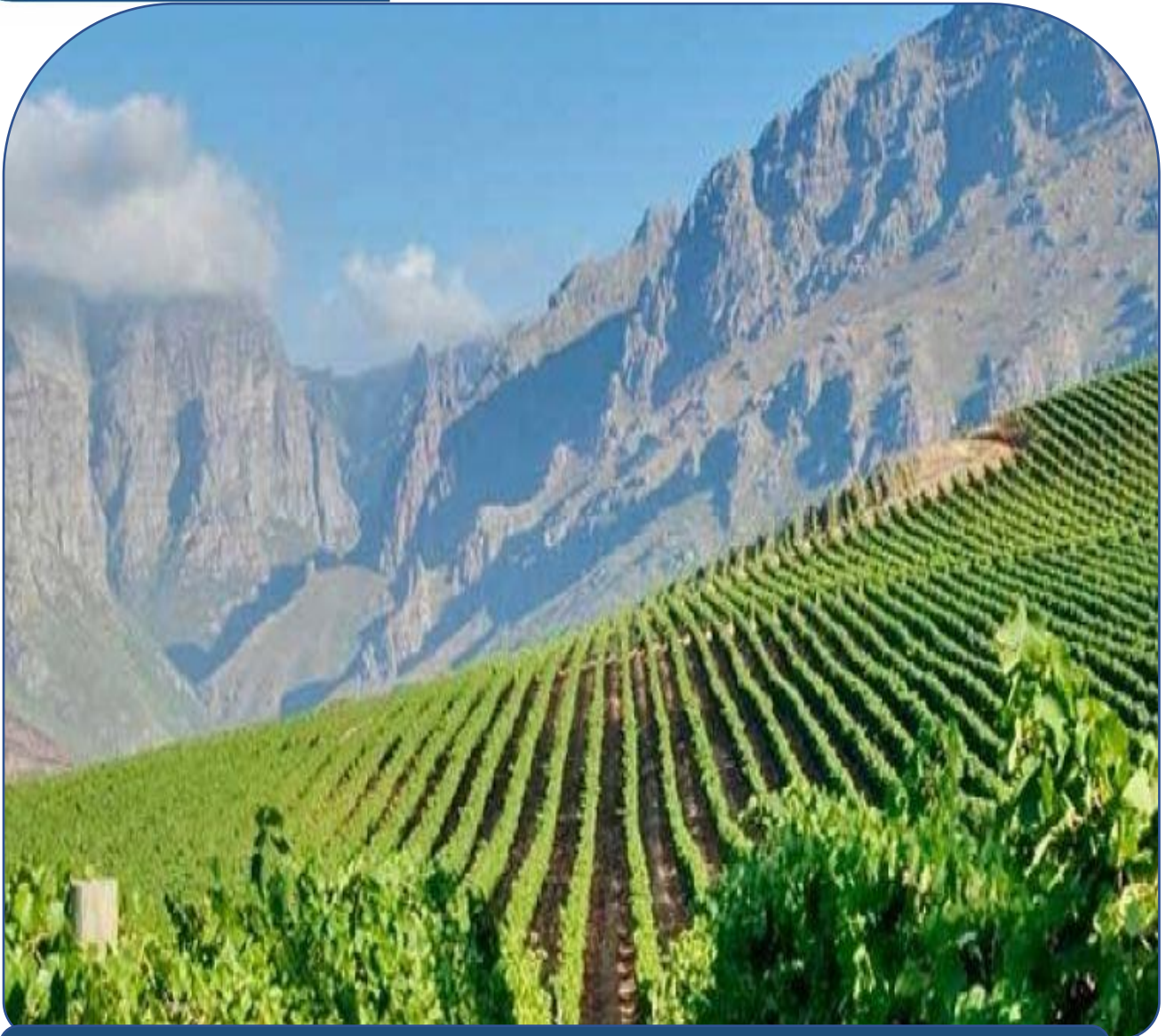




Western Cape
Government

Local Government



CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT: Draft ⁽¹⁰⁾ PROFILE



DRAKENSTEIN
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BREED VALLEY
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The aim of this profile is to provide an information source that at a glance highlights the challenges, what must be maintained and opportunities facing the Cape Winelands District and assists in informing catalytic or strategic projects for incorporation into the Joint District Approach Implementation Plan for this geographical area

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SECTION A:

CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT PROFILE

Cape Winelands District Profile

1. Introduction

The Cape Winelands District (CWD) has followed the following comprehensive consultative approach to ensure the systematic institutionalisation of the JDA:

- One-on-one JDA introductory discussions between the JDA team leader and Municipal Managers and / or Senior Management Teams.
- A Joint District Approach (JDA) Coordination Interface Team between some national and provincial departments, the district and local municipalities was constituted which meet regularly to discuss matters related thereto.
- One-on-one discussions have been scheduled at political and administrative level between the District Municipality and Local Municipalities' Senior Management teams.

The approach adopted to compile this profile was to agree on the aim of this profile:

- To provide an information source that at a glance highlights the challenges, what must be maintained and opportunities facing the Cape Winelands District; and
- Assist in informing catalytic or strategic projects for incorporation into the Joint District Approach Implementation Plan for this geographical area.

The local municipalities were first requested to provide a profile. This request was next elevated to District municipal level. **Currently** provincial departments are providing comments on the profile. Following this the profile will be completed and signed off by each municipal Council.

In view of the above, the following eleven Strategic Priorities have been identified as of relevance to the CWD JDA:

- Waste Management
- Urbanisation
- Climate Change / Water and Electricity Security
- Community Safety
- Youth unemployment and related challenges
- Integrated Waste Management Plan
- Data Governance
- Intergovernmental Structure Alignment and Rationalisation
- Private Sector Involvement in JDA
- Financial Sustainability

Project leaders will be constituted per priority area project identified.

A core municipal and provincial team will provide strategic direction and ensure that the interlinkages between the strategic priorities are managed.

The CWD JDA Implementation Plan is further underpinned by operational support plans; based on requests received following various engagements between the provincial departments and municipalities and that are not addressed on the Annual Performance Plans of provincial departments.

2. Executive Summary

Cape Winelands District is the most populated and centrally located district in the Western Cape.

There is a sharp increase within the working age and aged groups. Labour market dynamics has increased the demand for skilled labour.

The dependency ratio is also increasing. Due to macro-economic situation there are significant job losses. To ensure basic service delivery to all, municipal budget allocations should be informed by credible and accurate assumptions. District's household growth rate is at 3.5 per cent. Rising unemployment figures will subsequently result in a decrease in expendable household income which, coupled with rising inflation rates, will force many families into poverty. Municipal services will ultimately become unaffordable, resulting in these households becoming reliant on free basic services which will in turn strain the already limited resources of a municipality.

Better Educational results could improve access for learners to higher education, to broaden their opportunities. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life. It is therefore important to monitor and maintain the services and focus thereon.

Within the Cape Winelands district, the actual number of murders increased from 345 in 2017 to 353 in 2018 which is a 2.3 per cent increase. Drug-related crimes within the Cape Winelands district is a serious concern in 2018, increasing year on year.

The impact of the recent drought on overall employment creation is evident upon noting that the District shed 237 net jobs in 2016. The unemployment rate for the District is estimated to be 10.7 per cent in 2017 (narrow definition). Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.

Economic growth is in the hands of the private and community / civil society sector. Ultimately, it will be firms / companies, the labour force and other organisations that will make the necessary investments to increase employment and wealth generation. The role of government, and in this case, local government is to create an enabling environment for business growth. This means setting the framework for growth and outlining the actions to stimulate that growth in areas such as education, innovation, skills development; sector development; exports; foreign direct investment; entrepreneurship and research and development. In addition, we need to identify and support business growth in sectors / subsectors where there is the greatest potential and continue to ensure that the necessary economic infrastructure is in place to reap the benefits from our existing strengths and opportunities.

In order to attract foreign investment and capitalise on the advantages, government should establish support infrastructure and be committed to a pro-business (private sector) attitude. There are numerous basic services that all towns and cities need in order to provide a solid foundation for further economic growth and job creation. These include investing in strategic infrastructure, providing adequate electricity, water and

sanitation services, rolling out public transport, and ensuring predictable and transparent regulatory processes. Establishing a reputation as a clean environment with a high quality of living is also essential. Possible tools for attracting investment include setting up export processing zones and industrial parks, introducing investment incentives, and offering tax holidays (Fafchamps, 2000). In addition, 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.

Services provided by municipalities are done per 'plot' or consumer / billing unit, however, since households are the unit of measurement more often used in demographic surveys, an understanding of household dynamics remains important. A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services, to enable informed projections on future demand. A comparison is made between 2007 and 2017 to determine services growth per consumer / billing unit over the past 10 years. This growth is contrasted against growth in support of indigent households, for which municipalities do not receive services revenue. Growth in revenue generating consumer units across the District is therefore outpacing the increase in indigent services.

81% of households have access to housing but there has been a steady decline in provision of housing in rural areas as the housing function will be phased out within the district and local municipalities will be responsible for providing such. The quick growth in population complicates planning and determining priorities for service delivery. Additional grant allocations for bulk and reticulation infrastructure is required to address this challenge.

Although not all roads associated with the Municipality is a municipal function it does affect the economic activity within the district. There are 25,245 km of provincial gravel roads of which 1,400 km has no gravel but insufficient funding to address this service.

Spatial planning is therefore an important lever for promoting sustainable development and improving the quality of life.

In general, there are no major challenges with the oversight, administrative and financial governance within the district. Financial sustainability of municipalities however need dedicated attention.

In view of the above the following strategic priorities have been identified to focus on in terms of the CWD JDA Implementation Plan:

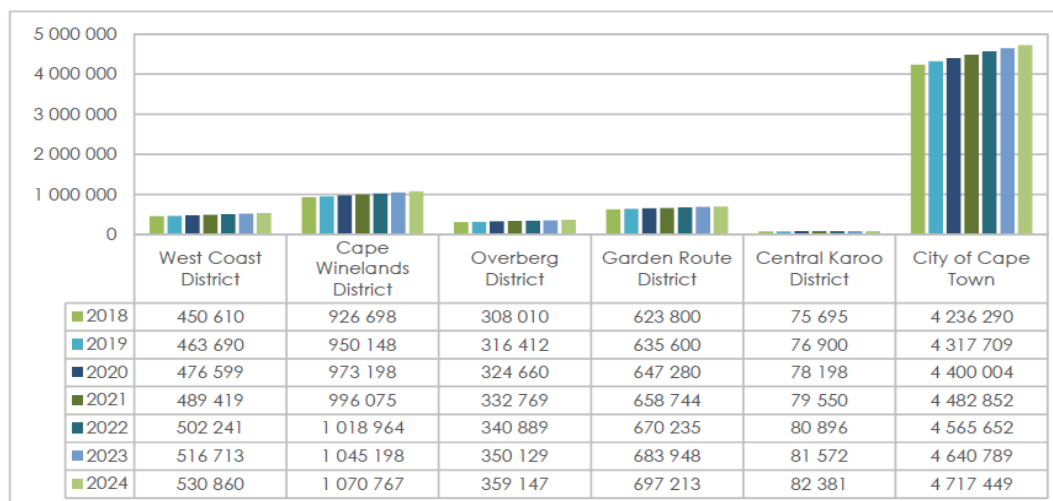
- Waste Management
- Urbanisation
- Climate Change / Water and Electricity Security
- Community Safety
- Youth unemployment and related challenges
- Integrated Waste Management Plan
- Data Governance
- Intergovernmental Structure Alignment and Rationalisation

- Private Sector Involvement in JDA
- Financial Sustainability

Strategic matters for further consideration (linkage to Growth Potential Study)

3. The demographic profile

Population



Source: Socio-Economic Profile, 2018

The CWDM currently has a population of 926 698, rendering it the **most populated district** in the Western Cape. The total is estimated to increase to 1 070 767 by 2024 which equates to a 2.4 per cent compounded growth rate between the two reference years.

Age

A comparison between the 2018 and 2023 estimates show a **sharp increase in the number of people within the working age and aged groups** whilst the children grouping decreases across the same reference period. Labour market dynamics has in recent times **increased the demand for skilled labour**. This demand is potentially being met by external professionals which increases the concentration of people in the working age cohort. **The dependency ratio in the Cape Winelands is also increasing** from 2018 to 2023.

Households

In order **to ensure basic service delivery to all, municipal budget allocations should be informed by credible and accurate assumptions** regarding the number of households within a municipal area. Access to formal housing and services in the Cape Winelands district is measured against a total of 198 265 households in 2011 and 236 006 in 2016 which equates to an average annual growth of **3.5 per cent** (7 548 households). The **District's household growth rate** was therefore slightly higher than that of the Western Cape (3.4 per cent).

Poverty

The constraining macro-economic climate is expected to impact heavily on the various municipal areas of the Western Cape, especially in rural communities where an

economic downturn will result in **significant job losses. Rising unemployment figures will subsequently result in a decrease in expendable household income which, coupled with rising inflation rates, will force many families into poverty.**

Municipal services will ultimately become unaffordable, resulting in these households becoming reliant on free basic services which will in turn strain the already limited resources of a municipality. The number of indigent households within the Cape Winelands district has been increasing at a rapid rate since 2015. This increase can potentially be linked to job losses within the agricultural sector (Source: Department of Local Government, 2017)

According to the 2017 / 8 Annual Report of CWDM, 544 Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) opportunities were created.

4. The social development profile

Education

Education remains one of the key avenues to enhance the economy. In preparing individuals for future participation in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economy and poverty reduction plans can be realised. The overall matric pass rate for the Western Cape increased from 84.3 per cent in 2015 to 85.6 per cent in 2016 and declined to 82.1 per cent in 2017. Despite the decline in education outcomes in all districts between 2016 and 2017, the matric pass rate for the Cape Winelands district remains on par with the Provincial average of 82.1 per cent. **Better results could improve access for learners to higher education, to broaden their opportunities** (Source: Socio-Economic Profile, 2018).

In 2017 / 8 the CW District furthermore:

- Constructed an Early Childhood Development Facility in Franschhoek.
- Built 6 Multi-purpose sports facilities at rural schools.
- Awarded 54 full bursaries to youth in the district.

Health

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Tuberculosis (TB) and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health.

In 2017 / 18 there was a total of 72 primary healthcare (PHC) clinics of which 39 were fixed and 33 were non-fixed in the Cape Winelands. Although there are no community health centres in the District, there are 6 community day centres. There are also 4 district hospitals across the broader District. In terms of treatment facilities, there are 49 Antiretroviral therapy (ART) and 100 TB clinics in the Cape Winelands district.

Safety and Security (Crime)

There have been 210 fatal clashes and 233 road user fatalities in the Cape Winelands District.

	Cape Winelands District			Western Cape		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Murder	273	345	353	3 224	3 311	3 729
Sexual Offences	997	954	970	7 130	7 115	7 075
Drug-Related Offences	11 743	13 882	16 008	93 996	107 379	117 157
Driving under the Influence	838	814	875	11 725	12 895	12 776
Residential Burglaries	6 274	6 278	5 820	47 569	46 043	42 662

Within the Cape Winelands district, the actual number of **murders increased** from 345 in 2017 to 353 in 2018 which is a 2.3 per cent increase. The murder rate in Cape Winelands is still considerably lower than the Western Cape average and the national figure.

It is evident from the above that the number of sexual offences in the Western Cape has gradually been declining since 2016. At 970 in 2018, the Cape Winelands has the second largest number of actual recorded offences after the Garden Route, however, it has the lowest sexual offences rate (per 100 000) amongst all Districts in the Western Cape.

The 2017/18 crime statistics indicates that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug-related crimes in the country, at 1 769 per 100 000. It also contributed more than a third (36.2 per cent) of cases to the country's drug-related crime in 2017/18. Drug-related crimes within the Cape Winelands district is a **serious concern** in 2018, increasing year on year. Even though the actual numbers reflected are quite high, The Cape Winelands district has the lowest drug rate amongst all the districts (1 727 per 100 000 people).

The 2017 / 18 SAPS crime statistics indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 7.3 per cent between 2017 and 2018.

Socio-economic Risks

Community and Social Services

The Social Development Strategy for the CWDM is develop 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 on 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.

5. The economic development profile

Labour

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Cape Winelands District municipal area, beginning with employment numbers per sector, followed by a breakdown of skills of the labour force as well as the unemployment levels.

The Cape Winelands District contributed 376 381 jobs to formal and informal employment in the Western Cape in 2016.

Cape Winelands District employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2016	Number of jobs 2016	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017e	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	22.7	85 278	-44 948	10 707	4 269	-4 960	17 874	-4 171	-2 305
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22.6	85 096	-44 941	10 695	4 269	-4 962	17 865	-4 169	-2 308
Mining and quarrying	0.0	182	-7	12	0	2	9	-2	3
Secondary Sector	14.2	53 379	3 793	5 779	1 588	1 347	964	1028	852
Manufacturing	8.2	30 965	-2 946	1 169	774	-11	427	-441	420
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	1 018	353	163	16	38	37	41	31
Construction	5.7	21 396	6 386	4 447	798	1 320	500	1 428	401
Tertiary Sector	63.2	237 724	73 383	38 468	8 254	7 828	9 562	2906	9 918

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	21.2	79 700	24 553	15 663	2 516	2 070	4 266	1 465	5 346
Transport, storage and communication	3.4	12 791	5 154	2 078	795	268	970	-641	686
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	14.5	54 463	19 708	10 201	2 214	2 084	2 772	1 197	1 934
General government	9.8	36 736	9 275	852	-171	1 936	-564	733	-1 082
Community, social and personal services	14.4	54 034	14 693	9 674	2 900	1 470	2 118	152	3 034
Total Cape Winelands	100.0	376 381	32 228	54 954	14 111	4 215	28 400	-237	8 465

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The Cape Winelands District created a net total of 32 228 jobs between 2006 and 2016, and increased to 54 954 between 2013 and 2017. The majority of these job opportunities were created within the tertiary sector, however, agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed the most jobs (85 096) in 2016. **The impact of the recent drought on overall employment** creation is evident upon noting that the District shed 237 net jobs in 2016. Despite **continued job losses** in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in 2017 (-2 308), net employment creation for the District as a whole is estimated to be 8 465.

Cape Winelands District trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017					
by skill	Formal employment Skill level contribution (%)		Average growth (%)		Average growth (%) Number of jobs
	2016	2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017e	2016	2017e
Skilled	19.9	3.1%	3.3%	255 240	55 777
Semi-skilled	38.6	1.9%	3.2%	107 275	108 264
Low skilled	41.5	-0.9%	2.9%	115 485	114 762
Total Cape Winelands District	100.0	0.8%	3.1%	278 000	278 803

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The labour force of the Cape Winelands was in 2016 mostly made up of low-skilled (41.5 per cent) and semi-skilled workers (38.6 per cent). The number of skilled workers increased much more than that of semi-skilled workers during the period 2006 – 2016, while a slight decrease was experienced in the number of low-skilled workers. **An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.**

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
City of Cape Town	16.2	15.2	16.5	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.1	18.5	19.1	20.3	21.1
West Coast	4.7	6.5	7.9	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.2	10.0	9.0	10.1	11.1
Cape Winelands	6.5	7.2	8.3	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.1	10.1	10.7
Overberg	6.2	6.9	8.0	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.8	10.5	9.8	11.1	11.8
Garden Route	13.2	12.7	13.8	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.8	15.1	15.0	16.3	17.0
Central Karoo	20.5	21.0	22.0	22.9	22.6	22.4	22.1	22.6	21.7	23.0	24.0
Western Cape	13.3	12.9	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.2	17.4	18.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Unemployment in the Cape Winelands District remained stable between 2010 and 2015, but increased notably towards 2017. **The unemployment rate for the District is estimated to be 10.7 per cent in 2017 (narrow definition)**, significantly lower than the Western Cape average of 18.2 per cent.

The Economy

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and the living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease taxes in order to stimulate economic activity, there are few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, among others, procurement of goods and services, job creation through expanded public works programmes as well as creating an enabling environment for small businesses.

The ability of households to pay for services such as water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal depends on income generated from economic activities. A slowdown in economic activity may result in job losses and inability of households to pay for services, leading to reduced municipal revenues. **Data on macroeconomic performance,**

especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.

Given the relevance of agriculture in the Cape Winelands, the **primary sector** is almost exclusively supported by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which contributed 9.7 per cent to GDP in 2016. At 1.8 per cent, the primary sector grew the second fastest in the District between 2006 and 2016, but retracted into negative territory from 2015 – 2016. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is expected to recover notably in 2017 mainly due to good national sector growth, and growth originating from a low base due to the sector contracting in 2015 and 2016.

Secondary sector activities collectively contributed R14.888 billion to GDP in 2016 (24.6 per cent). The secondary sector maintained a 0.7 per cent growth rate between 2006 and 2016.

Despite strong growth within the construction sector (6.6 per cent), the secondary sector growth was dampened by the manufacturing sector which contracted during this period. Construction was the fastest growing sector within the Cape Winelands across 2006 to 2016. Manufacturing however contributed the largest share (R9.498 billion) to the secondary sector in 2016.

Economic activities within the **tertiary sector** have been dominated by the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (4.9 per cent; R12.079 billion), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (4.0 per cent; R11.117 billion) and general government (3.0 per cent; R6.328 billion) sectors. The tertiary sector grew by 4.0 per cent between 2006 and 2016, but growth within this sector slowed in recent years (3.0 per cent between 2013 and 2017). The tertiary sector is expected to grow at 1.8 per cent in 2017.

Economic growth is in the hands of the private and community/civil society sector. Ultimately, it will be firms/companies, the labour force and other organisations that will make the necessary investments to increase employment and wealth generation. The role of government, and in this case, local government is to create an enabling environment for business growth. This means setting the framework for growth and outlining the actions to stimulate that growth in areas such as education, innovation, skills development; sector development; exports; foreign direct investment; entrepreneurship and research and development. In addition, we need to identify and support business growth in sectors/subsectors where there is the greatest potential and continue to ensure that the necessary economic infrastructure is in place to reap the benefits from our existing strengths and opportunities.

Local Economic Development (LED)

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

Social Development Plan Implementation

Small Scale Farmer Support Programme involving the district and local municipalities with the aim to contribute to rural growth and development of sustainable food security by providing financial support to emerging and small scale farmers. In 2017 / 18, 10 beneficiaries within Simondium, Kylemore, Stellenbosch, Robertson, Ashton and Worcester received R50,000 of equipment and inputs while a Mentorship Programme was also implemented in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture.

Tourism Plan Implementation

The Cape Winelands is vast and filled with events and happenings, so the plan aims to make sure that tourists set enough time aside to enjoy the beautiful surroundings, taste wine, pick strawberries and participate in numerous events hosted by the various regions.

There is more to the winelands than tasting exquisite wine the plan also encourages tourists to try donkey and horse-and-carriage rides through the vineyards, picnics next to a dam as ducks and swans float by gracefully, a cheetah outreach programme where tourists can interact with the fastest big cats, restaurants, gift shops, art galleries, amphitheatres, spa and wellness centres, nature and game reserves, butterfly enclosure, lion park, crocodile park – the list is endless. The plan also encourages tourists to enjoy natural hot mineral springs in Montagu.

The Cape Winelands is known as the culinary capital of South Africa and thus the Plan encourages tourists to titillate their taste buds while savouring some of the world's finest wines in Franschhoek, to taste locally produced cheeses, olives and export-quality fruit and organic produce in Bonnievale and Ceres.

It is an artist and photographer's paradise, so tourists are encouraged to capture the moments that take their breath away, enjoy winelands ballooning or helicopter rides over the majestic mountains for even more treasured memories.

The Cape Winelands also boasts world-class golf courses and endless kilometers of cycling, walking and hiking routes.

The winelands' unsurpassed scenery with mountains, vineyards and Cape Dutch architecture as a backdrop, is a sought after location for weddings, conferences and special occasions in wonderful towns such as Paarl, Robertson and the oak-lined streets of Stellenbosch

The following projects were under planning in 2017 / 8:

- 15 projects were supported to aid Local Tourism Association (LTA) development.
- Mobile APPs provided access to promote tourism in the 14 towns within the district.
- In Worcester Braille Menus and Street Plaques were developed of restaurants.
- Tourism Training aimed at improving the skills of entrepreneurs in the hospitality industry which has led to employment of a number of trainees in the industry.
- Township Tourism to ensure that these routes become profitable and sustainable and link established tour guides, businesses and operators to smaller ones.

A future focus in this regard is the provision of tourism road signage and development of route maps.

Investment Plan Implementation

The following projects were implemented in 2017 / 8:

- An Investment Tear-off Brochure for the district will be developed to serve as a marketing tool for investors and tourists and contain economic information while also providing details about the major annual tourism events.
- Missions / exhibitions and trade shows are used to market the district as an investment destination and assist SMEs with the domestic and international marketing of their products / services – 2 were attended and 1 hosted in 2017 / 8 focusing on Entrepreneurs, on using Supply Chain Management as an economic enabler and Tourism.

Enabling Environment for Investment

The Cape Winelands is located within close proximity of the City of Cape Town which, as an investment destination, offers excellent infrastructure, including rapidly expanding broadband infrastructure, an international airport, the country's second-largest container port and a comprehensive road and rail network.

In order to attract foreign investment and capitalise on the advantages, government should establish support infrastructure and be committed to a pro-business (private sector) attitude. There are numerous basic services that all towns and cities need in order to provide a solid foundation for further economic growth and job creation. These include investing in strategic infrastructure, providing adequate electricity, water and sanitation services, rolling out public transport, and ensuring predictable and transparent regulatory processes. Establishing a reputation as a clean environment with a high quality of living is also essential.

Possible tools for attracting investment include setting up export processing zones and industrial parks, introducing investment incentives, and offering tax holidays (Fafchamps, 2000). In addition, 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.

Municipal Planning for Investment: District-led Coordination and Integration

The District Council has the unique opportunity to play a strategic leadership role in regard to investment promotion and facilitation in the Cape Winelands for the following reasons:

- It is able to bring high level policy, analysis, marketing and facilitation resources and skills to the table for the benefit of the district and the five local municipalities;
- It is able to take a District-wide view and provide services to investors seeking a location outside the City of Cape Town or surrounding districts;
- It is in a position to develop an overall Brand, ensure that the District is properly represented and championed by investment marketing organisations such as Wesgro and DTI and tourism marketing entities such as SA Tourism to represent the District at national and international exhibitions, events and trade fairs.
- It is able to negotiate cooperation with the provincial and national spheres of government as well as with neighbouring local governments

Strategic objectives and priority initiatives that the District should focus on

Pro-active: focussed & aligned

- Investment strategy and services need to look to the desired future vision, and actively seek to engage potential investors.
- Through alignment between investment of different types and by different stakeholders, a situation where current investment attracts further investment can be achieved.

Vertical: inter-governmental

The Integrated Development Plan of the District Council is a key legislative tool to integrate the public investment programmes of local government in the District with National and Provincial government in accordance with the respective budgetary cycles. Most importantly, the alignment of investment policy, spending patterns, fiscal and taxation measures can be attained.

Horizontal: Public /private

At the heart of a successful investment strategy is the need to stimulate and guide private investment through strategic public investment. Key measures which need to be implemented include:

- Joint marketing and investment plans and initiatives.
- Dissemination of investment marketing intelligence.
- Enabling infrastructure.
- Public / private partnerships.
- Facilitation of private/private initiatives (cluster strategies).
- Red tape reduction in collaboration with DEDAT Red Tape Unit.

Higher Order Towns

According to the draft CWD SDF (2019) the following towns is considered higher order town in the Cape Winelands District and should be targeted for investment since they have the highest growth potential:

- Paarl and Wellington.
- Stellenbosch.

- Ceres.
- Worcester.
- Robertson.

5. The infrastructure development profile

Service Delivery

Services provided by municipalities are done per 'plot' or consumer / billing unit, however, since households are the unit of measurement more often used in demographic surveys, an understanding of household dynamics remains important. A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services, to enable informed projections on future demand.

A comparison is made between 2007 and 2017 to determine services growth per consumer / billing unit over the past 10 years. This growth is contrasted against growth in support of indigent households, for which **municipalities do not receive services revenue**:

a. Water Services

98.6% of households have access to basic water services.

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer / billing units for water services recorded average year on year growth of 4.4 per cent over the 2007 – 2017 period. This equates to a substantial increase of 50 640 consumer units over a 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic water services per consumer/billing unit	103 601	154 241	50 640	4.4%
Indigent support for water services	33 094	41 382	8 288	2.3%

Indigent support for water services only increased by 8 288 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 2.3 per cent. **Growth in revenue generating consumer units across the District is therefore outpacing the increase in indigent services** (the provision of free services at a cost to local municipalities) which bodes well to improve financial sustainability amongst the various local municipalities.

Rural schools battle with upkeep of water due to increased learners and the Municipality assisted farmworkers with the provision of subsidies for water, as stated in 2017 / 8 annual report.

b. Sanitation Services

Access to basic sanitation services is at 92.6% for households.

The number of domestic and nondomestic consumer / billing units for sanitation services increased by 39 449 (3.0 per cent) between 2007 and 2017.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit	116 826	156 275	39 449	3.0%
Indigent support for sanitation services	33 100	41 402	8 302	2.3%

The number of indigent households registered for sanitation services also increased by 2.3 per cent in 2017. Local municipalities across the Cape Winelands district was therefore able to significantly bolster its revenue streams from the provision of sanitation services across the reference period.

Rural schools battle with upkeep of water due to increased learners, in 2017 / 8 toilets at 4 rural schools were upgraded and assisted farmworkers with the provision of subsidies for sanitation (municipal annual report). Research project supported was a Waterwise Aquatron Toilet System.

c. Electricity Services

96.9% of households have access to basic electricity services.

Cape Winelands, more than in any other District of the Western Cape, has made great progress to roll-out electricity services. The sizable increase in domestic and non-domestic electricity services consumer units reflect this progress as more households are being connected to the grid.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic electricity services per consumer/billing unit	116 840	165 944	49 104	3.6%
Indigent support for electricity services	29 425	41 572	12 147	3.5%

The percentage growth in indigent households receiving free services increased by 3.5 per cent from 2007 - 2017. Similarly, growth in domestic and non-domestic electricity services consumer units grew at 3.6 per cent. This indicates overall growth in revenue generating consumer units.

The Municipality installed 233 solar geysers at farm workers homes in 2017 / 8 and published a Sustainable Urban Energy Planning Guide (annual report).

d. Refuse Removal Services

Access to basic refuse removal services is at 81.8%.

The number of domestic and non-domestic electricity services consumer units increased from 112 714 in 2007 to 140 784 in 2017, recording an average annual growth of 2.2 per cent.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit	112 714	140 784	28 070	2.2%
Indigent support for refuse removal services	33 337	41 438	8 101	2.2%

Services to indigent households grew at the same pace, from 33 337 in 2007 to 41 438 in 2017 (2.2 per cent).

e. Housing

81% of households have access to housing but there has been a steady decline in provision of housing in rural areas as the housing function will be phased out within the district and local municipalities will be responsible for providing such.

The quick growth in population complicates planning and determining priorities for service delivery. Additional grant allocations for bulk and reticulation infrastructure is required to address this challenge. Drakenstein and Stellenbosch will be assisting with the Nieuwdrift and Groot Drakenstein Agri-Village / Meerlust Bosbou projects which will add further pressures on housing backlogs already being experienced, adding to the cost of bulk services required.

Roads and Public Transport

Although not all roads associated with the Municipality is a municipal function it does affect the economic activity within the district. There are 25,245 km of provincial gravel roads of which 1,400 km has no gravel but **insufficient funding to address this service.** 616 km of road verges were cleared and 3200 km of rural and gravel roads serviced while a successful commuter safety event was held. Also, the Department of Transport and Public Works is addressing scarce and critical road construction skills (annual report 2017 / 8).

The District has developed a District and Local Integrated Transport Plans to achieve various service delivery goals in public transport. The District celebrates Transport month and uses it to raise commuters' awareness of the safety of women using public transport among business and transport operators to increase usage safety and the quality of service rendered by public transport operators and to increase personal road safety. There is a plan underway to improve road infrastructure at rural schools in Breede Valley.

Catalytic Infrastructure Projects that require additional resourcing

Name of Municipality	Project	Description	Co-funding	Amount Required
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Drakenstein LM	Vlakkeland Housing Development	Bulk provision of electrical supply to the current Vlakkeland development consisting of 4 000 low-cost houses	Not available	R70 m
Stellenbosch LM	Kayamandi Housing Development	Bulk provision of engineering services	Not available	R50 m
Breede Valley LM	TransHex Housing Development	Bulk provision of electrical supply to the current TransHex development consisting of 8 000 low-cost houses	Nil	R320 m
Witzenberg LM	Ceres Vredebes Housing Development	Bulk provision of engineering services	Not available	R50 m
Langeberg LM	Informal housing services	Upgrading and provision of engineering services for informal housing developments	Nil	R25 m

6. The spatial development profile

Spatial Planning and Management

Spatial planning aims to create a more rational territorial organisation of land uses and the linkages between them, to balance demands for development with the need to protect the environment, and to achieve social and economic objectives. Spatial planning tries to coordinate and improve the impacts of other sectoral policies on land use, in order to achieve a more even distribution of economic development within a given territory than would otherwise be created by market forces.

Spatial planning is therefore an important lever for promoting sustainable development and improving the quality of life. Spatial planning refers to the methods used by the to influence the distribution of people and activities in spaces of various scales in order to improve the built, economic and social environments of communities.

In 2017 / 8 the CW district:

- Provided community awareness sessions to contribute to the conservation of landscapes, ecosystems, species and genetic variation (national Man and Biosphere Programme).
- Drafted a Framework for a Climate Change Response Strategy.
- Implemented an Invasive Alien Vegetation Management and River Rehabilitation Programme which was underpinned by the Expanded Public Works Programme and:
 - 34 sites.
 - 340 work opportunities.
 - 2395 hectares cleared.

7. Governance and Finance Profile

No challenges other than financial sustainability has been raised in this regard.

Status of Governance

There are 41 councillors. In terms of political oversight, all the councils in the Cape Winelands area has fully functioning councils with its committees. Meetings take place in line with legal requirements and discharge their oversight responsibility.

The District Municipality and the local municipality enjoys a full senior management compliment with the position of Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer, Director Technical Services and Corporate Services filled – with all appointments supported by the MEC for Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. This largely contributes to the governance and service delivery stability in the Cape Winelands.

The audit outcome for the financial year ending 2017/18 for the municipalities in the Cape Winelands DM is as follows:

Cape Winelands	Clean Audit for the fifth consecutive year
Breede Valley LM	Clean Audit
Witzenberg LM	Clean Audit
Langeberg LM	Unqualified Audit
Drakenstein LM	Unqualified Audit
Stellenbosch LM	Unqualified Audit

In 2017 / 18 expenditure of the district was at 94.5% of operating budget and there was successful implementation of the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (MSCoA).

LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES PROFILES

1. BREEDE VALLEY MUNICIPALITY

1. Overview

The Breede Valley Local is bordered by Witzenberg in the north, Langeberg in the south, the Central Karoo District in the east, and Drakenstein and Stellenbosch in the west. The most striking feature of the Breede Valley is its scenic beauty consisting of majestic mountains, fertile valleys, vineyards and vast plains, covered with indigenous semi-desert vegetation. The district covers an area of 3 834km² and includes the towns of De Doorns, Rawsonville, Touws River and Worcester.

Worcester remains an important major regional service centre due to easy accessibility from surrounding towns and towns located in the Langeberg and Witzenberg municipal area.

The Spatial Development Framework considers Worcester to be of high growth potential, with advantages as administrative centre, regional logistics hub, specialist disability treatment, education, agri-processing and distribution.

2. Economy

The main economic sectors include agriculture (28.8%), community services (21.9%), finance (20.2%), and manufacturing (11.3%).

3. Key Developmental Challenges

The following key developmental challenges have been identified and listed in the 2019/20 Integrated Development Plan of the Breede Valley Municipality:

Developmental Challenge 1:

Lack of economic growth and a diversified economy

Social impact	Education planning impact	Economic impact
• Increase in crime and drug abuse • Downgrade of social capital • Overload of criminal justice system • Increase in social assistance programmes • Growing indigent households • Growing vagrant population, especially in Worcester CBD • Limited social mobility, as unemployed persons are trapped in a poverty cycle	• Increased number of citizens requiring skills training • High demand for artisan training • Limited skills pool to respond to LED opportunities • Increased pressure on government programmes such as EPWP	• Limited future market potential for the consumption of goods and services • Negative impact on investor confidence • Limited economic growth prospects • Limited ability to pay for municipal services • Limited revenue base for municipality

Developmental Challenge 2:

High demand for community safety and reduction in crime levels

Social impact	Economic impact
• Increase in crime, alcohol and drug abuse • Downgrade of social capital • Overload of criminal justice system	• Negative impact on investor confidence • Limited economic growth prospects • Vandalisation/theft/malicious damage to municipal infrastructure which places significant strain on the municipality's ability to deliver infrastructure conducive for providing adequate levels of basic services and investment attraction

Developmental Challenge 3:

Backlog in the rehabilitation and replacement/upgrading of ageing infrastructure

• A lack of preventative maintenance of basic service delivery infrastructure acts as a major bottleneck for economic growth and future economic development.

Developmental Challenge 4:

Rural Development

• In-migration to Worcester, increasing pressure on bulk service capacity • Loss of indigenous knowledge systems in rural areas • Civil disobedience and unrest in rural towns • High incidence of foetal alcohol spectrum (FAS) as a result of alcohol abuse and other social ills such as malnutrition, child neglect, domestic violence, etc.
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Developmental challenge 5:

Proliferation of informal settlements/backyard dwelling and high demand for housing

Environmental impact	Impact on basic service delivery	Impact on disaster management
• Increase in soil erosion • Environmental degradation and impact on bio-sensitive areas • Ineffective land use management practices • River pollution • Inadequate public transport to these areas • Unhygienic environmental conditions leading to increased susceptibility to illnesses such as diarrhoea	• Limited and inadequate access to basic services by informal/backyard dwellers • Inadequate housing which leads to an overpopulation of existing municipal housing infrastructure • Increase in water losses • Increase in electricity losses with resultant impact on stability of local electricity networks	• Limited and inadequate access to fire and disaster management services due to often inaccessible areas • Increased risk of runaway fires as informal houses consists of highly flammable material • Increase in the susceptibility to storms

4. List of Catalytic Projects in and around BVM:

The following projects are considered to be catalytic in nature:

Project Description	19/20 Original Budget	Estimated Project Cost
TRANSHEX Housing Development & Associated Infrastructure Provision	R181 million	

Uitvlugt Industrial Park	-	R227 million
Resealing of R60 between Worcester & Robertson	R106 million	
Worcester Material Recovery Facility	R18.4 million	
Extension of Rawsonville WWTW (0,24 Ml/day)	R6.4 million	
Resealing of Municipal Roads	R2.9 million	
Rehabilitation of Bokrivier Pipeline – Phase 6	R2 million	

It is further recommended that the “Overview of Adjusted Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2019” be considered to ascertain provincial investment across the District.

2. DRAKENSTEIN MUNICIPALITY

DRAKENSTEIN PROFILE – WC023

GOVERNANCE & SERVICE DELIVERY

Clean Audits:	Yes
Administrative Stability:	Yes
Electricity Distribution Losses:	6%
Water Distribution Losses:	11%
Greenest Town Winner:	2019
CESA National Innovation Winner	2019
Capital Grant Expenditure	100%

Excellent governance practices underpin excellent service delivery. An additional R25 million on top of the INEP grant over the past two years was utilised to electrify 27 of the 41 informal settlements. Utilising own funds is not sustainable and significant additional grant funding is required to improve the level of service to the poor and to grow the economy. Whilst the service levels for formal households (as reported per the National KPIs annually) are good, of great concern is the access to all services for the urban and rural poor in informal settlements, overcrowded properties and on farms. DM has attempted to provide some level of services to these households (eg electrification of informal settlements and subsidising access to water on farms) however, given the current fiscal constraints and focus on decreasing our gearing ratio from 72% to 41% these initiatives are now severely

GEOGRAPHICAL & POLITICAL

Area:	1 538 km ²
Position:	WC, RSA
Main Town:	Paarl
Population:	284 475
Total Households:	72 210
Wards:	33
Councillors:	65
Political Stability	Yes

Drakenstein is a secondary City in the Cape Winelands District. Its main town, Paarl, is an urbanised centre



POVERTY & UNEMPLOYMENT

No. of Informal Settlements:	41
Households (HH) without Income:	11 755
Indigent (Free Basic Water)	19 805
Indigent (Free Sanitation)	19 805
Indigent (Free Basic Electricity)	19 179
Unemployment Rate:	19% / 23%
Youth Unemployment Rate:	33%
Gini Coefficient	0.6
At Risk of Poverty (SASSA)	47

The Gini coefficient is rising year on year. The official unemployment rate as provided by MERO is not credible due to seasonal employment in the agricultural sector and the narrow definition of unemployment. A more accurate figure is estimated closer to **23%** with a reported youth unemployment rate of **33%**. SASSA statistics indicate a significant dependency rate. Drakenstein spends its full equitable share on providing free basic services to the poor to help ease the burden of poverty. R161 274 387 was provided for free basic services for 19 179 indigent consumers during 2018/19. This is not sustainable.

ECONOMIC PROFILE

Economic Sector	Gross Value Add (GVA)	Contribution to Employment
Finance	21.4 %	15.7 %
Trade, Industry & Tourism	17.9%	21.7%
Manufacturing	15.2 %	8.4 %
Government	10.9%	10.7%
Agriculture	6.6%	16.9%

Agriculture contributes the most jobs, but seasonality and the relatively low level of skill and remuneration there is little alleviation of prevailing social and economic challenges. Current economic growth predictions create less jobs than what is required to reduce unemployment. In this economic environment unemployment is expected to grow.

TOP TEN IDP PRIORITIES

1. Housing;
2. Job Opportunities;
3. Safety & Security measures to combat crime;
4. Visible Law Enforcement;
5. Public Transport for rural wards;
6. Roads Infrastructure – Speed humps;
7. Traffic Calming in various wards;
8. Play parks for children in wards;
9. Assistance with ECD's; and
10. Electrical Infrastructure – street lighting.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES 2018/2019 Audited

Own Revenue R1 741 684
258
Grants R 182 494
744
Other R 165 429
647
Capital Exp R 572 533
531

Over the past few financial years Drakenstein borrowed to finance capital infrastructure that would unlock growth opportunities and provide bulk to the poor. **No further borrowing is possible** and thus capital expenditure will reduce significantly over the MTEF. Additional external funding will therefore be required to close the funding gap and address significant backlogs, as illustrated in Annexure B.

MAIN CHALLENGES CES 2016

1. Cost of Electricity
2. Violence and Crime
3. Drug Abuse
4. Lack of Job Opportunities
5. Inadequate Housing
6. Lack of Reliable Supply of

HOUSING DEMAND

41 784 Demand on Database

5 903 Assisted

35 881 Demand as at Feb 2020

Of the 35 881 persons listed on the housing demand database 19 790 persons actively seek opportunities each year by visiting the housing office. The profile of the 19 790 active seekers are as follows:

- 12 856 above 40 years old
- 16 153 urban & 3 637 rural
- 10 886 in informal settlements

Rural and Informal settlements are markedly under reported. A serious challenge is that informal settlement dwellers especially under 40 years have a perception that they will be helped sooner if they do not register. This results in land invasions. This challenge is exacerbated by Housing Policy that does not cater for top structures below 40 years of age.

The above situation places further pressure on the ability of local government (not only Drakenstein) to provide for emergency housing. Drakenstein proactively steps in before evictions takes place to attempt to mediate or resolve disputes that would lead to evictions and the need for emergency housing. The land and funding requirements for services cannot be solved by local government alone. Drakenstein has earmarked approximately 3000 housing opportunities on municipal land, however insufficient housing grant allocations and low infrastructure grants will prevent implementation.

In addition at the previously mentioned R1.5 billion, DM requires R620

RURAL PROFIL

6.9% of the total 1 538 sq/km under the jurisdiction of DM lies within the urban edge, of which 79.8% the total population resides. Hence 20.2% of the population is spread over the vast rural hinterland. There are 14 622 (20.2%) rural households which reside on 2380 farms, outside of the urban edge and in surrounding small rural towns.

Research for the 2018/19 water services report indicates that of the 430 farms visited (2330 labour houses) indicated that 58.6% have full level of

Community and Social Facility Requirements for Paarl, Wellington and Mbekweni

	Facility	Short-term (2020 – 2025)	Medium-term (2025 – 2030)	Long-term (2030 – 2040)
1	Clinics	-	1	2
2	Fire Station	-	-	1
3	Police Station	-	-	1
4	Primary School	2	3	7
5	Secondary School	1	2	3
6	Local Library	1	1	2
7	Community Hall (Medium/Small)	1	1	3
8	Cemetery (Medium)* (8.8ha in size)	-	-	1
9	Sports Complex (grouping of fields and/or sports complexes)	-	-	1
10	Grass Field (2 football fields equivalent) with 500-seat stand	-	1	1
11	Grassed Surface (2 football fields equivalent)	1	1	3

Source: Aurecon based on CSIR Guidelines for the Provision of Social Facilities in South Africa (2012)

Community and Social Facility Requirements for Southern Paarl including Simondium

	Facility	Short-term (2020–2025)	Medium-term (2025–2030)	Long-term (2030–2040)	Total Requirements (2020 - 2040)
1	Primary School	1	1	2	4
2	Secondary School	-	1	1	2
3	Clinics	-	-	1	1
4	Local Library	-	-	1	1
5	Community Hall (Medium/Small)	-	1	1	2
6	Cemetery (Small)	-	-	1	1
7	Grassed Surface (2 football fields equivalent)	-	1	2	3

Source: Own calculations based on CSIR Guidelines for the Provision of Social Facilities in South Africa (2012)

DRAKENSTEIN PROJECTS WITH IMMEDIATE POSTIVE IMPACT FOR THE POOR			
Project	Description	Co-Funding	Amount Required
Vlakkeland	Bulk Provision of Electrtical Supply to 4000 Low Cost Houses	No	R 70m
Simondium	Bulk Civil & Electrical Engineering Services – massive impact on the poor	No	R62.2m
Water	Replacement of Pipes in all Poorer Areas, Full priority plan available per area and tenders in place by June 2020.	No	R200m
	Ronwe Pipeline to deliver water and clinics to schools and economic development	No	R40m
	Windmeul water to farmworkers and schools, clinics, small businesses	No	R52 million
Public Safety	Cameras & Street Lighting in High Risk Areas	No	R40m

3. LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY

1. Overview

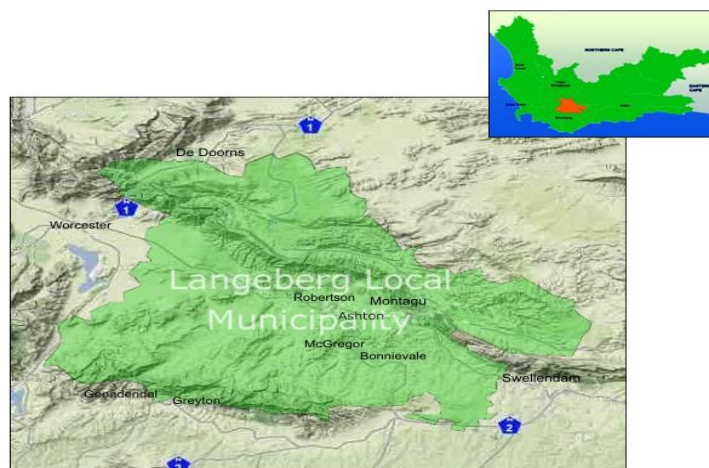
Covering a total area of approximately 4 517.4 km², the Langeberg Municipality includes the towns of Robertson, Montagu, Ashton, Bonnievale and McGregor, as well as rural areas adjacent to and between these towns. The municipality is bordered by Breede Valley in the north and west and by the Overberg District in the south and east, accounting for almost a quarter of the geographical area of the district.

Robertson, Ashton, Bonnievale and Montagu fulfil important roles as service centres/agricultural service centres. According to the SDF, 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.

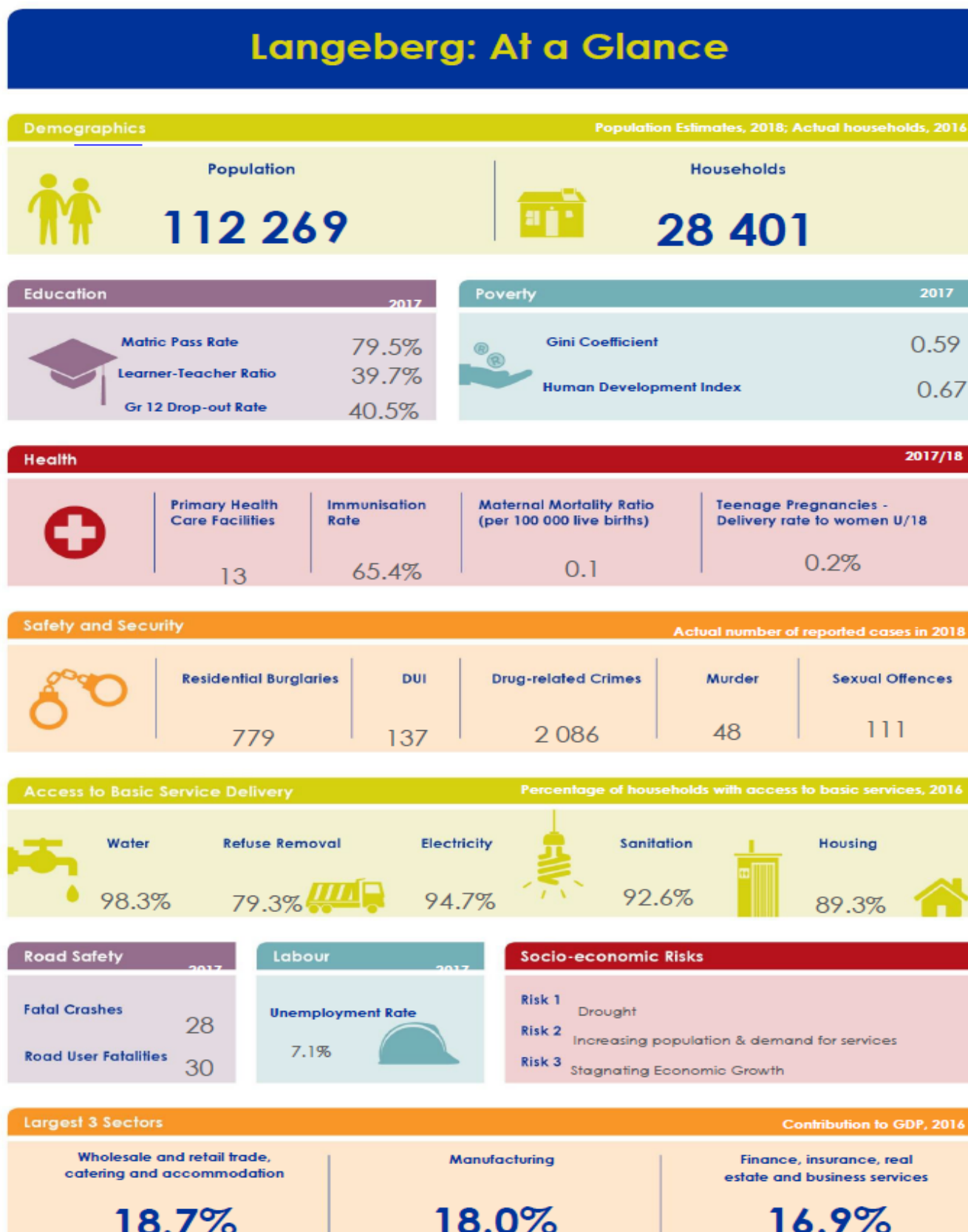
The main economic sectors are retail (18.7%), finance (16.9%) and agriculture (14.1%) and community services (6.4%).

Robertson is one of the largest wine-producing regions in South Africa and its most famous product is dry white table wine. Another important industry is the factory of Food and Nutritional Products (Pty) Ltd, which manufactures condensed milk, among other products. The region's potential for tourism is well known and it forms part of the well-known Route 62.

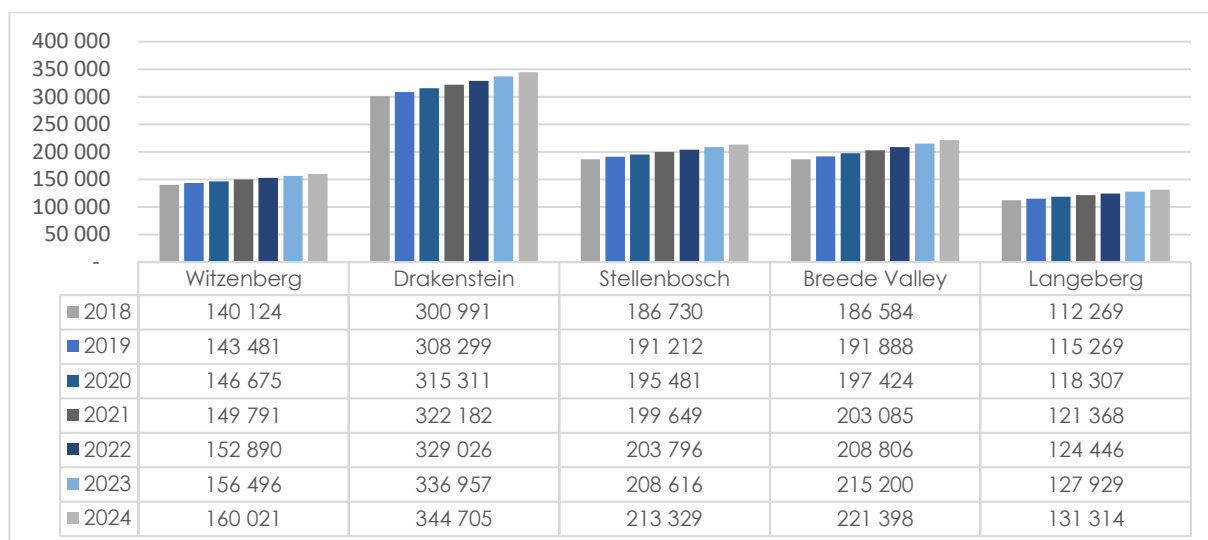
The area is characterised by low rainfall and therefore water is a fairly scarce commodity. Currently, rural and urban uses compete for this commodity. The Keisie is currently a major fruit-producing valley. However, **the rural community is amongst the poorest in the region. Another challenge for the valley is sufficient water supplies to support any further development.** Because the economy of the area depends largely on agriculture people are subject to seasonal income. Living standards are lowered to a large extent during the off-season.



2. Social Profile



3. Population



Data source: Department of Social Development, 2018

Langeberg currently has a population of 112 269, rendering it the smallest municipal area within the Cape Winelands District. This total is estimated to increase to 131 314 by 2024 which equates to a 2.6 per cent growth rate. The estimated **population growth rate of Langeberg is above the estimated population growth of the Cape Winelands District** of 2.4 per cent.

Age

When comparing the population estimates between 2015 and 2020, population increases are expected at the younger ages, particularly 10 to 14 years, as well as in the working age population between 35 and 44 years. This holds particular **implications for the provision of educational facilities** and services related to children about to enter (and already attending) high school. The **growth in the labour force will result in a greater need for employment opportunities**.

A comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimate also shows a sharp **increase in the dependency ratio** from 52.6 in 2011 to 57.6 in 2019; this is projected to increase marginally to 57.9 in 2024. The higher dependency ratio is attributed to a sharp rise in the aged (65+) cohort over the 2011 to 2024 period.

Languages spoken

The three major languages spoken in Langeberg are IsiXhosa, Afrikaans and English.

4. Households

In order to ensure basic service delivery to all, municipal budget allocations are informed by credible and accurate assumptions regarding the number of households within a municipal area. Langeberg Municipality has 28 401 households of which 89.3% is formal main dwellings.

5. Education

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options available from which a person can choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a population also influences its welfare.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2018

Learner enrolment in Langeberg grew from 17 499 in 2015 to 17 838 in 2016 and further increased to 18 213 learners in 2017. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

The learner-teacher ratio in Langeberg fluctuated between 2015 and 2016, from 39.32 in 2015, to 40.54 in 2015, decreasing again in 2017 to 39.68. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio include the ability of schools to employ more educators as well as the ability to collect fees. Langeberg recorded the **highest learner-teacher ratio** in the Cape Winelands District indicating the need for more teachers in the area.

The drop-out rates for learners within the Langeberg municipal area increased from 38.7 per cent in 2015 to 46.8 per cent in 2016 and then dropped to 40.5 per cent in 2017. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of **socio-economic factors including unemployment, poverty and teenage pregnancies**.

In 2017, Langeberg had a total of 55 public ordinary schools which remained constant at that level from 2015 to 2017. Within the tough economic climate, schools in general have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees.

The proportion of no-fee schools within the Langeberg municipal area dropped from 87.3 per cent in 2016 to 83.6 per cent in 2017, but remained at the highest ratio in the Cape Winelands District.

The number of schools equipped with libraries in the Langeberg municipal area remained constant at 21 over the period 2015 to 2017 period. The increase in learner-enrolment figures across the Cape Winelands District would in future necessitate not only an increase in the number of schools, but also the provision of additional libraries.

The matric pass rate for learners from Langeberg improved from 84.5 per cent in 2015 to 85.7 per cent in 2016. However, in 2017, the matric pass rate declined to 79.5 per cent. The matric pass rates in Drakenstein and Stellenbosch are generally higher, compared to Langeberg, Breede Valley and Witzenberg. Better results could improve access for learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities.

The municipality offers learnerships and bursaries to staff to enhance organisational capacity and to further personal growth and career development. Organisational and staff development will continue to be a targeted focus in 2018/2019.

Data source: Langeberg Municipality IDP, 2019/20

A total of 3 learners were recorded to have received training through learnerships in 2018/2019, compared to nine (9) learners in the 2017/2018 financial year, nineteen (19) in 2016/2017, fifteen (15) in 2015/2016 and twenty-one (21) learnerships recorded in 2014/15 financial year. A total of twenty-eight (28) were awarded in 2018/2019.

Data source: Langeberg Municipality Annual Report, 2018/19

6. Poverty

This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Langeberg municipal area based on most recent data including Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2016 and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy a good standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators in terms of GDP per capita, income inequality, human development, as well as indigent households and free basic services to show the current reality of households residing in the Langeberg municipal area.

The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned.

According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.

According to the 2018 / 19 Annual Report of Langeberg, 447 Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) opportunities were created.

7. Health

Health is a major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the Langeberg municipal area. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as diseases like HIV and TB as well as general health issues such as maternal health that affects the community. This socio-economic profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since the focus of this profile is on the public health facilities, private facilities are excluded.

In terms of healthcare facilities Langeberg had 13 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2017, which comprises of 7 fixed PHC clinics and 6 mobile clinics. In addition, there are also 2 district hospitals, as well as 7 ART clinics/sites and 13 TB treatment clinics/ sites.

8. Safety and Security

The Western Cape's persisting problem with gang violence, the increase in crimes against women and children and farm murders. The murder rate increased by 9.6 per cent with over 300 murders reflected on the crime stats of 2017/18.

	Langeberg Municipality			Cape Winelands District		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Murder	36	33	48	273	345	353
Sexual Offences	102	94	111	997	954	970
Drug-Related Offences	1 368	1 607	2 086	11 743	13 882	16 008
Driving under the Influence	147	148	137	838	814	875
Residential Burglaries	743	774	779	6 274	6 278	5 820
Fatal Crashes	23	36	28	201	238	210
Road User Fatalities	23	46	30	232	307	233

Within the Langeberg Municipality, the actual number of murders increased from 33 in 2017 to 48 in 2018 which is a 45.5 per cent increase. The murder rate in Langeberg is still considerably lower than the Cape Winelands.

It is evident from the above that the number of sexual offences in Langeberg has increased since 2017. Drug-related offences also increased to 2 086 in 2018, however, driving under the Influence slightly decreased in 2018. Fatal crashes and road user fatalities have decreased marginally in 2018.

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 7.3 per cent between 2017 and 2018. There was also a drop in residential burglaries in the broader Cape Winelands District. However, residential burglary cases within the Langeberg area increased moderately from 774 in 2017 to 779 in 2018. The rate per 100 000 in the Langeberg area (694) is above the District rate (628) in 2018.

9. Spatial Planning and Management

Spatial planning aims to create a more rational territorial organisation of land uses and the linkages between them, to balance demands for development with the need to protect the environment, and to achieve social and economic objectives. Spatial planning tries to coordinate and improve the impacts of other sectoral policies on land use, in order to achieve a more even distribution of economic development within a given territory than would otherwise be created by market forces.

Spatial planning is therefore an important lever for promoting sustainable development and improving the quality of life. Spatial planning refers to the methods used to influence the distribution of people and activities in spaces of various scales in order to improve the built, economic and social environments of communities.

In 2018/ 19 the Langeberg Municipality under the provisions of section 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, read together with Section 24(1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act no.16 of 2013) adopted and approved a single land use scheme for its entire area.

10. Service Delivery

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services to enable informed projections on future demand. This section reflects on services growth based on information from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Survey of Municipalities. The unit of measure is a consumer/billing unit which is not comparable to household level information. Services provided by municipalities are done per 'plot' or consumer/billing unit, however, since households are the unit of measurement more often used in demographic surveys, an understanding of household dynamics remains important.

A comparison is made between 2007 and 2017 to determine services growth per consumer/billing unit over the past 10 years. This growth is contrasted against growth in support for indigent households, for which municipalities do not receive services revenue. An understanding of these trends will allow for improved planning for the demand of services per consumer unit as well as for revenue projections.

a. Water Services

98.3% of households have access to basic water services.

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for water services was relatively slow over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 1.8 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 2 832 consumer units over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic water services per consumer/ billing unit	14 277	17 109	2 832	1.8%
Indigent support for water services	4 634	6 938	2 304	4.1%

The indigent support for water services increased by 2 304 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 4.1 per cent.

b. Sanitation Services

Access to basic sanitation services is at 92.6% for households.

There was an increase of 2 214 domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording an average year on year decline of 1.5 per cent over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Municipalities	Census of	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit		13 976	16 190	2 214	1.5%
Indigent support for water services		4 640	6 958	2 318	4.1%

The indigent support for sanitation services increased at a higher rate; by 2 318 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 4.1 per cent.

c. Electricity Services

94.7% of households have access to basic electricity services.

Electricity services per consumer/billing unit recorded growth of 2 196 units between 2007 and 2017 at an average annual rate of 1.2 per cent.

Non-financial Municipalities	Census of	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic electricity services per consumer/billing unit		16 884	19 080	2 196	1.2%
Indigent support for water services		4 985	7 848	2 863	4.6%

In contrast with this, the growth in overall consumer/ billing in indigent support for electricity increased at a higher rate; by 2 863 units or at an at an average annual rate of 4.6 per cent.

d. Refuse Removal Services

Access to basic refuse removal services is at 79.3%.

The refuse removal services grew from 13 961 to 15 106 consumer/billing units between 2007 and 2017, an addition of 1 145 units at an average annual rate of 0.8 per cent.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services per consumer/ billing unit	13 961	15 106	1 145	0.8%
Indigent support for water services	4 877	6 994	2 117	3.7%

Over the same period, 2007 to 2017, indigent support for refuse removal services increased by a 2 117 units or at an average annual rate of 3.7 per cent.

e. Housing

With a total of 28 401 households, 89.3 per cent have access to formal housing.

Since no new household survey information is available (compared to SEPLG 2017), this section highlights housing and household services access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021.

11. Roads and Public Transport

The adopted 2019/2020 IDP sets out Council's development path, goals and actions for the Langeberg municipal area for the next reporting year. The main focus is being pro-poor with an emphasis on providing services to the underdeveloped areas of the Langeberg Municipality. The Municipality will concentrate on upgrading its roads both in the central business districts and the previously disadvantaged communities and on addressing specific infrastructural capital investment aligned to the IDP focus areas.

Proposed projects include: The rehabilitation / upgrading of existing tar roads in 5 towns; construction of paved roads to upgrade gravel roads; reconstruction / resealing of existing roads; and purchase of concrete mixer and road cutter.

12. Labour

The majority of workers in the Langeberg labour force in 2016 was dominated by low skilled workers (47.5 per cent) and only 16.0 per cent were skilled. The number of skilled workers increased much more than that of semi-skilled and low skilled workers during the

period 2006 – 2016. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Langeberg municipal area in 2016 (14 376; 28.1 per cent). Another sector that contributed significantly to the employment is the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (11 352; 22.2 per cent). The manufacturing sector contributed significantly less jobs (8.7 per cent) relative to its GDP contribution (18.0 per cent) to Langeberg economy.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing and manufacturing sector in the Langeberg municipal area reported net jobs losses (-8 256) between 2006 and 2016. There were job losses reported in these sector in 2016 and 2017 due to the severe drought. This is a **major cause for concern** considering the significant contribution of this sector to the Langeberg economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2006 and 2016 was wholesale, retail and trade (3 790), followed by finance, insurance, real estate business services (2 988); community, social and personnel services (2 079); and transport, storage and communication (943).

Over the last decade, the unemployment rate has been rising steadily. Unemployment in the Langeberg municipal area started off at a low 3.6 per cent in 2006, rising steadily to reach 6.2 per cent in 2010, where after it hovered around 6.0 per cent until 2016, then edged up to 7.1 per cent in 2017. The Langeberg **unemployment rate** of 7.1 per cent in 2017 is lower than of the District's 10.7 per cent and the Province's 18.2 per cent.

Source: Quantec Research, 2018

13. Socio-economic Risks

The socio-economic risks facing Langeberg include **drought, increasing population & demand for services and stagnating economic growth.**

14. The Economy

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease taxes in order to stimulate economic activity, there are few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, among others, procurement of goods and services, job creation through expanded public works programmes as well as creating an enabling environment for small businesses.

The ability of households to pay for services such as water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal depends on income generated from economic activities. A slowdown in economic activity may result in job losses and inability of households to pay for services leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections

Economic sector performance

The local economy of the Langeberg municipal area is dominated by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (R1.168,1 billion or 18.7 per cent in 2016), followed by the manufacturing sector (R1.128, 0 billion or 18.0 per cent); finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (R1.051 billion or 16.9 per cent); agriculture, forestry and fishing (R876.3 million or 14.1 per cent). Combined, these top four sectors contributed R4.218 billion or 67.7 per cent to the Langeberg municipal economy, which was estimated be worth R6.234.7 billion in 2016.

Table: Langeberg GDP performance per sector, 2006 – 2017

Langeberg GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2016	R million value 2016	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2006 2016	2013 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	14.2	886.5	1.3	0.0	1.8	7.3	-4.3	-10.5	5.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.1	876,3	1,3	0.0	1.7	7.3	-4.3	-10.6	5.6
Mining and quarrying	0.2	10,1	0,3	3.3	2.7	7.1	-0.8	0.5	7.0
Secondary Sector	25.3	1 575,7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	-1.0	0.4
Manufacturing	18.0	1 123,0	-0,6	-0,7	-1.0	-0.2	-0.3	-1.4	-0.8
Electricity, gas and water	1.9	116,8	0,3	2,3	0.0	0.3	-1.1	-2.4	14.4
Construction	5.4	336,0	5,7	3,4	6.7	4.5	3.8	1.1	0.9
Tertiary Sector	60.5	3 772.5	5.1	3.8	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.0	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	18.7	1 168,1	4,6	3,2	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.2	1.2
Transport, storage and communication	10.4	647,1	5,6	4,3	5.7	5.9	3.4	2.3	4.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	16.9	1 051,3	6,9	5,4	5.7	5.7	6.1	4.5	4.9
General government	8.1	504,5	3,0	1,6	3.0	3.0	0.6	0.7	-0.3
Community, social and	6.4	401,5	3,5	2,8	3.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.5

Langeberg GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017

Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2016	R million value 2016	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
personal services									
Total Langeberg	100	6 234.7	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.9	1.7	0.0	2.7

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the finance and business services sector (6.9 per cent) registered the highest average growth followed by the construction sector (5.7 per cent), transport, storage and communication (5.6 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (4.6 per cent). A cause of concern is the fact that sectors with a significant contribution to the economy such as the agricultural sector (1.3 per cent) recorded low growth whilst the manufacturing sector (-0.6 per cent) contracted. The agriculture sector contracted in 2015 and 2016 due to the severe drought that was affecting some parts of the Western Cape Province.

Local Economic Development (LED)

LED is seen as one of the most important ways of decreasing poverty as it aims to create jobs by making the local economy grow. This means that **more businesses and factories** should be developed in the municipal area.

The LED unit is dependent on the support of other government departments, e.g. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and Department of SMME to **work together** on enterprise development programs and to provide support to our informal traders

Support is also required to provide mentoring programs to existing SMME established within our area in order to grow them into bigger sustainable businesses support to upgrade our informal trading area into sustainable businesses that would be able to supply and deliver to bigger established businesses within the area and outside of the municipal area.

Land Reform / Small Scale Farmers

This department acts as a link between the small scale farmers, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

Future focus

- To establish a better working relationship between the Department: Agriculture, Department: Rural Development and Land Reform and the Langeberg Municipality,
- To see more successfully implemented, economically viable, land reform projects
- To secure suitable land, with water for small scale farmer development in all towns

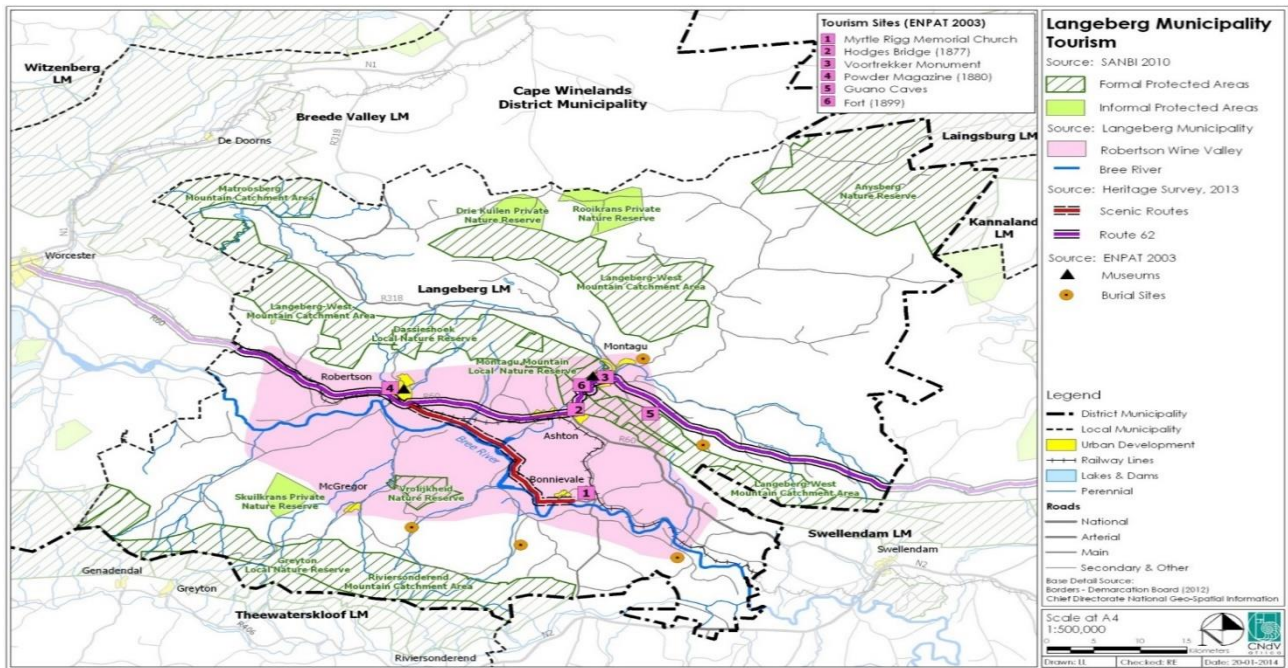
- For the Department: Rural Development and Land Reform to assist the Langeberg Municipality in acquiring agricultural land for small scale farmer development

Challenges

- Lack of suitable municipal owned land for small scale farmer development
- Lack of real commitment by the Department: Agriculture and Department: Rural Development to assist small scale farmers in the Langeberg Municipal area.

Tourism

Figure 8: Tourism



The Langeberg Municipality is responsible for tourism and the marketing of the entire local area as a preferred tourism destination and to attract investors to its area by drawing attention to **the area's niche strengths**, i.e.:

- A strong and well-known wine industry
- The established and popular Route 62
- Beautiful and tranquil natural environment
- Close proximity to Cape Town
- Good infrastructure

As one of the key drivers of the local economy, the Langeberg Municipality is committed to support local tourism and to create an environment which is conducive to unlock economic opportunities to the benefit of the broad community. However, committed, it is important that all tourism stakeholders overcome the **challenge** to:

- Cooperate and assist in providing statistical data needed for better tourism planning, implementation and development
- Work together as unified sector
- Assist in creating a more accessible tourism sector for the Langeberg area which the broad community can participate in, own and develop.

- Assist with tourism development, especially in the previously disadvantaged areas.
- The lack of real hands on support from WESGRO and Provincial Government on matters of tourism
- Slow progress of approval of Tourism Road Signage applications

Future Plans

- To continue marketing the Langeberg as a preferred tourism destination by arranging educational sessions for the media and tour operators, placement of tourism related advertisements in selected magazines, designing, printing and distributing of marketing material.
- Langeberg area has shown a positive increase in the number of visitors over the past 2 years and it will endeavour to maintain and further increase this. The Municipality will also continue to attract more visitors during the quieter winter months of June and July by placing advertisements in specific magazines just prior to the winter period
- To ensure that all communities benefit from Tourism and to promote tourism related businesses and township tourism in the previously disadvantaged communities

Proposed Projects

- Financially support the Local Tourism Offices to render a tourism function as per signed agreement
- Continue to be a member of the Heritage Railway Association of South Africa
- Continue to update, print and distribute tourism marketing material
- Continue to place tourism marketing advertisements in magazines to market the Langeberg as a preferred tourism destination
- Continue to attend tourism related expos to market the Langeberg Municipality as a preferred tourism destination
- To host a Christmas Lights Event
- To update the photographic library which are used to compile brochures, tourism booklets and other marketing material
- Continue to support local tourism events so as to benefit the local economy

15. Status of Governance

The Council of the municipality consists of 23 councillors with 12 being ward councillors and 11 being proportional representation councillors. The Langeberg Municipal Council is the ultimate political decision-making body of the municipality. Ward councillors are the major link between the municipal government and the residents. The Executive Mayor of the Langeberg takes overall strategic and political responsibility for the municipality, while the Municipal Manager heads the municipality's administration. The heads of departments and officials are responsible for physically implementing policy.

The Municipality enjoys a full senior management team compliment with the position of Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer, Directors for Engineering Services, Community Services, Strategy & Social Development and Corporate Services filled. This largely contributes to the governance and service delivery stability in Langeberg.

Langeberg Municipality achieved a clean audit outcome for the financial year ending 2018/19.

The percentage of the municipal capital budget spent on projects as at 30 June 2019 was 91.85% in 2018 / 19. The municipality expenditure was at 92.31% of operating budget for the same period. Actual revenue collected was at 101.30% for the 2018/19 financial year.

4. STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

Spatial Context

Stellenbosch Municipality, lies at the heart of the Cape Winelands and adjacent to City of Cape Town and Drakenstein Municipality. As a local authority Stellenbosch Municipality governs the towns of Stellenbosch, Franschhoek and Pniel, and the surrounding rural areas. The area covers 831 square kilometres and adjoins the City of Cape Town (CCT) to the west and south and the Breede Valley, Drakenstein and Theewaterskloof Municipalities to the east and north. Functionally, SM forms part of the Greater Cape Town metropolitan area.

The main settlements in SM are the historic towns of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek, and Klapmuts. There are also a number of smaller villages, including Jamestown (contiguous with Stellenbosch town), Pniel, Johannesdal, Lanquedoc, Lynedoch, and Raithby. New nodes are emerging around agricultural service centres, for example, Koelenhof and Vloffenburg. Stellenbosch is a sought after space, offering opportunity and quality of living, yet in close proximity to city life. This has placed the municipal area under constant development pressure. Apart from formal settlement areas, the municipal area also includes a number of informal settlements.

The first farming activities in the area were started in 1679. Today, the area has become primarily known for its extraordinary wines, fruit, world renowned cultural landscapes and exceptional scenic quality. The towns of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek are renowned for various architectural styles such as Dutch, Georgian and Victorian, which reflect their rich heritage and traditions, but also the divisions of the past.

The Stellenbosch area houses excellent educational institutions, including the University of Stellenbosch, Boland College, sports and culinary institutions and a number of prestigious schools. It has a strong business sector, varying from major South African businesses and corporations, to smaller enterprises and home industries. The tourism industry alone is responsible for the creation of about 18 000 jobs in the area. The area's numerous wine farms and cellars are very popular and the area is the home of the very first wine route in South Africa.

A variety of sport facilities are available. Coetzenburg, with its athletics and rugby stadiums, has hosted star performances over many generations while the Danie Craven Stadium is the home of Maties rugby, the largest rugby club in the world. The municipal area has a number of theatres, which include the University's HB Thom Theatre, Spier Amphitheatre, Dorpsstraat Theatre, Aan de Braak Theatre, and Oude Libertas Amphitheatre – well-known for its summer season of music, theatre and dance.

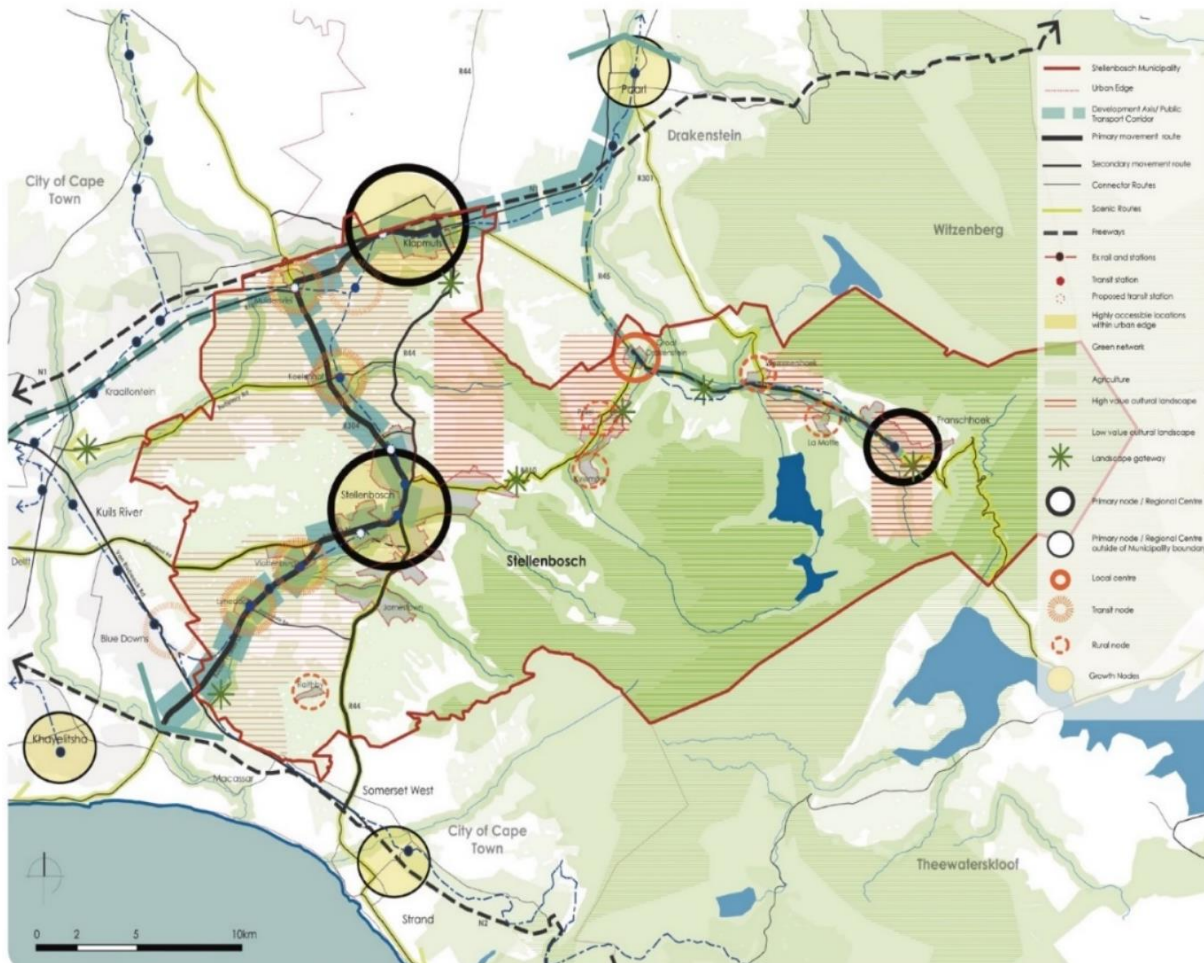
Welfare and community organisations play a leading role in assisting to meet the needs of previously neglected communities.

Stellenbosch municipal area is now divided into 22 Wards, with recent amendments to some of the ward boundaries by the Municipal Demarcation Board in 2016. The wards consist of urban settlements as well as the surrounding rural areas which contain agricultural and natural environments. The initial indications are that Stellenbosch Municipality will acquire a

23rd ward in 2021. As part of the national demarcation process the draft revised wards are currently out for public comment.

Stellenbosch adopted a new Spatial Development Framework in 2019 after month of intergovernmental and public consultation.

Figure 1: Spatial Concept



Source: Stellenbosch Municipality, Spatial Development Framework 2019

The consolidated Spatial Development Concept highlights the three priority development areas (Stellenbosch, Klapmuts, Franschhoek), regional growth centres growth nodes, the development axis, local centres, transit nodes, rural settlements, protected landscapes, scenic routes and landscape gateways for the Greater Stellenbosch area.

Social and Economic Investment Context

The need for better and dignified living, safer communities, more economic opportunities, excellent and sustainable service delivery and the redressing of past inequalities were highlighted as central to the strategic agenda of Stellenbosch Municipality. In order to work optimally with scarce resources to provide as many opportunities as possible, accurate data is critically important. Stellenbosch Municipality has established interactions with the provincial treasury and the department of environmental affairs & development planning to strengthen access to credible statistics to inform spatial, strategic, capital investment and financial planning.

Housing is a challenge and will be for the foreseeable future. The backyarder community has become increasingly active, voicing their concerns through a series of protests. The Municipality is continuously engaging with the various community representatives and also involved the Provincial Human Rights Commissioner to assist in community interaction.

Proper maintenance and replacement planning are essential to ensure the municipality's infrastructure can support our growing economy. The municipality has therefore undertaken and accelerated an infrastructure investment programme to ensure that it remains responsive to the growing population and demand for services.

The Municipality invested R600 million in the upgrading of its Waste Water Treatment Works in Klapmuts, Pniel and Wemmershoek and have experienced the amazing improvement in service delivery due to its expanded facility in Stellenbosch. It also invested in bulk water supply lines and new reservoirs in the Dwarsrivier and Jamestown areas. A proud accomplishment with regards to infrastructure has been the take-over of the Pniel Electricity grid from Drakenstein. This upgrade has however brought relief to residents who no longer have to deal with the administration of two municipal bills and better tariffs.

Although crime prevention is not a primary mandate of local government, Stellenbosch Municipality remain committed to working with the SAPS and private security agencies in the area, when and where needed. Stellenbosch Municipality forms part of the Safety and Security Initiative (SSI) and the Winelands Safety Initiative (WSI) which consists of various partners including the SAPS, private sector safety and security companies as well as the University. The purpose of the SSI is to form an integrated security network, allowing it to share and apply its resources more effectively. The SSI uses an integrated communication system that allows good cooperation and prevents safety stakeholders from working in silos.

The Municipality has also focused on providing better street-lighting in many vulnerable areas and clearing up overgrown spaces to lessen the opportunity and space for criminal activity. Within the next year, the Municipality shall expand its law enforcement section and invest in additional training for officers to assume additional responsibilities if and when required by SAPS.

Sustainability has become a central theme in the functioning of the municipality. The sustainability theme was prevalent in the areas of services delivery, as municipalities across the Western Cape faced serious threats of running out of water between 2015 and 2018. This was followed by renewed load-shedding at the end of 2019, as a result of intensified electricity shortages. Water and energy conservation are both challenges that will be part and parcel of reality for the indefinite future which in turn has led to growing concerns of financial viability, since both water and energy sales are crucial components of the municipal revenue model. Whilst shortages persist, the municipality is forced to sell less resources on the one end, whilst municipal services are becoming increasingly unaffordable to an increasing number of consumers at the other end.

Key initiatives that has formed part of the strategic agenda of the Fourth Generation IDP of Stellenbosch Municipality, include amongst others:

- Updating the information on the housing waiting list and to import all of this information into the new Municipal Housing Demand Database;
- Conducting a full survey of backyard dwellers to determine the scope and need of backyard dwellers to better plan for future housing and infrastructure projects;

- Redressing past inequalities through the acceleration of title-deed handovers to disadvantaged communities (since 2016, 1288 title deeds have been handed over to residents);
- Upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure services including the upgrade of Waste Water Treatment Works in Stellenbosch, Klapmuts, Wemmershoek and Pniel, extension of water supply lines and reservoirs in Dwarsrivier and Jamestown areas;
- Electrification of Klapmuts and Enkanini (Kayamandi);
- Development of the Klapmuts Multipurpose Community Centre;
- A new addition, the Klapmuts Fire Station that functions as a vital satellite fire station of the Stellenbosch Fire and Rescue Services - reducing response time and thereby ensuring that the community and their properties are safer;
- Engaging with the national department of Public Works to release land for housing development, which has started to bear fruits;
- Revenue Enhancement Strategy revenue sustainability.

The municipality remain committed to **good governance** which is founded on creating a system founded on strengthening democracy, promoting transparency, building public administrative capacity that is responsive to public need and respect for human rights. Political and administrative will has resulted in increased efforts to provide assurance that funding is being applied appropriately and to ensure zero tolerance to fraud and corruption.

Socio-Economic Context

Demography

With a population of 186 274 in 2019, Stellenbosch is the third most populated municipal area in the Cape Winelands District (CWD). The area is expected to grow to 200 157 by 2023, equating to an average annual growth rate of 1.8 per cent, and set to become the second most populated area in the District after Drakenstein from 2020 onwards.

The estimated population growth rate of Stellenbosch is slightly higher than that of the CWD at 1.6 per cent and on par with the Western Cape average annual growth rate of 1.8 per cent over the same period.

Table 2: Age Cohorts and Dependency Ratio

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working 15 – 65 Years	Age: Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2019	45,105	131,887	9,282	41.2
2022	47,544	140,077	10,647	41.5
2025	49,749	145,910	11,806	42.2
Growth	1.6%	1.7%	4.1%	-

Source: Western Cape, Socio-Economic Profile 2019

The above table depicts Stellenbosch's population composition by age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates who are part of the workforce (ages 15-64), and those, who are depending on them (children and senior citizens). A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

Between 2019 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the 65+ aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 4.1 per cent. This predicted growth rate increases the dependency ratio towards 2025.

Access to Services and Housing

Since no new household survey information is available (compared to SEPLG 2017), this section highlights housing and household services access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021.

The table below indicates access to housing and services in the Stellenbosch municipal area. With a total of 52 374 households, only 65.1% have access to formal housing.

Table 3: Access to Services

Community Survey 2016	Stellenbosch Municipality	Cape Winelands District
Total number of households	52 374	236 006
Formal main dwelling	34 071	191 077
	65,1%	81,0%
Water (piped inside dwelling/ within 200m)	51 581	232 605
	98,5%	98,6%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	51 386	228 650
	98,1%	96,9%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	47 594	218 483
	90,9%	92,6%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	37 207	192 974
	71,0%	81,8%

Source: Western Cape, Socio-Economic Profile 2018

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however significantly higher as at 98.5%, 98.1% and 90.9% respectively while household access to refuse removal services was at 71.0%. With the exception of refuse removal service, these figures are on par or above that of the Cape Winelands District.

Education

Early childhood development (ECD) is one of the priority areas of the South African government and remains a critical policy issue that the Department of Education aims to address. Early years in life are critical for acquisition of perception motor skills required for reading, writing and numeracy in later years.

Table 4: Early Childhood Development – attendance levels

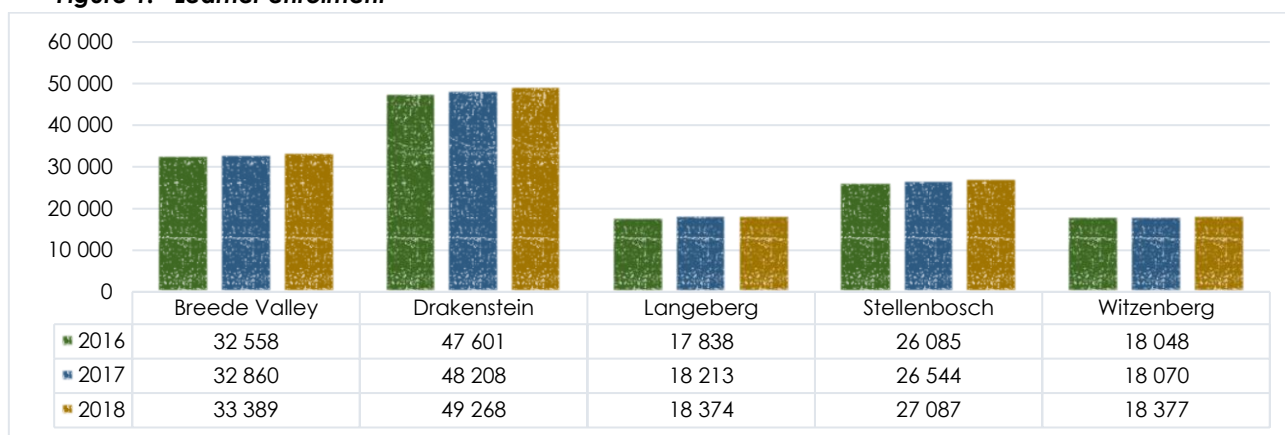
Early Childhood Development (ECD)		
Ages	Stellenbosch Municipality	
1	Attending	26.4%
	Not Attending	73.6%
2	Attending	61.9%
	Not Attending	38.1%

3	Attending	72.9%
	Not Attending	27.1%
4	Attending	71.9%
	Not Attending	28.1%
5	Attending	50.6%
	Not Attending	49.4%

Attendance of children between 1 and 2 years old at educational facilities fluctuates and is largely attributed to working parents in need of child care. Attendance between 3 and 5 years old shows a promising increase of attendance at early childhood facilities, with attendance of 73% for age group 3 and 72% for age group 4. The results for age group 5 is 51% and comparable to other local municipalities. A number of children within this age group still remain home with a parent or guardian.

Annual learner enrolment to schools remains steady between 2015 and 2017.

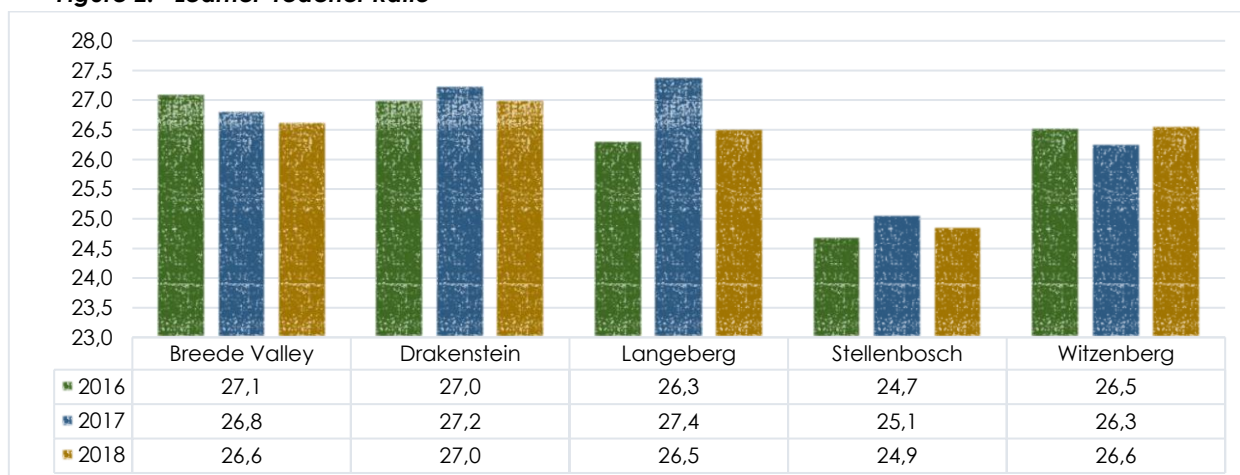
Figure 1: Learner enrolment



Source: Western Cape, Socio-Economic Profile 2019

It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

Figure 2: Learner-Teacher Ratio



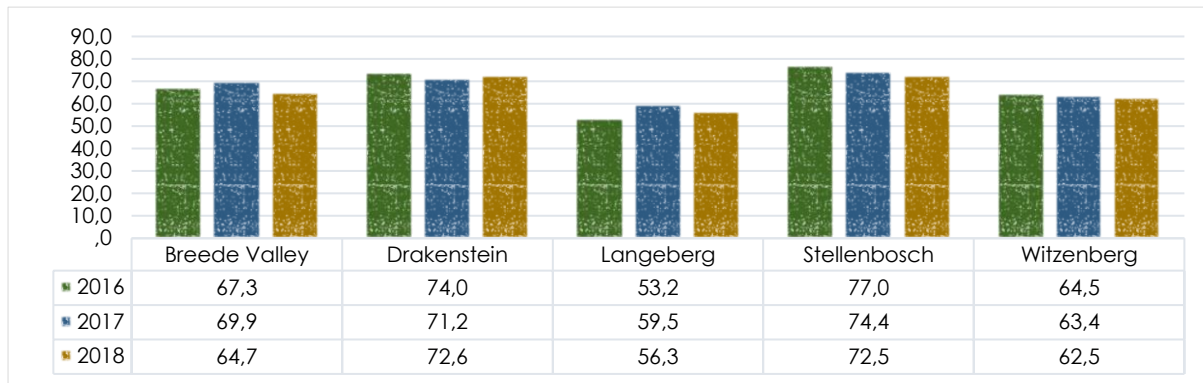
Source: Western Cape, Socio-Economic Profile 2019

Stellenbosch has the lowest learner-teacher ratio in the District, which bodes well for educational outcomes.

Learner Retention

The learner retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner-retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner-retention rates are influenced by multiple social, economic and psychological factors.

Figure 3: Learner retention



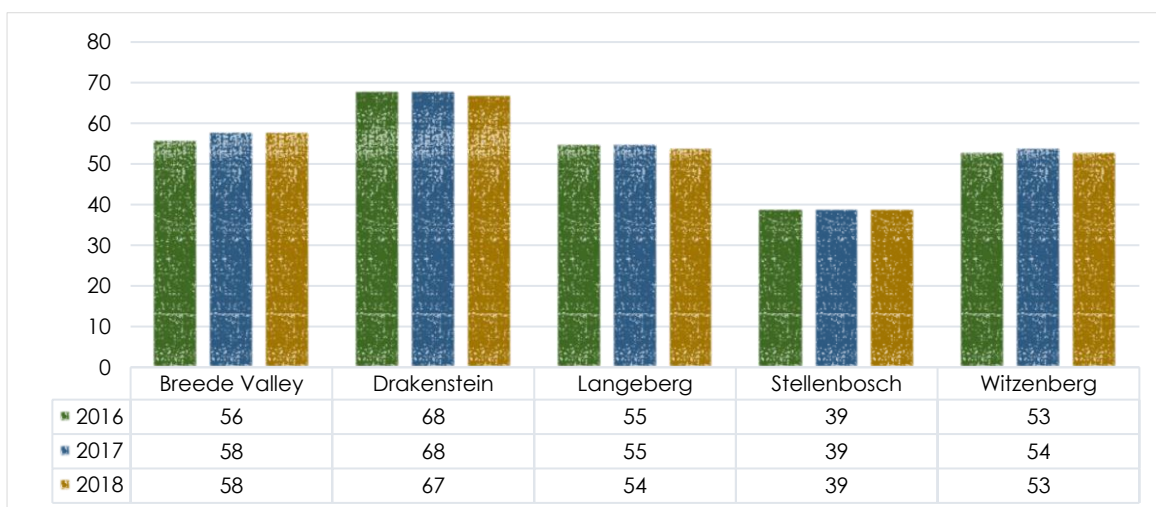
Source: Western Cape, Socio-Economic Profile 2019

The learner retention rate for Stellenbosch has been regressing, from 77.0 per cent in 2016 to 74.4 per cent in 2017 and 72.5 per cent in 2018. Despite the regression, it remains above the retention rate for the Western Cape which was 66.8 per cent in 2018.

Educational Facilities

The increased availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and schools equipped with libraries/media centres could positively affect academic outcomes.

Figure:4: Educational facilities

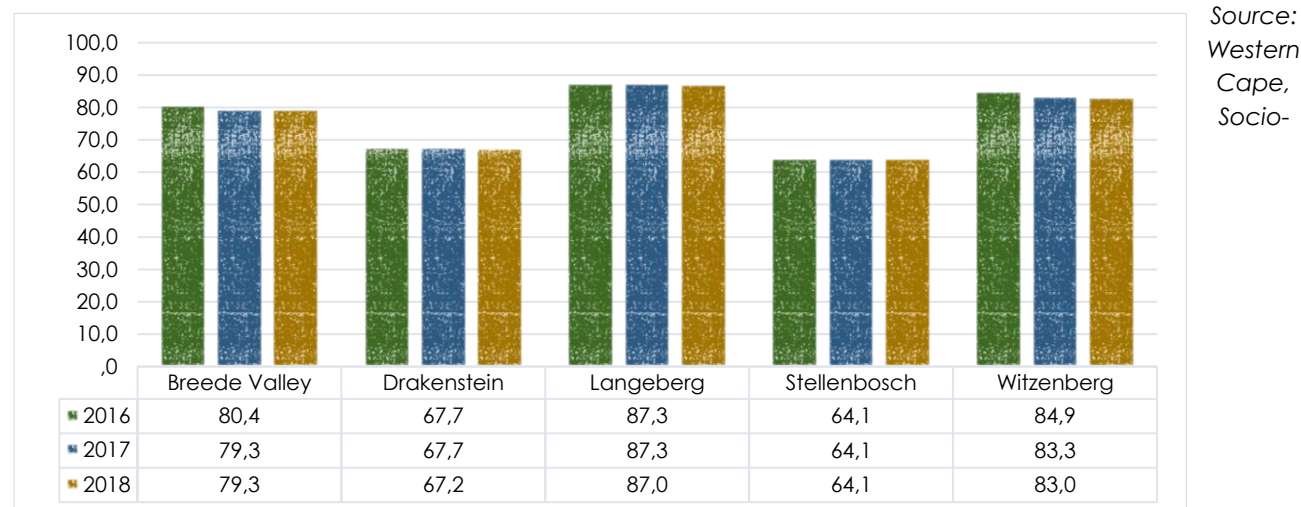


Source: Western Cape, Socio-Economic Profile 2019

The number of schools in the Stellenbosch Municipal area and across the CWD remain mostly unchanged in recent years.

No-fee Schools

Figure: 5: No – fee schools

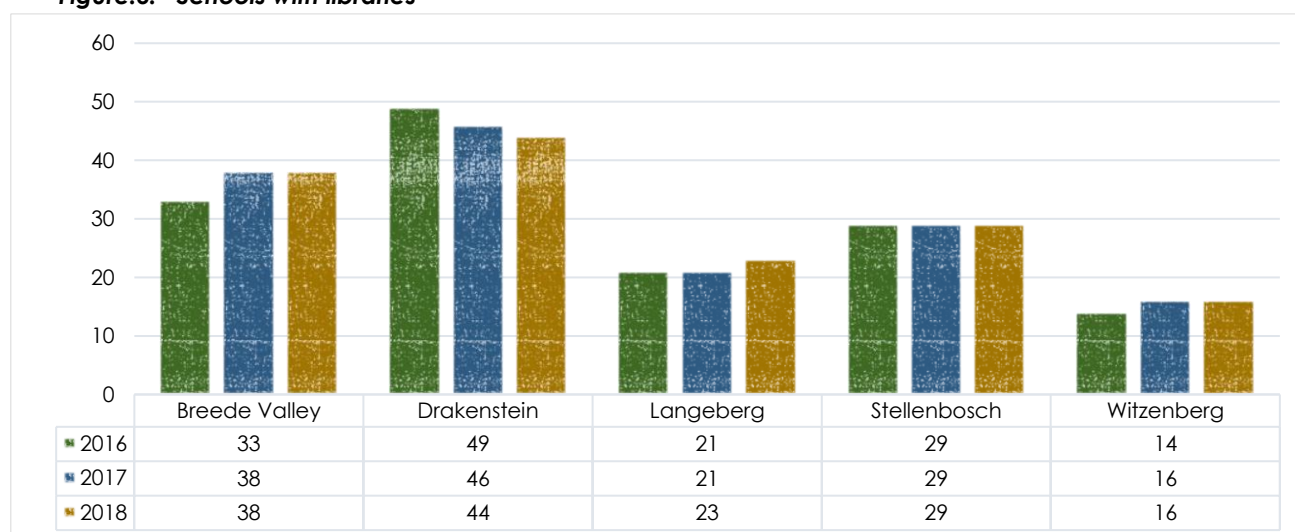


Economic Profile 2019

The proportion of no-fee schools in the Stellenbosch municipal area remained the same at 64.1 per cent from 2016 to 2018.

Schools with Libraries

Figure:6: Schools with libraries



Source: Western Cape, Socio-Economic Profile 2019

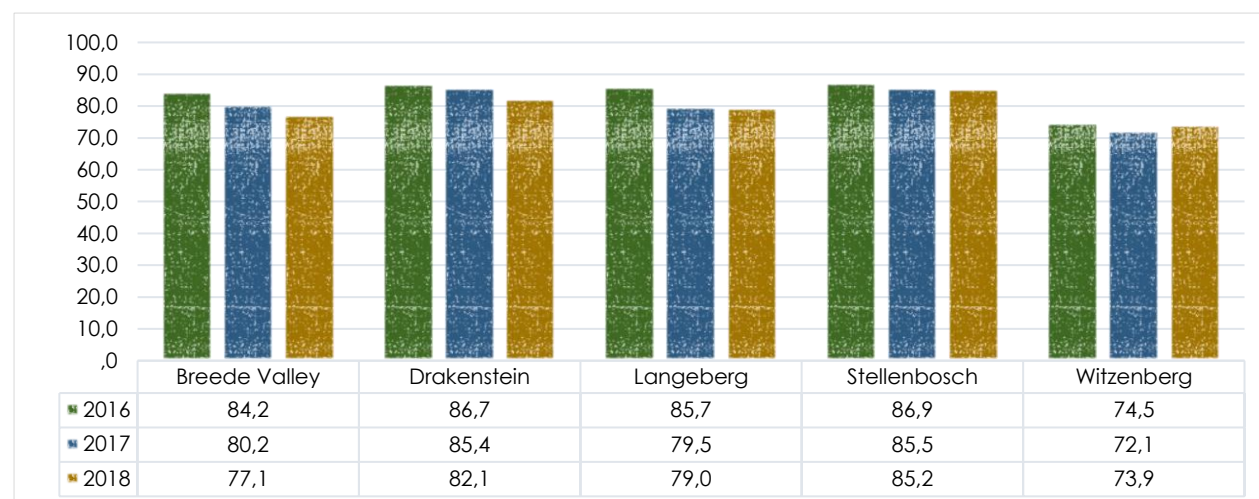
There was no change in the number of schools with libraries in the Stellenbosch area from 2016 to 2018. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which in turn directly links to improved education outcomes.

Education Outcomes

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future participation in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the education sector play a critical role in determining the extent

to which future economic growth and poverty reduction plans can be realised.

Figure:7: Education Outcomes



Source: Western Cape, Socio-Economic Profile 2019

The matric pass rates for the CWD declined overall in 2018, with all areas except for Witzenberg experiencing an increase in their matric pass rates. The 2018 pass rate in the Stellenbosch municipal area (85.2 per cent) is the highest in the District and above the District average (79.5 per cent).

Health

Health Care Facilities

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the Western Cape. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or Tuberculosis (TB) and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since this profile focusses on public health facilities, data on private facilities are not included.

Table:5: Health care facilities

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres ²	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics

² Community Day Centre: A health facility that provides a comprehensive health care services during day hours, including mother and child health, chronic diseases care, women's health, HIV and TB care, men's health, acute services, physiotherapy, mental health services and oral health care.

			es ¹					
Stellenbosch	7	6	0	1	1	0	8	15
Cape Winelands District	39	33	0	6	4	2	49	100

Source: Western Cape, Socio-Economic Profile 2019

In 2018, there were a total of 13 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in Stellenbosch – 7 fixed and 6 mobile facilities. Although there are no community health centres in Stellenbosch, there is one community day centre. There is also 1 district hospital as well as 8 antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 15 Tuberculosis clinics/ sites.

Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities.

In 2018, Stellenbosch had 1 ambulance for every 10 000 inhabitants. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Table 6: HIV/AIDS Management

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Stellenbosch	5 702	6 064	801	637
Cape Winelands District	29 019	30 724	4 602	3 851

Source: Western Cape, Socio-Economic Profile 2019

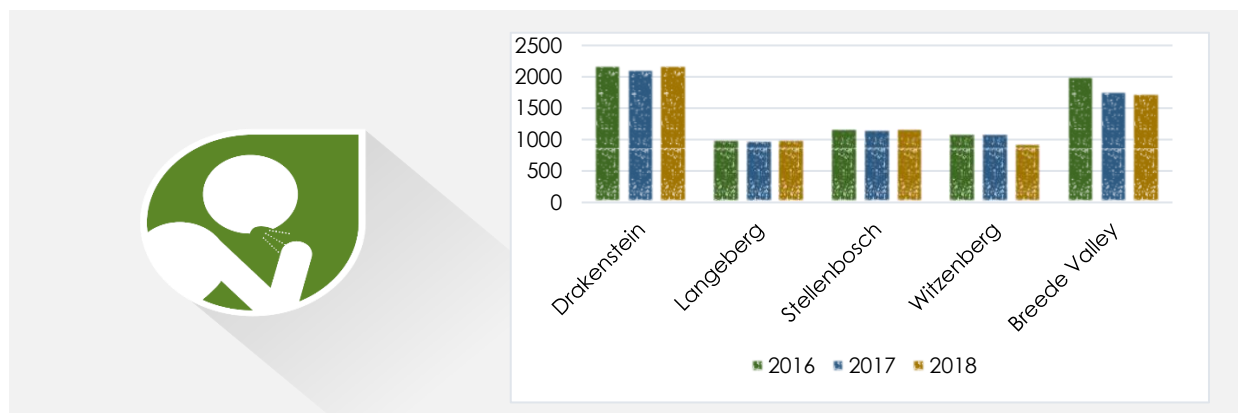
The number of clients (patients) that remain committed to their antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the Stellenbosch municipal area increased by 6.3 per cent from 5 702 patients in 2017/18 to 6 064 in 2018/19. There is a notable decrease in the number of new clients starting ART treatment – the number of new patients in the Stellenbosch municipal area decreased by 20.5 per cent from 801 in 2017/18 to 637 in 2018/19. This could be an indication that the HIV infections are decreasing or an indication that less people are being tested and access HIV treatment.

¹ Community Health Centre: A facility that normally provides primary health care services, 24 hour maternity, accident and emergency services and beds where health care users can be observed for a maximum of 48 hours and which normally has a procedure room but not an operating theatre.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016. The number of TB patients within the Stellenbosch municipal area has gradually decreased from 1 173 in 2016/17 to 1 151 in 2017/18 before increasing to 1 175 in 2018/19.

Figure 8: Tuberculosis



Source: Western Cape, Socio-Economic Profile 2019

The 1 175 registered TB patients received treatment at 15 TB clinics/treatment sites. Above figures refer to registered patients and should not be interpreted as a general decline in TB infections.

Child Health

Table 7: Child health

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Stellenbosch	52.3	59.2	2.6	1.8	5.6	6.6	9.6	9.2
Cape Winelands District	58.9	61.8	4.7	4.4	9.5	9.3	16.0	15.8

Source: Western Cape, Socio-Economic Profile 2019

The **immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the Stellenbosch municipal area increased from 52.3 per cent in 2017/18 to 59.2 per cent in 2018/19. This is the second lowest immunisation rate within the CWD.

In 2018/19, there were 1.8 **malnourished children** under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the Stellenbosch municipal area. This is an improvement from 2.7 the previous year. In 2018/19, the Cape Winelands District was the worst performing district for malnourished children.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Stellenbosch municipal area declined from 5.6 deaths in 2017/18 to 6.6 in 2018/19. A fall in the NMR may indicate improvement in new-born health outcomes, or it may potentially reflect reporting constraints.

A total of 9.2 per cent of all babies born in a facility in the Stellenbosch municipal area in 2018/19 **weighed less than 2 500 grams**. This is an improvement from the 9.6 per cent recorded in 2017/18 and below the District average of 15.8.

Safety and Security

South African society is becoming more and more violent. This was confirmed by the 2017/18 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Stats SA

Table 8: Safety and Security Statistics

Safety and Security		2017		2018		2019	
		Cape Winelands District	Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands District	Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands District	Stellenbosch
Murder	Actual number	345	56	353	58	336	57
	Per 100 000	38	31	38	31	31	37
Sexual Offences	Actual number	954	188	970	201	835	182
	Per 100 000	106	103	105	108	92	99
Drug-Related Offences	Actual number	13 882	2 272	16 008	2 724	10 751	2 146
	Per 100 000	1 249	1 538	1 459	1 727	1 186	1 166
Driving under the Influence	Actual number	814	131	875	189	818	191
	Per 100 000	90	72	94	101	90	104
Residential Burglaries	Actual number	6 278	1 579	5 820	1 525	5 454	1 140
	Per 100 000	696	868	628	817	602	620

Safety and Security		2017		2018		2019	
		Cape Winelands District	Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands District	Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands District	Stellenbosch
Road User Fatalities	Actual number	307	47	243	34	237	37

Source: Western Cape, Socio-Economic Profile 2019

According to the official 2018/19 crime statistics, the Western Cape murder rate increased by 4.4. per cent between 2017 and 2018. In comparison, the rate decreased within the Stellenbosch municipal area and most of the broader CWD over the same period. The number of murders in the Stellenbosch municipal area decreased by 1.7 per cent even though the number per 100 000 people remains at 31 whilst in turn decreasing by 2.6 per cent from 38 in 2017 to 37 in 2018 in the District.

The actual number of reported sexual offences in Stellenbosch has decreased from 2017 to 2018. The number of reported occurrences per 100 000 people decreased from 108 in 2017/18 to 99 in 2018/19 (8.3 per cent decrease). The sexual offences rate for Stellenbosch for 2018/19 was higher than that of the District which also decreased from 105 in 2017/18 to 92 in 2018/19 (12.4 per cent decrease).

Although there was an improvement between 2017/18 and 2018/19, the Western Cape still has the highest drug-related crime rate in the country at 1 203 reported incidents per 100 000 people in 2018/19. The drug-related crime rate for Stellenbosch decreased from 1 459 reported incidents per 100 000 people in 2017/18 to 1 166 in 2018/19, a 20.1 per cent drop. The incidences of drug-related crime rate decreased amongst all local municipal areas across the District between 2017/18 and 2018/19 with the District average decreasing from 1 727 to 1 186 respectively, a 31.3 per cent decrease.

The number of reported cases of driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs per 100 000 people in the Stellenbosch municipal area increased by 3.0 per cent from 101 incidences in 2017/18 to 104 in 2018/19. The DUI rate across the CWD decreased from 94 incidences per 100 000 people in 2017/18 to 90 in 2018/19 (4.3 per cent). Overall, the DUI rate for the Western Cape on average has declined.

The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that residential burglaries per 100 000 people in the Western Cape decreased from 644 in 2017/18 to 583 in 2018/19 (9.5 per cent decrease). Overall the incidence of residential burglaries in the CWD and Stellenbosch also decreased by 4.1 per cent and 24.1 per cent respectively.

According to a recent study, most road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 – 64 years – whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where most road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The number of road user fatalities in the Stellenbosch municipal area increased from 29 in 2017 to 37 in 2018. (27.6 per cent increase). In comparison, the number of fatalities across the broader CWD region increased by 10.2 per cent from 215 in 2017 to 237 in 2018. Contributing factors to road fatalities include driver fatigue and distractions, excessive speeding and reckless driving as well as road obstacles such as pedestrians and animal.

Economic Outlook

In 2017, the total GDP for Stellenbosch amounted to R15.639 billion with economic activity mostly focussed within the tertiary sector (R10.953 billion; 70.0 per cent). The overall economy grew by 1.9 per cent between 2008 and 2017. From 2014 – 2018 (estimated) economic growth in the municipal area slowed to 1.4 per cent compared to the District's growth of 1.0 per cent over the same period. Stellenbosch's GDP economy is expected to grow at 0.8 per cent 2018.

Table 9: Stellenbosch: GDP performance per sector, 2008 - 2018

Stellenbosch: GDP performance per sector, 2008 – 2018									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	6.4	1 003.6	2.1	-0.3	6.7	-3.3	-9.6	9.0	-4.3
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	6.2	974.0	2.1	-0.3	6.7	-3.4	-9.8	9.2	-4.4
Mining & quarrying	0.2	29.6	1.4	1.6	7.2	0.3	0.6	2.2	-2.5
Secondary sector	23.5	3 682.4	-0.6	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-0.2
Manufacturing	16.8	2 627.0	-1.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.3	-0.2
Electricity, gas & water	1.4	221.4	0.1	-0.3	0.1	-1.3	-2.5	1.1	1.4
Construction	5.3	834.0	4.0	2.2	4.9	3.5	2.7	0.5	-0.6
Tertiary sector	70.0	10 952.5	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.6
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	20.3	3 179.2	3.3	2.3	3.1	3.6	3.1	0.7	1.1
Transport, storage & communication	10.8	1 693.0	4.7	3.8	5.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	21.5	3 359.4	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.9	1.8	2.4	2.1
General government	10.7	1 669.7	1.9	0.1	2.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.9	0.2
Community, social & personal services	6.7	1 051.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.3

Total Stellenbosch	100	15 638.5	1.9	1.4	3.0	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.8
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Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The **primary sector** is almost exclusively supported by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which contributed 6.2 per cent (R974.0 million) to total GDP in 2017. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew at an average rate of 2.1 per cent between 2008 and 2017, slower when compared to the other sectors. The sector contracted by 0.3 per cent from 2014 to 2018 dropping off mainly due to the impact of the drought.

Challenges were encountered in the **secondary sector**, specifically in the manufacturing and electricity, gas and water sectors. The secondary sector contributed 23.5 per cent (R3.682 billion) to total GDP in 2017 and contracted by 0.6 per cent between 2008 and 2017. Strong growth within the construction sector (4.0 per cent) was offset by weakened performance in the manufacturing (-1.5 per cent) and electricity, gas and water (0.1 per cent) sectors. From 2014 to 2018 growth in the construction sector slowed to 2.2 per cent while the manufacturing sector shrunk by -0.8 per cent.

The finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector is the most dominant sector in the tertiary sector and the largest contributor to GDP in 2017 (R3.359 billion; 21.5 per cent), followed closely by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (R3.179 billion; 20.3 per cent). From 2008 to 2017, the fastest growing sector was the transport, storage and communication sector, growing at 4.7 per cent on average per annum. It is also expected to be the fastest growing sector in 2018, with a growth rate of 3.3 per cent.

Labour

Stellenbosch contributed 76 585 jobs to formal employment in the CWD in 2017.

Table 10: Stellenbosch employment growth per sector
Stellenbosch employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017

Stellenbosch employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017

Sector	Contribution to employment (%) 2017	Number of jobs 2017	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2008 2017	- 2014 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017e
Primary Sector	14.0	10 726	-4 528	425	-581	2 245	-517	-463	-259
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.0	10 692	-4,526	424	-583	2 243	-518	-463	-255
Mining and quarrying	0.0	34	-2	1	2	2	1	0	-4
Secondary Sector	15.6	11 921	404	666	176	163	135	135	57
Manufacturing	10.2	7 847	-546	-28	-37	89	-89	68	-59
Electricity, gas and water	0.2	157	45	17	6	6	8	0	-3
Construction	5.1	3 917	905	677	207	68	216	67	119
Tertiary Sector	70.4	53 938	13 735	6 726	1 553	1 855	320	1 833	1 165
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	25.4	19 444	5 631	3 125	451	951	253	1,073	397
Transport, storage and communication	4.3	3 255	1 504	455	118	250	-151	168	70
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	16.7	12 794	3 541	2 214	387	550	238	395	644
General government	9.7	7 439	1 152	148	365	-156	122	-261	78
Community, social and personal services	14.4	11 006	1 907	784	232	260	-142	458	-24

Stellenbosch employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment (%) 2017	Number of jobs 2017	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017e
Total Stellenbosch	100%	76 585	9 611	7 817	1 148	4 263	-62	1 505	963

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

In 2017, employment in Stellenbosch was mostly concentrated within wholesale and retail trade catering and accommodation (25.4 per cent; 19 444), the finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector (16.7 per cent; 12 794) and the Community, social and personal services (14.4 per cent, 11 006) sectors. Collectively, these three sectors contributed 56.5 per cent to total employment in the municipal area.

Between 2008 and 2017, a net total of 9 611 jobs were created in Stellenbosch – notable job creation in the wholesale and retail trade catering and accommodation (5 631) and the finance, insurance, real estate & business services (3 541) sectors were offset by job losses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing (-4 526) and manufacturing (-546) sectors. Job losses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector can mostly be attributed to the impact of the drought, although other factors such as mechanisation also contributed to job losses.

Table 11: Stellenbosch: Trends in labour force skills, 2014 – 2018

Stellenbosch: Trends in labour force skills, 2014 - 2018				
Formal employment by skill	Skill contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs	
	2017	2014 – 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	23.9	2.6	13 199	13 545
Semi-skilled	43.1	3.5	23 824	24 606
Low skilled	33.0	2.5	18 273	18 368
Total Stellenbosch	100%	3.0	55 296	56 519

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

In 2017, Stellenbosch's labour force mostly consisted of semi-skilled (43.1 per cent) and low-skilled (33.0 per cent) workers. The semi-skilled category (3.5 per cent) grew faster than the skilled (2.6 per cent) and the low-skilled (2.5 per cent) categories. The demand for more skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled workers.

Table 12: Narrow definition unemployment rate for the Western Cape

Narrow Definition Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Stellenbosch	6.8	8.0	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.0	9.3	8.6	9.5	10.0	9.9
Cape Winelands District	6.9	8.1	9.4	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.3	9.1	9.6	9.5

Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7
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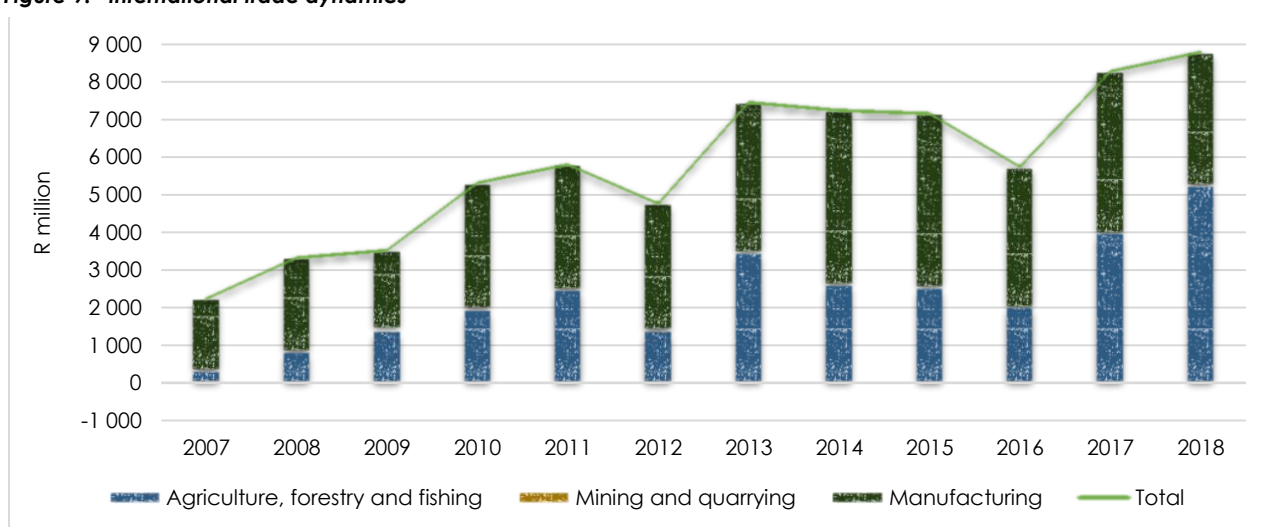
Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

In 2018, unemployment in Stellenbosch stood at 9.9 per cent, higher than the CWD at 9.5 per cent, but still significantly lower than the Provincial average of 17.7 per cent. This estimate is based on the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are able to work, but unable to find employment.

International Trade Dynamics

The economy of the Stellenbosch municipal area has achieved trade surpluses in each year between 2007 and 2018. In 2018, the local economy exported goods to the value of R12.5 billion, while imports into the local economy were valued at R3.7 billion. The balance of trade in the Stellenbosch municipal area between 2007 and 2018 is depicted below.

Figure 9: International trade dynamics

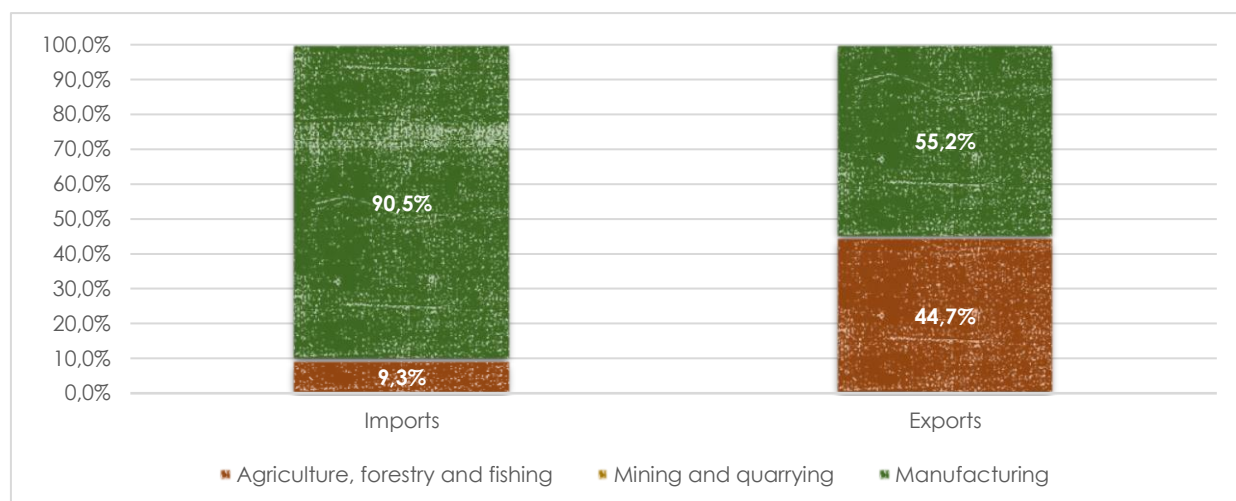


Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

In 2018, Stellenbosch's trade balance was a surplus of R8.7 billion. This is the highest surplus that has been achieved throughout the period analysed. While most of the surplus was derived from exports from the manufacturing sector between 2007 and 2017, produce from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector accounted for the greatest proportion of the trade surplus in 2018.

The figure below illustrates the distribution between sectors in terms of imports and exports.

Imports of products into the municipal area were mainly manufacturing products (90.5 per cent) in 2018, followed by agricultural products (9.3 per cent). The manufacturing sector



Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

accounted for the greatest proportion of the value of exports (55.2 per cent), followed by goods from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector.

The Drakenstein and Stellenbosch municipal areas have the most SMMEs registered on their databases. These two municipalities have the largest economies in the CWD with more opportunities for small enterprises.

SMMEs in the CWD require the most support in the following areas (Provincial Treasury Municipal survey, 2018):

- Access to funding and working capital;
- Affordable space and equipment;
- Planning for and managing competitors and rising input costs;
- Access to markets;
- Red tape reduction; and
- Skills development, particularly business management.

Support programmes in the CWD for SMMEs (besides SEDA) include the Cape Winelands Entrepreneurial Seed Fund and Mentorship Programme, the Cape Winelands Business Retention and Expansion Programme aimed at businesses in the tourism industry as well as outreach programmes and support offered by local municipalities. The successful implementation of these programmes will capacitate SMMEs to grow and create job opportunities thereby contributing to the economic growth of the CWD.

Other local programmes that capacitate individuals that can have a positive impact on the District's economy are the CWD Experiential and Internship Training Programme and the Small Farmer Support Programme.

General Demographics of Farmworkers

The Farmworker Household Survey Report of 2014/15 reports on general demographic trends of farmworker households within the Cape Winelands area. According to the study,

Stellenbosch had 811 households and approximately 3 351 people living and working on farms.

The study further indicated that there is approximately an equal split between males and females with an average age of 27.37 years. It was also found that over 66% of individuals were below the age of 35, i.e. classified as youth.

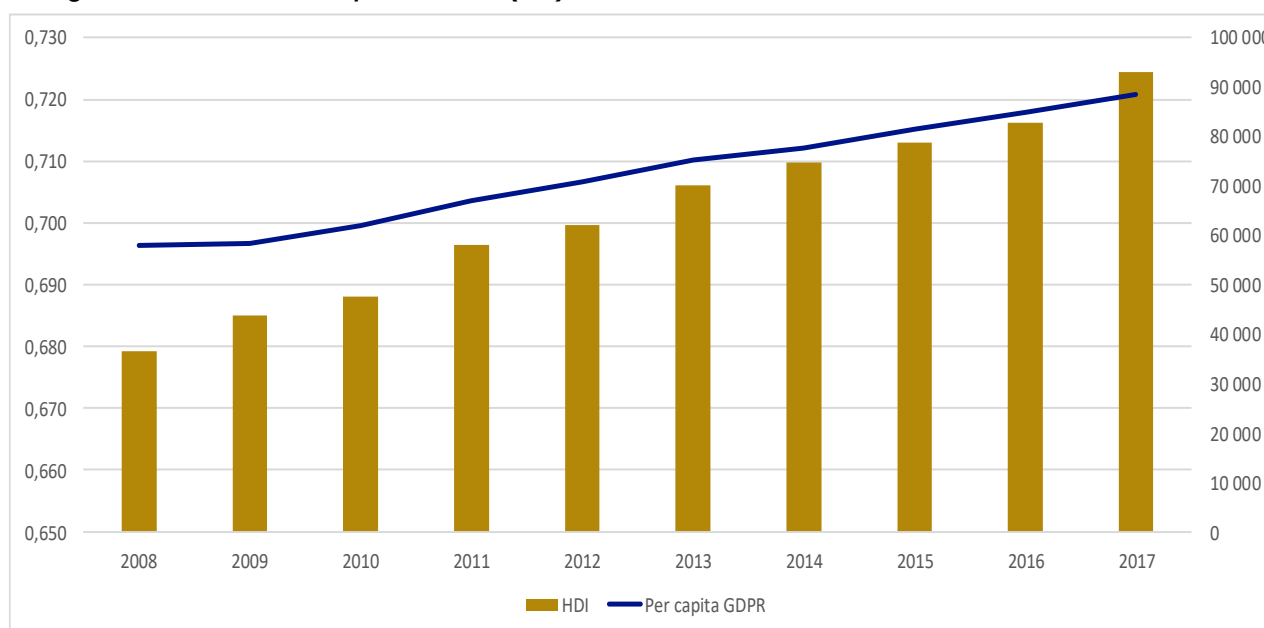
The study found that an overall of 62.63% of individuals living in farmworker households have permanent jobs both on and off the farm on which they reside. Approximately 18.1% of individuals living on farms were unemployed, while 19.27% had either temporary or seasonal work.

Poverty Context

Inflation adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI) to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators used to measure human development include education, housing, access to basic services and health indicators. Per capita income is the average income per person of the population per year; per capita income does not represent individual income within the population. The life expectancy and infant mortality rates are other important criteria for measuring development.

Figure 10: Human Development Index (HDI)

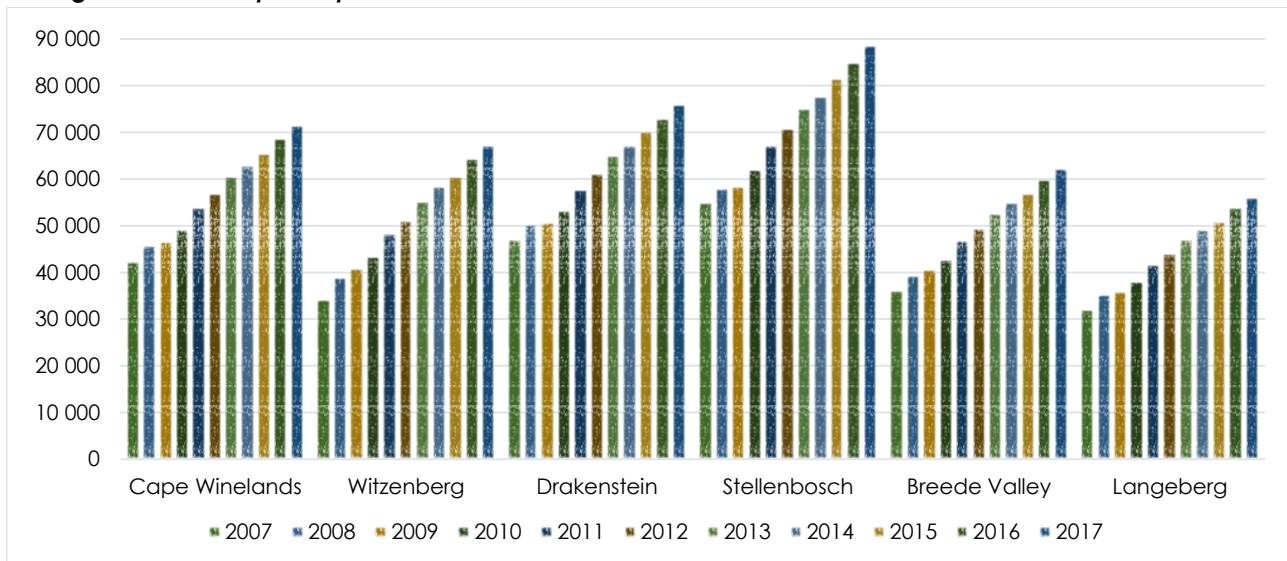


Source: Global Insight, 2017

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Stellenbosch, Cape Winelands and the whole of the Western Cape between 2011 and 2015. With the exception of a drop in HDI levels for the Western Cape for 2016. The human development index increased to 0.72 in Stellenbosch, 0.71 in the Cape Winelands District, and 0.73 in the Province.

An increase in real GDP per capita, i.e. GDP per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDP per capita indicator.

Figure 11: GDP per Capita – 2008 to 2017



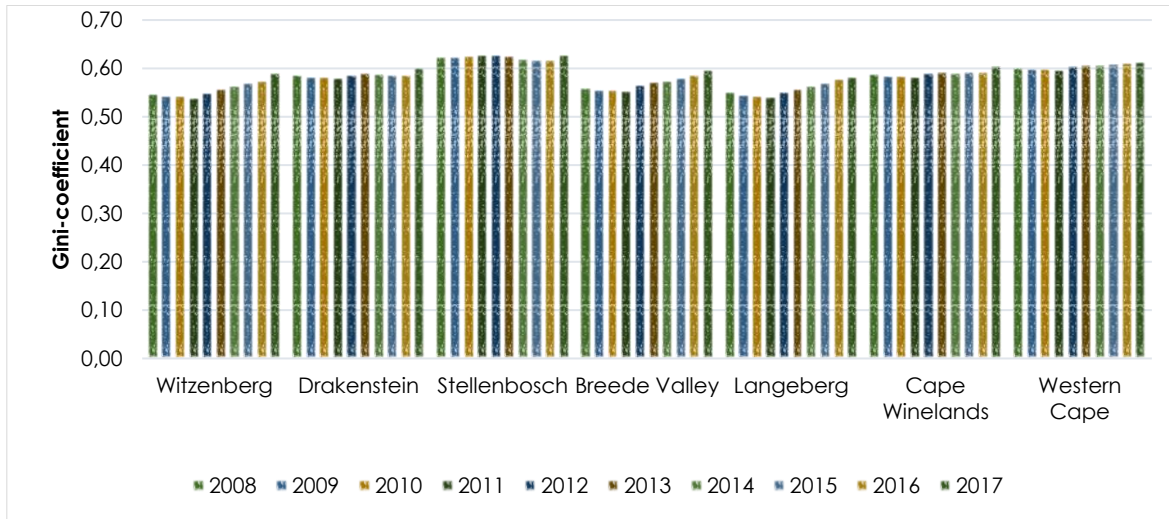
Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

At R88 431 in 2017, Stellenbosch municipal area's real GDP per capita is significantly above that of the Cape Winelands District's figure of R71 426 as well as slightly above that of the Western Cape (R87 110).

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a gini-coefficient 3 of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality in the Stellenbosch municipal area has generally increased between 2008 and 2011, decreasing to 2015 before picking up again, reaching 0.63 in 2017. For the entire period it has been beyond the NDP's 0.6 target and the increasing trend could see it moving further beyond this level.

³ Gini-coefficient or income inequality is the measure of deviation of the distribution of income among individuals or households within a country. A value of 0 represents absolute equality and a value of 1 represents absolute inequality.

Figure 12: Income Inequality – 2008 to 2017



Source: Global Insight, 2017

Income inequality levels were slightly higher in Stellenbosch than in the Cape Winelands District and the Western Cape. According to the United Nations Development Report on Human Development for 2018, South Africa ranked 113 on the list after the Philippines, classified as medium Human Development.

The objective of the indigent policies of municipalities is to alleviate poverty in economically disadvantaged communities.

Table 13: Indigent Households – 2014 to 2017

Area	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Stellenbosch	6 626	5 686	6 813*
Cape Winelands District	42 756	42 292	50 265
Western Cape	516 321	349 484	370 639

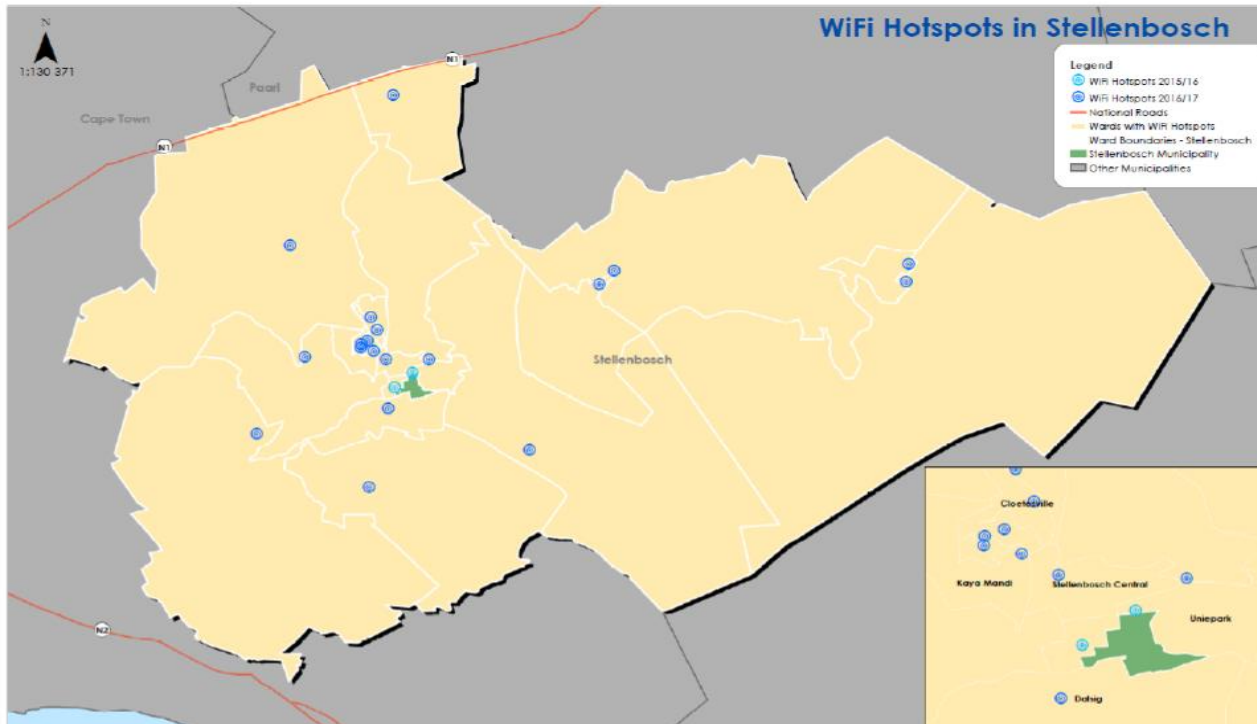
*Source: Stellenbosch Municipality - Annual Performance Report 2018/19

Stellenbosch municipal area experienced an increase in the number of indigent households between 2014 and 2016, implying an increased demand for indigent support and additional burden on municipal financial resources.

The location of the wifi hotspots is reflected in the map illustrated below.

Broadband Penetration

Figure 13: Wi-Fi: Department of Economic Development and Tourism, 2016



Broadband penetration offers immense economic benefits by fostering competition, encouraging innovation, developing human capital and by building infrastructure. Improved connectivity will attract new business and investments, reduce the cost of doing business and will offer small, medium and micro- enterprises access to new markets.

Integrated Waste Management

The landfill airspace of Stellenbosch has reached capacity in March 2019, which necessitated negotiations with Eskom to relocate the two 66kV and 132kV overhead powerlines, which would free landfill space directly behind the current landfill site. In the interim waste is re-directed to the Visserhok landfill site in the City of Cape Town. The municipality is utilising alternative measures to minimise waste, to which the Material Recovery Facility, green waste chipping, door-to-door recycling, rubble crushing is central. A comprehensive waste diversion strategy has become necessary and will form part and parcel of the development of the Integrated Waste Management Strategy of the Municipality.

There is a shortage of available landfill airspace across the province. The recovery of waste material for the waste economy is only at 9%. It is paramount to move away from the landfill bias to integrated waste management. To achieve this, more integrated waste management infrastructure is urgently needed. This will increase the recovery of waste material and thereby save landfill airspace, promote the waste economy, reduce the environmental impacts of waste management and create jobs. A mind shift is needed from

municipalities to move away from seeing waste just as a nuisance and risk to realise the intrinsic value of waste and to utilise the potential value of it.

Climate Change

To date, the implementation of climate change responses to this changed climate has been slow, but it has to be incorporated into every facet of spatial and land use planning, service delivery, infrastructure development and economic planning. Failure would compromise basic service delivery, exacerbate poverty and undermine the most vulnerable communities.

There is a unique opportunity in the immediate short term to radically shift planning and infrastructure development to become climate resilient and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are directly driving the problem. The window of opportunity is however short and closing rapidly, implying that climate change response is urgently needed if the Western Cape aims to continue with a thriving local economy and to continue reducing inequality and poverty.

5. WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

1. Overview

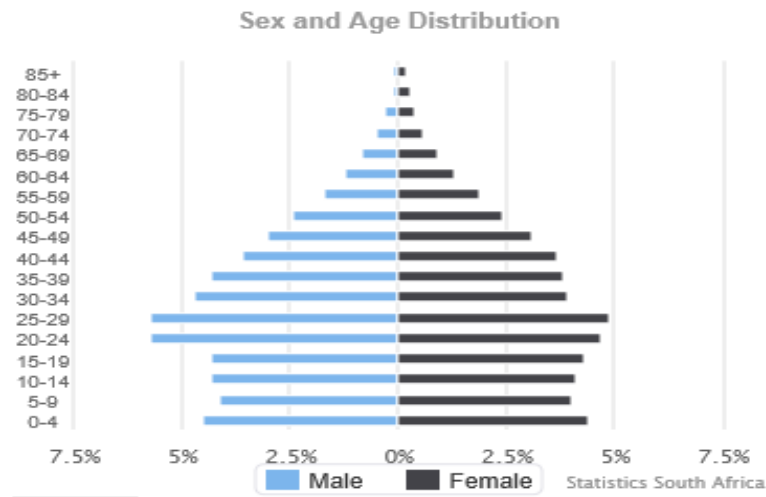
The Witzenberg Local Municipality is situated about 150km north-east of Cape Town. The region is surrounded by three mountain ranges: The Obiqua Mountains to the west, the Winterhoek Mountains to the north and the Witzenberg Range to the east. It is the largest municipality of five in the district with an area of 10 753km², making up half of its geographical area. Rural areas within the municipal boundary are Warm Bokkeveld, Koue Bokkeveld, Agter-Witzenberg and the northern portion of Breede River Valley (Het Land van Waveren). Witzenberg is taken from the various mountain ranges in the areas that are occasionally covered in snow during winter months.

Ceres (after the mythical Goddess of Agriculture and Fertility) is the main town of the Witzenberg Municipality and is the hub of administrative, business & industrial activities in the region. Other smaller towns include Tulbagh, Wolseley, Prince Alfred's Hamlet & Op-Die-Berg.

The municipality is responsible for basic service provision to the demarcated municipal area that includes the towns of Ceres, Tulbagh, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Wolseley and Op-die-Berg. Ceres is an agricultural regional service centre, regional gateway to Tankwa Karoo, Koue and Warmbokkeveld, an administrative centre with linkages to N1.

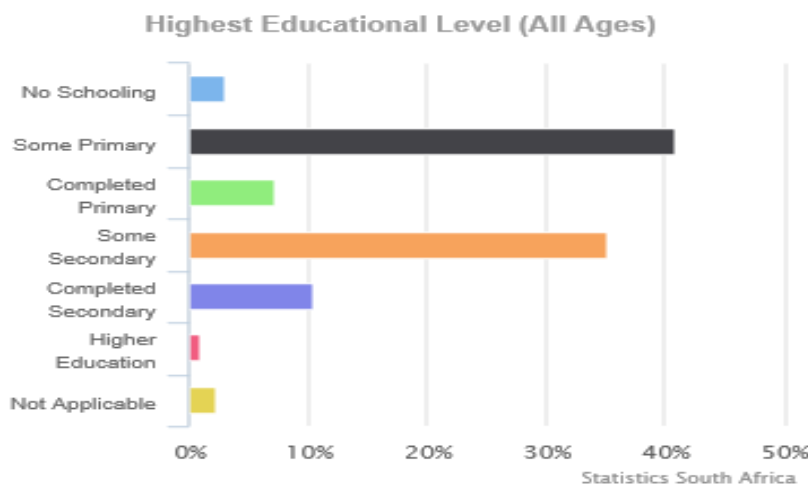
2. Population

The population is mainly concentrated to the south-western portion within fertile valleys best known for its fruit and wine products. Witzenberg has a population of 142 466 (SEP 2019) and it is one of the smallest municipalities in population size in the district.



3. Education

Learner enrolment in Witzenberg increased at an annual average growth rate of 0, 5 per cent between 2013 and 2015 with an estimated 0.9% in 2019, which is an indication that access to education has improved. The learner-retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner-retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner-retention rates are influenced by multiple social, economic and psychological factors. The **learner retention rate for Witzenberg has been regressing** since 2016, from 64.5 per cent to 62.5 per cent. The retention rate for the Western Cape was 66.8 per cent in 2018. These high levels of **high school drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of socio-economic factors including teenage pregnancy, availability of no-fee schools, indigent households and unemployment.**



4. Economy

The total GDP for Witzenberg amounted to R8.973 billion in 2017 with economic activity mostly focussed within the tertiary sector (R5.184 billion; 57.8 per cent). The overall economy grew by 4.5 per cent between 2008 and 2017. The primary sector is almost exclusively supported by the agricultural sector which contributed 16.1 per cent (R483.9 million) to total GDP in 2016. The agriculture sector grew at an average pace of 3.5 per cent between 2008 and 2017, relatively slower when compared to the other sectors. The

pace of growth diminished from 2014 - 2018 dropping off to 0.9 per cent mainly due to the impact of the drought.

In 2018, Global Insight has identified the main economic sectors as: agriculture, forestry and fishing (29.1%), finance, insurance, real estate and business services (22%), manufacturing (16.2%), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (10%), general government (8.4%), transport, storage and communication (8%).

Witzenberg is located an hour and a half's drive away from Cape Town on Route 62. The picturesque valley is world renowned for producing export quality deciduous fruit, vegetables and wine products. The area also produces olives, grain, beef and pork.

From a holistic value chain perspective, outputs from the primary sector (mostly from the agriculture sector) serve as inputs into the manufacturing sector. The inverse relationship between the agriculture sector and the manufacturing sector between 2017 and 2018 – the former sector declined from 10.9 per cent growth in 2017 to – 3.2 per cent in 2018 whilst the latter grew from 0.9 per cent in 2017 to 2.2 per cent in 2018 – attest that **much of the manufacturing inputs are imported** from outside of the district. The secondary sector contributed 26.1 per cent (R2.345 billion) to total GDP in 2017 and maintained an average 3.7 per cent growth rate between 2008 and 2017. Strong growth within the construction sector (7.4 per cent) was offset by weakened performance in the manufacturing (2.4 per cent) and electricity, gas and water (3.9 per cent) sectors. In more recent times (2014 – 2018) growth in the construction sector however slowed to 4.5 per cent while the electricity, gas and water sector has been the worst performing in the secondary sector growing at only 1.6 per cent in comparison to the 4.5 and 2.5 per cent growth experienced in respectively the construction and the manufacturing sectors.

The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector is the most dominant sector in the tertiary sector and the largest contributor to GDP in 2017 (1.559.3 billion; 17.4 per cent). From 2008 – 2017, the fastest growing sector is the finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector growing at 7.1 per cent on average per annum. Finance, insurance, real estate & business services is also expected to be the fastest growing sector in 2018. (SEP 2019).

5. Basic Services

According to the SEP 2019, in Witzenberg 94, 6% of households have access to flush toilets connected to the sewage. With regards to refuse removal, 87, 1% have access to weekly refuse. While 99, 3% have access to piped water. The number of households with access to electricity for lighting is 96.5%.

The municipality has experienced a growth rate of 2, 64% mainly due to in migration. (Census 2011).

6. Tourism

Witzenberg has positioned itself as a family tourist destination as well as niched itself as an adventure tourism hub offering historical and heritage tours, hiking, 4x4, abseiling, fauna and flora, fresh water fishing, mountain bike trails, San Rock paintings, game and nature reserves, stargazing, birding, cherry and fig picking and winter snowfall.

7. Labour

The municipality has an **unemployment rate** of 7.6% and youth unemployment is 9.9% (Census 2011). It should be noted that unemployment varies significantly during a year due to the seasonality of the agri-sector.

8. Catalytic matters

Provision of bulk electricity by Eskom

Witzenberg has reached its notified maximum demand as the bulk supply network from ESKOM has reached capacity, this situation has severely impacted economic growth and development as electricity provision is insufficient.

In migration

The in migration of job seekers especially in the agricultural sector is placing extreme pressure on existing resources, service delivery and provision of serviced settlements. As the majority of job seekers are poor the financial viability of the municipality is severely impacted resulting in a deterioration of existing service delivery levels.

Drought/Climate change

The drought over the past couple of years has had a major impact on the economy as it is mainly agricultural based. Although the situation has improved, the absence of bulk water storage infrastructure for towns such as Tulbagh & Wolseley remains critical.

9. Challenges

Waste Management

The operating of the municipal landfill sites and overall management of waste has become a major challenge due to drastically increased maintenance cost of the sites, vandalism, theft and public ignorance on the by-laws. The delay in the establishment of a regional waste site at Worcester also contributes to the uncertainty of strategy to be followed in terms of investment into the current sites or towards a material recovery facility aligned with the regional site. Legal challenges and public ignorance with regards to existing landfill sites contributes to this challenge.

Debt collection on municipal rates and taxes

The outstanding debt has increased rapidly over the past few years in certain towns due to the inability to implement the debt collection policy. This is especially evident in towns where Eskom supply electricity and the policy cannot be implemented. In certain areas, public hostility has reached fever-pitch and officials are at risk when investigating illegal connections and meter tampering. This is causing a culture of non-payment and apathy towards financial obligations.

Upgrade of R46 linked to housing development

The road is between Ceres & Nduli (which is a **provincial road**) and it might delay further implementation of the Vredebes housing project which caters for 2900 subsidised residential plots.

Drought and water sources

The Witzenberg area has experienced a severe drought during 2015/16 to 2017/18 and was declared a disaster area by National- and Western Cape Government. Severe

water restrictions were implemented by Council. The limited storage capacity in Tulbagh escalated the problem.

Bulk electricity supply from ESKOM

The recent growth in the local agro-economy has resulted in the expansion of agro processing industries in the rural and built environment. The municipality's notified maximum demand limits by ESKOM is under pressure and cannot be increased due to the under-capacity of the bulk supply infrastructure managed by them. This has restricted further economic expansion which can only be addressed with the bulk supply infrastructure.

SECTION B:

A SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Where is investment taking place currently?

Some of the current initiatives underway in the Cape Winelands District Municipality are:

Table: Selected on-going and approved initiatives in the Cape Winelands

SELECTED ON-GOING AND APPROVED INITIATIVES IN THE CAPE WINELANDS		
INITIATIVE	OVERVIEW	PROJECT PHASE
Investment: Grassroots Group	Future approved Agro-processing facility in Wolseley. Entails production of fruit sweets and related. +-R46 million investment.	Approved by Council. Development to commence soon.
Investment: BAMCO	Food packaging facility, established in 2017, near Prince Alfred's Hamlet; +- R250 million investment.	In full operation.
Investment: Paardekraal Windfarm	Renewable energy development in the Ceres Karoo (Windfarm). On-site development will commence in 2018.	Site preparation phase.
Paarl Central Business District Renewal	Paarl is the economic centre of Drakenstein Municipality housing major international companies, for example KWV, Pioneer Foods, Imperial Cargo and Quantum Foods. As a result, the upgrade of the Paarl Central Business District to encourage re-investment to the CBD has been identified as a "Big Move" of the Vision 2032 long-term strategic plan.	We are currently busy developing a Local Spatial Development Framework to ensure improved alignment with our Vision 2032 long-term strategic plan. This process will be completed by June 2019.
Paarl waterfront and Arboretum Precinct Development	This was identified as a "Big Move" in the Catalytic Zone: Paarl East- West Integration Corridor which will focus on the development of the Waterfront (on the banks of the Berg River) site as a mixed-use development with the main purpose to boost investment, create jobs and enable east/west linkages in Paarl.	The municipality will develop a Terms of Reference for a new "Call Proposals for the 2018/2019 financial year.
Wellington Industrial Park	Strategically located industrial park offering high visibility on the main access road into Wellington from the N1. The municipality will promote this park as an Agro-Processing hub.	The Land Use application for this site will be finalised by June 2019 and the municipality will be embarking on an economic feasibility study during the 2019/2020 financial year.
Paarl Mountain Facilities Upgrade	The municipality has identified upgrading of recreational facilities, walkways and the development of cycling tracks and hiking routes with improved signage as a Big Move to unlock the tourism potential of area.	The municipality has partnered with various role players to develop an integrated mountain biking trail around Paarl Mountain, which will be launched during October 2018. A Tourism Development Plan will be finalised by March 2019.
De Poort and Paarl Hamlet	Urban renewal refurbishment and re-establishment of a mixed-use commercial area in Southern Paarl. De Poort is a primary public gateway space and industrial heritage centre.	We are at the conceptual phase of the project at this stage.

SELECTED ON-GOING AND APPROVED INITIATIVES IN THE CAPE WINELANDS

INITIATIVE	OVERVIEW	PROJECT PHASE
Development of Dal Josaphat Industrial Area	The municipality will focus on upgrading existing infrastructure and expediting the sale of municipal owned serviced industrial sites in the area.	The municipality established the Development and Investment Desk, which is located in the Office of the City Manager to accelerated investment into the area.
Klapmuts Industrial Park	The municipality will focus on a mixed-use development which will include light industrial, logistics, offices and residential.	A draft Local Spatial Development Framework will be completed by December 2018.
Zwelethemba commercial corridor	The project entails the detailed design of a business area by employing landscape architects and spatial planners to optimally plan the usage of limited spaces in the township to encourage decent informal trade and retail shopping. A second component is also to dispose a nearby municipal property to a private developer to construct additional retail facilities with a view to ignite private driven commercial development.	Detail planning has been completed and we are now at the tender specification/advertisement phase to roll out various urban landscape improvement initiatives.
Upgrades in Touwsrivier RSEP	Employ a landscape architect to upgrade the mobility infrastructure from the residential areas to the business areas and to rejuvenate the CBD of a very small and marginal town centre in the BVM.	Planning phase.
Uitvlugt Industrial park	We have just completed the Urban Vision framework with Aurecon and we will go back to Council with a recommendation to view the Urban Vision document, and to allow the CFO to budget for the development contributions.	Urban vision completed, which include the provisional costing for the various bulk services such as electricity, water supply, mobility, as well as drainage infrastructure. Aurecon already presents us with Engineering designs and preliminary costing modules
Fund additional security to reduce crime in CBD.	To make a contribution in collaboration with the BVM by contributing R420 000, whilst the Worcester Business Improvement Company funds the remainder. The project idea is about installing additional surveillance CCTV cameras in commensurate with an armed response programme that can meaningfully respond as and when needed.	Ongoing partnership project with the WBID company this year the BVM will make a contribution of R420 000, 00 to install additional cameras and pay to an armed response company to react. The WBID are receiving the additional rates that the BVM deduct and pay over to them on a monthly basis.
Rail infrastructure at Klein Plaspie Open-air Museum	Negotiate with Provincial Government Arts and Culture department to use the old infrastructure to the benefit of a private rail company that want to construct a locomotive hub to service the various locomotives that will be used to transport tourist facilities to the Northern part of the Du Toitskloof mountains.	Most of the expenditure is for the Ceres Rail
Bulida Industrial Project (development	As there is insufficient land for industrial/commercial growth in Robertson, Langeberg municipality identified the need for	Busy with feasibility study during 2018 / 2019 financial year.

SELECTED ON-GOING AND APPROVED INITIATIVES IN THE CAPE WINELANDS

INITIATIVE	OVERVIEW	PROJECT PHASE
of Industrial area)	the allocation of land for this purpose. Industrial development together with agriculture, commercial services and tourism form the economic base and support the economic growth potential of the town. Its envisaged that this development will ensure a sustainable socio-economic impact.	
Cactus Garden Mall	A primary motivating factor for the development of the centre is the considerable economic and social advantages which will result from the development. Support economic development by providing job creation.	Planning approval issued. In pre – development stage
U9 project – Carewell Private Hospital	The development will incorporate start-up living opportunities, and contribute to the provision of residential opportunities in line with the Municipality's forward plan. Temporary employment during construction phase and permanent employment during operational phase of development. The development will promote economic development.	Construction under way
Mountain View Resort	This project speaks to the need for frail care, doctors, a pharmacy in close proximity, and safe housing for the aged in the area. It will be in the form of a security complex. It will be accessible for the whole Langeberg area.	Construction under way
Jakes Gerwel Entrepreneurial School	The aim of building this school was to develop skilled people as well as entrepreneurs. A career hub will be established in order for the students to network with businesses. It is a low fees school for the community, and is an Afrikaans school as most in the community is Afrikaans speaking. Department of Education supports development. School is built on agricultural land.	First phase completed. Second phase of construction in progress
R962 Road Construction	Provincial Department identified a need for the upgrading of the roads.	Under construction
Bonnievale Main Road Construction	A need identified by the community for the upgrading of the main road in Bonnievale.	Under construction

Source: Cape Winelands District Municipality, 2018

SECTION C:

PROPOSED CATALYTIC PROJECTS

Proposed Catalytic Projects contained in the Cape Winelands District Joint District Approach Implementation Plan

1. Conduct a Section 78 investigation and implement the recommendations; and Develop Acceptable Waste Diversion Strategies
2. Community Safety Plan implemented
3. District Urbanisation Strategy developed and implemented
4. Develop and implement a District Plan to address Youth unemployment and related challenges
5. Financial Sustainability
6. Build individual and institutional Resilience Capability re. Climate Change / Water and Electricity Security
7. Review of Integrated Waste Management Plan
8. Working Group established to draft a Concept Paper on Data Governance
9. IGR structures mapped and recommendations proposed for rationalisation
10. JDA Communication Plan developed and implemented
11. N1 De Doorns: Private Sector involvement in JDA: Written Up

Note:

Operational Support Plans have been developed to cater for other challenges / support required by each Municipality

SECTION D:

CAPE WINELANDS:

PROVINCIAL PROJECT LIST

Department	Project Programme Name	Infrastructure type	Municipality	Project Start Date	Project End Date	MTEF Total	X	Y	Spatial Development Lever
Education	Dal Josaphat PS	Mega Primary Schools	Drakenstein Municipality	1/13/2020	6/30/2021	53,000	19.016103	-33.694209	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Education	Wakkerstroom Wes PS	Mega Primary Schools	Langeberg Municipality	1/13/2020	5/31/2021	43,000	19.990635	-33.917732	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Education	Waveren SS	Mega Secondary Schools	Witzenberg Municipality	4/15/2020	9/16/2021	54,500	19.153405	-33.286836	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Education	Tulbagh HS	Mega Secondary Schools	Witzenberg Municipality	6/1/2019	6/30/2020	18,000	19.141087	-33.284003	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Education	Boy Muller LS	Mega Primary Schools	Witzenberg Municipality	4/1/2022	12/1/2023	2,000	19.289147	-32.839598	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Education	Dagbreek LS	Mega Primary Schools	Langeberg Municipality	10/1/2022	5/1/2024	3,000	19.887799	-33.788756	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Education	Ebenezer PS	Mega Primary Schools	Drakenstein Municipality	9/1/2022	4/1/2024	2,000	18.986679	-33.730572	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Education	Klapmuts HS	Mega Secondary Schools	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2022	12/1/2023	4,000	18.864000	-33.816000	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Education	Langeberg SS	Mega Secondary Schools	Langeberg Municipality	10/1/2020	11/1/2022	47,000	19.889920	-33.786132	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Education	New Stellenbosch PS	Mega Secondary Schools	Stellenbosch Municipality	10/1/2021	9/1/2023	18,000	18.847642	-33.918955	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Education	Robertson HS	Mega Secondary Schools	Langeberg Municipality	4/1/2022	12/1/2023	4,000	19.887664	-33.807592	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Education	Roodewal PS	Mega Primary Schools	Breede Valley Municipality	6/2/2021	12/1/2022	12,400	19.467373	-33.647099	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Education	Wemmershoek PS	Mega Primary Schools	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2021	2/28/2023	30,257	19.045792	-33.877057	Social Service Provisioning - Education

Education	P.C. Peterson PS	Mega Primary Schools	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/10/2018	12/13/2019	27,000	18.953817	-33.923252	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Education	Stofland PS	Mega Primary Schools	Breede Valley Municipality	6/11/2018	4/30/2020	33,000	19.682000	-33.483000	Social Service Provisioning - Education
Health	Paarl - Paarl Hospital - Acute Psychiatric Unit	Hospital - Regional	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2011	4/26/2016	1	18.971450	-33.725980	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Stellenbosch - Stellenbosch Hospital - EC Upgrade and Additions	Hospital - District	Stellenbosch Municipality	11/30/2013	11/27/2017	1	18.870390	-33.930280	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Ceres - Ceres Hospital - New Acute Psychiatric Ward	Hospital - District	Witzenberg Municipality	6/1/2016	4/1/2021	3,960	19.301050	-33.362900	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Gouda - Gouda Clinic - Replacement	PHC – Clinic	Cape Winelands District	3/30/2017	10/31/2020	13,295	19.045700	-33.292670	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Paarl - Paarl CDC - New	PHC - Community Day Centre	Drakenstein Municipality	2/28/2017	5/31/2023	35,290	18.992900	-33.675310	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Worcester - Worcester Hospital - Fire Compliance	Hospital - Regional	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2015	12/31/2021	8,000	19.458310	-33.644850	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	De Doorns - De Doorns Ambulance Station - Replacement	Ambulance/EMS station	Breede Valley Municipality	9/1/2014	9/30/2020	17,460	19.668193	-33.476675	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Worcester - Avian Park Clinic - New	PHC – Clinic	Breede Valley Municipality	7/1/2015	12/30/2022	27,558	19.433940	-33.667006	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Prince Alfred Hamlet - Prince Alfred Hamlet Clinic - Replacement	PHC – Clinic	Witzenberg Municipality	3/20/2012	12/11/2017	10	19.326944	-33.289444	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Wellington - Wellington CDC - Pharmacy Additions and Alterations	PHC - Community Day Centre	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2013	4/19/2018	252	18.995820	-33.664253	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Wolseley - Wolseley Clinic - Replacement	PHC – Clinic	Witzenberg Municipality	3/20/2012	2/28/2019	1,955	19.196988	-33.413754	Social Service Provisioning - Health

Health	Worcester - WCCN Boland Campus - Additional Nurses Accommodation - Erica Hostel	Nursing College	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2012	5/10/2016	150	19.453672	-33.644984	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Worcester - WCCN Boland Campus - Nurses Accommodation at Erica Hostel, R & R	Nursing College	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2012	11/24/2016	350	19.453672	-33.644984	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Worcester - Worcester CDC - Dental Suite Additions and Alterations	PHC - Community Day Centre	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2012	9/30/2015	259	19.460080	-33.644790	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Montagu - Montagu Hospital - Rehabilitation	Hospital - District	Langeberg Municipality	3/1/2019	12/31/2024	3,501	20.123180	-33.797530	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Robertson - Robertson Hospital - Acute Psychiatric Ward and New EC	Hospital - District	Langeberg Municipality	10/15/2018	5/31/2022	13,400	19.891130	-33.801740	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Albertinia - Albertinia Clinic - HT - NHI upgrade	Health Technology	Langeberg Municipality	4/1/2020	3/31/2021	300	21.584887	-34.208435	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Ceres - Bella Vista Clinic - HT - General maintenance Alpha	Health Technology	Witzenberg Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	800	19.320000	-33.333056	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	De Doorns - Orchard Clinic - HT - Upgrade and Additions (Alpha)	Health Technology	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2021	1,200	19.624440	-33.485798	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Stellenbosch - Cloetesville CDC - HT - General maintenance (Alpha)	Health Technology	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2022	3,176	18.856005	-33.923322	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Bonnievale - Bonnievale Ambulance Station - HT - Upgrade and Additions incl wash bay	Health Technology	Cape Winelands District	4/1/2020	3/30/2021	300	20.095850	-33.932680	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Ceres - Ceres CDC - HT - General upgrade, extension and maintenance	Health Technology	Witzenberg Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2022	2,100	19.301230	-33.362560	Social Service Provisioning - Health

Health	Ceres - Ceres Hospital - HT - Hospital and Nurses Home Repairs and Renovation	Health Technology	Witzenberg Municipality	4/1/2021	3/31/2024	1,000	19.301050	-33.362900	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Ceres - Ceres Hospital - HT - New Acute Psychiatric Ward	Health Technology	Witzenberg Municipality	4/1/2019	3/30/2021	500	19.301050	-33.362900	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	De Doorns - De Doorns CDC - HT - Upgrade and Additions	Health Technology	Breedee Valley Municipality	4/1/2021	3/30/2024	50	19.671840	-33.481430	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Gouda - Gouda Clinic - HT - Replacement	Health Technology	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2019	3/1/2021	2,050	19.045700	-33.292670	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Gouda - Gouda Clinic - OD and QA - Replacement	Organisational development	Drakenstein Municipality	3/30/2017	10/31/2020	70	19.045700	-33.292670	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Montagu - Montagu Hospital - HT - Rehabilitation	Health Technology	Langeberg Municipality	4/1/2021	3/31/2024	1,000	20.123180	-33.797530	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Paarl - Dalevale Clinic - HT - General maintenance (Alpha)	Health Technology	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2020	3/31/2022	1,640	18.991650	-33.702280	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Paarl - Paarl CDC - HT - New	Health Technology	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2021	3/31/2024	2,000	18.992900	-33.675310	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Paarl - Paarl CDC - OD and QA - New	Organisational development	Drakenstein Municipality	2/28/2017	3/31/2022	260	18.992900	-33.675310	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Robertson - Robertson Hospital - HT - Acute Psychiatric Ward and New EC	Health Technology	Langeberg Municipality	4/1/2021	3/31/2024	1,000	19.891130	-33.801740	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Robertson - Robertson Hospital - HT - General maintenance (Alpha)	Health Technology	Langeberg Municipality	4/1/2020	3/31/2023	1,000	19.891130	-33.801740	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Stellenbosch - Stellenbosch Hospital - HT - Hospital and Stores Repairs and Renovation	Health Technology	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2021	3/31/2023	1,000	18.870390	-33.930280	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Tulbagh - Tulbagh Clinic - HT - Structural repair	Health Technology	Witzenberg Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2021	1,400	19.146570	-33.039861	Social Service Provisioning - Health

Health	Wellington - Saron Clinic - HT - General maintenance and upgrade (Alpha)	Health Technology	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2018	3/31/2021	687	19.007610	-33.183810	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Wellington - Windmeul Clinic - HT - Upgrade and Additions (Alpha)	Health Technology	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2021	1,050	18.905550	-33.670740	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Worcester - Avian Park Clinic - HT - New	Health Technology	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2021	3/31/2024	1,000	19.433940	-33.667006	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Worcester - Worcester CDC - HT - Upgrade of MOU area	Health Technology	Breede Valley Municipality	5/1/2021	12/1/2023	500	19.460080	-33.644790	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Worcester - Worcester Hospital - HT - Relocation of MOU	Health Technology	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2020	3/31/2023	3,010	19.458310	-33.644850	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Ceres - Ceres Hospital - Hospital and Nurses Home Repairs and Renovation	Hospital - District	Witzenberg Municipality	2/28/2018	3/31/2022	16,000	19.301050	-33.362900	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	De Doorns - De Doorns CDC - Upgrade and Additions	PHC - Community Day Centre	Breede Valley Municipality	4/9/2014	9/30/2022	13,530	19.671840	-33.481430	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Stellenbosch - Stellenbosch Hospital - Hospital and Stores Repairs and Renovation	Hospital - District	Stellenbosch Municipality	10/5/2017	3/31/2022	14,000	18.870390	-33.930280	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Wellington - Windmeul Clinic - Upgrade and Additions (Alpha)	PHC - Clinic	Drakenstein Municipality	6/1/2016	6/30/2020	1,998	18.905550	-33.670740	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Worcester - WCCN Boland Campus - Training Facility at Keerom	Nursing College	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2012	12/31/2026	1,000	19.453672	-33.644984	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Worcester - Worcester Hospital - Relocation of MOU	Hospital - Regional	Breede Valley Municipality	1/30/2018	3/30/2022	5,000	19.458310	-33.644850	Social Service Provisioning - Health
Health	Bonnievale - Bonnievale Ambulance Station - Upgrade and Additions incl wash bay	Ambulance/EMS station	Langeberg Municipality	6/1/2016	4/1/2020	2,016	20.095850	-33.932680	Social Service Provisioning - Health

Human Settlements	Bonnievale: Uitsig (68)	Municipal project: Planning	Cape Winelands District	4/1/2019	3/31/2022	5,380	20.091538	-33.938210	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Robertson: Nkqubela erf 136 (150) +27	Municipal project: Planning	Cape Winelands District	4/1/2019	3/31/2022	23,010	19.891536	-33.789608	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: De Novo - 1300	Municipal project: Planning	Stellenbosch Municipality	7/25/2018	3/29/2019	3,000	18.777149	-33.841742	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: De Novo Upgrades (74)	Municipal project: Planning	Cape Winelands District	4/1/2019	3/31/2022	6,500	18.777149	-33.841742	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Meerlust (200)	Municipal project: Planning	Stellenbosch Municipality	12/4/2018	3/29/2019	600	18.978554	-33.860129	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Northern Extension: 5200 Sites - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Stellenbosch Municipality	8/7/2018	3/29/2019	2,000	18.834376	-33.910728	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Ashton: Bruwer's land (960) IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Langeberg Municipality	5/11/2020	3/31/2021	1,200	20.036249	-33.832500	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Bonnievale: Boekenhoutskloof - 563 - UISP	Municipal project: Planning	Langeberg Municipality	6/25/2018	3/31/2021	13,850	20.081596	-33.922949	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Ceres: Nduli: 188 Sites - UISP	Municipal project: Planning	Witzenberg Municipality	3/23/2017	12/31/2020	9,400	19.343245	-33.353603	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Franschoek: Lamotte Old Forest Station: 442 Sites - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Stellenbosch Municipality	7/22/2016	12/31/2020	1,200	19.077682	-33.896003	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	ISSP Klapmuts: 80 Sites - UISP	Municipal project: Planning	Stellenbosch Municipality	10/12/2018	3/31/2020	140	18.858879	-33.813347	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Jamestown: 162 Services & 162 T/S IRDP	Municipal project: Services	Stellenbosch Municipality	9/1/2014	12/31/2020	7,980	18.843010	-33.982391	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Klapmuts: Weltevreden: 350 Sites - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Stellenbosch Municipality	7/3/2019	3/31/2020	2,350	18.858879	-33.813347	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Montagu: Mandela Square Remainder Erf 937: Planning 269 Sites - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Langeberg Municipality	3/20/2017	12/31/2020	13,380	20.141773	-33.771624	Human Settlements & Urban Areas

Human Settlements	Paarl East: Farm Workers Housing - 800 - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Drakenstein Municipality	5/8/2019	3/31/2021	2,500	19.002695	-33.741478	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Paarl: Chester Williams: Planning 139 Sites - UISP	Municipal project: Services	Drakenstein Municipality	2/21/2017	12/31/2020	8,340	19.003037	-33.738353	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Paarl: Dignified Informal Settlements UISP (298)	Municipal project: Planning	Drakenstein Municipality	5/1/2018	3/31/2021	13,500	18.999553	-33.702641	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Paarl: Lovers Lane: Planning: 168 Sites - UISP	Municipal project: Services	Drakenstein Municipality	2/21/2017	12/31/2020	10,080	18.995138	-33.725777	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Paarl: Mbekweni - 500	Municipal project: Planning	Drakenstein Municipality	5/30/2019	3/31/2021	500	18.997471	-33.677259	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Paarl: Simondium Erf 115 - 400 - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Drakenstein Municipality	3/18/2020	3/31/2021	970	18.959223	-33.839037	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Robertson: Robertson Heights Erf 2981 - 106	Municipal project: Top Structures	Langeberg Municipality	1/1/2016	12/31/2020	24,570	19.898500	-33.787381	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Schoongezicht - 720 sites - IRDP	Municipal project: Services	Drakenstein Municipality	6/15/2018	3/31/2020	17,940	18.964600	-33.737900	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Cloeteville FLISP: 380 Sites - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Stellenbosch Municipality	7/26/2018	3/31/2021	3,650	18.855066	-33.904101	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Kayamandi Zone 0 - 541 Services UISP	Municipal project: Services	Stellenbosch Municipality	9/5/2018	3/31/2021	16,000	18.843653	-33.918439	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Touwsriver: 200	Municipal project: Planning	Breede Valley Municipality	12/2/2016	3/31/2022	25,000	20.023252	-33.336765	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Tulbagh: Erven 1366 & 1435-1443 - 225 - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Witzenberg Municipality	12/4/2018	3/31/2020	730	19.146819	-33.286451	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Wolseley: Pine Valley Extension - 560 - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Witzenberg Municipality	11/21/2019	3/31/2021	9,000	19.191544	-33.415812	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Worcester: Avian Park: Albatros Str - Rem Erf 1 - 900 - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Breede Valley Municipality	4/3/2018	3/31/2022	2,000	19.437294	-33.659951	Human Settlements & Urban Areas

Human Settlements	Worcester: Fisher Street: 307 Sites - IRDP	Municipal project: Planning	Breede Valley Municipality	8/24/2016	3/31/2022	1,000	19.461607	-33.657290	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Longlands - 106 - IRDP	Municipal project: Services	Stellenbosch Municipality	3/1/2012	12/31/2020	12,640	18.795734	-33.954378	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Ceres: Vredebes - 454 IRDP	Municipal project: Top Structures	Witzenberg Municipality	6/9/2014	3/31/2021	78,000	19.331242	-33.354781	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Jamestown: 162 Services & 162 T/S IRDP	Municipal project: Top Structures	Stellenbosch Municipality	9/1/2014	12/31/2020	17,290	18.842937	-33.984570	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Mbekweni roofing	Municipal project: Top Structures	Drakenstein Municipality	4/23/2018	3/31/2020	10,000	18.988870	-33.678791	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Paarl: Vlakkeland - 3935 IRDP	Municipal project: Services	Drakenstein Municipality	4/25/2017	12/31/2020	144,570	19.004259	-33.681376	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Idas Valley: 450 - IRDP	Municipal project: Services	Stellenbosch Municipality	12/7/2016	12/31/2017	22,960	18.843010	-33.982391	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Stellenbosch: Kayamandi: 1000 sites - UISP	Municipal project: Services	Stellenbosch Municipality	7/12/2016	12/30/2020	7,800	18.849442	-33.918969	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Worcester: New Mandela Square - 1800	Municipal project: Top Structures	Breede Valley Municipality	5/7/2018	3/31/2022	15,000	19.497319	-33.649383	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Human Settlements	Worcester: Transhex - 8280 Services IRDP	Municipal project: Services	Breede Valley Municipality	2/1/2016	3/31/2022	365,900	19.480462	-33.659338	Human Settlements & Urban Areas
Social Development	ACVV Xolani Crèche	ECD Centre	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	150	19.489083	-33.646417	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Badisa Sandhills Community Crèche	ECD Centre	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	160	19.611645	-33.490093	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Byekorf Crèche	ECD Centre	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	160	19.673084	-33.466887	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Graceland Pre-School	ECD Centre	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	160	18.813939	-33.903684	Social Service Provisioning - Youth

Social Development	Gratitude Catholic Pre-Primary School	ECD Centre	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	150	19.439646	-33.643177	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Inam Educare Centre	ECD Centre	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	55	19.103639	-33.889022	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Khanyisa Crèche	ECD Centre	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	170	19.491003	-33.644828	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Khanyisa Educare Centre	ECD Centre	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	143	18.841345	-33.919157	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Likhoni Langa Care Centre	ECD Centre	Langeberg Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	169	19.893370	-33.818470	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Litha Lethu Educare Centre	ECD Centre	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	134	18.848886	-33.920616	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Little Flowers Educare	ECD Centre	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	160	18.986956	-33.663239	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Little Stars Educare	ECD Centre	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	89	19.000856	-33.674841	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Masikhanye Educare Centre	ECD Centre	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	65	18.991669	-33.672268	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Masiqhubeke Crèche	ECD Centre	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	160	19.489401	-33.649700	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	New Rest Enrichment Centre	ECD Centre	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	160	18.987019	-33.662879	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Nomthandazo Educare	ECD Centre	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	160	19.665916	-33.475958	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Rainbow Valley Educare	ECD Centre	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	160	19.439336	-33.668056	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Sakhikamva ECD Centre	ECD Centre	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	160	20.139940	-33.770927	Social Service Provisioning - Youth

Social Development	Simni Crèche	ECD Centre	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	138	18.846697	-33.919538	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Thanda Abantu Nursery School	ECD Centre	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	123	19.022930	-33.739599	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Social Development	Zenzele Crèche	ECD Centre	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	60	18.847244	-33.917637	Social Service Provisioning - Youth
Transport and Public Works	Elsenburg - Sewer and Water Upgrade	Irrigation Schemes	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2015	6/29/2019	116	18.836900	-33.844500	Public Sector Business Continuation
Transport and Public Works	C1029 Hermon-Gouda reseal & rehabilitation	Resealing	Drakenstein Municipality	5/15/2020	3/31/2021	2,000	19.053700	-33.303400	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C1029 PRMG Hermon-Gouda reseal & rehabilitation	Resealing	Drakenstein Municipality	5/15/2020	3/31/2020	56,000	19.053700	-33.303400	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C1102 PRMG Reseal Windmeul	Resealing	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2020	3/31/2022	107,000	18.950706	-33.655550	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C1102 Reseal Windmeul	Resealing	Drakenstein Municipality	4/1/2020	3/31/2020	10,000	18.950706	-33.655550	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C914 Spier Road phase 3	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Stellenbosch Municipality	11/28/2017	3/31/2022	32,000	18.759085	-34.001584	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	Robertson-Lange Valley DM	Gravel Road	Cape Winelands District	4/2/2019	3/31/2021	5,000	19.690000	-33.322500	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy

Transport and Public Works	C749.2 PRMG Paarl-Franschoek	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Drakenstein Municipality	4/13/2020	3/31/2022	140,000	18.950300	-33.808500	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C749.2 Paarl-Franschoek	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Drakenstein Municipality	8/1/2017	3/31/2021	110,000	18.950300	-33.808500	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C850.1 Simonsvlei	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Stellenbosch Municipality	8/2/2016	3/31/2022	54,000	18.950200	-33.940500	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	Elsenburg - New research facility	Office Accommodation	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2015	3/31/2022	85,000	18.836900	-33.844500	Public Sector Business Continuation
Transport and Public Works	Nuy Station DM	Gravel Road	Cape Winelands District	4/2/2019	3/31/2021	10,000	19.690000	-33.322500	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	Rawsonville DM	Gravel roads	Cape Winelands District	4/1/2016	3/31/2021	4,000	19.690000	-33.322500	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C1128 Worcester-Wolseley	Resealing	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2020	3/31/2020	60,000	19.257673	-33.567798	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C1080 Stellenbosch reseal	Resealing	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2021	2,000	18.790800	-33.948200	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C1080 PRMG Stellenbosch reseal	Resealing	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	72,000	18.790800	-33.948200	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy

Transport and Public Works	C1087 Stellenbosch-Klapmuts reseal	Resealing	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	1,000	18.858600	-33.915200	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C1089 PRMG Worcester-Roberston	Resealing	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	106,000	19.723500	-33.752300	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C1089 Worcester-Roberston	Resealing	Breede Valley Municipality	4/1/2019	3/31/2021	3,000	19.861400	-33.803600	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C1092 PRMG Somerset West-Stellenbosch	Resealing	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/15/2019	3/31/2022	82,000	18.841600	-33.975100	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C1092 Somerset West-Stellenbosch	Resealing	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/15/2019	3/31/2020	18,000	18.841600	-33.975100	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C1096 Nuwekloof reseal	Resealing	Cape Winelands District	4/1/2019	3/31/2020	1,000	19.072000	-33.311000	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C1105 PRMG Du Toit's Kloof Pass	Resealing	Cape Winelands District	4/1/2021	3/31/2022	53,000	19.690000	-33.322500	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C1116 PRMG Ceres - Touwsrivier	Resealing	Witzenberg Municipality	4/1/2021	3/31/2022	85,000	19.679431	-33.233740	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C845.1 Ceres regavel	Gravel Road	Witzenberg Municipality	4/30/2018	3/31/2022	4,000	19.316818	-33.366894	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy

Transport and Public Works	C914.2 PRMG Spier Road	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/27/2019	3/31/2022	109,000	18.775700	-33.978700	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C914.2 Spier Road	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Stellenbosch Municipality	4/27/2019	3/31/2021	40,000	18.775700	-33.978700	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C974 Somerset West-Stellenbosch safety improvements	Bridges	Stellenbosch Municipality	6/1/2020	3/31/2022	30,000	18.950200	-33.940500	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	Drakenstein DM	Gravel Road	Cape Winelands District	5/24/2019	3/31/2022	7,000	19.690000	-33.322500	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	Wansbek DM	Gravel roads	Cape Winelands District	4/1/2018	3/31/2022	25,000	18.858200	-33.935600	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C751.2 PRMG TR23/3 Gouda-Kleinberggrivier	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Witzenberg Municipality	3/15/2017	3/31/2020	26,000	19.037000	-33.294200	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C751.2 TR23/3 Gouda-Kleinberggrivier	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Witzenberg Municipality	3/15/2017	3/31/2021	4,000	19.037000	-33.294200	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C818 Ashton-Montagu	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Langeberg Municipality	6/25/2015	3/31/2022	378,000	20.059800	-33.833700	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	C820 Roberston-Bonnievale	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Langeberg Municipality	8/20/2015	3/31/2020	3,000	20.117100	-33.938100	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy

Transport and Public Works	C921 Annandale Road	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Stellenbosch Municipality	2/4/2016	3/31/2020	2,000	18.774500	-33.984100	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	CW DM regravels	Gravel roads	Cape Winelands District	4/1/2016	3/31/2022	69,125	19.690000	-33.322500	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	CW DM reseal	Resealing	Cape Winelands District	4/1/2017	3/31/2022	43,980	19.690000	-33.322500	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	Haasekraal DM	Gravel roads	Cape Winelands District	4/1/2017	3/31/2020	18,500	18.858200	-33.935600	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	Maintenance Cape Winelands	Blacktop/Tarred Roads	Cape Winelands District	4/1/2015	3/31/2022	291,708	18.858200	-33.935600	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy
Transport and Public Works	Maintenance CW DM	Routine Maintenance	Cape Winelands District	4/1/2017	3/31/2022	187,515	19.690000	-33.322500	Transport infrastructure Network Supporting Economy

SECTION E:

CAPE WINELANDS:

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT LIST

MIG Project No	MIS Form ID		National MIG Reference Nr / DCoG Registration Letter Reference No	Project Description	Service	EPWP prescribed? [Y/N] If EPWP, provide registered nr	MIG Category (B,P or E)	Project Type (water, sanitation etc)	Total Project Value	Registered MIG Project Value (See note)	MIG Expenditure up to 30-Jun-2019 (excluding actual/plan ned 2018/19 Roll-Over)	MIG Balance at 1-Jul-2019 (actual/plan ned 2018/19 Roll-Over deducted)
261488	261488	Witzenberg	WC1658/W/14/17	Ceres: Bella Vista (Budget Maintenance; project 224827)	New Bulk Water & Link Services	L Int	B	Water	R 3 849 715,00	R 1 916 283,00	R 1 916 283,00	R -
224827	224827	Witzenberg	WC1407/W/14/17	Ceres: Bella Vista	New Bulk Water & Link Services	L Int	B	Water	R 11 760 525,00	R 9 827 093,00	R 9 827 092,28	R 0,72
148992	148992	Witzenberg	0492/W/08/08	Ceres: Bella Vista, Nduli	Upgrade Main Water Supply	L Int	B	Water	R 95 178,60	R 95 178,60	R -	R 95 178,60
261341	261341	Witzenberg	WC1289/W/13/15	Ceres: Vredebes (Budget Maintenance; project 217646)	New Bulk Water & Link Upgrade	L Int	B	Water	R 8 601 037,00	R 5 109 340,00	R 5 109 340,00	R -
217646	217646	Witzenberg	WC1289/W/13/15	Ceres: Vredebes	New Bulk Water & Link Upgrade	L Int	B	Water	R 25 675 080,00	R 25 675 080,00	R 25 675 079,74	R 0,26
217619	217619	Witzenberg	WC1290/W/13/14	Op-die-Berg	New Water Reservoir	L Int	B	Water	R 3 519 180,00	R 3 519 180,00	R 236 410,92	R 3 282 769,08
114829	114829	Witzenberg	1863/W/06/06	PA Hamlet	Connecting Borehole to Reservoir	No	B	Water	R 50 000,00	R 50 000,00	R -	R 50 000,00
173287	173287	Witzenberg	WC0768/W/10/12	Tulbagh	Rehabilitate Potable	L Int	B	Water	R 10 477	R 10 477 626,00	R 2 109 406,95	R 8 368 219,05

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					Water Supply Lines				626,00			
148973	148973	Witzenberg	0489/W/08/09	Tulbagh: Chris Hani	Upgrade Main Water Supply Pipelines	L Int	B	Water	R 150 555,24	R 150 555,24	R -	R 150 555,24
256131	256131	Witzenberg	MIG/WC1666/S/17/19	Ceres: Bella Vista, PA Hamlet, Vredebes: New Low Cost Housing	New Sewer Collector Pipeline	No	B	Sanitation	R 7 647 276,00	R 7 647 276,00	R 7 609 268,50	R 38 007,50
DPIP1617/20	0	Witzenberg	0	Ceres: Bella Vista, Vredebes	Sanitation	L Int	B	Sanitation	R 7 752 000,00	R 7 752 000,00	R -	R 7 752 000,00
148990	148990	Witzenberg	0497/S/07/08	Tulbagh: Chris Hani	Upgrade Main Sewer	L Int	B	Sanitation	R 652 406,04	R 652 406,04	R 607 062,00	R 45 344,04
269084	269084	Witzenberg	0	Ceres	New Vredebes/Nduli St Intersection	L Int	B	Roads	R 17 066 024,00	R 17 066 024,00	R -	R 17 066 024,00
DPIP1617/47	0	Witzenberg	0	Ceres	New Vredesbes/ Du Toit St Intersection	L Int	B	Roads	R 7 980 000,00	R 7 980 000,00	R -	R 7 980 000,00
205385	205385	Witzenberg	0	Ceres: Nduli, Op-die-Berg, PA Hamlet, Tulbagh, Wolseley	Upgrade Roads & Stormwater	L Int	B	Roads	R 46 608 770,00	R 46 608 770,00	R -	R 46 608 770,00

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DPIP1617/08	0	Witzenber g	0	Ceres: Nduli, Op-die-Berg, PA Hamlet, Tulbagh, Wolseley	Upgrade Roads & Stormwater	0	B	Roads	R 15 000 000,00	R 15 000 000,00	R -	R 15 000 000,00
DPIP1617/09	0	Witzenber g	0	Ceres: Nduli, Op-die-Berg, PA Hamlet, Tulbagh, Wolseley	Upgrade Roads & Stormwater	0	B	Roads	R 15 000 000,00	R 15 000 000,00	R -	R 15 000 000,00
DPIP1617/10	0	Witzenber g	0	Ceres: Nduli, Op-die-Berg, PA Hamlet, Tulbagh, Wolseley	Upgrade Roads & Stormwater	0	B	Roads	R 16 608 770,00	R 16 608 770,00	R -	R 16 608 770,00
121997	121997	Witzenber g	0457/ST/07/08	Ceres	Rehabilitate Stormwater Network	L Int	B	Stormwater Drainage	R 4 000 005,00	R 4 000 005,00	R 3 988 404,51	R 11 600,49
235717	235717	Witzenber g	WC1553/ST/15/16	Ceres: Bella Vista	New Bulk Stormwater & Link Services	L Int	B	Stormwater Drainage	R 8 419 470,00	R 8 419 470,00	R 5 627 178,19	R 2 792 291,81
256739	256739	Witzenber g	MIG/WC1675/R.ST/16/17	Ceres: Vredebes	New Access Collector, Stormwater & Sidewalks Ph1	L Int	B	Stormwater Drainage	R 38 551 407,00	R 33 817 024,00	R 18 072 302,05	R 15 744 721,95
256729	256729	Witzenber g	MIG/WC1676/R.ST/16/17	Ceres: Vredebes, Nduli	New Stormwater Channel & Detention Pond Ph1	L Int	B	Stormwater Drainage	R 13 501 623,00	R 13 501 623,00	R 9 601 467,81	R 3 900 155,19

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235113	235113	Witzenber g	WC1604/CL/16/16	Ceres: Bella Vista	New Street Lighting	L Int	B	Electricity	R 466 895,00	R 466 895,00	R 284 898,13	R 181 996,87
270897	270897	Witzenber g	WC1687/CL/17/18	Ceres: Vredebes	New Street Lighting	No	B	Electricity	R 1 767 000,00	R 1 767 000,00	R 822 296,23	R 944 703,77
207135	207135	Witzenber g	0	Prince Alfred's Hamlet	New Street Lighting	L Int	B	Electricity	R 203 604,00	R 203 604,00	R -	R 203 604,00
235112	235112	Witzenber g	WC1519/CL/16/16	Wolseley: Pine Valley	New Street Lighting	L Int	B	Electricity	R 211 109,68	R 211 109,68	R 49 771,07	R 161 338,61
274378	274378	Witzenber g	WC1737/SW/19/22	Ceres	New Material Recovery Facility/Drop Off	No	P	Solid Waste Disposal Sites	R 27 177 804,96	R 21 062 798,85	R -	#N/A
177345	177345	Witzenber g	WC0872/SW/09/11	Wolseley: Pine Valley	New Central Solid Waste Removal Site	L Int	P	Solid Waste Disposal Sites	R 10 000 000,00	R 8 771 930,00	R 931 415,45	R 7 840 514,55
DPIP1617/50	0	Witzenber g	0	Ceres	New Regional Cemetery	L Int	P	Cemeteries / Crematoria	R 5 700 000,00	R 5 700 000,00	R -	R 5 700 000,00
270888	270888	Witzenber g	0	Ceres: Bella Vista	New Taxi Facility	L Int	P	Public Transport	R 10 592 104,00	R 8 049 999,00	R -	R 8 049 999,00

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257509	257509	Witzenber g	MIG/WC1674/R.ST/16/17	Ceres: Vredebes	New Bus Route & Sidewalks	L Int	P	Public Transport	R 2 141 594,00	R 2 141 594,00	R 87 250,11	R 2 054 343,89
114686	114686	Witzenber g	1862/CS/06/06	PA Hamlet	Upgrade Borehole at Sports Field	No	P	Multi Purpose Sport Centre/Fields	R 132 551,00	R 132 551,00	R 124 680,00	R 7 871,00
217605	217605	Witzenber g	WC1291/CF/14/15	Wolseley: Pine Valley	New Community Centre & Upgrade Crèche	L Int	P	Multi Purpose Sport Centre/Fields	R 15 008 500,00	R 15 008 500,00	R 883 499,62	R 14 125 000,38
190632	190632	Witzenber g	WC/1181/CF(SP)/10/15	Ceres	New Sport Facilities	L Int	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 34 339 222,41	R 34 339 222,41	R 255 836,19	R 34 083 386,22
190660	190660	Witzenber g	0	Ceres: Bella Vista	New Sport Facilities	L Int	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 9 202 787,00	R 8 072 620,00	R -	R 8 072 620,00
190644	190644	Witzenber g	WC/1180/CF(SP)/10/12	Ceres: Nduli	New Sport Facilities	L Int	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 2 676 172,80	R 2 676 172,80	R 746 323,53	R 1 929 849,27
190697	190697	Witzenber g	WC1079/CF/10/12	Ceres: Op-die-Berg	New Sport Facilities	L Int	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 2 052 000,00	R 1 800 000,00	R 579 340,48	R 1 220 659,52
190673	190673	Witzenber g	0	Prince Alfred's Hamlet	New Sport Facilities	L Int	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 3 973 256,00	R 3 485 312,00	R -	R 3 485 312,00

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193121	193121	Witzenberg	WC1161/CF(SP)/12/13	Tulbagh	New Sport Facilities	L Int	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 19 476 262,40	R 19 476 262,40	R 347 150,33	R 19 129 112,07
193123	193123	Witzenberg	WC1160/CF(SP)/12/13	Wolseley: Pine Valley	New Sport Facilities	L Int	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 20 282 662,40	R 20 282 662,40	R 6 278 773,53	R 14 003 888,87
148999	148999	Witzenberg	0478/F/07/07	Tulbagh	New Town Hall Fencing	L Int	P	Fencing	R 24 000,00	R 24 000,00	R 22 965,69	R 1 034,31
339587	339587	Witzenberg	0	Ceres: Vredebes	Stormwater Attenuation Facility	No	B	Stormwater Drainage	R 2 227 909,95	R 2 227 909,95	R -	#N/A
339902	339902	Witzenberg	0	Ceres: Vredebes	New Bus Route & Sidewalks	No	B	Public Transport	R 2 946 476,27	R 2 946 476,27	R -	#N/A
339919	339919	Witzenberg	0	Ceres: Vredebes	Provision of Bulk Stormwater & Attenuation	No	B	Stormwater Drainage	R 4 577 635,34	R 4 577 635,34	R -	#N/A
339936	339936	Witzenberg	0	Ceres: Vredebes	Provision of Bulk Sewerage Pipeline	No	B	Sanitation	R 850 521,60	R 850 521,60	R -	#N/A
340012	340012	Witzenberg	0	Ceres: Vredebes	Provision of Bulk Water Pipeline	No	B	Water	R 547 745,00	R 547 745,00	R -	#N/A

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PMU/022/1718	0	Witzenber g	0	Ceres	PMU 2017/18	No	PMU	PMU	R 475 000,00	R 475 000,00	R 12 937,86	R 462 062,14
PMU/022/1819	0	Witzenber g	0	Ceres	PMU 2018/19	No	PMU	PMU	R 470 000,00	R 470 000,00	R -	R 470 000,00
PMU/022/1920	0	Witzenber g	0	Ceres	PMU 2019/20	No	PMU	PMU	R 630 000,00	R 630 000,00	R -	R 630 000,00
236361	236361	Breede Valley	WC1564/W/15/18	De Doorns	Upgrade Water Treatment Works: Augmentati on of DAF Unit	No	B	Water	R 12 000 000,00	R 10 320 000,00	R -	R 10 320 000,00
231745	231745	Breede Valley	WC1536/W/15/20	Worcester	New Pre-Load Reservoir & Supply Pipeline	No	B	Water	R 95 170 374,00	R 24 744 297,00	R 1 173 436,15	R 23 570 860,85
231746	231746	Breede Valley	WC1535/W/15/18	Worcester: Langrug	New Reservoir & Supply Pipeline	No	B	Water	R 82 009 518,00	R 67 657 853,00	R 67 657 853,08	
164422	164422	Breede Valley	WC0601/W/08/11	Worcester: Stetteynsklo of Dam	Upgrade Bulk Water Supply Pipeline	No	B	Water	R 102 000 000,00	R 30 000 000,00	R 26 578 075,93	R 3 421 924,07
236317	236317	Breede Valley	WC1565/S/15/18	Rawsonville	Upgrade Waste Water	No	B	Sanitation	R 15 450	R 7 096 106,00	R 449 364,06	R 6 646 741,94

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					Treatment Works				000,00			
236184	236184	Breede Valley	WC1566/S/15/19	Trans Hex Housing Developme nt	New Sewer Pump Station & Rising Main	No	B	Sanitation	R 8 000 000,00	R 6 800 000,00	R 6 799 999,95	R 0,05
DPIP1415/31	0	Breede Valley	0	Worcester: Trans Hex Housing Developme nt	New Bus Route (Local Distributor Class 4)	No	B	Roads	R 13 636 364,00	R 13 636 364,00	R -	R 13 636 364,00
DPIP1415/169	0	Breede Valley	WC1151/ST/12/13	De Doorns: South of N1 (Budget Maintenan ce; project 202347)	New Retention Ponds	No	B	Stormwater Drainage	R 3 027 671,00	R 3 027 671,00	R -	R 3 027 671,00
202347	202347	Breede Valley	WC1151/ST/12/13	De Doorns: South of N1	New Retention Ponds	No	B	Stormwater Drainage	R 31 081 823,88	R 15 138 357,81	R 14 765 844,57	R 372 513,24
DPIP1415/32	0	Breede Valley	0	Worcester: Trans Hex Housing Developme nt	New Stormwater (External & Hex River Erosion Protection)	No	B	Stormwater Drainage	R 6 948 409,00	R 6 948 409,00	R -	R 6 948 409,00
153221	153221	Breede Valley	0507/CL(S)/08/11	De Doorns	New High Mast Lighting	L Int	B	Electricity	R 3 150 000,00	R 3 000 000,00	R 3 014 389,13	
153229	153229	Breede Valley	0506/CL(S)/08/09	De Doorns, Rawsonville, De Wet Brug	New Street Lights & Reticulation	L Int	B	Electricity	R 650 000,00	R 650 000,00	R 506 280,82	R 143 719,18

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211786	211786	Breede Valley	WC1229/CL/13/14	De Doorns: Sunny Side Orchards	New High Mast Lighting	L Int	B	Electricity	R 293 404,00	R 293 404,00	R -	R 293 404,00
DPIP1415/154	0	Breede Valley	0	Touws River: Bok River Solar System	New Power Supply	0	B	Electricity	R 1 000 000,00	R 500 000,00	R -	R 500 000,00
207835	207835	Breede Valley	WC1158/CL/12/13	Worcester: Avian Park	New Street Lighting	L Int	B	Electricity	R 1 119 800,00	R 1 119 800,00	R 815 227,17	R 304 572,83
207763	207763	Breede Valley	WC1157/CL/12/13	Worcester: Avian Park 5	New High Mast Lighting	L Int	B	Electricity	R 1 658 234,88	R 1 658 234,88	R 989 958,64	R 668 276,24
227057	227057	Breede Valley	0	Worcester: Sand Hills (Ward 5)	New High Mast Lighting	L Int	B	Electricity	R 741 141,00	R 741 141,00	R -	R 741 141,00
227059	227059	Breede Valley	WC1508/CL/15/16	Worcester: Trans Hex Housing Developme nt Ph1	New High Mast Lighting	No	B	Electricity	R 741 141,00	R 741 141,00	R 741 141,00	R -
227062	227062	Breede Valley	0	Worcester: Zweletemb a (Ward 16)	New High Mast Lighting	No	B	Electricity	R 370 569,00	R 370 569,00	R -	R 370 569,00
207755	207755	Breede Valley	WC1159/CL/12/13	Worcester: Zweletemb a Housing Project	New High Mast Lighting	L Int	B	Electricity	R 552 744,96	R 552 744,96	R 544 874,43	R 7 870,53
236324	236324	Breede Valley	WC1582/SW/15/17	De Doorns: Material Recovery	New Refuse Removal	No	B	Solid Waste Removal	R 8 235	R 5 599 800,00	R 4 126 840,70	R 1 472 959,30

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				Facility & Transfer Station					000,00			
DPIP1415/156	0	Breede Valley	0	Rawsonville: Satellite Station	New Refuse Removal	0	B	Solid Waste Removal	R 1 500 000,00	R 690 000,00	R -	R 690 000,00
237066	237066	Breede Valley	WC1583/SW/15/19	Worcester: Material Recovery Facility	New Refuse Removal	No	B	Solid Waste Removal	R 18 900 000,00	R 7 938 000,00	R 7 938 000,00	R -
230599	230599	Breede Valley	WC1471/CF/14/15	De Doorns	Upgrade Cricket Nets	No	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 258 068,00	R 112 375,00	R -	R 112 375,00
236372	236372	Breede Valley	WC1575/CF/15/16	De Doorns: Sports Grounds	Upgrade Sport Facilities	No	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 300 000,00	R 204 000,00	R 157 587,84	R 46 412,16
236973	236973	Breede Valley	WC1576/CF/15/16	Rawsonville	Upgrade Soccer Field	No	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 200 000,00	R 150 000,00	R 95 280,00	R 54 720,00
236382	236382	Breede Valley	0	Touws River	Upgrade Sport Facilities	No	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 150 000,00	R 150 000,00	R -	R 150 000,00
236961	236961	Breede Valley	WC1577/CF/15/16	Touws River: Steenvliet	Upgrade Cricket Field	No	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 600 000,00	R 450 000,00	R 355 830,00	R 94 170,00
230628	230628	Breede Valley	WC1472/CF/14/15	Worcester: Boland Park	Upgrade Cricket Nets	No	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 222 015,00	R 93 246,00	R -	R 93 246,00

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236971	236971	Breede Valley	WC1580/CF/15/16	Worcester: Boland Park Stadium (Ward 7)	Upgrade Netball Courts	No	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 300 000,00	R 126 000,00	R -	R 126 000,00
324981	324981	Breede Valley	0	Worcester: De La Bat, Grey Swimming Pools	Upgrading of Perimeter Fence	No	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 1 273 810,00	R 534 999,92	R -	#N/A
230624	230624	Breede Valley	WC1473/CF/14/15	Worcester: Esselen Park	Upgrade Cricket Nets	No	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 258 068,00	R 182 196,00	R -	R 182 196,00
230627	230627	Breede Valley	WC1474/CF/14/15	Worcester: Esselen Park	Upgrade Netball Courts	No	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 708 216,00	R 500 000,00	R -	R 500 000,00
236972	236972	Breede Valley	WC1581/CF/15/16	Worcester: Zweletemb a	Upgrade Sport Facilities	No	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 800 000,00	R 632 000,00	R -	R 632 000,00
270186	270186	Breede Valley	0	Worcester: Zweletemb a	New Swimming Pool	No	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 16 660 393,00	R 14 614 380,00	R -	R 14 614 380,00
228572	228572	Breede Valley	WC1443/ES/14/16	De Doorns (Ward 3)	New Fire Station	No	P	Emergency Services	R 11 457 000,00	R 5 155 650,00	R 3 831 611,49	R 1 324 038,51
270554	270554	Breede Valley	WC1688/CL/18/19	De Doorns: Sandhills	New High Mast Lighting	No	B	Electricity	R 1 056 900,00	R 1 056 900,00	R -	R 1 056 900,00

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324980	324980	Breede Valley	0	Rawsonville	Upgrade Sport Facility: New Soccer Field	No	P	Multi Purpose Sport Centre/Fields	R 320 000,00	R 240 000,00	R -	#N/A
324974	324974	Breede Valley	0	Worcester: De Wet	Upgrade Sport Facility: Upgrading of Spectator Fence	No	P	Multi Purpose Sport Centre/Fields	R 266 667,00	R 200 000,35	R -	#N/A
338931	338931	Breede Valley	WC1744/SW/15/19	Worcester: Material Recovery Facility (Budget Adjustment; project 237066)	New Refuse Removal	No	B	Solid Waste Removal	R 3 780 000,00	R 1 587 600,00	R -	#N/A
DPIP2021/01	DPIP/2021/01	Breede Valley	0	Touws River: Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) Augmentati on	Augmentati on Waste Water Treatment Works	No	0	Sanitation	R 35 410 650,00	R 26 540 282,18	R -	#N/A
224907	224907	Langeberg	WC1397/W/13/16	Bonnievale (Budget Maintenanace; project 218133)	New 3.5MI Reservoir & Related Pipelines	No	B	Water	R 2 064 656,02	R 1 526 163,18	R 1 443 460,77	R 82 702,41
206693	206693	Langeberg	WC1189/W/13/14	Robertson, Ashton, Bonnievale	Rehabilitate Water Network Ph3	No	B	Water	R 21 395 324,83	R 21 395 324,83	R 21 228 739,54	R 166 585,29

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259156	259156	Langeberg	WC1657//W/16/17	Robertson: Nkqubela (Budget Maintenance; project 238895)	New 3MI Reservoir & Related Pipelines	No	B	Water	R 8 496 578,69	R 7 577 477,69	R 7 577 477,69	R 0,00
238895	238895	Langeberg	WC1600/W/16/17	Robertson: Nkqubela	New 3MI Reservoir & Related Pipelines	No	B	Water	R 17 347 700,00	R 15 471 146,00	R 15 471 146,00	
211520	211520	Langeberg	WC1260/S/13/14	Montagu	Upgrade Waste Water Treatment Works	No	B	Sanitation	R 10 239 500,00	R 8 749 500,00	R 8 746 744,55	R 2 755,45
234036	234036	Langeberg	WC1554/S/16/17	Montagu	Refurbish & Upgrade Waste Water Treatment Works Ph2	No	B	Sanitation	R 16 194 233,00	R 15 080 561,00	R 14 893 800,25	R 186 760,75
227894	227894	Langeberg	WC1440/SW/15/17	Ashton	New Transfer Station	No	P	Solid Waste Disposal Sites	R 9 807 990,00	R 5 659 210,23	R 5 396 871,76	
216196	216196	Langeberg	0	Ashton, Bonnievale, McGregor, Montagu, Robertson	New Regional Landfill Site	No	P	Solid Waste Disposal Sites	R 49 960 477,20	R 34 972 334,00	R -	R 34 972 334,00
184817	184817	Langeberg	WC0914/SW/10/11	Robertson, Bonnievale, McGregor, Montagu	New Solid Waste Transfer Station: Skips & Bins	No	P	Solid Waste Removal	R 16 507 876,00	R 11 736 000,00	R 10 744 305,78	R 991 694,22

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201516	201516	Langeberg	WC1075/CF/11/12	Robertson	New Thusong Centre	No	P	Multi Purpose Community Halls	R 11 489 000,00	R 6 270 000,00	R 5 867 842,58	R 402 157,42
236976	236976	Langeberg	WC1601/CF/16/17	Robertson: Nkqubela Sports Grounds	Upgrade Sports Facilities	EPWP	P	Recreational/S port Facilities	R 15 799 279,35	R 14 089 797,33	R 9 026 008,89	R 5 063 788,44
268163	268163	Langeberg	WC1685/F/17/17	Robertson: Nkqubela (refer project 259156)	Reservoir: New Fencing	No	P	Fencing	R 1 001 123,60	R 891 000,00	R 891 000,00	R -
285364	285364	Langeberg	WC1705/R.ST/19/22	Robertson	Upgrading of Roads & Stormwater	L Int	B	Roads	R 50 513 817,98	R 43 441 883,46	R 13 778 742,95	R -
290198	290198	Langeberg	0	Robertson	Rehabilitate Water Networks Ph4	EPWP	B	Water	R 1 777 948,00	R 1 351 240,48	R -	R -
308207	308207	Langeberg	0	Bonnievale	Rehabilitate Water Networks Ph4	EPWP	B	Water	R 1 689 975,99	R 1 301 281,51	R -	R -
308395	308395	Langeberg	0	Montagu	Rehabilitate Water Networks Ph4	EPWP	B	Water	R 1 026 818,03	R 626 359,00	R -	R -
313908	313908	Langeberg	0	Ashton: Zolani & Cogmanskl oof	Rehabilitate Water Networks Ph4	EPWP	B	Water	R 1 651 863,00	R 1 354 527,66	R -	R -

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314647	314647	Langeberg	WC1739/R.ST/20/22	Montagu: Ashbury	Upgrading of Roads & Stormwater	L Int	P	Roads	R 24 157 142,87	R 21 983 000,01	R -	R -
328515	328515	Langeberg	WC1746/R.ST/19/22	Ashton: Zolani & Cogmanskl oof	Upgrading of Roads & Stormwater	L Int	B	Roads	R 8 334 480,01	R 7 255 200,01	R -	R -
337901	337901	Langeberg	WC1745/R.ST/19/21	Bonnievale: Happy Valley & Mountain View	Upgrading of Roads & Stormwater	No	B	Roads	R 7 534 980,09	R 6 584 819,10	R -	R -
349641	349641	Langeberg	0	Ashton: Zolani & Cogmanskl oof	Upgrading of Gravel Roads & Stormwater System Ph2	L Int	B	Roads	R 4 524 804,39	R 3 938 842,22	R -	R -
		Breede Valley	0	Touws River: Waste Water Treatment Works (WwTW) Augmentati on	Augmentati on Waste Water Treatment Works	No	B	Sanitation	R 35 410 650,00	R 26 540 282,18		
		Breede Valley	0	Touws River: Water Treatment Works (WwTW) Augmentati on	Augmentati on Water Treatment Works	No	B	Water	R 4 169 466,40	R 3 125 015,07		

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		Breede Valley	0	Touws River : Water Network Upgrades to Affordable Housing Project	Water Connector Services	No	B	Water	R 2 324 288,03	R 1 742 053,88		
		Breede Valley	0	Touws River : Sewer Network Upgrades to Affordable Housing Project	Sanitation Connector Services	No	B	Sanitation	R 3 509 462,34	R 2 630 342,02		
		Breede Valley	0	Transhex Affordable Housing Project : Water Connector Services	Water Connector Services	No	B	Water	R 11 443 466,17	R 9 726 946,25		
		Breede Valley	0	Transhex Affordable Housing Project : Sewer Connector Services	Sanitation Connector Services	No	B	Sanitation	R 10 874 628,84	R 9 243 434,51		
		Breede Valley	0	Transhex Affordable Housing Project : Bus Route	Bus Route	No	B	Roads	R 22 584 467,86	R 19 196 797,68		

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		Breede Valley	0	Transhex Affordable Housing Project : Bulk Stormwater	Stormwater	No	B	Stormwater	R 9 394 455,36	R 7 985 287,06		
		Breede Valley	0	Transhex Affordable Housing Project : Taxi Facility	Taxi Facility	No	B	Public Transport	R 6 250 000,00	R 5 312 500,00		
		Breede Valley	0	Worcester Material Recovery Facility (Budget Maintenance)	Refuse Removal	No	B	Refuse Removal	R 22 680 000,00	R 9 525 600,00		
		Breede Valley	0	Boland Park Sport Grounds - Upgrading of Perimeter Fence	Sport Facilities	No	P	Sport	R 8 000 000,00	R 3 360 000,00		
		Breede Valley	0	Rawsonville Sport Grounds - New Flood Lighting, spectator Pavilion and Spectator Fence	Sport Facilities	No	P	Sport	R 3 500 000,00	R 2 655 450,00		
		Breede Valley	0	Touwsrivier - Upgrading of	Sport Facilities	No	P	Sport	R 1 900 000,00	R 1 424 050,00		

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				Swimming Pool								
		Breede Valley	0	Touwsrivier-Upgrading of Touwpark Rugby Field Perimeter Fence	Sport Facilities	No	P	Sport	R 1 600 000,00	R 1 199 200,00		
		Breede Valley	0	De Doorns West - Ablution Facilities	Sport Facilities	No	P	Sport	R 1 300 000,00	R 799 630,00		
		Breede Valley	0	Boland Park Sport Grounds - Upgrading of Tennis Courts	Sport Facilities	No	P	Sport	R 1 200 000,00	R 504 000,00		
		Breede Valley	0	Esselenpark Sport Grounds - Spectator Fence at Tennis Clubhouse	Sport Facilities	No	P	Sport	R 350 000,00	R 220 430,00		
		Breede Valley	0	Avian Park : Upgrading of Taxi Route	Roads	No	B	Roads	R 6 000 000,00	R 4 250 400,00		
270556	270556	Breede Valley	0	Worcester: Trans Hex Housing Developme nt	New High Mast Lighting Ph2	No	B	Electricity	R 9 512 100,00	R 8 085 285,00	R -	R 8 085 285,00

