins requests more safety at their school in Drakenstein, fencing, safety kits for learners and whistles.

(Organisation: Paulus Joubert Secondary School – maori10@webmail.co.za / 083 346 3889)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Provincial Department of Community Safety.

7. Ms Noluthando Magwa requests that there must be given more attention to safety at ECD centres especially in Kayamandi, Stellenbosch. Ms Magwa requests also assistance regarding funding for ECD centres. Ms Magwa is very grateful to Cape Winelands for providing her with the fireproof paint.

(Organisation: Kayamandi ECD Forum – 072 407 6984)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to Stellenbosch Municipality, Cape Winelands District Municipality (Rural and Social Department), Department of Community Safety and Social Development.

8. Mr Aldridge Frazenburg requires investigation regarding Dassonberg Road, Franschoek. According to Mr Frazenburg this road is full of potholes and cannot be used.

(Organisation: Stellenbosch Municipality – aldridge.frazenburg@stellenbosch.gov.za)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Technical Department.

9. Mr Heinrich Albertus and Ms Melissa Clark the follow questions:

(Organisation: CW – lissacla21@gmail.com / 078 813 4762)

- 9.1) How do they apply for a new route in a new area as there is no taxi transport currently?
- 9.2) Process to get a permit to operate on a specific route?
- 9.3) How many permits per individual?
- 9.4) Where can complains be reported to?

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Technical Department.

10. Mr Vernon Moses would like more information regarding Skills Development training, and other training which Cape Winelands assist with.

(Organisation: Drakenstein Snac – mosesvernon4@gmail.com / 072 495 8679)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

11. Mr Klaas Morkel requests more development for youth and children like rieldans and drama. As well as education in teenage pregnancy and drug abuse.

(Organisation: Adama Foundation, CPF and Wellington Rural Development Forum – klaas@bosmanadama.co.za)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

12. Mr Fred Simons feels that the amount given through the Grant in Aid programme is too little, the allocations needs to be higher. Mr Simons also requests information regarding holiday programmes in his area.

(Organisation: Dare to Care - 083 502 6650)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department as well as Department Cultural Affairs and Sport.

13. Ms Elizabeth Julies requests information regarding financial assistance for their holiday programmes.

(Organisation: Adama Foundation Trust – ejulies85@gmail.com / 079 903 9740)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

14. Mr Vernon Moses requests financial assistance for the year 2020, for youth camps and holiday programmes.

(Organisation: Drakenstein Snac – mosesvernon4@gmail.com / 072 495 8679)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

15. Councillor Salie Peters requests more information regarding the Rural and Social department of Cape Winelands District Municipality. He would like to know and understand how some of the programmes works.

(Organisation: Stellenbosch Municipality – 084 366 3178)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

16. Mr Gershwin Balie requested information regarding funding for multi-media training for youth.

(Organisation: Keep the Dream – shenaydavids@yahoo.co.uk / 084 857 2475)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

17. Ms Christine Albertus needs assistance with her soup kitchen in her community.

(Organisation: Soup kitchen – 076 191 1342)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

18. Ms Shenay Davids would like to know if she can still apply for funding for holiday programmes for this year (2019).

(Organisation: Keep the Dream - shenaydavids@yahoo.co.uk / 084 857 2475)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

19. Ms Salie Goosen requests urgent assistance regarding funding and assistance with various forums so that they can do projects within their communities.

(Organisation: Wellington Rural Development Forum – 063 387 2065)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

20. Mr Chester Andrews would like to know what challenges does the LED department have that can be solved digitally, which will stimulate business growth.

(Organisation: Vine Dimension – chesterright@gmail.com / 078 124 7045)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to Local Economic Development department.

21. Mr Willie Barends requests clarity as Drakenstein Municipality officials frustrates SMME's with late payments and they do not process documents of suppliers.

(Organisation: Barends Industrial Solutions – puncture@magicmail.co.za / 073 599 7022)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to Drakenstein Municipality.

22. Mr Christian Nkosi requests the possibility of a satellite fire station in Kayamandi, as this area is a high risk with numerous informal settlements.

(Organisation: SANCO – 071 198 7795)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to Stellenbosch Municipality.

23. Ms Phathiswa Tsoni would like to say thank you to Cape Winelands for the fireproof paint that they received. Because of this they are now in the process of registering their centre. In addition, Ms Tsoni requests assistance from the Fire department to teach the children how to escape from a fire in their homes or at the ECD centre.

(Organisation: Kayamandi ECD Forum – Kayamandi.ECDforum@gmail.com)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Fire Services department.

24. Ms Anna Kruger would like to know how they can, (or in partnership with), improve culture development in their different communities.

(Organisation: e'Bosch Erfenis Projek (e'Bosch Heritage Project – admin@ebosch.co.za / 081 363 9762)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Provincial Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport.

25. Mr Ivor Collins requests information regarding the next phase of development of the MOD centres at their school and when will the department pay the school a visit.

(Organisation: Paulus Joubert Secondary School – maori10@webmail.co.za / 083 346 3889)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Provincial Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport.

IDP.4 ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

After the exhibitions some additional questions was asked:

1. Mr Collins thanked the Rural and Social department for all their hard work and support over the years.

(Organisation: Paulus Joubert Secondary School – 083 346 3889)

2. Mr Barends stated that their school has a cycling track academy for learners, the challenge however is to maintain the track. Mr Barends requests assistance in this regard.

(Organisation: Paulus Joubert Secondary School - 073 599 7022)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Provincial Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport.

3. Ms Adams requests assistance for her aftercare centre. She needs training to assist learners with their school work in the afternoon. She also requests financial assistance to be able to give the learners food.

(Organisation: Rural Forum – 072 564 0790)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Western Cape Education Department.

IDP.5 WAY FORWARD

The Municipal Manager, Mr Henry Prins, thanked each and every one for their valuable inputs. He explained that all the concerns will be recorded and feedback will be provided.

IDP.6 CLOSING

Councillor Du Plessis closed the session and wished everyone a safe journey home.

CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

ACTION MINUTES OF IDP PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING OF THE CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY HELD ON MONDAY, 25 NOVEMBER 2019 AT BREDE VALLEY TOWN HALL

Present:

Community organisations, NGO's, NPO's and businesses from the Breede Valley, Langeberg and Witzenberg area.

IDP.1 OPENING & WELCOME

Ms Natalie Fortuin opened the day and welcome all present.

IDP.2 PURPOSE

Ms Bianca Daries, explained the purpose of the day. The fact that it is important for all stakeholders to be part of this important process so that service delivery can take place.

IDP.3 EXHIBITIONS

All stakeholders present had the opportunity to visit the departmental exhibitions in the hall. Ask relevant questions regarding projects and support. Some questions was answered on the day and the other questions will be referred to the relevant departments.

1. Mr Freek Masimala requests assistance for families in Avianpark, Worcester, who lost all their furniture and clothes. He would like to know how Breede Valley Municipality can assist them.

(Organisation: Khanyisa Community Development Organisation – freek.masimala@gmail.com / 060 407 5358)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to Breede Valley Municipality.

2. Ms Belinda Ameterra has the following concerns:

- 3.1) Stray dogs walking around in the area.
- 3.2) Open space of land between Roodewal and Hexpark is problematic.
- 3.3) Aftercare for released prisoners (youth and adults)
- 3.4) Problem/concern regarding gender diversity.

(Organisation: Khulumani, S.A.N.T.A, JICS – ameterracw@gmail.com / 079 550 9816)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to Breede Valley Municipality, SPCA, Cape Winelands Municipal Health Services.

3. Ms Stepheny Brown would like to enquire if there is possibly any general work available at the fire station. Ms Brown is deaf.

(079 783 6887 – please sms)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to Breede Valley Fire Services and CWDM Fire Services.

4. Pastor Mark Petersen requests a presentation regarding personal hygiene.

(Organisation: Touwsrivier Clinic Committee – 065 970 3545)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Municipal Health Services division.

5. Mr Christian Nkosi would like to know if it is acceptable for people to sleep and live in their shops. There is no ablution facilities available.

(christian.nkosi7@gmail.com / 071 198 7795)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to Stellenbosch Municipality.

6. Mr Aldridge Frazenburg requires investigation regarding Dassonberg Road, Franschoek. According to Mr Frazenburg this road is full of potholes and cannot be used.

(Organisation: Stellenbosch Municipality – aldridge.frazenburg@stellenbosch.gov.za)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Technical Department.

7. Mr Joffrey Jack would like to know why Cape Winelands gave Boland Rugby R100 000 for Sports Awards.

(Organisation: Breede Valley Municipality – jjack@bvm.gov.za / 072 956 2047)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social department.

8. Mr T.C Botha request assistance regarding firefighting resources eg. Fire fighting vehicles and equipment.

(Organisation: Breede Valley Fire Department – tbotha@bvm.gov.za / 082 924 6514)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will respond to this matter.

9. According to Ms Stephany Brown most deaf school's highest qualification is grade 9. Ms Brown would like to enquire whether the department cannot accommodate the deaf people in this regard.

(Organisation: 063 761 9275 sms only)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Western Cape Education Department.

10. Mr Freek Masimala would like to know why it takes so long to establish the CPF, CSF and neighbourhood watches in Avianpark, Worcester.

(Organisation: Khanyisa Community Development Organisation – freek.masimala@gmail.com / 060 407 5356)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to Department of Community Safety.

11. Mr Japie Visser are in need of ablution facilities for their cricket club.

(Organisation: Hartwig Lions Cricket Club – japievisser42@gmail.com / 078 646 3310)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

12. Ms Shayma Fredericks requested signage board to rural schools in the Cape Winelands area, this is a real need for the public.

(Organisation: Western Cape Education Department – Shayma.fredericks@westerncape.gov.za)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Tourism department.

13. Ms Elmarie de Lange requests assistance with pamphlets and posters.

(Organisation: ACVV Trippeltoontjies – 072 202 0047)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

14. Ms Belinda Ameterra requests aftercare facility for training of ex-offenders in different skills.

(Organisation: S.A.N.T.A , JICS – 079 550 9816)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

15. Worcester House of Hope requests sign language posters and “It’s my life DVD).

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

16. Pastor M Mngqkana requests assistance with an event on 19 January 2020.

(Organisation: Zwelethemba Minitors – 072 358 7335)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

17. Mr Robin Roux would like to know if Cape Winelands can assist in monthly testing of aftercare patients. (drugs)

(Organisation: Road to recovery – robinroux@gmail.com)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

18. Mr Isidore Ndimah requests a meeting between Roux Park Deaf Football Club, SAFA Winelands, Cape Winelands Sport Council and CWDM Rural and Social department. The Roux Park Deaf Football Club is affiliated with SAFA-Winelands. They need assistance as their team participate in national matches in South Africa. Their next match is taking place in August 2020.

(Organisation: NID – isidore_7@yahoo.co.uk)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

19. Ms Tanya Carstens would like to know what projects has been identified by CWDM and the budget for those projects.

(Organisation: Cape Winelands Farmworkers Sport Rec Ass. – tanya.carstens82@gmail.com / 084 271 7516)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

20. Mr Pieter Verhoog requests First Aid course for soccer coaches.

(Organisation: Worcester Distrikte Sokker – pcverhoog58@gmail.com _082 787 9201)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social Department.

IDP.4 ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

After the exhibitions some additional questions was asked:

21. Mr B Sofuthi requests assistance for ECD centres. He also thinks this exhibitions must be taken to the community. It was a good idea.

(Organisation: Zwelethemba Youth Development Forum – 061 018 9490)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to their Rural and Social department.

22. Ms Alexis Murray has no matric. Ms Murray needs assistance in obtaining her matric as she only has skills training experience. Ms Murray is deaf.

(Organisation: NID assistant teacher – 065 956 3006 sms only)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to Western Cape Education Department.

23. Mr Robin Roux would like to enquire if there is any budget set out for substance abuse in the Western Cape.

(Organisation: Aftercare support group – robinroux088@gmail.com /

078 604 5089)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to the Department of Social Development.

24. Mr A.R Botes has the following concerns:

2.1) A school in Touwsriver is very neglected and should be looked after by department.

2.2) Certain roads are not tarred in Touwsriver.

2.3) Rugby field neglected, in need of fencing and club house.

2.4) Request that Breede Valley Municipality assist with land for crèche and structures.

(Organisation: Ward council member, Touwsriver – A.Rbotes@yahoo.com /

073 197 1590)

Cape Winelands District Municipality will refer this matter to Breede Valley Municipality, Western Cape Education Department and Cape Winelands Technical Department.

IDP.5 WAY FORWARD

Ms Bianca Daries, thanked each and every one for their valuable inputs. She also reiterated the fact that the stakeholders have ample time to forward their concerns or issues, before May 2020 when we will be going to council to approve the 3rd Review IDP.

IDP.6 CLOSING

Ms Bianca Daries closed the session and wished everyone a safe journey home.

2.2 IDP / Budget Public Participation Road Map

CWDM IDP/BUDGET Road Map for Public Participation 2019/20			
MUNICIPALITY	VENUE	Public Participation DATES	IDP/Budget Consultation DATES
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION			
Stellenbosch	Wards	18 – 26 September 2019	7 – 22 April 2020
Drakenstein	Wards	15 Sept – 10 Oct 2019	5 – 30 April 2020
Witzenberg	Wards	1 – 15 Oct 2019	1 – 16 April 2020
Breede Valley	Wards	Oct 2019	30 March – 20 April 2020
Langeberg	Wards	TBC	TBC
DISTRICT CONSULTATION MEETINGS			
CWDM Public Participation Meetings	Worcester and Stellenbosch	18 and 25 November 2019	
CWDM IDP/Budget Consultation Meetings	Worcester and Paarl	15 and 21 April 2020	
Mayoral Business Breakfast	TBC	6 April 2020	
BUDGET PROCESS			
Financial analysis	CWDM Office Stellenbosch	September 2019	December 2020
Programmes, Projects & Preliminary Capital Budget	CWDM Office Stellenbosch	September 2019	December 2020
Priorities and Outputs	CWDM Office Stellenbosch	September 2019	December 2020
Operating Budget	CWDM Office Stellenbosch	September 2019	December 2020
Final Approval of IDP, PMS and Annual Budget	CWDM Office Stellenbosch	May 2020	

Please note that above mentioned dates was planned and scheduled before COVID-19. Due to the Coronavirus / COVID-19 pandemic, all public meetings had to be cancelled. Municipalities invented various ways for public input so that the community can still participate in this process.

DEADLINE EXTENDED FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

The CWDM has extended their deadline for public comments on the draft third review of the IDP and the 2020/2021 to 2022/2023 Multi-year MTREF and SDBIP to Wednesday, 20 May 2020 at 12:00.

The IDP is the product of the integrated development planning process that guides and informs all activities

and decision making in a municipality for five (5) years in terms of Chapter 5 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000. It is subject to an annual review process to ensure the improvement of service delivery and the effectiveness of the administration of the municipality.



Send your comments to
ldp.budget@capewinelands.gov.za

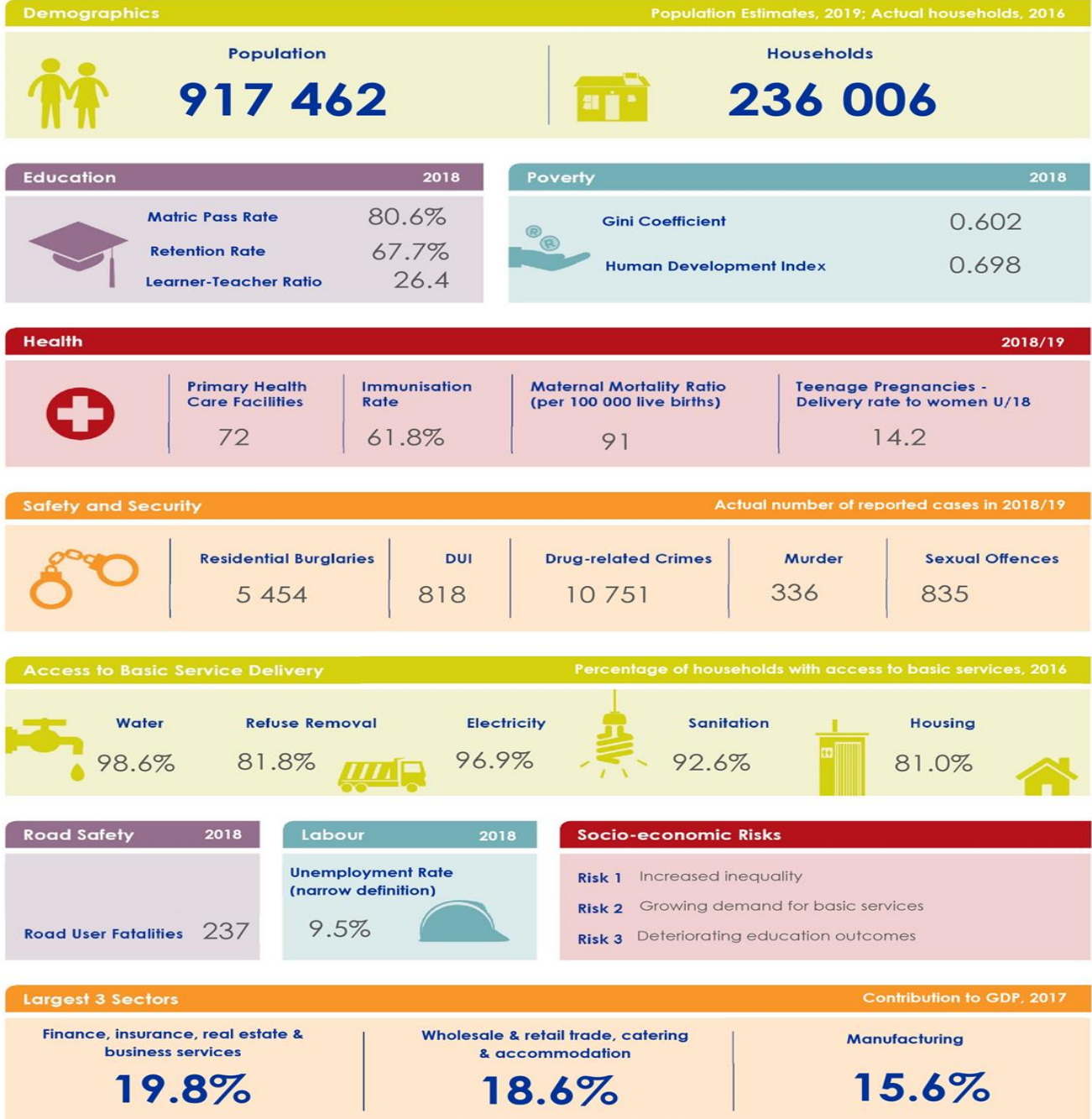


Due to the coronavirus/Covid-19 no public gatherings thus, no public participation meetings will be held. All of the above mentioned documents are currently available on the CWDM website at www.capewinelands.gov.za, and all documents will be available at our various offices after the lockdown.

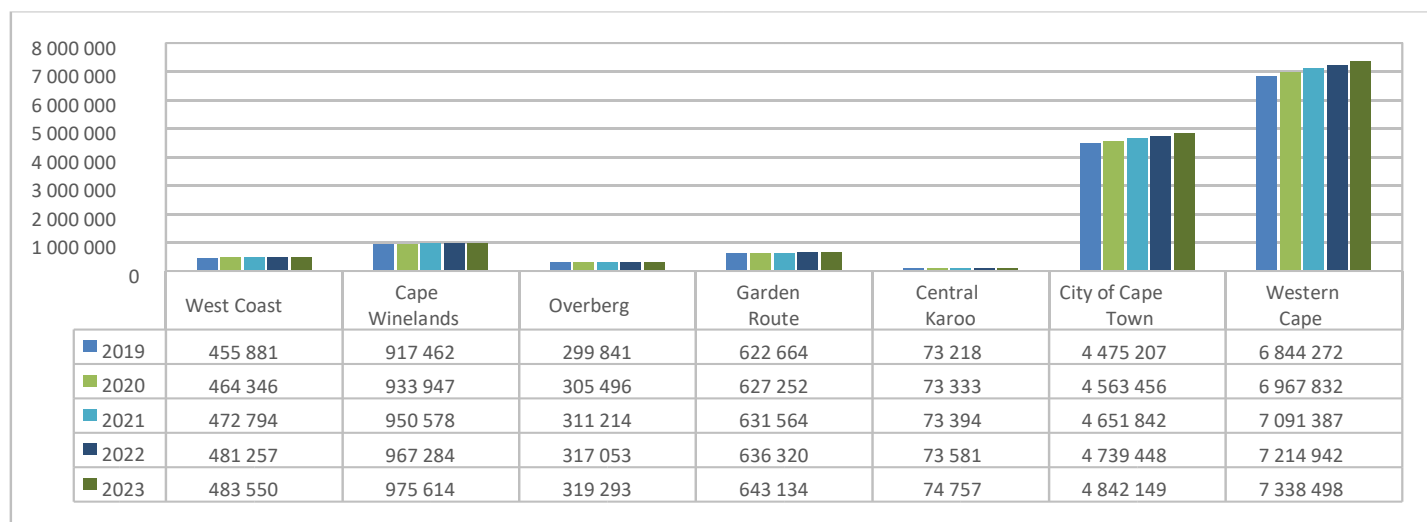
CHAPTER 3: SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.1 Cape Winelands Socio-Economic Snapshot

Cape Winelands District: At a Glance



POPULATION



With a population of 917 462 in 2019, the Cape Winelands District (CWD) is by far the most populated municipal district (with the exception of the metro) in the Western Cape. This total is expected to grow to 975 614 by 2023, equating to an average annual growth rate of 1.5 per cent which is slightly lower when compared to the Western Cape average annual growth rate of 1.8 per cent across the same period.

All Districts: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023					
Municipality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
City of Cape Town	97.3	97.5	97.6	97.8	97.9
West Coast	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.4
Cape Winelands	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.7
Overberg	101.7	101.5	101.4	101.3	101.8
Garden Route	94.4	94.	94.0	93.9	92.9
Central Karoo	92.4	92.1	91.7	91.6	91.4
Western Cape	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.5

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are less males than females in the CWD as well as the Western Cape in general. The SR for the CWD remains mostly stable towards 2023.

Overberg is the only district with more males per 100 females.

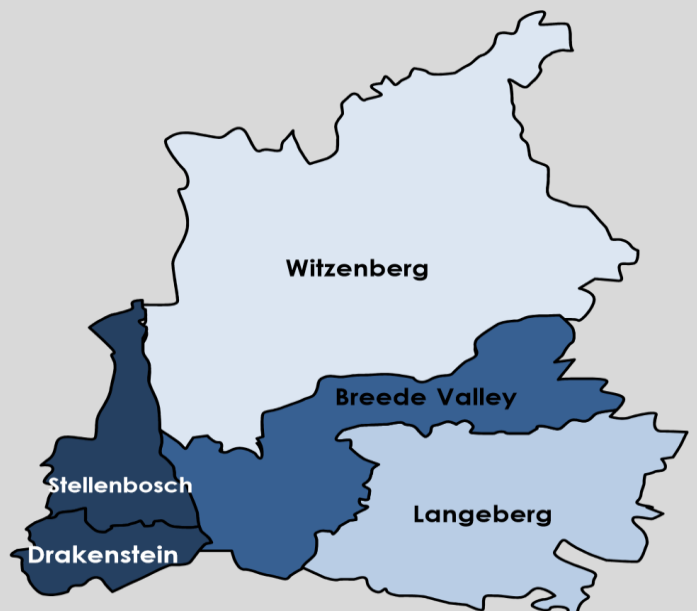
POPULATION DENSITY

Colour Code	Population per km ²
	0 – 10
	11 – 20
	21 – 30
	31 – 40
	41 - 50
	50+

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.

In 2019, the population density of the Cape Winelands District (CWD) was 43 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the CWD compare as follows:

- Stellenbosch 224 people/km²
- Drakenstein 185 people/km²
- Breede Valley 49 people/km²
- Langeberg 26 people/km²
- Witzenberg 13 people/km²



PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Successfully leveraging infrastructure investment as a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development can however only be achieved through combined and complimentary contributions from all public sector spheres as well as the private sector.

The OPMII compared the 2019/20 MTREF infrastructure commitments made by the Western Cape Government (WCG) within the geographical jurisdiction of a local municipality to the capital budget contributions made by the various local municipalities themselves. As the provincial and municipal financial years do not fully align, the municipal capital budget information was sourced from the approved 2018/19 MTREF budgets. The 2019/20 municipal capital budget spend detailed in the OPMII therefore referred to the outer year estimates and not actual committed funds.

With the approval of the 2019/20 MTREF municipal budgets, Provincial Treasury is for the first time able to compare actually 2019/20 provincial and municipal infrastructure budget commitments.

PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the CWD municipal area will amount to **R764.3 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Cape Winelands District: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Health	2 042	11 217	336	13 595
Human Settlements	23 580	11 310	-	34 890
Transport and Public Works	208 595	220 548	286 685	715 828
Total	234 217	243 075	287 021	764 313

2019 Socio-economic Profile: Cape Winelands District Municipality

Provincial infrastructure commitments towards the CWD will mainly be directed towards the road transport and public works function. An amount of R715.828 million over the MTREF will be applied towards general re-gravelling projects and routine maintenance works. These allocations will contribute to the maintenance of the strategic advantage of the road network. Allocations of R34.890 million will also be made towards the housing function over the MTREF. An amount of R13.595 is also attributed to health infrastructure projects over the 2019/20 MTREF.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the CWD Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R96.2 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Cape Winelands District Municipality: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	12 610	10 034	3 069	25 713
Community and Public Safety	15 898	6 677	7 501	30 076
Economic and Environmental Services	14 143	17 120	9 120	40 383
Total	42 650	33 831	19 690	96 171

Given its function as a category C local government establishment, the Municipality is not responsible to provide a basket of basic services, hence no allocations are made towards trading services. Allocations made above are rather directed towards the Municipality's administrative functions relating to health services, planning and development as well as disaster management.

2019 Socio-economic Profile: Cape Winelands District Municipality

CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: PLANNED AND ESTIMATED PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE FOR INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE MTEF PERIOD 2020/21 – 2022/23

The infrastructure projects and related capital projects are in various stages of implementation, with some being in the planning phase, others in implementation with construction happening, and some are in the process of being finalized and therefore in the ‘close-out’ phase. The information may be subject to change, depending on fiscal constraints and the availability of resources. The Provincial and National allocations summary for your Municipality will also follow.

Summary: Cape Winelands District Municipality

Department	Number of Projects	Value			Total Value
		New Infrastructure Asset	Upgrades, Additions, Maintenance, Rehabilitation	Infrastructure transfers & Other	
Education	8	281000	21000	0	302000
Environmental Affairs & Development Planning	1	0	2820	0	2820
Health	49	77612	162114	44958	284684
Human Settlements	49	0	0	787383	787383
Social Development	1	0	0	180	180
Transport & Public Works	33	0	0	2423461	2423461
Total MTEF Period	141	358612	185934	3255982	3800528

**All amounts rounded to R'000*

To follow:

Annexures A: Table showing the list of Provincial Infrastructure Investment Projects in the Cape Winelands District for the MTEF period 2020/21 – 2022/23

Annexure B: Maps showing the spatial distribution of Provincial Infrastructure Investment projects in the Cape Winelands District for the MTEF period 2020/21 – 2022/23

Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

List of Provincial Infrastructure Investment Projects in the Cape Winelands District Municipality for the MTEF period 2020/21 – 2022/23

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Education	DTPW073/2014: Dal Josaphat PS CWXXS1	Mega Primary Schools	Drakenstein Municipality	New infrastructure assets	10000	25000	25000	60000
Education	DTPW017/2015: P.C. Peterson PS	Mega Primary Schools	Stellenbosch Municipality	New infrastructure assets	6000	0	0	6000
Education	DTPW075/2013: Stofland PS	Mega Primary Schools	Breede Valley Municipality	New infrastructure assets	5000	0	0	5000
Education	DTPW050/2014: Waveren SS	Mega Secondary Schools	Witzenberg Municipality	New infrastructure assets	25000	25000	0	50000
Education	Tulbagh HS	Mega Secondary Schools	Witzenberg Municipality	Upgrades and additions	6000	0	0	6000
Education	Worcester Prep School	Mega Primary Schools	Breede Valley Municipality	Upgrades and additions	5000	5000	0	10000
Education	Agricultural	Mega Secondary Schools	Stellenbosch Municipality	New infrastructure assets	25000	90000	45000	160000
Education	Aviation	Small Primary Schools	Stellenbosch Municipality	Upgrades and additions	5000	0	0	5000
Health	CH810013 : De Doorns - De Doorns CDC - HT - Upgrade and Additions	Health Technology	Breede Valley Municipality	Non Infrastructure	0	0	100	100
Health	CH810032 : Gouda - Gouda Clinic - HT - Replacement	Health Technology	Drakenstein Municipality	Non Infrastructure	1000	1050	0	2050
Health	CH810074 : Paarl - Paarl CDC - HT - New	Health Technology	Drakenstein Municipality	Non Infrastructure	0	0	4000	4000

Source: Western Cape Government; Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Health	CH810101 : Worcester - Avian Park Clinic - HT - New	Health Technology	Breede Valley Municipality	Non Infrastructure	1000	1500	1500	4000
Health	CH810162 : Wellington - Windmeul Clinic - HT - Upgrade and Additions (Alpha)	Health Technology	Drakenstein Municipality	Non Infrastructure	1500	0	0	1500
Health	CH810183 : De Doorns - Orchard Clinic - HT - Upgrade and Additions (Alpha)	Health Technology	Breede Valley Municipality	Non Infrastructure	616	0	0	616
Health	CH810210 : Ceres - Ceres CDC - HT - General upgrade, extension and maintenance	Health Technology	Witzenberg Municipality	Non Infrastructure	1000	1000	0	2000
Health	CH810218 : Paarl - Dalevale Clinic - HT - General maintenance (Alpha)	Health Technology	Drakenstein Municipality	Non Infrastructure	800	200	0	1000
Health	CH810224 : Stellenbosch - Cloetesville CDC - HT - General maintenance (Alpha)	Health Technology	Stellenbosch Municipality	Non Infrastructure	1000	2416	0	3416
Health	CH810225 : Tulbagh - Tulbagh Clinic - HT - Structural repair	Health Technology	Witzenberg Municipality	Non Infrastructure	1200	200	0	1400
Health	CH810228 : Wellington - Saron Clinic - HT - General maintenance and upgrade (Alpha)	Health Technology	Drakenstein Municipality	Non Infrastructure	700	0	0	700
Health	CH810254 : Ceres - Bella Vista Clinic - HT - General maintenance (Alpha)	Health Technology	Witzenberg Municipality	Non Infrastructure	500	500	0	1000

Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Health	CH820002 : De Doorns - De Doorns Ambulance Station - HT - Replacement	Health Technology	Breede Valley Municipality	Non Infrastructure	300	0	0	300
Health	CH820032 : Bonnievale - Bonnievale Ambulance Station - HT - Upgrade and Additions incl wash bay	Health Technology	Langeberg Municipality	Non Infrastructure	100	0	0	100
Health	CH830034 : Montagu - Montagu Hospital - HT - Rehabilitation	Health Technology	Langeberg Municipality	Non Infrastructure	0	0	1000	1000
Health	CH830044 : Robertson - Robertson Hospital - HT - Acute Psychiatric Ward and New EC	Health Technology	Langeberg Municipality	Non Infrastructure	0	0	1000	1000
Health	CH830114 : Ceres - Ceres Hospital - HT - New Acute Psychiatric Ward	Health Technology	Witzenberg Municipality	Non Infrastructure	415	50	0	465
Health	CH830122 : Stellenbosch - Stellenbosch Hospital - HT - Hospital and Stores Repairs and Renovation	Health Technology	Stellenbosch Municipality	Non Infrastructure	0	0	2000	2000
Health	CH840061 : Worcester - Worcester Hospital - HT - Relocation of MOU	Health Technology	Breede Valley Municipality	Non Infrastructure	500	655	1000	2155

Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Health	CI810013 : De Doorns - De Doorns CDC - Upgrade and Additions	PHC - Community Day Centre	Breede Valley Municipality	Upgrades and additions	1285	8660	10434	20379
Health	CI810032 : Gouda - Gouda Clinic - Replacement	PHC – Clinic	Drakenstein Municipality	New infrastructure assets	7422	8592	830	16844
Health	CI810074 : Paarl - Paarl CDC - New	PHC - Community Day Centre	Drakenstein Municipality	New infrastructure assets	2387	5456	13978	21821
Health	CI810074-0001 : Paarl - Paarl CDC - Enabling work incl fencing to secure new site	PHC - Community Day Centre	Drakenstein Municipality	Upgrades and additions	1000	3000	7366	11366
Health	CI810079 : Prince Alfred Hamlet - Prince Alfred Hamlet Clinic - Replacement	PHC – Clinic	Witzenberg Municipality	New infrastructure assets	1	0	0	1
Health	CI810085 : Robertson - Robertson CDC - New	PHC - Community Day Centre	Langeberg Municipality	New infrastructure assets	0	0	1	1
Health	CI810100 : Wolseley - Wolseley Clinic - Replacement	PHC – Clinic	Witzenberg Municipality	New infrastructure assets	440	0	0	440
Health	CI810101 : Worcester - Avian Park Clinic - New	PHC – Clinic	Breede Valley Municipality	New infrastructure assets	8574	16019	10	24603
Health	CI810162 : Wellington - Windmeul Clinic - Upgrade and Additions (Alpha)	PHC – Clinic	Drakenstein Municipality	Upgrades and additions	171	1562	82	1815
Health	CI810179 : Worcester - Empilisweni Clinic - Upgrade and Additions (Alpha)	PHC – Clinic	Breede Valley Municipality	Upgrades and additions	0	0	108	108

Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Health	CI820002 : De Doorns - De Doorns Ambulance Station - Replacement	Ambulance/EMS station	Breede Valley Municipality	New infrastructure assets	12259	1642	0	13901
Health	CI820032 : Bonnievale - Bonnievale Ambulance Station - Upgrade and Additions incl wash bay	Ambulance/EMS station	Langeberg Municipality	Upgrades and additions	27	0	0	27
Health	CI830034 : Montagu - Montagu Hospital - Rehabilitation	Hospital – District	Langeberg Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	723	2260	9887	12870
Health	CI830044 : Robertson - Robertson Hospital - Acute Psychiatric Ward and New EC	Hospital – District	Langeberg Municipality	Upgrades and additions	861	6748	13679	21288
Health	CI830114 : Ceres - Ceres Hospital - New Acute Psychiatric Ward	Hospital – District	Witzenberg Municipality	Upgrades and additions	3812	216	416	4444
Health	CI830120 : Ceres - Ceres Hospital - Hospital and Nurses Home Repairs and Renovation	Hospital – District	Witzenberg Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	610	4596	12674	17880
Health	CI830122 : Stellenbosch - Stellenbosch Hospital - Hospital and Stores Repairs and Renovation	Hospital – District	Stellenbosch Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	643	13073	12300	26016
Health	CI840023 : Paarl - Paarl Hospital - Acute Psychiatric Unit	Hospital – Regional	Drakenstein Municipality	New infrastructure assets	1	0	0	1

Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Health	CI840053 : Worcester - Worcester Hospital - Fire Compliance	Hospital – Regional	Breede Valley Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	2996	8024	123	11 143
Health	CI840061 : Worcester - Worcester Hospital - Relocation of MOU	Hospital – Regional	Breede Valley Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	378	7685	5	8068
Health	CI840089 : Paarl - Paarl Hospital - New Obstetric Theatre in Maternity Unit	Hospital – Regional	Drakenstein Municipality	Upgrades and additions	1368	1535	97	3000
Health	CI860023 : Worcester - WCCN Boland Campus - Nurses Accommodation at Erica Hostel, R & R	Nursing College	Breede Valley Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	1	0	0	1
Health	CI860024 : Worcester - WCCN Boland Campus - Additional Nurses Accommodation - Erica Hostel	Nursing College	Breede Valley Municipality	Upgrades and additions	155	0	0	155
Health	CI860025 : Worcester - WCCN Boland Campus - Training Facility at Keerom	Nursing College	Breede Valley Municipality	Upgrades and additions	1994	5417	16143	23554
Health	CO810074 : Paarl - Paarl CDC - OD QA - New	Organisational development	Drakenstein Municipality	Non Infrastructure	130	130	0	260
Health	CO810085 : Robertson - Robertson CDC - OD QA - New	Organisational development	Langeberg Municipality	Non Infrastructure	0	0	50	50
Health	CO810090 : Stellenbosch - Kayamandi Clinic - OD QA - Upgrade and Additions (Alpha)	Organisational development	Stellenbosch Municipality	Non Infrastructure	0	0	100	100

Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Health	CO810101 : Worcester - Avian Park Clinic - OD QA - New	Organisational development	Breede Valley Municipality	Non Infrastructure	0	100	0	100
Health	CO860078 : Worcester - Winelands & Overberg District HT Hub - Infrastructure Support	Capacitation, project and SCM support	Breede Valley Municipality	Non Infrastructure	1373	1879	2002	5254
Health	CO860082 : Worcester - Winelands & Overberg District Maintenance Hub - Infrastructure Support	Capacitation, project and SCM support	Breede Valley Municipality	Non Infrastructure	3292	3609	3491	10392
Social Development	Emmanuel Touwsrivier	ECD Centre	Breede Valley Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Current	180	0	0	180
Human Settlements	Breede Valley: Worcester: New Mandela Square - 1800	Municipal project: Top Structures	Breede Valley Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	3250	0	0	3250
Human Settlements	Breede Valley: Worcester: Transhex - 2546 Services IRDP Ph1	Municipal project: Services	Breede Valley Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	133080	0	0	133080
Human Settlements	Breede Valley: Worcester: Zwelethemba: Erf 1 North of Mandela: 2000 Sites - UISP	Municipal project: Planning	Breede Valley Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	3000	6000	6000	15000
Human Settlements	Breede Valley: Worcester: Fisher Street: 307 Sites - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Breede Valley Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	0	0	1000	1000

Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Human Settlements	Breede Valley: Worcester: Avian Park: Albatros Str - Rem Erf 1 - 900 - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Breede Valley Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	0	0	2000	2000
Human Settlements	Drakenstein: Paarl: Vlakkeland - IRDP 959 Ph1 2500 Ph2	Municipal project: Services	Drakenstein Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	44720	71250	113000	228970
Human Settlements	Drakenstein: Paarl: Mbekweni - 400	Municipal project: Planning	Drakenstein Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	1200	0	0	1200
Human Settlements	Drakenstein: Paarl, Lovers Lane: 168 Sites	Municipal project: Services	Drakenstein Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	2000	7080	0	9080
Human Settlements	Drakenstein: Paarl, Chester Williams: Planning 139 Sites - UISP	Municipal project: Services	Drakenstein Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	2000	5340	0	7340
Human Settlements	Drakenstein: Paarl: Simondium Erf 115 - 400 - IRDP planning	Municipal project: Planning	Drakenstein Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	2000	0	0	2000
Human Settlements	Drakenstein: Lantana (84)	Municipal project: Top Structures	Drakenstein Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	4750	0	0	4750
Human Settlements	Drakenstein: Siyahlala (243)	Municipal project: Top Structures	Drakenstein Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	1300	0	0	1300
Human Settlements	Drakenstein: Fairylands (250)	Municipal project: Top Structures	Drakenstein Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	2080	0	0	2080
Human Settlements	Drakenstein: Schoongezicht - 347 sites - IRDP	Municipal project: Services	Drakenstein Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	11220	0	0	11220

Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Human Settlements	Mbekweni roofing	Municipal project: Top Structures	Drakenstein Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	5000	0	0	5000
Human Settlements	Paarl Dignified Informal Settlements UISP (298)	Municipal project: Planning	Drakenstein Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	2000	6000	6000	14000
Human Settlements	Langeberg: McGregor: 531 Services: Planning Fees	Municipal project: Top Structures	Langeberg Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	7540	0	0	7540
Human Settlements	Langeberg: Robertson: Robertson Heights Erf 2981 - 106	Municipal project: Top Structures	Langeberg Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	0	11340	0	11340
Human Settlements	Langeberg: Bonnievale: Boekenhoutskloof - 563 - UISP	Municipal project: Planning	Langeberg Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	375	13440	0	13815
Human Settlements	Langeberg: Montagu: Mandela Square Remainder Erf 937: Planning 269 Sites - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Langeberg Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	375	10380	0	10755
Human Settlements	Langeberg: Robertson Nkqubela	Municipal project: Top Structures	Langeberg Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	0	22360	0	22360
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Klipmuts: 1067 Services: IRDP	Municipal project: Services	Stellenbosch Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	15540	0	0	15540
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Longlands - 106 - IRDP	Municipal project: Services	Stellenbosch Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	4640	11180	0	15820
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Jamestown 162 Services & 162 T/S IRDP	Municipal project: Top Structures	Stellenbosch Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	0	500	0	500

Source: Western Cape Government; Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: De Novo - 1300	Municipal project: Planning	Stellenbosch Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	6700	6000	0	12700
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Idas Valley: 450 - IRDP	Municipal project: Services	Stellenbosch Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	8570	0	0	8570
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Kayamandi Zone 0 - 541 Services UISP	Municipal project: Services	Stellenbosch Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	10680	23140	9000	42820
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Kayamandi: 1000 sites - UISP	Municipal project: Services	Stellenbosch Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	1000	0	0	1000
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Franschoek: Lamotte Old Forest Station: 442 Sites - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Stellenbosch Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	1000	1200	0	2200
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Kayamandi: Enkanini - 1300 Sites: UISP	Municipal project: Planning	Stellenbosch Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	4279	0	0	4279
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Northern Extension: 5200 Sites - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Stellenbosch Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	7000	7000	48000	62000
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Cloetesville FLISP: 380 Sites - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Stellenbosch Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	0	1000	0	1000
Human Settlements	Witzenberg: Ceres: Vredebes - 454 IRDP	Municipal project: Top Structures	Witzenberg Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	35000	40100	3000	78100
Human Settlements	Witzenberg: Wolseley: Pine Valley Extension - 560 - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Witzenberg Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	650	3000	6500	10150
Human Settlements	Witzenberg: Tulbagh: Erven 1366 & 1435-1443 - 225 - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Witzenberg Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	746	0	730	1476

Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Human Settlements	Witzenberg: Ceres: Nduli: 188 Sites - UISP	Municipal project: Planning	Witzenberg Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	1558	11280	0	12838
Human Settlements	Robertson Nkqubela erf 136 (150)+27	Municipal project: Planning	Langeberg Municipality	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	11310	0	0	11310
Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (Cape Nature)	Vrolijkheid Sewerage Upgrade	Nature Reserves	Langeberg Municipality	Upgrades and additions	2820	0	0	2820
Transport and Public Works	CYCC-Lindelani	Secure Care Centres	Stellenbosch Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	5000	27190	41595	73785
Transport and Public Works	Modernisation Elsenburg - Main Building Phase 2 (Labs)	Office Accommodation	Stellenbosch Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	0	0	1200	1200
Transport and Public Works	Modernisation Elsenburg - Main Building Phase 1	Office Accommodation	Stellenbosch Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	15978	0	0	15978
Transport and Public Works	C820 Roberston-Bonnievale	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Langeberg Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	4000	0	0	4000
Transport and Public Works	C749.2 PRMG Paarl-Franschoek	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Drakenstein Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	0	140000	153000	293000
Transport and Public Works	C921 Annandale Road	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Stellenbosch Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	2000	0	0	2000
Transport and Public Works	C974 Somerset West-Stellenbosch safety improvements	Bridges	Stellenbosch Municipality	Upgrades and additions	0	0	20000	20000

Source: Western Cape Government; Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Transport and Public Works	CW DM regravel	Gravel roads	Cape Winelands District	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	24000	24500	25275	73775
Transport and Public Works	Maintenance Cape Winelands	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Cape Winelands District	Maintenance and repair	102166	110798	112619	325583
Transport and Public Works	C914 Spier Road phase 3	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Stellenbosch Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	0	0	50000	50000
Transport and Public Works	Haasekraal DM	Gravel roads	Cape Winelands District	Upgrades and additions	12050	0	0	12050
Transport and Public Works	C751.2 TR23/3 Gouda-Kleinbergrivier	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Drakenstein Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	3000	0	0	3000
Transport and Public Works	C818 Ashton-Montagu	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Langeberg Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	240000	50000	7000	297000
Transport and Public Works	Rawsonville DM	Gravel roads	Cape Winelands District	Upgrades and additions	6000	0	0	6000
Transport and Public Works	Wansbek DM	Gravel roads	Cape Winelands District	Upgrades and additions	0	0	24400	24400
Transport and Public Works	C914.2 PRMG Spier Road	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Stellenbosch Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	65000	5000	0	70000
Transport and Public Works	C1092 PRMG Somerset West-Stellenbosch	Resealing	Stellenbosch Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	86000	0	0	86000
Transport and Public Works	C1029 Hermon-Gouda reseal & rehabilitation	Resealing	Drakenstein Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	2000	0	0	2000
Transport and Public Works	C1089 Worcester-Roberston	Resealing	Langeberg Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	3000	0	0	3000
Transport and Public Works	Maintenance CW DM	Routine Maintenance	Cape Winelands District	Maintenance and repair	62455	65580	68855	196890

Source: Western Cape Government; Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Transport and Public Works	C1120 Pearl Valley	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Drakenstein Municipality	Upgrades and additions	10000	80000	100000	190000
Transport and Public Works	C1102 PRMG Reseal Windmeul	Resealing	Drakenstein Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	155000	110000	0	265000
Transport and Public Works	C1080 Stellenbosch reseal	Resealing	Stellenbosch Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	2000	0	0	2000
Transport and Public Works	Nuy Station DM	Gravel Road	Cape Winelands District	Upgrades and additions	0	15400	4600	20000
Transport and Public Works	Drakenstein DM	Gravel Road	Cape Winelands District	Upgrades and additions	4000	11800	0	15800
Transport and Public Works	C1105 PRMG Du Toit's Kloof Pass	Resealing	Drakenstein Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	0	15000	100000	115000
Transport and Public Works	C1116 PRMG Ceres - Touwsrivier	Resealing	Witzenberg Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	0	0	75000	75000
Transport and Public Works	C1102 Reseal Windmeul	Resealing	Drakenstein Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	0	0	4000	4000
Transport and Public Works	C1128 Worcester-Wolseley	Resealing	Witzenberg Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	18000	1000	0	19000
Transport and Public Works	C1091 Ashton-Swellendam	Resealing	Witzenberg Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	40000	1000	0	41000
Transport and Public Works	C1142 Rehab Simondium reseal	Resealing	Drakenstein Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	0	0	80000	80000
Transport and Public Works	C1140 Reseal De Droons	Resealing	Breede Valley Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	0	20000	2000	22000

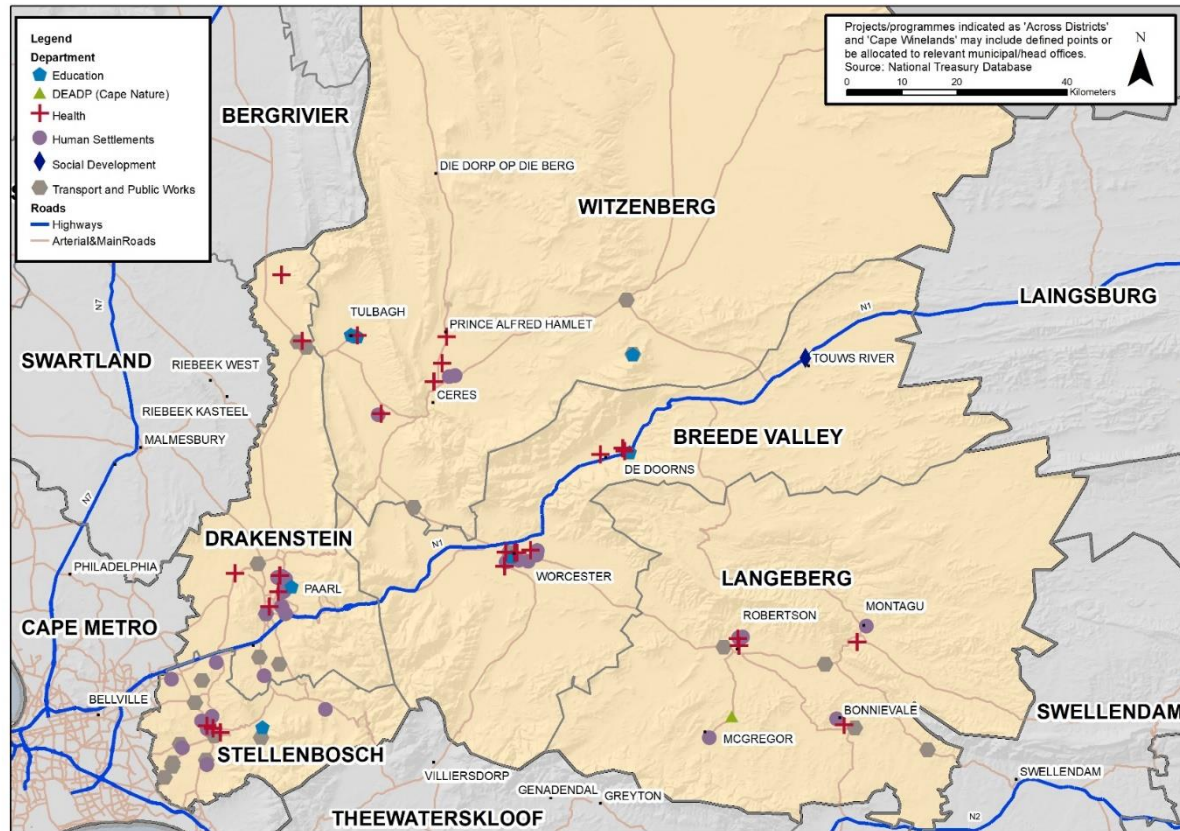
Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Nature of Investment	2020/21 MTEF	2021/22 MTEF	2022/23 MTEF	TOTAL 3 YEARS
Transport and Public Works	C749.2 PRMG Paarl-Franschoek	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Drakenstein Municipality	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	15000	0	0	15000
TOTAL					1363746	1187632	1249150	3800528

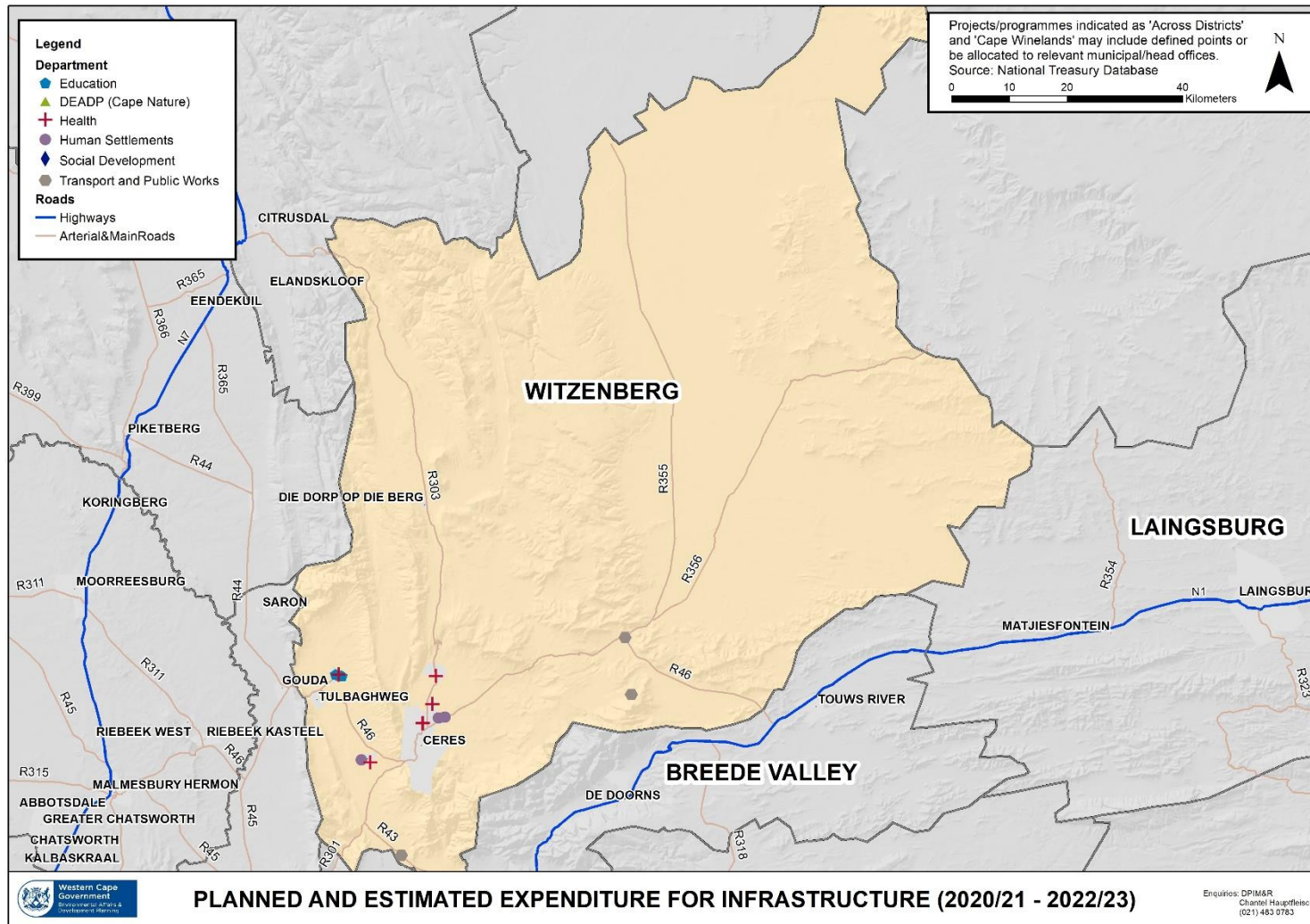
**All amounts rounded to R'000*

Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

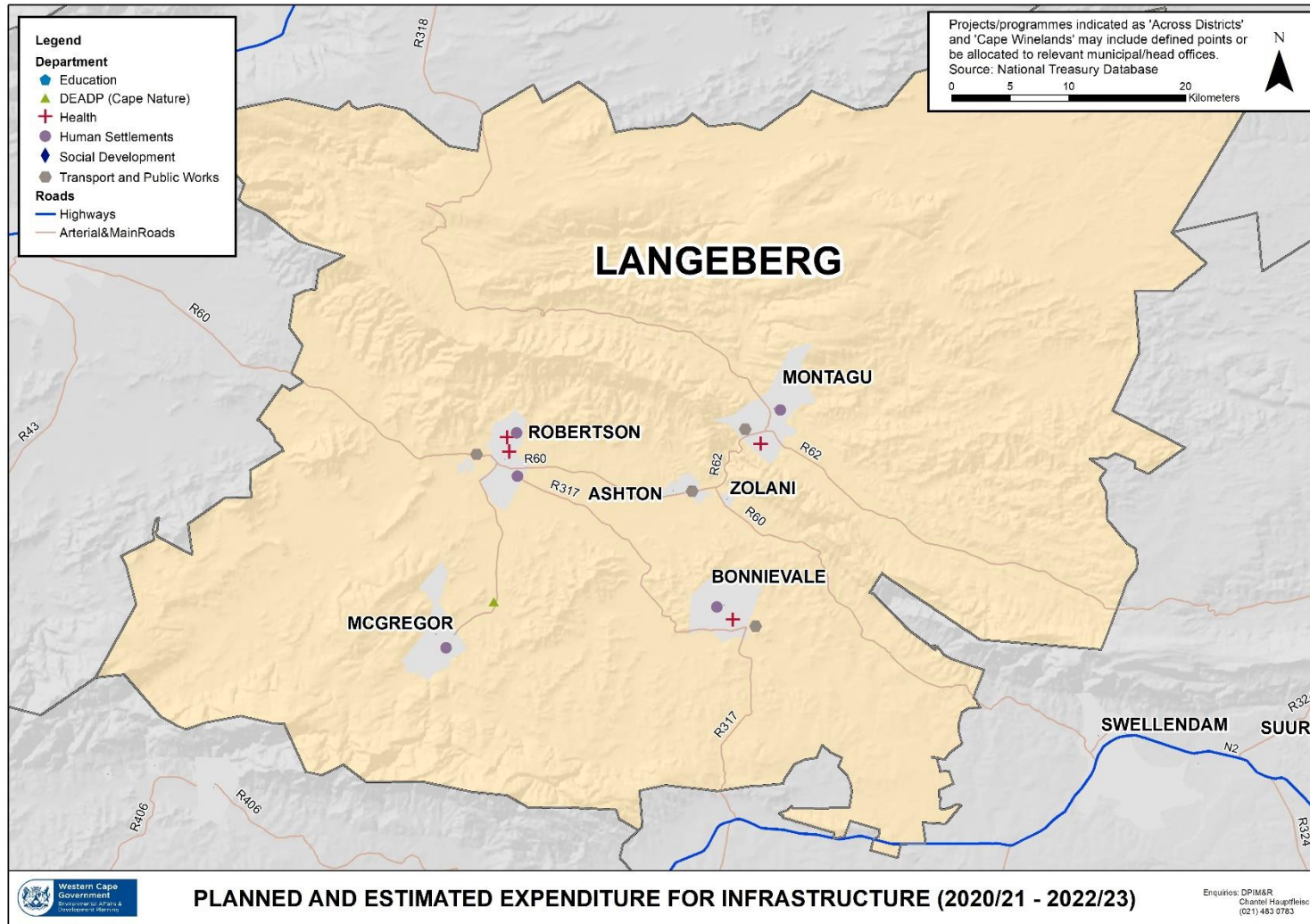
Maps showing the spatial distribution of Provincial Infrastructure Investment projects in the Cape Winelands District Municipality for the MTEF period 2020/21 – 2022/23



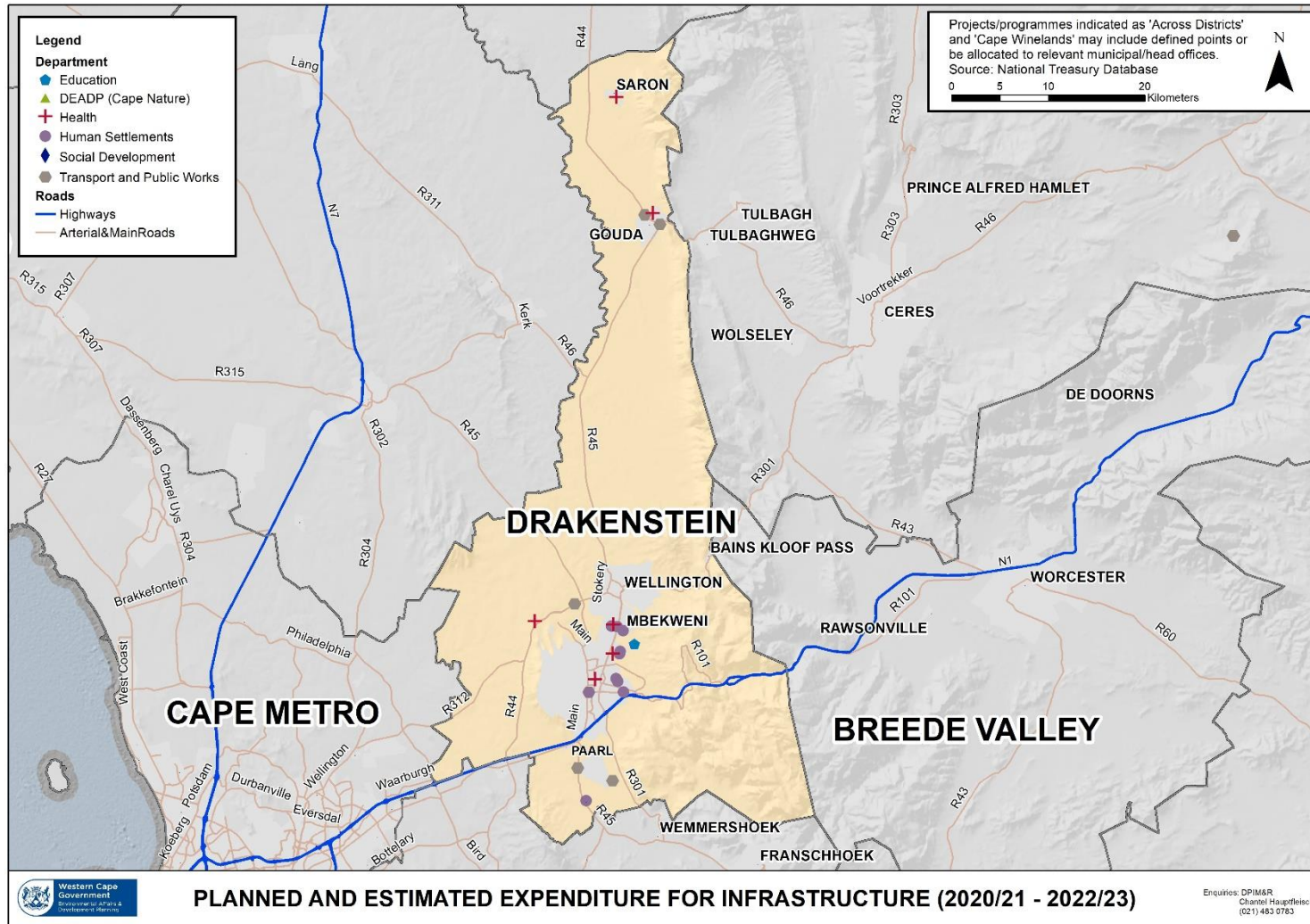
Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.



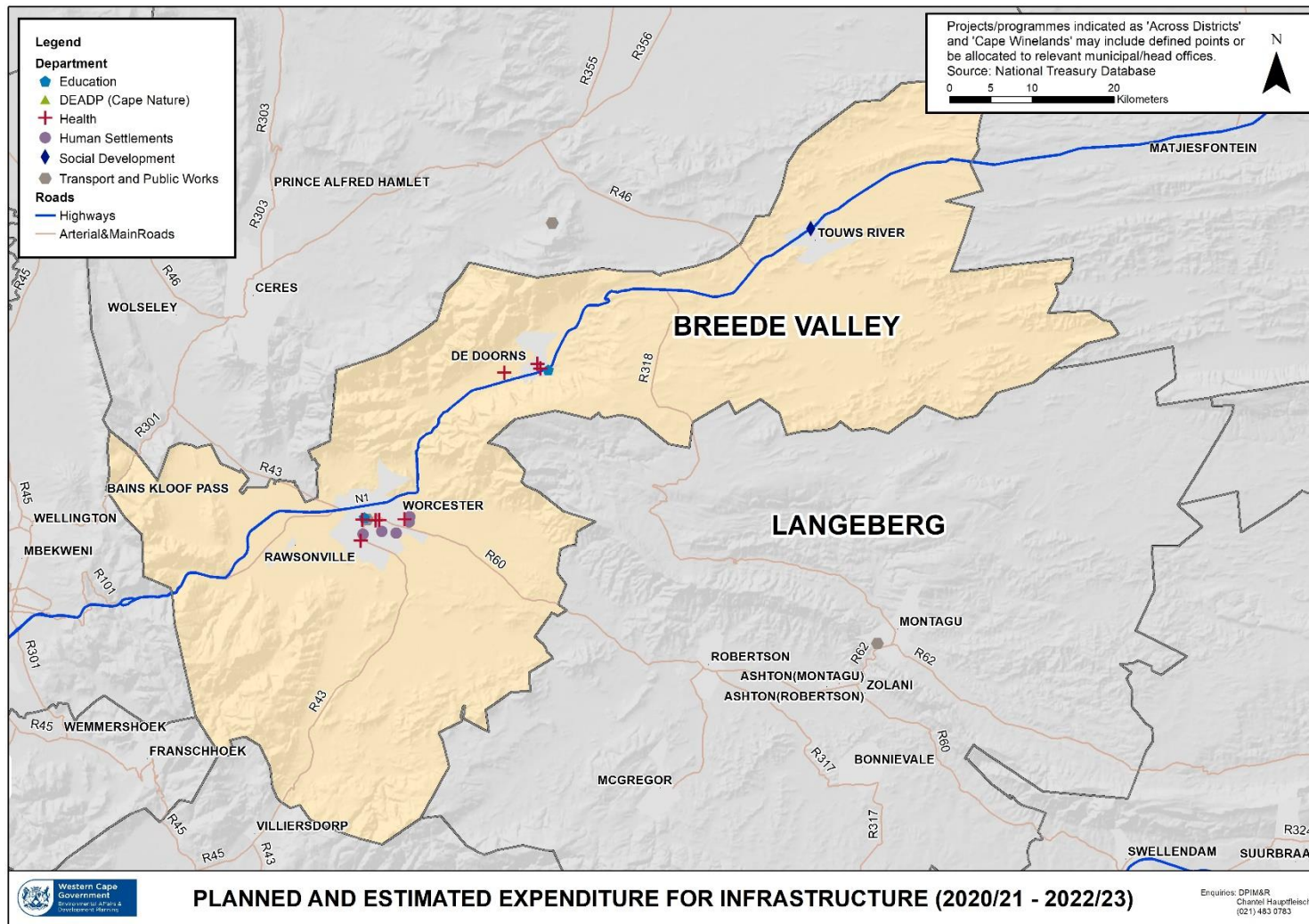
Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.



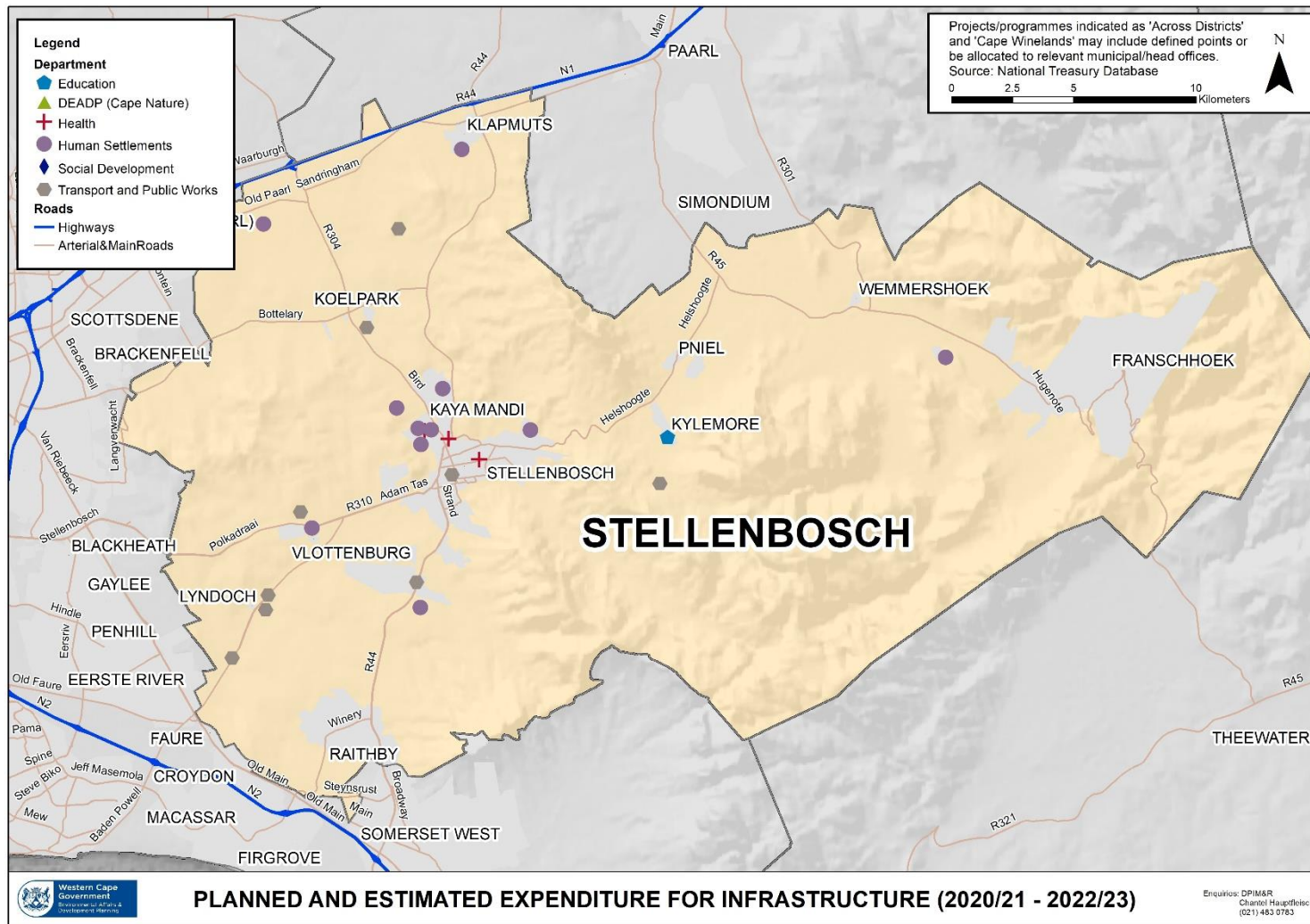
Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.



Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.



Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.



Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury. Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020. ISBN: 978-0-621-48192-1. Published March 2020.

3.2 Status of Cape Winelands plans and policies

Section	Statutory Plans	Status
Spatial Planning	District Spatial Development Framework	Approved by Council May 2019
	Non-Statutory Plans	Status
	Climate Change Strategy	Approved by Council May 2019
Regional Economic Development	Statutory Plans	Status
	Regional Local Economic Development Strategy	Approved by Council May 2019
Emergency Services	Statutory Plans	Status
	Disaster Management Plan	Approved by Council May 2019
Infrastructure Planning and Project Implementation	Statutory Plans	Status
IDP	IDP Framework	Approved by Council October 2016 (5 year plan)
	Process Plan	Approved by Council August 2019
	IDP	2 nd Review IDP Adopted by Council 27 May 2019.
Budget	Financial Plan	Approved by Council May 2019.
	Budget	Approved by Council May 2019.
ICT	Employment Equity Report	15 January annually
	Workplace Skills Plan	30 April annually
	Non-Statutory Plans	Status
	ICT Disaster Recovery Plan	Approved by Municipal Manager and ICT Steering Committee, May 2018

4.1 JOINT DISTRICT APPROACH (JDA)

Background



- **20 August 2019**

- President's Coordinating Council (PCC) endorsed a new district-based model for development
- synchronise planning by all spheres of government
- involve citizens and civil society
- in the development of South Africa's 44 municipal districts and eight (8) Metros

- **21 August 2019**
 - Cabinet approved this Khawuleza (“hurry-up”) District Coordination Service Delivery Model
 - follows overwhelming support by various government structures

- **3 Pilots currently**
 - OR Tambo District Municipality in Lusikisiki which has elements of **rural spatial development**
 - eThekweni Municipality in Durban with **urban spatial development** elements
 - Waterberg District in Lephalale which has elements of **mining spatial development**

- Across the 44 districts and 8 Metros in the country, all developmental initiatives will be viewed through a **district-level lens**
- Development will be pursued through **single, integrated plans per district – one district, one plan** – that will outline the roles of each sphere of government as well as communities and civil society sectors
- This **shift in planning** is expected to:
 - Narrow the distance between citizens and government and engender active participation by citizens in development
 - Enable long-term planning
 - Provide responses to immediate “burning” issues
 - Change the face of rural and urban landscapes by ensuring complementarity between urban and rural development, with a deliberate emphasis on local economic development
- The district-driven model is directed at **turning plans into action**, and ensuring **proper project management and tracking**

- **Other Intergovernmental engagements regarding the JDA:**
 - 11 June 2019 – PCF in George
 - 29 July 2019 – MinMay at Goudini Spa, Worcester
 - 2 and 3 September 2019- PTM/MM retreat in Oudtshoorn
 - 10 September 2019 - PCF in Velddrif
 - 5 November 2019 – Western Cape JDA workshop/launch at Goudini Spa, Worcester

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WESTERN CAPE VISION INSPIRED PRIORITIES (VIPs)



INNOVATION & CULTURE

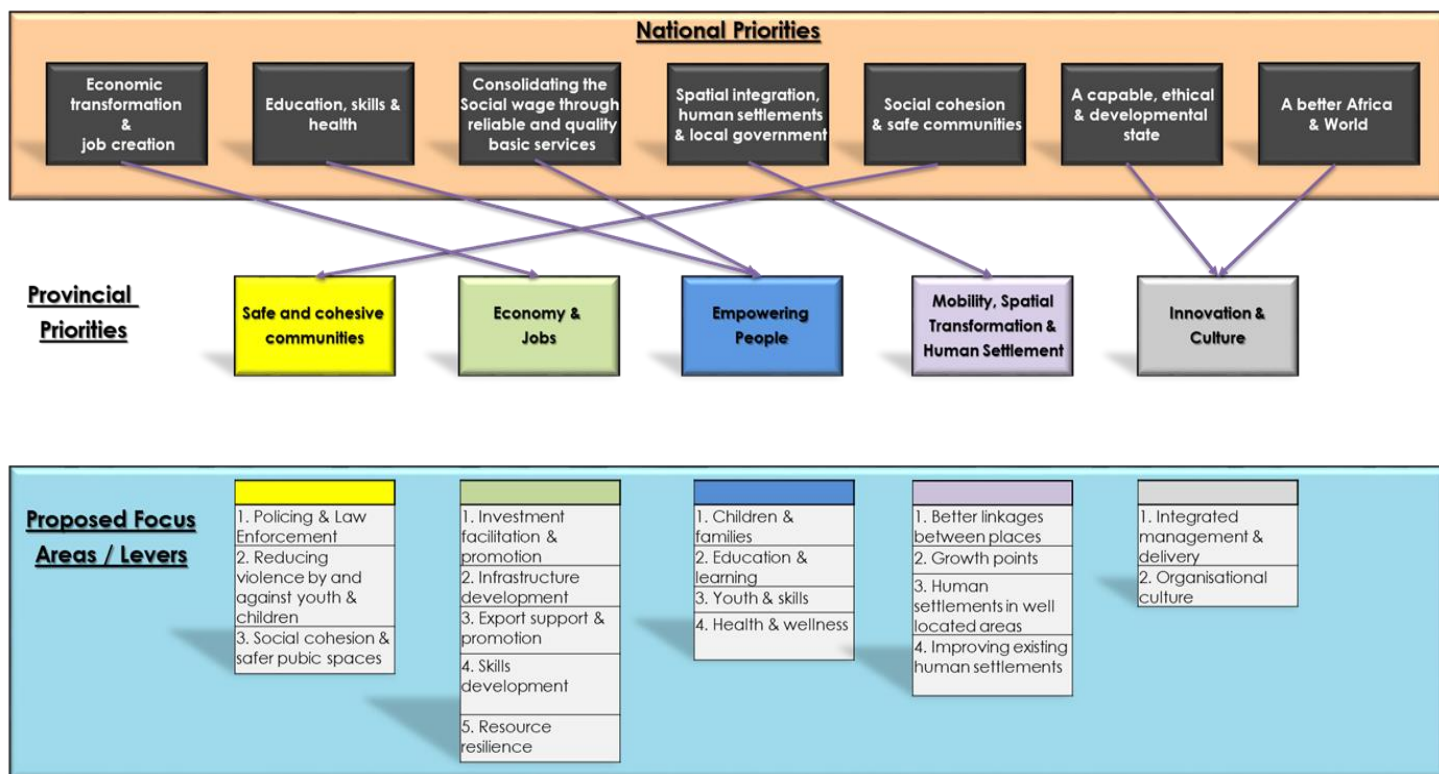
**SAFE – EFFICIENTLY MOBILE – PROSPEROUS –
SKILLED AND GROWING – HEALTHY – INCLUSIVE AND
COMPETITIVE PROVINCE**

Our Process Followed

- CWDM **JDA Coordination Interface Team leader** was appointed late in October 2019
- All Municipal Managers invited to **one-on-one discussions**
- The DLG hosted a **Provincial JDA Workshop/Launch** on 5 November 2019
- The **CWDM Coordination Interface Team** (provincial and municipal coordinators) had an **introductory meeting** on 19 November 2019 and another on 26 November 2019 for those not able to attend
- The following **draft governance documents** were distributed and comments requested from the CWDM Coordination Interface Team:
 - Terms of Reference
 - Process Plan
 - District Profile
 - JDA Implementation Plan
- Further technical engagements with relevant municipal officials only on 2 December 2019 to refine the JDA Implementation Plan and capture the context / background per municipal priority and key initiative of focus areas
 - A District Coordination Forum (DCF) meeting on 6 December 2019 further assisted with refinements of some documents

- The DCF was followed by discussions between the CWDM Mayor, CWDM MM, CWDM Team Lead, CWDM JDA Coordination Interface Team Leader (the core JDA Project Team) and Ms Helena Jacobs, DEA&DP on 12 December 2019 which assisted in further refining some documents.
- January 2020 – February 2020 - discussions between the Senior Management Teams of CWDM and the Local Municipalities:
 - Stellenbosch Municipality – Monday 20 January 2020
 - Drakenstein Municipality - Tuesday 21 January 2020
 - Breede Valley Municipality - Wednesday 29 January 2020
 - Langeberg Municipality - Tuesday 04 February 2020
 - Witzenberg Municipality - Monday 17 February 2020
- Further to meeting of 12 December 2019, was recognised that political counterparts also need to meet to buy into this new approach
- To date, only CWDM to Drakenstein MAYCO engaged – on Tuesday 18 February 2020 – other such political engagements scheduled for March 2020
- All in all – following a very inclusive and consultative approach that will lead to:
 - (1) Co-planning**
 - (2) Co-budgeting**
 - (3) Co-implementation**
- **The objective** of the Cape Winelands Joint District Approach is to:
 - Inclusively unlock the diverse but promising potential of the region; and
 - Enhance joint service delivery in close co-operation with the 5 local municipalities

STRATEGIC LINKAGES



Project 1. **Waste Management**

Project 2. **In-migration and urbanisation / Infrastructure Management**

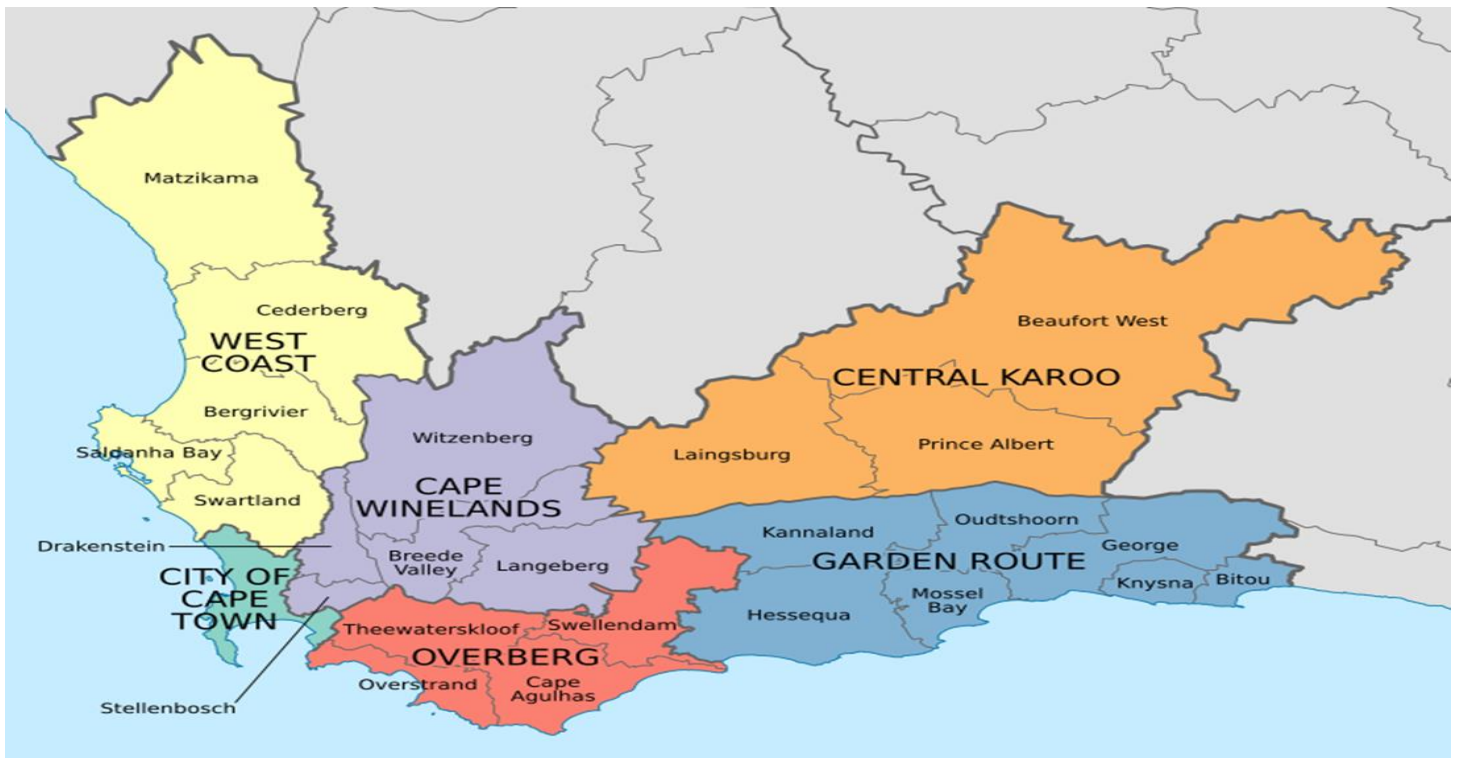
Project 3. **Climate change / Water Management**

Project 4. **Community Safety**

5. Additional Focus Areas added at the various meetings (further down the pipeline):

- Job Creation & Poverty Relief
- Education & Health needs
- Social impact specific to Youth
- Data Management
- IGR Structure Alignment

Lessons Learnt



- Bite-sized and pragmatic projects versus longer term focused projects (e.g. linked to 2030 NDP)
- Current projects versus a project that could assist with the development of a 'new' co-planning, co-budgeting and co-implementation model (e.g. bottom-up)
- Silo approach – very obvious – everywhere – within Municipalities, within Provincial Government departments, between Provincial Government and Municipalities
- Catalytic / strategic projects for the whole District
- Operational plan for “other” projects
- Risks associated for all involved

Existing operationally-focused support plans –

- PGWC DLG's Support and Capacity Building Unit has already developed a General Support Plan for some Municipalities to address requests linked to operationally-focused support. These **will continue**.
- It is also proposed that **matters remaining** - as identified in previous provincial – municipal planning engagements **be closed off** in a similar way (JPI, WoSA, etc.)
- In the same way **operational support actions** already provided by other provincial departments will **continue**.
- These actions could be **generally and briefly reported on to the DCF** when progress reports are compiled on the Municipal Single Implementation Plan.
- **Meeting fatigue** (one person responsible for more than one function; expected to be in number of different meetings)
- **Compromise**/give-and-take – consider others' viewpoints and ways of working
- **Communication** is key – for all to have the same understanding
- Level of **awareness, commitment and/or attitude** is different for various role-players
- **Relationships** are critical – evident from various discussions with the administrations of local municipalities

The Way Forward

- **Meeting dates for 2020** have been set and communicated to the **JDA Coordination Interface Teams**, as requested but will only happen if required (and only with necessary technical officials)
- **Planned workshop with Mayors and MMs** on:
 - ToRs
 - Strategic Linkages
 - Process Plan
 - JDA Profile
 - JDA Implementation Plan

- **Planned workshop** for the JDA Coordination Interface Team on all updated documents listed above (28 February 2020)
- Finalise the draft documents and **obtain sign off by all Councils**
- Once **projects** have been **identified** on the JDA Implementation Plan **project teams and leaders will be agreed on** to direct implementation
- **IDP and TIME Engagements** to further inform Operational and JDA Implementation Plans
- A preparatory meeting will be held in March 2020 to draft a progress report for the **next DCF on 20 March 2020**
- The proposed integration between the JDA and **Growth Potential Study**
- The **proposal** that CWDM JDA be considered as the **pilot site** in developing a co-planning, co-budgeting and co-implementation model from a new project perspective

4.2 COMMUNITY SAFETY

What is Community Safety?

The Cape Winelands and the country as a whole are facing various issues with regards to safety within communities. Crime rates as well as unemployment rates are rising and causing many issues within communities. The Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) aims to promote professional policing through effective oversight as in the legislation, the capacitation of safety partnerships with communities and other stakeholders (whole-of-society) and promote safety in all public building spaces. The Department of Community Safety has approached the district municipality Disaster Management to assist in the improvement of Community Safety within the Cape Winelands. Communities are faced with many challenges and it has become a priority for the council to assist in this regard.

The Department of Community Safety has provided funds in support of the District Municipality for the roll-out of various safety projects that would assist with Community Safety within the Cape Winelands. The funds that have been provided are to be distributed among the five local municipalities that fall under the Cape Winelands which are namely Breede Valley Municipality, Drakenstein Municipality, Langeberg Municipality, Stellenbosch Municipality and Witzenberg Municipality. The District Municipality has briefed the local municipalities about the vision of the Department of Community Safety and requested the local municipalities to provide proposals of projects that will assist in improving community safety within the various municipal areas. The available funds will be allocated to the municipalities based on their needs and requirements.

Community Ward Safety Forum or Committee

Apart from the current funding that will be allocated to the local municipalities, a longer term goal or project of the District municipality would be to have safer communities. This will be done by the establishment of a Community Ward Safety Forum or Committee. The purpose of the establishment of this Ward Safety committee or structure would be to address issues on a ward level within the various municipal areas. It is envisaged that these committees will consist of various role-players that may already have a safety role within the local municipal areas. The buy-in of the South African Police Service among others will be of primary importance to make this project a success.

District Safety Plan

The District Safety Plan was developed with the assistance of the Western Cape Government which is expected to provide an integrated Enforcement, Education and Engineering Plan which responds to a detailed Evaluation of the strategic and operational environment. The plan has been developed at district level with the aim to make a difference at local level where the involvement of all stakeholders are critical. The District Safety Plan for the Cape Winelands was presented and approved by the council of the Cape Winelands District Municipality Council on the 30th of January 2020.

4.3 SANTAM

Santam has expressed interest in entering into a co-operation agreement with the Cape Winelands District Municipality for capacity building through their Business Adopt-a-Municipality initiative. This initiative commenced in 2013 where it supported five municipalities across South Africa. Due to the success of this they have reached out to other municipalities to assist them in this regard thus they have approached the Cape Winelands District Municipality. Drought, floods, fire and social conflict are some of the major risks that are affecting communities across the district. This collaborative initiative aids in strengthening capacity with an aim of reducing the impact of disasters in our communities which is one of the key functions of Disaster Management. Santam would also like to assist the District Municipality with Disaster Management and Fire related awareness efforts. The district municipality has requested Santam to assist them with high level marketing techniques and the developing of awareness materials. Santam has purchased smoke alarms as well as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and other firefighting equipment for local municipalities in an effort to reduce the amount of property losses.

The setting up of a control room a possibility in the Breede Valley municipal area. It has been confirmed that there are cameras that have been installed along the N1 in that area as well as on the farms as the farmers are being robbed of their produce. The cameras on the N1 are functional however the monitoring of the camera are a challenge and the control room is to full at SAPS.

SASRIA

Another partner of Santam is SASRIA, an insurance company that deals with all the claims from government/government entities. It has come under the attention of SASRIA that a lot of their expenditure towards paying of claims have come out of the Cape Winelands area. The amount of money that has been spent has become a matter of concern for SASRIA. In 2018 there was a huge peak of the amount of claims that were reported which was worth R10 545 9090 Million however it decreased in 2019 to R6 507 050 this is still a matter of concern for Sasria. Thus, they were looking for a way in which they can prevent the amount of claims that are being paid by attempting to address the issues that are leading to people committing the criminal activities. Most of the claims were affected because of trucks that are being looted while driving on the N1 at De Doorns. There was a lot of social unrest in De Doorns which could be of the main causes as to why so many claims were made. Sasria is therefore currently conducting workshops in order to carrying out a Social Risk Assessment in De Doorns to assess the social issues that are taking place in the area and that are causing these criminal activities to take place on the N1 at De Doorns. By conducting the Social Risk Assessment (SRA) they will be able to determine what mitigation can take place within the area in order to address the issues that are causing people to regress into participating in criminal activities.

4.4 CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2019-2024

STRATEGIC CONTEXT:

The Cape Winelands Spatial Development Framework identifies eighteen (18) key focus areas for intervention that are spread across four chapters (refer to table 1 below);

Chapters:	Key Focus areas:
A. DEMOGRAPHICS AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population growth & migration 2. Hierarchy of towns 3. Growth potential of towns 4. Municipal services financial model 5. Integrated district public transport network 6. Cultural landscapes: Sense of place 7. Water infrastructure 8. Energy & telecommunications infrastructure 9. Solid waste disposal 10. Disaster management
B. DISTRICT SPACE ECONOMY:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Economic growth sectors 12. Municipal space economy linkages 13. Agri parks
C. BIODIVERSITY & ECOSYSTEMS: SERVICES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Biodiversity 15. Ecosystem services 16. Invasive alien species 17. Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve
D. CLIMATE CHANGE:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Rain and temperature

The key focus areas were chosen based on the functions of the Cape Winelands District Municipality in terms of Section 84 (1) of the Municipal Structures Act (117 of 1998), assigned functions i.e. Disaster Management and relevant issues and concerns that have an impact on the Cape Winelands District and broader Cape Metropolitan Functional Region landscape.

Cognisance is also given to the structural deficiencies that was highlighted by the Greater Cape Metro Regional Spatial Implementation Framework (GCM RSIF) which are;

- Pervasiveness of socio-spatial segregation,
- Sprawling and low-density multi-nodal network of settlements,
- Mismatches between where people live and work,
- Isolated concentrations of poverty severed from economic opportunities, and
- Underinvestment in public transport and freight infrastructure, making the region inaccessible to most residents and inefficient for business to operate in.

These challenges must be addressed, although site specific and at a lower scale than the CWDM SDF's strategic focus, strategies will none the less be proposed to deal with these structural deficiencies that are evident throughout the CWDM.

Strategically, in the context of **human settlements**, the emphasis is on considering the functionality of settlements, their economic growth potential, migration and urbanisation challenges (bulk services, transport modes, solid waste disposal etc.) and the creation of a framework in which rational decisions can be made in terms of capital investment and social support programs.

The **district space economy** chapter highlights the strength of economic growth sectors that are located within the urban space economy, it also acknowledges the importance of the primary sector (agriculture). The industries that performs strongly in the urban space economy has backward linkages to agriculture. Strategically, this chapter emphasise the importance of integrated planning and the coordination of public sector investment within the urban space economy. The agri parks programme from the National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform will be implemented in each district municipality. In the case of the CWDM, the agri hub will be located in Ceres (Witzenberg Municipality). Various other towns were selected as farmer productions support unit points. The farmer production support unit points are aligned to poverty pockets. According to the Draft Rural Development Plan (19/12/2016) various projects were proposed for the farmer production support unit points. The CWDM SDF supports the proposed investment into the farmer production support unit points and agri hub (Ceres, Witzenberg Municipality) from a strategic perspective.

Biodiversity conservation remains a challenge in the CWDM area. Rapid urbanisation, agricultural expansion and the impact of climate change poses a major threat to the Cape Floristic Region as well as ecosystem sources (water, air, biodiversity and soil). The CWDM area consist of Fynbos, Succulent Karoo, Albany Thicket an Afro-temperate Forest biomes. The CWDM SDF spatially reflects the important areas for protection and refers users to the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan and its accompanying handbook.

The impact of **climate change** has already been felt with the recent and potential ongoing drought as well as rain surges that causes flooding. From a land use planning perspective various site-specific measures needs to be put in place as well as disaster risk related systems that relates more to adaptation to anticipated and un anticipated occurrences. Strategically, adaptation and mitigation measures are prioritised.

In conclusion, the purpose of the Cape Winelands Spatial Development Framework is to lay down a 'set of guidelines' to:

- Interpret and apply higher-order spatial policy within the Cape Winelands district;
- Guide regional and local policy interventions;
- Act as a strategic forward-planning tool to guide planning and decisions on land use and land development;
- Develop a spatial logic that guides public and private-sector investment;
- Ensure the social, economic, built and environmental sustainability of the area, and
- Formulate proposals to redress the spatial legacy of apartheid;

PRINCIPLES OF THE CWDM SDF:

The CWD SDF adopts the principles of the Spatial and Land Use Planning Act (16 of 2013, which are;

Spatial Justice: A socially just society is one that embraces the qualities of equity, solidarity and inclusion. Whilst equal opportunity targets everyone in the community, social justice targets marginalised and disadvantaged groups. Inclusionary settlements focus on the public realm rather than on private enclaves; support civic interaction and equitable access throughout the public environment; and make urban opportunities accessible to all, especially the poor. Inclusionary economies have low barriers to entry, do not discriminate between the formal and informal sectors, and take active measures to empower those previously restricted in their access to the means of production. Past spatial imbalances are redressed by improving access to, and use of, land.

Spatial Sustainability: Land development should be spatially compact, resource- frugal, compatible with cultural land scenic landscapes, avoid alienating productive landscapes, and not compromise the functionality of ecosystems.

Spatial Resilience: Resilience is about the capacity of regions to withstand shocks and disturbances such as climate change or economic crises, and to use such events to catalyse renewal, novelty and innovation. The focus is on creating complex, diverse and resilient spatial systems that are sustainable in all contexts.

Spatial Efficiency: Efficiency relates to the form of regional settlements and use of resources compaction as opposed to sprawl; mixed- use as opposed to mono-functional land uses; residential areas close to work opportunities as opposed to dormitory settlement; and prioritisation of public

transport over private car use. When a settlement is compact higher densities provide thresholds to support viable public transport, reduce overall energy use, and lower user costs as travel distances are shorter and cheaper. Spatially efficient economies are more productive as they minimize business transaction costs and maximise outputs. Spatially compact city-regions provide for the fluid exchange of ideas, goods and services, which establishes an enabling environment for businesses and households to operate in.

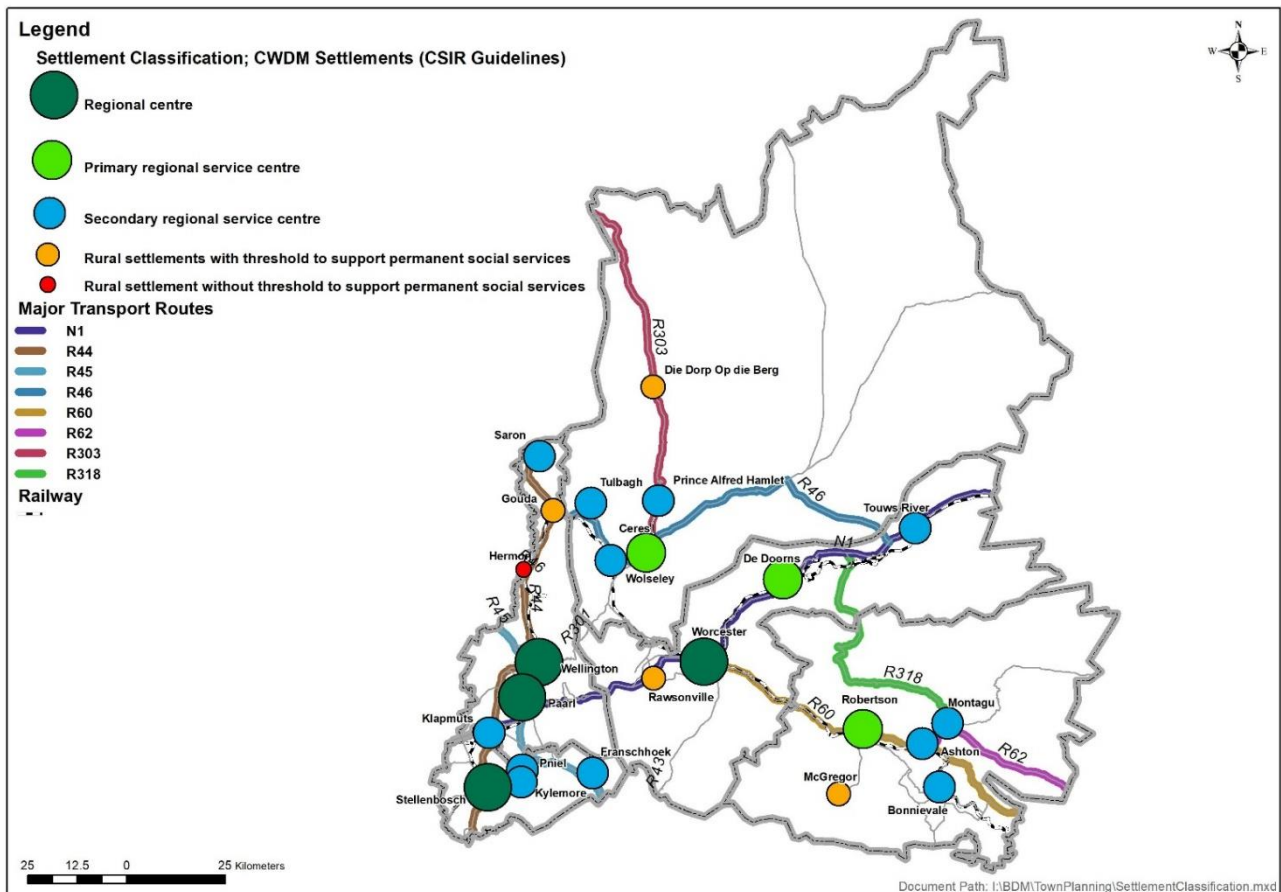
Spatial Governance: Effective governance of city-regions is based on collaboration and coordination, integration and alignment, and transparency. Planning is evidenced based, informs the budgeting process, and spatial targets are incorporated into public investment programmes.

VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVES:

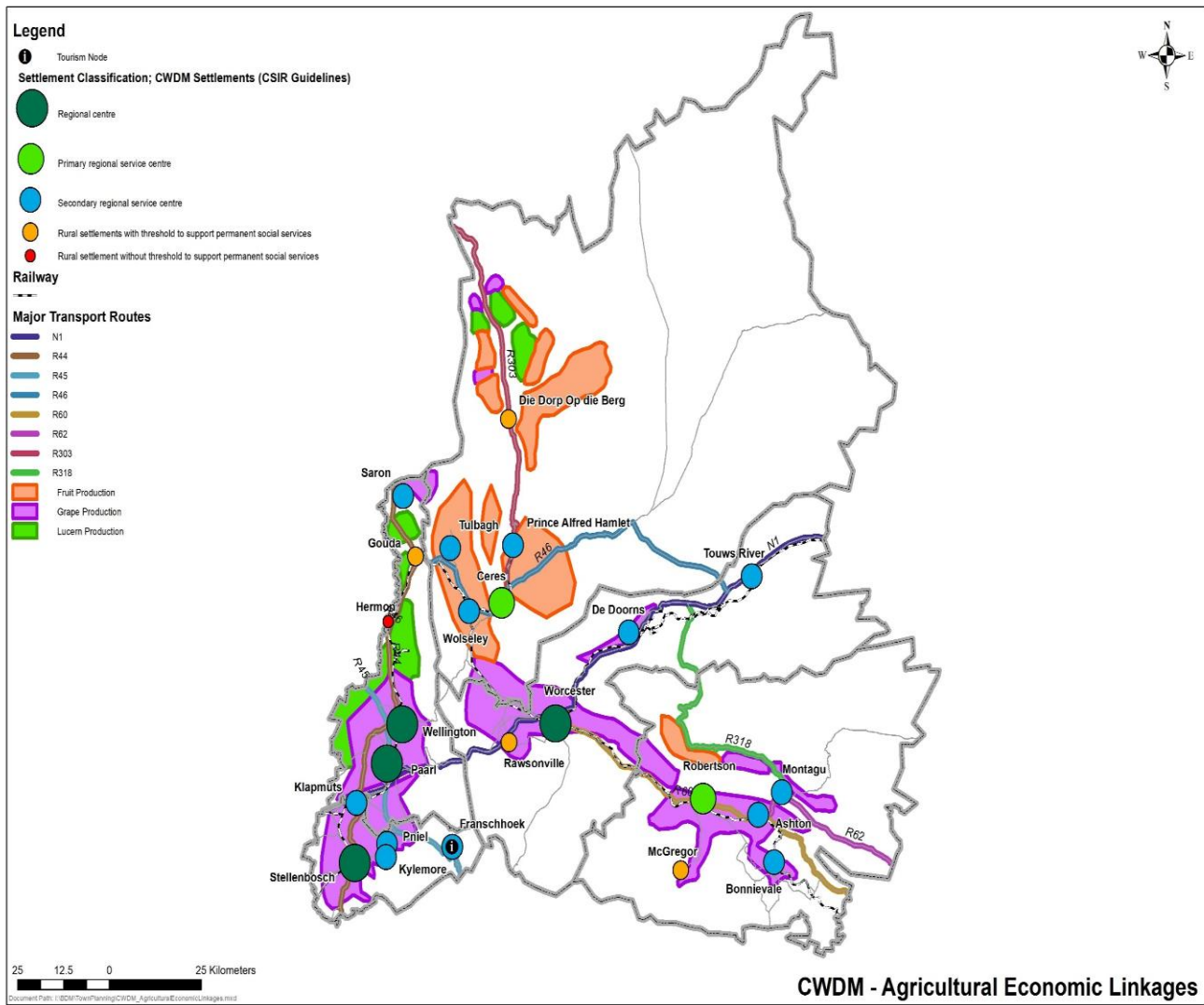
The Cape Winelands District Spatial Development Framework as a sector plan of the Cape Winelands District Integrated Development Plan (CWD IDP) adopts the CWD IDP's vision which is "A unified Cape Winelands of Excellence for sustainable development", mission, "All structures of the Cape Winelands co-operate together towards effective, efficient and economically sustainable development".

The objectives of the CWD SDF are;

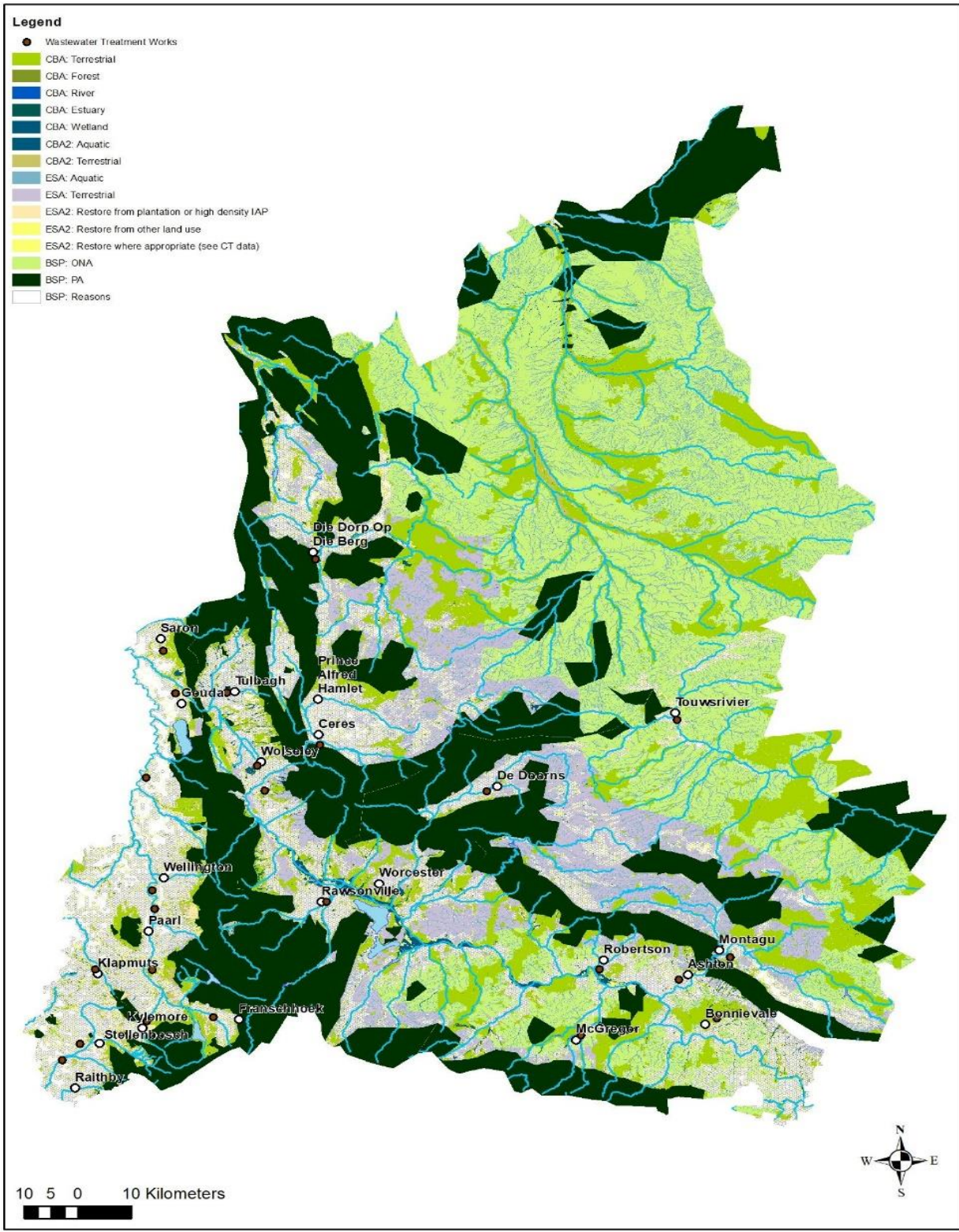
- To improve the quality of life for the people of the region by ensuring principle led responses
- To plan in advance by considering future population growth, economic and climatic changes
- To manage the impact and exposure of external and internal threats to growth and development
- To restructure urban settlements through compaction and densification
- To promote sustainable resource use and responsible rural development
- To improve and conserve the district's natural environment



The map indicates CWDM Settlement Classifications 2016 (based on Community Survey). The N1 rail and road corridor and the Breede River Valley corridor are two major strategic corridors in the CWDM, and they are major distributors of people, goods and services from the CWDM to other municipalities within the Western Cape, to other provinces. These major corridors are supported by other major roads (R44, R45, R46, R318, R303, R60, and R62) which distribute goods and services to the people within the district municipality.



The map indicates CWDM Economic linkages, connecting routes, Settlements Classifications and tourism corridors (MERO, 2017).



The map indicates areas important for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services (WCBS 2017).

4.5 MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

A) CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION SUMMARY REPORT

The Cape Winelands District Municipality recognises climate change as a threat to the environment, its residents, and to future development. Therefore, measures should be implemented to reduce or eliminate carbon emissions and enhance greenhouse gas sinks (mitigation) (Böckmann, M 2015). However, due to lag times in the climate and biophysical systems, the positive impacts of past and current mitigation will only be noticeable in the next 25 years (Jiri, O 2016). In the meanwhile, adaptation is regarded as inevitable and a necessary response to the changes that are projected to take place in the District. Cape Winelands District Municipality has therefore prioritised the development of a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Change Response Plan.

The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan was developed through the Local Government Climate Change Support (LGCCS) program (<http://www.letsrespondtoolkit.org/>), led by the Department of Environmental Affairs. The LGCCSP is part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) and is supported by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).

Through this program key climate change vulnerability indicators for the Cape Winelands District Municipality were identified. These indicators demonstrate areas that may be at high risk of climate change impacts.

A summary of the key vulnerability indicators is provided in the table below.

Table 1: Key Vulnerability indicators for Cape Winelands District Municipality

No:	Sector:	Name Indicator Title:	Exposure Answer:	Sensitivity Answer:	Adaptive Capacity Answer:
5	Agriculture	Change in viticulture (grapes) production	Yes	High	Low
6	Agriculture	Change in fruit production	Yes	High	Low
10	Agriculture	Increased risks to livestock	Yes	High	Low
12	Biodiversity and Environment	Loss of High Priority Biomes	Yes	High	Low

No:	Sector:	Name Indicator Title:	Exposure Answer:	Sensitivity Answer:	Adaptive Capacity Answer:
14	Biodiversity and Environment	Increased impacts on environment due to land-use change	Yes	High	Low
28	Human Settlements, Infrastructure and Disaster Management	Loss of industrial and labour productivity	Yes	High	Low
29	Human Settlements, Infrastructure and Disaster Management	Increased impacts on strategic infrastructure	Yes	High	Low
30	Human Settlements, Infrastructure and Disaster Management	Increased impacts on traditional and informal dwellings	Yes	High	Low
31	Human Settlements, Infrastructure and Disaster Management	Increased isolation of rural communities	Yes	High	Low
36	Water	Decreased water quality in ecosystem due to floods and droughts	Yes	High	Low
37	Water	Less water available for irrigation and drinking	Yes	High	Low

Based on the key indicators identified in the table above, the following sub-projects and actions are prioritised as a response to each of the indicators.

1.1 Agriculture

The Cape Winelands District Municipality's agricultural sector will be adversely affected by climate change. Increased temperatures, drought, and the increase in frequency and severity of storm events will impact on the crops that can be grown and potentially result in a loss of livestock.

The following key agricultural indicators, sub-projects and actions were identified:

Project:	Sub-Project:
Manage the change in viticulture (grapes) production	Commission research and improve understanding of climate change impacts on viticulture production.
	Optimise climate resilient land-uses of existing agricultural areas.
	Promote knowledge generation, knowledge sharing, stakeholder participation and raise awareness regarding alternative agricultural production in the western and southern Cape.
	Promote knowledge generation, knowledge sharing, stakeholder participation and raise awareness regarding viticulture in new growth areas.
Manage the change in fruit production	Generate and share scientific, social and indigenous knowledge that will minimise the loss of areas suitable for the growth of fruit.
	Identify climate resilient land-uses that will support new agricultural opportunities that will minimise the new areas and new crops thus reducing climate change impacts on current agricultural potential.
	Implement evidence-based monitoring initiatives that feed into the management systems for fruit production.
Manage increasing risks to livestock	Promote knowledge generation, knowledge sharing, stakeholder participation and raise awareness regarding the decline in suitable areas for the growth of fruit.
	Research and improve understanding of climate change impacts on fruit.
	Strengthen management plans, to enable continuous monitoring and the ability to effectively respond to change.
	Commission research and improve understanding of how climate change impacts livestock and land availability.
	Develop a framework that will assist and educate farmers with adjusting to reduced rainfall.
	Generate and share scientific, social and indigenous knowledge that will assist with adapting to the reduction in herbage yields.
	Improve collaboration and partnership on existing programs (e.g. LandCare Programme, EPWP and River Health Programmes).
Strengthen management plans, to enable continuous monitoring of water and herbage availability for livestock.	

1.2 Biodiversity and Environment

Climate change predictions include the shifting of biomes across South Africa.

The following key biodiversity indicator, sub-project and actions were identified:

Project:	Sub-Project:
Manage Loss of High Priority Biomes	Implementation of fire breaks in local municipalities (Langeberg) by 2022 through the Disaster Management Unit.
	Identification/Inclusion of high priority biomes in local Spatial Development Frameworks during the review process.
Manage Increased impacts on environment due to land-use change	Develop programmes to diversify community livelihoods strategies to earn income from activities such as ecotourism and other non-farming activities.
	Incentivize small scale farmers to practice sustainable and conservation agriculture
	Incorporate sustainable land use management and planning into other sectors' plans.
	Research and improve understanding of land use change in the municipality.
	Strengthen institutional capacity to deal with pressure on land use change.

1.3 Disaster Management, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Climate change will affect Disaster Management, Infrastructure and Human Settlements in several ways in Cape Winelands District Municipality. Increases in the severity of storm events and an increase in flooding will damage infrastructure which may result in a loss of industrial productivity and service delivery. The impacts of storm events will particularly affect communities located in informal settlements, on flood plains and where there is poor drainage infrastructure. In addition, communities in rural areas that depend on subsistence farming may be unable to grow crops that they have grown in the past due to the changing climate. It is predicted therefore, that there will be an increase in rates of rural-urban migration. Rural communities may also become more physically isolated due to extreme events impacting on key infrastructure.

The following key human settlement indicators, sub-projects and actions were identified:

Project:	Sub-Project:
Manage potential loss of industrial and labour productivity.	Research and implement water efficiency projects in industrial processes.
	Implement a water augmentation project that will help reduce reliance on surface water and seek alternative sources of water (e.g. recycling of water).
Manage potential increased impacts on strategic infrastructure.	Upgrade and maintain storm water infrastructure so that it considers extreme weather events such as flooding.
	Upgrading and maintenance of road infrastructure.
	Develop and upgrade informal settlements.
Manage increased impacts on traditional and informal dwellings	Partner with research institutions to implement a research project to develop a model aimed at achieving sustainable informal settlements with lower risk exposure.
Manage potential increased isolation of rural communities.	Build Climate change resilient road infrastructure that serves as a link for rural areas.
	Develop economic nodes and improved service provision in rural areas to improve connectivity.
	Identify alternative access routes to rural communities.
	Identify local responses that will reduce isolation of rural communities.
	Identify roads at risk of flooding and erosion and prioritise those for upgrading and maintenance.
	Implement flood drainage systems that will reduce impacts on rural roads.

1.4 Water

Water resources are the primary medium through which climate change impacts will be felt by South Africans (Schulze et al., 2014). Climate change will affect Cape Winelands District Municipality's water accessibility, quantity, and quality (Parikh, J 2007) through drought, reduced runoff, increased evaporation, and an increase in flood events.

The following key water indicators, sub-projects and actions were identified:

Project:	Sub-Project:
Manage decreased water quality in ecosystem.	Invasive aquatic weeds removal and management in Berg and Breede Rivers by the Cape Winelands District Municipality, B municipalities, DOWA, property/landowners and water user associations. Continuous clearing should be done annually between September and April. The specific area to be targeted is between the R45 and Herman.
Manage the quantity of water available for irrigation and drinking.	Cape Winelands District Municipality to facilitate research into the re-use of wastewater within the District Municipality, with B-municipalities indicating which towns should be included in the research. The economic viability and quantities are important selection criteria. The replenishment of aquifers by infusion of purified waste water should form part of the research. Implementation by relevant Engineering Departments of B-municipalities.
	Cape Winelands District Municipality to facilitate the assessment of existing infrastructure for water storage. Implementation by Engineering Departments of B-municipalities.
	Increase alien clearing in catchments located throughout the entire District and B municipalities in partnership with Department of Water and Sanitation and the LandCare Programme.

4.6 CAPE WINELANDS REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Introduction

The Cape Winelands District Municipality have recently adopted the Cape Winelands Regional Socio-Economic Development Strategy (CW-RSEDS). The main objective of the strategy is to identify key social and economic challenges of the Cape Winelands region and to develop strategies and interventions to try to overcome those challenges.

The Cape Winelands Regional Socio-Economic Development Strategy's (CW-RSEDS) core focus is to outline how the Cape Winelands District Municipality will invest in its people and how it will create an enabling environment in which business can develop, grow and thrive by fostering greater investment that will increase job growth and alleviate poverty.

After careful analysis of the data to determine the status quo of the local economy and identify development needs, pressing issues were identified as key focus areas, and unique capabilities and skills were considered. Policies and legislation were also reviewed and considered. The strategy was developed to serve both regional and broader economic growth plans, as well as to be aligned to provincial and national economic growth plans and the applicable policy and legislative frameworks.

The Strategic Goals, Priorities and Drivers for the CW-RED Strategy are:

STRATEGIC GOAL 1	STRATEGIC GOAL 2	STRATEGIC GOAL 3	STRATEGIC GOAL 4	STRATEGIC GOAL 5
Growing and Thriving Entrepreneurship and Innovation	Working Towards Building Safe, Healthy, Active and Productive Communities Together	Facilitating Investment Attraction, Retention and Opportunities	Environmental Protection that Promotes Sustainable Development and Economic Growth	Culture, Diversity and Vibrant Places

OVERARCHING PRIORITY:

Build and Strengthen Partnerships and Collaboration

Driver 1:

Mobilising Resources for Social, Economic and Rural Development in the Cape Winelands District

Priority 2: Productive Communities	Priority 3: Increased Business Growth through facilitating Inclusive Economies	Priority 4: Competing in the Global Market	Priority 5: Inclusive Economic Growth	Priority 5: Inclusive Economic Growth
Driver 6: <i>Support for Small Business</i> Driver 7: <i>Support Sector Development</i> Driver 8: <i>Promoting Innovation and Diversification</i>	Driver 2: <i>Building Resilient Families and Communities</i> Driver 3: <i>Healthy Communities</i> Driver 4: <i>Investment in Skills and Employability</i> Driver 5: <i>Promoting and Building Inclusiveness</i>	Driver 9: <i>Facilitating Investment Attraction</i> Driver 10: <i>Business Retention and Expansion for higher growth sectors</i>	Driver 11: <i>Uplifting Rural Places, Economy and People</i>	Driver 12: <i>Tourism Planning and Management</i> Driver 13: <i>Championing Tourism Growth, Product Development and Innovation</i> Driver 14: <i>Invest in Tourism Skills and Development</i> Driver 15: <i>Effective Destination Marketing</i> Driver 16: <i>Promote Inclusive Tourism</i>

Strategic Goal 1: Growing and Thriving Entrepreneurship and Innovation

Businesses create employment for local residents, provide families with livelihoods and ignite local economic development. In addition to creating employment and capital formation, a strong and diversified business sector can assist to mitigate the area's dependence on the agricultural sector.

The focus of economic development is therefore to create an enabling environment for the private sector to prosper and facilitate the growth and formalisation of the informal sector.

Strategic Goal 2: Working Towards Building Safe, Healthy, Active and Productive Communities Together

The role of the Municipality is one of support, facilitation and creating an enabling environment. Co-ordinating efforts and co-operation between all spheres of government and the various NPOs and NGOs can not only prevent duplication of programmes, but through concentrated efforts, significantly enhance the impact of interventions and programmes. The Municipality cannot, and should not, attempt to replace or duplicate the work done by NPOs and NGOs, but must rather aim to maximise the benefits of these private sector initiatives.

Strategic Goal 3: Facilitating Investment Attraction, Retention and Opportunities

In order to attract foreign investment and capture the advantages thereof, government should establish support infrastructure and be committed to a pro-business (private sector) attitude. The local workforce should be well-trained, basic infrastructure should be in place and international links should be fostered. Potential investors are also attracted by good governance and capable market institutions. Key aspects of Cape Winelands District investment attraction, retention and opportunities is Business Retention and Expansion, Investment Opportunities and Creating Competitiveness.

Business Retention and Expansion seeks to understand the business environment of the locality by looking at business obstacles and challenges as well as unrealised business opportunities.

Investment Opportunities looks at the development of appropriate tools to market Cape Winelands as an investment destination. The tool will therefore communicate the advantages of investing in Cape Winelands.

Creating Competitiveness

Productivity is an important determinant of competitiveness and it relates to how governments utilises its human, capital and natural resources. Improving productivity and innovation is key to creating a competitive environment. Improving competitiveness does not require new resources but rather using current resources at its' optimal level.

Strategic Goal 4: Environmental Protection that Promotes Sustainable Development and Economic Growth

Rural Development for the Cape Winelands tries to address three elements:

Environmental Sustainability - An emphatically “Green” approach to development in the Cape Winelands will play a major role in attracting global and national investment which is increasingly environmentally conscious, not to mention the major implications for long term sustainability of investment given the delicate and sensitive nature of the landscape and riverine ecologies of the Winelands.

Diversifying the Rural Economy -A healthy and dynamic agricultural sector is an important foundation for rural areas and its economy when it generates economic linkages to other economic sectors. However, the need to diversify rural economies is also needed to ensure overall sustainability. Therefore, rural development resources should be prioritised towards employment creation and opportunities in non-agricultural activities and services.

Improving access to opportunities for Rural Communities -Rural dwellers are still facing challenges in access to basic services and economic opportunities. It is important that when planning is done by government it should take into consideration rural people and include elements that address the urban-rural divide. The lack of access that is still prevalent in rural communities inhibits the opportunity that rural communities have to improve their economic and social wellbeing.

Strategic Goal 5: Culture, Diversity and Vibrant Places

The Cape Winelands tourism sector presents tremendous opportunities for growth and development. The Cape Winelands believes that it’s in our cultural diversity that we can best enhance the visitor experience in the district. The focus is on people rather than places, i.e. dine with the locals, hear their stories, and rediscover their rich cultural heritage.

It is to the people of the Cape Winelands, their stories, their books, their poems, their paintings, their theatre performances, their vision for their tourism businesses, their story-telling, their music and songs, their culinary creations, their wine-making talents, their arts and crafts and their business innovation talents alike, that the District wants to share with its visitors.

The tourism industry in the Cape Winelands District Municipality therefore has an important role to play in attaining the region’s goals for growth and job creation. Having the potential to attract revenue and stimulate private- and public-sector investment in the region, the tourism industry is people-orientated and very labour intensive, creating employment opportunities in the community.

IMPLEMENTATION

The overall CW Regional Socio-Economic Strategy includes the following individual Strategy Plans:

- Economic Development and Investment Strategy;
- Tourism Strategy
- Social Development Strategy; and
- Rural Economic Development Strategy.

Each of the strategies mentioned above is accompanied with a series of action plans that have been developed.

CAPE WINELANDS AGRI-PARK

INTRODUCTION

The National Development Plan (NDP) confirmed that agriculture is the primary economic activity in rural areas and has set out specific objectives and milestones for the sector, in terms of achieving an inclusive rural economy by generating one million new jobs by 2030 i.e. an additional 643 000 direct jobs and 326 000 indirect jobs in the agriculture, agro-processing and related sectors by 2030. This view is reinforced with the New Growth Path (NGP), the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) and other Government policies to achieve radical economic transformation and improving service delivery in the agriculture value chain.

As a result, the DRDLR launched the Agri-Parks Programme on 24 June 2015, after a pronouncement by President Jacob Zuma in his State of the Nation address. The purpose of the Agri-Parks programme is to integrate rural poor people and emerging farmers into the value chains by creating jobs in production, processing or marketing of the produce through three (3) basic units:

- The Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU)
- Agri-Hub Unit (AH)
- The Rural Urban Market Centre Unit (RUMC)

AGRI-PARK (AP) IN THE CWDM

The Agri-Park is included in the Cape Winelands District Rural Development Plan (2017) to facilitate rural economic transformation (RETM). A basic unit of the Agri-park is the FPSU and the one Household one Hectare (1HH1H) programme and had been implemented in 3 municipalities within the CWDM as follows:

WITZENBERG:

- The Abattoir was acquired through Land Reform Branch
- Abattoir is situated in the Schoonvlei area in Ceres
- Logistics Project for 1 truck also approved for beneficiaries in Ceres

DRAKENSTEIN:

- The land for the 1HH1H project in Saron has been identified
- The land is TRANCRAA land and Council resolution is needed to transfer the land to the beneficiaries
- 92 Beneficiaries for 50 hectares of land

STELLENBOSCH:

- Stellenbosch Municipal Council approved the 1HH1H programme on Farm 502 BH that consists of 65 hectares of Municipal Commonage adjacent to the Annandale Road, Lynedoch, Stellenbosch
- 10 Beneficiaries who farms independently on 5-hectare allotments
- An advertisement has been placed for a further 175.41 hectares of land to accommodate a further 13 beneficiaries as part of the Agri-Park programme

These are the programmes that will be supported for the 2020/2021 financial year as well by DRDLR in consultation with the CWDM.

BENEFITS TO THE CWDM

- The Agri-Parks programme can contribute towards economic growth and development, job creation, entrepreneurship and skills development
- It contributes further to the development mandate of local government and the division: socio-economic development at the CWDM
- It can also strengthen intergovernmental relations and align priorities and needs of local communities
- It can further contribute towards working together of community structures and betterment of community members
- Assist with improving communication and working relationships between the DRDLR and District Municipalities
- Thus, the CWDM should continue to proceed with implementation of this programme in all 5 municipalities.

4.7 Germany

On 27 April 2018 an invitation letter was sent by Ms Angela Moritz from the organisation KIEZ in Germany to Mr Henry Prins, Municipal Manager of Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM), inviting 16 (sixteen) South Africans to an international educational youth camp. The exchange programme aim to encourage tolerance between cultures, develop leadership, broaden learners' vision and expand learners' feeling of responsibility for the immediate environment to the rest of the world.

An objective of the host organization is to provide children and adolescents from all over the world with opportunities for learning through active recreation, meaningful leisure activities and education. Contribute to international relationship building among the youth. As they will be joined by youths from Russia, Latvia, Kirgizstan and Germany. Motivate to strive further, to see more and to let go of the limitations in their minds

A Mayoral Committee Item was prepared to obtain approval for the educational youth camp in Germany. Forthcoming from that approval 14 learners from the Breede Valley area in the Cape Winelands District and 2 CWDM officials was granted the opportunity to attend above mentioned youth camp. The first International camp took was held from 02 – 12 July 2018 in Blankenburg, Germany.

Blankenburg (Harz) is a town and health resort in the district of Harz, in Saxony-Anhalt, Germany, at the north foot of the Harz Mountains, 19 km southwest of Halberstadt. It has been in large part rebuilt since a fire in 1836, and possesses a castle, with various collections, a museum of antiquities, an old town hall and churches. Gardening is a specialty. The nearby ridge of rocks called the *Teufelsmauer* (Devils Wall) offers views across the plain and into the deep gorges of the Harz.



Cape Town International Airport, leaving for Germany (July 2018)

The Drakenstein area was identified for the second International youth camp, and the incumbents were to be selected from schools within the Drakenstein jurisdiction of the Cape Winelands Region within partnership with Department of Education in the region. The second camp took place from 05 – 16 July 2019 in Gernrode, Germany.



July 2019

In collaboration with the Cape Winelands Education Department, Witzenberg area was the third area identified for this great opportunity in July 2020.

Unfortunately due to the Coronavirus/COVID-19 outbreak Cape Winelands District Municipality is committed to uphold the guidelines announced by the President on Sunday evening, 15 March 2020, hence our decision to postpone the planned visit to Germany from 16-26 July 2020 indefinitely.

We hope that we will be able to continue with this project in the near future.

CHAPTER 5: PRIORITIES AND KEY INTERVENTIONS

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

5.1 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The CDPS department's broad economic development priorities is linked to its Departmental High Opportunity Society Strategy.

DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIC AND PRE-DETERMINED OBJECTIVES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:				
<i>Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District.</i>				
PDO 1: Provide a comprehensive and equitable Municipal Health Service including Air Quality Management throughout the CWDM	PDO 2: Ensure coordination of multi-disciplinary and sectoral disaster risk reduction through integrated institutional capacity for Disaster Risk management, Disaster Risk Assessment and Response and Recovery	PDO 3: Effective planning and coordination of specialized fire-fighting services throughout the CWDM	PDO 4: To facilitate environmentally sustainable economic development planning through the development and maintenance of strategic partnerships, investment attraction, retention and opportunities, SMME support and development, skills development and information knowledge management	PDO 5: To facilitate, ensure and monitor the development and empowerment of the poor by graduating people out of poverty, social inclusion and improving the livelihood of the poor, vulnerable groups, rural farm dwellers and rural communities

DEPARTMENTAL TURNAROUND STRATEGY: HIGH OPPORTUNITY SOCIETY

In our departmental turnaround strategy (“**High Opportunity Society**”) the collective focus of our attention was and is on the facilitation of capital formation and opportunities. This includes:

- Ensuring the optimal functioning of our fire-fighting; municipal health; disaster management and spatial planning functions;
- Creating an enabling environment in which businesses can thrive and grow our economy;
- Linking and facilitating access to economic opportunities for vulnerable groups; and
- Continued support for social capital formation.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAMME

Providing and facilitating access to opportunities for the vulnerable to help facilitate the Cape 2040 vision of “everyone that wants to work is able to work” and higher “entrepreneurial rates”.

RURAL ECONOMIC GROWTH PROGRAMME

Working with our strategic partners (Local Municipalities, Local Tourism Associations, farmers, sports federations, cultural organisations, the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve, etc.) to help grow the District economy:

ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS PROGRAMME

Working with our Local Municipalities to create an enabling environment in which business can thrive by facilitating investment into the District as well as supporting export opportunities.

ECONOMIC SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Having an education expands the range of options open to an individual, thereby creating opportunities to live a fulfilling life. In the Cape Winelands District 72.8% people do not have matric. The primary sectors that traditionally absorbed low-skilled labour are declining. In addition, it is very difficult to teach people skills if they do not have a solid educational background.

SOCIAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

The key objective of Socio-Economic Development is developing the people in a region with the view of establishing a better life for all. Ensuring that the inhabitants of an area are healthy, skilled, safe and productive enables economic development and thus enhances the quality of life of the local community.

TOURISM SECTORAL INTERVENTION PROGRAMME

The Cape Winelands District is known for its scenic beauty, diverse landscapes, rich cultural heritage, and high-quality agricultural land – it is one of the most visited regions for domestic and international tourists, and world renowned for its fine wine estates and restaurants. The Cape Winelands presents tremendous opportunities for Tourism growth and development.

THE DEPARTMENTAL HIGH OPPORTUNITY SOCIETY STRATEGY ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

WAY FORWARD

The 2020/21 financial will be the last year of implementation of the departmental turnaround strategy. The department will utilise the 2020/21 financial year to develop its new departmental strategy.

PRE-DETERMINED OBJECTIVE 1.2: Ensure coordination of multi-disciplinary and sectoral disaster risk reduction through integrated institutional capacity for Disaster Risk management, Disaster Risk Assessment and Response and Recovery

Disaster Management capacity at certain of the local municipalities remains a challenge with the implementation of the Disaster Management function. In the 2019/2020 financial year, the Cape Winelands Disaster Management Centre (CWDMC) assisted under capacitated local municipalities with the placement of an Intern to provide assistance with implementing the basic requirements of Disaster Management. This capacity would be funded by the Cape Winelands for two years after which municipalities will have to establish capacity for Disaster Management.

In continuing with its assistance to Local Municipalities, the CWDMC will be establishing satellite Disaster Management Centres in both Langeberg and Witzenberg Municipalities. These Satellite Disaster Management Centres will be utilised for the co-ordination of incidents and the implementation of prevention, mitigation and recovery actions within the municipal area. During the 2019/2020 financial year, the CWDMC also assisted four municipalities with the provision of the Uniti system for reporting, communication, incident management and risk assessment tool. This support will continue in the 2020/2021 financial year.

The Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, No. 2 of 2010, puts a number of requirements on both the event organiser and the municipalities. On a weekly basis across our District, numerous events are taking place. In an effort to ensure the safety of residents and visitors at these events, the CWDMC intends to roll out Event Safety Training for both municipal officials and event organisers.

With the conclusion of the multi-year Ward Based Risk Assessment project, the CWDMC now moves into a review phase. With the provision of additional capacity at the local municipalities, this annual reviewing of the Risk Assessment can take place in-house. A Risk Assessor training course will take place during the 2020/2021 financial year to capacitate officials and role-players in the Ward Based Risk Assessment methodology and participatory risk assessment methods.

The CWDMC is also embarking on an innovative way to utilise mobile phones for monitoring risks and identification of risks. This will be done through the development of an app that will be linked to the Uniti system.

The CWDMC will continue with the roll out of the multi-year Community Safety Initiative with the aim of improving the safety of communities in the District.

PRE-DETERMINED OBJECTIVE 1.3: Effective planning and coordination of specialized fire-fighting services throughout the CWDM

In terms of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act: Section 84, the Cape Winelands District Municipality is mandated to deal with specialised firefighting services such as mountain and veld fire services. As regard to Integrated Fire Management, it is accepted that this Act allocates the primary regulation and management of veld fires to the District Municipality.

The Fire Services of the Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM), CapeNature and the Winelands Fire Protection Association (WFPA) entered into a memorandum of agreement and established a fire workgroup with the objective in which the parties agree to co-operate in the optimization of their organization's resources for systematically and expeditiously managing veld fires in the CWDM area.

The Workgroup aims to streamline the efforts of natural resource managers, agriculture and fire managers through an integrated approach to ensure improved fire management throughout the District by ensuring awareness of the realities faced by the different role-players.

It is important that we have these types of engagements so that we assess our state of readiness in dealing with major veld fires and to work together to improve systems which help prevent and reduce the risk of devastating veld fires.

Continual engagement with all role-players will be undertaken during the Veld Fire Season to ensure that pertinent matters that may arise are addressed with the necessary attention and consideration to urgency.

Veld fires are a major hazard to the Cape Winelands District and have the potential of developing into a disaster or catastrophic situation.

Due to the very high number of fires and major fires generally experienced during the summer season, special preparedness planning and organizing is required. Pre-incident planning provides significant advantages to incident commanders and emergency responders, allowing them to capture critical information before an incident actually occurs.

Fire has been identified as a critical risk as no community is immune to the consequences of fire. As risks cannot be entirely prevented, effective evaluation and planning is necessary to minimize loss of life and property. Veld fires are among the main contributors of economic, social and environmental threats in the Winelands.

A serious challenge of the Fire Services Division is the shortage of staff. The operational financial needs are addressed in the proposed operational budget of the Division of the Fire services.

PRE-DETERMINED OBJECTIVE 1.4: *To facilitate environmentally sustainable economic development planning through the development and maintenance of strategic partnerships, investment attraction, retention and opportunities, SMME support and development, skills development and information and knowledge management.*

The Local Economic Development Strategy focus relates to how the district can facilitate accelerated economic growth. It understands that businesses create employment for local residents, provide families with livelihoods and ignite local economic development. Therefore, the focus of the Local Economic Development Strategy is on creating an enabling environment for the private sector to thrive and facilitate the economic growth.

The Investment Attraction, Retention and Opportunities Strategy specifically focus on how an enabling environment for competitiveness can be created as well as how existing businesses can be supported through Business Retention and Expansion Programmes, as they are the primary engine of growth in a locality.

The Cape Winelands District Municipality is the Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) for the Cape Winelands Tourism Region. It is expected that the CWDM provides regional leadership and coordination and works with industry partners, such as the Local Tourism Associations, to grow tourism through activities like strategic planning, research, product development, training and marketing. The Tourism Strategy demonstrates how the CWDM will grow tourism in the Cape Winelands together with its tourism partners.

PROJECTS

Growing and Thriving Entrepreneurship and Innovation

SUPPORT SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

It is understood that local economic development is based on the concept that wealth in localities is created not by government but by the private sector. Businesses depend on having favourable local business environment to create that wealth and prosperity. Municipalities have a central role in creating the favourable business environment for business success.

- Continue with **Entrepreneurial Seed Fund Project**. Investing in small business by 'Grow your own' through provision of seed funding for small businesses. The Entrepreneurial Seed Fund programme has been a partnership programme between the CWDM and its five local municipalities. Through a selection process promising and locally-driven start-up SMMEs working primarily in historically disadvantaged areas within the District are selected.
- Continue with **Training and mentorship project**. The CWDM training and mentorship programme was developed to assist the SMMEs that were receiving Entrepreneurial Seed Funding from the municipality through providing business training and one-on-one mentorship to these SMMEs.
- **Support Informal Sector Project**. Support local municipalities in their work with informal traders. Furthermore, investigate and facilitate programmes in support of formalising the informal sector.

SUPPORT SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

There is a need to develop targeted sector strategies with relevant stakeholders and role-players to that identify investment opportunities, trade development needs, research and commercialisation potential, workforce needs in the Cape Winelands District. A few strategic sectors have been identified during the strategy development process.

ACTION PLAN: SUPPORT WINE TOURISM IN THE CAPE WINELANDS

VinPro has commissioned a wine tourism strategy that outlines a number of interventions to grow wine tourism. According to VinPro (2017) "Wine Tourism, which is about the delivery and experience of a variety of tourism related activities within or around wine producing regions or routes, is a significant revenue generator for the South African economy and has the potential to provide many new business and employment opportunities. Wine Tourism already contributes in excess of R6 billion to the GDP annually and with a national wine tourism strategy and coordinated plan, the aim is to increase that to R16 billion by 2025".

The Cape Winelands District is ideally placed to exploit the economic opportunities that wine tourism presents.

- **Wine Tourism Collaboration Programme**. Continue to work with organisations such as VINPRO, WESGRO and Wines of South Africa (WOSA) to support innovative developments and programmes in wine tourism.

PROMOTE INNOVATION AND DIVERSIFICATION

It is understood that the most successful businesses continually strive to improve on their products and services and continually also search for new markets for their products and services. It is important for governments to recognise this business creativity and support business innovation. It is therefore crucial that municipalities support services to promote diversification (when businesses develop new markets) and innovation (when businesses design new products/services).

Giving media exposure to good businesses.

Local newspapers and radio stations are usually eager to feature businesses that are creating new jobs. The municipality can facilitate that these businesses get good media exposure.

ACTION PLAN: GROW THE CREATIVE ECONOMY

In an increasingly globalised and urbanised world, uniqueness and authenticity are key competitive advantages for tourism destinations. At the heart of cultural tourism is a deep commitment to the splendour of place, genuineness of its communities and the tales that gives it life and differentiate it from other places. Tourism related to or driven by cultural interests and activities is a robust and growing subset of the tourism industry as a whole.

- **Grow the creative economy.** The Cape Winelands is home to many artists, writers, dancers, designers, musicians, chefs, and all sorts of talented and interesting people who have chosen to live, create and play in the District. The District and its community's benefits from having these creatives in our midst. The Cape Winelands needs to support this cultural ecosystem that enables creativity to prosper. We need to promote the Cape Winelands District as a **cultural destination** of note.

Facilitating Investment Attraction, Retention and Opportunities

FACILITATING INVESTMENT ATTRACTION

Developing the Cape Winelands District's competitive profile will depend on leveraging existing strengths, building on the area's existing assets and seeking out high-impact opportunities in identified sectors.

ACTION PLAN: ESTABLISHING AN INVESTMENT DESK

- **Establishing an investment desk.** Establishing a "One Stop Shop" to deal with potential investors is a popular option for many investment destinations. A "One Stop Shop" is an investment service that aims to facilitate seamless investment and reduce red-tape and inefficiencies for potential investors. Such a "One Stop Shop" to promote and facilitate investment and the establishment of new businesses, could be set up in the Cape Winelands District/Cape Winelands Local Municipal area. A key component of the one-stop-shop service is the creation of a post for a dedicated investment facilitation professional. The investment facilitator's main responsibility would be to provide a single contact for investors wishing to do business in Cape Winelands. The skills of such an investment professional can be leveraged to engage potential investors on a one-on-one basis.

ACTION PLAN: CONTINUATION OF LOCALLY-DRIVEN BRE PROGRAMME FOR TOURISM SECTOR

Cape Winelands BRE for the Tourism Sector Project.

Since the CWDM did not have the resources necessary to implement a continuous approach, the locally driven was utilized which placed the implementation in the hands of the community. The Local Tourism Associations (LTAs) were chosen by the tourism community to be the implementing agents for the CW BR&E programme for the Tourism Sector.

ACTION PLAN: TRADE INVESTMENT

The Cape Winelands District Municipality is fulfilling its role as the facilitator of creating an enabling environment for business participates in trade shows/expos/missions as a means to provide a platform for businesses within the District to market their products and services to buyers/consumers and investors and thus creating competitiveness.

The CWDM objectives in participating in trade shows/expos/missions is to engage in generic marketing of the Cape Winelands as an investment and tourism destination. For participating SMMEs it is to:

- Increase sales of products/ services represented on the Cape Winelands District Municipality's stand by participating SMMEs;
 - Obtain market intelligence and gauge response to the District as an Investment destination as well as to the various products/services on offer; and
 - Penetrate new markets for the District's products and services by the participating SMMEs on the Cape Winelands District Municipality's stand.
- **Trade Investment Project.** Continue to explore in collaboration with WESGRO new markets for Cape Winelands products and services. Continue to provide a platform for SMMEs in the district to penetrate new markets for their products and services.

Promoting Culture, Diversity and Vibrant Places

According to the UNDP (2015) there are many definitions of inclusive economic growth however within these definitions there are common traits, such as: “Growth is inclusive when it takes place in the sectors in which the poor work (e.g. agriculture); occurs in places where the poor live (e.g. undeveloped areas with few resources); uses the factors of production that the poor possess (e.g. unskilled labour); and reduces the prices of consumption items that the poor consume (e.g. food, fuel and clothing)... [therefore] ... inclusive economic growth is not only about expanding national economies but also about ensuring that we reach the most vulnerable people of societies”.

TOURISM PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The Cape Winelands District Municipality is the Regional Tourism Organisation for the Cape Winelands Tourism Region. As a RTO, the CWDM plays an important role in supporting this competitive and sustainable tourism region. It is expected that the CWDM provides regional leadership and coordination and works with industry partners, such as the Local Tourism Associations, to grow tourism through activities like strategic planning, research, product development, training and marketing.

ACTION PLAN: EFFECTIVE FORUM MEETINGS

- **Provide the Tourism Voice at RTO meetings** at provincial level. Continue to promote tourism interests within the province by being at the table when discussions take place about provincial and regional tourism initiatives.
- **Review of Cape Winelands LTA Forum meetings.** The Cape Winelands Local

INVEST IN TOURISM SKILLS AND TRAINING

The capacity of all persons working in tourism should be developed in order to build a skills-base that enhances the tourist’s experience at all levels in the value chain. It is essential that emerging businesses and newcomers in the industry are sufficiently and appropriately equipped to contribute to the brand and the overall visitor experience.

Community-wide initiatives to create awareness regarding tourism and the importance of hospitable behaviour are essential.

ACTION PLAN: PROMOTE SERVICE EXCELLENCE

- **Enhance visitor experience and address skills gaps through training programmes aimed at specific- as well as general tourism skills.** Utilise the CWDM database to identify community members that require assistance with training and product development. Skills training are essential for the development of tourism. Computer training, First Aid training, Introduction to wine, Customer care training, Events Management and Culinary training has all been identified as being beneficial for the tourism industry and will be offered by CWDM to enhance the skills level of the unemployed and the youth.
- Tourists are increasingly demanding online access and the capacity to engage through social media and high service standards is a part of their visitor experience. Many tourism businesses are lagging behind in terms of digital excellence. Continue to **support training and advice that encourages digital excellence** across the Tourism sector in the Cape Winelands.

Tourism Forum meeting sets the platform where government officials and Local Tourism Officials discuss and plan collaborative to market and develop tourism in the Cape Winelands. It is recommended that a review be done to enhance the functioning and effectiveness of the forum in order for tangible results to emerge from actions.

- **Champion Linkages to other RTO Regions.** Identify projects where a cross-regional approach would be beneficial to enhance visitor experience. For example, in developing new routes that cross municipal boundaries.

ACTION PLAN: TOURISM STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

Strategy relies on cutting-edge research and market intelligence to inform and guide decision-making. The quality of the decision-making is directly linked to the accumulated intelligence from markets, insights from partners and stakeholders. Information and analysis to inform insights and strategy need to be very current.

- **Assist in gathering reliable tourism statistics.** Local Tourism Associations and individual stakeholders need to collaborate to obtain statistical data needed for more effective tourism planning, implementation and development.
- **Tourism Research.** Engaging in tourism research is expensive but it is needed to stay ahead of the competition. The Cape Winelands District will as far as possible look at how research can be done in partnership with the private sector.

EFFECTIVE DESTINATION MARKETING

Destination marketing is important because tourism regions, like any other business, needs a good marketing strategy that will enable it to build a brand, attract new tourists and hopefully encourage and maintain repeat visitors.

ACTION PLAN: MARKETING THE CAPE WINELANDS

- **Utilise different marketing tools.** Continue using traditional media to market the Cape Winelands but also look to newer marketing tools.
 - **Continue with Tourism Media Educationals project.** Working in collaboration with Local Tourism Associations to market the region and its hidden gems. Concentrating not only on places and attractions but also specific themes.
 - **Tourism Month project.** Expand Tourism Month to acknowledge the importance of tourism in the region. Encourage the involvement of emerging businesses in developing products with regional appeal and showcase them on the various platforms during the month of September.
 - **Address the seasonality of tourism to the region.** Counteract seasonality through specific campaigns and events offered during the off-peak seasons. Develop lesser-known destinations through special packages that are more affordable and aimed at the domestic market.
 - **Events Calendar.** Cape Winelands is a leading major events destination in South Africa. Building an iconic events calendar though targeted private and public investment is

ACTION PLAN: DIGITAL EXCELLENCE IN TOURISM MARKETING

In line with global trends, technology plays an increasingly important role in tourism. Technological advances have altered how travel services are procured and consumed (NTSS, 2017). Visitors are increasingly turning to the internet as a source of information and using travel blogs and travel advisory websites (NTSS, 2017). Tourists also communicate with other travellers on various online platforms. Due to the preferences of the current market, online marketing of the region is very important and should enjoy priority. Service delivery of local Visitor Information Centres are also important, especially in enhancing the experience of visitors already in the area. Visitor information Centres (Tourism offices) should be positioned as knowledgeable and informed centres, and be easy to find through clear signage and directions.

- **Digital Excellence in tourism marketing project.** Increase focus on digital marketing of the Cape Winelands district.
- Create amazing short **destination videos**. In the last few years the world has been moving toward videos. Videos are great because they convey a huge amount of information in a small amount of time just like a picture tell a thousand words.
- **Mobile technology** – from numerous surveys conducted internationally, it is now generally known that the majority of millennials would rather text than make a call. From tourism trends we know that they travel more frequently than any other generation before them. It becomes therefore crucial that we need to make the most of mobile tourism marketing. It is important to tell our marketing story where consumers want to see it the most and that is on mobile. Continued support and innovation for the **Tourism Town mobile Apps and the Cape Winelands Routes and Events App**.

needed to remain a leading events destination.

PROMOTE INCLUSIVE TOURISM ACTION PLAN: CONTINUED FOCUS ON ROUTE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The development of themed tourism routes is an important tourism tool in attracting visitors. Joining a number of tourism attractions into one themed route leads to a better offering for tourists whereas each individual attraction does not have the same potential to draw tourists. Full participation of disadvantaged people in the tourism economy will provide meaningful opportunities for partnerships and collaboration, creating new economic development and growth.

Inclusive tourism seeks to integrate poor and marginalised communities in the tourism value chain through active entrepreneurial participation. Reducing poverty by developing value chain linkages between the tourism industry and local producers of goods and services in the district.

- **Explore support measures to foster growth among emerging tourism enterprises.** Negotiating with LTAs for waiving LTA membership fees for the first year, will allow emerging businesses to enter into the tourism industry and becoming sustainable, whilst receiving all the related benefits of being a member of a Local Tourism Association.

PRE-DETERMINED OBJECTIVE 1.5: *To facilitate and ensure the development and empowerment of the poor by graduating people out of poverty, social inclusion and improving the livelihood of the poor, vulnerable groups, rural farm dwellers and rural communities*

The Social Development Strategy for the CWDM is developed in specific reference to opportunities for social cohesion, self-reliance of vulnerable groups and sustainable livelihoods. The Cape Winelands Social Development Strategy is aimed at:

- Inclusion – putting marginalised people at the centre of development;
- Social Cohesion – strengthening the community fabric so that people can work together and collaborate; and
- Social Investment - facilitating the continued investment in the people of the Cape Winelands region.

The Rural Economic Development Plan focuses on economic, social and environmental sustainability in rural areas of the Cape Winelands District. The key driver of the Cape Winelands Rural Economic Development Strategy centres around uplifting 'Rural Places, Economy and People'. It advocates for continued support for projects that improve competitiveness, encourage diversification of the rural economy, improve quality of life in rural areas and that protect and enhance the natural environment.

PROJECTS

Working Towards Building Safe, Healthy, Active and Self-Reliant Communities Together	
<p>BUILDING RESILIENT FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> <p>PROGRAMME: FAMILIES AND CHILDREN</p> <p>The project aims to strengthen the capacity of families and communities to care for and protect children. Families are the corner stone of communities. Dysfunctional families lead to dysfunctional communities. The family has been and continues to be the principal institution in society, playing a vital role in socialization, nurturing and care, as well as determining the conditions of social reproduction. Interventions to support vulnerable families are vital in alleviating abuse, neglect and poverty. This project is implemented in partnership with Government Departments, Civil Society organizations, and NGO's and Faith Based organisations.</p> <p>Victim Empowerment project. Victim empowerment is an approach to facilitate access to a range of services for all people who have individually or collectively suffered harm, trauma or material loss due to violence, crime, natural disaster human accident or through socio-economic conditions. It aims to restore the loss or damages. Victim empowerment programmes focus taking control, having a voice, being heard, be recognized and respected as an individual. These initiatives focus on empowering people but especially, women and children with information and skills. Through these types of programmes they learn to understand and manage emotions, set and achieve positive goals feel and show empathy for other. It also teaches them to establish and maintain positive relationships and make responsible decisions.</p>	<p>HEALTHY COMMUNITIES</p> <p>PROGRAMME: COMMUNITY SUPPORT</p> <p>Non-Profit organisations and Community Based organisations are facing various challenges and financial constraints. Cape Winelands District Municipality provide funding to support civil society organisations in rendering services which have a direct and immediate impact on the well-being of disadvantaged communities at a grass-roots level. The funding maximises the poverty alleviation impact of community organisations across the Cape Winelands municipal district. This programme also enhances the capacity of beneficiary organisations to render service that will contribute to the achievement of the strategic objectives of Cape Winelands District Municipality.</p> <p>PROGRAMME: ELDERLY</p> <p>Cape Winelands District Municipality strives to maintain and protect the status, wellbeing, safety and rights of older persons. This project also aims to promote and create an enabling environment for the elderly to participate actively in a healthy lifestyle, wellness and cultural activities. Cape Winelands District Municipality acknowledge the valuable contributions that elderly persons have made in communities across the district.</p> <p>Golden Games Project. Cape Winelands District Municipality in partnership with Service centres, Cape Winelands District Elderly Forum, Drakenstein Municipality, Stellenbosch Municipality, Breede Valley Municipality, DSD and DCAS successfully hosted a District Golden games event on the 30th of April 2019 in Breede Valley. The purpose of the event was to sensitise elderly people of their rights, human dignity and take</p>

Educational Excursions Project. Learners of rural schools are afforded opportunities to embark on educational excursions which enhanced learning outside of the classroom. They are mostly from low income households which cannot afford the fees attached to educational excursions but through the support of the municipality, they can attend the excursions.

Holiday Projects. During school holidays, young children, especially in impoverished communities, have very little or no recreational space where they can give expression to their need for positive socialisation and interaction with their peers. This places them at risk of being drawn into negative activities such as, youth criminality, increase in substance abuse and risky sexual behaviour. Holiday programmes were implemented in partnership with civil society organisations to ensure the safe keeping of children during school holidays. The programme included a variety of educational and recreational activities which are provided in a safe environment to learn, interact and enjoy. It covered important topics such as crime prevention, teenage pregnancy, and drug abuse, anti-bullying and addressing challenges facing children and young people during puberty.

Fetal Alcohol Prevention Project. Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) is the leading cause of mental disability in South Africa. Children with Foetal Alcohol Syndrome are born with a lifelong disability, which affects their physical growth and development, their mental ability, behaviour and social skills. The effects of substance abuse have a devastating impact on the lives of children and the Cape Winelands District Municipality aims to implement a programme which prevents parents from abusing substances and to decrease the rate of children that are born with Foetal Alcohol. A Pregnant Women Mentorship programme was implemented in partnership with FASFacts. The objective of the programme is to prevent the increase of FAS by assisting girls and adult women

part in competitive sport. The formidable spirit that the elderly persons demonstrate when they defy age and challenge themselves to play sport, is truly inspiring for younger persons.

More Living Active Age Project. Recreational and cultural tours were implemented as part of the More Living Active Age Programme for the elderly in our district. These tours provided the elderly with opportunities to research on the socio-economic, cultural and historical developments that has taken place as well as the significant impact the history and developments had on the underprivileged communities and the elderly. The support of Cape Winelands District Municipality created opportunities for elderly persons to visit recreational and historical landmarks. Some Elderly persons have never been out of their residential areas due to financial constraints and the municipality provided them with the opportunity.

PROGRAMME: HIV AND AIDS PROGRAMME

HIV and AIDS impact on the sustainability of communities and their development conditions. The implementation of interventions is crucial in ensuring that the vulnerability of infected and affected persons is decreased. HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns, World Aids day, HIV/Aids & Male circumcision; HIV & breastfeeding and 16 Days of Activism against the Abuse of Women and Children are implemented in partnership with the Multi Sectoral Action Team (MSAT) structures in each B-Municipal area. These programmes focus on reversing the effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and support to infected and affected families in the district.

making the decision not to drink any alcohol when they will be pregnant, or when they plan to become pregnant.

Diapers. The Division Rural and Social Development of the Cape Winelands District Municipality focuses on building and maintaining social capital through access to programmes and services. Department of Health is currently busy with Health and Hygiene awareness programme at senior centres within the Cape Winelands District. Some of the challenges was the need for adult diapers. The successes of these programmes are based on the strong and vibrant partnership with national and provincial government

Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Programme. Substance abuse is defined an overutilization of drug that leads to temporary/permanent impairment of the person physical, emotional and psychological wellbeing. The effects of substance abuse on the health, work productively and social well-being of the person have an enormous toll on the overall being of the person.

Sanitary Ware. Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM) in partnership with Department of Education in our district encourage the nation that education as a tool for a better future. Both CWDM and DOE ensure that the education of young girls is not hindered because of lack of the basic necessity of feminine hygiene products, they visited rural schools across the district to handover sanitary towels packs.

INVESTMENT IN SKILLS AND EMPLOYABILITY

Skills development is identified as one of the priority needs for sustainable development in rural communities within the Cape Winelands District Municipality. Violence, social isolation and low education levels makes young unemployed women more vulnerable and increases their risks of sexual exploitation. Economic empowerment opportunities reduce conditions of

HIV/Aids Awareness Programmes.

HIV/Aids awareness campaigns were held across the District which included programmes such as, World Aids day, HIV/Aids & Male circumcision; HIV & breastfeeding. A HIV/Aids awareness programme was implemented for Foster parents.

First 1000 Days Programme. The project activity formed part of the province's campaign to raise awareness of the crucial first 1 000 days of your child's life. The first 1 000 days in a child's development, starting from conception, moving through pregnancy, birth, and after the first 2 years of life, are crucial for securing a child's bright future. The most important aspects of the First 1000 days programme are health and nutrition, which both mom and baby need; love and attention that baby's needs, and all the support that the mom needs; and play and stimulation that babies need for learning as well as the protection of a safe environment.

16 Days of Activism Project. The Municipality facilitates joint planning and collates the inputs of all partners to produce a District calendar of events that are implemented across the district. The calendar provides a 16-day window of opportunity in communities for intense awareness-making and education to reduce levels of women and child abuse. Catalytic Events includes the Launch of the 16 Days Campaign, World Aids Day and the International Day for People with Disabilities. The objectives of the 16 days of Activism Campaign Against Women and Child Abuse are to change behaviour through public awareness & education on the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and those who are HIV positive; to generate awareness to the incidence of violence against women and children; to highlight the stories of survivors of gender-based violence and the impact that the campaign has had on their lives; to create awareness around the link between HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence

vulnerability and improve the resilience of young women. Young people are the important focus and a priority because the lack of skills development contributes to increasing unemployment rate amongst youth in rural areas.

Driver's License Training Project. Cape Winelands District Municipality in partnership with the Health, Education, Social Development sector departments and Drakenstein Municipality embarked on an Integrated Governmental Relations programme for 15 interns in the Drakenstein area. The programme afforded the participants the opportunity to obtain a Driver's License. Training consisted out of 10 (ten) Practical driving lessons and a Driver's License test.

First Aid Training Level 1 & 2. The lack of skills development effects sustainable development in the rural communities of the Cape Winelands District. Violence, social isolation and low education levels make young, unemployed youth more vulnerable and increase their risks of sexual exploitation and drug abuse. The Municipality has identified the need to empower young people by providing First Aid Level 1 & 2 Training

PROGRAMME: YOUTH

Young people are at the heart of the future of South Africa and they are facing many challenges in modern day society. There is great benefit in investing in young people by creating pathways for accelerated development. When young people can claim their right to health, education and decent working conditions, they become a powerful force for economic development and positive change.

PROGRAMME: WOMEN

Although Government has made significant progress in empowering women in the political, public and educational spheres, the marginalization of poor women severely compromises progress. Women development programmes are implemented in partnership with various stakeholders during August (Women's Month) and throughout the financial year. The purpose of the event is to recognize the role played by women of South Africa to remember the march by more than 20 000 women to the Union buildings in 1956.

Human Trafficking Awareness programme.

The human trafficking workshop is organised by Cape Winelands District Municipality and the facilitation is done by Local Government. The human trafficking is well received by all the communities as it is really an eye opener. It teaches not only women and children are being taken it also involves babies and young children. The workshop was so informative and there was a follow up.

These two sessions will need a follow up workshop with farm workers and more children. We are planning to rollout more on youth month and after hours for people who are working late. We also supported with transport and morning coffee. There are recommendations by the local government of need to informing high school learners as they are the easily targets because they are being offered jobs overseas and all your travelling are paid. A motivational programme of Worcester House of Hope for women was supported.

Grade 10-12 Support Project. Activities like career exhibitions, Matric Motivation programmes and Spring-school programmes are supported to enhance opportunities for Grade 10 - 12 Learners. Secondary schools from across the district are afforded the opportunity to participated in Career Exhibitions. Through the Career Exhibitions they gained information to make appropriate career choices. This programme was implemented in partnership with Department of Education, Tertiary institutions and Financial study aid institutions.

Grade 12 Top Achievers. The Grade 12 Top Achievers is an annual event that the CWDM host in partnership with the Department of Education. The event celebrates the top matriculant at each school in the CWDM and is held annually to recognise not only the hard work and dedication of the top student, but also that of their educators and parents.

Life Skills and Youth Camps. Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM) partners with DSD, GCIS and various stakeholders to host Job Readiness and Life Skills Camps. The project focuses on the holistic skills development of young people to prepare them for adulthood and make them employable, positive, and encourage healthy decisions. Programme included life skills, character development, leadership training, entrepreneurship and skills development.

Youth Month Project. Cape Winelands District Municipality believe that there is great benefit in celebrating and investing in young people by creating pathways for accelerated development.

PROMOTING AND BUILDING INCLUSIVENESS

Cape Winelands District Municipality aims to improve the livelihoods of people with disabilities and to address social barriers that exclude them from the various systems of society. Accessibility is important to achieve the principles of full inclusion, equality and participation in mainstream society.

PROGRAMME: PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

International Day for Persons with Disabilities Project. On 3 December every year, the Cape Winelands District Municipality in partnership with Government Departments and NGOs in the Disability Sector, commemorates the International Day for Persons with Disabilities. Events are implemented in the five Local Municipalities of the Cape Wineland District.

Environmental Protection that Promotes Sustainable Development and Economic Growth

RURAL PLACES

The key driver of the Cape Winelands Rural Economic Development Strategy centres around uplifting **Rural Places, Economy and People**. Continued support for projects that improve competitiveness, encourage diversification of the rural economy to improve community resilience, improve quality of life in rural areas and that protect and enhance the natural environment.

There is a need for balanced rural development that not only takes into account support for agriculture but also the non-farm rural economy to achieve better pro-poorest outcomes.

Water is an essential resource for the economic development of rural communities. The continuous improvement of water management practices and technologies as well as decreased consumer usage can help ensure the availability of reliable, quality water supplies over time. Maintaining strong partnerships with landowners, farmers, industries, businesses as well as communities, is key to sustaining our rural economy.

- **Water Resource District Coordination.** Continue to enable partnerships, district-based solutions and information sharing to enhance effective water management practices and promote long-term sustainable water supplies.

RURAL PEOPLE

ACTION PLAN: STRENGTHEN OPPORTUNITIES IN RURAL AREAS

Funding was provided to support sports and cultural organisations in implementing mass participation sports and cultural events. The funding maximised the participation of healthy lifestyles impact of community organisations across the Cape Winelands Municipal district. This programme also enhanced the capacity of beneficiary organisations to render services that will contribute to the achievement of our strategic objectives. The programme provides opportunities to vulnerable groups to advance to local, provincial and national sport and cultural programmes.

Business against Crime Tournament.

CWDM in partnership with Breede Valley Municipality, SAPS Department of Education, De Jagers Outfitters and other local businesses joined hands in the fight against crime that is consuming the Youth of today. Rugby and Netball tournaments were implemented as an alternative recreational programme where learners of gang infested areas could participate in a safe environment.

Vlakkie Cricket. Vlakkie Cricket programmes provide opportunities for vulnerable groups in communities to participate in mass sport in the wider community of the Cape Winelands region. That change the social cohesion amongst communities and it allow so many youngsters, families. Men and women to participate in attend to be active and to make the communities a better place to live.

Dominoes and Tug-of-War Tournaments.

Dominoes and Tug-of War Tournaments were held in Saron Drankenstein area. The purpose of the tournament was to provide an opportunity for the respective farming communities to participate in sports and to socialise. These programme promotes social cohesion and strengthen relations between farmers and farm workers.

RURAL ECONOMY

ACTION PLAN: DIVERSIFYING OUR RURAL ECONOMY

- **Support small farmers' project.** Continue to support small farmers within the district.
- **Support Small and Medium Agro-Enterprises (SMAEs) Project.** Value-added processing and manufacturing give Cape Winelands producers and agri-businesses exponential benefit from the raw products and services they produce. Facilitate rural diversification through small and medium agro-enterprises (SMAEs) and employment in the rural non-farm economy can help to build resilient livelihoods in rural areas. Value-addition for agricultural products will seriously be considered to advance diversification of the rural economy.
- **Trade Export Project.** Assist rural businesses with capitalising on opportunities in new local, domestic and international markets.

Easter Tournaments. Cape Winelands District Municipality implemented various Easter Tournaments in partnership with various Rugby, Netball, Vlakkie Cricket and Soccer clubs. The tournaments were held in Witzenberg, Stellenbosch, Drakenstein and Breede Valley which formed the highlight on the social calendar of people in the rural areas. Vlakkie Cricket. These tournaments enhance social cohesion and aim to address crime in the respective communities. Winning teams received trophies and medals.

Clubs Supported. A number of Clubs and organization are supported to honour their league games across the district. Rugby clubs, Soccer clubs and NPO's supported are supported through this programme

Drama Festival. The Cape Winelands Drama Festival is a drama development programme of the Western Cape Government's Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport and is presented in partnership with the Cape Winelands District Municipality's Department of Community Development and Planning Services. This programme has been particularly successful in the CWDM, as partnerships were also forged with Stellenbosch Municipality, Langeberg Municipality and Breede Valley Municipality, as well as with professional artists, tertiary institutions and the private sector. This facilitated the growth of the drama programme at various levels and provided the youth with opportunities to learn from and be guided by professionals in the field. A Cape Winelands Drama festival was implemented to where various groups competed for the best drama performance.

The collaboration with Cape Winelands District municipality ensured the successful presentation of the adjudication showcase. The drama festival finale was hosted in Witzenberg town hall on the 16th of February 2019. Approximately plus minus 450 people took part in this event

5.2 Strategic Objective 2:

Technical Services

5.2.1 PRE-DETERMINED OBJECTIVE 2.2: To implement sustainable infrastructure services.

CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: REGIONAL WASTE DISPOSAL SITE

It is the intention of Cape Winelands District Municipality to provide and/or to obtain funding for the construction and operation of one regional landfill site in Worcester. It also wishes to investigate the appropriate mechanism for the management of this landfill site, as well as the facilities that would be associated with these regional landfill sites. These facilities could include aspects such as the following:

- A materials recovery facility
- A builders' rubble processing facility
- A garden waste processing facility, including a possible composting facility
- A public drop-off and recycling centre.

Since the provision of these waste management services would be deemed to be new services and possibly extensions to existing services, the Municipal Systems Act (as amended) requires that an investigation be undertaken in terms of Section 78 of this Act. Without pre-empting the outcome of the Section 78 investigations, it is anticipated that a likely outcome of the investigation will be that:

- i) the provision of funding for the construction of the landfill sites and associated facilities would best be undertaken by the Cape Winelands District Municipality, as it is likely to obtain funding at a lower cost of capital than the private sector, and
- ii) that the management of the landfill site and associated facilities be undertaken by the private sector due to competitive elements introduced in the management contract and the greater efficiencies that the private sector may be able to achieve.

5.2.2 PRE-DETERMINED OBJECTIVE 2.3: *To increase levels of mobility in the whole of the CWDM area.*

We are in the final phase of the project to verify taxi routes in Drakenstein area, recommendations to be made to the Operating License Authority for consideration of issuing additional licenses.

CHAPTER 6: SUPPORT TO LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES – FINANCIAL IMPACT (2020/21)

All projects, planning initiatives and programmes are implemented within the jurisdiction areas of the applicable local municipality's or district wide, as illustrated in the following table:

District Wide Support		
Type of support	Deliverable	Financial Impact
Subsidies – Water & Sanitation	Number of farms serviced	R 1 000 000
Environmental Health Education	Number of theatre performances	R 445 537
Clearing of road reserves	Number of km cleared	R 1 200 000
Rural infrastructure support	Provision of water services to schools	R 500 000
Renewable Infrastructure – Rural Areas	Solar systems supply to farmers	R 675 000
Upgrading of Sport Facilities	Number of Sport Facilities upgraded	R 1 312 000
Entrepreneurial Seed Funding	Number of SMME's supported	R 1 000 000
Business Retention Expansion Programme	Number of action plans for tourism sector	R 700 000
Investment Attraction Programme	Number of projects implemented	R 480 000
Small Farmers Support Programme	Number of small farmers supported	R 1 000 000
SMME Training and Mentorship	Number of processes implemented	R 1 500 000
Tourism Business Training	Number of training and mentoring sessions	R 950 000
Tourism Educational	Number of educational	R 300 000
Tourism Month	Tourism month activities	R467 000
Township Tourism	Number of SMME's linked with formal economy	R 500 000
LTA Projects	Number of LTA's participating	R 450 000
Tourism Events	Number of tourism events	R 650 000
Sport Tourism Winter Campaign	Campaign implemented	R 109 000
EPWP Invasive Alien Management Programme	Number of hectares cleared	R 2 148 000
HIV/AIDS Programme	Number of HIV/AIDS Programmes Implemented	R 109 400
Elderly	Number of Active Age programmes implemented	R 191 600

District Wide Support		
Type of support	Deliverable	Financial Impact
Disabled	Number of interventions implemented which focus on the rights of people with disabilities	R 280 000
Community Support Programme	Number of Service Level Agreements signed with community based organisations	R 400 000
Families and Children (Substance Abuse)	Programmes and support for vulnerable children Provision of sanitary towels Support for ECDs	R 601 500
Sport, Recreation and Culture Programmes	Number of programmes	R 2 945 420
Youth	Number of youth development programmes	R 696 000
Women	Number of awareness programmes	R 67 750
Sidewalks and Embayment's	Number of sidewalks and Embayment's completed	R 2 555 600
Road Safety Education	Number of Road Safety Education programmes	R 1 398 000
River rehabilitation (EPWP)	Hectares cleared	R 360 000
Skills Development (EPWP)	Number of skills development initiatives implemented	R 150 000

CHAPTER 7: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE SCORECARD (PER STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE) AND FINANCIAL PLAN

CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY – STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

Office of the Municipal Manager:

Strategic Support to the organisation to achieve the objectives as set out in the Integrated Development Plan through:

- A well-defined and operational IDP Unit;
- A well-defined and operational Performance Management Unit;
- A well-defined and operational Risk Management Unit;
- A well-defined and operational Internal Audit Unit; and
- A well-defined and operational Communication Unit.

CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

SO 1 Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District.

1.1	Provide a comprehensive and equitable Municipal Health Service including Air Quality Management throughout the area of the Cape Winelands District Municipality.
1.2	Ensure coordination of multi-disciplinary and sectoral disaster risk reduction through integrated institutional capacity for Disaster Risk management, Disaster Risk Assessment and Response and Recovery.
1.3	Effective planning and coordination of specialized fire-fighting services throughout the area of the Cape Winelands District Municipality.
1.4	To facilitate environmentally sustainable economic development planning through the development and maintenance of strategic partnerships, investment attraction, retention and opportunities, SMME support and development, skills development and information knowledge.
1.5	To facilitate, ensure and monitor the development and empowerment of the poor by graduating people out of poverty, social inclusion and improving the livelihood of the poor, vulnerable groups, rural farm dwellers and rural communities.

SO 2 Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and a transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities.

2.1	To comply with the administrative and financial conditions of the Western Cape Government roads agency function agreement.
2.2	To implement sustainable infrastructure services throughout the area of the Cape Winelands District Municipality.
2.3	To increase levels of mobility throughout the area of the Cape Winelands District Municipality.
2.4	To improve infrastructure services for rural dwellers throughout the area of the Cape Winelands District Municipality.
2.5	To implement an effective ICT support system.

SO 3 Providing effective and efficient financial and strategic support services to the Cape Winelands District Municipality.

3.1	To facilitate and enhance sound financial support services.
3.2	To strengthen and promote participative and accountable Governance.
3.3	To facilitate and enhance sound strategic support services.

BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR 2020/2021 FINANCIAL YEAR

1.	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	R144 212 811	1.1	Provide a comprehensive and equitable Municipal Health Service including Air Quality Management throughout the CWDM.	R42 205 582
			1.2	Ensure coordination of multi-disciplinary and sectoral disaster risk reduction through integrated institutional capacity for Disaster Risk management, Disaster Risk Assessment and Response and Recovery	R7 353 423
			1.3	Effective planning and coordination of specialized fire-fighting services throughout the CWDM	R60 456 931
			1.4	To facilitate environmentally sustainable economic development planning through the development and maintenance of strategic partnerships, investment attraction, retention and opportunities, SMME support and development, skills development and information knowledge.	R21 870 148
			1.5	To facilitate, ensure and monitor the development and empowerment of the poor by graduating people out of poverty, social inclusion and improving the livelihood of the poor, vulnerable groups, rural farm dwellers and rural communities.	R12 326 727
2.	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and a transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities.	R167 207 849	2.1	To comply with the administrative and financial conditions of the Western Cape Government roads agency function agreement.	R119 463 934
			2.2	To implement sustainable infrastructure services.	R9 333 977
			2.3	To increase levels of mobility in the whole of the CWDM area.	R9 119 373
			2.4	To improve infrastructure services for rural dwellers	R10 333 983
			2.5	To implement an effective ICT support system.	R18 956 582
3.	To provide an effective and efficient financial and strategic support services to the Cape Winelands District Municipality.	R126 201 113	3.1	To facilitate and enhance sound financial support services	R25 952 750
			3.2	To strengthen and promote participative and accountable IGR and governance.	R40 472 508
			3.3	To facilitate and enhance sound strategic support services	R59 775 855
Total		R437 621 773			R437 621 773

BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR 2021/2022 FINANCIAL YEAR

1.	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	R145 735 834	1.1	Provide a comprehensive and equitable Municipal health Service including Air Quality Management throughout the CWDM.	R44 807 155
			1.2	Ensure coordination of multi-disciplinary and sectoral disaster risk reduction through integrated institutional capacity for Disaster Risk management, Disaster Risk Assessment and Response and Recovery	R7 743 776
			1.3	Effective planning and coordination of specialized fire-fighting services throughout the CWDM	R61 371 219
			1.4	To facilitate environmentally sustainable economic development planning through the development and maintenance of strategic partnerships, investment attraction, retention and opportunities, SMME support and development, skills development and information knowledge.	R18 528 190
			1.5	To facilitate, ensure and monitor the development and empowerment of the poor by graduating people out of poverty, social inclusion and improving the livelihood of the poor, vulnerable groups, rural farm dwellers and rural communities.	R13 285 494
2.	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and a transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities.	R173 185 986	2.1	To comply with the administrative and financial conditions of the Western Cape Government roads agency function agreement.	R121 586 360
			2.2	To implement sustainable infrastructure services.	R9 671 196
			2.3	To increase levels of mobility in the whole of the CWDM area.	R9 269 117
			2.4	To improve infrastructure services for rural dwellers	R13 336 507
			2.5	To implement an effective ICT support system.	R19 322 806
3.	To provide an effective and efficient financial and strategic support services to the Cape Winelands District Municipality.	R129 854 049	3.1	To facilitate and enhance sound financial support services	R27 543 327
			3.2	To strengthen and promote participative and accountable IGR and governance.	R40 507 896
			3.3	To facilitate and enhance sound strategic support services	R61 802 826
Total		R448 775 869			R448 775 869

BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR 2022/2023 FINANCIAL YEAR

1.	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	R150 660 851	1.1	Provide a comprehensive and equitable Municipal health Service including Air Quality Management throughout the CWDM.	R47 465 116
			1.2	Ensure coordination of multi-disciplinary and sectoral disaster risk reduction through integrated institutional capacity for Disaster Risk management, Disaster Risk Assessment and Response and Recovery	R8 134 476
			1.3	Effective planning and coordination of specialized fire-fighting services throughout the CWDM	R63 376 975
			1.4	To facilitate environmentally sustainable economic development planning through the development and maintenance of strategic partnerships, investment attraction, retention and opportunities, SMME support and development, skills development and information knowledge.	R19 018 788
			1.5	To facilitate, ensure and monitor the development and empowerment of the poor by graduating people out of poverty, social inclusion and improving the livelihood of the poor, vulnerable groups, rural farm dwellers and rural communities.	R12 665 496
2.	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and a transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities.	R178 973 755	2.1	To comply with the administrative and financial conditions of the Western Cape Government roads agency function agreement.	R127 326 152
			2.2	To implement sustainable infrastructure services.	R10 033 183
			2.3	To increase levels of mobility in the whole of the CWDM area.	R9 429 340
			2.4	To improve infrastructure services for rural dwellers	R13 653 267
			2.5	To implement an effective ICT support system.	R18 531 813
3.	To provide an effective and efficient financial and strategic support services to the Cape Winelands District Municipality.	R133 008 474	3.1	To facilitate and enhance sound financial support services	R28 296 093
			3.2	To strengthen and promote participative and accountable IGR and governance.	R42 400 652
			3.3	To facilitate and enhance sound strategic support services	R62 311 729
Total		R462 643 080			R462 643 080

CHAPTER 8: MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the Municipality's financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that the Municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities.

The Municipality's business and service delivery priorities were reviewed as part of this year's planning and budget process. The municipality also strives to deliver sustainable services to its community without overburdening the consumers with excessive tariffs.

The top strategic risks identified by the annual risk assessments can be summarised as follows:

1. Financial viability
2. Inadequate contract management
3. Lack of Business Continuity
4. Climate change
5. Lack of succession planning and talent management
6. Increasing employee costs year-on-year
7. Lack of or delayed service delivery due to COVID 19

For each of the above risk areas the municipality has put mitigating measures in place aligned to the specific department in the budget. These measures will be implemented over the MTREF period.

Due to the decreasing Equitable Share Allocation the municipality could not budget for a surplus, which will have a negative effect on its Accumulated Surplus. In addressing the key considerations contained in National Treasury's MFMA Circular 74, the following are highlighted in the budget:

- The municipality cut back on capital and operating expenditure related to the upgrading of rural roads (which is the property of the Provincial Government) to maintain accumulated reserves and ensure long term sustainability of the municipality
- Capital projects were spread out over the MTREF to avoid large fluctuations in spending and ensure that priority is given to projects with high importance
- Tariff increases were kept as low as possible to ensure affordability thereof, whilst keeping in mind the cost of delivering services of a high quality.
- The municipality recognizes the importance of cash reserves and therefore strives to maintain a current ratio of not lower than 2.1 (Current Assets: Current Liabilities)

In view of the aforementioned, the following table is a consolidated overview of the proposed 2019/2020 Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework

OPERATING BUDGET

YEAR	EXPENDITURE	INCOME	SURPLUS (-) /DEFICIT
2020 / 2021	437 621 773	-435 907 951	1 713 822
2021 / 2022	448 775 869	-444 060 190	4 715 679
2022 / 2023	462 643 080	-455 424 340	7 218 740

CAPITAL BUDGET

YEAR	EXPENDITURE	INCOME	SURPLUS (-) /DEFICIT
2020 / 2021	29 890 971	-29 890 971	0
2021 / 2022	23 758 100	-23 758 100	0
2022 / 2023	23 047 900	-23 047 900	0

OPERATING BUDGET – REVENUE

The Cape Winelands District Municipality is reliant on Grant funding as its main source of revenue.

This is as a result of the abolishment of the RSC Levi.

The following table reflects the revenue sources for the 2019/2020 to 2022/2023 financial years:

Sources of Income	2019/2020	2020/2021	% Inc./-Dec. Between 2019/20 & 2020/21	2021/2022	2022/2023
Ex Rev. Operational Revenue	-15 306 990,00	-11 329 051,00	-26%	-12 069 190	-12 631 640
Ex Rev. Rental Fixed Assets	-240 000,00	-131 000,00	-45%	-131 000	-131 000
Ex Rev. Agency Services	-125 524 743,00	-119 238 100,00	-5%	-121 311 200	-125 747 900
Ex Rev. Sales Goods and Services	-404 800,00	-404 800,00	0%	-404 800	-404 800
Ex Rev. Service Charges	-150 000,00	-150 000,00	0%	-150 000	-150 000
Ex Rev. Int Divident Rent on Land	-56 500 000,00	-56 000 000,00	-1%	-56 000 000	-56 000 000
Non-Ex Rev.	-240 000,00	-250 000,00	4%	-250 000	-250 000
Non-Ex Rev. T ransfers & Subsidies	-244 684 702,50	-248 116 000,00	1%	-253 455 000	-259 820 000
- RSC Replacement Grant	-229 717 000,00	-235 929 000,00	3%	-242 546 000	-248 404 000
- Equitable Share	-2 339 000	-2 512 000	7%	-2 699 000	-2 859 000
- LG Finance Management Grant	-1 000 000,00	-1 000 000,00	0%	-1 000 000	-1 000 000
Financial Management Support (WG_FMGSG)	-280 000,00	-	-100%	0	0
- Fire Services Capacity Grant	-1 046 000,00	-	100%	0	0
- CWDM Integrated T ransprot Plan	-1 687 702,50	-900 000,00	-47%	-900 000	-900 000
- Community Development Workers	-148 000,00	-75 000,00	0%	-75 000	-75 000
-Local Government Internship Grant	-232 000,00	-	-100%	0	0
- WC Financial Management Capacity Building Grant	-380 000,00	-401 000,00	6%	0	0
- Subs. DOW.: Hiring of Toilets	-925 000,00	-985 000,00	6%	-1 051 000	-1 120 000
- Expanded Public Works Programme	-1 581 000,00	- 1 503 000	-5%	-	-
- Safety Plan Implementation Grant	- 2 100 000	- 2 100 000	0%	- 2 323 000	- 2 435 000
- Municipal Service Delivery & Capacity Building	- 400 000	-	-100%	-	-
- Rural Roads Asset Man, System (Dora)	- 2 849 000	- 2 711 000	-5%	- 2 861 000	- 3 027 000
Seta Refund	- 289 000	- 289 000	0%	- 289 000	- 289 000
Total	- 443 340 236	- 435 907 951	-2%	- 444 060 190	- 455 424 340

OPERATING BUDGET – EXPENDITURE

The table below illustrates the operating Expenditure for 2019/2020 to 2022/2023 financial years:

Expenditure Categories	2019/2020	2020/2021	% Inc./-Dec. Between 2019/20 & 2020/21	2021/2022	2022/2023
Employee Related Costs	224 823 766	233 421 269	4%	246 552 214	258 609 460
Remuneration of Councillors	13 322 726	13 940 993	5%	14 881 242	15 901 645
Operational Cost	79 388 799	80 351 812	1%	79 635 079	81 825 121
Contracted Services	56 738 254	58 039 157	2%	57 313 171	55 458 091
Operating Leases	1 029 000	1 029 000	0%	1 029 000	1 029 000
Bad Debt Written Off	1 018 100	750 000	-26%	750 000	750 000
Depreciation and Amortisation	11 941 842	11 955 242	0%	11 955 242	11 955 242
Inventory	35 098 834	25 018 300	-29%	22 219 281	22 841 881
Transfers and Subsidies	12 534 640	13 096 000	4%	14 420 640	14 232 640
Gains and Losses	196 610	20 000	-90%	20 000	40 000
Total	436 092 571	437 621 773	0%	448 775 869	462 643 080

EMPLOYEE RELATED COST:

Remuneration of Councilors is budgeted for in terms of the Public Office Bearers Act and the approval of the MEC

OPERATIONAL COST:

The decrease in Operational Cost is mainly due to savings identified during the budget process.

CAPITAL BUDGET

The capital budget decreased from R 29 890 971 in 2020/2021 to R 23 758 100 in 2021/2022.

In terms of the MFMA, the Mayor must at least 90 days before commencement of the new financial year, table a draft budget for consideration. The budget must be approved in May 2019 after the completion of the public participation process. The Annual Budget of a municipality must be prepared in terms of Section 17 of the MFMA. Council's Budget must be in line with the Government's spending priorities. Key legal provisions are to be Strictly Enforced.

All grants, including national, provincial and local allocations, should be included in the 2020/21 budget of the municipality as reflected under both the revenue and expenditure budget components. A three year capital and operating budgets for 2020/2021, 2021/22 and 2022/23 MTREF period should be prepared. Reporting requirements for conditional grants must be satisfied.

The budget must be tabled for consultation at least 90 days before the start of the Budget year (Section. (16)(2)) of the MFMA. There must be a clear link between the Budget, IDP and Performance Targets. Municipalities are required to seriously assess their revenue situation and financial health for purposes of determining whether or not they have sufficient revenue and adequate financial stability to fund and deliver on their proposed budget.

The Cape Winelands District Municipality will implement a five-year Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework, aligned to the five-year Integrated Development Plan for the 2019/20 - 2023/24 cycle.

8.2 TOTAL ACTUAL BUDGET

	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Operating Expenditure	412 279 966	424 411 142	439 293 213
Project Expenditure	25 341 807	24 364 727	23 349 867
Sub Total	437 621 773	448 775 869	462 643 080
Capital Expenditure	29 890 971	23 758 100	23 047 900
Total Budget	467 512 744	472 533 969	485 690 980

8.3 COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ADJUSTMENT BUDGET AND THE 2020/2021 BUDGET

	Adjustment budget Feb 2020	2020/2021	% Variance
Operating Expenditure	417 629 518	412 279 966	-1%
Project Expenditure	18 463 053	25 341 807	37%
Sub Total	436 092 571	437 621 773	0%
Capital Expenditure	10 948 827	29 890 971	173%
Total Budget	447 041 398	467 512 744	5%

8.4 FUNDING OF THE BUDGET

Definition of a Reserve:

A reserve is part of retained earnings set aside for a specified purpose, and hence, unavailable for disbursements

The only reserves disclosed in Council's financial statements are the following:

- Capital Replacement Reserve – to finance Property Plant and Equipment
- Revaluation reserve – to offset depreciation on the re-valued portion of building and de-valuation of buildings

(Both the above reserves are non-distributable reserves)

Definition of a Provision:

Provisions are made to make future payments towards liabilities that you already have (Future Medical Aid Liability).

	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
RSC Replacement Grant	-235 929 000	-242 546 000	-248 404 000
Equitable Share	-2 512 000	-2 699 000	-2 859 000
Finance Management Grant	-1 000 000	-1 000 000	-1 000 000
EPWP Incentive	-1 503 000	0	0
Other National Dora Grants	-2711000	-2 861 000	-3 027 000
Provincial Dora Grants	-3 765 000	-3 587 000	-3 410 000
Other income	-13249851	-14 055 990	-14 976 440
Interest Received	-56000000	-56 000 000	-56 000 000
Agency Services:	-119238100	-121 311 200	-125 747 900
Total Budget	-435 907 951	-444 060 190	-455 424 340

8.5 FINANCIAL POSITION

	Adjustment Budget Feb2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Operating Expenditure	436 092 571	437 621 773	448 775 869	462 643 080
Operating Income	- 443 340 236	- 435 907 951	- 444 060 190	- 455 424 340
(Surplus) / Deficit	- 7 247 665	1 713 822	4 715 679	7 218 740

8.6 LIQUIDITY AND DEBT- EQUITY RATIO'S

Current Ratio = $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
2017/18 2018/19
15.40:1 17.98:1

This ratio indicates that Council's Current Assets exceed its Current Liabilities

Cash Ratio = $\frac{\text{Cash and Cash Equivalents}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$

2017/2018 2018/19
14:60:1 17:05:1

This ratio indicates that Council will be able to honour current payments

**8.7 CAPITAL REPLACEMENT RESERVE FOR THE 2020/2021 - 2022/2023
MTREF**

Capital Replacement Reserve	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Opening Balance	3 680 428	33 789 457	25 031 357
Acquisitions for the year	-29 890 971	-23 758 100	-23 047 900
Contributions to Reserve	60 000 000	15 000 000	15 000 000
Closing Balance	33 789 457	25 031 357	16 983 457

8.8 KEY PROJECTS

COST CENTRE		DESCRIPTION	Feb-20	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
1	1004	ENTREPRENURIAL SEED FUNDING	0	1 000 000	500 000	500 000
1	1004	SMALL FARMER SUPPORT PROGRAMME	0	1 000 000	500 960	500 000
1	1004	BUSINESS RETENTION EXPANSION PROJECT	700 000	700 000	700 000	700 000
1	1004	INVESTMENT ATTRACTION PROGRAMME	550 000	480 000	550 000	550 000
1	1004	SMME TRAINING AND MENTORSHIP	0	1 500 000	750 000	750 000
			1 250 000	4 680 000	3 000 960	3 000 000
TOURISM						
1	1103	TOURISM TRAINING	820 000	950 000	850 000	850 000
1	1103	TOURISM MONTH	30 000	40 000	30 000	30 000
1	1103	MAYORAL TOURISM AWARDS	122 000	370 000	122 000	122 000
1	1103	MAYORAL TOURISM AWARDS MEDIA LAUNCH	47 000	57 000	47 000	47 000
1	1103	TOURISM EDUCATIONALS	150 000	300 000	150 000	150 000
1	1103	LTA PROJECTS	280 000	450 000	300 000	300 000
1	1103	SPORT TOURISM WINTER CAMPAIGN	105 000	109 000	109 000	109 000
	1103	TOWNSHIP TOURISM	400 000	500 000	400 000	397 000
1	1103	TOURISM EVENTS	527 000	650 000	527 000	527 000
			2 481 000	3 426 000	2 535 000	2 532 000
LAND-USE AND SPATIAL PLANNING						
1	1521	EPWP INVASIVE ALIEN VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME	1 131 316	2 148 000	1 530 000	1 530 000
1	1521	RIVER REHABILITATION	0	360 000	360 000	360 000
			1 131 316	2 508 000	1 890 000	1 890 000
PROJECTS AND HOUSING						
1	1330	INFRASTRUCTURE RURAL AREA (REN. ELECT.) FARMERS	747 000	675 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
1	1330	PROVISION OF WATER SERVICES TO SCHOOLS: COUNCIL	180 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
1	1330	UPGRADING OF RURAL SPORT FACILITIES	1 108 000	1 312 000	2 512 000	2 512 000
1	1330	CLEARING OF ROAD RESERVES	690 000	1 200 000	1 380 000	1 380 000
			2 725 000	3 687 000	5 392 000	5 392 000
PUBLIC TRANSPORT REGULATION						
1	1615	ROAD SAFETY EDUCATION	1 148 000	1 398 000	1 398 000	1 398 000
1	1615	SIDEWALKS AND EMBAYMENTS	1 595 600	2 555 600	2 555 600	2 555 600
			2 743 600	3 953 600	3 953 600	3 953 600
MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES						
1	1441	SUBSIDY: WATER/SANITATION - FARMS	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
1	1441	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION	445 537	445 537	421 117	421 117
			1 445 537	1 445 537	1 421 117	1 421 117
DISASTER MANAGEMENT						
1	1610	DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT	263 500	0	0	0
			263 500			
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						
1	1475	HIV/AIDS PROJECTS	151 000	109 400	137 500	117 500
1	1475	ELDERLY	547 640	191 600	342 240	327 240
1	1475	1118 FAMILIES AND CHILDREN	557 200	601 500	601 500	409 900
1	1475	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000
1	1475	1018 COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROJECT	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000
1	1475	551 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000
1	1475	1113 YOUTH	277 350	696 000	449 000	210 900
1	1475	1125 WOMEN	91 890	67 750	111 890	91 890
			2 375 080	2 416 250	2 392 130	1 907 430
RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
1	1477	SPORT, RECREATION AND CULTURE	370 5820	2 945 420	3 489 920	2 955 720
1	1477	DISABLED	342 200	280 000	290 000	298 000
			404 8020	3 225 420	3 779 920	3 253 720
TOTAL			18 463 053	25 341 807	24 364 727	23 349 867

8.9 AREAS OF POTENTIAL SAVING

There is a strong strategic understanding that Cape Winelands District Municipality must exercise its functions as a Planning and Co-ordinating authority and not as an Executing authority. Therefore, these areas of potential savings must be contextualized accordingly:

- Don't spend funds on unnecessary items such as:
 - Catering for meetings between officials and officials and councillors;
 - Excessive traveling; and
 - Replacement of old office furniture still in good condition.
- Save on Salary Bill;
- Co-operational agreements between councils;
- Excessive use of stationery;
- Decrease the use of consultants;
- Attend only necessary congresses; and
- Alienate under-utilized buildings.

CHAPTER 9: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

CWDM Performance Calendar – 2020/21 Financial Year:

No	Activity	Responsible Person	Action Due Date
1.	IDP Update	IDP Office	January/February 2020
2.	Budget Review	Finance	February/March 2020
3.	Review of Organisational KPI	PMS Office	April/May 2020
4.	Individual Scorecards Review	PMS Office/Management	April/May 2020
5.	Organisational KPI (SDBIP) Finalisation and Approval	Mayor	May 2020
6.	Budget approval	Council	May 2020
7.	IDP Approval	Council	May 2020
8.	Performance Agreements reviewed, signed by Executive Management and approved by Mayor	Municipal Manager/Executive Directors/Mayor	May 2020
9.	Monthly Monitoring of Performance (including update of SAMRAS)	PMS Office	Monthly effective 30 June 2020
10.	Quarterly Performance Reporting	PMS Office	15 th day following the end of the quarter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 2020 • December 2020 • March 2021 • June 2021
11.	Quarterly Performance Report to Council	PMS Office	At the end of each quarter (1 st following Council meeting): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 2020 • December 2020 • March 2021 • June 2021
12.	Internal Audit Report on Performance Management System	Chief Audit Executive/Internal Audit	Internal audit each quarter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 2020 • December 2020 • March 2021 • June 2021
13.	Revisit budget and link to SDBIP	PMS Office/Finance	December 2020 - January 2021
14.	Annual Performance Report	PMS Office	31 August 2020
15.	Oversight Report to Council	MPAC	February/March 2020

QUARTERLY PROJECTIONS OF SERVICE DELIVERY TARGETS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

(ORGANISATIONAL KPI's) – draft *(to be read in conjunction with the final approved June 2020 SDBIP and any other adjusted approved SDBIP targets)*

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District															
CWD M PDO	PDO Nr	Outcome Indicator	KPI Nr	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Quarterly Targets								Annual Target	Comments
						Target Q1	Actual Q1	Target Q2	Actual Q2	Target Q3	Actual Q3	Target Q4	Actual Q4		
1.1	1.1.1	To administer an effective environmental health management system in order to achieve the environmental health objectives set.	1.1.1.1	Monthly report to PGWC on all MHS matters by the 15 th of the following month (Sinjani report).	12	3		3		3		3		12	
	1.1.2	To facilitate effective environmental pollution control through identification, evaluation and/or monitoring to prevent air pollution.	1.1.2.1	Submission of the annual Air Quality Officer Report to PGWC.	1	0		0		0		1		1	
	1.1.3	To improve the livelihoods of citizens in the Cape Winelands District.	1.1.3.1	Number of water and/or sanitation subsidies granted to citizens in the Cape Winelands District.	12	5		5		5		6		21	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District

CWD M PDO	PDO Nr	Outcome Indicator	KPI Nr	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Quarterly Targets								Annual Target	Comments
						Target Q1	Actual Q1	Target Q2	Actual Q2	Target Q3	Actual Q3	Target Q4	Actual Q4		
1.2	1.2.1	To coordinate an effective disaster management division in order to achieve the disaster management objectives set.	1.2.1.1	Number of bi-annual Disaster Management Advisory Forums held.	2	0		1		0		1		2	
1.3	1.3.1	Effective planning and co-ordination of specialized fire-fighting services.	1.3.1.1	Pre-fire season and post-fire season reports submitted to Council for consideration for approval.	2	0		1		0		1		2	
	1.3.2	Build fire-fighting capacity.	1.3.2.1	Number of the officials trained by the CWDM Fire Services Academy.	60	0		0		0		30		30	
1.4	1.4.1	To fulfil a coordinating role in terms of town and regional planning within the Cape Winelands District.	1.4.1.1	Annual review of CWDM's SDF, submitted to Council for consideration for approval.	0	0		0		0		1		1	
	1.4.2	Implement environmental management activities to achieve environmental sustainability.	1.4.2.1	Number of hectares cleared through the EPWP Invasive Alien Vegetation	1800	450		450		450		450		1800	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District

CWD M PDO	PDO Nr	Outcome Indicator	KPI Nr	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Quarterly Targets								Annual Target	Comments
						Target Q1	Actual Q1	Target Q2	Actual Q2	Target Q3	Actual Q3	Target Q4	Actual Q4		
				Management Project.											
1.5	1.4.3	To fulfil a coordinating role in terms of Economic and Tourism Development within the Cape Winelands District.	1.4.3.1	Number of LTA Forums coordinated by the CWDM.	6	0	0	0	2	2			4		
			1.4.3.2	Number of LED Forums coordinated by the CWDM.	4	0	0	1	1			2			
	1.5.1	To improve the livelihoods of citizens in the Cape Winelands District.	1.5.1.1	Number of ECD centres supported by the CWDM.	20	0	0	0	0	20			20		
			1.5.1.2	Number of youths who complete the skills development project.	30	0	0	5	10			15			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 - Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and a transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities

CWD M PDO	PDO Nr	Outcome Indicator	KPI Nr	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Quarterly Targets								Annual Target	Comments
						Target Q1	Actual Q1	Target Q2	Actual Q2	Target Q3	Actual Q3	Target Q4	Actual Q4		
2.1	2.1.1	Roll-out and implementation of the maintenance function and activities for proclaimed roads as an agent on behalf of the Western Cape Department of Transport and Public Works.	2.1.1.1	Conclude the annual MOA or addendum with PGWC.	1	0		0		0		1		1	
			2.1.1.2	Kilometres of roads re-sealed.	15	0		0		0		0		0	
			2.1.1.3	Kilometres of roads bladed.	5 000	450		1 250		1 250		1 250		4 200	
			2.1.1.4	Kilometres of roads re-gravelled.	12	0		0		6		6		12	
2.2	2.2.1	Coordinate and improve the planning of infrastructure services in the Cape Winelands District.	2.2.1.1	Annual review, and alignment with review outcome, of the IWMP and submit to Council for consideration for approval.	0	0		0		0		1		1	
2.3	2.3.1	Improve pedestrian safety throughout the Cape Winelands District.	2.3.1.1	Annual review, and alignment with review outcome, of the DITP and submit to Council for consideration for approval.	0	0		0		0		1		1	

			2.3.1.2	Number of sidewalks and/or embayments and/or bus shelters completed or upgraded.	24	0	0	0	0	24	24		
2.4	2.4.1	To improve infrastructure services for citizens in the Cape Winelands District.	2.4.1.1	Percentage of project budget spent on rural projects.	95%	5% (cumulative)	20% (cumulative)	40% (cumulative)	90% (cumulative)	90%			
	2.4.2	To improve the livelihoods of citizens in the Cape Winelands District.	2.4.2.1	Number of schools assisted with ablution facilities and/or improved water supply.	3	0	0	0	3	3			
			2.4.2.2	Number of solar geysers installed.	166	0	50	50	50	150			
			2.4.2.3	Number of sport facilities upgraded or completed and/or supplied with equipment.	8	0	0	4	4	8			
2.5	2.5.1	To improve ICT governance in the Cape Winelands District.	2.5.1.1	Annual review, and alignment with review outcome, of the ICT Governance Framework and/or the ICT Strategic Plan and submit to Council for consideration for approval.	1	0	0	0	1	1			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 - Providing effective and efficient financial and strategic support services to the Cape Winelands District Municipality (Chief Financial Officer)

CW DM PDO	PDO Nr	Outcome Indicator	KPI Nr	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Quarterly Targets										Comments
						Target Q1	Actual Q1	Target Q2	Actual Q2	Target Q3	Actual Q3	Target Q4	Actual Q4	Annual Target		
3.1	3.1.1	To compile a budget that is available before the start of the financial year.	3.1.1.1	Compilation of a budget and submitted to Council by 31 May.	1	0		0		0		1		1		
	3.1.2	Transparent and accountable reporting to all stakeholders.	3.1.2.1	Compilation of a mid-year assessment (section 72 report), submitted to Council by 31 January.	1	0		0		1		0		1		
	3.1.3	Fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective SCM practices.	3.1.3.1	Submit to Council a report on the implementation of SCM (within 30 days after financial year-end).	1	1		0		0		0		1		
	3.1.4	To promote the financial viability of the CWDM through sound financial management practices	3.1.4.1	Maintaining a sound liquidity ratio as at financial year-end.	3,8:1	0		0		0		3,8:1		3,8:1		
3.1.4.2			Maintaining a sound solvency ratio as at financial year-end	2,8:1	0		0		0		2,8:1		2,8:1			
3.2	3.2.1	To coordinate functional statutory and other committees	3.2.1.1	Number of Council meetings that are supported administratively	7	1		1		3		2		7		
			3.2.1.2	Number of MAYCO meetings that are supported administratively	9	2		2		3		2		9		

3.3	3.3.1	To capacitate a skilled and competent workforce in order to realise organisational SO's	3.3.1.1	Number of WSP submissions to the LGSETA.	1	0		0		0		1		1	
			3.3.1.2	The percentage of CWDM's training budget actually spent on implementing its WSP.	90%	5% (cumulative)		20% (cumulative)		50% (cumulative)		90% (cumulative)		90%	
	3.3.2	Facilitate an administrative function in so far as it relates to labour relations	3.3.2.1	Number of Employment Equity report submissions to the Department of Labour.	1	0		0		1		0		1	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 - Providing effective and efficient financial and strategic support services to the Cape Winelands District Municipality (Municipal Manager)

CWDM	PD O	Outcome Indicator	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Quarterly Targets										
					Target Q1	Actual Q1	Target Q2	Actual Q2	Target Q3	Actual Q3	Target Q4	Actual Q4	Annual Target	Comments	
3.3	3.3.3	To manage the capital funds spent in relation to the receipt thereof for improved service delivery	3.3.3.1	The percentage of CWDM's capital budget actually spent by the end of the financial year	90%	0		0		0		90% (cumulative)		90%	
	3.3.4	To promote a corruption-free CWDM.	3.3.4.1	Establishment of an externally managed corruption hotline	0	0		0		0		1		1	
	3.3.5	To improve the livelihoods of citizens in the CWDM area	3.3.5.1	Number of work opportunities created (in person days) through CWDM's various initiatives	10 000	0		0		0		10 000		10 000	
	3.3.6	To transform the work force of the CWDM in terms of representation	3.3.6.1	Number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the 3 highest levels of management in compliance with CWDM's approved Employment Equity Plan	90% (of appointments)	0		0		0		90% (of appointments)		90% (of appointments)	

Annexures

Appendix 1	Cape Winelands Spatial Development Plan
Appendix 2	Corporate Disaster Management Plan
Appendix 3	Integrated Transport Plan
Appendix 4	Integrated Waste Management Plan

CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

2019/2024



CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION	6	2.2.5 Implementation proposals	23
1.1 STUDY AREA	6	2.3 GROWTH POTENTIAL OF TOWNS	24
1.2 STRATEGIC CONTEXT	7	2.3.1 Key findings: Growth Potential of Towns	27
1.3 PRINCIPLES OF CWDM SDF	9	2.3.2 Implementation proposals	27
1.4 VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVES	9	2.4 INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	28
1.5 REQUIREMENT FOR THE FRAMEWORK	10	2.4.1 MUNICIPAL SERVICES FINANCIAL MODEL	31
2. DEMOGRAPHICS AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT	11	2.4.1.1 Stellenbosch Case Study	34
2.1. POPULATION GROWTH AND MIGRATION	11	2.4.1.3 Implementation proposals for Annexure 1	35
2.1.1 Potential risks associated with population Growth and migration	15	2.4.2 INTEGRATED DISTRICT PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK	36
2.1.2 Key findings: Population Growth and Migration	15	2.4.2.1 Key findings: Integrated District Public Transport Network	38
2.1.3 Implementation proposals	16	2.4.2.2 Implementation proposals	39
2.1.4 CWDM Implementation Plan: Population Growth and Migration	16	2.4.2.3 CWDM Implementation Plan: Integrated District Public Transport Network	40
2.2 HIERARCHY OF TOWNS	17	2.4.3 CULTURAL LANDSCAPES: SENSE OF PLACE	40
2.2.1 Regional Centres	21	2.4.3.1 Key findings: Cultural Landscapes, Sense of Place	42
2.2.2 Primary Regional Service Centres	21	2.4.3.2 Implementation proposals	43
2.2.3 Other Municipal Towns	21	2.4.4 WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	44
2.2.4 Key findings: Hierarchy of Towns	22	2.4.4.1 Potential risks associated with water infrastructure	45
		2.4.4.2 Key findings: Water Infrastructure	47
		2.4.4.3 Implementation proposals	47
		2.4.4.4 CWDM Implementation Plan: Water Infrastructure	48
		2.4.5 ENERGY & TELECOMMUNICATION INFR.	49
		2.4.5.1 Implementation proposals	51
		2.4.6 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	51

2.4.6.1 Status Quo: Municipal Waste Management	52	3.2.5 Implementation proposals	77
2.4.6.2 Key findings: Solid Waste Disposal	55	3.2.6 CWDM Implementation Plan: Municipal Space Economy	78
2.4.6.3 Implementation proposals	56	3.3. Freight Transport and Routes	79
2.4.6.4 CWDM Implementation Plan: Solid Waste Disposal	56	3.3.1 Stellenbosch Municipality	79
2.4.7 DISASTER MANAGEMENT: GEOGRAPHIC RISK AREAS	57	3.3.2 Drakenstein Municipality	81
2.4.7.1 Potential risks associated with vulnerability spatial depiction	60	3.3.3 Witzenberg Municipality	82
2.4.7.2 Key findings: Disaster Management, Geographic Risk Areas	63	3.3.4 Breede Valley Municipality	83
2.4.7.3 Implementation proposals	63	3.3.5 Langeberg Municipality	85
2.4.7.4 CWDM Implementation Plan: Disaster Management, Geographic Risk Areas	64	3.3.6 Key findings: Freight Transport and Routes	86
3. DISTRICT SPACE ECONOMY	65	3.4 Agri Parks District Level Implementation: Space Economy Linkages	87
3.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH SECTORS	65	3.4.1 Key findings: AgriParks District Level Implementation: Space Economy Linkages	95
3.1.1 Other sectoral opportunities	68	3.4.2 Implementation proposals	98
3.1.2 Key findings: Economic Growth Sectors	69	3.4.3 CWDM Implementation Plan: AgriParks District Level Implementation: Space Economy Linkages	98
3.1.3 Implementation proposals	70	4. BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	99
3.1.4 CWDM Implementation Plan: Economic Growth Sectors	70	4.1 BIODIVERSITY	99
3.2 MUNICIPL SPACE ECONOMY	71	4.2 ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	103
3.2.1 Drakenstein and Stellenbosch Municipal area	71		
3.2.2 Breede Valley Municipal area	72		
3.2.3 Witzenberg Municipal area	73		
3.2.4 Langeberg Municipal area	73		

4.3 INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES	103	2: CWDM settlement classification 2016	19
4.4 CAPE WINELANDS BIOSPHERE RESERVE	104	3: CWDM settlement classification 2026	20
4.5 Key findings: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	106	4: CWDM settlement classification 2036	20
4.6 Implementation proposals	106	5: CWDM growth potential of towns	26
4.7 CWDM Implementation Plan: Biodiversity Conservation	107	6: CWDM major transport routes	37
4.7 REFERENCES	107	7: Cape Winelands hydrology and water supply	46
5. CLIMATE CHANGE	109	8: Eksom lines, substations and Wind Farm Applications	49
5.1 RAIN AND TEMPERATURE	109	9: Telecommunication infrastructure	50
5.1.1 Agriculture	109	10: Operating landfills, Recovery/Recycling facilities, Proposed Regional Landfill site	54
5.1.2 Biodiversity and Ecosystems	113	11: CWDM High risk fire areas	57
5.1.3 Infrastructure	113	12: CWDM landslide susceptibility	58
5.1.4 Socio Economic	114	13: CWDM disaster and vulnerability	59
5.2 Key findings: Climate Change	115	14: Flood risk area	60
5.3 Implementation proposals	115	15: CWDM economic linkages, connecting routes and settlement classifications	75
5.4 CWDM Implementation Plan: Climate Change	116	16: External tourism linkage	76
5.5 REFERENCES	117	17: Stellenbosch municipal freight routes	80
		18: Drakenstein Municipal freight routes	81
		19: Witzenberg municipal freight routes	82
List of maps:			
1: CWDM settlement classification 2011	19		

20: Breede Valley municipal freight routes	84	5: Population Growth Projections 2026	12
21: Langeberg municipal freight routes	85	6: PSDF 2014 Settlement Classifications (CSIR Guidelines)	17
22: DRDLR Farmer production support units	88	7: Social facilities (CSIR Guidelines)	22
23: CWDM Gross Value Added, farmer productions support units	89	8: Growth potential and socio-economic needs of CWDM towns	25
24: Witzenberg agricultural mesozones and minor roads	90	9: Western Cape Municipalities for the Municipal Financial Sustainability Model Study	32
25: Drakenstein agricultural mesozones and minor roads	91	10: Aggregate financial modelling results for the Western Cape#	32
26: Stellenbosch agricultural mesozones and minor roads	92	11: Public transport services by mode	36
27: Breede Valley agricultural mesozones and minor roads	93	12: Key spatial challenges per local municipality	38
28: Langeberg agricultural mesozones and minor roads	94	13: Dams for domestic supply in the CWDM area	44
29: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	102	14: Cost of additional infrastructure up to 2030	53
30: Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve	105	15: Likely impacts of flooding	61
31: (A) Agri-Climatic Zones, (B) Projected Warming	110	16: Likely impacts of veld fires	62
		17: CWDM GDPR contributions per sector	66
		18: Municipal GDPR growth trends	67
		19: Key issues and suggestions for freight and related routes	86
		20: Proposed agricultural projects; Livestock	95
		21: Proposed agricultural projects; Crops	96
		22: Proposed agricultural projects; Agri processing	97
		23: Impact of climate change on climatic zones	112

List of tables:

1: SDF Chapters and Key Focus areas	7
2: Municipal Annual Growth rates 2001-2011	11
3: Municipal Annual Growth rates 2011-2016	11
4: Comparison of Annual Growth rates	12

List of Figures:

1: IUDF core elements	29
2: Support programmes for Urban Settlements	30
3: Structure of a Biosphere Reserve	104

List of Graphs

1: Rates of population growth per period/	13
2: Population growth between 2001 and 2026	13
3: Population growth trajectory between 2001 and 2036	14

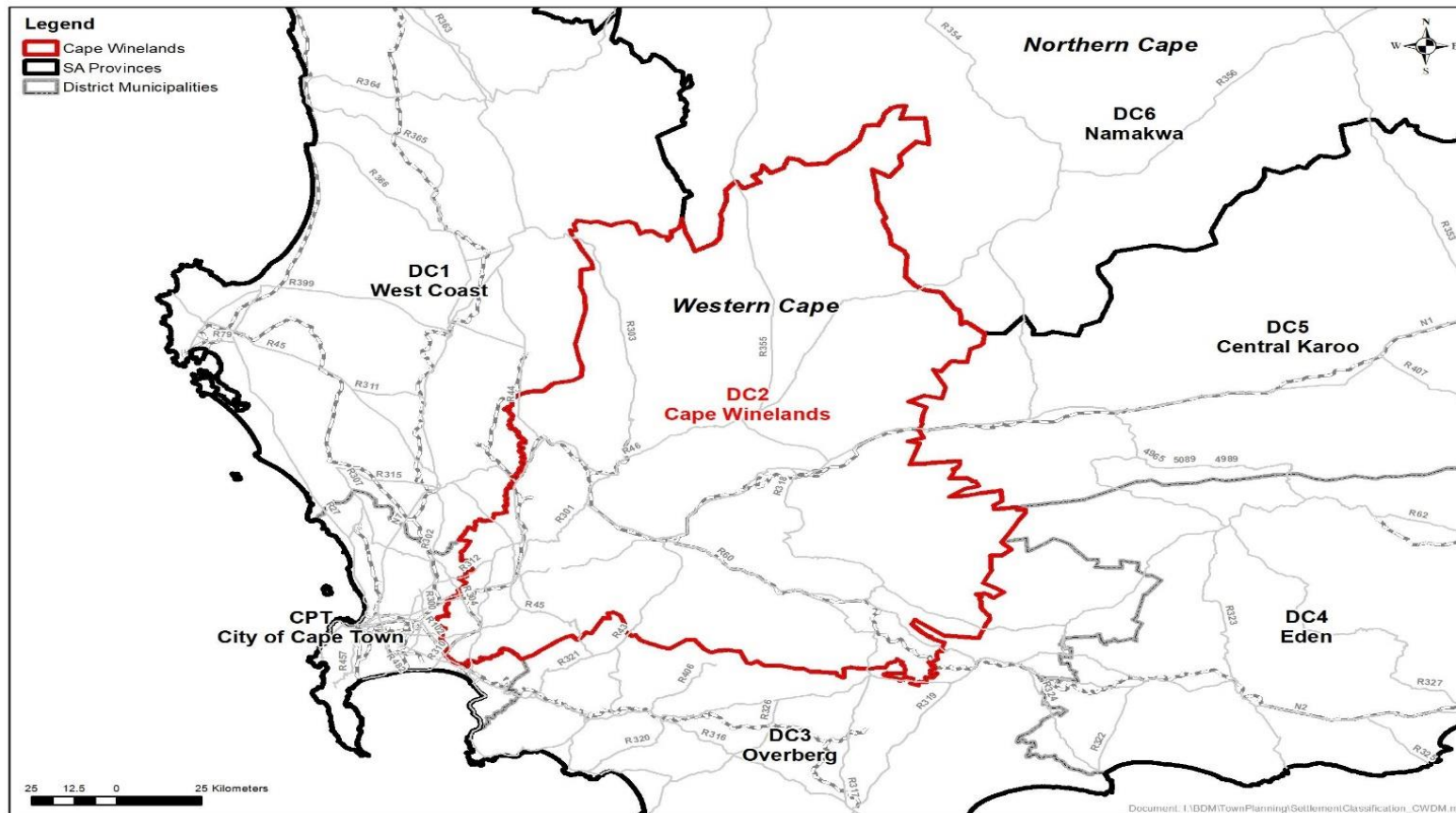
Annexures:

1: Municipal Financial Impact Analysis	
2: Cape Winelands District Capital Investment Framework	
3: Cape Winelands District Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Summery Report	

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 STUDY AREA

The Cape Winelands district is situated next to the Cape Metropolitan area and encloses 22 309.47km². It is a landlocked area between two coastal regions, the West Coast and Overberg districts and inland regions, Namakwa (Northern Cape Province) and Central Karoo districts.



1.2 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The Cape Winelands Spatial Development Framework identifies eighteen (18) key focus areas for intervention that are spread across four chapters (refer to table 1 below);

Chapters:	Key Focus areas:
A. DEMOGRAPHICS AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population growth & migration 2. Hierarchy of towns 3. Growth potential of towns 4. Municipal services financial model 5. Integrated district public transport network 6. Cultural landscapes: Sense of place 7. Water infrastructure 8. Energy & telecommunications infrastructure 9. Solid waste disposal 10. Disaster management
B. DISTRICT SPACE ECONOMY:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Economic growth sectors 12. Municipal space economy linkages 13. Agri parks
C. BIODIVERSITY & ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Biodiversity 15. Ecosystem services 16. Invasive alien species 17. Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve
D. CLIMATE CHANGE:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Rain and temperature

The key focus areas were chosen based on the functions of the Cape Winelands District Municipality in terms of Section 84 (1) of the Municipal Structures Act (117 of 1998), assigned functions i.e. Disaster Management and relevant issues and concerns that have an impact on the Cape Winelands District and broader Cape Metropolitan Functional Region landscape.

Cognisance is also given to the structural deficiencies that was highlighted by the Greater Cape Metro Regional Spatial Implementation Framework (GCM RSIF) which are;

- Pervasiveness of socio-spatial segregation,
- Sprawling and low-density multi-nodal network of settlements,
- Mismatches between where people live and work,

- Isolated concentrations of poverty severed from economic opportunities, and
- Underinvestment in public transport and freight infrastructure, making the region inaccessible to most residents and inefficient for business to operate in.

These challenges must be addressed, although site specific and at a lower scale than the CWDM SDF's strategic focus, strategies will none the less be proposed to deal with these structural deficiencies that are evident throughout the CWDM.

Strategically, in the context of **human settlements**, the emphasis is on considering the functionality of settlements, their economic growth potential, migration and urbanisation challenges (bulk services, transport modes, solid waste disposal etc.) and the creation of a framework in which rational decisions can be made in terms of capital investment and social support programs.

The **district space economy** chapter highlights the strength of economic growth sectors that are located within the urban space economy, it also acknowledges the importance of the primary sector (agriculture). The industries that performs strongly in the urban space economy has backward linkages to agriculture. Strategically, this chapter emphasise the importance of integrated planning and the coordination of public sector investment within the urban space economy. The agri parks programme from the National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform will be implemented in each district municipality. In the case of the CWDM, the agri hub will be located in Ceres (Witzenberg Municipality). Various other towns were selected as farmer productions support unit points. The farmer production support unit points are aligned to poverty pockets. According to the Draft Rural Development Plan (19/12/2016) various projects were proposed for the farmer production support unit points. The CWDM SDF supports the proposed investment into the farmer production support unit points and agri hub (Ceres, Witzenberg Municipality) from a strategic perspective.

Biodiversity conservation remains a challenge in the CWDM area. Rapid urbanisation, agricultural expansion and the impact of climate change poses a major threat to the Cape Floristic Region as well as ecosystem sources (water, air, biodiversity and soil). The CWDM area consist of Fynbos, Succulent Karoo, Albany Thicket an Afro-temperate Forest biomes. The CWDM SDF spatially reflects the important areas for protection and refers users to the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan and its accompanying handbook.

The impact of **climate change** has already been felt with the recent and potential ongoing drought as well as rain surges that causes flooding. From a land use planning perspective various site-specific measures needs to be put in place as well as disaster risk related systems that relates more to adaptation to anticipated and un anticipated occurrences. Strategically, adaptation and mitigation measures are prioritised.

In conclusion, the purpose of the Cape Winelands Spatial Development Framework is to lay down a 'set of guidelines' to:

- Interpret and apply higher-order spatial policy within the Cape Winelands district;
- Guide regional and local policy interventions;
- Act as a strategic forward-planning tool to guide planning and decisions on land use and land development;
- Develop a spatial logic that guides public and private-sector investment;
- Ensure the social, economic, built and environmental sustainability of the area, and

- Formulate proposals to redress the spatial legacy of apartheid;

1.3 PRINCIPLES OF THE CWDM SDF

The CWD SDF adopts the principles of the Spatial and Land Use Planning Act (16 of 2013, which are;

Spatial Justice: A socially just society is one that embraces the qualities of equity, solidarity and inclusion. Whilst equal opportunity targets everyone in the community, social justice targets marginalised and disadvantaged groups. Inclusionary settlements focus on the public realm rather than on private enclaves; support civic interaction and equitable access throughout the public environment; and make urban opportunities accessible to all, especially the poor. Inclusionary economies have low barriers to entry, do not discriminate between the formal and informal sectors, and take active measures to empower those previously restricted in their access to the means of production. Past spatial imbalances are redressed by improving access to, and use of, land.

Spatial Sustainability: Land development should be spatially compact, resource- frugal, compatible with cultural land scenic landscapes, avoid alienating productive landscapes, and not compromise the functionality of ecosystems.

Spatial Resilience: Resilience is about the capacity of regions to withstand shocks and disturbances such as climate change or economic crises, and to use such events to catalyse renewal, novelty and innovation. The focus is on creating complex, diverse and resilient spatial systems that are sustainable in all contexts.

Spatial Efficiency: Efficiency relates to the form of regional settlements and use of resources compaction as opposed to sprawl; mixed- use as opposed to mono-functional land uses; residential areas close to work opportunities as opposed to dormitory settlement; and prioritisation of public transport over private car use. When a settlement is compact higher densities provide thresholds to support viable public transport, reduce overall energy use, and lower user costs as travel distances are shorter and cheaper. Spatially efficient economies are more productive as they minimize business transaction costs and maximise outputs. Spatially compact city-regions provide for the fluid exchange of ideas, goods and services, which establishes an enabling environment for businesses and households to operate in.

Spatial Governance: Effective governance of city-regions is based on collaboration and coordination, integration and alignment, and transparency. Planning is evidenced based, informs the budgeting process, and spatial targets are incorporated into public investment programmes.

1.4 VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

The Cape Winelands District Spatial Development Framework as a sector plan of the Cape Winelands District Integrated Development Plan (CWD IDP) adopts the CWD IDP's vision which is "A unified Cape Winelands of Excellence for sustainable development", mission, "All structures of the Cape Winelands co-operate together towards effective, efficient and economically sustainable development".

The objectives of the CWD SDF are;

- To improve the quality of life for the people of the region by ensuring principle led responses
- To plan in advance by considering future population growth, economic and climatic changes
- To manage the impact and exposure of external and internal threats to growth and development
- To restructure urban settlements through compaction and densification
- To promote sustainable resource use and responsible rural development
- To improve and conserve the district's natural environment

1.5 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT FOR THE FRAMEWORK

The Cape Winelands District Municipality compiled a Spatial Development Framework for its area of jurisdiction in terms of Section 26 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000). The CWDM is mandated to do a Spatial Development Framework as a sector plan of the CWDM Integrated Development Plan in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000).

As per the Spatial and Land Use Planning Act, local government must compile a municipal spatial development framework in terms of Chapter 4, Section 12 (1) of the mentioned Act.

2. DEMOGRAPHICS AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

2.1 POPULATION GROWTH AND MIGRATION

According to the South African Institute for Race Relations, the Western Cape has shown significant growth in its population. This increase is due to internal migration as people seek job opportunities, facilities and housing. The PSDF (2014) states that the Western Cape's population is growing faster than national averages, largely on account of in-migration (i.e. Stats SA estimate that the province received a net gain of 225 657 people between 2006 and 2011, 35% of whom were from outside the country, 31% from the Eastern Cape, and some 14% from Gauteng). The fertility rate in the Western Cape has declined considerably over the years and is lower than the rest of the country. Of significance is that in-migration accounts for approximately one-third of the population growth rate, which places additional burdens on government's service delivery efforts particularly in the main economic centres. In the Cape Winelands district, the current growth statistics are as follow;

Table 2: Municipal Annual Growth rates between Census 2001 and Census 2011 (Source: Stats SA)

Municipality	Total Population in 2001	Total population in 2011	Annual Growth rate between 2001 and 2011
Witzenberg	83 567	115 946	3.27%
Drakenstein	194 417	251 626	2.6%

Table 4: Comparing annual population growth rates between two time frames, namely 2001 – 2011 and 2011 - 2016 to check if the growth rates themselves have increased or declined.

Stellenbosch	118 709	155 733	2.71%
Breede Valley	146 028	166 825	1.33%
Langeberg	81 271	97 724	1.84%

Table 3: Municipal Annual Growth rate between Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016

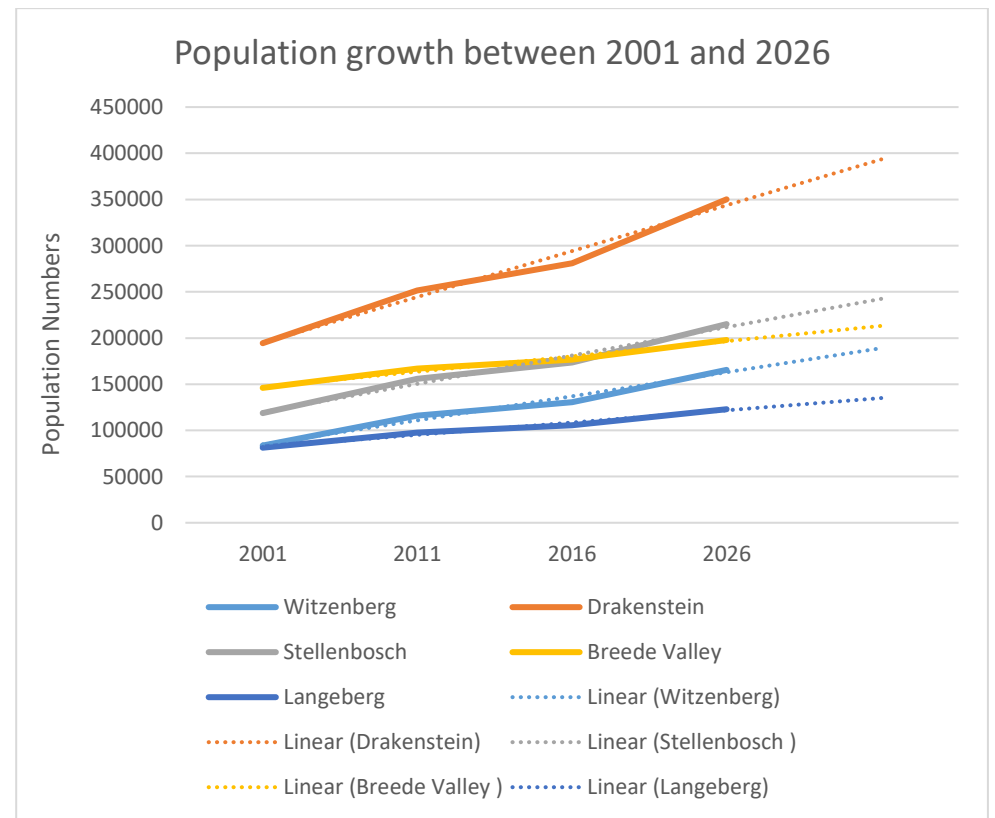
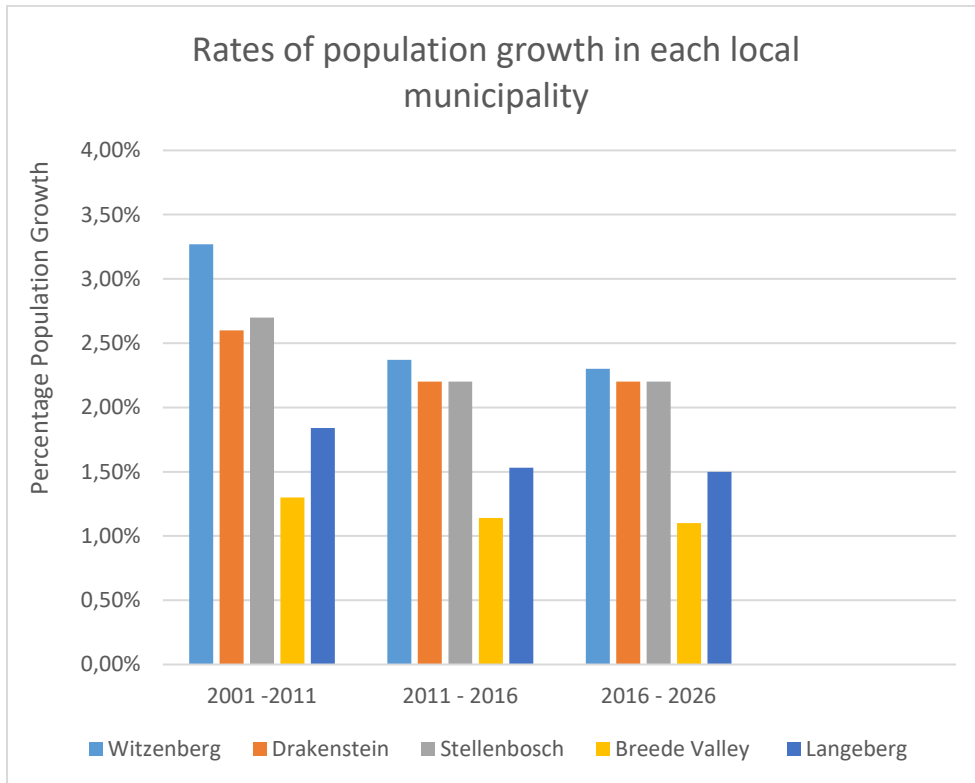
Municipality	Total Population in 2011	Total population in 2016	Annual Growth rate between 2011 and 2016
Witzenberg	115 946	130 548	2.37%
Drakenstein	251 626	280 915	2.2%
Stellenbosch	155 733	173 418	2.25%
Breede Valley	166 825	176 578	1.14%
Langeberg	97 724	105 483	1.53%

Municipality	Annual Growth rate between 2001 and 2011	Annual Growth rate between 2011 and 2016	Increase (↑) Or Decline (↓) in annual population growth rates comparing two time frames
Witzenberg	3.27%	2.37%	↓
Drakenstein	2.6%	2.2%	↓
Stellenbosch	2.7%	2.25%	↓
Breede Valley	1.3%	1.14%	↓
Langeberg	1.84%	1.53%	↓

Table 5: Population Growth Projections for 2026, based on the annual population growth rates between 2011 and 2016

Municipality	Population figures in 2016 according to the Community Survey	Annual projected population growth rates	Anticipated population growth rates for 2026
Witzenberg	130 548	2.4%	165 500
Drakenstein	280 915	2.2%	350 117
Stellenbosch	173 418	2.2%	215 040
Breede Valley	176 578	1.1%	197 827
Langeberg	105 483	1.5%	122 898

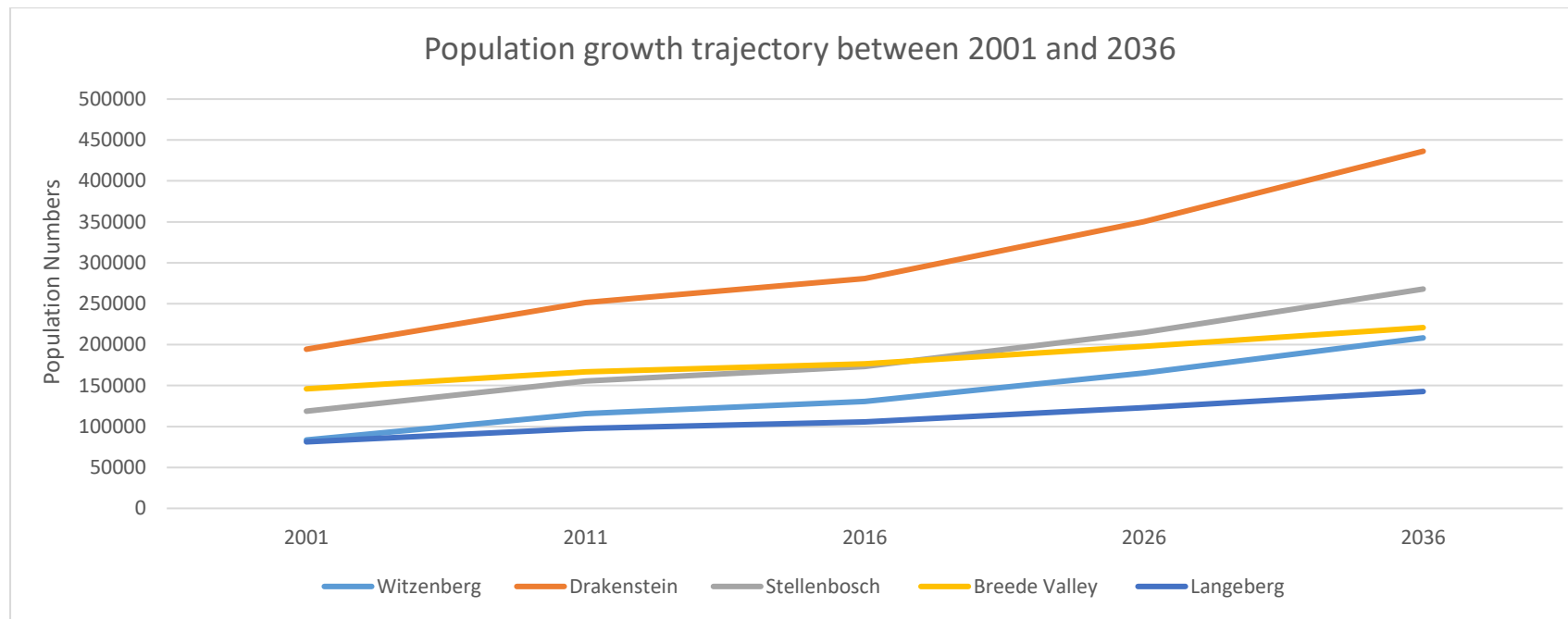
Graph 1: Rates of population growth per period 2001-2011, 2011-2016, 2016-2026



Graph 2: Population growth between 2001 and 2026

From the above it is interesting to note that by 2026 it is anticipated that the total population of Stellenbosch Municipality would have overtaken that of Breede Valley Municipality.

Graph 3: Population growth trajectory between 2001 and 2036



The above graph would seem to indicate that if population growth rates continue at the same levels that they did between 2011 and 2016, then Witzenberg's population will overtake that of Breede Valley soon after 2036. Witzenberg shows a similar growth trajectory to Drakenstein and Stellenbosch, with Breede Valley and Langeberg showing a slightly different growth trajectory.

We have entered a new planning paradigm in South Africa with the advent of SPLUMA. The mentioned Act requires that municipal spatial development frameworks must include a longer-term spatial development vision statement for the municipal area which indicates a desired spatial growth and development pattern for the next 10 to 20 years. Depending on the date of developing/reviewing spatial development frameworks, municipalities must include population growth estimates for the next five-year period. These estimates will be reviewed every five years to ensure that it is relevant. Stats SA does surveys on a five-year cycle (Formal Stats SA publications occur every 10 years with a Community survey in between). Municipal spatial development frameworks must also include estimates on the demand for housing units across different socio-economic categories and the planned location and density of future housing development. Proactive planning is essential to achieving good governance and efficient service delivery.

2.1.1 Potential risks associated with population growth and migration:

It is essential to guard against risks that manifests with population growth with specific emphasis on migration and the difficulties of migrants assimilating into regions that is culturally different. The impact of a growing labour-intensive agricultural sector that is making use of brokers whom source labourers from outside the province and the influx of foreign nationals is a common phenomenon in the CWDM area. Apart from impacts mentioned, the ability of municipalities and government to provide housing and related services remains nearly an impossible challenge.

Social conflict is highlighted in the CWDM Risk Assessment Report (2014) as being an 'extremely high-risk priority'. Early warning signals are identified as follow;

- Sudden demographic changes and population displacement
- Increasing population resulting in rising unemployment rates
- An increase in numbers of demonstrations or rallies especially around local elections
- An increase in new faces in the area, i.e. strange people attempting to organise unrest
- Organised land invasions
- Dissent with regard to new housing developments and allocations in areas
- Increase in foreign immigration
- Increase in spaza (informal) shops owned by foreign nationals in townships

2.1.2 Key findings: Population Growth and Migration

- 2.1.2.1 Over a 15-year period from 2001 to 2016, population growth statistics reflects substantial growth within the CWDM. Stellenbosch municipality (46%), Drakenstein municipality (45%), Witzenberg municipality (56%) municipality had the highest growth percentages. Breede Valley municipality (21%) and Langeberg municipality (30%) relatively lower than the others. The PSDF (2014) indicates that between 2006 and 2011, the province received a net gain of 225 657 people from which 80% were because of migration. It is essential that long term population growth projections must be done, at least 20-year projections. The CWDM area has 42 756 indigent households according to the CWDM Socio Economic Profile (2017), this figure will most likely increase. The proposed population projections will enable government to determine growth hotspots and plan accordingly for essential services to mitigate potential risks relating to social conflict.
- 2.1.2.2 Due to the labour-intensive nature of commercial farming, Commercial farmers source labour from Lesotho, Swaziland, Rural Eastern Cape etc. due to local inhabitants listed on databases from the Department of Labour not being interested in the opportunities presented in the agricultural sector. The potential impact of this is workers settling permanently in the relevant areas i.e. Ceres Koue Bokkeveld and Langeberg municipal area. This creates further issues in terms of housing provision and related indigent services.

2.1.2.3 Growth projections between 2016 and 2026 shows a slight decline if annual percentages between 2011-2016 is continued. External factors that have not been taken into calculations are drought and the impact of climate change as well as the national and municipal government elections. The external factors could either lead to further decline in population growth or a slight increase in certain municipalities.

2.1.3 Implementation proposals:

FOCUS AREA:	POPULATION GROWTH AND MIGRATION
STRATEGIES:	1. Population growth projections must be done at least every five years to determine future population growth and hotspots.
	2. The municipality must play a facilitative role and assist Commercial farmers in Witzenberg and Langeberg municipalities with the recruitment of local unemployed people registered on the database of the Department of Labor.
	3. Social conflict risks and early warning signals associated with migration must be included in municipal Integrated development plans and spatial development frameworks. Refer to the CWDM Risk Assessment Report (2014).
	4. Develop a migration policy to accommodate and manage new or relocated entrants. This must be dealt with as a developmental rather than a security concern.
	5. Indigent policies must be updated on a regular basis to keep up with new entrants into a municipal area.
	6. Facilitate the movement of households to larger urban areas as it may be as relevant as ad hoc social support and improvements in the most basic infrastructure services.
	7. Municipalities to register indigent cases.
PRIORITY:	HIGH

2.1.4 CWDM Implementation Plan : Population Growth and Migration

PROJECT/ACTIVITY:	BUDGET:	RESPONSIBLE:	DURATION:
Revision of Risk Assessment	R243 500, 00	Disaster Management Section	2018/2019

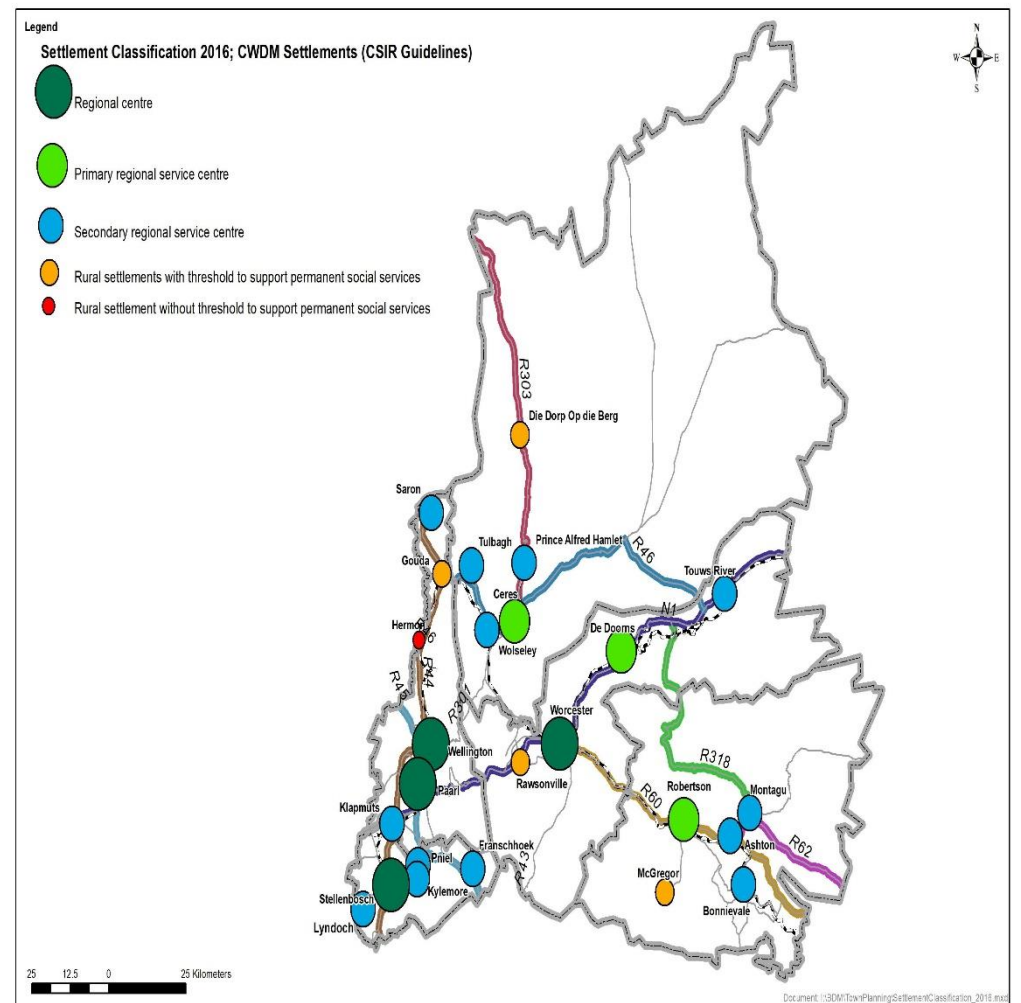
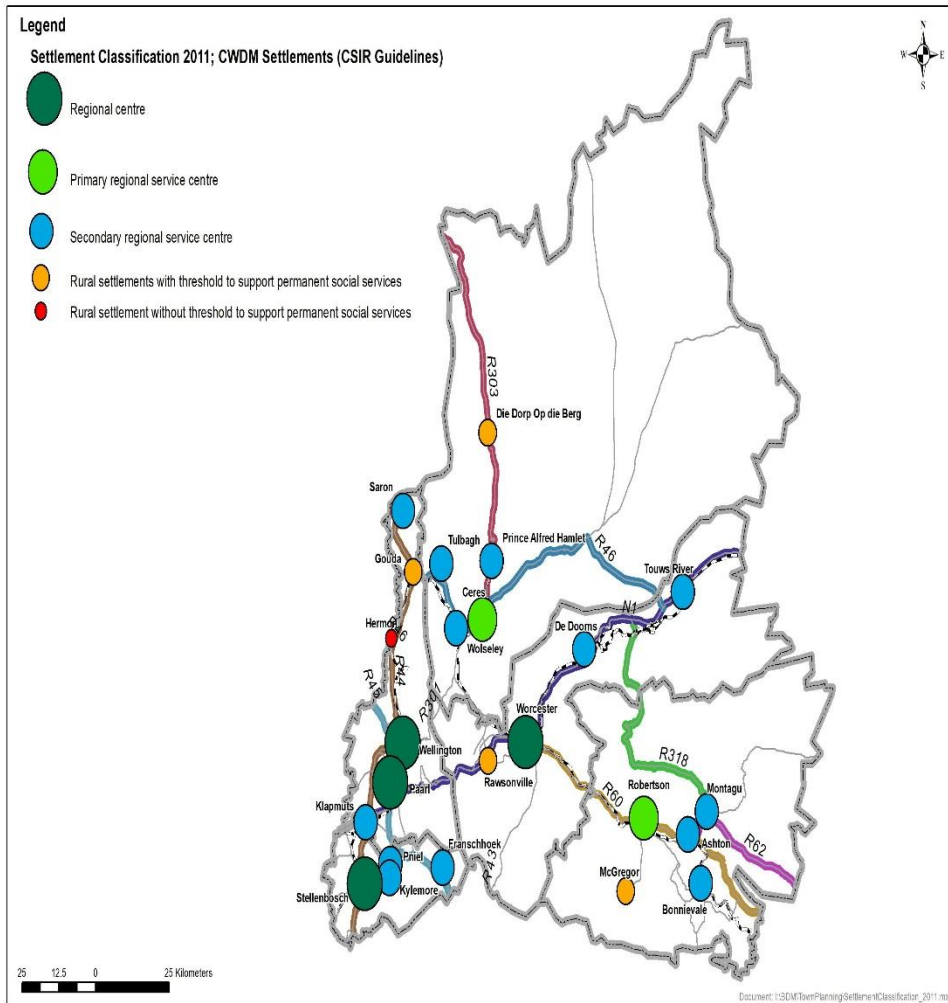
2.2 HIERARCHY OF TOWNS

Settlement classification based on the CSIR guidelines remains an important indicator of the distribution of existing primary social facilities in relation to settlement thresholds.

Table 6: PSDF 2014, Settlement Classifications; CWDM Settlements (CSIR Guidelines), Projections based on "Draft Data Estimate percentages, Data source: Statistics South Africa & Western Cape DEA&DP".

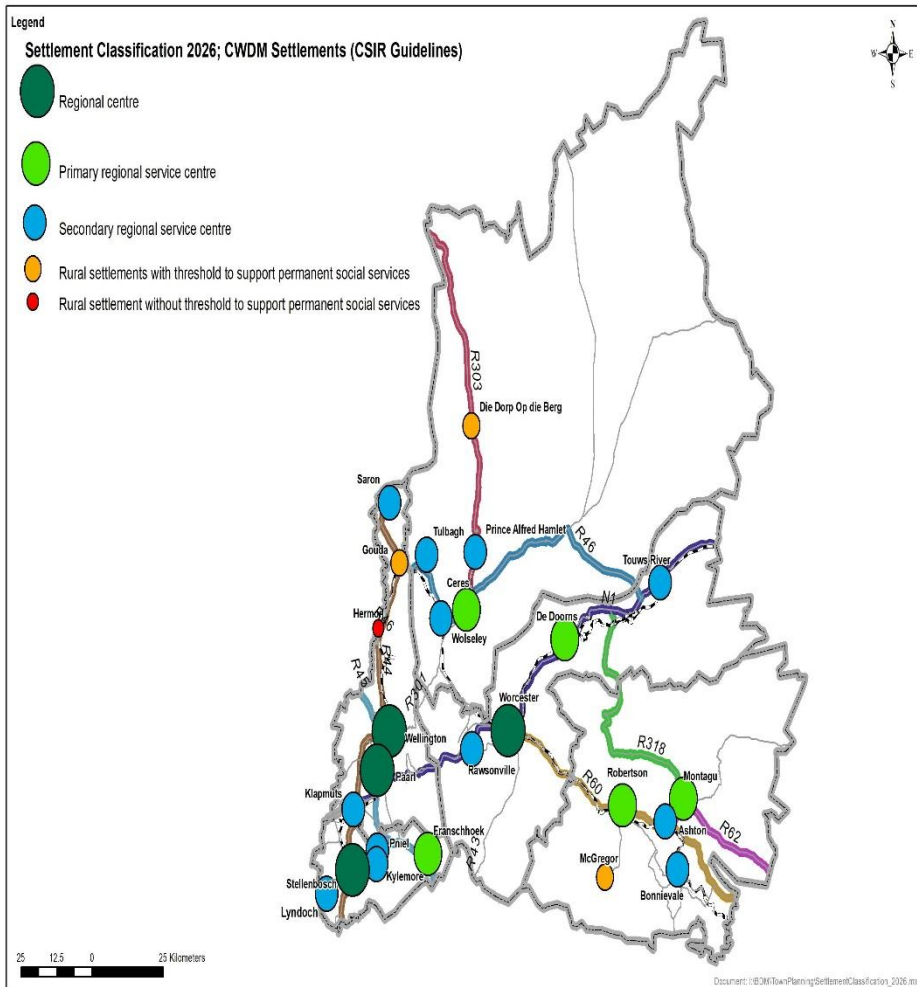
Settlements Classifications based on 2011 populations statistics (Stats SA)	Population Thresholds	Population, Community Survey (2016)	Population projection (2026)	Population projection (2036)
REGIONAL CENTRE Paarl, Stellenbosch, Wellington, Worcester,	>70 000	REGIONAL CENTRE Paarl: 126 975 Stellenbosch: 89 903 Wellington: 63 557+35 089 Worcester: 104 527	REGIONAL CENTRE Paarl: 162 539 Stellenbosch: 112 858 Wellington: 83 771+45 357 Worcester: 121 308	REGIONAL CENTRE Paarl: 208 063 Stellenbosch: 141 673 Wellington: 110 414+58 630 Worcester: 140 783
PRIMARY REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE Ceres, Robertson	>20 000-70 000	PRIMARY REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE Ceres: 36 043 Robertson: 30 675 De Doorns: 20 586	PRIMARY REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE Ceres: 42 243 Robertson: 37 761 De Doorns: 26 352 Franschhoek: 21 692 Montagu: 23 587	PRIMARY REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE Ceres: 49 510 Robertson: 46 484 De Doorns: 33 373 Franschhoek: 26 966 Montagu: 31 699 Klapmuts: 22 038 Prince Alfred Hamlet: 20 004 Wolseley: 27 328
SECONDARY REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE Ashton, Bonnievale, De Doorns, Montagu,	>5000-20 000	SECONDARY REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE Ashton: 14 133 Bonnievale: 10 229 Montagu: 17 551 Klapmuts: 9 495 Kylemore, Pniel, Lyndoch:12 031	SECONDARY REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE Ashton: 15 924 Bonnievale: 12 967 Klapmuts: 14 466 Kylemore, Pniel, Lyndoch: 15 552 Prince Alfred Hamlet: 13 005	SECONDARY REGIONAL SERVICE CENTRE Ashton: 17 941 Bonnievale: 16 437 Kylemore, Pniel, Lyndoch: 20 102 Saron: 13 837 Touwsriver: 19 964 Tulbagh: 17 906

Klapmuts, Kylemore, Pniel Lyndoch Prince Alfred Hamlet, Saron, Touwsriver, Tulbagh, Wolseley, Franschhoek		Prince Alfred Hamlet: 8 455 Saron: 8 781 Touwsriver: 8 768 Tulbagh: 10 307 Wolseley: 14 276 Franschhoek: 17 450	Saron: 11 023 Touwsriver: 13 231 Tulbagh: 13 585 Wolseley: 19 752 Rawsonville: 5047	Gouda: 6232 McGregor: 5398 Rawsonville: 6983
RURAL SETTLEMENTS WITH THRESHOLD TO SUPPORT PERMANENT SOCIAL SERVICES Gouda, McGregor, Op Die Berg, Rawsonville,	>1000-5000	RURAL SETTLEMENTS WITH THRESHOLD TO SUPPORT PERMANENT SOCIAL SERVICES Gouda: 3878 McGregor: 3493 Op Die Berg: 1843 Rawsonville: 3648	RURAL SETTLEMENTS WITH THRESHOLD TO SUPPORT PERMANENT SOCIAL SERVICES Gouda: 4916 McGregor: 4342 Op Die Berg: 2676	RURAL SETTLEMENTS WITH THRESHOLD TO SUPPORT PERMANENT SOCIAL SERVICES Op Die Berg: 3886
RURAL SETTLEMENT WITHOUT THRESHOLD TO SUPPORT PERMANENT SOCIAL SERVICES Hermon	< 1000	Hermon	Hermon	Hermon

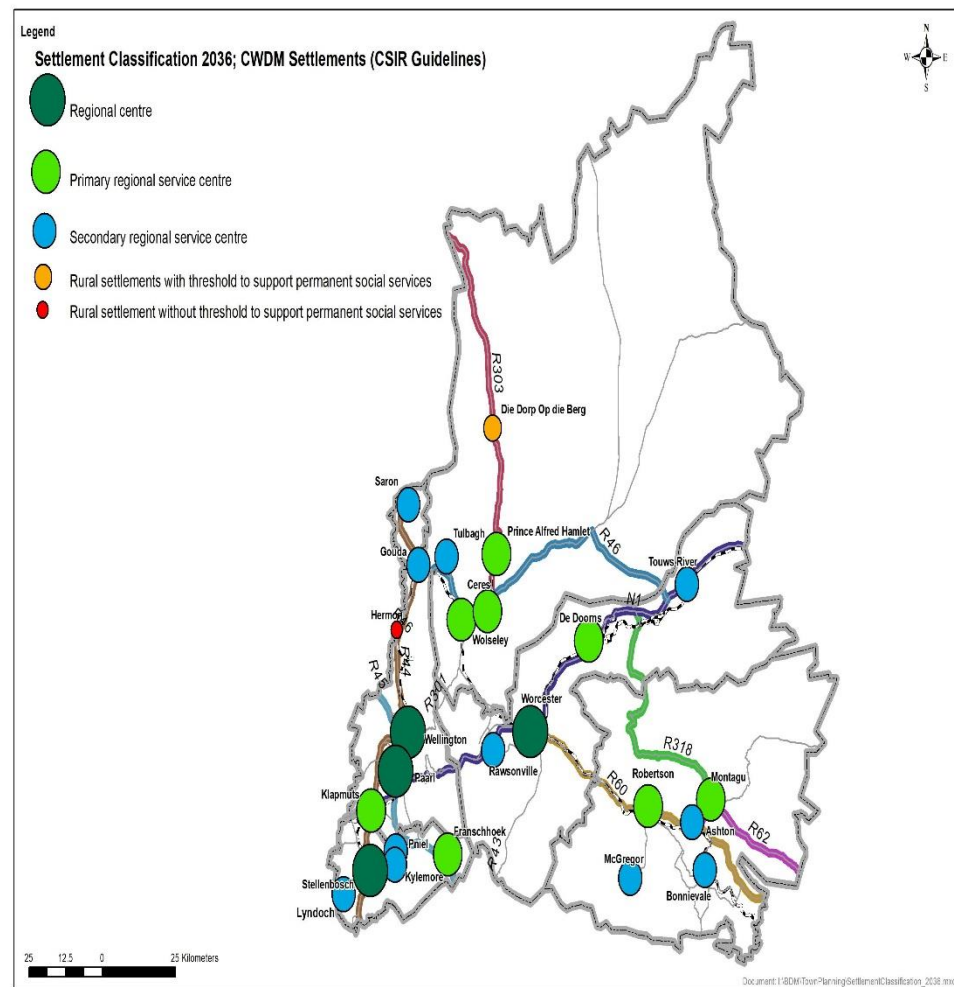


Map 1: CWDM Settlement Classifications 2011 (PSDF 2014)

Map 2: CWDM Settlement Classifications 2016 (based on Community Survey)



Map 3: CWDM Settlement Classification 2026 (based on projections)



Map 4: CWDM Settlement Classification 2036 (based on projections)

2.2.1 Regional Centres

The Draft Greater Cape Metro Regional Spatial Implementation Framework (GCMRSIF) highlights the importance and functionality of regional centres within the greater cape metro region. Stellenbosch, Paarl/ Wellington and Worcester are in the CWDM. In the context of the CWDM, four regional centres exist;

Stellenbosch: Southern Winelands service & admin centre, tertiary education & research, agri processing, multi-national HQs, tourism destination, tech industry, very high growth potential;

Paarl-Wellington: Northern Winelands service & admin centre, tertiary education, agri processing & distribution, tourist destination, very high/high growth potential;

Worcester: Northern Boland service centre, admin centre, N/S & E/W regional logistics hub, specialist disability treatment, tertiary education, agri processing & distribution, high growth potential and;

Both Stellenbosch and Drakenstein Municipalities have identified Klappmuts as a prospective sub-regional urban node along the N1. Residential and industrial development opportunities have been identified north and south of the N1, and the area has also been identified as having potential to serve as a regional freight logistics hub. Stellenbosch and Paarl/Wellington falls within the functional region of the metro economy. These nodes function more as an extension of the metropolitan area rather than being significant centres for services and goods to the surrounding countryside. Worcester remains an important, and probably the only, 'major regional

service centre' due to easy accessibility from surrounding towns and towns located in the Langeberg & Witzenberg municipal area.

2.2.2 Primary Regional Service Centre

Ceres: Agricultural regional service centre, regional gateway to Tankwa Karoo, Koue and Warmbokkeveld, administrative centre, linkages to N1.

Robertson: The Langeberg municipal area did not form part of the study area of the draft GCMRSIF. Robertson, Ashton, Bonnievale and Montagu fulfil important roles as service centres/agricultural service centres. Robertson has a medium growth potential forecast but can build upon being the largest town with the broadest economic base within the Langeberg municipal area.

2.2.3 Other Municipal Towns

The development of towns (district wide) is rooted in their role as service centres for the surrounding agricultural environment as rural communities need a centrally located core town for religious, health, educational and services/shopping facilities, as well as a market for their products. Apart from the economics that drive the growth and development of these towns, aspects regarding technological innovation, the environment, the particular spatial location, cultural patterns and management systems also play a role. Thus, each municipal area in the district has distinct growth forces and historically evolved relations between the towns, villages and neighbourhoods, which will shape the potential for future growth. It is critical for pro-growth (and pro-poor) municipal strategies that these towns and their development potential are taken into account.

Table 7: Social Facilities (CSIR Guidelines for the Provision of Social Facilities in South African Settlements, 2012)

Categories	Facilities
Health & Emergency Services:	Tertiary, Regional and District Hospital
	Community Health Centre
	Primary Health Clinic
	Fire Station
	Police Station
Social and Cultural (Public Service)	Performing Arts Centre
	Museum
	Library
	Civic Centre/City Hall Major Public Event Venue
	Home Affairs Office
	Thusong Centre
	Civic Services
	Magistrate's Court
	Municipal Office
	Prison and Place of Safety
	Solid Waste Disposal Site and Recycling Depot
	Community Hall
	Children's Home
	Home for the Aged
	Hospice and Health Centre
	ICT Access Points
Social Services	Post Office/Agency and Post Boxes
	South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) Office and Social Grant Pay Point
	Cemetery and Crematorium
	Informal Urban Agriculture
	Local Market
	Worship Centre
Education Services	Further Education and Tertiary Institutions
	Special Education

	Secondary School
	Primary School
	Early Childhood Development (ECD): Grade R
	Early Childhood Development (ECD): Crèche
	Early Childhood Development (ECD): Resource Hub and Care Centre
Parks and Recreation Services	Parks
	Sports and Recreation: Overall Allocations for Sports Fields and Facilities

2.2.4 Key findings: Hierarchy of Towns

2.2.4.1. Settlement classification of CWDM towns per the PSDF (2014) based on the CSIR Guidelines is essential to indicate the distribution of existing primary social facilities in relation to settlement thresholds. This in tandem with population growth projections will assist government/municipalities in determining which towns are in a transition to a new classification (higher/lower order) which will in turn determine the types of social facilities that is needed.

2.2.5 Implementation proposals:

FOCUS AREA:	HIERARCHY OF TOWNS
STRATEGIES:	1. Population growth projections must be done at least every five years at settlement level to determine future population growth and hotspots.
	2. Settlements that are in transition to a higher/lower order classification as per the CSIR Settlement Classifications must be determined and included in municipal spatial development frameworks and integrated development plans well in advance to ensure that sufficient planning is done.
	3. Ensure higher levels of sustainable growth through, <i>inter alia</i> , focusing investment and development on a number of significant urban areas (according to a hierarchal order), whilst maintaining rural integrity and ensuring biodiversity conservation; to use growth as a catalyst to address poverty alleviation, spatial restructuring and the safeguarding of sustainability
	4. Consider and incorporate the growth and development of Cape Town as critical informant for district planning and implementation
PRIORITY:	HIGH

2.3 GROWTH POTENTIAL OF TOWNS

The Growth Potential Study (2013) determined the following growth potential for municipalities and towns in the Cape Winelands district based on assessing five thematic indices, namely: human capital, infrastructure availability, economy, physical attributes, and institutional capacity (refer to table 4 below);

The CW SDF does not propose an investment typology. Municipalities must assess settlements individually and consider strengths and weaknesses in terms of the thematic indices.

The GPS provides a comprehensive profile for each settlement based on 85 individual indicators. The information generated from these assessments can inform strategies and projects aimed at addressing the weaknesses of individual settlements and optimising the strengths to unlock opportunities for growth and development. These assessments are crucial and must be prioritised. Detail planning and broad consultations that include all stakeholders (private sector, government etc.) must have parity on the way forward.

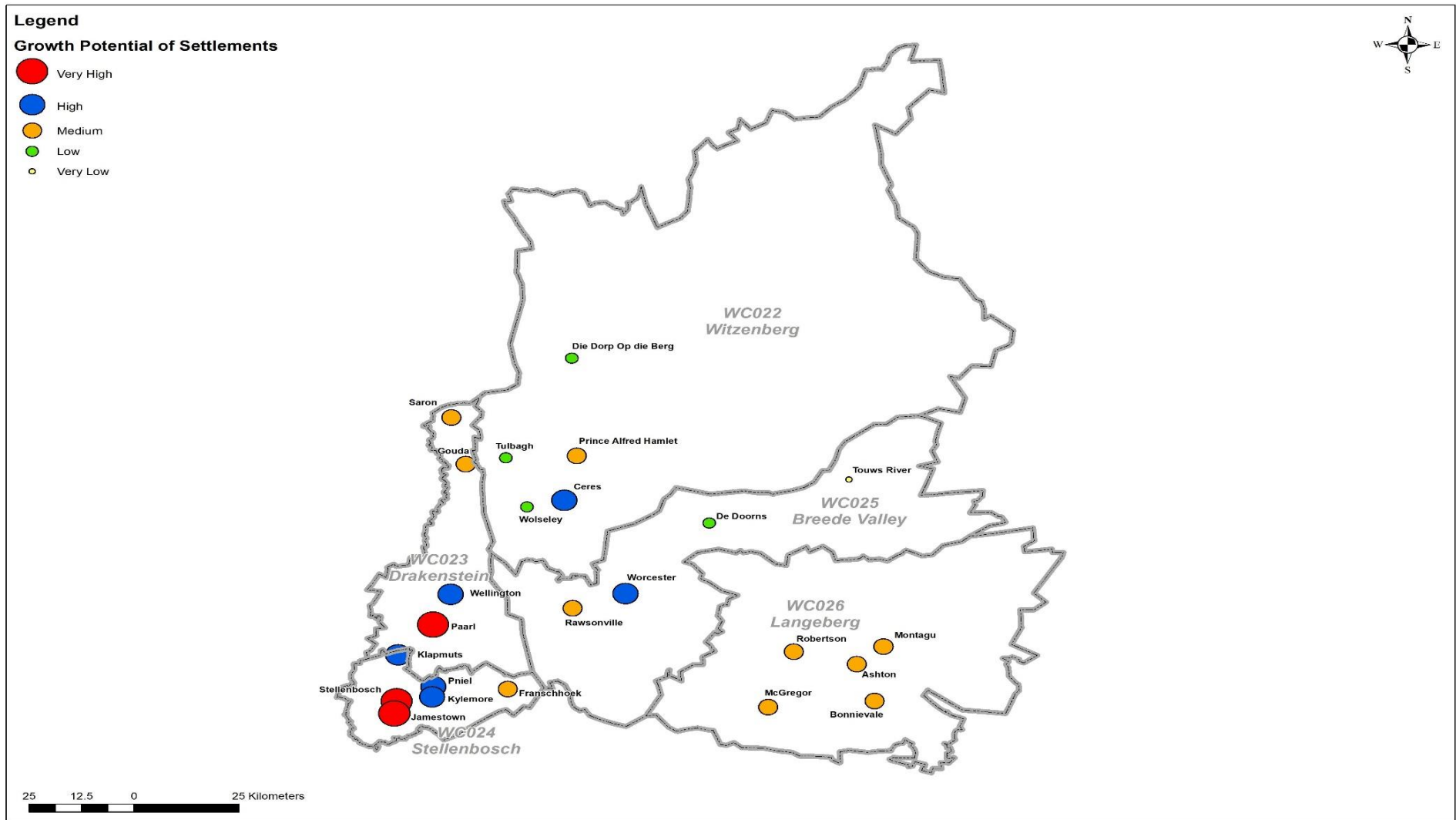
The PSDF (2014) identifies Stellenbosch, Klapmuts, Paarl, Ceres and Worcester as settlements that have very high growth potential and very high social needs. This is a deviation from the GPS (2013). The deviation is specifically aimed at Ceres and Klapmuts. Reasons given are based on the relationship between areas of urban growth pressure and important natural and agricultural resources.

Ceres as a primary regional service centre's growth outlook is strengthened by the proposed R45 000 000, 00 Agri-Park development that will be developed within the next five (5) years and as having a strong agricultural sector. Klapmuts, on the other hand, is near Stellenbosch, Paarl and the City of Cape Town. Klapmuts together with Paarl and Stellenbosch is located within the functional region of the Metro Economy.

Wellington is viewed by the draft GCMRSIF as a regional node in tandem with Paarl and has a very high/ high growth potential. This regional node fulfils a service, tertiary education, agri processing & distribution, tourist destination and administrative center function for the northern winelands region.

Table 8: Growth Potential and Socio-Economic Needs of CWDM Towns (GPS 2013)

B Municipalities:	Growth Potential: Settlement level	Growth Potential: Municipal level	Socio-economic needs
WITZENBERG		Low	
Ceres	Medium (GPS 2013) Very High (PSDF2014)		High Very High (PSDF2014)
Prince Alfred Hamlet	Medium		Medium
Op die Berg	Low		Medium
Tulbagh	Low		Medium
Wolseley	Low		Medium
LANGEBERG		Medium	
Montagu	Medium		Medium
Ashton	Medium		Medium
Robertson	Medium		High
MgGregor	Medium		Very low
Bonnievale	Medium		Medium
BREEDE VALLEY		Medium	
Worcester	High		Very high
Rawsonville	Medium		Low
De Doorns	Low		Low
Touwsrivier	Very low		Low
DRAKENSTEIN		Very high	
Paarl	Very high		Very high
Wellington	Medium Medium -High (PSDF 2014)		Very high
Gouda	Medium		Very low
Saron	Medium		Low
STELLENBOSCH		Very high	
Stellenbosch- Jamestown	Very-high		Very high
Pniel-Kylemore	High		Low
Franschhoek	Medium		Medium
Klapmuts	Medium (GPS 2013) Very High (PSDF 2014)		Low Very High (PSDF 2014)



Map 5: CWD Growth Potential of Towns. The designations are informed by the GPS (2013), PSDF (2014) and draft GCMRSIF

2.3.1 Key findings: Growth Potential of Towns

- Ceres as a primary regional service centre's growth outlook is strengthened by the proposed R45 000 000, 00 Agri-Park development that will be developed within the next five (5) years and as having a strong agricultural sector. According to Witzenberg Municipality, the agricultural sector economy located within the Warm & Koue Bokkeveld are going to grow with 20-30% within the next five years. Farmers have planted new orchards etc. that will produce fruit within the mentioned period. The challenge for the municipality is the provision of adequate services and possible industrial land for cold storage facilities. The town of Ceres is further constrained by a lack of land for urban expansion. The expansion of the agricultural industry and in-migration must be monitored as can be seen from the high population growth percentages.
- The Growth Potential Study (2013) determined growth potential for municipalities and towns in the Cape Winelands district based on assessing five thematic indices, namely: human capital, infrastructure availability, economy, physical attributes, and institutional capacity. Municipalities must assess settlements individually and consider strengths and weaknesses in terms of the thematic indices. The latter will potentially highlight opportunities for investment.
- Stellenbosch, Paarl and Wellington are located within the functional metro economy of Cape Town. These towns function more as an extension of the metropolitan area, people live in the metro and work and make use of services in these towns and vice versa. The economic growth outlook will therefor always remain positive although the long-term impact of a "drying" Cape Winelands region is not known at this stage.

2.3.2 Implementation proposals:

FOCUS AREA:	GROWTH POTENTIAL OF TOWNS
STRATEGIES:	1. The thematic indices that was used to score municipalities and settlements in terms of potential for economic growth must be analysed. The high scoring thematic indices will present opportunities for investment and vice versa, the low scoring thematic indices will present strategic opportunities for investment that could improve the growth potential of a municipal area or settlement.
	2. Identify and consider the growth forces and historically evolved relations between the towns, villages and neighbourhoods as informants of future growth potential and options
	3. Integrate disadvantaged communities into the urban fabric through infill development on strategically located vacant land and corridor development along the main linkages between these communities and the major concentrations of job opportunities (where possible)
PRIORITY:	HIGH

2.4. INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Efficient settlements are underpinned by 'good' and effective governance/ municipal decision making, utilizing structural elements and existing resources efficiently to deal with legacy challenges (apartheid spatial layout of towns) and the availability of infrastructure. SPLUMA (16 of 2013) is founded on the development principle of efficiency whereby, "land development optimises the use of existing resources and infrastructure; decision-making procedures are designed to minimise negative financial, social economic or environmental impacts; and development application procedures are efficient and streamlined and timeframes are adhered to by all parties". The CW SDF embraces this as a key principle to enable efficient settlement.

The CWSDF will also build upon the three (3) frameworks that are mentioned below;

The Draft Greater Cape Metro Regional Spatial Implementation Framework (2016);

The GCMRSIF identified the following structural deficiencies which is applicable to most of the settlements in the CWDM, these structural deficiencies include;

- Pervasiveness of socio-spatial segregation,
- Sprawling and low-density multi-nodal network of settlements,
- Mismatches between where people live and work,
- Isolated concentrations of poverty severed from economic opportunities, and
- Underinvestment in public transport and freight infrastructure, making the region inaccessible to most residents and inefficient for business to operate in.

The Integrated Urban Development Framework (2016);

The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) provides Government's policy framework for transforming and restructuring South Africa's urban spaces. It is guided by the vision of creating 'liveable, safe resource-efficient cities and towns that are socially integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive, where residents actively participate in urban life'.

In order to address the overall outcome of spatial transformation of the IUDF, the IUDF proposes an urban growth and management model premised on **compact, connected and coordinated cities and towns**. Yet it recognizes that the country has different types of cities and towns which have different roles and responsibilities. As such, the vision has to be interpreted and pursued in differentiated and locally relevant ways.

Strategic Goals:

1. **Spatial integration:** To forge new spatial forms in settlement, transport, social and economic areas
2. **Inclusion and access:** To ensure people have access to social and economic services, opportunities and choices

3. **Growth:** to harness urban dynamism for inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development
4. **Governance:** to enhance the capacity of the state and its citizens to work together to achieve spatial and social integration

The Strategic Goals inform the priority objectives of the nine policy levels, which are premised on the understanding that (1) integrated urban planning informs the basis of achieving integrated urban development, which follows a specific sequence of urban policy actions: (2) integrated transport that informs (3) targeted investments into integrated human settlements, underpinned by (4) integrated infrastructure network systems and (5) efficient land governance, which all together can trigger (6) economic diversification and inclusion, and (7) empowered communities; all of the above will demand effective (8) governance and (9) financial reform to enable and sustain these policy actions. The levers thus seek to address in combination the structural drivers that maintain the status quo.

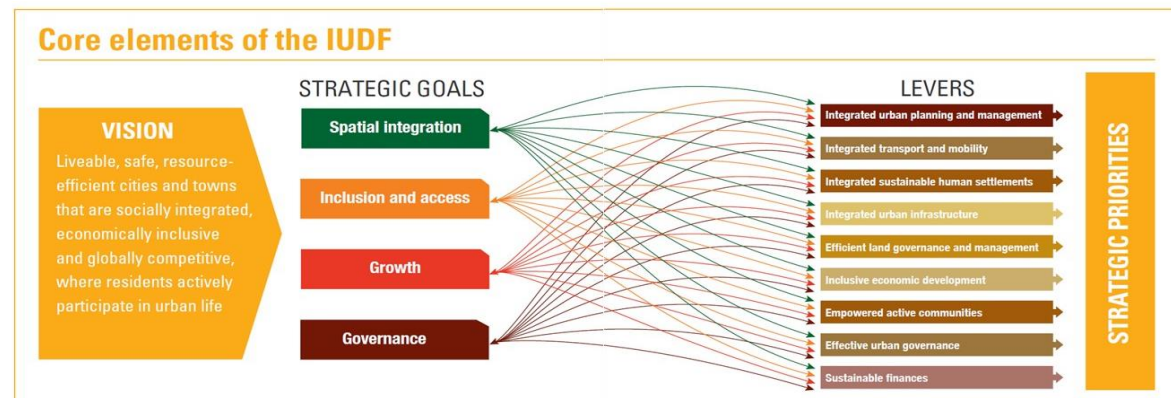
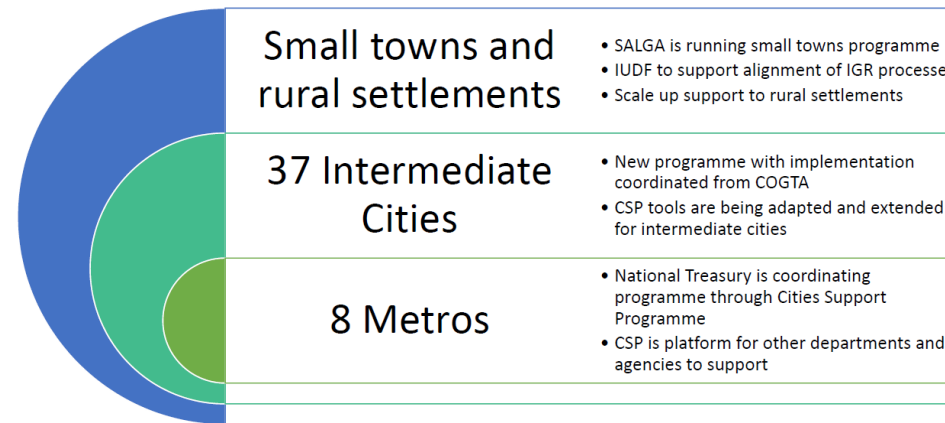


Figure 1: IUDF core elements.

In a letter addressed to the Director-General, Western Cape Provincial Government, 25 October 2016, from the National Department of Cooperative Governance (DCOG) notes that Cabinet resolved to implement the IUDF in a phased manner. During the Western Cape IUDF Forum meeting on 17 October 2017 it was noted that a differentiated implementation approach is required. The 8 Metros are already receiving support through National Treasury led City Support Programme (CSP) and SALGA is running with the Small Towns Regeneration Programme. The next phase will focus on providing support to 39, and not 37 as indicated in the figure 2 below, "Intermediate Cities" as they are expected to play a major role in the Country's approach to dealing with urbanisation.



Source: Extract from Presentation: Implementing the IUDF
Presented to: Western Cape IUDF Forum on 17 October 2017

Three Western Cape municipalities, namely Stellenbosch, George and Drakenstein, have been selected for the Intermediate Cities Municipalities programme. It needs to be noted that the selection of these intermediate cities will only be finalised once the selected municipalities have submitted their applications for the Integrated Urban Development Grant (IUDG) to DCOG and meet the minimum conditions of approval (i.e. top management stability, audit finding, capital expenditure of at least 70% of budget on average over the past two years, etc.). The benefits of the IUDG are:

- It offers municipalities flexibility to prioritise their local needs.
- Municipalities will no longer be required to submit business plans for projects on an annual basis but select projects from their 3-year Capital Programme derived from the 10-year Capital Expenditure Framework.
- It introduces a performance-based incentive component which the municipality can use at their discretion.

Irrespective of the outcome, the Cape Winelands District needs to be aware that the approval of the IUDG for the selected municipalities may have a considerable impact on the fiscal management and reporting structures of these municipalities.

The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (2014);

The PSDF (2014) proposes the following 'Settlement Policy Objectives' that must be implemented at municipal level. The 'Provincial Settlement Policy' objectives are to;

- Protect and enhance sense of place and settlement patterns
- Improve accessibility at all scales
- Promote an appropriate land use mix and density in settlements
- Ensure effective and equitable social services and facilities and
- Support inclusive sustainable housing.

2.4.1 THE MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL SERVICES MODEL (MSFM) [Read with Annexure 1]

The intention of the MSFM according to the PSDF (2014) is to investigate the impact of current spatial growth patterns of settlements on sustainability which include quantifiable financial impacts. Provincial spatial policy promotes the principles of urban compaction, integration and densification. Settlements however continue to sprawl peripherally as a result of decisions based on short term gains, be it political, economic or pragmatic.

The Municipal Financial Sustainability of Current Spatial Growth Patterns was conducted as an informant into the 2014 PSDF. The objective of the Study was to investigate the impact of current spatial growth patterns on municipal sustainability in concrete and quantifiable terms. Provincial spatial policy has continuously promoted the principles of urban compaction, integration and densification yet our cities and towns continue to sprawl peripherally. Although the reasons for this continuous sprawl are complex, it is often a result of development decisions based on short-term gains. The study counteracts this short-term view with a longer-term perspective on what peripheral development does to the long-term financial sustainability of municipalities, as well as other non-financial impacts. It provides sound economic and financial evidence to support the spatial principles of compaction and densification and provides weight to spatial plans in the decision-making process.

The Study included applying the Municipal Services Financial Model¹ in seven case study municipalities. The model determined the municipal financial sustainability of two alternative spatial growth patterns namely: business-as-usual (BAU) and a compact scenario. The seven case study municipalities "were selected based on geographic spread and the degree to which they can be considered typical of their municipality category" and are included in the table below.

Table 9: Selected Western Cape Municipalities for the Municipal Financial Sustainability Model study.

¹ The Municipal Services Financial Model (MSFM) projects the infrastructure requirements and associated revenue and expenditure over a 10-year timeframe, using a calibrated baseline situation. The baseline position was developed from municipal documents and interviews with officials, while the future projections were based on municipal targets and a number of other growth assumptions. The critical assumptions regarded the form and density of residential development, and changes to capital and operating unit costs under the two spatial growth scenarios.

Selected WC Municipality	Category
City of Cape Town	A
Stellenbosch; George	B1
Saldanha Bay; Overstrand	B2
Theewaterskloof; Beaufort West	B3

A general finding of the Study was that the capital available to fund new infrastructure for growth as well as the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure fall far short of the calculated capital requirements. The current spatial growth patterns (BAU) increase this capital funding gap substantially.

Another key finding was that the case study municipalities are all vulnerable on their operating accounts, and that interventions will have to be undertaken to sustain the financial viability of municipalities, even without further spatial growth. The cumulative net position was shown as negative for all the case study municipalities however this can be improved with compaction and densification.

The implications of continuing urban sprawl in the province is that both capital and operating costs for municipalities will increase. Without an adequate increase in revenues to cover these costs, municipal financial viability will deteriorate at an ever-increasing rate over time. Through the provision of quantitative evidence, the Study concluded that the current spatial patterns are not sustainable for municipalities and are detrimental to the environment and the urban poor.

Table 10: Aggregate financial modelling results for the Western Cape.

Measure	BAU	Compact	Difference	% Improvement
Total capital investment required over 10 years (R million)				
City of Cape Town	106,877	88,095	18,782	18%
B1s	8,598	7,281	1,317	15%
B2s	14,824	12,688	2,136	14%
B3s	13,951	11,837	2,115	15%
Total for Western Cape	144,250	119,900	24,350	17%
Sum of net operating position over 10 years				

City of Cape Town	-15,556	-12,836	-2,720	17%
B1s	-2,628	-2,017	-611	23%
B2s	-2,372	-1,792	-580	24%
B3s	-3,394	-2,569	-825	24%
Total for Western Cape	-23,950	-19,214	-4,737	20%

The results of the Study are presented in Table 12 above. The Study notes that an analysis of the results should focus on the overall provincial picture and not necessarily on the category results.

"The total capital cost premium attributable to the current spatial growth patterns (BAU) over the next 10 years is projected to be R24 billion, or 17%, when compared with an alternative, compact spatial form. The dominance of the City of Cape Town, and hence the significance of spatial form in this municipality, is clear from the results, with 77% of the savings coming from this municipality alone. The percentage savings in capital costs decreases with decreasing municipal size.

On the operating account, the cumulative net position is shown to be negative for all municipal categories, but this can be improved with densification. The improvement in the province as a whole is estimated to be 20%, with the largest possible improvement being seen in the smaller B2 and B3 municipalities, whose operating accounts are highly sensitive to expenditure increases."

Taking the lead from the PSDF, the Cape Winelands District Municipality investigated the possibility of running the Municipal Financial Impact Analysis in the B-Municipalities that make up the Cape Winelands District; namely:

- Stellenbosch Municipality;
- Drakenstein Municipality;
- Breede Valley Municipality;
- Witzenberg Municipality; and
- Langeberg Municipality.

The main purpose of running the Municipal Financial Impact Analysis in the B-Municipalities is to generate baseline information against which decisions on development plans can be assessed. Find the Municipal Financial Impact Analysis attached as Annexure 1.

Stellenbosch Municipality formed part of the original Study thus this municipality has already been baselined. As 4 years have passed since this baseline information was generated, we will be able to determine if the MFSM tool will be able to indicate whether or not the municipality is starting to move towards a more financially sustainable position based on development decisions taken during the last four years.

2.4.1.1 Stellenbosch Case Study (Source: Extract from the Municipal Financial Sustainability of Current Spatial Growth Patterns, 2013):

The Stellenbosch case study shows that compaction has the greatest capital benefit for public services, followed by electricity, while the benefits for the other sectors are more marginal (Figure 12.). Again, the impact of opting for a greater proportion of medium density low cost housing solutions manifests as a negative cost difference. The total capital saving for Stellenbosch due to compaction is estimated at R480 Million, or 12% less than the BAU scenario.

The cumulative net operating account for the compact scenarios is 21% better than that of the BAU scenario for Stellenbosch. The breakdown of operating position by services (Figure 13) shows the familiar pattern of maximum difference in sanitation, then solid waste, then water supply. The electricity difference is only slightly negative for Stellenbosch.

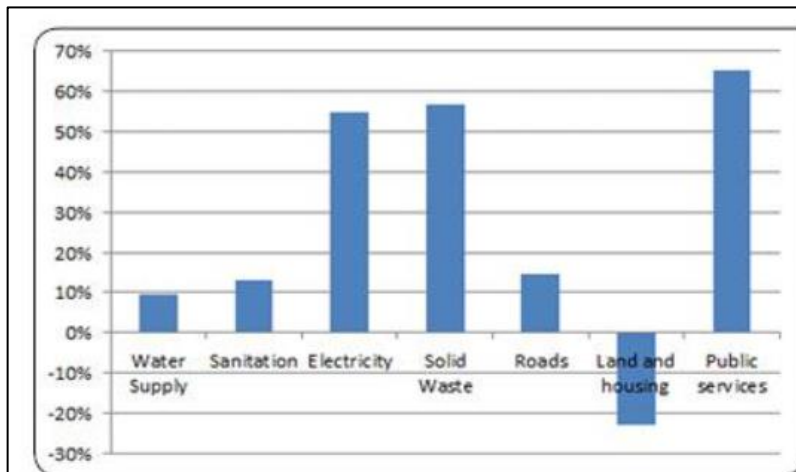


Figure 12: Savings on capital expenditure due to compaction by sector for Stellenbosch

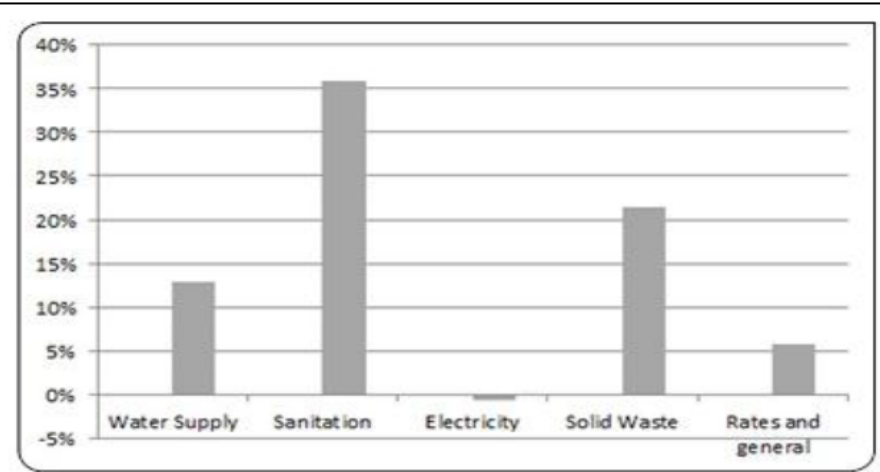


Figure 13: Cumulative improvement in operating account position by sector due to compaction for Stellenbosch

2.4.1.3 Implementation proposals for Annexure 1; Municipal Impact Analysis Cape Winelands, The Financial Impact of Spatial Growth Patterns.

FOCUS AREA:	MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL SERVICES MODEL
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure compaction, managing growth and clustering urban functions within the urban footprint; contain existing lower order settlements (including hamlets) within the current urban footprint except if extended or popular ventures can provide sustainable growth opportunities (e.g. Klappmuts); ensure that all new developments include a 'range of elements' that contribute to a more sustainable urban environment. 2. Focus on improving functioning of settlements and achieving design standards; create and apply urban design guidelines for historic precincts within urban areas. 3. Create sustainable and liveable urban environments by ensuring access and choice to urban markets, services, amenities and provisions. 4. Create integration of urban areas through physical (if possible) and socio-economic integration. 5. Create a functional and sustainable urban open space network. 6. Integrate the disadvantaged communities into the urban fabric through infill development on strategically located vacant land and corridor development along the main linkages between these communities and the major concentrations of job opportunities (where possible). 7. Consider the significance of infrastructure investment programmes on urban form and structure (developers of all types of property prefer locations where bulk services are available). 8. Locate high density residential accommodation and business opportunities, from informal street trading to formal shops, offices and factories at the appropriate scale, around clusters of community facilities grouped at the appropriate scale 9. Buildings that accommodate community activities, as well as education, health and entrepreneurial development and business and skills training, should be located at points of highest access in urban settlements. 10. 50% of the five major urban activities (public transport access points, residence, recreation, shopping and employment) should be accessible within walking distance (1000m) of residential dwellings 11. Compile neighbourhood plans for the higher-order towns in the district (to also consider the structure, function and purpose of neighbourhoods); complete community-based planning as a prerequisite for sustainable development. 12. Promote the establishment of integrated development zones.
PRIORITY:	HIGH.

2.4.2 INTEGRATED DISTRICT PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK:

The **bulk of the population** of the CWDM lives in and around the more urban local municipalities of Drakenstein and Stellenbosch. There are also a large number of people living on farms and in the rural hinterlands of the CWDM. The largest concentration of people is found in the main urban hubs of Stellenbosch, Paarl/Wellington, Worcester, Ceres, Robertson and Ashton. Most of the CWDM has very low-density levels of persons per km². Distances between towns are also quite far which further increases the reliance on motorised modes.

The **public transport services** in the CWDM allow people to access destinations in their local area or other settlements to which they regularly travel, but which cannot be reached on foot or by other means of Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) modes. These destinations include essential services or activities accessed on a frequent basis, such as places of employment, shops, government services and schools. Public transport holds approximately 14% of the transport modal share, NMT 48% while 26% of people use private vehicles to reach their destinations in the CWDM.

Table 11: Public Transport Services by Mode

Mode	Type of Service
Train	Commuter service.
Bus	Mainly for the transportation of learners in terms of scholar bus contracts administered by the Department of Education.
Minibus-taxis	Commuter, scholar services and off-peak weekday services to shopping and hospitals/clinics.

Other Transport provided by farmers	Transport of farm workers over weekend to shops.
Department of Health fleet of vehicles	Serves various hospitals and clinics but mainly for own staff and transporting of medicine and medical equipment.

Currently the **Minibus-Taxi (MBT)** is the dominant public transport mode providing both commuter and long-distance services. MBT services operate predominantly out of the urban centres located within each municipality. Generally, it is these urban centres which are responsible for the majority of MBT passenger movements throughout the week. The Breede Valley and Drakenstein municipalities account for over 75% of total passenger demand in the CWDM.

Rail services within the CWDM are available in 4 local municipalities, namely Drakenstein, Witzenberg, Breede Valley and Stellenbosch municipality, and stop at 24 stations serving the CWDM. The CWDM have a train freight rail system which accommodates passenger transport. Commercial long-distance bus services that operate through the CWDM are those of InterCape, Greyhound, SA Road Link, and TransLux.

Public transport infrastructure in the CWDM consists of 42 formal and 21 informal MBT and bus facilities and 3 formal air strips. Roughly half of the formal MBT rank facilities are off-street facilities, designed for MBT operations, with demarcated lanes and bays according to destinations. There are shelters and mostly some amenity facilities for passengers, but there is a need for both the construction of additional facilities as well as for the upgrade of the inadequate facilities in the CWDM.

The **N1 rail and road corridor** and the **Breede River Valley corridor** are two major strategic corridors in the CWDM and they are major distributors of people, goods and services from the CWDM to other municipalities within the Western Cape, to other provinces. These major corridors are supported by other major roads (**R44, R45, R46, R318, R303, R60, and R62**) which distribute goods and services to the people within the DM (refer to Map 6 below, Major Transport routes).

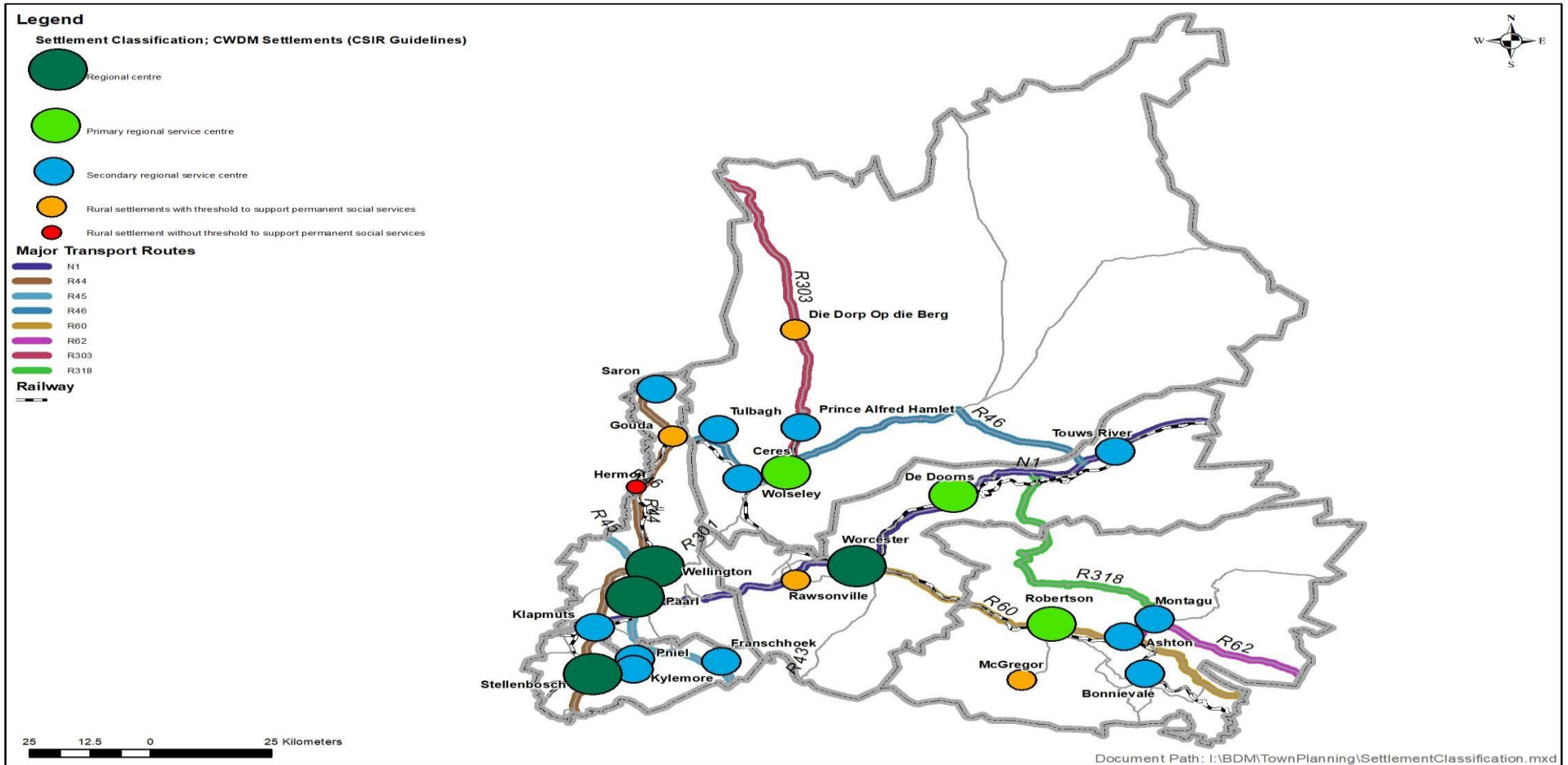


Table 12: Key Spatial Challenges per Local Municipality.

Local Municipality	Key Spatial Challenges
Drakenstein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of available land for transport and related infrastructure (Huguenot Station Precinct). • No park-and-ride facility at Huguenot Station. • Poorly defined transport and public spaces in Paarl Central Business District (CBD). • Key nodes (Wellington and Paarl) do not support NMT. • Poor transport-land use integration in Paarl CBD.
Stellenbosch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of integrated settlements within Municipality. • Dispersed rural settlements. • Derelict and unutilized rail infrastructure (Franschhoek rail connection). • Inter-city bus facilities are poorly located.
Breede Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor transport-land use integration in Worcester CBD. • Worcester CBD does not support NMT. • Dispersed and non-integrated public transport facilities or ranks within Worcester CBD (i.e. rail, long-distance bus, taxi). • Public transport services and facilities are non-existent or limited in rural areas.
Witzenberg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of integrated settlements, particularly at Ceres. • Dispersed public transport facilities within Ceres CBD. • Poorly located public transport facilities at Ceres and the underutilization thereof.
Langeberg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispersed public transport facilities or ranks at Robertson CBD no integration. • Dispersed rural settlements with vast distances between them. • Poor NMT infrastructure. • Public transport facilities are limited within the rural settlements (McGregor, Montagu).

2.4.2.1 Key findings: Integrated District Public Transport Network

2.4.2.1.1 Refer to table 12 (Key spatial challenges per local municipality)

2.4.2.1.2 The CWDM Integrated Public Transport Network Framework (2012) indicated that there is no integration between Spatial Planning/ Land Use Management and Integrated Transport Planning. This leads to the following challenges;

- General lack of transport and land use integration particularly in respect to nodes and corridors.
- Urban nodes are not dense enough to create the thresholds that can sustain affordable and convenient public transport services in the continued low-density urban sprawl pattern of development.
- Owing to the dispersed population distribution in the rural areas, public transport systems are not viable, and taxi-operations are relatively expensive over long distances.
- A large portion of the population still walks significant distances owing to low income levels and/or poor public transport service provision.
- The unavailability of land for transport and related infrastructure.
- The lack of integrated settlements.

2.4.2.2 Implementation proposals:

FOCUS AREA:	INTEGRATED DISTRICT PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK
STRATEGIES:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the transport and other communication networks that link the better located areas with those with less potential; Increase the ability to commute between higher order and lower order towns (refer to settlement classifications) by managing the operating environment, transport system and decision-making mechanisms relevant to transport planning; improve rural transport opportunities. 2. Ensure mobility through affordable, reliable and time-starved transport opportunities, even if it means providing subsidised public transport where marginalised communities require government intervention (mainly rural areas) as a principle-led response; enhance mobility by locating residential areas close(r) to trip destinations. 3. Apply the principles of densification and diversification along (selected) transport routes; Public transport services for special needs passengers; provide and ensure universal access to public transport facilities for persons with physical disabilities. 4. Transport for learners: facilitate provision of improved public transport services for learners in rural areas; identify candidate pilot projects for specialized services. 5. Non-motorized transport and road safety: improve the level of provision for pedestrians and cyclists. 6. Institutional structures: establish institutional structures for the management of public transport at municipal level; increase capacity and resources for public transport planning and management; set up co-coordinating structures between municipalities.
PRIORITY:	HIGH

2.4.2.3 CWDM Implementation Plan: Integrated District Public Transport Network

PROJECT/ACTIVITY:	BUDGET:	RESPONSIBLE:	DURATION:
Road Safety Education	R1 148 000, 00	Public Transport Regulation	Annually
Sidewalks and Embayments	R3 980 000, 00	Public Transport Regulation	Annually
Integrated Public transport	R2 024 000, 00	Public Transport Regulation	2018/2019
CBD Public Transport Plans	R250 000, 00	Public Transport Regulation	2018/2019
Regional Taxi Council	R10 000, 00	Public Transport Regulation	Annually

2.4.3 CULTURAL LAND SCAPE: SENSE OF PLACE

The Cape Winelands is one of the few areas in the country where a specific regional character has established itself over the past three centuries. This regional character is of immense value and must be conserved and recognized as the guiding tenet for planning and development.

To achieve this, it is suggested that the principles pertaining to the protection, enhancement and integration of regional attributes, be recognized in development planning within the district. In this regard, "critical regionalism" which recognizes the quality and attributes of regional characteristics and builds upon the development of regional idiosyncrasies and variations, must be considered with regard to spatial planning and design decisions. The principles of "critical regionalism" specifically 'Sense of Place' is described as the 'degree to which a place can be clearly perceived and mentally differentiated and structured in time and space by its residents, and the degree to which that mental structure connects with their values and concepts' (Lynch, 1998).

In evaluating a sense of place, one needs to recognise that there are various 'components of sense' that, together, provide a particular environmental quality for the observer. 'Sense of place' is based upon the sensed quality of the unique 'components of sense' of a particular place, including its identity, character, structure, local climate, topography, vegetation, building materials, building practices, and local authenticity.

In practice, in the preparation and consideration of development applications (including architecture and placement of new infrastructure), it is important to ensure that the above 'components of sense' are incorporated into the planning and design. For example, this implies that any development within the natural environment should inter alia reflect elements of the traditional vernacular of the area, make use of local natural building materials, and reflect a strong sense of local authenticity.

Protection of (parts of) the Cape Winelands Cultural Landscape is accomplished through an incremental approach and includes the following areas:

- Idas Valley, Dwars River Valley, Groot Drakenstein/Simondium and Simonsberg State Forest as provisionally protected areas, and
- The “listing” of the Cape Winelands Cultural Landscape as a World Heritage Site (WHS) at UNESCO.

The listing of the WHS does not represent a specific conservation area but merits further investigation to, inter alia, consolidate planning policy, map and layer the WHS and identify and “lift out” cultural landscapes. Cultural landscapes are highly sensitive to impacts that change the character and public memory of a place and include a landscape of high rarity value and scientific significance. Already in 2005, the areas of Stellenbosch, Franschhoek and Paarl were considered as National heritage sites in terms of Section 27 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999). Other areas that might be considered as provincial heritage sites include the towns of Tulbagh, Robertson, McGregor and Montagu.

The provisionally protected areas of Idas Valley, Dwars River Valley, Groot Drakenstein/Simondium and Simonsberg State Forest are managed according to a formal Conservation Management Plan that operates under the auspices of a local Heritage Committee. Ten of these committees exist in the Stellenbosch/Drakenstein municipal areas with a dire need to sensitize communities regarding the existence and value of cultural landscapes.

Heritage Western Cape (HWC) is responsible for the management and protection of all provincial heritage sites, generally protected heritage and structures in the Cape Winelands district. Based on discussions with SAHRA, the following steps will advance the recognition and protection of the cultural landscape,

- Photographic/historic surveys (to include a fundamental shift in focus from surveying monuments to rural landscapes)
- To determine sensitivities
- To update existing surveys
- To include the cultural (rural) landscape in existing surveys
- To determine grading of sites
- Compile Conservation Management Plans, and
- Complete Heritage Impact Assessments (only when development applications are submitted to relevant decision-making authorities).

Within the interdependencies of sustainable development, the protection of cultural landscapes should feature in the ability of communities to impact on decision-making, the sharing of the burden and societies' caring and protection of a system of values.

The PSDF (2014) proposes the following ‘Policy Objectives’ to protect, manage and enhance critical regionalism specifically ‘sense of place’

- Prevent settlement encroachment into agricultural areas, scenic landscapes and biodiversity priority areas, especially between settlements, and river corridors.
- Promote smart growth ensuring the efficient use of land and infrastructure by containing urban sprawl and prioritising infill, intensification and redevelopment within settlements.
- Respond to and enhance an economically, socially and spatially meaningful settlement hierarchy that considers the role, character and location of settlements in relation to one another while preserving the structural hierarchy of towns, villages, hamlets and farmsteads in relation to historical settlement patterns.
- Use heritage resources, such as the adaptive use of historic buildings, to enhance the character of an area, stimulate urban regeneration, encourage investment and create tourism opportunities, while ensuring that interventions in these heritage contexts are consistent with local building and landscape typologies, scale, massing, form and architectural idiom.
- Conservation strategies, detailed place-specific guidelines and explicit development parameters must supplement urban edges to ensure the effective management of settlement and landscape quality and form.

2.4.3.1 Key findings: Cultural Land Scape, Sense of Place

- 2.4.3.1.1 Heritage surveys with determined sensitivities that includes rural cultural landscapes, conservation management plans and Heritage Impact Assessments is not prioritised by the relevant role players.

2.4.3.2 Implementation proposals:

FOCUS AREA:	CULTURAL LANDSCAPE, SENSE OF PLACE
STRATEGIES:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognise the principles pertaining to the protection, enhancement and integration of regional attributes in development planning. 2. Consider "<i>critical regionalism</i>" which recognizes the quality and attributes of regional characteristics and builds upon the development of regional idiosyncrasies and variations with regard to spatial planning and design decisions. 3. Changes proposed to landscapes and urban settlements whether they be for agricultural or urban and rural development purposes, should consider any heritage resource policy that may be relevant including those which might be proposed, e.g. Proclaimed Urban Conservation Areas, SAHRA Regulations, World Heritage Site applications etc. 4. Foreign or unsympathetic styles of site layout and buildings should be discouraged in urban settlements and rural areas so as to strengthen the local sense of place and minimise visual impact. 5. Urban design and architectural guidelines should be prepared to control the function and appearance of the main street or streets and squares in all of the urban settlements. These should control, among other things, building styles and heights, materials and colours, advertising, roadways and pavements, encourage colonnades and other devices to shelter pedestrians and landscaping and tree planting, and respect historic buildings and precincts. 6. Tree planting, including appropriate indigenous, ornamental and fruit trees, urban greening (landscaping) and food gardens should be encouraged along streets and in open spaces as part of urban restructuring programmes in villages and towns. 7. Conduct a systematic process, starting at the scale reminiscent of the proposed WHS (or Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve), to identify and grade sites (and routes) and classify landscapes to protect the cultural landscape; use these findings for the compilation of an inventory of the heritage resources by the planning authority and submission of such inventory to the relevant provincial heritage resources authority. 8. Conduct the necessary steps to give effect to the registration of the WHS. 9. Responsible heritage resource authorities and local authorities to establish partnerships between themselves and with nongovernmental organisations, business, farmer unions, etc to effectively manage national heritage resources. 10. Compile a visual resource management plan for the N1 route between the Hugenote Tunnel and Cape Town. 11. Include design and architectural guidelines (including reference to choice of building material) as a key component of localised planning (and SDFs of B Municipalities 12. Ensure sufficient resources (personnel and funds) within SAHRA and HWC to perform legislative mandates
PRIORITY:	HIGH

2.4.4 WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

In the CWDM area, 86.9% of households have access to flushing toilets and 97.7% of households have access to piped water. One of the most critical issues impacting on the economic-development process in the district is the water supply in the region and in each of the different towns and settlements, taking into account concerns about long-term water supply trends and climate-change processes.

For the Langeberg and Witzenberg municipalities, small local supply schemes meet almost all the urban water requirements. Augmentation of current urban supply schemes may be required in the future, depending on growth in requirements. However, all local authorities must first undertake and implement more efficient water use and water re-use from their existing resources, before consideration will be given to the development of new schemes. Invasive alien vegetation management remains as crucial as water infrastructure maintenance. Municipalities were tasked by National/Provincial government to develop Invasive Alien Vegetation Management Plans. It is the intention of these plans to identify government/municipal land that needs to be cleared of invasive vegetation.

Table 13: Dams for domestic supply in the CWDM area.

Local Municipalities	Capacity (million m ³)	Domestic use	Other use
WITZENBERG			
Koekedouw	22.5	Ceres, Prince Alfred Hamlet	
Lakenvlei	10.3	Roode Elsberg Dam for De Doorns.	Irrigation/Domestic As per Roode Elsberg
Tulbach Town Dam		Tulbagh	

LANGEBERG			
Poortjieskloof	9.2		irrigation
Klipberg	2.0		Irrigation
Pietersfontein	2.0		Irrigation
Moordkuil/Draaivlei	1.07		Irrigation
Grootvlei	1.6		Irrigation
BREDE VALLEY			
Keerom,	10.4		Irrigation
Stettynskloof	15.5	Worcester, Rawsonville	Irrigation
Greater Brandvlei	319.3	Robertson, Ashton, Montagu, Bonnievale	
Elands Kloof	11.4	Touwsriver	Irrigation
Fairy Glen	0.5		Irrigation
Buffelsjag	5.2		
Roode Elsberg	7.7	De Doorns	Irrigation
DRAKENSTEIN			
Wemmershoek	58.8	CoCT, Paarl	
Voelvlei	164.1	CoCT, Cape West Coast	
Paarl Mountain		Paarl	
STELLENBOSCH			
Idas Valley 1	0.50	Stellenbosch	
Idas Valley 2	1.54	Stellenbosch	
Bergriver	130	CoCT, Franschhoek, Stellenbosch	

2.4.4.1 Potential risks associated with water infrastructure:

Dam failures and disruptions to basic services i.e. water supply is highlighted in the CWDM Risk Assessment (2014) as potential risks.

Dam failures; There were two dam failures reported since 2008, in Vlottenburg during 2012 (Stellenbosch Municipal area) and Tulbagh in 2016 (Witzenberg Municipal area). To date there was an extreme increase in rainfall with major floods causing damage of approximately R 1.6 billion.

Areas, communities or households most at risk;

- Communities, towns and property owners living downstream of a dam.
- Farming communities, under the category of agriculture, are the second biggest sector of water users after the City of Cape Town. Their dependency on water increases their vulnerability, should a dam break occur.
- Roads and other critical infrastructure situated close to the dam e.g. water purification systems and sewage treatment plants.

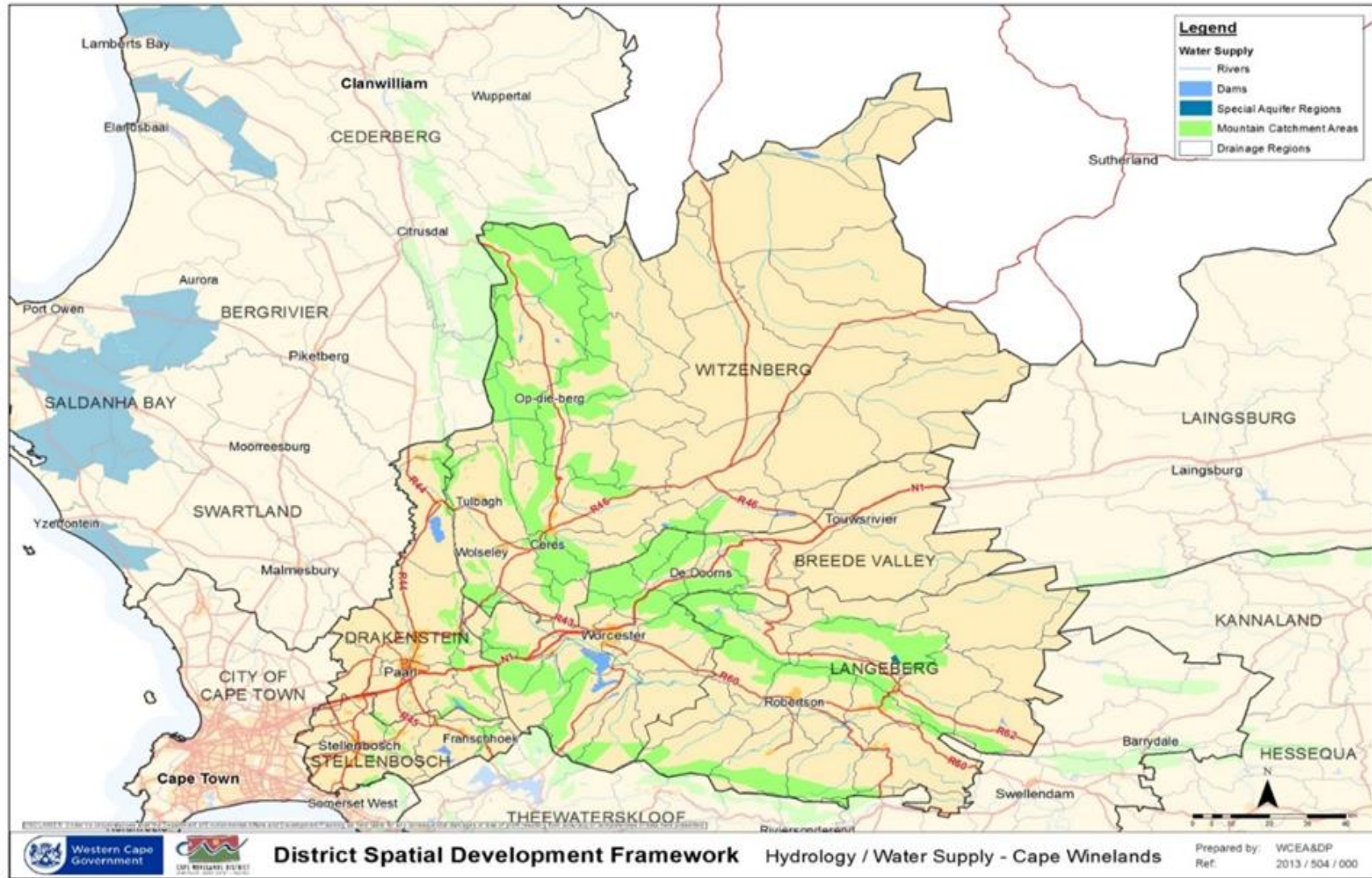
Disruption of Basic Services: Water Supply;

Water supply disruptions occur during maintenance or repair work. The CWDM area has many indigent households, the latter might have an impact on municipal maintenance budgets. It may be necessary for municipalities to develop significant indigent policies that does not add to the poverty trap. Likely impacts of disruptions could result in;

- Health and sanitation problems if prolonged interruptions occur
- Economic impact to businesses and industries due to a lack of production
- Discomfort to households

Conditions that increases the severity of water supply disruptions are;

- As a result of decreased rainfall (climate change), all resources, especially surface water resources, will be under pressure and will have lower safe yields
- Due to increased heat units, water demand from agriculture, as well as from towns will rise sharply even in the event that average rainfall would not reduce much, it is anticipated that much greater variability of rainfall will occur within a year and also between years due to more extreme climatic conditions.
- From a water service perspective, the most significant challenges are the augmentation of existing water sources, the replacement and upgrading of old infrastructure to accommodate development, the provision of sustainable basic services to informal settlements and to ensure the provision of basic services to rural communities located on private farms
- The elevated concentrations of dissolved salts from the naturally saline soils and groundwater are aggravated by intensive agricultural land use
- Effluents can be washed into rivers during high rainfall events increasing the organic loads to the receiving rivers influencing water quality.



Map 7: Hydrology and water supply.

2.4.4.2 Key findings: Water Infrastructure

- 2.4.4.2.1 Refer to disruption of basic services- water, specifically conditions that increases the severity of water supply disruption.
- 2.4.4.2.2 Municipalities must develop indigent policies, indigent household figures are as follow; Breede Valley 7315, Drakenstein 12429, Langeberg 7413, Stellenbosch 4217, Witzenberg 4572 (CWDM IWMP, 2015).
- 2.4.4.2.3 Catchments of the bulk of dams within the CWDM is infested with invasive alien plant species. The invasive plant species pose a major threat to water conservation.
- 2.4.4.2.4 Municipalities must complete their Invasive Alien Vegetation Management Plans. Implementing these plans through active alien clearing is as important as water infrastructure maintenance.
- 2.4.4.2.5 Increased risk of drought due to climate change will add extra pressure on water infrastructure. Municipalities should seek and employ alternative methods to augment water supply as well reduce the demand.

2.4.4.3 Implementation proposals:

FOCUS AREA:	WATER INFRASTRUCTURE
STRATEGIES:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipalities must complete their Alien Vegetation Management Plans for municipal properties; Increase alien clearing in catchments located throughout the entire District and B municipalities in partnership with Department of Water and Sanitation and LandCare Programme. 2. Ensure that the municipal infrastructure to provide basic services to communities is in place, effective and maintained; for this to be achieved within a common understanding in enough detail of the long-term objectives and direction of our society and a common vision. 3. Determine the impact of long-term water supply trends and climate-change processes on growth and development. 4. Invest in technologies and systems that decouple economic growth from rising raw water consumption 5. Where urban development proposals will exceed infrastructure capacity, applications should be refused until provision is made to deal with the additional loads 6. Local authorities to undertake and implement more efficient water use and water re-use from existing resources; management of infrastructure and optimizing operation of the works will ensure minimum water losses at all water works and pipelines; training of process controllers to increase awareness of the importance of operating and maintenance in the works. 7. Water augmentation possibilities that can be investigated and implemented by municipalities include: Aquifer recharge, subsidising grey water systems and rain tanks, making greywater systems compulsory for new developments, treating and storing storm water, treating sewerage for water use, small catchment management levies, rehabilitation of wetlands and riparian areas, alien clearing, gamifying water targets to increase participation/adherence by communities.

8. Manage decreased water quality in ecosystem; Invasive aquatic weeds removal and management in Berg and Breede Rivers by the Cape Winelands District Municipality, B municipalities, DOWA, property/landowners and water user associations. Continuous clearing should be done annually between September and April. The specific area to be targeted is between the R45 and Hermon.
9. Manage the quantity of water available for irrigation and drinking; Cape Winelands District Municipality to facilitate research into the re-use of wastewater within the District Municipality, with B-municipalities indicating which towns should be included in the research. The economic viability and quantities are important selection criteria. The replenishment of aquifers by infusion of purified waste water should form part of the research. Implementation by relevant Engineering Departments of B-municipalities. Cape Winelands District Municipality to facilitate the assessment of existing infrastructure for water storage. Implementation by Engineering Departments of B-municipalities.

PRIORITY:**HIGH****2.4.4.4 CWDM Implementation Plan: Water Infrastructure**

PROJECT/ACTIVITY:	BUDGET:	RESPONSIBLE:	DURATION:
EPWP Invasive Alien Vegetation Management	R 2 030 000, 00	Land Use and Spatial Planning Section	Annually
River Rehabilitation	R 360 000, 00	Land Use and Spatial Planning Section	Annually
Service Delivery Agreement with Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve-Water Augmentation Programme; Aquatron Toilet System	R150 000, 00	Land Use and Spatial Planning Section	Annually
Subsidy: Water/Sanitation Rural areas/Farms	R1 000 000, 00	Municipal Health Services	Annually
Provision of Water to Schools	R500 000, 00	Projects and Housing	Annually