

# Review

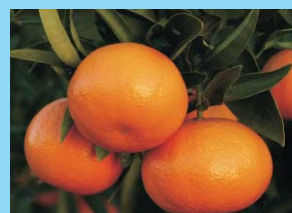
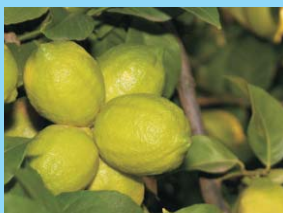
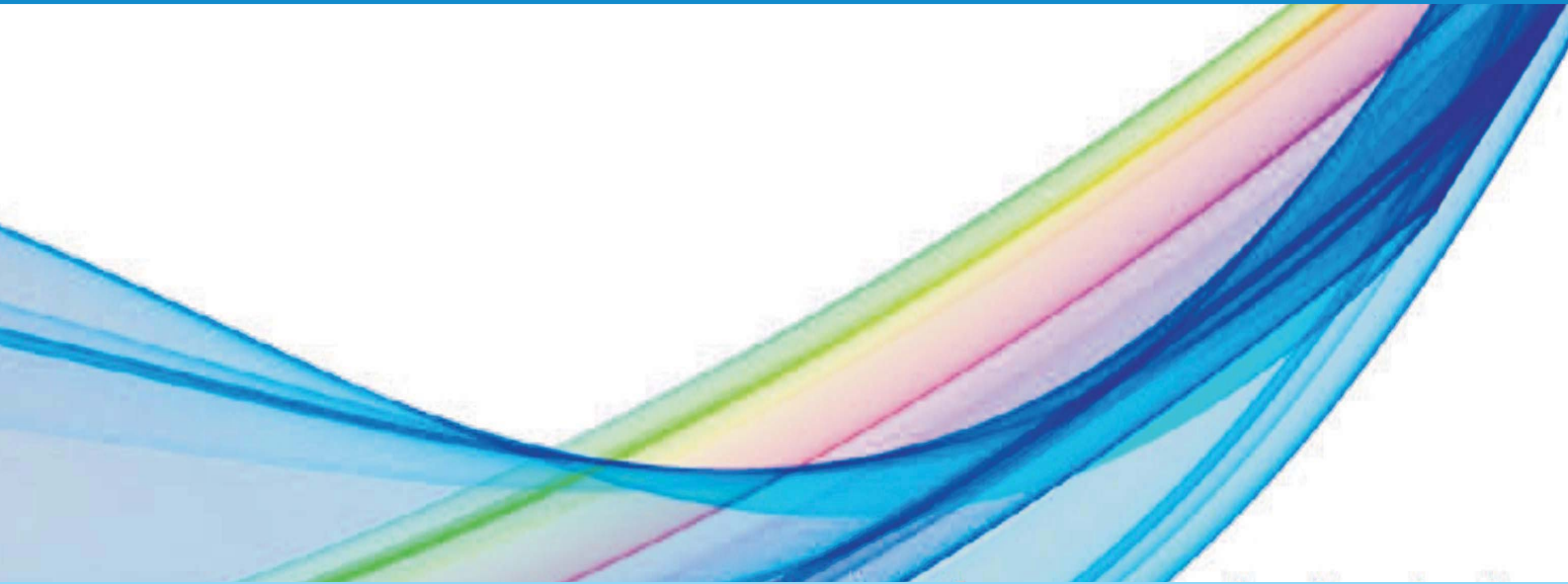
Integrated Development Plan  
2011/2012



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# CHAPTER 1



## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Strategic Planning is central to the long term sustainable planning of Langeberg Municipality. The municipality's overarching long term plan of 2007-2011 is being used as a baseline plan for the annual review.

The Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000) highlight that local authorities should review their IDP with regards to changes in the environment and based on the achievement of performance targets and key performance indicators.

This document subsequently encapsulates the strategic planning process of the municipality.

### 2. SETTING THE SCENE

Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (MSA) requires of each municipal council to, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality.

It is important to understand the instruction given to municipalities in section 34 that reads as follows:

A municipal council –

a) Must review its integrated development plan-

- Annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and
- To the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and

b) May amend its integrated development plan in accordance with prescribed process.

This review is critical analysis to take stock of our progress in achieving our long term goals and where appropriate to suggest alternative measures to ensure achievement of our strategic objectives.

### 3. STATUS OF OUR IDP IN TERMS OF SECTION 35 OF THE MSA

Our IDP is the principal planning instrument that guides all our planning, development and the budget. Our IDP binds all our officials and councillors to the extent that it imposes duties on these persons. It also binds all other persons to the extent that forms part of our IDP that imposes duties or affects the rights of other has been properly passed as a by-law by our council.

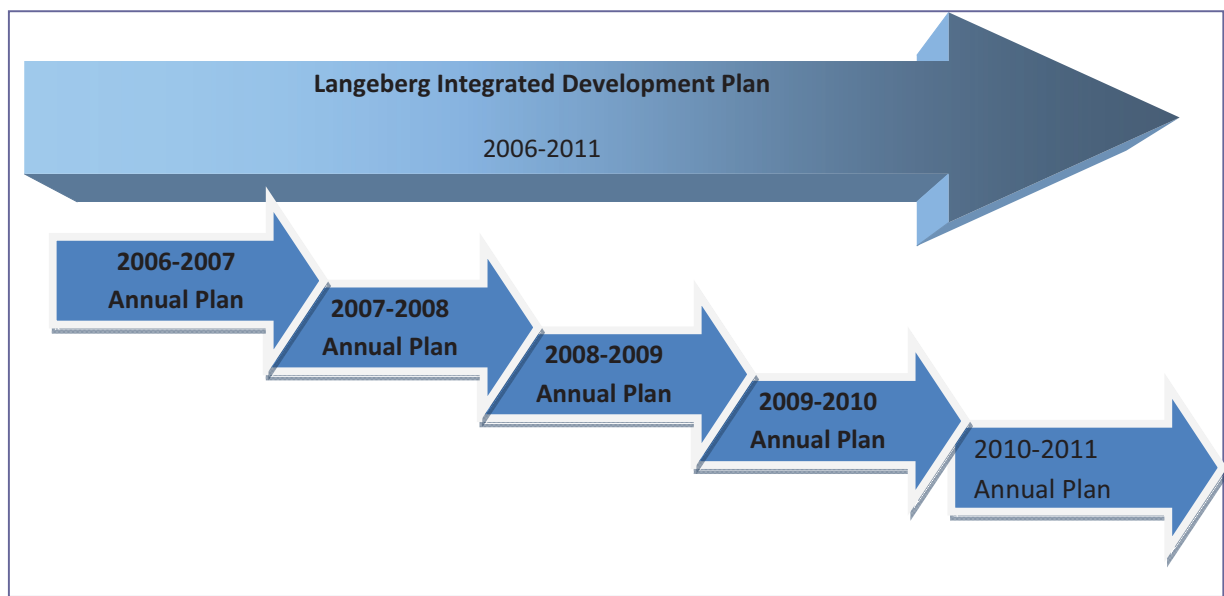
### 4. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS FOLLOWED TO REVIEW OUR IDP

#### 4.1 THE IDP REVIEW PROCESS PLAN

To assist in understanding our IDP, it is important to have knowledge of the process that we followed to compile and review our IDP. The process can be illustrated as follows:

The *Langeberg Integrated Development Plan 2007-2011* (hereafter referred to as the IDP) was approved during May 2007. The IDP sets the strategic direction for the consecutive annual plans, such as this current 2010-2011 plan.

Diagram 1



#### 4.2 OUR IDP REVIEW TIMELINES

An intensive community, stakeholder participation process commence during October 2010. During this time the process involved councillors, officials, ward committees, sectors and the rural communities who spent extensive hours in debate and consultation.

Table 1: Mayoral IMBIZO's

Date	Ward/s	Town
5 October 2010	1 & 3	Robertson
6 October 2010	10	Zolani
7 October 2010	6 & 7	Montagu
11 October 2010	9	Ashton
12 October 2010	2	Nkqubela
14 October 2010	4 & 8	Bonnievale
18 October 2010	5	McGregor
19 October 2010	5	McGregor (Rural Area)

In addition to the engagements mentioned above, we also had a system of Ward Based Planning during October and November 2010.

The following stakeholders were involved in our WBP.

- Ward committees
- Politicians (Councillors)
- Municipal officials

#### 4.3 DRAFT IDP & BUDGET CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENTS

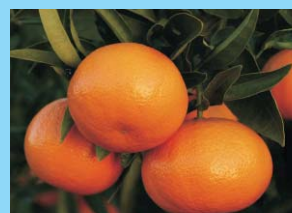
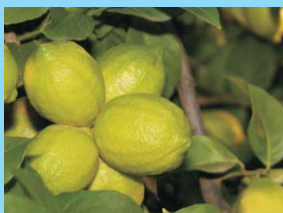
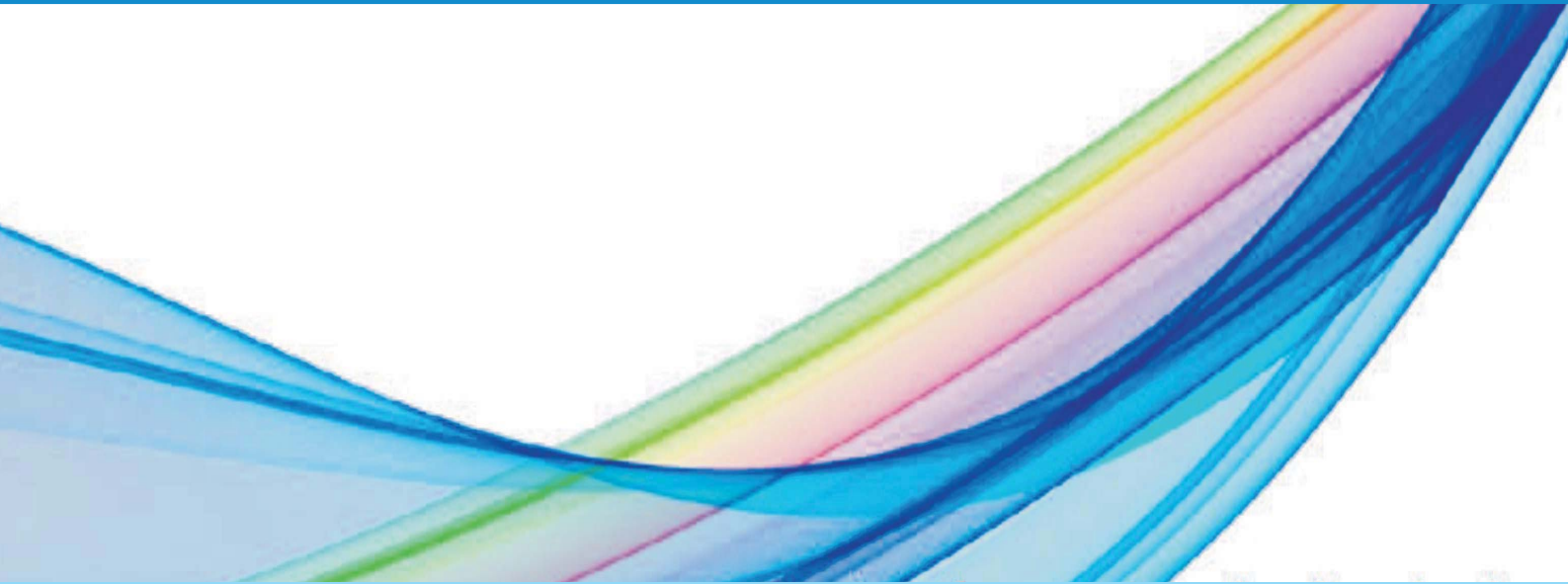
The Executive Mayor, Councillor J Ngonyama will table the 2011 review of the 2007/2011 draft IDP and draft budget at the council meeting on the 22 February 2011.

Both the draft Budget and IDP will be taken to the following wards, communities and sectors for inputs and comments before the final submission to council.

Table 2: Draft IDP and Budget public participation process

Date	Ward	Place
1-March-11	Ward 6	Wilhelm Thys Avenue Hall -Montagu
2-March-11	Ward 7	Hofmeyer Hall - Montagu
3-March-11	Ward 10	Rholihlahla Community Hall, Ashton
7-March-11	Ward 9	Barnard Hall - Ashton
8-March-11	Ward 8	Chris v Zyl Hall – Bonnievale
9-March-11	Ward 4	Happy Valley Community Hall, Bonnievale
10-March-11	Ward 5	Community Hall - McGregor
14-March-11	Ward 1	Town Hall - Robertson
15-March-11	Ward 2	Nkqubela Community Hall, Robertson
16-March-11	Ward 3	Community Hall, Robertson
17-March-11	All NGO's CBO's Business	Date to be determined by Finance Department

# CHAPTER 2





## CHAPTER 2: ANALYSIS

### 1. LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

Section 151 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 states:

“151(3) a municipality has the right to govern, on its own initiative, the local government affairs of its community, subject to national and provincial legislation, as provided for in the Constitution.”

The objects of local government as stated in Section 152 1) of the Constitution are-

- a) *To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;*
- b) *To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;*
- c) *To promote social and economic development*
- d) *To promote a safe and healthy environment; and*
- e) *To encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.*

The municipal IDP must be structured to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community.

Section 153 of the constitution states that: a municipality must

- a) *Structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community; and*
- b) *Participate in national and provincial development programmes.*

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA) (2000) compels municipalities to draft Integrated Development Plans (IDP) as a, inclusive and strategic development plan that is aligned with the developmental plans of the surrounding municipalities and other spheres of government.

### 2. GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

Our constitution provides that National government and Provincial governments must support and strengthen local government to manage its own affairs. To this end National government and Provincial governments has enacted various legislations and developed numerous strategies and programmes. Section 153 of the constitution also states that a municipality must participate in national and provincial development programmes. It is therefore important that our IDP in its conceptualization and implementation include and refers to these strategies, programmes and legislative provisions and also provide a clear implementation plan to execute them.

#### 2.1 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (NSDP)

National Government had a need to develop a set of principles and mechanisms for guiding infrastructure investment and development decisions and to have a shared understanding of the national space economy by describing the spatial manifestations of the main social, economic and environmental trends.

It is argued that given our national objective to grow the economy, create jobs, address poverty and promote social cohesion, the NSDP will assist government in confronting three fundamental planning questions namely:

1. *Where should government direct its investment and development initiatives to ensure sustainable and maximum impact?*
2. *What kinds of spatial forms and arrangements are more conducive to the achievement of our objectives of democratic nation building and social and economic inclusion?*
3. *How can government as a whole:*
  - Capitalise on complementarities and facilitate consistent decision-making?
  - Move beyond mere focusing on integration and coordination procedures to establishing processes and mechanisms that would bring about strategic co-ordination, interaction and alignment?

Government has adopted the following 5 key principles of the NSDP that must also inform investment decisions of our municipality, being:

- Principle 1: Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, amongst which poverty alleviation is key;
- Principle 2: Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy health and educational facilities) wherever they reside;
- Principle 3: Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, government spending on fixed investment, should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to:
- *gear up private sector investment*
  - *stimulate sustainable economic activities*
  - *create long-term employment opportunities;*
- Principle 4: Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people not places. In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and development potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with low development potential, Government spending should focus on providing social transfers, human resource development and labour market intelligence which would enable people to become more mobile and migrate to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment or other economic opportunities;
- Principle 5: In order to overcome the spatial distortions of Apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres. Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the SADC region to create regional gateways to the global economy.
- (NSDP, 2006)

Applying and using the NSDP within the IDPs, means the municipality will have to undertake a rigorous analysis of the space economy of our area to identify opportunities of economic significance & concentrations of poverty and relative and the dynamic comparative advantage of our localities. It must be noted at the outset that our current Spatial Development Framework was compiled in 2003 and approved by council in 2004. Our local

government plans like the LED, housing, integrated transport plan and other investments plans are not reflected spatially in our current spatial development framework. The municipality is however in the process to draft a substantive spatial development framework in line with the NSDP, the PGDS and the Cape Winelands SDF. Reference to our spatial development framework in this IDP must be taken against the shortcomings highlighted above. The NSDP also states that IDP's should be determined in the context of the following intergovernmental planning principles:

- *The NSDP guidelines and principles should inform planning for development in all spheres.*
- *IDP's should reflect the convergence of government's commitment and actions within the municipal area. These plans should ultimately become the local expressions of national development plans.*
- *A mutual alignment of all planning must be conducted in the spirit of cooperative governance.*  
(NSDP, 2006)

## 2.2 ACCELERATED AND SHARED GROWTH INITIATIVE FOR SOUTH AFRICA (ASGISA)

The ASGISA is aimed at achieving the target to halve unemployment and poverty by 2014. It therefore complements the NSDP. ASGISA is focused in six categories namely:

- *Infrastructure programmes*
- *Sector investments*
- *Skills and education initiatives*
- *Second economy interventions*
- *Macro-economic issues*
- *Public administration issues*

The municipality has various programmes as discussed more fully in this IDP to deal with the issues highlighted above such as, our Joint Initiative on Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA), Youth Advisory Centre, our support for the Graham Beck Skills Development Centre and our EPWP programmes.

## 2.3 THE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PDGS)

The objective of the PDGS is to ensure sustainable growth and development through social dialogue, the formation of partnerships among the public sector, organised labour, organised business and the community constituency.

The PDGS has its foundations in five themes which have been identified by the social partners in the Western Cape to ensure alignment of strategy towards growth and development.

These five PDGS themes are:

- *job creation*
- *human resource development*
- *investment, infrastructure and the logistical challenge*

- *economic participation and enterprise development*
- *governance and local development.*

The key objectives of the PDGS are:

- *Shared growth and integrated development;*
- *Sustainable development*
- *Promotion of principles of the NSDP and ASGISA;*
- *Alignment of all spheres of government in the Western Cape;*
- *Designing the necessary institutional architecture and reforms;*
- *Identification of the appropriate levers for Government; and*
- *Improved collaboration and co-ordination of all stakeholders in the Province.*

## 2.4 CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (DGDS)

The key challenges to be address in the Cape Winelands GDS are:

- Constraints to growth, poverty reduction and job creation
- Harnessing of the region's competitive advantages in response to markets
- Respective roles of the private sector, civil society, labour and government in promoting shared economic development and sustainability
- Catalytic projects and programmes that can stimulate shared wealth and opportunities. (Cape Winelands Growth and Development Strategy 2006 -2014,)

The following vision, mission, underlying principles, values and objectives for CW-GDS has been collectively agreed to by all sectors and B-Municipalities at the District Growth and Development Summit held on the 30<sup>th</sup> November 2006 in the Cape Winelands region namely:

Table 3: District Growth Strategy 2 2 11

Shared Vision	Mission Statement	Underlying Principles and Values	Shared Objectives
Growing, Sharing, Delivering and Innovating Together	The citizens of the Cape Winelands commit themselves to inclusive, informed and responsible governance where sustainable service delivery and development create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusivity</li> <li>• Integration</li> <li>• Sustainability</li> <li>• Benefits for all</li> <li>• Participation</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Access</li> <li>• Responsible</li> <li>• Governance</li> </ul>	<p>Business co-operating together to achieve desired growth and secure the well being of communities and individuals</p> <p>Clean and transparent government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable development</li> </ul> <p>Skills development and education for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fair, rewarding and respectful workplace practices</li> <li>• Safe and secure district for all</li> <li>• Informed citizens actively participating in the economy and development processes and decisions</li> </ul> <p>Innovative, creative, competitive economic enterprises that meet needs and create opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated, link and productive human settlements</li> <li>• Institutional networking, co-operation and communication</li> </ul>

## 2.5 GOVERNMENT'S SERVICES DELIVERY TARGETS

Government's services delivery targets for the period up to 2014 is crucial and have to be reflected in our service delivery initiatives namely:

- Reduce unemployment by half
- Reduce poverty by half
- Provide the skills required by the economy
- Ensure that all South Africans are able to fully exercise their constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom
- Provide a compassionate government service to the people

- Improve services to achieve a better national health profile and reduction of preventable causes of death, including violent crime and road accidents
- Significantly reduce the number of serious and priority crimes and cases awaiting trial
- Position South Africa strategically as an effective force in global relations

## 2. LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY / NATIONAL POLICIES PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES COMPLIANCE MATRI

This matrix provides an easy reference of where various government policies and programmes are addressed in the framework of our municipal strategic priorities. The strategic priorities of our municipality with reference to addressing these strategic priorities will be covered in some detail in this IDP but a more detailed implementation plan of these priorities can be found in our Service Delivery Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The strategic priorities of our municipality are:

- Housing (H)
- Infrastructure Development (ID),
- Local Economic Development (LED)
- Sound Financial Management (SFM)
- Transformation of the Administration (TA) and
- Improvement of Communication and Stakeholder Management (IC).

Table 4: National/Provincial Policy compliance matrix

Vision 2 14: Government Manifesto			H	ID	LED	SFM	TA	IC
	1	Reduce unemployment by half						
	2	Provide skills required by the economy						
	3	Fair distribution of land						
	4	Build more and better schools and improve services at schools						
	5	Citizens to enjoy full constitutional rights						
	6	Build more and better clinics and improve services at hospitals and clinics						
	7	Address diseases like HIV/AIDS						
	8	Improve police services and reduce serious and priority crimes						
	9	Improve road safety and reduce causes of road accidents						
	10	Focus and assist in areas where poor people are living						
	11	Improve delivery and quality of housing situated						

		close to economic opportunities						
	12	Combat corruption in housing administration of waiting list						
	13	Pull the resources to build more and better municipal infrastructure through EPWP						
	14	Speed up delivery of free basic services						
	15	Access to clean running water and decent sanitation to all households by 2010						
	16	Access to electricity to all households by 2012						
	17	Bucket system for sanitation phased out by 2007						
	18	Fighting corruption the public service						
	19	Responsive and effective governance						
	20	Compassionate governance services						
	21	Improving the capacity of the administration						
	22	Make ward committees more effective						

DPLG			H	ID	LED	SFM	TA	IC
	1	LED						
	2	Basic Services Delivery and Infrastructure						
	3	Financial Viability and Management						
	4	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development						
	5	Good Governance and Community Participation						

NSDP			H	ID	LED	SFM	TA	IC
	1	Rapid Economic Growth						
	2	Provide Basic Services						
	3	Address social inequalities and poverty						
	4	Settlement and Economic Development Opportunities						
	5	Fixed investment spending focus on localities of economic growth						

Provincial Growth & Development Strategy			H	ID	LED	SFM	TA	IC
	1	Micro Economic Reform Strategy to direct provincial involvement in the private sector						
	2	Strategic Infrastructure and Logistic Plan that supports growth						
	3	PSDF						

	4	Building Human Capital with emphasis youth for skilled workers						
	5	Building Social Capital with emphasis youth to reverse the decline in social capital						
		Effective Co-ordination and Communication Strategy						
		Improving financial governance						
		Provincialisation of municipal rendered services to enhance accountability						

CWD DISTRICT WIDE OBJECTIVES			H	ID	LED	SFM	TA	IC
	1	Economic Development						
	2	Land Reform & Tenure Security						
	3	Community Safety						
	4	Community and Development Services						
	5	Rural Development						
	6	Housing						
	7	Sustainable Development						
	8	Basic Infrastructure Services						
	9	Public Transport						
	10	Sustainable financial Systems						
	11	Representative and Responsive Governance						

CWD GDS			H	ID	LED	SFM	TA	IC
	1	Business Cooperation						
	2	Fair rewarding and respectful workplace						
	3	Economic Enterprise that meets needs and create opportunities						
	4	Skills development and education for all						
	5	Safe and secure district for all						
	6	Sustainable Development						
	7	Integrated, linked and productive human settlements						
	8	Clean and transparent governance						
	9	Informed citizens and actively participating institutional network, cooperation						
	10	Institutional Communication						



## 2. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR OUR IDP

2.7.1 Section 26 of the MSA prescribes the following peremptory components that an IDP must reflect on:

- The municipal council's vision including the municipal critical developmental and transformation needs;
- An assessment of existing level of development in the municipality;
- The council's developmental priorities and objectives including its local economic development aims;
- The councils' development strategies which must be aligned to national and provincial sector plans;
- A spatial development framework which must include the provisions of basic guidelines for a land use management system;
- The council's operational strategies;
- Applicable disaster management plans;
- A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for the next three years; and
- The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41.

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

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

2.7.3 The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) provides for closer alignment between the Annual Budget and the compilation of the IDP.

### ▪ STRATEGY FORMULATION

#### 3.1 VISION / MISSION AND VALUES

The municipality's corporate strategy was adopted by its council at a council meeting on the 30th January 2007.

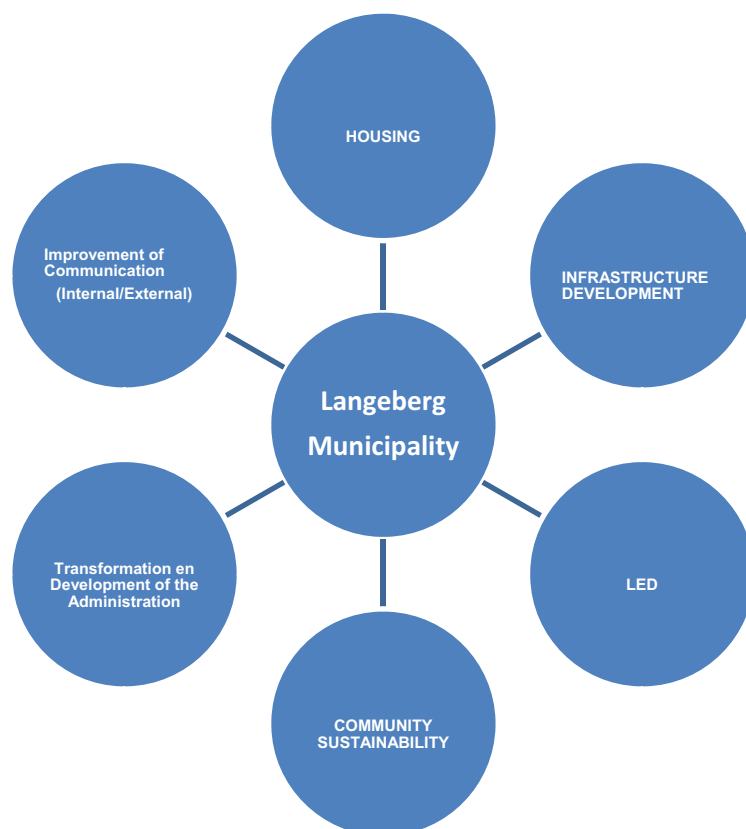
During the public engagement process all communities and stakeholders agreed that council's strategic objectives must remain unchanged being:

Long Term Slogan

- People at the centre of development

In context with our six strategic objectives one can illustrate our slogan as follows:

Diagram 2: Council's Strategic Priorities



#### VISION:

*"Together we strive for a unified, prosperous community where people are at the centre of development."*

#### MISSION

Council will achieve its vision to:

- *establish good and transparent Local Government*
- *provide equal, sustainable and affordable services to everyone*
- *enhance cooperation between all relevant stakeholders through community participation processes*
- *established and improve social and economic development for all*
- *enhance sustainable environmental development where everyone experience a safe, secure and clean environment*

#### OUR VALUES

The municipal council and staff commit us to the values of:

- *dedication and commitment*
- *service excellence*

- *respect for human dignity*
- *integrity*
- *efficiency and effectiveness and*
- *accountability*

During the 2007 the municipality also adopted a client service charter. In the charter, we make a firm commitment to our customers that we will as a progressive and service delivery focused municipality:

- *ensure that we deliver quality basic services to all our citizens;*
- *adhere to the Batho Pele principles;*
- *Promote the spirit of Ubuntu;*
- *Partner with other government institutions, the private sector, non-governmental organization and community-based organizations to ensure better service delivery*
- *Consult with our citizens about service levels and the quality of services to be rendered.*

### 3.2 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

After council has done a proper analysis of the existing development needs, informed by national and provincial government development priorities, neighbouring municipality's developmental plans, community identified needs, statistical information and available resources, council approved the following key strategic objectives.

Council adopted the following Strategic Objectives in the following order of priority:

1. to effectively respond to the Housing needs of the community
2. to deliver quality basic services
3. to create a basis for Local Economic Development
4. to transform the organizational and develop its of administration in line with councils new vision
5. to practice Sound Financial Management
6. to strengthen public confidence through effective Stakeholder Management

#### 3.2.1 Strategic objective 1:

To effectively respond to the Housing needs of the community:

In order to effectively respond to the enormous housing need of the community the municipality will embark on the following programmes:

- *the Building of subsidized (low cost) housing (Post 1994 housing)*
- *Project infill – Building of subsidized (low cost) housing (Post 1994 housing) in existing neighbourhoods*
- *Provision of Services/Infrastructure for subsidized (low cost) Post 1994 housing*
- *Transfer of houses to beneficiaries*

- *Compilation of Housing waiting list*
- *Provision of Social housing – to cater for the needs of those above the low costs housing criteria, but still does not qualify for corporate housing ventures*
- *Eradication of Squatter areas*
- *Land available of housing*
- *Draft Proposals for future housing refurbishment projects*
- *Finalize proposals for future low costs housing developments and finalize subsidy applications*

### 3.2.2 Strategic objective 2:

The Municipality will strive to deliver quality basic services:

These services include the following:

- *Delivery of Quality Water to the community*
- *Deliver high standard of Sanitation*
- *Upgrading of Roads Infrastructure*
- *Upgrading of Storm Water*
- *Delivery of Electrical Infrastructure*
- *Delivery of Planning and Economic Development Services*
- *Traffic and Law Enforcement*
- *Delivery of quality Fire fighting and Disaster Management services*
- *Environmental and Recreational Services*
- *Delivery of quality Community, Recreational and Sport Facilities and Cemeteries*
- *Delivery of Environmental Services*

### 3.2.3 Strategic objective 3:

Local Economic Development (LED)

This area is regarded as a key aspect in improving the quality of life of our citizens and for creating economic growth of 8%. The local economic development interventions will include:

- *Finalization of the LED strategy*
- *Affirmative procurement Practices*
- *Establishment and strengthening of the Local Economic Development Forum*
- *Business Support programmes implemented*
- *Emerging Business support programmes*
- *Tourism Development to create economic growth*
- *Programmes to address unemployment*
- *Skills Development*
- *Industrial development*

- *Establishment and strengthening of informal trading zones*
- *Land reform projects to create economic empowerment*

#### 3.2.4 Strategic objective 4:

Organizational transformation and the development of the administration and strengthening of the corporate governance practices.

Council is embarking on a programme of organizational transformation in line with its vision to ensure better service delivery.

- *The Development of the administration in support of delivery*
- *Strengthening Corporate Governance*
- *Strengthening internal audit processes*

#### 3.2.5 Strategic objective 5:

To practice Sound Financial Management

The sound management of our financial resources is vital to ensure that services are delivered on an equitable and sustainable basis. The implementation of new Municipal Financial legislation places a firm responsibility on local government to ensure the effective and accountable management and utilization of its financial resources:

The programmes under sound financial management include:

- *Accurate and timely financial reporting*
- *Building financial expertise*
- *Effective asset management*
- *Effective management and updating of our information technology*
- *Effective management of supply chain processes*
- *General sound financial management*

#### 3.2. Strategic objective 6:

The Municipality strives to strengthen public confidence through effective Stakeholder Management

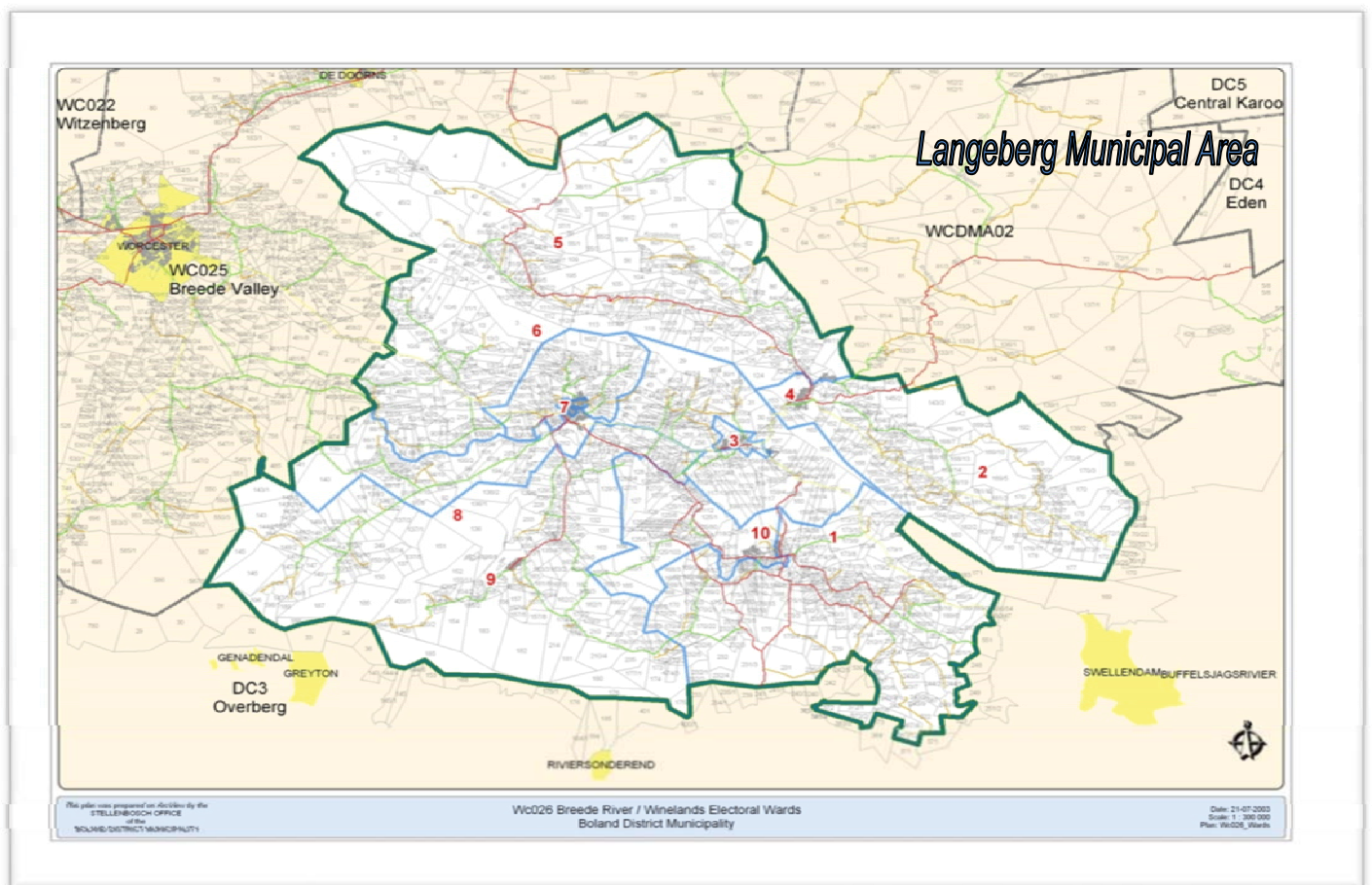
- *Manage stakeholder relationship for effective service delivery*
- *Strengthen Social Programmes to enhance public participation*
- *Strengthen the ward committee system*

### 4. Demographics

#### 4.1 Municipal area and overview of towns

Overview of the Towns of the Langeberg Municipality

"The municipal area consist of 3 334, 52 km<sup>2</sup> which includes the towns, Ashton, Bonnievale, McGregor, Montagu, Robertson and surrounding rural areas"



As ton

Ashton is a small town situated on the R62, between Robertson and Swellendam at the foot of the Langeberge. It is also the heart of the Langeberg Municipal area and is not only host to the Administrative Head Office of the Langeberg Municipality, but also home to almost ten wineries and two large canneries. Between vineyards and green fruit orchards and home to many local artists it is an important wine producing and fruit processing centre.

With the completion of the railway line from Worcester to the coastal regions in 1887, the trading post, Roodewal, became a railway station, and shortly afterwards was renamed Ashton, in honour of Job Ashton, director and railway engineer of the New Cape Central Railways (Ltd). For several years the settlement consisted of only a railway station, warehouse, hotel, post office, butchery, a little school, one shop and a few houses. During 1939 and 1940 extraordinary growth took place with the opening of the Langeberg Cooperative, resulting in the farmland being divided into plots. Development received a further boost with the establishment of a second canning factory in 1949. In 1956 Ashton gained municipal status.

Next to the Municipal Offices of the Langeberg Municipality, Main Road, Ashton stands the steam locomotive no 2010 class 14 CRB, that depicts the town worldwide. This icon was commissioned in 1919 and used on the Worcester-Mossel Bay rail section until 1983.

Ashton also offers you the opportunity to cruise down the Breede River while sipping your wine or enjoy a light lunch on the river banks. Within a few minutes' drive are panoramic views, mountain biking and hiking trails and rock climbing the spectacular cliffs in the Cogmanskloof.

Bonnie ale

With majestic mountains on the one side and the ever-flowing Breede River on the other, with beautiful fruit and wine farms lining the way. Bonnievale is situated on the banks of the Breede River. Surrounded by the Langeberg Mountain Range in the north-east, and the Riviersonderend mountains in the south-west, it is one of the most beautifully situated towns in the Western Cape. The name Bonnievale actually means Beautiful Valley.

Bonnievale is known as The Valley of Cheese and Wine for a good reason. There are 8 Wine Cellars in the area and two cheese factories producing cheese, butter, milk, yoghurt and whey powder.

The town was founded by Christopher Forrest Rigg. Rigg and his wife moved to Bonnievale in 1900. They had three daughters, but only one survived infancy. Mary Myrtle was born in 1903 and she especially loved playing in a certain lucerne field near their home. Sadly in 1911 she contracted meningitis and on her deathbed she asked her father to build her a small church. Mary Myrtle was buried in her favourite playground, the lucerne field near her home. Rigg kept his promise to his daughter and built the small Norman-style church in her memory. The date on the cornerstone is 1921, but the first Anglican service was only held in 1924. At the entrance above the main door there is a statuette in the likeness of Mary Myrtle, and in the background is a rose tree with seven roses, depicting the seven years of her life. The Mary Myrtle Rigg Church is the only church in the world known to be built at the request of a child.

Rigg was also responsible for the construction of the water channel scheme providing Bonnievale with water. The newspapers described the undertaking as "the greatest engineering project of its time in South Africa by one man". Today, more than a 100 years since completion, all of the east side and large sections of the west side of Bonnievale still use the water from the canals, which are much as they were when built by Rigg, in spite of great development having taken place since then.

In 1902 a railway halt was constructed between Robertson and Swellendam and was called 'Vale'. In 1917 the halt received full status as a railway station upon Rigg's request to the Railways to allow the train to stop at the siding, so that he could load his lucerne, beetroot, maize and other vegetable crops. The name then changed to Bonnievale.

In 1922 a village management board was elected. The town received full municipal status in April 1953.

## Montagu

Montagu lies nestled between two mountain ranges halfway between Cape Town and the Garden Route, on the legendary Route 62, with crystal clear air, free of any pollution. It is the gateway to the Little Karoo and also the scenic heart of Route 62. This historic link between Cape Town, Oudtshoorn, the Garden Route and the Eastern Cape, offers travellers remarkable beauty and excellent facilities. All combining to make this one of the most memorable journeys in South Africa, winding through spectacular scenery and mountain passes.

Montagu, once known as 'Agter Cogman's Kloof', lies between the Keisie and Kingna Rivers. The only exit to the west was through Cogman's Kloof, and strong teams of horses or oxen were needed for the journey. John Montagu, the British Secretary of the Cape Colony based in Cape Town in the 1850s, envisaged the potential of the Cape Colony, but realized that it could never develop without efficient transport and communications. Montagu was aided by pioneering road engineers to create passes through the mountain barriers. Through his efforts, the country could be developed agriculturally and he became a popular figure. In Tribute to him the village was officially named Montagu in 1851 and he travelled there to 'baptize' the town.

It is not known when the springs were discovered, but early trekker's often- followed the course of rivers and some camped in the vicinity of present-day Montagu. They drank the clear, strangely-flavoured water, found it wonderfully refreshing and traced its course through the kloof to where they discovered the hot springs. News of



the healing waters spread quickly and many visitors began to visit the area. The springs form part of the now popular Montagu Baths.

The magic of this area is its wonderful dry healthy climate, nature walks, 4X4 routes, cycling and top cuisine. Discover our wild flower nature garden, or take a peek at our unusual social paradise for birds at the well-loved bird tree within our village, hike the fabulous nature reserves, meander through the marvellous museum with a medicinal garden, visit unique art galleries where you can meet the artists and don't miss the many lovely trails for hiking. It also offers some of the best climbing in the Western Cape and South Africa with many crags that vary in grade and steepness with excellent quality rock. +/-400 Single Pitch & Multi-Pitch Sport Routes of all ranges of difficulty.

## McGregor

This charming, well-preserved mid 19th century village with its quaint, thatched cottages offers plenty outdoor activities, arts & crafts, tranquillity and relaxation. Surrounded by mountain trails, fruit orchards, olive groves and vineyards the village has maintained a rural peaceful ambience inspirational to artists.

Visitors are spoiled for choice with a variety of activities on offer, like walking/hiking trails, mountain biking, 4x4 trails, bird watching as well as a pottery studio, art galleries, massage therapies and much more.

The village of McGregor was laid out in 1861, the population then 350. In 1894 a village management board was established and in 1907 the village became a municipality. McGregor was originally known as Lady Grey, but the name was changed in 1905, to avoid confusion with Lady Grey near Aliwal North. It was renamed in honour of the Rev Andrew McGregor, who had been the Dutch Reformed Church minister of the Robertson District for forty years.

McGregor is a unique, alternative, eccentric and therapeutic village away from the crowds where you can truly unwind, step back in time and just relax. Eating out is always a pleasure; we have several fine restaurants to choose from. McGregor village is also home to a vibrant community of artists.

The 19th century village of McGregor, dreaming away in a quiet valley at the end of a road going nowhere, is home to artists, craftsmen, healers and colourful characters. Here life is slow, tranquil and gentle. Beautiful preserved white-washed cottages nestle in half-wild gardens, water trickles and burbles down old stone irrigation channels and one almost expects to see the shadowy figure of a woman in the garb of yesteryear, with a basket of roses over her arm, disappearing around the next corner.

## Robertson

Situated in the shadow of the majestic Langeberg mountains with the Breede River as its life blood, Robertson is the western gateway to The Heart of Route 62, only 1 ½ hours leisurely drive from Cape Town. With 150 years of history, Robertson has grown into one of the most attractive Cape Winelands towns, with Victorian buildings, jacaranda-lined streets and beautiful gardens.

In 1852 it was decided that a town needs to be established in this area and Mr. Van Zijl's farm was purchased for the then enormous sum of 4 200 Pounds. The sale of plots at about 40 Pounds each and the laying of the cornerstone in 1853 of the Dutch Reformed Church on a well-situated block in the centre of town was considered the birth date of the town and named after Dr Robertson, then pastor at Swellendam.



Soon traders and general dealer stores started to open up and several private schools were opened. By 1872 Robertson boasted a well stocked Public Library and by 1880 a branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa was opened.

Today, Robertson is one of the largest wine-producing regions in South Africa. The region may be best known for its wine but the variety of attractions and activities combined with spectacular scenery and the relaxed hospitality of the people ensures visitors an unforgettable stay.

Robertson Wine Valley forms part of the longest wine route in the world, Route 62. Boasting a large number of cellars, co-operatives and private estates, our award winning wines will be a treat for all wine lovers.

There are many diverse attractions, from a lazy river cruise to a vigorous mountain hike, elegant wining and dining to outdoor picnics and exploring our rich historical sites. The local farm stalls overflow with fresh produce, dried fruit and freshly made breads, homemade jams and preserves.

Robertson and its surrounds are a paradise for the nature lover and sport enthusiast. Situated in the Robertson Wine Valley with breathtaking views. It is also host to a championship 18-hole golf course is friendly yet challenging with excellent greens.

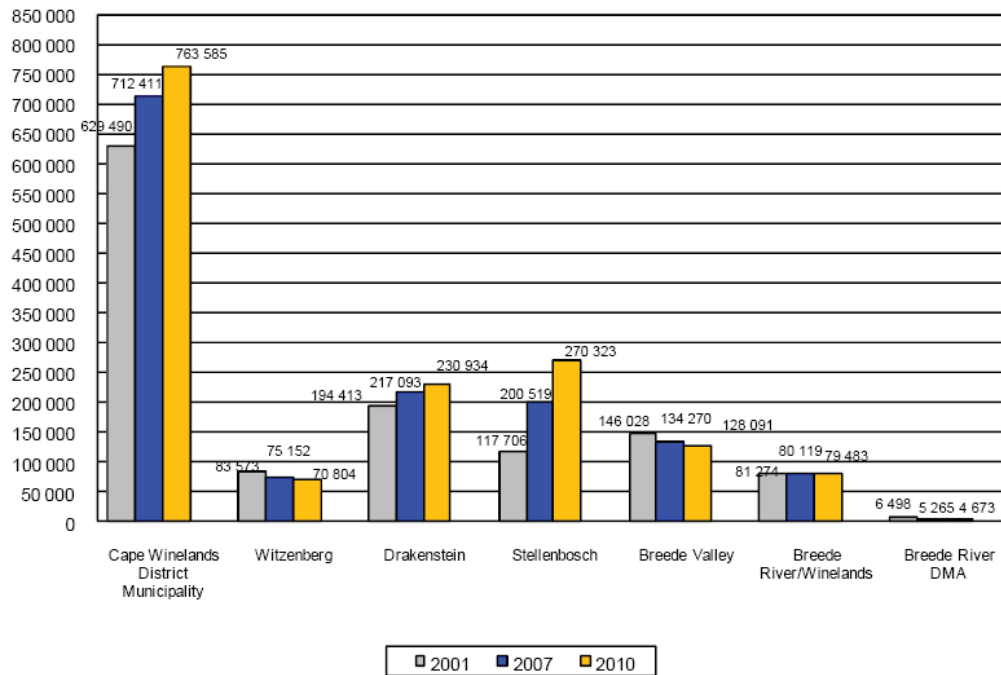
## 4.2 Demographics

Important demographic characteristics that will be highlighted within this section include: population size, age and gender distribution and racial groups in Langeberg municipal area.

### 4.2.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical area. It also provides a planning measure to assist budget planners to match available resources to address the relative demand for services

**Figure 1 Comparison of Langeberg's population to Cape Winelands District, 2001, 2007 & 2010**



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

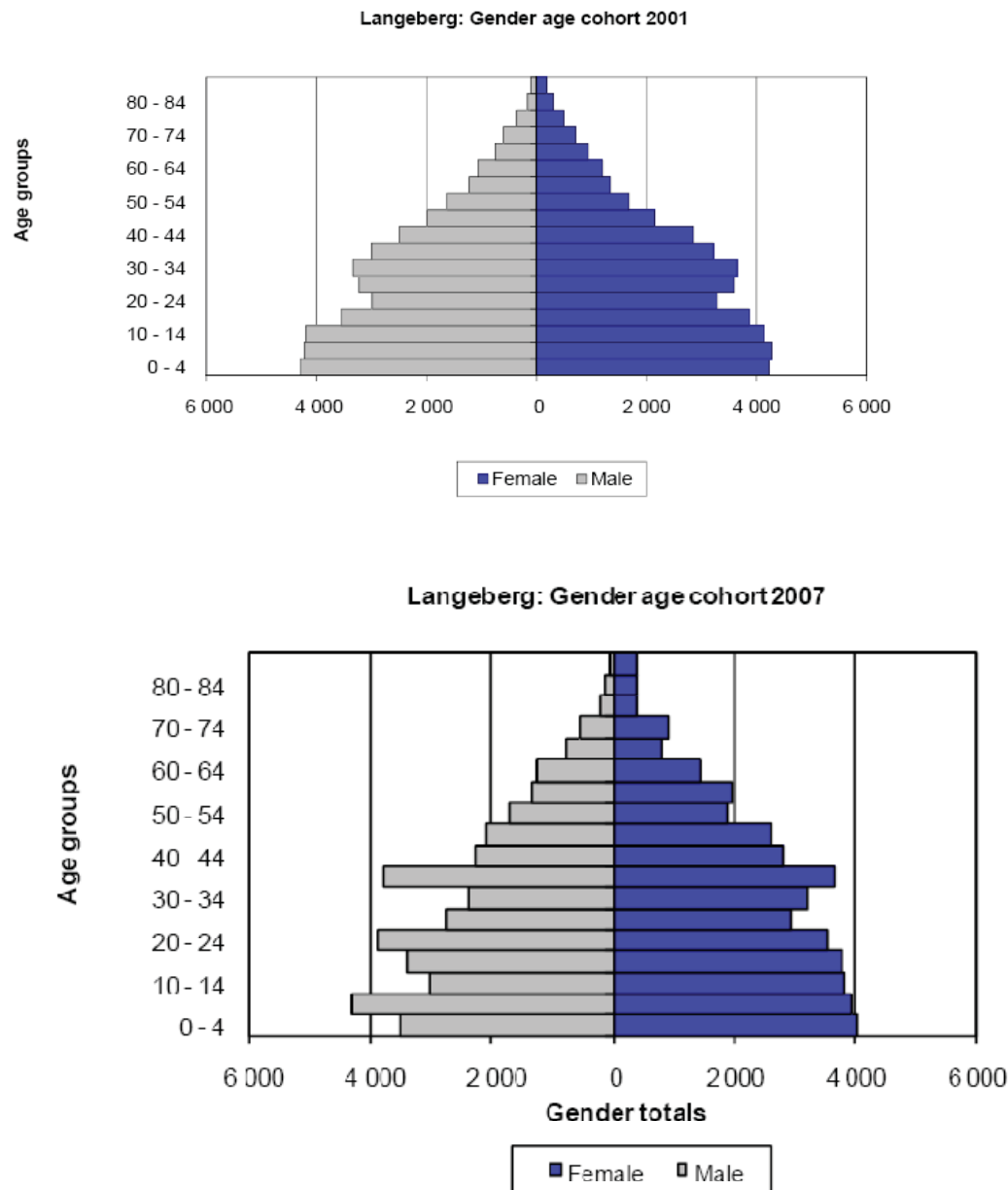
The 2007 Community Survey estimated the population size of the Western Cape at 5.3 million of which 712 418 (13.5 per cent) people resided in the Cape Winelands District. Langeberg is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest population in Cape Winelands District with a population size of 80 119 people in 2007. According to the 2007 Community Survey, Langeberg's population decreased at an annual average rate of 0.24 per cent from 81 272 people in 2001 to 80 119 people in 2007.

According to the population projections of the Department of Social Development, the population is expected to decrease to 79483 people by 2010 accounting for an annual average growth of 0.3 per cent from 2007.

#### 4.2.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in Langeberg's population distribution by age and gender over the period 2001 to 2007. The analysis of the age and gender distribution of Langeberg Municipality will particularly highlight growth trends, the gender ratio, functional age categorisation and how the age distribution impacts dependency on the potential working population. These statistics provides important insights into the age groups, where the bulk of the population is located and to target government, civil society and non-governmental programmes more effectively.

**Figure 2 Langeberg's population pyramids for 2001 and 2007**



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

#### 4.2.3 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely: children (0 - 14 years); economically active population (15 - 64 years); and persons aged 65 years and older.

In 2001, Langeberg's population composition was as follows: children at 31.2 per cent, economically active population at 63.1 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 5.7 per cent of the population. In 2007, Langeberg's population changed as follows: children at 28.4 per cent, the economically active population at 66.3 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 5.8 per cent of the population.

The youth's<sup>1</sup> share of the total population changed from 33.8 to 32.6 per cent between 2001 and 2007. The combined share of children and youth's of the total population declined from 65.5 per cent in 2001 to 61 per cent in 2007.

<sup>1</sup> Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

Accordingly, the child dependency ratio lowered from 49.4 per cent in 2001 to 42.9 per cent in 2007 whilst the age dependency ratio lowered from 9 per cent to 8.7 per cent over the same period. The overall dependency ratio however lowered from 58.4 per cent in 2001 to 51.6 per cent in 2007.

#### 4.2.4 Gender Distribution

Figure 2 illustrates changes in Langeberg's population in respect of male/female population and age cohorts over the period 2001 to 2007. The population declined across all the different age groups over the 2001 to 2007 period.

Males declined at an annual average rate of 0.7 per cent from 39 201 persons in 2001 to 37 586 persons in 2007, while females increased at annual average rate of 0.03 per cent from 42 071 persons to 42 156 persons over the same period. Consequently, males' share of the total population decreased from 48.2 per cent in 2001 to 47.1 per cent in 2007 whilst females' share of the total population increased from 51.8 per cent in 2001 to 52.9 per cent in 2007.

#### 4.3 Population Groups

Understanding the racial groupings of a population provides valuable insights into changes in the historical human settlement and migratory patterns of a population. In the South African context, historical and emerging human settlement patterns have particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the level of access of the various racial groups to the employment opportunities and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

Table 5 Langeberg population groups 2001 and 2007

Population Group	2001	Share 2001	Share 2007
African	11 755	14.5%	15.9%
Coloured	57 630	70.9%	72.3%
Indian or Asian	66	0.1%	0.1%
White	11 823	14.5%	11.7%
Total	122 274	100%	100%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Table 5 illustrates Langeberg's population distribution by race. The Coloured racial group was the largest population group in Langeberg in 2001 with a 70.9 per cent share of the population, followed by the African and White population groups which were evenly represented (14.5 per cent each).

In 2007, the Coloured racial group remained the largest population group in Langeberg with a 72.3 per cent share of the population, followed by the Africans (15.9 per cent) and Whites (11.7 per cent).

## 5. Socio economic Development

The indicators highlighted in this section attempts to provide insight into the community's ability to transform itself in a manner, which improves the capacity to fulfill its aspirations. This section of the profile outlines some of the education, health, safety and security, household income, gender dynamics, as well information on the number of individuals accessing social grants and the type of grants accessed within the Langeberg municipal area

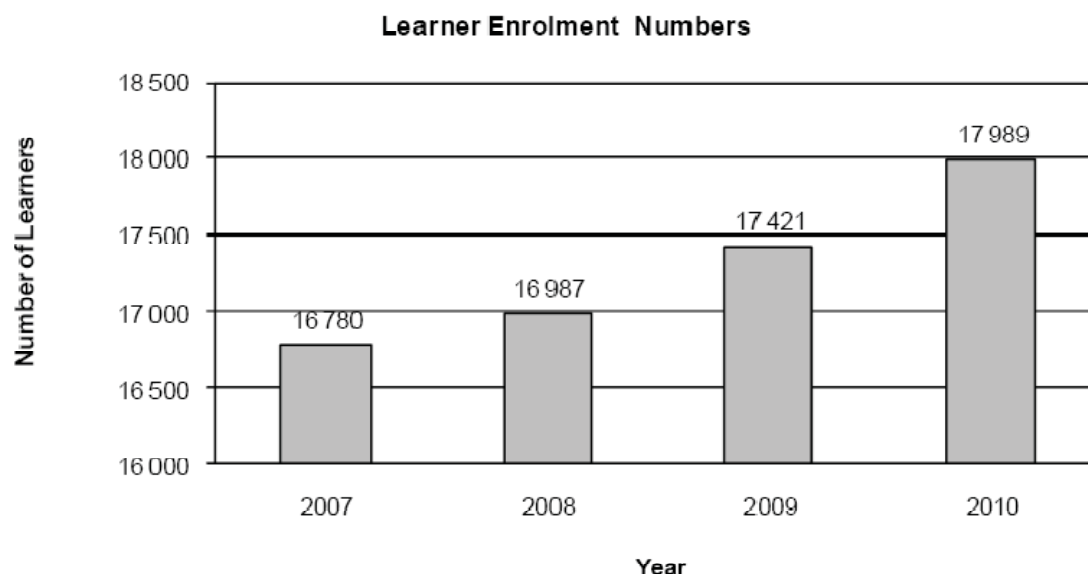
### 5.1 Human Development and Education

#### 5.1.1 Learner Enrolment

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and while jointly planning with the national Department of Education for post matric study demands.

This information may also be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in the region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider Agriculture related studies often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done as effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure sufficient numbers of persons with technical skills, including engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisans are available within the municipal area.

**Figure 3 Educational Enrolment of Langeberg's population in 2007 - 2010**



*Source: Department of Education 2010*

Figure 3 gives an indication as to changes in the learner enrolment numbers in Langeberg municipal area over the period 2007 to 2010. The number of learners (from Grade R to 12) enrolled in schools in this municipality increased by an annual average rate of 2.3 per cent from 16 780 learners in year 2007 to 17 898 learners in 2010.

In the primary phase (grades 4 to 7), enrolment has decreased at an annual average rate of 0.3 per cent from 5 244 learners in 2001 to 6 273 learners in 2010. The foundation phase learners account for 28.9 per cent of the total number of learners in 2010. Grade R learner enrolment increased at an annual average rate of 25.2 per cent from 549 in 2007 to 1 077 in 2010.

In the primary phase (grades 4 to 7), enrolment has increased at an annual average rate of 3.5 per cent from 5 976 learners in 2001 to 6 627 learners in 2010. The primary phase learners account for 36.8 per cent of the total number of learners in 2010.

The secondary phase (grade 8 - 12) experienced marginal growth with an annual average increase of 0.4 per cent from 4 939 learners in 2001 to 5005 learners in 2009. The secondary phase learners account for 27.8 per cent of the total number of learners in 2010.

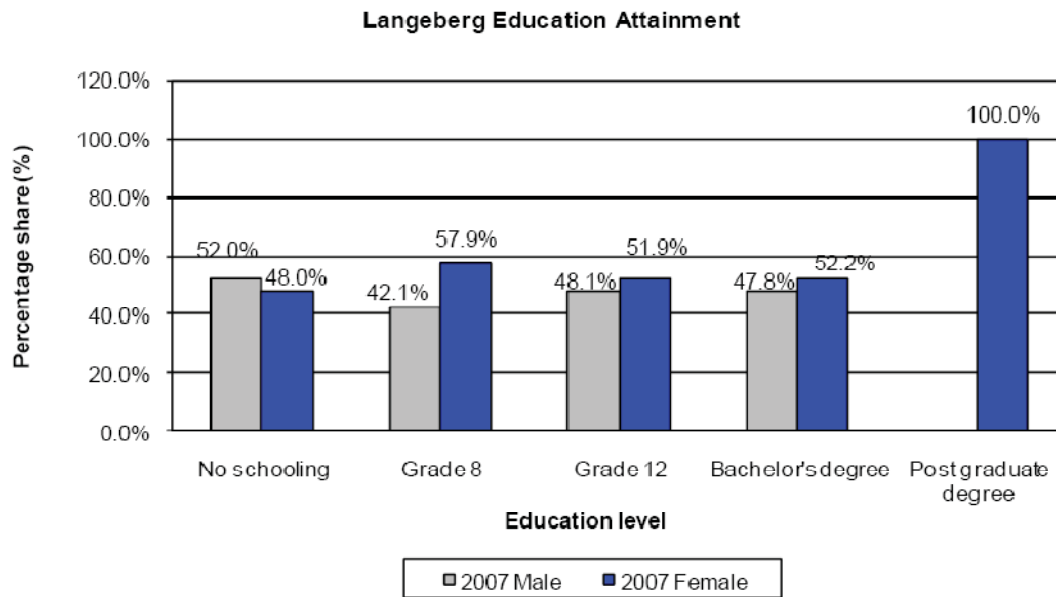
In 2010, Langeberg municipal area had 56 schools, including 46 no fee schools. The Boland Further Education and Training College have campuses in Stellenbosch, Paarl and Worcester. Although there are no universities or technikons in the District, the region is close to several universities, such as Stellenbosch University in the Stellenbosch, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, and the Universities of Cape Town and Western Cape in the City of Cape Town.

#### 5.1.2 Educational Attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the communities of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the needs as well as the developmental potential of the region. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses while providing specific motivation for the

retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area.

**Figure 4 Educational attainment of Langeberg population as at 2007**



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The information on educational attainment was gathered from the responses of Langeberg residents as per the 2007 Community Survey.

Figure 4 compares the educational attainment gender profile of Langeberg's population in 2007.

Males account for the majority 52 per cent of the individuals that did not receive any schooling. Females account for the majority of the individuals that passed Grade 8 (57.9 per cent), Grade 12 (51.9 per cent) and Bachelor degrees (52.2 per cent).

The most significant difference in the level of education between the males and females lies in post-graduate education. None of the male respondents indicated that achieved a post-graduate qualification.

### 5.1.3 Literacy Rate

In 2010, 65.5 per cent of Langeberg's population was estimated to be literate. The Department of Social Development defines people aged 14 years and older as literate if they have successfully completed 7 years formal education (passed Grade 7/Standard 5). An illiterate person would therefore be someone aged 14 years and older with less than 7 years of formal education completed.

## 5.2 Health

This section of the profile highlights the current health infrastructure, human resource capacity in the public health sector and burden of disease in the Langeberg municipal area.

### 5.2.1 Access to Health Facilities

In the 2010/11 financial year, a total of 85 Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities were located within the Cape Winelands District. Langeberg Municipality had 15 PHC facilities.

Table Access to Health Facilities 2.1

Municipality	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals	Total
Cape Winelands		5	4		2	4	2	5
Langeberg	0	0	8	0	5	2	0	15
Cape Winelands DMA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

In 2010, a total of 85 primary health care facilities are located in the entire Cape Winelands District. Langeberg Municipality has a total of 15 primary health care facilities including 8 clinics, 5 mobile clinics and 2 district hospitals.

Furthermore, one Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) registered service points have been designated to specifically meet the needs of HIV/Aids patients and the primary health facilities also cater for TB treatment.

### 5.2.2 Human Resource Capacity

Having adequate numbers of health professional to serve at primary health care facilities is a further determinant of quality health care.

Table Health Human Resource Capacity

Breede River	2	21
Primary Healthcare Doctors	0	0
Number of Doctors at District Hospitals	7	6
Primary Healthcare - Professional Nurses	24	25
Number of Professional Nurses at District Hospitals	34	33

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

In 2009, a total of 7 doctors and 58 professional nurses have been employed by the Department of Health to render health services to patients attending the Primary Health Care facilities in Langeberg.

In 2010, the total of doctors reduced to 6 doctors whilst the professional nurses remained unchanged at 58 nurses. It should be noted that this totals excludes health professionals employed within the private sector.

### 5.2.3 Burden of Disease



Table Immunisation for Children under the age of 1

2006/07 Category	2006/07 Percentage Immunised	2007/08 Percentage Immunised	2008/09 Percentage Immunised
Fully Immunised			
Br River/Winlands M	75.3%	92.9%	57.7%
Cape Winelands DM Sub total	81.6%	103.1%	96.9%
BCG (TB)			
Br River/Winlands M	59.5%	84.1%	52.5%
Cape Winelands DM Sub total	67.2%	78.2%	114.7%
Measles			
Br River/Winlands M	5.	3.3	5 .
Cape Winelands DM Sub total	82.2%	102.2%	99.7%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

The immunisation coverage<sup>2</sup> for full immunisation decreased from 75.3 per cent in 2006/07 to 57.7 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate in Langeberg Municipality is below the average immunisation rate for the Cape Winelands Region which is at 96.9 per cent in 2009/10.

Immunisation coverage for measles decreased from 75.6 per cent in 2006/07 to 57.7 per cent in 2009/10. The immunisation rate for measles in the Municipality is below the average immunisation rate for measles for the Cape Winelands District Region which is at 99.7 per cent in 2009/10.

In 2010, Langeberg Municipality had one ART (anti-retroviral treatment) service site registered in its area. The Department of Health reported that 615 people were receiving anti-retroviral treatment in Langeberg state-run health care facilities in 2010.

### 5.3 Safety and Security

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

The discussion that follows will only be limited to serious crimes like murder, rape and drug related crimes.

<sup>2</sup> Immunisation coverage for under 1 year is calculated as a percentage of total population under 1 year who has completed their primary course of immunisation. The denominator is based on the estimated total population under 1 year in the targeted area. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100 per cent because more than 100 per cent of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

Table Selected crimes reported in Langeberg between 2003/04 to 2009/10

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	43	37	31	30	28	23	25
Total sexual crimes	147	156	129	134	119	121	122
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at residential premises	615	447	350	381	259	299	297
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Drug related crime	512	677	710	862	812	762	724
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	54	57	53	68	73	111	96

Source: SAPS

Table 9 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located in Langeberg as reported by the South African Police Service for the period 2003/04 and 2009/10.

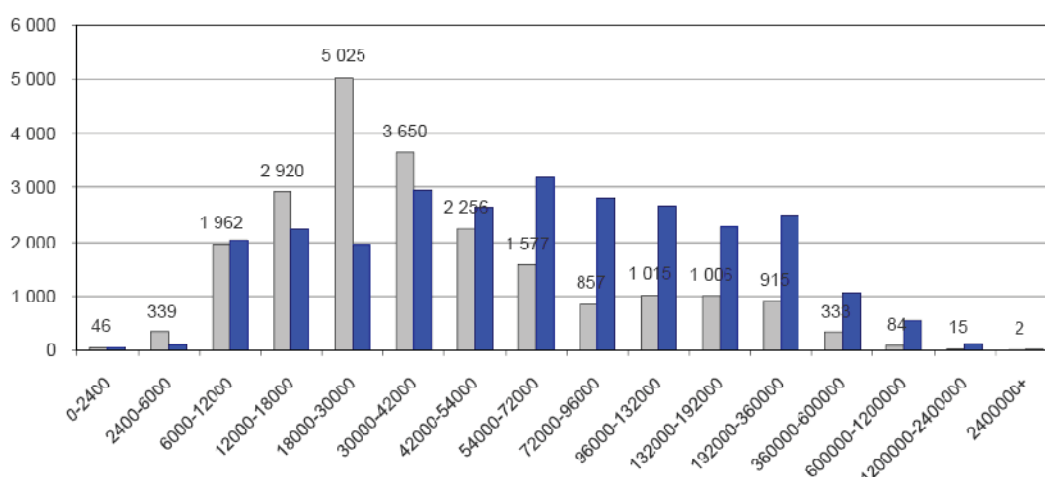
The number of murders decreased by an annual average rate of 8.6 per cent from 43 to 25 incidents between 2003/04 to 2009/10. The number of sexual crimes decreased by an annual average rate of 3.1 from 147 to 122 cases between 2003/04 to 2009/10. The number of burglaries decreased by an annual average rate of 11.4 per cent from 615 to 297 cases from 2003/04 to 2009/10.

Drug related crime has increased by an annual average rate of 5.9 per cent from 512 to 724 incidents between 2003/04 to 2009/10. The number of crimes relating to driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs increased by an annual average rate of 10.1 per cent from 54 to 96 incidents from in 2003/04 to 2009/10.

#### 5.4 Household Income

Household income serves as a proxy indicator of the standard of living of a particular community i.e. whether it is predominantly poor, middle income or an affluent community. More importantly household income informs the municipality as to the level of poverty, which has policy implications with respect to the municipality's indigent, poverty relief, ability to pay and tariff policies.

**Figure 5 Annual household income levels in Langeberg Municipality in 2001 and 2009**



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury Calculations based on Global Insight Research

Figure 5 displays the annual household income levels within Langeberg Municipal area for 2001 and 2009. In 2001, 63.4 per cent of all households in Langeberg reported to have annual incomes of between R0 to R42 000. In 2009, 34.4 per cent of all households in Langeberg reported to have annual incomes of between R0 to R42 000.

In 2001, households with an annual income of R18 000 - R30 000 accounted for the largest concentration (22.8 per cent) of households within an income category. In 2009, households with an annual income of R54 000 – R72 000 accounted for the largest concentration (11.7 per cent) of households within an income category.

## 5.5 Social Grants

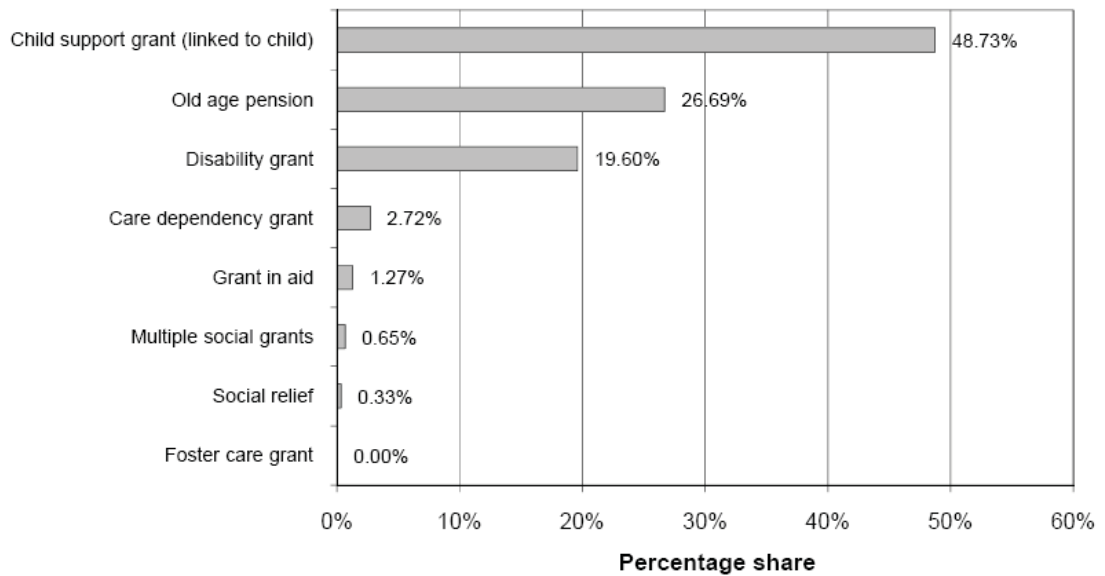
Government provides social grants to persons that are deemed to be vulnerable, in need of or qualify for income support. Although the grants are a lifeline to recipients and their families, tottering on the brink of poverty, it does not enable recipients to break the cycle of poverty.

Social grants by category in Langeberg Municipality. There were 11 322 beneficiaries which accessed social grants in Langeberg in 2007. Although a later figure is available at a District Level from the South African Social Services Agency, it cannot be disaggregated per municipality due to system configurations.

In 2007, the child support grant (48.7 per cent) old age pension (26.69 per cent) and disability grants (19.6 per cent) together made up the bulk of the grant<sup>3</sup> accessed in Langeberg. The aforementioned grants accounted for almost 95 per cent of all grants accessed in 2007.

<sup>3</sup> The values given in the text are nominal values for the 2008/2009 financial year. Furthermore, the pension and disability grant are dependent on need and the values reflected are maximum values.

**Figure 6 Social grants per category in 2007**



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

The Municipality offers additional social support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free and discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation and property rates. According to the Municipality, there were 6055 households registered as indigents at January 2011.

## Labour

The labour force of a region includes all those who are employed and those who are unemployed but seeking work. Many factors influence how workers are utilised and how much they are paid, including quality of the labour force itself (such as health, level of education, distribution of special training and skills, and degree of mobility), structural characteristics of the economy (e.g. proportions of heavy manufacturing, technology, and service industries).

### 1 Labour Force Employment Status

Table 6 outlines the labour trends in Langeberg Municipality. The size of the labour force is determined by the potential economically active<sup>4</sup> population.

Table Langeberg Labour Force

		Total population aged 15 5	Labour force	LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2	1	51,703	36,488	70.6	26,158	10,330	28.3
2		53,122	37,609	70.8	34,090	3,519	9.4
		0.45%	0.51%		4.51%	-16.43%	

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

<sup>4</sup> Potentially economically active population is defined as all those who are aged between 15 and 65.

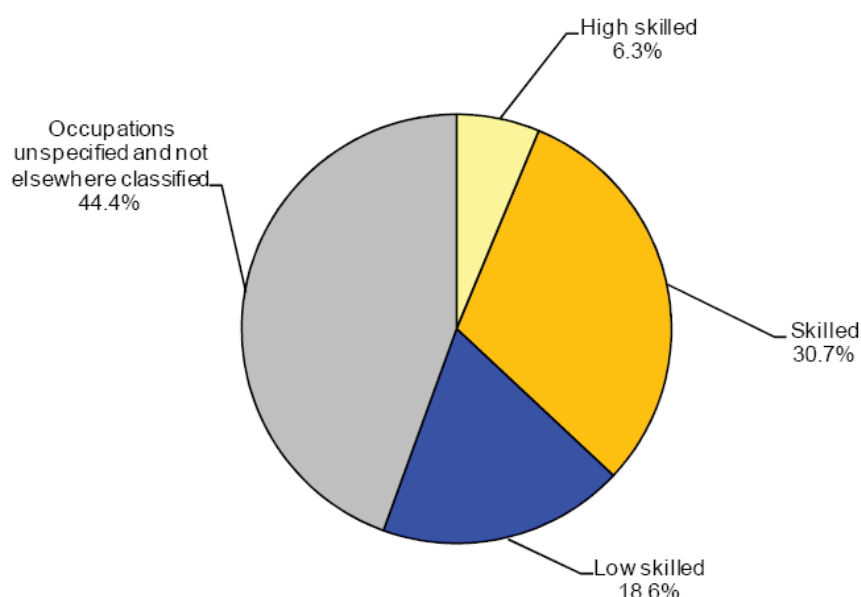
The economically active people in the municipal area increased from 51 703 in 2001 to 53 112 in 2007, meaning that 1 409 more people could potentially have been absorbed into the local economy. The labour force<sup>5</sup> increased an annual average rate of 0.5 per cent from 36 488 to 37 609 from 2001 to 2007; with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) remained constant at approximately 70 per cent in 2001 and 2007.

The number of employed increased by 4.5 per cent from 26 158 persons in 2001 to 34 090 persons in 2007, meaning that 7 905 people found employment in the region. The unemployment rate decreased from 28.3 to 9.4 per cent over the same period. Although the trend in employment is encouraging the data implies that the economy is unable to absorb and employ the full complement of the job market entrants and participants.

## 2.5 Skill profile of Labour Force

Figure 7 outlines the skill profile of the labour force in the Langeberg municipality. The labour force is classified into four main categories namely, high skilled, skilled, low skilled and unspecified<sup>6</sup>.

**Figure 7 Skill level of the labour force in 2007**



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

In 2007, low skilled<sup>7</sup> workers accounted for 18.6 per cent of the employed. Skilled and high skilled workers accounted for 30.7 per cent and 6.3 per cent, respectively. Of the 34 090 people employed in 2007, 44.4 per cent could not be classified by the Community Survey as either skilled, low skilled or high-skilled and are therefore unspecified.

<sup>5</sup> Labour Force or economically active population (EAP) as it is also known is defined as the total number working aged people between the age of 15 – 65 years who are available for work, and is either employed or not.

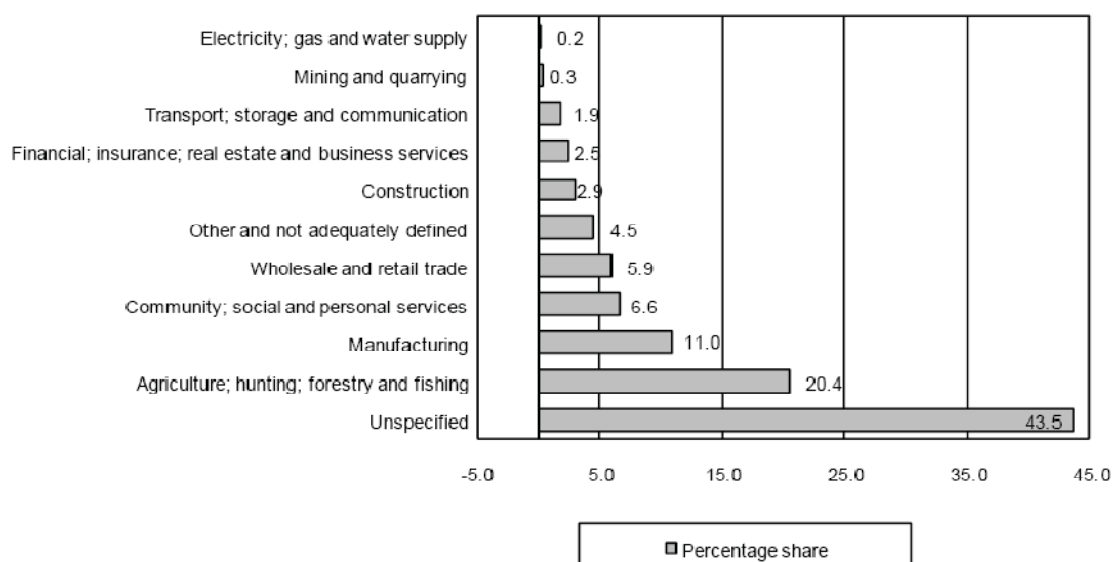
<sup>6</sup> “Not applicable” and “Unspecified”: The information provided by respondents could not be categorized into the categories provided by the survey.

<sup>7</sup> Low skill occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, craft & related trades workers as well as plant & machine operators & assemblers. The high skilled category includes legislators, senior officials & managers, professionals, technicians and associate professors.

### .3 Industry Employment

Figure 8 illustrates in which sectors the labour force is most concentrated, i.e. the biggest sector employer.

**Figure 8 Contribution to employment by industry in 2007**



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007

In 2007, the biggest employment contributors were agriculture (20.4 per cent) and manufacturing (11 per cent) and Community, social and personal services (6.6 per cent). A large percentage of respondents were recorded as not applicable institutions or unspecified<sup>8</sup> at 43.5 per cent.

### .4 Unemployment

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have differing policy consequences.

Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who have not worked for two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not or cannot take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

National government provides a number social assistance to the unemployed as part of the social welfare. These unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to aid retraining the unemployed in those skills and areas where greater possibility for employment exists.

#### .4.1 Unemployment by gender

Table 7 presents the unemployment by gender group as a share of the total population.

<sup>8</sup> "Not applicable" and "Unspecified": The information provided by respondents could not be categorized according to the categories provided by the survey.

**Table 7 Unemployment by gender**

Langeberg	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	9.1	51.0	49.5
Female	9.7	49.0	50.5

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2007, the unemployment rate for males was 9.1 per cent with the percentage share of the unemployed at 49.5 per cent. The unemployment rate for females was marginally higher at 9.7 per cent and the percentage share of the unemployed was at 50.5 per cent.

#### .4.2 Racial profile of unemployment

Table 8 displays the unemployment patterns across the various racial groups. Unemployment in Langeberg was concentrated within the Coloured population at 67.1 per cent followed by Blacks at 29 per cent. Even though the African population group has the lower percentage share, their unemployment rate was higher 17.3 percent in 2007. Contrastingly, the Coloured workers experienced the second highest unemployment rate of 8.5 per cent. However, Coloureds represent the largest percentage share (74.2 per cent) of the total labour force and hence the highest percentage (67.1 per cent) shares of the unemployed. In Langeberg, the White population group accounted for the lowest unemployment rate of 3.6 per cent amongst the three largest population groups (African, Coloured and White) of the total labour force. In addition, Whites also accounts for the lowest percentage (3.8 per cent) of the unemployed.

**Table 8 Racial profile of unemployment in 2001 and 2007**

Population group	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
African	17.3	15.7	29.0
Coloured	8.5	74.2	67.1
Indian or Asian	0.0	0.1	0.0
White	3.6	10.0	3.8

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

#### .4.3 Unemployment by age cohort

Table 9 shows that unemployment within Langeberg Municipality is concentrated among the youth (15 - 35) at 71.8 per cent and persons aged 35 - 39 years of age at 11.6 per cent.

**Table 9     Unemployment by age cohort in 2007**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Unemployment rate within group</b>	<b>Percentage share of the labour force</b>	<b>Percentage share of unemployed</b>
15 - 19	28.3	5.9	17.9
20 - 24	16.3	16.1	28.1
25 - 34	9.5	25.4	25.8
35 - 44	6.2	27.6	18.4
45 - 54	3.7	16.6	6.6
55 - 65	3.6	8.3	3.2

*Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007*

The age group 20 - 24 years is particularly vulnerable at 28.1 per cent of the total unemployed. Government has to pay attention to this phenomenon to ensure that the youth and particularly the age group 20 - 24 years can be absorbed into the economy.

## . Economy

A healthy and vibrant economy is essential for the development of the inhabitants of a particular region.

### .1 Economic growth

Langeberg's regional gross value added (GVA-R)<sup>9</sup> of R2.048 billion in 2009 accounted for 9.5 per cent of the Cape Winelands District's economy. Langeberg's regional gross value added (GVA-R) increased at an annual average rate of 2.8 percent from R1.637 billion in 2001 to R2.047 billion in 2009.

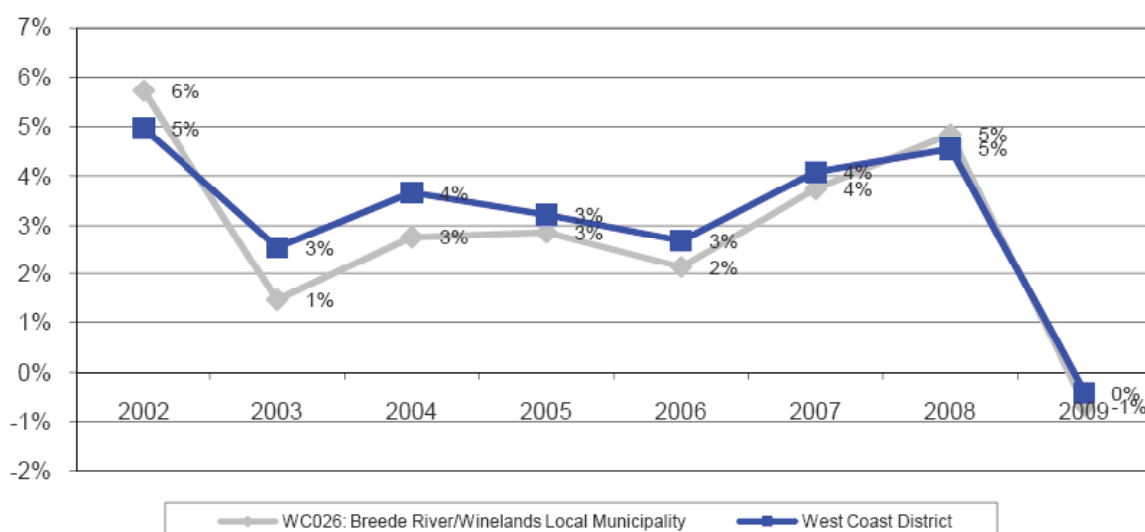
GVA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below. The last reliable official estimate of Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) were made in 1991 and, since then, there have been substantial shifts in the regional distribution of economic activity. It was thus decided that these figures were not suitable for use in the ReX database.

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**Figure 9 Economic growth trends of Langeberg Municipality in comparison to Cape Winelands Regional District's growth rates for the period 2001 to 2009**



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight Research data

Figure 9 tracks the economic growth trends of Langeberg Municipality. As indicated in the figure, Langeberg's economy grew almost in tandem with the district's economy in each year over the 2001 to 2009 period. Langeberg's economy grew at an annual average rate of 2.8 per cent over the period 2001 to 2009 compared to the district's annual average growth rate of 3.2 per cent.

The effect of the global financial crisis has led to both the Langeberg and Cape Winelands economies contracting by 0.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively in 2009.

## 2.2 Sectoral Growth and Contributions

Table 10 shows sectoral contribution to Langeberg's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009 of the nine identified sectors as per Provincial Treasury's analysis (Primary/Secondary) and does not represent the entire make-up of the total GVA-R for Langeberg.

**Table 10 Langeberg GVA-R of Economic sectors at 2005 prices**

Sector	2001	2009	Average Annual Growth Rate: 2001 - 2009
1 Agriculture	386 186	461 041	2.2%
2 Mining	3 121	3 189	0.2%
3 Manufacturing	397 557	402 345	0.1%
4 Electricity	14 822	20 107	3.9%
5 Construction	39 346	76 066	8.6%
6 Trade	217 907	220 931	0.2%
7 Transport	124 563	153 476	2.6%
8 Finance	170 604	351 607	9.5%
9 Community services	282 590	358 917	3.0%

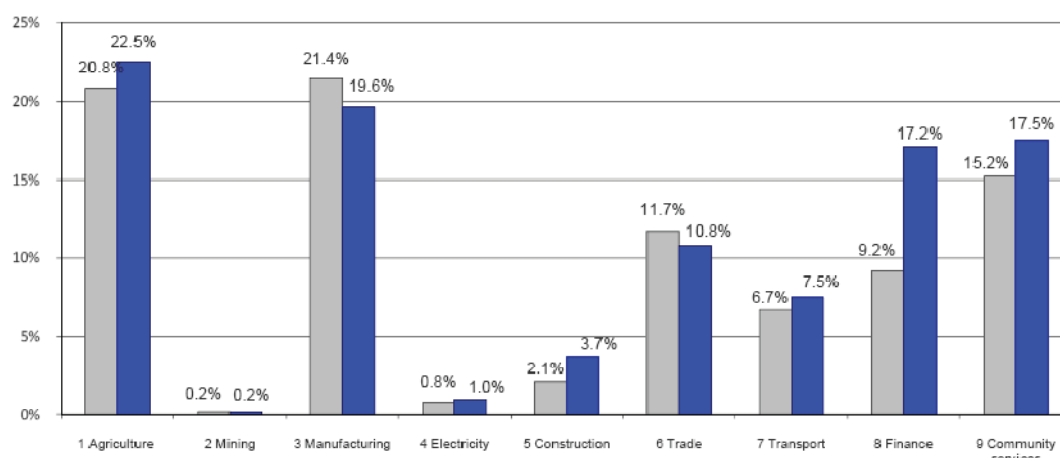
Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight Research data

The finance sector within Langeberg experienced the sharpest annual average growth over the 2001 to 2009 period at 9.5 per cent, followed by construction sector at 8.6 per cent, electricity at 3.9 per cent. The following

sectors experienced moderate growth over the same period; transport (2.6 per cent) and agriculture (2.2 per cent).

The mining play a relatively insignificant role (in terms of Rand value) in the economy of Langeberg.

**Figure 10 Sector percentage contribution to Langeberg's economy 2001 and 2009**



Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Global Insight Research data

Figure 10 shows the change in the percentage contribution of each broad sector to Langeberg's economy over the period 2001 to 2009. The leading economic sectors in Langeberg in 2009 were agriculture (22.5 per cent), manufacturing (19.6 and community, social and personal services (17.5 per cent).

The agricultural sector's contribution to the local economy increased from 20.8 to 22.5 per cent between 2001 and 2009, whilst the manufacturing sector's contribution decreased from 21.4 to 19.6 per cent and the community sector's contribution increased from 15.2 to 17.5 per cent over the same period.

## 2. Built Environment

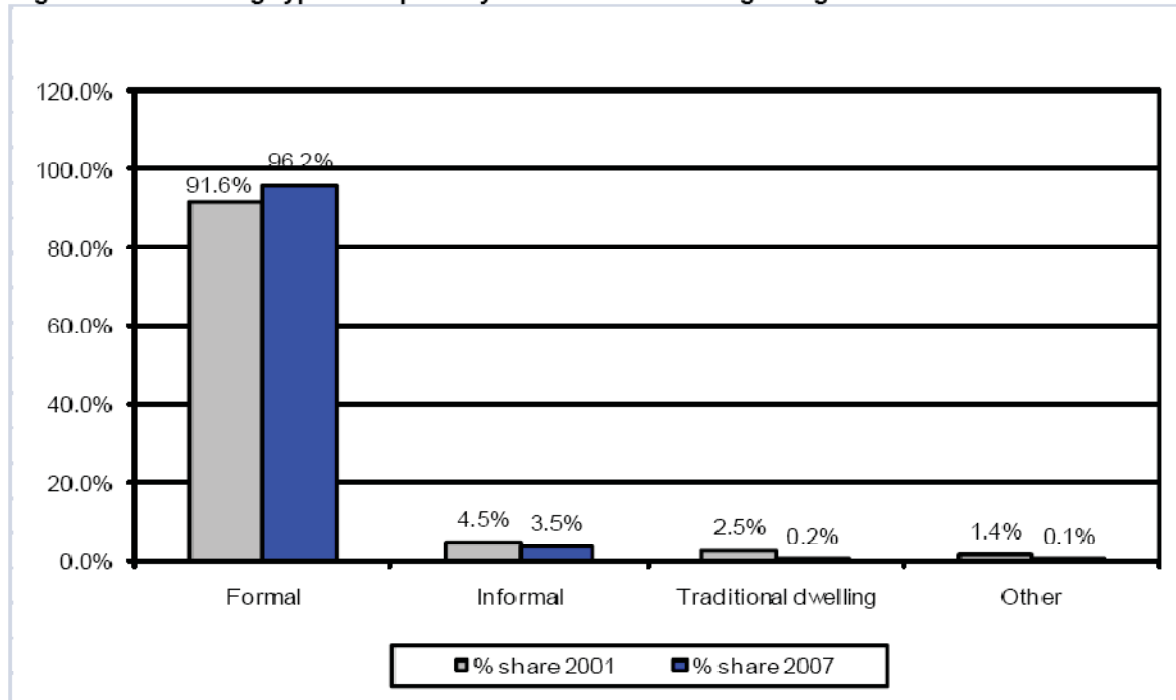
Access to basic service is a key government priority. This section reflects on the dwellings and accompanied services available to the households of Langeberg.

### 2.1 Dwellings

Decent housing with the relevant basic services is essential for human security, dignity and well being.

Figure 11 displays the various dwellings per category in Langeberg Municipality for 2001 and 2007.

**Figure 11 Dwelling type occupied by households in Langeberg**



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The share of formal dwellings increased from 91.6 per cent in 2001 to 96.2 per cent in 2007. On the other hand, the share of informal dwellings decreased over the reporting period from 4.5 per cent in 2001 to 3.5 per cent in 2007. Traditional dwellings' share changed from 2.5 to 0.2 per cent whilst other dwellings' share reduced from 1.4 to 0.1 per cent over the same period

## .2 Energy

Table 11 reflects the access to different energy sources for lighting by households.

**Table 11 Main type of energy/fuel used for lighting by households**

Energy sources	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007
Electricity	88.2%	96.2%
Gas	0.1%	0.6%
Paraffin	1.7%	0.5%
Candles	9.8%	2.1%
Solar	0.0%	0.4%
Other	0.1%	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, electricity was the main source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 88.2 per cent of households. Thereafter, followed candles and paraffin which were used by 9.8 per cent and 1.7 per cent of households respectively.

In 2007, electricity remained the leading source of energy for lighting purposes as it was used by 96.2 per cent of households. The percentage of households that used candles and paraffin lowered to 2.1 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively in 2007.

**Table 13 Refuse Removal 2001 - 2007**

Refuse removal source	% share of households 2001	% share of households 2007
Removed by local authority	64.8%	67.9%
Communal refuse dump	8.6%	26.4%
Own refuse dump	25.3%	4.1%
No rubbish disposal	1.3%	1.1%
Other	0.0%	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

### .3 Roads

Roads are the lifelines of any economy. The better connectivity improves socioeconomic conditions of the people living in those areas. Good communication and transport network opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources, facilities and induces growth of all sectors. Roads facilitate movement of both men and materials anywhere within a country. It helps socio-economic development as well and brings national integration. It provides linkages to other modes of transportation like railways, airways and shipping.

An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfills the needs of a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 14 shows the proportional distribution of roads by quality (surfaced and gravel) in the Langeberg Municipality.

**Table 14 Langeberg roads**

Category	Surfaced	Gravel	Total	Surfaced	Gravel	Total
	Kilometres			Proportional Distribution		
National	2.39	0	2.39	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trunk	113.96	0	113.96	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Main	186.24	58.08	244.32	76.2%	23.8%	100.0%
Divisional	75.36	293.09	368.45	20.5%	79.5%	100.0%
Minor	7.39	460.4	467.79	1.6%	98.4%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>385.34</b>	<b>811.57</b>	<b>1196.9</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>67.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Department of Transport (WC)

The total road area that cover Langeberg area amount to 1 196.9 kilometres of roads. The total amount of roads comprise of 385.34 (32.2 per cent) kilometres of surfaced roads and 811.57 (67.8 per cent) kilometres of gravel roads.

## . ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

### .1 Water and Sewage:

- 100% Percentage of households with access to all basic household services;
- 100% Percentage of households with imputed expenditure of less than R1 100 per month have access to all free basic services.
- Construction work on the extension to the water purification works in Montagu started. The planning is to construct 6 new settling tanks with a purification capacity of 6Mℓ / day.
- Construction work on the extension to the water purification works in Bonnievale started. The planning is to construct a new settling tank with flocculation channels to increase the works capacity with 2Mℓ / day
- Existing redundant pipelines sizes from 50mm to 250mm, where replace with new pipelines sizes from 50mm to 355mm over a total length of 7842m in the towns of Ashton,Robertson, Montagu and Bonnievale to an amount of R7168 107.00.

#### .1.1 Bul water demand

##### Demand Pro ections

The future water demand for Langeberg as been determined is summarise in Table 1. These figures have been obtained by taking into account the following parameters regarded to be governing the estimated future water demands:

- Population Growth.
- Economic Growth.
- Water Demand Management and Conservation

The estimated projected growth in water demand for a 20-year planning horizon has accordingly been determined as 1.8% and corresponding water demand is shown in the figure below:

# LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY CURRENT AND FUTURE WATER DEMAND PROJECTIONS



Table 1: Langeberg Municipality Water Demand Pro ection

Ashton

The Greater Brandvlei Dam provides water via releases into the Robertson irrigation canal, from which approximately 840,000 m<sup>3</sup> per annum is currently abstracted for Ashton town. A further 270,000 m<sup>3</sup> per annum is also obtained from the Cogmanskloof Irrigation Board (CBR) via a pipeline. Furthermore, two small streams in the Langeberg Mountains (Karpad and Martinusvlei streams) together with a balancing storage earth dam of 160,000 m<sup>3</sup> is used.

Ashton also abstracts water pumped from the Breede River, via a pipeline implemented by the Municipality. This was undertaken in 2000 in order to supplement the water available from Ashton's existing sources at that time. The municipality has an allocation of 1,500ML/annum which can be released out of Greater Brandvlei Dam, and is also shared with Montagu depending on the requirements on a year-to-year basis. The existing and future water demand in relation to the existing capacity of the above-mentioned scheme is presented in Table 2:

Table 2: Ashton Source Capacities

Water Sources		Source Type	Contracted Volume/ Licensed Abstraction (ML/annum)
<b>Own Sources</b>			
	Karpad River	Own Catchment	72 ML/a
	Marthinusvlei River	Own Catchment	124 ML/a
<b>External Sources</b>			
	Central Breede WUA	Agreement	2,281 ML/a
	Cogmanskloof(WUA)	Agreement	1,040 ML/a
	Brandvlei Dam(DWAF)	Agreement	1,500 ML/a
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,017 ML/a</b>

Bonnievale

According to the WSDP (NS, 2007). Bonnievale receives most of its raw water from the Zanddrift WUA (former Irrigation Board), via the irrigation canal which is fed from the Breede River. The canal flows through the town.

DWAF operates releases from the Greater Brandvlei Dam such that the salinity levels in the Breede River are managed as far downstream as the abstraction point of the Zanddrift canal. Water can also be pumped directly from the Breede River in the event of maintenance of the canal.

The existing and future water demand in relation to the existing capacity of the above-mentioned scheme comprises the following:

Table 3: Bonnie ale Source Capacities

Water Sources		Source Type	Contracted Volume/ Licensed Abstraction (MI/annum)
<b>Own Sources</b>			
	Streamflow from Breede River	River Abstraction	1,000 MI/a
<b>External Sources</b>			
	Zanddrif WUA	Agreement	1,858 MI/a
<b>Total</b>			2,858 MI/a

#### McGregor

The WSDP(NS, 2007) indicates that McGregor obtains the majority of its water from the Houtbaais River. The Houtbaais River Scheme belongs to the McGregor WUA, with the town having a contracted share of 50% share by means of a 1,2 million m<sup>3</sup>/a allocation.

The water is diverted from a position about 3km upstream of the town and conveyed via gravity pipeline (700m), lined canal (2100m) and unlined canal (200m) to the town. The canal is not in a good condition with water losses along the canal are as high as 40%.

The water is discharged into three storage dams, with a combined capacity of 250 000 m<sup>3</sup>, from where it is pumped to the WTW or distributed into the "leiwat" system. One of these dams (Vaaldam) is located such that it cannot supply water to the WTW under gravity, and thus only supplies "leiwat".

The existing and future water demand in relation to the existing capacity of the above-mentioned scheme comprises the following:

Table: McGregor Source Capacities

Water Sources		Source Type	Contracted Volume/ Licensed Abstraction (MI/annum)
<b>Own Sources</b>			
	Houtbaais River	River Abstraction	1,200 MI/a
<b>Total</b>			1,200 MI/a



## Montagu

The town is reliant of three local sources of water, namely Keurkloof, Kruiskloof and Rietvlei diversions from the respective mountain streams. Abstracted water is stored in two small earth dams at the WTW the sources are inadequate to meet the demand in summer.

These sources are supplemented from the CBR irrigation pumping scheme, fed from the Breede River as well as a pipeline and booster installed in 2000, between Ashton and Montagu, through which Montagu shares in allocations from the Breede River.

The existing and future water demand in relation to the existing capacity of the above-mentioned scheme comprises the following:

Table: Montagu Source Capacities

Water Sources		Source Type	Contracted Volume/ Licensed Abstraction (Ml/annum)
<b>Own Sources</b>			
	Keurkloof River	Own Catchment	74 Ml/a
	Rietvlei River	Own Catchment	369 Ml/a
	Kruis River	Own Catchment	124 Ml/a
<b>External Sources</b>			
	Central Breede WUA	Agreement	2,281 Ml/a
	Cogmanskloof(WUA)	Agreement	1,040 Ml/a
	Brandvlei Dam (DWAF)	Agreement	1,500 Ml/a
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,388 Ml/a</b>

## Robertson

Robertson currently, according to the WSDP(NS, 2007), receives its bulk water from two sources:

- Langeberg Mountain Catchment and,
- A share in the water conveyed in the Breede River (Robertson) Irrigation Canal.

The former is used for meeting potable water requirements and the latter for garden irrigation and "leiwater" purposes.

The town originally received water from the De Hoop mountain stream, at a rate of about 22l/s (662,000 kl/annum). This source was later supplemented by water from the Dassieshoek stream, also at 21l/s. The Municipality still has access to a water turn in the De Hoop stream (referred to as the Barnardsplaas Water), as well as a turn in the Keurkloof, which could be developed in the future.

The Municipality is also scheduled for just over 200ha (about 1,500,000 kl/annum) out of the Breede Irrigation canal, which is presently used for "leiwater" to residential plots and could be treated to potable standards, if and when required.

The existing and future water demand in relation to the existing capacity of the above-mentioned scheme comprises the following:

Table Robertson Source Capacities

Water Sources		Source Type	Contracted Volume/ Licensed Abstraction (Ml/annum)
<b>Own Sources</b>			
	Hoops River	Own Catchment	662 Ml/a
	Vrekhoek River	Own Catchment	662 Ml/a
<b>External Sources</b>			
	Central Breede WUA	Agreement	2,281 Ml/a
	Brandvlei Dam (DWAF)	Agreement	1,500 Ml/a
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,105 Ml/a</b>

#### Combined Source Reconciliation

In accordance with the respective source capacities as discussed above, the following table listed the respective sources in relation to the future estimated demands.

Table : Langeberg Municipality Source Reconciliation

Municipal Area	Town	Existing Demand (2008)	Most Likely Future Demand <sup>(1)</sup> (2030)	Contracted Volume/ Licensed Abstraction (Ml/annum)	Estimated Shortfall/ Surplus
Langeberg Municipality	Ashton	1,767,290 m³/a	2,560,759 m³/a	2,796,300 m³/a	235,541 m³/a
	Bonnievale	869,815 m³/a	1,206,924 m³/a	2,858,000 m³/a	1,651,076 m³/a
	McGregor	193,476 m³/a	268,460 m³/a	1,200,000 m³/a	931,540 m³/a
	Montagu	827,710 m³/a	1,212,371 m³/a	1,191,000 m³/a	-21,371 m³/a
	Robertson	1,662,202 m³/a	2,569,731 m³/a	2,920,700 m³/a	350,969 m³/a

#### Notes

<sup>(1)</sup> 20 year demand horizon

Table 7 indicates that generally with an optimal movement of water between the different towns, the municipality would have sufficient water for the mentioned planning horizon.

Monthly test results from a independent laboratory indicates that the Langeberg Municipality's water are in accordance with the SABS 0241 Standards.

## .1.2 Roads

- 2009/2010: 4520 of Gravel roads were upgraded to tar surfaces.
- 2010/2011: 1850m of Gravel road will be upgraded to tar.
- 2011/2012: 1685m of Gravel road will be upgraded to tar.

## .2 Electricity

- Upgrading of the Robertson Main Substation to ensure a sufficient capacity for the increasing demand to electricity.
- Existing 11 kilo-volt and low voltage networks was upgraded to ensure additional capacity and to comply with safety legislation.
- Electrification of new RDP houses is continuing as houses are completed in Ashton, Bonnievale, Montagu and Robertson.

There was 30 electrical projects identified for the 2011/12 Capital Budget at a cost of R8 896 500.

## 1 Housing

Project Title (Names)	Location (Town/Street Address)	Erf (nos)	No of Units	Housing Instrument Used	Current Project Status	General Remarks (Initial)	Expected Completion Date	Ependiture Year 1 2011/12	Ependiture Year 2 2011/12	Ependiture Year 3 2012/13	Sustainability Criteria Alignment	HSP Alignment	SDF Alignment	IDP Alignment	Readiness of the Project
Current Projects or roll over projects from previous year)															
Robertson Nkqubela (444) UISP	Robertson	136	444	Upgrading of informal settlements (UISP)	All services have been completed, work on top structures are underway	Contractor moved onto site in November 2008. The progress on top structures is running behind schedule due to the termination of the contract between the municipality and the original contractor. Local subcontractors have now been appointed directly by the municipality to complete the work.	End of financial year 2011/12 – (March / April 2011)	R 9 730 000  (R 9 730 000)	R 14 000 000  (R 14 000 000)	(R 2 800 000)	Project meets all the require- ments of the Sustain-ability Criteria Pre- qualification Check	Yes	Yes	Un- known	Ongoing project, project will continue into next financial year
Ashton Zolani (173)	Ashton		173	Project Linked Subsidies (PLS)	The installation of services is now complete. Local subcontractor	Quality of workmanship has been problematic. The local subcontractors are not co operating very well with the	End of financial year 2011/12 – (March / April 2011)	R 3 920 000  (R 3 920 000)	R 3 500 000 (R 3 500 000)		Project meets all the requirements of the Sustainability Criteria Pre- qualification	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Ongoing project

Montague Mandela Square (63) PLS	Montagu								NHBRC	s have now been appointed by municipality to complete top structures. 157 units' roofs have been completed to date. Project 75% complete	Municipality is bridging the finance at this stage. Local subcontractors have now been appointed directly by the municipality to complete the work. Quality of work has been acceptable. However NHBRC non compliances require attention. These are not considered major	End of financial year 2010/11 – (April 2011)	R 4 410 000 (R 4 410 000)					Check	Project meets all the requirements of the Sustainability Criteria Pre-qualification Check	Yes	Yes	Un-known	Ongoing project, 90% complete
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Planned Projects to be initiated in the next few financial years)													
Project Title (Pases)	Location Town/ Street Address)	Erf no s)	No of Units	Hour sing Instru ment Used	Current Pro ect Status	General Remar s Pro incial)	E pected Comple tion Date	E pen diture Year 1 2 1 /11)	E pen diture Year 2 2 11/12)	E pen diture Year 3 2 12/13)	Sustain ability Criteria Alignment	HSP Align ment	SDF Align ment
Ashton Infill Housing (73) PLS	Ashton	Various	73	Project Linked Subsidies (PLS)	All planning process has been completed for this project – N6 Application has been submitted and LM is awaiting approval.	The application for funding approval have been received for this project and is being processed	End of Nov 2012		R 4 370 000 (R 7 300 000)		Project meets all the requirements of the Sustainability Criteria Pre- qualification Check	Yes	Yes
Bonnievale (16) PLS	Bonnievale	737	16	Project Linked Subsidies (PLS)	N6 application submitted awaiting approval, contractor can go on site as soon as approval is obtained	Funding Application has been submitted to DHS	End of financial year 2011/2012		(R 1 600 000)	R 10 470 000	Project meets all the requirements of the Sustainability Criteria Pre- qualification Check	Yes	Yes
											All planning completed. Project can commence in 2011/ 2012.		
											All planning completed. Project can commence in 2011/ 2012.		

Zolani Driehoek (19) PLS	Ashton	1065	19	Project Linked Subsidies (PLS)	The Geo-Tech for this project is outstanding. LUPO done process done, awaiting funding application to DHS	No application for funding approval have been received for this project	End of financial year 2011/2012 (November 2012)						Project meets all the requirements of the Sustainability Criteria Pre-qualification Check	Yes	Yes	Yes	All planning complete, except the Geo-Tech. Project can commence 2010/11
Future Projects Medium Term projects to be initiated in the next 2-5 years)																	
McGregor (45) PLS (Mill Street)	McGregor	330	56	Project Linked Subsidies (PLS)	Currently in planning, the Layout requires amendments.	No application for funding approval have been received for this project	End of financial year 2013/14					R 1 680 000	Project meets all the requirements of the Sustainability Criteria Pre-qualification Check	Project is not specifically listed in the HSP, but is aligned with the strategies and requirements of the document	Yes	Un-known	The project must still go through the Heritage ROD process. EIA not required as no activities are triggered. Project can commence in 2012/2013
Bonnievale (550)	Bonnie-	475 &	550	Project	Currently in	Proposed project	End of						Bulk	Project	No,	Yes	Full EIA



PLS	vale	907		Linked Subsidies (PLS)	planning, the Layout has been completed	falls outside of the urban edge, but inside exist informal community. No application for funding approval have been received for this project	financial year 2013/14				infrastructure provision is problematic but the municipality is planning for the provision of services	is not specifically listed in the HSP, but is aligned with the strategies and requirements of the document	project falls outside of the urban edge	process required, as well as Heritage and LUPO processes expected 2 year process – 2013/2014 commence ment date
Ashton (161) PLS	Ashton	158-71	161	Project Linked Subsidies (PLS)	Project currently in planning, LUPO process has been initiated and is on-going	No application for funding approval have been received for this project	End of financial year 2013/14				Project meets all the requirements of the Sustainability Criteria Pre-qualification Check	Project is not specifically listed in the HSP, but is aligned with the strategies and requirements of the document	Yes	Both the Heritage process and the Geo-Tech must be undertaken for this project EIA process is not necessary as no activities are triggered.

Montagu "Steenonde" (160) PLS	Montagu	Portion of Erf 1	160	Project Linked Subsidies (PLS)	The Layout for the project has been completed. ROD from Heritage received. Currently busy with EIA process	No application for funding approval have been received for this project	End of financial year 2013/14					Project meets all the requirements of the Sustainability Criteria Pre- qualification Check	Project is not specifically listed in the HSP, but is aligned with the strategies and requirements of the document	Yes	Yes	Comment of project – 2011/2012
Robertson "Muisekraal Kop" (129) PLS	Robertson	Portion of Erf 2	129	Project Linked Subsidies (PLS)	Busy with LUPO process, layout for the project have been completed	No application for funding approval have been received for this project	End of financial year 2013/14					Project meets all the requirements of the Sustainability Criteria Pre- qualification Check	Project is not specifically listed in the HSP, but is aligned with the strategies	Yes	Yes	Project requires a Geo- Technical report and a ROD from Heritage. No EIA is necessary. Expected

																	s and requirem ents of the docume nt					commence ment date - 2011/2012
<b>Long Term Housing Projects Long Term 1      2 Years)</b> Populated from t e Selection of Pilot Sites as indicated in t e HSP																						

## 1.1 Future Housing Projects

### ASHTON INFILL

- 73 units
- N6 completed
- Awaits approval from Provincial Housing Department.

### BONNIEVALE

- 16 units
- N6 completed
- Awaits approval from Provincial Housing Department

### ZOLANI

- 19 units
- EIA not needed
- Awaits comments from roads engineer, then appoint consultant to do geotechnical studies
- N6 will be completed afterwards.

## MEDIUM TERM PROJECTS

### MCGREGOR ERF 33 )

- Draft new layout
- LUPO needs to be advertised
- No EIA needed
- Awaits ROD from Heritage Western Cape

### BONNIEVALE erf 4 5 )

- 550 units
- Layout completed
- Fall outside urban edge
- Full EIA and LUPO

ASHTON erf 15 1 1)

- 161 units
- Project in planning process
- No EIA needed
- LUPO advertised
- Awaits ROD from Heritage Western Cape

MONTAGU STEENOONDE portion of erf 1)

- 160 units
- Layout completed
- ROD from Heritage Western Cape received
- Awaits provincial confirmation about EIA

ROBERTSON MUIS RAAL OP portion of erf 2)

- 129 units
- Layout completed
- LUPO advertised

In addition to the planned housing projects, a Human Settlement Plan was developed. See Annexure A

## 11 Disaster management and fire services

The current fire fighting fleet consists of 2 (two) major pumpers, two (2) medium (grass/bush) pumpers and 2 (two) all terrain utility vehicles.

In terms of a Mutual Aid Agreement with the Cape Winelands District Municipality, a fire satellite station is operated on a 24hr 7/7 basis from Robertson, depending on availability, especially during fire peak season as this crew and vehicles might be relocated due to mountain/veld fires.

### 11.1 Fire Services: Functional Areas

This service is allocated in accordance with Section 84(1)(j) of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998, as all other services excluding fire services functions allocated to district municipalities.

The department's functions in terms of the Fire Brigade Services Act are basically to:

- prevent the outbreak or spread of a fire;
- fighting or extinguishing a fire;
- the protection of life or property against a fire or other threatening danger;
- The rescue of life or property from a fire or other dangers.

## 11.2 Fire Services: Priorities

Incrementally establish a Fire Services Department in terms of legislative requirements and codes as per Council Resolution as per the outcome of a Section 78 investigation (Municipal Structures Act.).

The immediate priority is to appoint additional staff for training and preparation to extend the services to the Robertson, subject to the establishment of a facility in Robertson as identified and placed on the Capital Budget for consideration and approval during the 2012/2013 financial year.

Stumbling blocks and Challenges

- Establishment of fire facilities in all towns (24 hour basis);
- Acquiring sufficient number of fire fighting vehicles for all towns;
- Appointing staff in accordance with pre-determined weight of response requirements;
- Obtaining sufficient finances on the budget to incrementally meet objectives;
- In the face of financial constraints, devise a strategic fire protection plan to meet objectives

## 11.3 Disaster Management

Disaster Management: Survival planning (pro- active & reactive) for the Langeberg Municipality in terms of Disaster Management Act No 57. (Act 57 of 2002) in line with appropriate policies.

In terms of legislation a Disaster Management Plan must be included within the IDP – the core Disaster Management Plan and generic Preparedness plan is attached for inclusion.

As Disaster Management is a multi-sectoral function, which stretches over all disciplines, the details are encompassed within the plan. See Annexure B.

## 12 Community Facilities

- The functions of this functional area include the following generic areas:
- The management and control of 9 Libraries, 10 Community halls, 8 Sport facilities, Youth Advice Centre and 2 Swimming pools.

- The management of a personnel function for each specific functional area
- Fiscal management (CAPEX and OPEX).
- Management of an Administrative Function.
- Managing and Operating facilities;
- Maintenance of facilities;
- Access control

There is a need for the Developing of a Library in Nkqubela and Ashbury. There is no proper Library Services in these towns. Library Services in Nkqubela are rendered from a container next to the Old Age Home. These communities have unacceptable travel distances to facilities. This was endorsed by the officials from Provincial Library Services.

#### Projects

- Construction of pavilion – Ashton
- Construction of Pavilion – Zolani
- Construction of Thusong Centre – Robertson
- Upgrading on Nkqubela Community Hall

### 13 Environmental Services

There is no single best way or approach to handle or manage the wide variety of waste generated by the citizens of municipalities. The historically poor waste management practices coupled with the current reality of having to manage a full range of waste streams while considering area-specific environmental, economic and social considerations places a huge challenge on those responsible for waste management.

The overall objectives for waste management services in accordance with NEMA and the Waste Management Act, can be summarized as follows:

- Identify and plan for future waste management needs and requirements
- Minimize waste management costs by optimizing the efficiency of the waste management system in terms of usage of infrastructure, labour and equipment
- Minimise the adverse social and environmental impacts related to waste management and thereby improve the quality of life for all citizens
- Minimize the amount of waste generated from all resources
- Promote the use wastes as a resource

- Ensure that waste is managed in accordance with the principles of NEMA e.g. the principles of sustainable development.

An investigation was done on the establishment of a landfill site and associated waste minimization facilities to serve the greater Langeberg Municipal area as well as the drafting of an Integrated Waste Management Plan in compliance with the National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS).

Currently all domestic waste generated within the Municipality area is disposed at Ashton Landfill Site. The Ashton Landfill Site was extended during 2005 to accommodate the domestic waste while the specialized EIA studies were still in process for the identification of a new landfill site.

#### Projects

- Develop and grow an integrated waste management awareness campaign
- Implementing a two bag system
- Waste transfer stations in each of the four towns
- Acquisition of chippers to minimise green waste to landfill sites
- Develop and implement incentives for school recycling initiatives.
- Replacing obsolete/ineffective vehicles & equipment
- Review collection service in rural areas & extended as required (Research).
- Develop a new landfill site ready to receive waste on closing of Ashton
- Rehabilitation of existing sites

#### 13.1 Environmental Control

The following are performed as core functions:

- Cleansing of private properties
- Control of keeping of animals (dogs and cats, cattle, sheep, swine etc.);
- Pest and vector control
- Health and waste education to waste personnel and the public at large;
- Waste education to public at large
- Management of complaints
- Management of hazardous waste



## 14 Traffic services and licensing

All legislative/statutory requirements functions in terms of Traffic Management

Law Enforcement

A number of 8 Traffic Officers are appointed for the complete Langeberg Municipal area. Personnel is placed on standby for emergencies on a 24/7 basis.

The construction of a turning circle and applicable testing equipment at the Ashton facility is well under way. This project is undertaken in house. Completion expected by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2011.

Speed Law Enforcement contract has been awarded to a service provider and the system is in place. The Service Provider also handles serving of summonses and warrants of arrest.

Priorities for new financial year

- Electronic learners' license booking system;
- Training programmes for traffic officials;
- Learners license programme at high schools;
- School safety programmes.

In order for CWDM to develop an Integrated Transport Plan they need to include B Municipalities since they form part of the district as a whole. The CWDM therefore appointed a consultant to do transport plan for every municipality in its jurisdiction.

Langeberg Municipality benefitted from this exercise and an ITP for the area is included. See Annexure

## 15 Town Planning

Spatial Development Framework

BKS (PTY) Ltd was appointed by the Langeberg Municipality (LM) to review the current Spatial Development Framework (SDF) that was approved in April 2004 by the then Breede River Winelands Council. One of the requirements of the Langeberg Municipality was that the reviewed Langeberg SDF should be approved as a structure plan, thereby replacing all current approved structure plans relevant to the municipal area.

Section 34 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act (MSA), 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), determines that each municipality has to prepare an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which has to be reviewed and amended annually in accordance with an assessment of the municipality's performance measurements (in terms of section 41 of the MSA)

and to the extent that changing circumstances demand. This legislation also requires that a SDF be prepared as an integral part of an IDP, therefore the SDF should also be reviewed in accordance with the annual review of the IDP.

The SDF is divided into two volumes:

- Volume 1: Status Quo Report which is to be used as a reference document for base data, statistics and research; and
- Volume 2: Policy Guidelines and Spatial Proposal. The spatial plans form the core of the Volume 2 document and comprise a SDF plan for the area as a whole as well as a place specific plan for each of the five towns of Ashton, Bonnievale, McGregor, Montagu and Robertson within the Langeberg Municipal Area.

The volume 2 document therefore contains spatial development proposals, in line with the approved IDP, and also proposes land use management guidelines for the Spatial Planning Categories (SPC's).

#### Overview of the 2011 SDF

Volume 2 should be read together with the Volume 1: Status Quo Report and accompanying plans.

It has been broadly accepted that the Bioregional Planning Framework (BPF) will guide spatial planning and management in the Western Cape. In order to apply the principles laid down by the BPF, the Langeberg Municipal Area was classified based on the proposed BPF Spatial Planning Categories (SPC's). This enables the formulation of development and land-use management guidelines setting out what land uses should be permitted and encouraged within these SPC's and what should not be permitted.

#### Purpose of the SDF Review

The overall purpose of the new Langeberg SDF is to guide and manage land use change and urban growth in the Langeberg Municipal Area so as to ensure future development which is sustainable in terms of the environment, economy and human well-being (often referred to as the "triple bottom line").

In summary, the SDF review is required to:

- Reflect the spatial implications for the Langeberg Municipal Area of any changes in national and provincial policies, plans and legislation;
- Identify conditions and strategies that will promote the comparative economic advantages of the Langeberg Municipal Area;

- Replace existing planning frameworks to help achieve the current goals of the IDP, and ensure that all planning proposals in the SDF are consistent with the goals of the IDP;
- Provide guidelines to clearly guide decisions on development applications within the Langeberg Municipal Area;
- Assess existing and recent spatial trends and development pressures in the region and identify desired future spatial patterns and an overall spatial vision for the Langeberg Municipal Area;
- Consult with all stakeholders in the Langeberg Municipal Area to incorporate their requirements and share the SDF vision;
- Incorporate proposals to protect the natural, cultural and architectural heritage;
- Optimise the use of available land and establish directions of growth within the municipality, particularly for economic activities and housing;
- Promote the sustainable use of land, especially high-potential agricultural land; and
- Spatially reflect the municipality's IDP proposals.

The main changes from 2004 to 2010 relevant to the SDF include:

- Improved identification of environmentally sensitive areas through the C.A.P.E. Fine Scale mapping.
- The updating of base mapping to show approved residential layouts, new cemetery sites and
- other change of land uses;
- The identification of land for future residential expansion;
- The delineation of urban edges for each of the five towns;
- The addition of new projects, with spatial implications, from the IDP's as reviewed annually.
- The incorporation of the approved and structure plans with the SDF approval.

The Municipal System Act, Act No 32. Of 2000 prescribes that a structured public participation process (PPP) should be followed as part of the IDP process and will therefore also apply to the review of the SDF.

part of the review SDF, two rounds of public participation are incorporated, the first being feedback on the status quo report followed by the second round of public participation with the commenting on the draft SDF.

To ensure a transparent process, BKS in consultation with the municipality, sent out an informative notice with the monthly municipal rates and tax bills to the general public advising of the proposed review process and providing the opportunity for all interested and affected parties (IAP's) to register as formal IAP's and attend public meetings & open days.

#### Future Status of SDF

The revised SDF will be adopted and approved by the Council of the Langeberg Municipality in terms of Section 30 of the Municipal Systems Act. It should be noted that an approved SDF does not provide or withdraw any rights of a legal

entity. Where applicable, detailed specialist studies will be required. Decisions of Council will still be relevant policies and legislation, with development proposals having to be considered in view thereof.

The Langeberg Municipality requested that the reviewed SDF be given Structure Plan status. Thus, once Council approves the SDF document, it will be submitted to the Provincial Administration Western Cape (PAWC) Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA & DP) for the Minister to approve the SDF document as a Structure Plan. The Minister has the right to approve a SDF as Structure Plan in terms of Section 4(6) of the Land Use Planning Ordinance (LUPO).

In terms of article 4 (1) of the LUPO, the municipality must approach PAWC if they want to prepare a Structure Plan. In terms of Section 6 of LUPO, Province is authorized to approve the SDF as a Structure Plan.

DEA & DP has indicated that current Structure Plans must be retracted and be advertised together with the advertisement of the proposal to approve the SDF as a structure plan, as stipulated in Sections 4(7) and 4(10) of LUPO.

This review of the SDF should be followed by regular updates (annually) to ensure its relevance and sustainability in the longer term.

#### Urban Edge Delineation

During the drafting of the SDF, Council has indicated certain areas that they wish to be included in the urban edge. Section D of the Draft document reviews these areas in terms of the current approved urban edge (as approved by Council in 2007) as well as new information, such as flood line studies, Cape Nature's fine scale mapping and specialist environmental input, which was not available at the time of the 2007 urban edge study.

An important factor that may impact on the urban edge delineation is the recent approval of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) as a Section 4 (6) structure plan. During the past few years, decision makers used the PSDF as a guideline only. It is now mandatory for municipalities and consultants to adhere to the PSDF, therefore all SDF's existing or in the process of being drafted must be aligned with the principles of the PSDF.

The PSDF places strong emphasis on restructuring to ensure integration of previously separated areas, settlement patterns and aims to prevent uncontrolled expansion of cities and towns. This can be achieved inter alia by determining urban edges, promoting densification and providing for mixed land use along transport routes.

The following PSDF objectives are but a few of the objectives that were considered in the reviewing the approved urban edge:

Objective 5: Conserve and strengthen the sense of place of important natural, cultural and productive landscapes, artifacts and buildings.

Objective : End the apartheid structure of urban settlements.

Objective : Locate urban activities in suitable and accessible locations and promote public and non-motorized transport.

Objective : Protect biodiversity and agricultural resources.

### The way forward

The final draft document was submitted to the Department of Environment and Development Planning in August 2010 for evaluation. During a follow up workshop with Council, BKS and DEA &DP, the latter emphasized that the proposed Urban Edges, need to be in line with the Provincial Spatial Development Framework. Some of Council's proposed urban edges for Robertson, McGregor, Ashton and Bonnievale need to be more fully motivated. This issue is currently being addressed by both parties and the final document will be tabled soon.

## 1 ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### Current Capacity

The current capacity as on 31 January 2011 is 670 employees that are divided as follow: 5 Section 57 appointments, 647 permanent appointments and 18 fix term contracts

### Vacant positions

The current vacant positions as on 31 January 2011 are forty (40).

### Personnel turnover

The personnel turnover in the previous financial year was forty one (41) employees.

### Employment equity & Gender distribution

Attached is a diagram of the employment equity statistics and gender distribution as on 31 January 2011.

Post category	Male				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Legislators Senior Officials and Managers				1	2	1		2	3
Tec nicians & Associated Professionals		2		2	3			1	5

Cler s	15			1	1	5		2	11
Craft & Related Trades	35	1 3			2	3			14
Elementary Occupations	1	14		13	2	3		4	2
TOTAL	135	2		5	4			42	
TOTAL PER RACE	1 1	3		1 1					
RACE TYPE	A	C	I	W					
TOTAL PER GENDER	4 4	1							
GENDER	Male	Female							

## 1 Performance management system:

Huge strides were made in implementing Performance Management at both organisational level and employee level.

- For the purpose of monitoring and evaluating the municipality's performance against the Service Delivery Budget and Implementation Plan, a corporate scorecard with high level objectives, indicators and targets was developed.
- Progress and performance against the scorecard was assessed every quarter and reported to the Mayoral Committee and Council.
- Section 57 Performance agreements and Performance Plans are concluded in terms of the Municipal Regulations and are assessed on quarterly basis.
- For objectivity and fairness, a Performance Evaluation Panel/Committee was established to evaluate Section 57 Annual Performance
- A draft Performance Management Policy for non-Section 57 employees was developed.

Challenges :

1. Alignment with development of KPI in the IDP and the development of clear , measurable targets
2. Development of scorecards for non section 57 staff
3. Reporting on non financial indicators to council and Province

## 1 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Langeberg Municipality has a fairly mixed economy with a Manufacturing sector that is in decline. The effects of climate change also has a devastating effect on food canning companies in the area, in that the quality of fruit is compromised resulting in layoffs increasing the number of the unemployed.

In view of the challenge mentioned above, the Langeberg Municipality finds it necessary to partner with other government spheres and indeed private sector to unlock employment opportunities

- Internally the LED development partners with other departments, by encouraging labour intensive methods when implementing their capital projects in a quest to push back the frontiers of poverty.
- Department of transport and Public works to drive EPWP projects, to contribute to the national target of creating 5 million jobs by 2015
- The department economic development and Tourism by taking advantage of their Municipal Assistance Programme to capacitate the municipality to be a contributor in the regional economic growth.
- Possible partnership with a German Municipality in the space of renewable energy.

Strategies employed by the Municipality to capacitate local players to increase the spatial spread of economic activity are as follows.

## 1.1 The poverty alleviation and skills development programme.

### Management of Natural Resources

The unemployed are mobilized to do alien cleaning of neighborhoods and rivers; this ensures that water resources are protected in that catchments of storage dams are kept free of alien vegetation to take maximum advantage of runoff water during the rainy season 1000 families' benefit from this activity annually.

#### (a) Skills Development

To derive maximum and tangible outcomes in funds invested in this programme the municipality, links training to capital and operational projects that are budgeted for in a financial year, so as to provide exit opportunities to the beneficiaries, where ever possible this programme is accompanied by accredited training to better the chances of employment or setting up a business, preferably co ops by the beneficiaries.

## 1.2 Current Skills development projects:

### 1.2.1 Road repair and Maintenance

36 unemployed 9 from Ashton 8Bonnievale and 19 from Robertson, where placed under the supervision of civil engineering superintendents to learn all the aspect of road maintenance, the LED department has registered them as co-ops and accredited theoretical training will be provided towards the end of the program.

#### Objectives:

- That these co-ops tender for maintenance work from the municipality, the Cape Winelands District Municipality or the Provincial Government for repair of proclaimed roads and hopefully employ more.
- The contractor development section of the Department of Public Works will assist in further developing them in all aspects of contractor development, to make them a regional player in road maintenance.
- This project is also aimed at capacitating locals to claim a stake on the capital. Budget expenditure R3, 5m annually for Road repairs and maintenance
- The Municipality makes use of emerging contractors to run our housing project.
- The LED department put some of these contractors on a contractor's development programme.
- The objective is to create a cadre of contractors that will take on bigger work; all the directorates are encouraged employing labour intensive methods when implementing their projects.

### 1.2.2 Enterprise development programs

Evidence exists both in South Africa and internationally that the bulk of formal jobs are being created by small and medium enterprises.



The direct benefits for communities are usually higher from SMME's as they are more integrated local value chains. It is because of this realization that the Langeberg Municipality has made a concerted effort through its enterprise development programme to embark on dealing with SMME's at the level that they at e.g. start up businesses; those that need mentorship are put under mentorship to ensure sustainability and to counter SMME failure.

Objectives:

- To guide SMME's to graduate into the Mainstream & economy.
- The Municipality is also on a drive to establish co-ops in the Municipal area.

This programme has reached 212 beneficiary's from 12 November 2010. 13 Co ops were registered in the same period.

We also partner with provincial DTI was to take advantage of the co op incentive scheme this department provides, to increase the sustainability of our co ops

Paramount to the sustainability of project is partnership with CWDM and DEDAT.

### 1.3 Art and Culture Development Programme

This programme is aimed at equipping artists of various genres to derive economic benefit from their activities e.g. poetry, drama, choral music .this program further intends to link budding artists' with production houses and other exit opportunities, the programme has reached 1700 beneficiaries in the initial stages.

The talents and skills audit for this programme has been completed.

Future Projects

Sectors that the Municipality will be concentrating on to be an effect regional player in regional economic growth are:

#### a) Business Process Outsourcing

In pursuit of efficiencies more and more international companies transfer their noncore as well as core business to an outside from service provider to achieve cost reductions while improving service quality.

There has been considerable interest in the local private sector to lure Dutch companies to outsource their operations to a planned call center in Robertson.

A group of investors was hosted by a local business man who has bought land in Church Street to erect a call center. There has been very positive feedback from this meeting and the Municipality is looking to leverage on opportunities that are spun off by such relationships.

#### 1.4 Renewable Energy.

In a quest to introduce a green economy the Municipality has sent a delegation to Germany to explore the possibilities of twinning with the Municipality in the areas of renewable energy generations and collaboration in the space of economic development, paramount to this arrangement is that the Municipality has a view to exploit the gap that exists the wine market in Germany to show case the wines produced in the Langeberg Municipality.

Further to the objectives already mentioned are the

Following: Encourage foreign investment into our area create markets for our produce e.g. Wines

- Limit dependence on coal driven electricity through generation of energy by renewable source to alleviate the pressure on the National Grid
- To be in line with legislation that would require that Municipalities generate 20% of their energy from renewable sources by 2020.

Future projects

- Implementation of the Neighborhood Development Programme, which is aimed at rejuvenating our townships to unlock the economic potential in these areas in a quest to arrest the flight of capital from these area to nearby towns a
- Cleaning of the catchment of the Dassies Hoek storage dam with a view of protecting the major water resources of Robertson to avert the water shortage.
- To do phase two of the Breede River Development
- To do Nkqubela Industrial development at the entrance of Nkqubela.

#### 1 Tourism

Tourism in the Langeberg Municipal area is co-ordinated and managed by the Municipality, however, the two tourism offices, namely, Robertson and Montagu, at the main entrances to the area, are financially supported on an annual basis.

Tourism is considered as a growth sector and has significant growth potential especially in the wine, food, health and wellness, agri-tourism, eco-tourism and adventure tourism industries. It is for this reason that a medium to long term tourism marketing strategy is being compiled to guide all role-players and to achieve the maximum from and for this sector. The marketing strategy is based on the six (6) objectives set by National Government, namely;

- To grow the Tourism sector's absolute contribution to the GDP by more than average GDP growth.
- To achieve transformation within the tourism sector.
- To promote excellent people development and decent work within the tourism sector.
- To enhance a culture of travel amongst South Africans.
- To deliver a world class visitor experience.
- To address the issues of geographic, seasonal and rural spread.

Marketing of the Municipal area has been achieved by the designing and printing of material (street maps of towns, activity brochure and farmers/craft market brochure, financial support for the Robertson Wine Valley brochure) and the making of a Tourism Promotional DVD of the Langeberg Municipal area and other smaller marketing material. This material was distributed at the Durban Indaba and other such events throughout South Africa. Brochure bookracks were also made and distributed at strategic local businesses to enhance the availability of marketing material.

All Local Tourism Association (LTA) meetings, both local and at district level, have been attended where tourism ideas and information is shared and co-operation encouraged.

The Locomotive No 2010 Class CRB in Ashton has undergone maintenance not only because it is a tourism attraction but because it is used as one of the geocaching sites in the Municipal area.

Strategic Tourism Partners include:

- Graham and Rhona Beck Skills Centre
- Robertson Wine Valley
- Robertson Tourism Association
- Montagu/Ashton Tourism Association
- Friends of the Valley

#### Challenges experienced in the Tourism sector and methods of addressing:

- Transformation: transformation in the Tourism sector is extremely slow and remains a daunting challenge to effectively address. One method used to address transformation is the encouragement of those already in the industry and those wishing to enter to actively participate in the Tiered Support Programme offered by the Department: Economic Development and Tourism. Hopefully through this programme residents will eventually enter mainstream business sector.
- Signage: Signage on the N1 and within the Municipal area remains outstanding and is being addressed at all levels. To grow this sector the Municipality needs to have sufficient signage on the N1 to divert tourists from Beaufort West and Colesberg through this and other Municipal areas.

- Reliable data: The collection of reliable data from this sector still remains a challenge and methods and processes have been put in place to expedite the collection process. The information is needed to ascertain the needs within the sector and to compare the information year on year.

Targets to be achieved during the following 12 months:

- Successful roll out of the Tourism Marketing Strategy to all role players
- To increase the number of and improve the standard of marketing material.
- To improve the “Branding” of the area.
- To increase the collection of tourism related information from tourism establishments.

## 2 Rural Development

Rural Development which has become the focus of National, Provincial and Local Government will once again receive attention. Focus will be given to:

- To strengthen partnerships between the farm workers, farmers, wine cellars and the Municipality
- To establish a functional network of present and future service providers
- To promote integrated rural development and social upliftment to improve the quality of life and standard of living
- To promote the social, health civic, physical, economic and intellectual development of rural communities
- To promote rural development in general
- To empower farm communities, through skill development, to take ownership of their own developmental needs

Initiatives implemented in the rural communities:

- Establishment and support of Early Childhood Development facilities
- Establishment and support of vegetable gardens
- Implementation of Substance Abuse Programmes
- Creation, training and support of farm committees
- Establishment of farm libraries
- Youth development programmes
- Sports development
- ABET
- Information sessions with Government Departments

Rural Development cannot take place without the support of strategic partners which include:

- Graham and Rhona Beck Skills Centre
- Department: Agriculture

- Terason
- Biblioneef
- Department: Social Development
- Department: Labour
- Grassroots
- Toevlug Rehabilitation Centre

All labour matters are referred to the Department: Labour who has nominated an individual who attends to these complaints in the Langeberg Municipal area.

The Graham and Rhona Beck Skills Centre have identified 3 programmes which they intend addressing in partnership with the Municipality.

Hearts of Men

Early Childhood Development

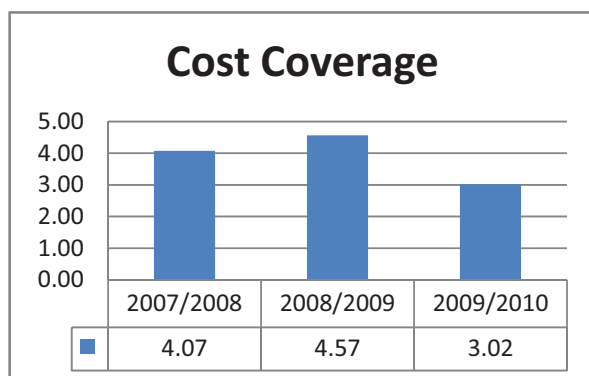
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome programmes

These programmes will include training, which will take place at the Skills Centre and then rolled out throughout the Municipal area.

## 21 MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY

Figure

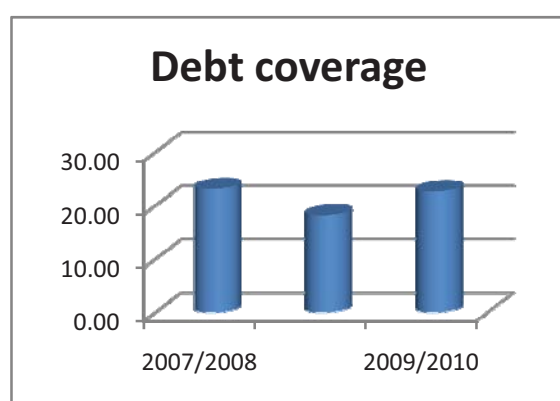
	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
Available cash	17 586 389	3 956 989	2 282 291
Investments	51 082 923	92 146 276	75 000 000
Monthly fixed operating expenditure.	16 854 288	21 045 684	25 584 119



The available cash is sufficient to cover the operating expenditure for 3.0 months (2008/2009: 4.5; 2007/2008: 4).

Figure

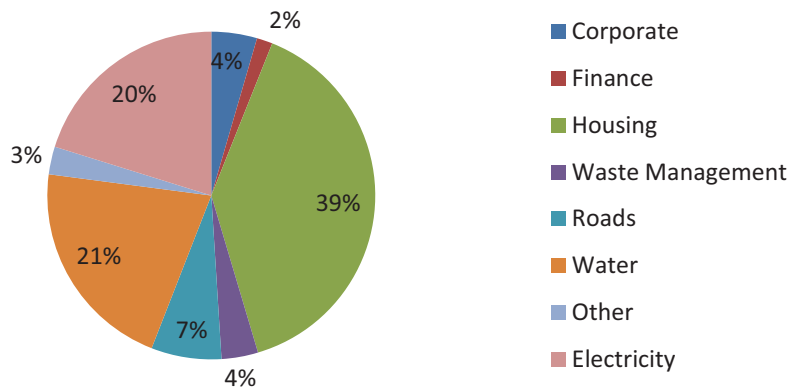
	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
Total operating revenue received	212 550 627	268 332 523	334 470 437
Grants recognised as Income	31 687 684	50 202 239	80 029 472
Debt service payments (i.e. interest + redemption) due within the financial year	7 833 757	12 023 256	11 240 200
Debt coverage	23.09	18.14	22.64



The operating revenue is sufficient to cover interest and redemption payments on external loans. The decline in the ratio during 2008/2009 is as a direct result of a new loan taken up with the Development Bank of South Africa.

Capital expenditure by vote	2009/2010
Corporate	3 427 885
Finance	1 186 642
Housing	29 935 020
Waste Management	2 746 989
Roads	5 281 821
Water	16 080 040
Other	2 093 932
Electricity	15 361 986

### Capital expenditure by vote 2009/2010



### Indigent Support by Langeberg Municipality

Table

Indigents per town:	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Robertson	1532	1718	1994
McGregor	67	99	143
Ashton	1184	1323	1530
Bonnievale	543	686	804
Montagu	1330	1452	1584
Total	4 5	52	6055

CAPITAL BUDGET 2 11/12					
Pro ect	Amount	Implementation date after SCM processes	Completion Date	Funding Source	Comments
MUNICIPAL MANAGER					
Equipment	1 300 000	July 2011	April 2012	Own Funds	This vote number are used by OMT , they need to provide the list of required equipment to MM for his approval. once he approves they may proceed to order
TOTAL MUNICIPAL MANAGER	1 3				
SPECIAL PROGRAMS					
Tourism	500 000	1 July 2011	30 November 2011	Own funds	Upgrading of Christmas Lights must be completed before the official switching on function at end Nov/ Dec
TOTAL SPECIAL PROGRAMS	5				
CORPORATE SERVICES					
Office Equipment	300 000			Own funds	



TOTAL CORPORATE SERVICES	3						
FINANCE							
Meter Reading Device	250 000	October 2011	October 2011	MSIG			
Asset Scanning Device	50 000	October 2011	October 2011	MSIG			
Centralizing municipal stores	150 000	September 2011	February 2012	Own funds			
TOTAL FINANCE	45						
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY							
General ICT needs	750 000	Aug 2011	Jun 2012	Own funds			
It platform migration	755 435	July 2011	December 2011	Own funds			
TOTAL INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	1 5 5 435						
HOUSING							
Building of Houses	4 210 000			Dept. Housing			
Building of Houses	21 479 000			Dept. Housing			
Installation of Services / Land Acquisition	4 000 000			Own funds			
TOTAL HOUSING	2						

SEWERAGE							
Upgrading of syphon at McGregor Sewerage	200 000	July 2011	Nov. 2011	Own funds			
Upgrading Waste Water Works Phase 3	13 000 000			MIG			
TOTAL SEWERAGE	13 2						
ROADS & STREETS							
Tarring of Roads	2 400 000	1 July 2011	30 Oct 2011	Own funds			
Equipment - Bomag Compactors	550 000	1 August 2011	30 Nov 2011	Own funds			
TOTAL ROAD TRANSPORT	2 5						
WATER							
Upgrading Water treatment work Ashton	1 000 000	1 April 2012	30 June 2012	Own funds			
New Storage Dam at Gumgrove Dam - Robertson	500 000	July 2011	Nov. 2011	Own funds			
Upgrading Sandfilter Robertson	250 000	July 2011	Nov. 2011	Own funds			
Upgrading of Syphon, Robertson	1 711 000	July 2011	Nov. 2011	Own funds			
Upgrading of flocculation ponds McGregor	600 000	July 2011	Nov. 2011	MIG			
Water Storage/Provision McGregor	1 000 000			MIG			This project will be more than R1 mi. Project will be transfer to next fin year Begin February 2012 to 30 June 2012

TOTAL WATER		5 1							
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Electrification Low Cost Housing: Dept of Energy		2 180 000	October 2011		June 2012	Dept of Energy			
Relocation of electrical connections for new housing project		200 000	August 2011		June 2012	Own funds			
Street Lights Muskadel Avenue Montagu		235 000	October 2011		February 2012	Own funds			
Street lights Road to Informal Settlement		1 500	August 2011		November 2011	Own funds			
New Street lights Kruinsingel :		30 000	August 2011		November 2011	Own funds			
New Street lights Main Road and next to Voortrekker Street		40 000	August 2011		February 2012	Own funds			
Replace Prepaid Meters		300 000	August 2011		April 2012	Own funds			
Upgrade 11 kV line Goree		150 000	August 2011		February 2012	Own funds			
Upgrade & Extend 11kv network to North-West & Waterworks Ashton		450 000	August 2011		June 2012	Own funds			
Upgrade 11 kV line to Angora		150 000	August 2011		May 2012	Own funds			
Upgrade 11 kV line from Nordale, Gieb de Kok and Informal area		200 000	August 2011		June 2012	Own funds			
Upgrade 11 kV line to Waterworks Bonnievale		150 000	August 2011		December 2011	Own funds			
Upgrade 11 kV line to Poortjieskloof		240 000	October 2011		May 2012	Own funds			
Upgrade 11 kV line Hospital Avenue		150 000	August 2011		February 2012	Own funds			
Upgrade Ashton 11 kV line		300 000	October 2011		June 2012	Own funds			

Install new 11kV supply to Elandia	700 000	October 2011	June 2012	Own funds	
Upgrading of electricity supply at Gumgrove Dam Pumpstation	260 000	August 2011	March 2012	Own funds	
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - Ashton	50 000	August 2011	December 2011	Own funds	
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - Bonnievale	50 000	August 2011	January 2012	Own funds	
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - McGregor	60 000	August 2011	January 2012	Own funds	
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - Montagu	180 000	August 2011	March 2012	Own funds	
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks Hoop & White Streets- Robertson	100 000	August 2011	March 2012	Own funds	
Upgrade Muskadel substation	100 000	August 2011	February 2012	Own funds	
Telemetry System for Electrical Substations	300 000	October 2011	February 2012	Own funds	
Install 11 kV Primary feeder and substation Robertson North and Extension 9	1 000 000	November 2011	June 2012	Own funds	
Service Main Transformers: Robertson	300 000	September 2011	February 2012	Own funds	
Replace 11 kV Auto- Reclosers Bonnievale	150 000	August 2011	May 2012	Own funds	
Install 11 kV Switchgear Moni's substation Montagu	400 000	October 2011	June 2012	Own funds	
Replace 66 kV Switchgear (Main, Goudmyn, Le Chasseur)	250 000	October 2011	June 2012	Own funds	
Replace Safety and Testing Equipment	220 000	September 2011	November 2011	Own funds	
TOTAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	5				

CLEANSING						
Transfer Stations Robertson		3 286 633	01 May 2011	31 May 2012	MIG	
Transfer Stations Montagu		3 286 633	01 May 2011	31 March 2011	MIG	
Wheelie Bin System		500 000	01 November 2011	30 June 2012	Own funds	
Purchase of Waste Removal Equipment (Skips)		300 000	01 November 2011	30 June 2012	Own funds	
Purchase of waste removal roll-on roll-off truck		1 350 000	30 October 2011	30 June 2012	Own funds & Cleanest Town Award	
TOTAL CLEANSING		23 2				
CEMETERIES						
Fencing & Greening of Cemeteries		150 000	30 October 2011	30 June 2012	Own funds	
TOTAL CEMETERIES		15				
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES						
Upgrading of Parks		100 000	01 September 2011	31 May 2012	Own funds	
EQUIPMENT/PARKS		200 000	01 September 2011	31 November 2011	Own funds	
Falcon Blower Mower		50 000	01 July 2011	30 July 2011	Own funds	
EQUIPMENT/PARKS West		90 000	01 August 2011	31 October 2012	Own funds	
Upgrading of Public Toilets		120 000	30 September 2011	30 June 2012	Own funds	
Play park Ashbury		85 000	30 September 2011	30 June 2012	Own funds	

TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	45					
COMMUNITY FACILITIES						
Thusong Centre	5 500 000	1 July 2011	30 June 2012	Own funds & Social Development	Construction of Thusong Centre	
TOTAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES	5 5					
LIBRARIES						
Upgrading of Libraries	100 000	1 July 2011	30 July 2012	Own funds	Upgrading at all the Libraries	
TOTAL LIBRARIES	1					
COMMUNITY HALLS						
Upgrading of Community Halls - Nkqubela Hall	200 000	1 July 2011	30 July 2012	Own funds	Upgrading of Toilets	
TOTAL COMMUNITY HALLS	2					
SPORT & RECREATION						
Construction of Pavilion at sport field – Zolani	1 200 000	1 July 2011	30 July 2012	Own funds	Construction of a Pavilion	

TOTAL SPORT & RECREATION	12						
GRAND TOTAL	3 2 1						

## 22 Good Governance and Public Participation

### 22.1 Customer Care

- Rendering a 24/7-Hour enquiry and complaints management service by means of an information desk through the Customer Care Management (CCM) System.
- Manage stakeholder relations for effective and smooth service delivery.
- Roll-out and management of the Batho Pele program

Below is a summary of the total number of complaints received per FY.

2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 (up to 21 July 2015)
155	135	54	2	511

1. Average number of complaints per month : 730
2. Response time on complaints and solving problems : 95 % within norm.

### 22.2 Communication

Good progress has been made regarding the improvement of Communication with all stakeholders. The Municipality has published a information brochure on Property Valuation to create awareness of the process that is currently taking place. This will be followed-up by an information brochure on the objection process that will take place during March 2011.

The Municipality has also successfully developed a new website which went live during January 2011. The new website is a vast improvement on the previous site and has much more functions and is user friendly. This project will continue to strive and create a site that is up to date with the latest and relevant events of the Municipality.

The Municipality is in processes to appointing a service provider to create and produce the external newsletter (Muni-Thetha). The aim is to increase the volume of newsletters to a monthly issue instead of the current quarterly issue. The newsletter will then serve as a more effective communication tool, keeping the community involved and informed.

Advertisements have been running smooth and timely placements have been made. No deadlines have been missed and no Tenders or any other Public Participation processes have been affected by late placements.

A draft Communication Strategy has been drafted to create awareness regarding recycling. This strategy will be finalized once dates for the roll-out of the two bag system are put in place by the Department Environmental Services.



## 22.3 Public participation

The Municipality has made good progress with regards to Public Participation. Despite the creation of a public feedback channel in both the newsletter and website, so that the public can provide direct feedback, we are in process of implementing a new method of getting feedback from the public during public meetings. This will provide us with records of involvement and a more interactive and accurate report on issues. This will be implemented during the March 2011 Budget and IDP Meetings.

The Municipality has also participated in the CMRA Benchmarking on Public Participation as well as and the International Waste Conference at Buffalo City's section on Public Participation.

The Municipality was also actively involved with the District Communication and Public Participation Forum and will be hosting this meeting on 10 February 2011.

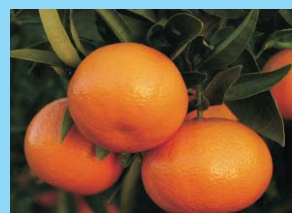
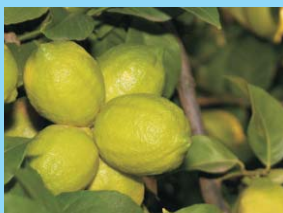
## 22.4 Ward Committees

All ward committees are functional and meet once a month as per table below:

WARD COMMITTEE MEETING DATES 2 11										
MONTH	WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4	WARD 5	WARD	WARD	WARD	WARD	WARD 1
AN	2	31	2	2	NONE	2	NONE	24	2	2
FEB			1	1	21	1	1	21	3	1
MARCH				3	1	1	1	2	3	1
APR	12	4	21		21	21	5	1		2
MAY	1	3	1	5	NONE	2	3	23	5	25

- Common challenges facing all wards:
- High unemployment rate
- Lack of housing Middle income groups and low Cost Housing
- Drug and alcohol abuse
- Lack of access to business opportunities
- Lack of resources and vacant land
- Dominant factories have scale down on their intake of seasonal workers for the period November till April 2011.

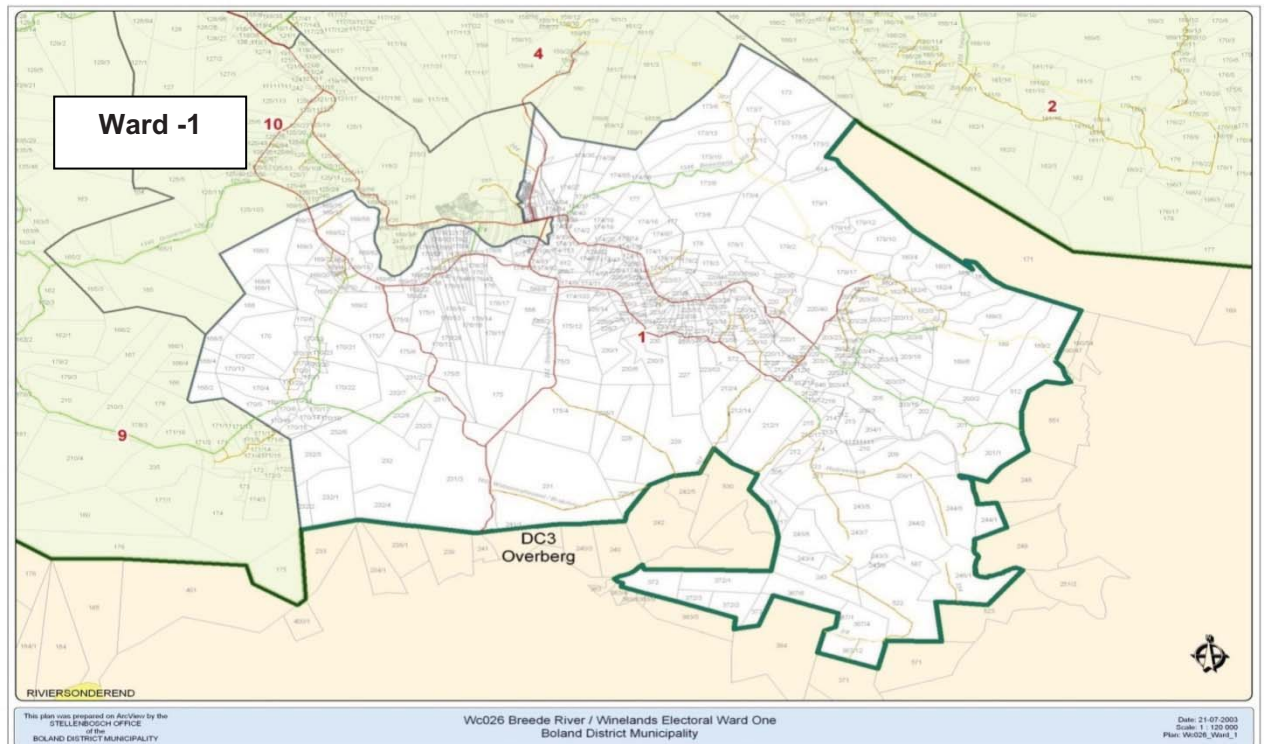
# CHAPTER 3



## CHAPTER 3: WARD BASED PLANNING

### WARD 1

#### ROBERTSON (CBD & Môreson)



Ward Base Planning workshop – 9 October 2010

#### Vision

Ward 1 must be progressive where everybody is working together by implementing empowering processes creating a safe and happy environment for all its residents.

#### Mission

1. Satisfactory Housing
2. Economic Development
3. Safe Environment
4. Skills Development
5. Clean Environment
6. Development of Tourism
7. Infrastructure Development

### Issues raised

#### Proper Housing

- Acquisition of land
- Transparent allocation of houses
- Auditing quality of houses
- Provide houses for middle income

#### Economic Development

- Development of entrepreneurs
- Create business opportunities
- Development of business centre - Bo dorp
- Development of Home Stays
- Training in Arts & Craft

#### Create a safe environment

- Awareness campaigns (police)
- Soup kitchens
- Sport clinics
- Install Traffic signs
- Eye on a child
- Establishment of Community Safety Forums, Neighbourhood watch

#### Skills Development

- Invite experts to address relevant topics and create a database of a pool of experts
- Train new instructors
- Training of artisans
- Workshops around completion of tender documents and Indigent Subsidy forms

#### Clean environment

- Cleaning of river banks
- Highlight dumping areas
- Awareness workshops
- More cleaning projects

#### Tourism

- Develop tourist route
- Advertise Museum promptly
- Training and orientation of roll players
- Development youth projects focusing on tourism
- Organise Wine Shows
- Involve more BEE's in the sector
- Establishment of satellite office

#### Infrastructure

- Tarring: Mimosa-, Alpina- & Rosa Avenue
- Maintenance of tarred roads and sidewalks – Van Zyl-; Keerom- & Wesley Street
- Upgrading of stormwater channel in Barry- & Voortrekker Rd
- Construction of sidewalks Alberta Street
- Install High Mass lights: Uitbreiding 15
- Building of bathroom inside houses

#### Top 5 Priorities

- Tarring of roads: Mimosa-; Alpina- & Rosa Avenue
- Construction of sidewalks Alberta Street
- Install High Mass lights: Uitbreiding 15
- Land for housing project
- Cleaning of river banks

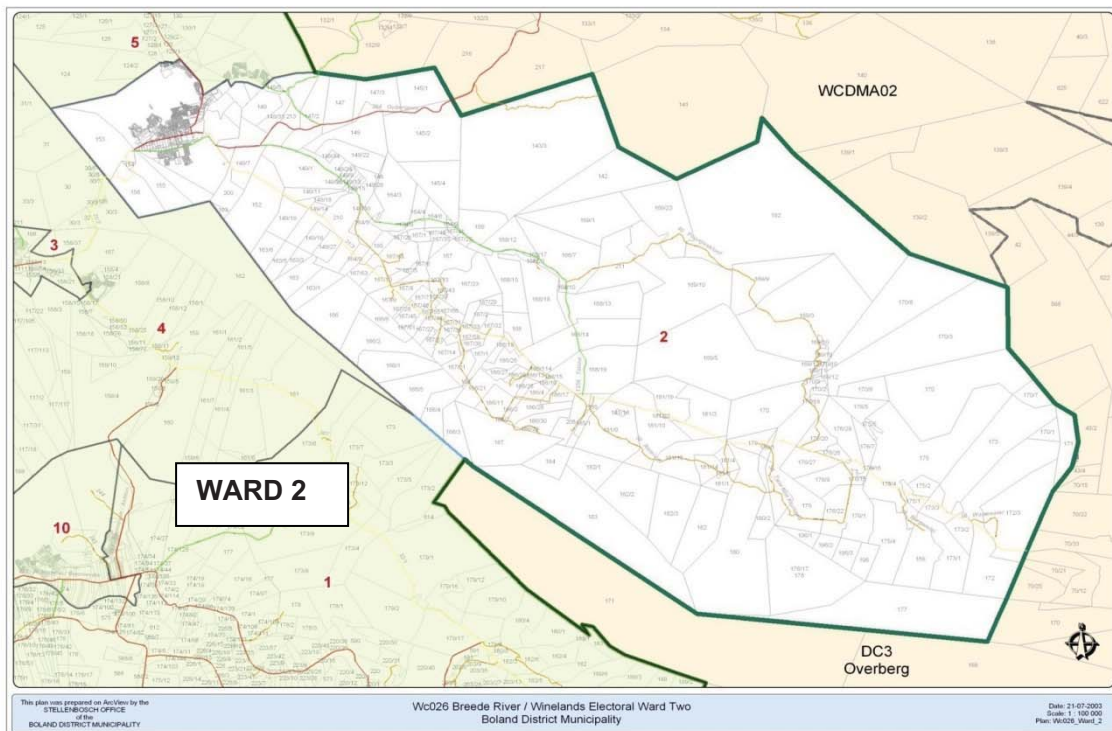
#### Issues raised at a Mayoral Imbizo (5 October 2010)

- Tarring of roads; Moreson & Droëheuwel
- Buy land from its owners to build houses
- Speed up process of building bathrooms to old houses
- Provide houses for the middle income group
- Create recreational facilities from income made by selling Silver Strand
- Provide land for Rasta Farian's church
- Construction of sidewalks – Môreson
- Bring traffic calming measure in Bergsig Street

Projects for inclusions in 2011/12 – 2013/14

Projects	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Replacements / Repairs: Network	200 000		
Tarring of Roads	588 000		
Extention of the Existing Stormwater Networks - Robertson		500 000	
New Storage Dam at Gumgrove Dam - Robertson	500 000		
Upgrading Sandfilter Robertson	250 000		
Upgrading of Syphon, Robertson	1 711 000		
Replace Prepaid Meters	300 000	250 000	260 000
Upgrading of electricity supply at Gumgrove Dam Pumpstation	260 000		
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks Loop Street - Robertson		85 000	
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks Pollack Street- Robertson			85 000
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks Hoop & White Streets- Robertson	100 000		
Service Main Transformers: Robertson	300 000	300 000	
Replace 11 kV Oil Insulated Switchgear Robertson			180 000
Transfer Stations Robertson	3 286 633		
Fencing & Greening of Cemeteries	150 000		
Upgrading of Parks	100 000		
EQUIPMENT/PARKS	200 000		
Construction of Fire Facility - Robertson		900 000	900 000
Thusong Centre	5 500 000		
Upgrading of YAC			130 000
Upgrading of Libraries	100 000		
Upgrading Dirkoe Uys Pool		155 000	
Upgrading of Cricket Ground (van Zyl Street)		740 000	

## WARD 2 NKQUBELA



Ward Based Planning – 4 October 2010

### Vision

Ward 2 must be a clean and safe place where people are healthy and economically advanced in a harmonious society.

### Mission

1. Good Infrastructure
2. Economic Development
3. Social Development
4. Housing
5. Safety and security
6. Obtain Land
7. Clean environment

### Issues raised



1. Infrastructure Development

- Digging of a trench at the back of the informal settlement towards the mountain
- Storm water drains whole area
- Crossover bridge footpath to town
- Erection of robot at the intersection from main road
- Tarring of streets (informal settlements)
- Upgrading of community hall
- Erection of community centre
- New Play for children @ c/o Burwana & Hani St, next to Community hall and fencing it
- Fencing of existing Play park
- Taxi Rank should be erected

2. Economic Development

- Business plots should be made available (Sport Bar/Pub)
- Computer Programmes for youth
- Skills development workshops should be held (NSDA & Youth Advisory centre i.t.o Drafting of business plans)
- Bursaries for school learners
- Internships programmes should be advertised @ shops & phone containers
- Car wash with proper facilities should be erected

3. Social Development (Health & Education)

- More doctors and staff at clinics
- Bigger clinic that can accommodate more people
- Old Age Centre should be converted into an Old Age Home
- Health centre should be erected (Gym)

4. Housing

- Building of flats for rental purposes
- GAB housing

5. Safety & Security

- Police station should open 24 hrs a day
- Safety street committees should be established
- More rapid response of police officers
- Stricter action should be taken against shebeen owners



6. Land

- Acquiring of land to build for religious purposes

7. Clean environment

- Frequent cleaning of skips
- Cleaning of the whole area on a regular basis

Top 5 priorities Identified

1. Storm water upgrade
2. Tarring of gravel roads
3. Redirection of high mass lights
4. Construction of community centre
5. Training artisans

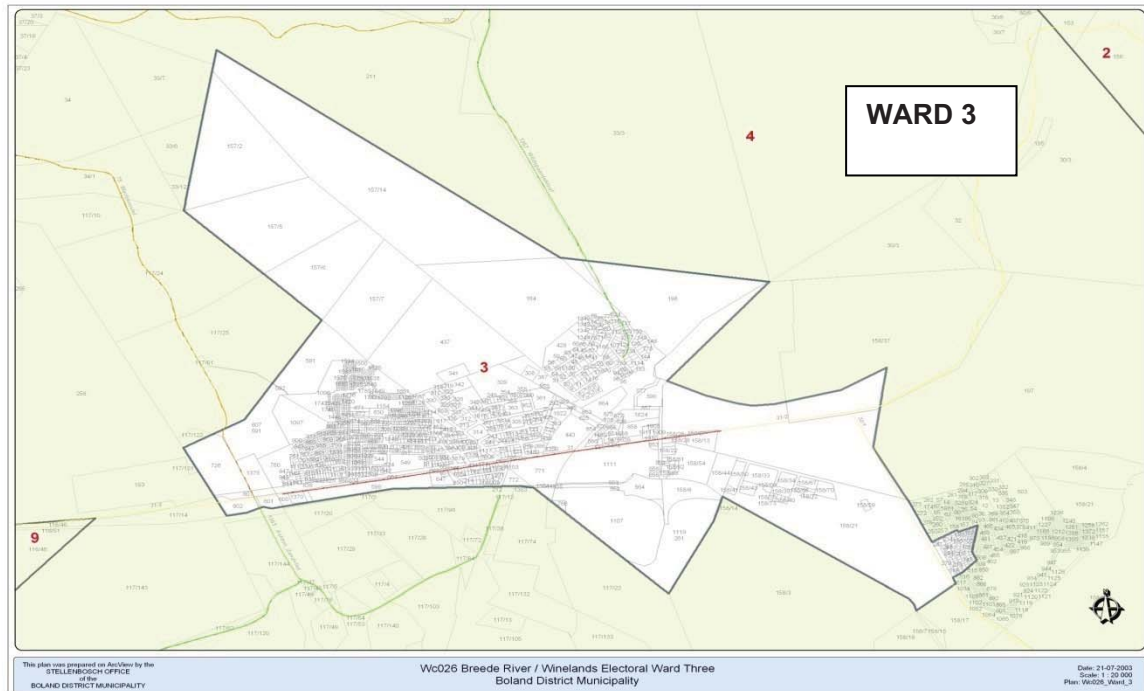
Issues raised at a Mayoral Imbizo (12 October 2010)

- The high mass lights that were installed should be directed to the houses as well and not to the open field only.
- Community wants land to build a proper crèche.
- Construction of home care centre
- Dust bins should be provided to support the black bags that are removed once a week.
- Development of new play park in Dayi St

Projects for inclusions in 2011/12 – 2013/14

Projects	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Building of Houses	14 000 000	2 800 000	
Upgrading Waste Water Works Phase 3	13 000 000		
Extention of the Existing Stormwater Networks - Robertson		500 000	
New Storage Dam at Gumgrove Dam - Robertson	500 000		
Upgrading Sandfilter Robertson	250 000		
Upgrading of Syphon, Robertson	1 711 000		
Upgrading of Street lights			105 000
Street lighting Housing Projects			75 000
High mast lights c/o Ekuphumleni & Emlanjeni St		200 000	
High Mast Mthuthise (Open space between Wolhuter and Mthuthise Streets)			230 000
Upgrading of electricity supply at Gumgrove Dam Pumpstation	260 000		
Install 11 kV Primary feeder and substation Robertson North and Extension 9	1 000 000	800 000	800 000
Service Main Transformers: Robertson	300 000	300 000	
Replace 11 kV Oil Insulated Switchgear Robertson			180 000
Transfer Stations Robertson	3 286 633		
Fencing & Greening of Cemeteries	150 000		
EQUIPMENT/PARKS West	90 000		
Construction of Fire Facility - Robertson		900 000	900 000
Thusong Centre	5 500 000		
Upgrading of Community Halls - Nkqubela Hall	200 000		

WARD 3  
ROBERTSON (Panorama, Droeheuwel, Dorpsig)



Ward Based Planning - 9 October 2010

Vision

Ward 3 must be an attractive and safe place, with good housing and infrastructure where people are healthy, skilled and self-reliant, from a strong economic base.

Mission

Ward is economically dynamic; the people are skilled, self reliant and have access to sustainable income-generating activities,

We must decreased the infection rate of HIV/AIDS and those infected have access to good care and support,

Every community member in ward has access to, and owns their own permanent house with services,

Unemployed people in ward have acquired a range of skills to assist in employment, and employed people will have had their skills upgraded,

All the roads are tarred,

Ward is a safe and secure area for all residents and crime hot spots have been eliminated,

### Issues raised

1. Housing
  - Provide GAP housing
  - Build RDP houses
2. Infrastructure
  - Upgrading of Community Hall
  - Upgrading of streetlights
  - High Mass lights (Nerina St)
  - Tarring of all Gravel roads
  - Upgrading of sidewalks
  - Upgrading of sewer network Rivier St & Midblock
  - Upgrading of Taxi Ranks
  - Maintenance of the swimming pool
  - Cleaning of Riverbank (Scaife St)
  - Development of Cricket Pitch
  - Establishment of Taxi Rank with toilet facilities (c/o Paddy & Wesley St)
3. Economic Development
  - Development of tourist attraction
  - Support Home stays and B&B's
  - Support small business
  - Construction of skills centre
  - Assistance to overcome economic Hubs
4. Skill development
  - Assist in assessment of skills and development of them
  - Compile database of skills
  - Acknowledge skills developed
5. Clean Environment
  - Information session on when refuse removal take place
  - Notices should be give on any change in times
  - Notices on when Parks are watered
  - Introduction of Wheel bins
  - Educate Children at young age
  - Anker bins in the neighbourhood
  - Provide enough black bags

- Educate people of refuse removal
- Charge people for illegal dumping
- Mark dumping sites clearly
- Act on people who's dogs are outside property

6. Safe environment

- Visible policing and awareness campaigns
- Install better lights in neighbourhood
- Promote cooperation with the police
- Act on illegal Shebeens
- Building of safe house for the homeless

Top 5 priorities Identified

1. Tarring of streets
2. Upgrading of streetlights
3. Upgrade of sidewalks
4. Upgrade of Sewer Network
5. Build and upgrade Taxi Ranks

Issues raised at a Mayoral Imbizo (5 October 2010)

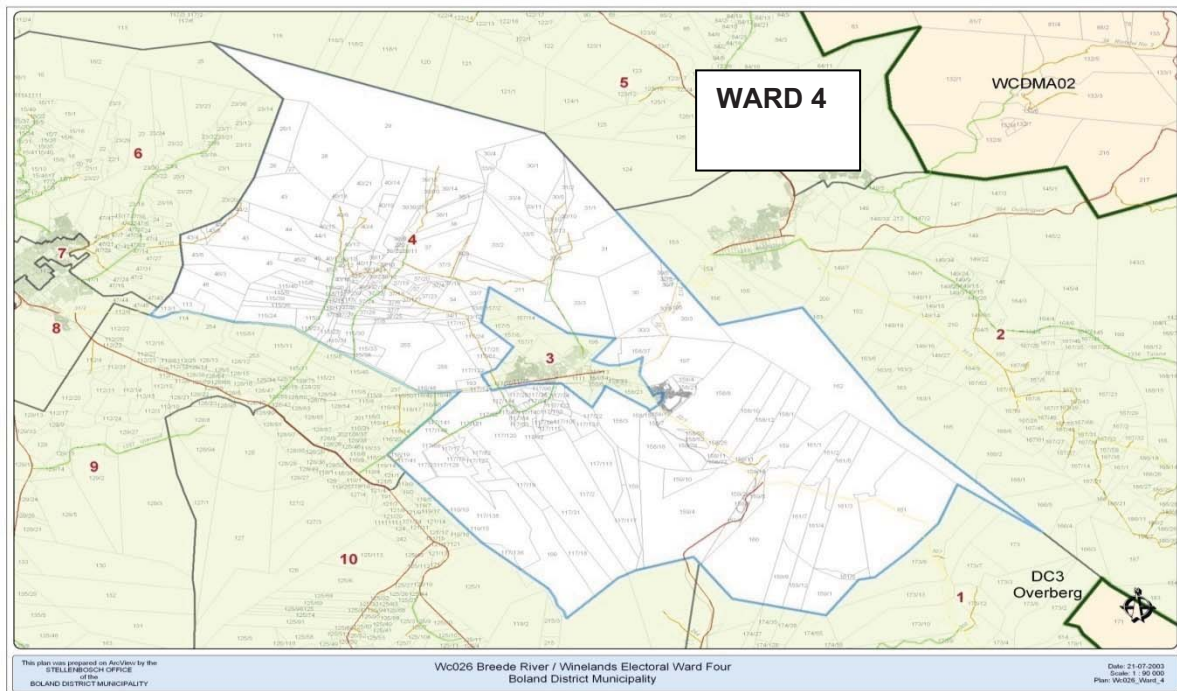
- Tarring of roads; Moreson & Droeheuwel
- Buy land from its owners to build houses
- Speed up process of building bathrooms to old houses
- Provide houses for the middle income group
- Create recreational facilities from income made by selling Silver Strand
- Provide land for Rasta Farian's church
- Construction of sidewalks – Môreson
- Bring traffic calming measure in Bergsig Street
- Building of bathroom inside houses

Projects for inclusions in 2011/12 – 2013/14

Projects	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Upgrading Waste Water Works Phase 3	13 000 000		
Tarring of roads (Bloubos)	149 000		
Extention of the Existing Stormwater Networks - Robertson		500 000	
New Storage Dam at Gumgrove Dam - Robertson	500 000		
Upgrading Sandfilter Robertson	250 000		
Upgrading of Syphon, Robertson	1 711 000		
High mast lights Nerina Street at the back of Panorama			230 000
High mast lights Droëheuwel - 3 maste			320 000
Replace Prepaid Meters	300 000	250 000	260 000
Install 11 kV Primary feeder and substation Robertson North and Extension 9	1 000 000	800 000	800 000
Service Main Transformers: Robertson	300 000	300 000	
Replace 11 kV Oil Insulated Switchgear Robertson			180 000
Transfer Stations Robertson	3 286 633		
Fencing & Greening of Cemeteries	150 000		
Upgrading of Parks	100 000		
Equipment/Parks	200 000		
Construction of Fire Facility - Robertson		900 000	900 000
Thusong Centre	5 500 000		
Upgrading Robertson North Pool		405 000	

## WARD 4

### BONNIEVALE (Happy Valley)



### Ward Based Planning – 30 October 2010

#### Vision

Ward 4 is striving for a safe and healthy environment where economic development and employment will lead to a prosperous and stable community

#### Mission

1. Healthy and Safe environment
2. Economic growth
3. Empowerment and skill development

### Issues raised

1. Infrastructure development
  - Upgrading of lights: footpath to Bonnievale informal settlement
  - Improve conditions of play park and recreational facilities
  - Upgrade Storm water channels
  - Safeguarding of pump station – Kloof Street
  - Upgrading of Happy Valley Sport field
  - Construction of swimming pool and youth centre
  - Tarring of Palm and Protea Avenue
  - Identification of neighbourhood: Mandela Park, Mountain View etc.
  - Construction of Bridge on Angora road
2. Healthy environment
  - Upgrade clinic facilities
  - Increase personnel capacity of clinic
3. Skills development
  - Create database of skill and provide it to municipality
  - Internships through EPWP
  - Provide bursaries to locals
  - Building of Thusong Centre
4. Economic Growth
  - Market /Promote Tourism in ward
  - Develop tourist attractive place in Buitekant Street on the hill
  - Law enforcement on house shops
  - Develop premises for small business

### Top 5 Priorities

1. Upgrading of sport facilities
2. Upgrading of storm water
3. Streetlights – footpath to informal settlement
4. Speed humps
5. Maintenance of roads

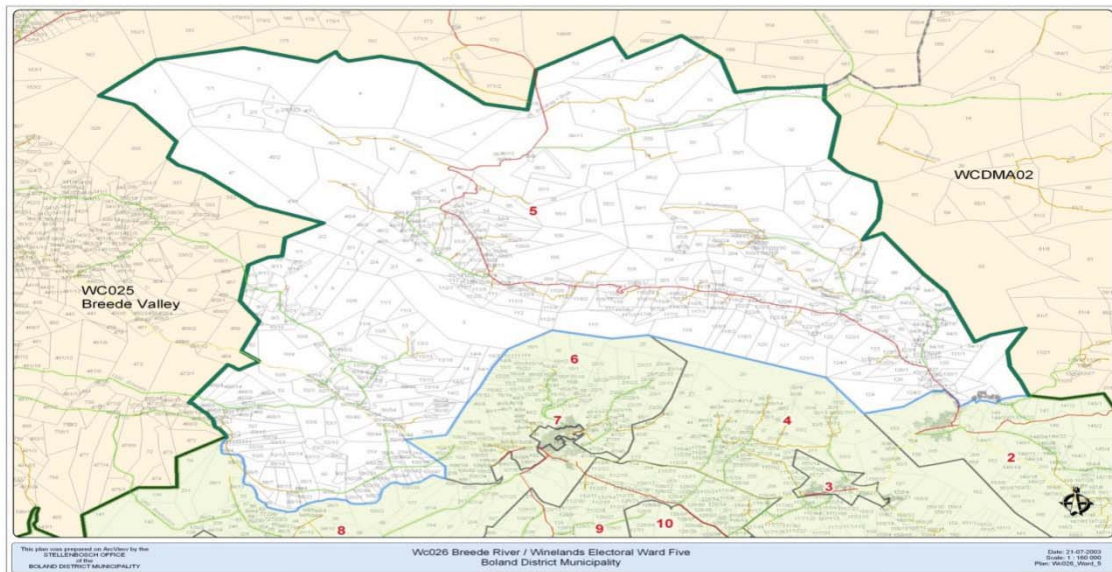


Projects for inclusions in 2011/12 – 2013/14

Projects	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Roof for Reservoir Bonnievale			500 000
Street lights Road to Informal Settlement	1 500		
Install 11 kV Capacitors		100 000	100 000
Upgrade 11 kV line to Waterworks Bonnievale	150 000	100 000	
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - Bonnievale	50 000		
Telemetry System for Electrical Substations	300 000	300 000	300 000
Replace 11 kV Auto- Reclosers Bonnievale	150 000	130 000	
Replace 11 kV Oil switchgear Bonnievale			130 000
Wheelie Bin System	500 000		
Upgrading of Public Toilets	120 000		
Upgrading of Libraries	100 000		

## WARD 5

### McGREGOR



Ward Based Planning – 27 September 2010

#### Vision:

Ward 5 strive to be a toward a safe environment where all its citizens have houses, health facilities, recreational facilities and sufficient educational facilities where skills are being transferred..

#### Mission

Ward 5 is striving toward creating a safe environment where all residence have their own houses, access to health facilities and recreational facilities, proper education and skills development where everybody is employed.

#### 1. Infrastructure development

##### a) Streetlights (town)

- Grewe St – west side
- High mass – Willie Meyer, Grewe, Steenoonde & Kraans
- Rural Area Goree road: from R60 to Rooiberg Hall
- Vinkrivier entrance till school
- Bloekombos St

b) Upgrade sewer network

- Midblok

Water (town)

- Decent Irrigation water channels
- Extra dam for irrigation water
- Master plan for water in the ward
- Upgrade storm water
- Small scale farmers
- Repair Vaal Dam

Rural area

- Coffer-dam Riverside and Goree

c) Shelter / Taxi dens Rural area

- Lamaison, Wederom crossing
- Wonderfontein entrance
- Olivia after the bridge – La Chasseur
- Klipdrift entrance

Town

- Hiking spot outside Robertson to McGregor

d) Roads (rural)

- Tarring : From town till Lords Wine Cellar: Agterkliphoogte – Wine Cellar road; Through rd to Grayton

Town

- Tarring: Rd to cemetery
- Speed humps – Buitekant & Long St
- Sidewalks
- Extension of sidewalk from Robertson to McGregor
- Extension of sidewalk from Breede river bridge to Lamaison / Wederom
- Road safety signs for scholars

2. Healthy environment

### Clinic (town)

Open and accessible 24 hours, 7 days a week

### Rural Area

- Extension of clinic service
- Mobile unit at least once a week
- Building at Twee Valleie School converted to clinic
- Effective Ambulance Services

### Education and Skills Development

- Implementation of skills programmes
  - Youths
  - Early school leavers
- Technical skills training
- Apprenticeships
- Construction of early childhood centre
- Library facilities
  - Rooiberg; -LeChasseur; -Goree

### Land

- Provision of land for small scale farmers
- Businesses
- Churches

### Job Creation

- Recycling projects

### Recreational facilities

- Braai area: Lights; Sanitation facilities; Water; Fence; Sitting facilities
- Usage of Vaal dam as recreational facility
- Pavilion at sport field
- Swimming pool
- Soccer field

### Top priorities - Ward 5

#### Town

- Development of Water master plan
- Upgrading of sewer network

- Construction sidewalks
- Street lights – Grewe Street

#### Rural Area

- Lights at Bloekompos Street
- Road safety signs – scholars & animals
- Lights – Vinkrivier
- Extension of sidewalk to La Chasseur school
- Light from R60 to Rooiberg Hall

#### Issues raised at a Mayoral Imbizo (5 October 2010)

- Provision of Arts and Craft activities to the community
- Building of houses, must be part of municipal future plans
- Laying of paving on the sidewalks – Long Street
- Put up sanitation facilities at the braai spots

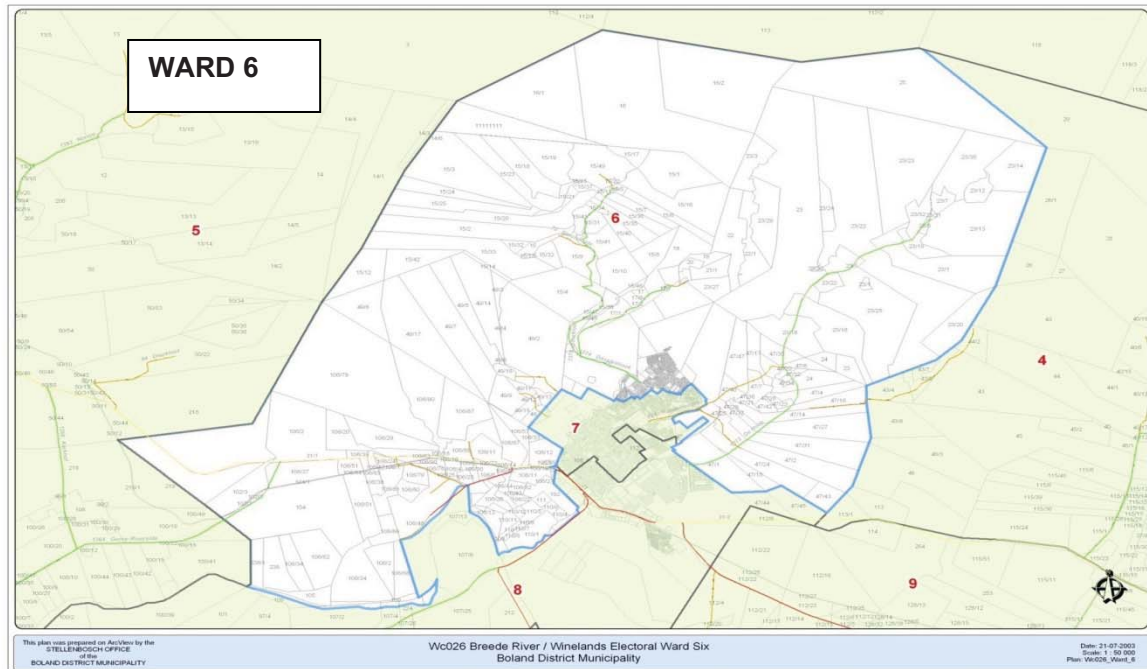
#### Projects for inclusions in 2011/12 – 2013/14

Projects	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Upgrading of syphon at McGregor Sewerage	200 000		
Tarring of Roads – Meul St	663 000		
Upgrading of flocculation ponds McGregor	600 000		
Fencing Reservoirs McGregor			250 000
Water Storage/Provision McGregor	1 000 000		
Replace Prepaid Meters	300 000	250 000	260 000
Upgrade 11 kV line Goree	150 000		153 000
Upgrade 11 kV line Church Street		60 000	
Upgrade Eilandia 11 kV line			255 000
Upgrade Mc Gregor / Boesmansrivier 11 kV line		150 000	
Install voltage regulator Koningsrivier			30 000
Install new 11kV supply to Elandia	700 000	600 000	
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - McGregor	60 000		
Service Main Transformers: Le Chasseur		80 000	
Service Main Transformers: Robertson	300 000	300 000	
Service Main Transformers: Noree			260 000

Replace 66 kV Switchgear Main,(Goudmyn, Le Chasseur)	250 000	250 000	
EQUIPMENT/PARKS	200 000		

## WARD 6

MONTAGU (Ashbury)



Ward Base Planning – 6 November 2010

### Vision

Ward 6 is striving to create a clean, safe and healthy environment where the needs of its entire people are addressed by development planning and sustainable services.

### Mission

1. Sustainable Service
2. Developmental Programs
3. Healthy Environment
4. Safe Environment
5. Clean Environment

### Issues raised

1. Sustainable Service
  - Placement of High mass lights at Muskadel Road and new shopping centre
  - Building of houses and rectifying mistakes on ones previously built
  - Tarring of all gravel roads and maintenance of existing roads
  - Upgrading of storm water channel Soetdoring Avenue.
  - Extension of street: Mimosa to Wilger Avenue
  - Development of sport field behind Olyfboom Avenue
  - Construction of Community Hall in Koo Valley and Keisie
2. Developmental Programs
  - Building crèches and provide facilities to those that don't have
3. Healthy Environment
  - Provide rapid ambulance services to transport patients
  - Deployment of more personnel at clinics and hospital
  - Provide transport from Ashbury to the clinic
  - Hold awareness campaigns on health issues
  - Upgrading of casualty unit
4. Safe Environment
  - Upgrading of building in Ashbury for: Home base care, police satellite office etc.
5. Clean environment
  - Notice sign at skips on refuse to be dumped
6. Rural area (Koo and Keisie)
  - Upgrading of sport fields and facilities
  - Supply water and electricity on sport fields
  - Construction of health facility



## Top 5

1. Extension of street: Mimosa to Wilger Avenue
2. Building crèches and provide facilities to those that don't have
3. Upgrading of building in Ashbury for: Home base care, police satellite office etc.
4. Tarring of all gravel roads and maintenance of existing roads
5. Placement of High mass lights at Muskadel Road and new shopping centre

## Issues raised at a Mayoral Imbizo (7 October 2010)

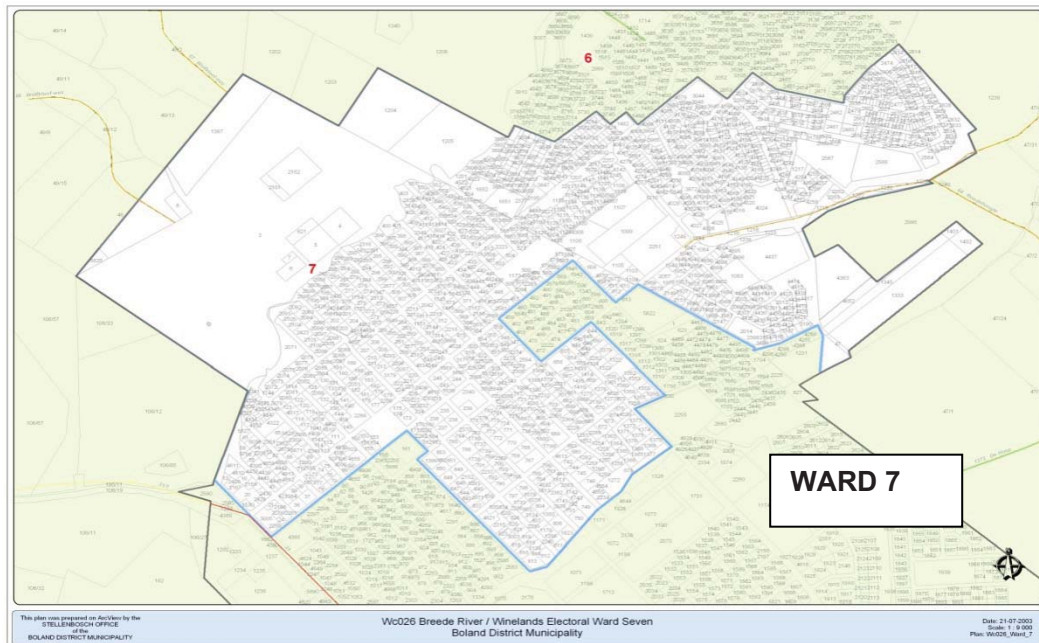
- Increase of water pressure from the reservoir
- Installation of traffic calming measures in Goetham Street and Muscadell Avenue
- Repairing BKS houses with structural damages
- Install brighter street lights in Ashbury
- Development of sport field – Ashbury
- Bring library facilities to Ashbury
- Put up street names at every street
- Build more houses
- Upgrading of sewer network
- Make land available

## Projects for inclusions in 2011/12 – 2013/14

Projects	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Upgrading Waste Water Works		7 500 000	
Street Lights Muskadel Avenue Montagu	235 000	180 000	
Upgrade 11 kV feeder lines from Eskom substation to Montagu Main substation		320 000	320 000
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks – Montagu	180 000	75 000	
Upgrading Low-tension Reticulation lines Montagu		75 000	
Upgrading of Koelkamer Substation Montagu			260 000
Install 11 kV Switchgear Moni's substation Montagu	400 000	280 000	280 000
Transfer Stations Montagu	3 286 633		
Wheelie Bin System	500 000		
Upgrading of Public Toilets	120 000		
Play park Ashbury	85 000		

## WARD 7

### MONTAGU



Ward Based Planning - 25 November 2009

#### Vision

We strive for a healthy, happy, safe and independent community where all residents are employed living in decent houses and have access to sustainable service.

#### Mission

1. Satisfactory Health Services
2. Sustainable service delivery
3. Satisfactory employment
4. Safe Environment
5. Happy community
6. Satisfactory housing

#### Issues raised

1. Satisfactory health Service
  - Educate community around HIV/Aids TB and chronic diseases
  - Empower residents create and maintain a clean environment

2. Sustainable service delivery (infrastructure)
  - Supply efficient electricity
  - Upgrading of sidewalks and laying of curbs
  - Tarring of Jacobstraat, Dawidstraat en Barlinkastraat
  - Upgrading of Storm water
  - Upgrading of Water Treatment works
  - Upgrade of water retaliation in ward
  - Place street name signs on every street
3. Housing
  - Purchasing of land to build houses
  - Building toilets inside the houses
  - Transparent and honest allocation of houses
  - Provide quality housing
4. Safe Environment
  - Visible policing
  - Establishment of street committees
  - Have awareness campaigns
5. Happy Community
  - Satisfactory allocation of jobs by the municipality
  - Initiate community projects
6. Employment
  - Attraction to business
  - Develop infrastructure to support business
  - Development of skills
  - Utilising local labour in doing projects
  - Development of entrepreneurs

#### Top 5

1. Upgrading of water treatment network
2. Tarring of roads: Jacobs- & Dawid St
3. Decent houses
4. Upgrading water reticulation network
5. Upgrading of storm water channel

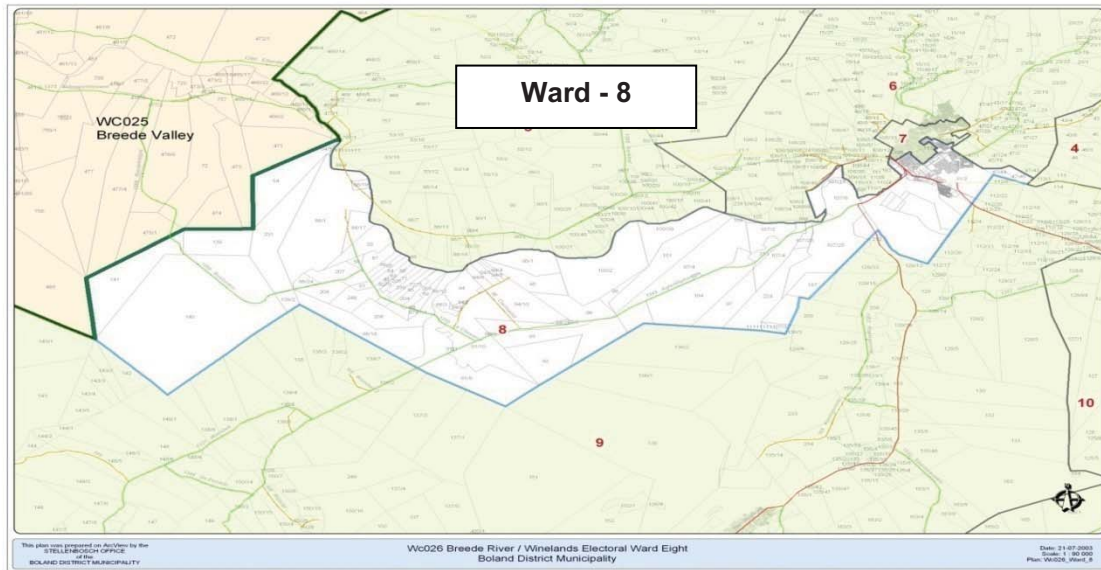
Issues raised at a Mayoral Imbizo (7 October 2010)

- Increase of water pressure from the reservoir
- Put up street names at every street
- Build more houses
- Upgrading of sewer network
- Make land available

Projects for inclusions in 2011/12 – 2013/14

Projects	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Upgrading Waste Water Works		7 500 000	
Infrastructure - Upgrading of Stormwater Network Montagu			1 500 000
Replace Prepaid Meters	300 000	250 000	260 000
Install 11 kV cable between Du Toit en Parring substations		200 000	120 000
Upgrade 11 kV line to Poortjieskloof	240 000	200 000	
Upgrade 11 kV feeder lines from Eskom substation to Montagu Main substation		320 000	320 000
Upgrade 11 kV line Hospital Avenue	150 000		
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - Montagu	180 000	75 000	
Telemetry System for Electrical Substations	300 000	300 000	300 000
Upgrading of Koelkamer Substation Montagu			260 000
Install 11 kV Switchgear Moni's substation Montagu	400 000	280 000	280 000
Transfer Stations Montagu	3 286 633		
Wheelie Bin System	500 000		
Upgrading of Public Toilets	120 000		
Upgrading of Community Halls - Hofmeyer Hall		130 000	

WARD 8  
BONNIEVALE



Ward Based Planning – 20 October 2010

Vision

Satisfying interests and needs by addressing issues on the minutes of ward committee meetings. To address issues that was prioritized previously in the shortest possible time.

Issues raised

1. Develop proper infrastructure
  - Upgrading of Main Road and sidewalks from Angora crossing till Cheese factory; Bowl course - Neethling Street
  - Tarring of roads in Uitsig and Landbou Street
  - Upgrading of all Storm water and sewer network - Uitsig
  - Upgrading of storm water in central town, Old age home, Church Street and Forres Street
  - New street lights in Kruin Crescent, Olien Avenue, Main Road and Voortrekker Road
  - Erection of sport field – Bonnievale station
  - Move storm water master plan to 2011/12 financial year
2. Health
  - Building on clinic in town central

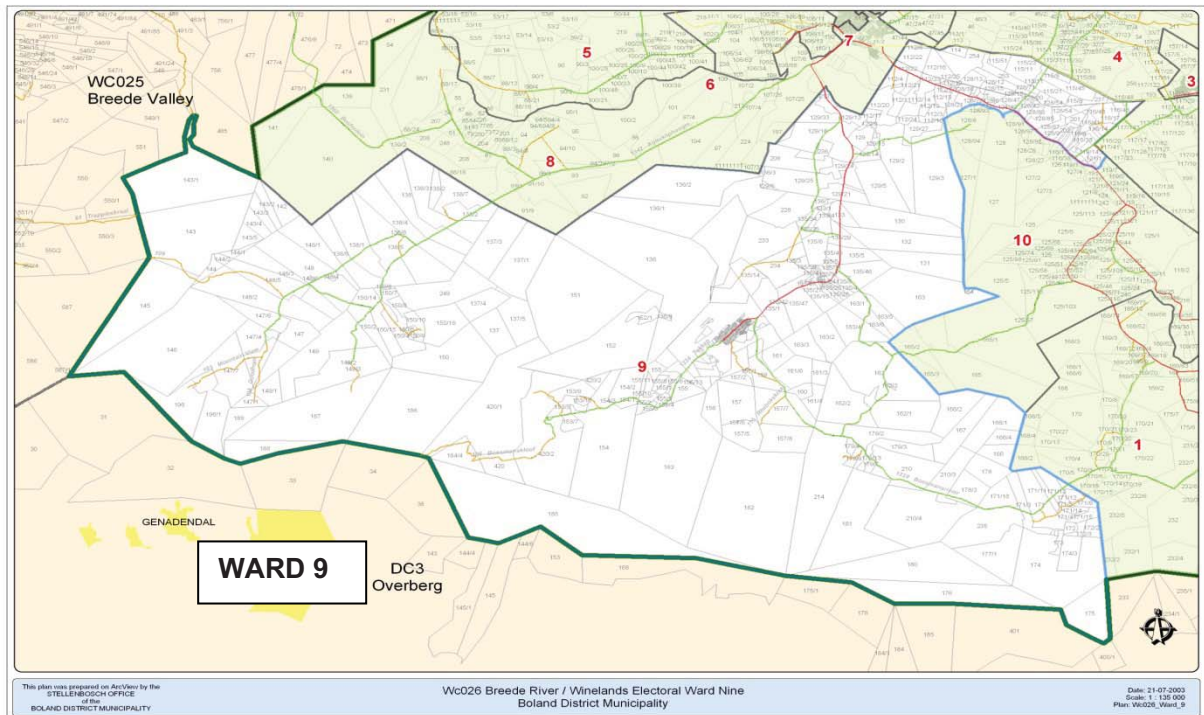
## Top 5

1. Move storm water master plan to 2011/12 financial year
2. Upgrading of Main Road
3. Upgrading of storm water – Uitsig
4. Upgrading of sewer network - Uitsig
5. Tarring of roads in Uitsig

## Projects for inclusions in 2011/12 – 2013/14

Projects	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Roof for Reservoir Bonnievale			500 000
New Street lights Main Road and next to Voortrekker Street	40 000		
New Street lights Kruinsingel :	30 000		
Install 11 kV Capacitors		100 000	100 000
Upgrade 11 kV line to Angora	150 000		130 000
Upgrade 11 kV line to Stormsvlei and Kapteindrift		150 000	
Upgrade 11 kV line from Nordale, Gieb de Kok and Informal area	200 000		300 000
Upgrade 11 kV line to Waterworks Bonnievale	150 000	100 000	
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - Bonnievale	50 000		
Telemetry System for Electrical Substations	300 000	300 000	300 000
Replace 11 kV Auto- Reclosers Bonnievale	150 000	130 000	
Replace 11 kV Oil switchgear Bonnievale			130 000
Wheelie Bin System	500 000		
Upgrading of Libraries	100 000		
Upgrading of Community Halls - Chris Van Zyl Hall			200 000

WARD 9  
ASHTON



Ward Base Planning – 30 October 2010

Vision

Endeavour a community whose physical, social and economic needs are addressed in order to develop a prosperous, healthy and safe environment.

Mission

1. Satisfactory Housing
2. Good Infrastructure
3. Youth Development
4. Economic Development
5. Skills Development
6. Safe Environment
7. Good health Services

## Issues raised

### 1. Economic Development

- Training in various jobs and Entrepreneurships
- Avail bursaries for students
- Opening of chain stores
- Create employment opportunities

### 2. Youth Development

- Create recreational facilities: swimming pool and youth centre
- Have awareness campaigns around good acceptable lifestyles
- Build softball pitch
- Erect play parks in every neighbourhood in the ward
- Promote all sport codes

### 3. Housing

- Acquire land to build low cost houses
- Provide land for people to build own houses
- Provide social houses for middle income
- Building new toilets inside houses

### 4. Infrastructure development

- Better quality of water
- Upgrading of sidewalks
- Tarring of all gravel roads
- Braai facilities on open space across Multi Save
- Construction of speed humps at Iris-, Amirilla-, Populier-, Begonia-, Uitspan Street
- Replacement of sewer pipes; Renonkel-, Coronation- and Krisant Street
- Build more public toilets
- Increase streetlights; Old Blueberry Hill, Akasia-, Amarilla Avenue open space behind Barnard Hall

### 5. Health

- Increase health facilities and doctors

### Top 5 priorities

1. Purchase land for housing
2. Tarring of Vygie and Annemoon Street
3. Construction of swimming pool



4. Flood lights at Burkea and Akasia Street
5. Upgrade of sewerage and water reticulation system

Issues raised at a Mayoral Imbizo ( 11 October 2010)

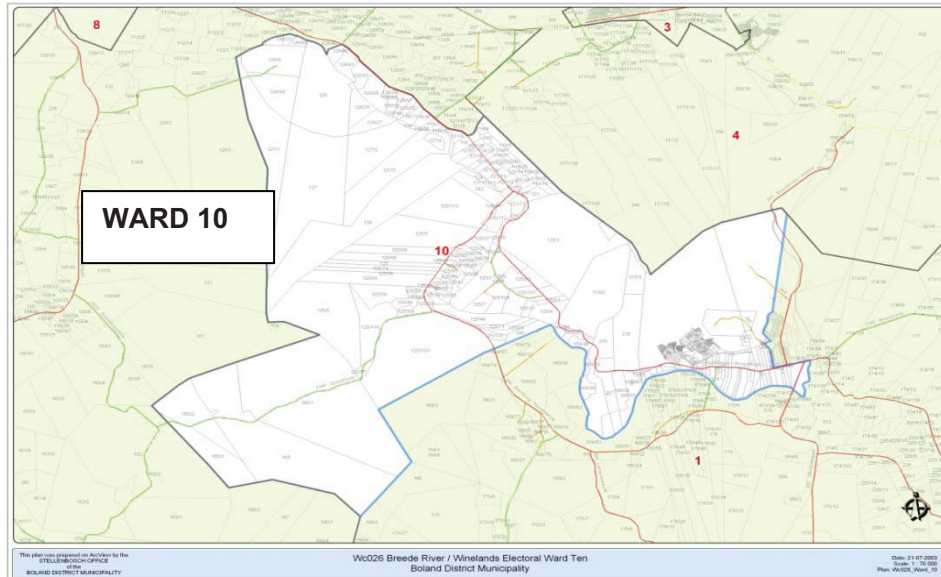
- Attract chain store to open businesses
- Have more job creation programmes
- Provide facility for youth development
- Use building next to Mosque for computer training

Projects for inclusions in 2011/12 – 2013/14

Projects	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Building of Houses		4 370 000	
Upgrading Water treatment work Ashton	1 000 000	3 680 000	
Install 11 kV switchgear - Bruwer and Olien Street		130 000	
Upgrade & Extend 11kv network to North-West & Waterworks Ashton	450 000		
Upgrade Ashton 11 kV line	300 000		255 000
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - Ashton	50 000		
Telemetry System for Electrical Substations	300 000	300 000	300 000
Wheelie Bin System	500 000		
Upgrading of Public Toilets	120 000		
Upgrading of Libraries	100 000		

## WARD 10

### ZOLANI



Ward Based Planning - 17 November 2010

### Vision

Ward 10 should be safe and attractive where development of people is priority.

### Mission

1. Obtaining Land
2. Infrastructure Development
3. Rural Development
4. Economic Development
5. Housing
6. Youth Development
7. Safety and security
8. Skills Development

## Issues raised

### Infrastructure Development

- Increase sewerage pipe capacity: Building-, Majola-, Klaas-, Gcwabe-, Maqolo- and Spofana Street
- Tarring of Roads; Fanele, Mase, Mhobo, Khuse St, Mthebe, Wenzile, Dr Nqawe St
- Upgrade of Loading and dipping zone
- Build Multipurpose Centre
- Construction of swimming pool at existing play park.
- Lights and toilets at Play Park
- Street lights Along R62 via R60 (Footpath from town to location)
- Upgrade Taxi Rank
- Build a bridge from location to town
- Upgrading of disaster management

### Housing

- Better housing on Prospect Farm
- Toilets should be at each house
- Decent big houses should be built
- Old RDP houses should be extended
- Renovation of old houses

### Rural development

- Clean drinking water on farms
- Building of new toilets at farms
- New set of lights at the entrance of Farm (Ganga)
- Installation of Prepaid meters at all farm houses
- Complaint office for people living on farms
- Drivers licenses for farm workers
- Library Facilities on farms
- Development of Crèches at Zandfliet, Prospect and Goudmyn
- Erect Aftercare Centre, if only 1 transport should be provided

### Economic Development

- Support Programme for SMME's
- Computer Programmes for youth
- Brick making project locally

- Sewing and printing logo for other existing groups
- Reeds work project
- Needle Work project
- Encourage the set up of B&B's
- Advertising of tenders should be transparent
- Sport ground should be of a standard that visitor should be safe
- Tourism Information office should be set up
- The building that was demolished should be brought back so that residents can sell their products to the tourists
- Promote relationships with schools and NGO's the is involved in Arts and Craft.

#### Health

- More rapid response by ambulances
- More doctors and staff at clinics
- Private Rooms for Councillors to ensure safety of people
- Door to door service to motivate those who drop their treatment follow-up
- Mobile clinics should be more equipped with sufficient medicine
- Extension of clinic building

#### Obtaining land

- Houses, School Sport fields & Agricultural projects.

#### Education

- The high school should be separated from the primary – building of new high school
- Social workers and counsellors to visit school
- Upgrading of local library
- Convert yellow door to aftercare centre

#### Safety & Security

- Removal of trees at Zandfliet, Paul de Wet
- Professional office at Zolani Police Station
- More visible police
- Licensed shebeens

#### Top 5 priorities Identified

1. Housing
2. Sewerage Upgrade
3. Gymnasium at Play park

4. Development of new sport fields
5. Lights at the entrance of Farm (Ganga)

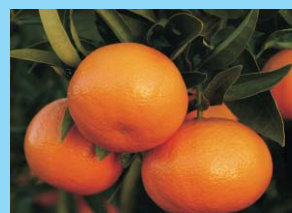
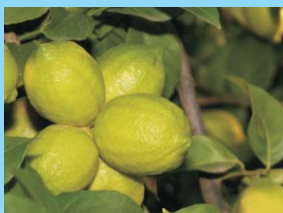
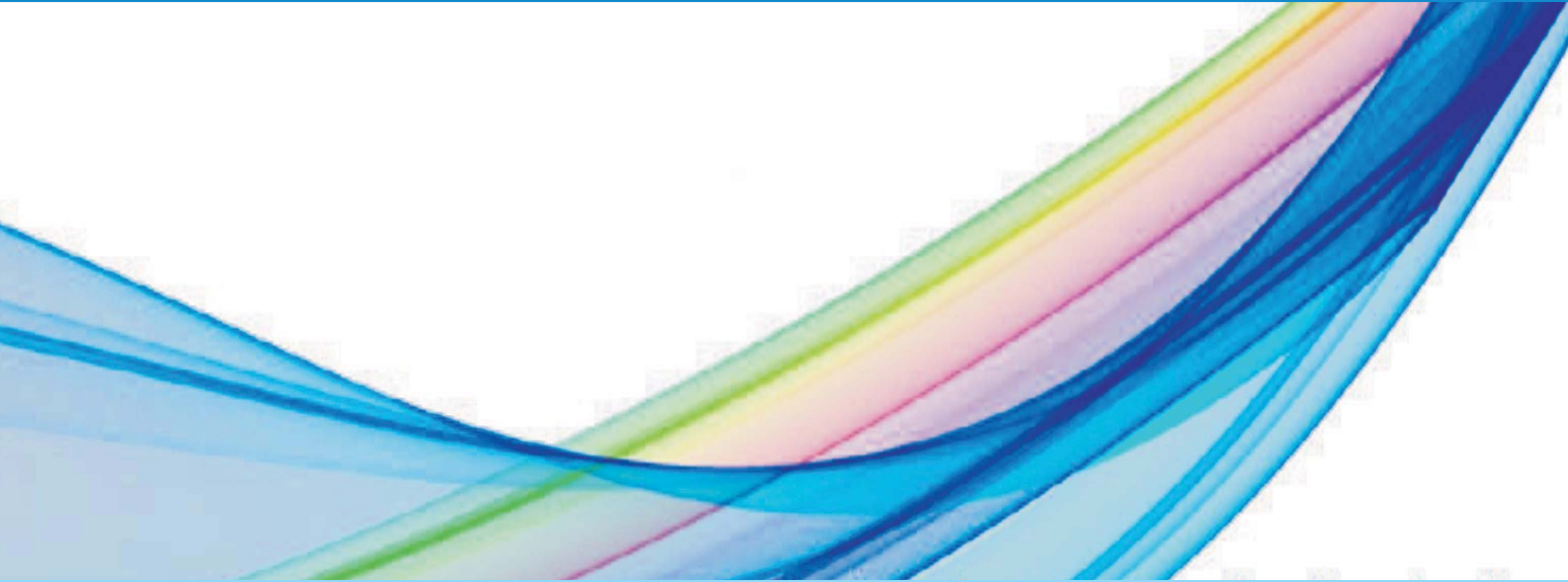
Issues raised at a Mayoral Imbizo ( 6 October 2010)

- Tarring all gravel roads
- Provide bursaries for scholars and advertise at schools
- Provide land for businesses
- Erection of play park in Wenzile St
- Erect new sport field
- Promote more sporting codes

Projects for inclusions in 2011/12 – 2013/14

Projects	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Tarring- Mtebe, Fanele, Ndabeni, Kalase	1 000 000		
Upgrading Water treatment work Ashton	1 000 000	3 680 000	
Replace Prepaid Meters	300 000	250 000	260 000
Upgrade & Extend 11kv network to North-West & Waterworks Ashton	450 000		
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - Ashton	50 000		
Telemetry System for Electrical Substations	300 000	300 000	300 000
Wheelie Bin System	500 000		
Upgrading of Public Toilets	120 000		
Upgrading of Libraries	100 000		
Construction of Pavilion at sport field – Zolani	1 200 000		

# CHAPTER 4



# OPERATING BUDGET 2011/2012

DEPARTMENT	Salaries	General	Repairs & Maintenance	Interest on Loans	Contribution to Capital	Provision: Bad Debts	Internal Charges	Bulk Purchases	Total Expenditure	Income	(Surplus)/ Deficit
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	5 431 959	4 762 624	1 000		2 000		(4 000 000)		6 197 583		6 197 583
LED	895 438	826 164	-		1 000				1 722 602	(200 000)	1 522 602
SPECIAL PROJECTS	1 085 305	1 135 585	371 000		1 000				2 592 890	(350 000)	2 242 890
CORPORATE SERVICES	7 704 486	569 244	110 000		3 000		(5 000 000)		3 386 730	(50 000)	3 336 730
COUNCILS GENERAL	6 330 336	10 487 053	85 000		-				16 902 389	(1 887 000)	15 015 389
PROPERTY	2 258 667	2 290 465	225 236	70 071	2 120				4 846 559	(449 892)	4 396 667
WARD COMMITTEES		716 453	-		-				716 453	(240 000)	476 453
RATES ADMINISTRATION		1 572 885	-		-	371 781			1 944 666	(27 875)	(25 930 931)
FINANCE	11 178 537	27 629 239	62 205		5 000				38 874 981	(50 662)	(11 787 019)
ICT	776 729	3 054 705	132 300		2 000				3 965 734	(300 000)	3 665 734
COMMUNITY SERVICES	1 229 908	51 455	-		-				1 281 363		1 281 363
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	2 876 955	892 473	112 000		2 000				3 883 428	(50 000)	3 833 428
CEMETERIES	451 703	360 250	66 000	5 816	2 000				885 769	(252 965)	632 804
CLEANSING	8 501 839	5 638 179	1 462 763	6 328	4 000	343 584			15 956 693	(23 081 778)	(7 125 085)
ENVIRONMENTAL	9 258 806	3 491 347	890 094		4 000				13 644 247	(200 794)	13 443 453
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	1 168 040	657 655	60 000		2 000				1 887 695	(3 550 000)	(1 662 305)
COMMUNITY HALLS	2 007 878	479 335	185 205		2 000				2 674 418	(330 750)	2 343 668
LIBRARIES	4 213 939	436 125	27 718		2 000				4 679 782	(961 074)	3 718 708
SPORT FIELDS	577 151	257 468	126 000		2 000				962 619		962 619
SWIMMING POOLS	914 368	381 612	62 050		2 000				1 360 030	(154 350)	1 205 680
TRAFFIC SERVICES	7 671 317	1 985 048	321 150	61 450	2 000				10 040 965	(5 422 569)	4 618 396
INFRASTRUCTURE	1 228 377	12 661	1 000		-		(7 551 992)		1 242 038		1 242 038
CIVIL ENGINEERING	6 853 874	666 364	30 754		1 000						
ROADS & STREETS	7 287 446	7 477 632	1 327 040	346 059	4 000						
MAIN ROADS			250 000		-						
SEWERAGE	4 268 846	8 886 670	925 220	3 339 156	4 000	781 093			18 204 985	(20 293 578)	(2 088 593)
WATER	6 551 452	16 124 899	882 998	906 731	4 000	1 127 797		1 598 215	27 196 092	(33 391 355)	(6 195 263)
IRRIGATION WATER	211 720	808 388	51 750		1 000				1 072 858	(1 016 000)	56 858
WORKSHOP	1 094 631	65 215	31 000		2 000				1 192 846	(600 000)	592 846
ELECTRICAL SERVICES	12 147 458	21 782 952	1 068 700	872 586	5 000	3 750 000		167 000 000	206 626 696	(240 578 636)	(33 951 940)
TOWN PLANNING	3 391 598	248 839	13 373		2 000				3 655 810	(1 618 300)	2 037 510
HOUSING	3 118 699	11 280 032	62 186		2 000				14 462 917	(26 732 971)	(12 270 054)

TOTAL	120 687 462	135 029 016	8 943 742	5 608 197	65 120	6 374 255	(16 551 992)	168 598 215	428 754 015	(440 458 659)	(11 704 644)
DEPRECIATION / LOSS ON TRANSFER OF RDP HOUSES TO BE OFFSETTED AGAINST RESERVES & ACCUMULATED SURPLUS											(30 959 273)
CAPITAL GRANTS RECOGNISED AS INCOME											40 242 266
RESTATED (SURPLUS) / LOSS											(2 421 651)

% OF EXPENDITURE 28.15% 31.49% 2.09% 1.31% 0.02% 1.49% -3.86% 39.32%

PREVIOUS BUDGET	109 913 174	116 563 428	9 940 298	7 705 245	64 000	6 860 567	(16 408 320)	119 441 153	354 079 545	(369 447 438)	(15 367 893)
INCREASE	10 774 288	18 465 588	(996 556)	(2 097 048)	1 120	(486 312)	(143 672)	49 157 062	74 674 470		
% INCREASE	9.8%	15.8%	(10.0)%	(27.2)%	1.8%	(7.1)%	0.9%	41.2%	21.1%		

MULTI YEAR CAPITAL BUDGET 2011/12 - 2013/14										
PROJECT	Ward	Amount	FINANCIAL YEARS			FINANCIAL YEARS			SOURCE	
			2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
			BASIC CAPITAL			AD HOC FUNDS				
MUNICIPAL MANAGER										
Equipment	Inst	3 900 000	1 300 000	1 300 000	1 300 000					
TOTAL MUNICIPAL MANAGER		3 900 000	1 300 000	1 300 000	1 300 000					
SPECIAL PROGRAMS										
Tourism		500 000	500 000							
TOTAL SPECIAL PROGRAMS		500 000	500 000							
CORPORATE SERVICES										
Office Equipment	Inst	300 000	300 000							
TOTAL CORPORATE SERVICES		300 000	300 000							
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT										
Alterations / Upgrading Offices	Inst	2 000 000		1 000 000	1 000 000					
TOTAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT		2 000 000		1 000 000	1 000 000					
FINANCE										
Meter Reading Device	Inst	250 000							250 000	MSIG
Asset Scanning Device	Inst	50 000							50 000	MSIG
Centralizing municipal stores	Inst	300 000	150 000	150 000						



# MULTI YEAR CAPITAL BUDGET 2011/12 - 2013/14

PROJECT	Ward	Amount	FINANCIAL YEARS			FINANCIAL YEARS			SOURCE
			2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	
			BASIC CAPITAL			AD HOC FUNDS			
TOTAL FINANCE		600 000	150 000	150 000		300 000			
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY									
General ICT needs	Inst	1 550 000	750 000	800 000					
Disaster Recovery site	Inst	1 435 000			1 435 000				
It platform migration	Inst	755 435	755 435						
TOTAL INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		3 740 435	1 505 435	800 000	1 435 000				
HOUSING									
Building of Houses	All	76 132 000				25 689 000	24 557 000	25 886 000	DEPT HOUSING
Installation of Services / Land Acquisition	All	12 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000				
TOTAL HOUSING		88 132 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	25 689 000	24 557 000	25 886 000	
SEWERAGE									
Upgrading of syphon at McGregor Sewerage	5	200 000	200 000						
Upgrading Waste Water Works Phase 3	1,2,3	13 000 000				13 000 000			MIG
Upgrading Waste Water Works	6,7	7 500 000		4 500 000			3 000 000		Public contribution
Replacements / Repairs: Network	All	200 000	200 000						
TOTAL SEWERAGE		20 900 000	400 000	4 500 000		13 000 000	3 000 000		
ROADS & STREETS									
Tarring of Roads	All	7 000 000			3 500 000				
Meulstraat	5	663 000	663 000		3 500 000				

MULTI YEAR CAPITAL BUDGET 2011/12 - 2013/14										
PROJECT	Ward	Amount	FINANCIAL YEARS				FINANCIAL YEARS			
			2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	SOURCE
			BASIC CAPITAL				AD HOC FUNDS			
Rose	1	66 300	66 300							
Hibiscus	1	215 200	215 200							
Alpina	1	232 000	232 000							
Mimosa	1	74 500	74 500							
Bloubos	3	149 000	149 000							
Mtebe	10	382 500					382 500			Public Works
Faleni	10	176 500					176 500			Public Works
Ndabeni	10	117 500					117 500			Public Works
Kalase	10	323 500					323 500			Public Works
Extension of the Existing Stormwater Networks - Robertson	1,2,3	500 000		500 000						
Equipment - Bomag Compactors	Inst	550 000	550 000							
Infrastructure - Upgrading of Stormwater Network Montagu	7	1 500 000			1 500 000					
TOTAL ROAD TRANSPORT		11 950 000	1 950 000	4 000 000	5 000 000		1 000 000			
WATER										
Upgrading Water treatment work Ashton	9,10	4 680 000	1 000 000	3 680 000						
New Storage Dam at Gumgrove Dam - Robertson	1,2,3	500 000	500 000							
Roof for Reservoir Bonnievale	4,8	500 000			500 000					
Upgrading Sandfilter Robertson	1,2,3	250 000	250 000							
Upgrading of Syphon, Robertson	1,2,3	1 711 000	1 711 000							
Upgrading of flocculation ponds McGregor	5	600 000					600 000			MIG
Fencing Reservoirs McGregor	5	250 000			250 000					
Water Storage/Provision McGregor	5	1 000 000					1 000 000			MIG
Replacements / Repairs: Network	All	500 000	500 000							

MULTI YEAR CAPITAL BUDGET 2011/12 - 2013/14									
PROJECT	Ward	Amount	FINANCIAL YEARS				FINANCIAL YEARS		
			2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
			BASIC CAPITAL				AD HOC FUNDS		
TOTAL WATER		9 991 000	3 961 000	3 680 000	750 000		1 600 000		
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Electrification Low Cost Housing: Dept of Energy	All	7 920 000		300 000	340 000		2 180 000	2 400 000	2 700 000
Electrical services for new plot developments Rson Industrial		510 000			510 000				Department of Energy
Relocation of electrical connections for new housing project		840 000	200 000	300 000	340 000				
Upgrading of Street lights	2	105 000			105 000				
Street lighting Housing Projects	2	75 000			75 000				
Street Lights Muskadel Avenue Montagu	6	415 000	235 000	180 000					
Street lights Road to Informal Settlement	4	1 500	1 500						
New Street lights Kruiensingel :	8	30 000	30 000						
New Street lights Main Road and next to Voortrekker Street	8	40 000	40 000						
High Mast Mthuthise (Open space between Wolhuter and Mthuthise Streets)	2	230 000			230 000				
High mast lights c/o Ekuphumleni & Emlanjeni St	2	200 000		200 000					
High mast lights Nerina Street at the back of Panorama	3	230 000			230 000				
High mast lights Droëheuwel - 3 maste	3	320 000			320 000				
Replace Prepaid Meters	All	810 000	300 000	250 000	260 000				
Install 11 kV switchgear - Bruwer and Olien Street	9	130 000		130 000					
Upgrade 11 kV line Goree	10	303 000	150 000		153 000				
Upgrade & Extend 11kv network to North-West & Waterworks Ashton	9 & 10	450 000	450 000						
Install 11 kV Capacitors	4 & 8	200 000		100 000	100 000				
Upgrade 11 kV line to Angora	8	280 000	150 000		130 000				
Upgrade 11 kV line to Stormsvlei and Kapteinrift	8	150 000		150 000					
Upgrade 11 kV line from Nordale, Gieb de Kok and Informal area	8	500 000	200 000		300 000				

MULTI YEAR CAPITAL BUDGET 2011/12 - 2013/14										
PROJECT	Ward	Amount	FINANCIAL YEARS				FINANCIAL YEARS			
			2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	SOURCE
			BASIC CAPITAL				AD HOC FUNDS			
Upgrade 11 kV line to Waterworks Bonnievale	4 & 8	250 000	150 000	100 000						
Upgrade 11 kV line Church Street	5	60 000		60 000						
Install 11 kV cabel between Du Toit en Parring substations	7	320 000		200 000	120 000					
Upgrade 11 kV line to Poortjieskloof	7	440 000	240 000	200 000						
Upgrade 11 kV feeder lines from Eskom substation to Montagu Main substation	6 & 7	640 000		320 000	320 000					
Upgrade 11 kV line Hospital Avenue	7	150 000	150 000							
Upgrader 11 kV cabel feeder from White Street substation to Van Zyl Street Hospital substation	1	555 000		130 000	425 000					
- Upgrade Ashton 11 kV line	2	555 000	300 000		255 000					
125 Upgrade Eilandia 11 kV line	5	255 000			255 000					
- Upgrade Klaasvoogds 11 kV line	2	230 000		230 000						
Upgrade Mc Gregor / Boesmansrivier 11 kV line	5	150 000		150 000						
Install voltage regulator Koningsrivier	5	30 000			30 000					
Install new 11kV supply to Eilandia	4	1 300 000	700 000	600 000						
Upgrading of electricity supply at Gumgrove Dam Pumpstation	1,2,3	260 000	260 000							
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - Ashton	9,10	50 000	50 000							
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - Bonnievale	4,8	50 000	50 000							
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - McGregor	5	60 000	60 000							
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks - Montagu	6,7	255 000	180 000	75 000						
Upgrading Low-tension Reticulation lines Montagu	6	75 000		75 000						
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks Loop Street - Robertson	1	85 000		85 000						
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks Pollack Street- Robertson	1	85 000			85 000					
Upgrading Low-Voltage Networks Hoop & White Streets- Robertson	1	100 000	100 000							
Upgrade Muskadel substation	10	185 000	100 000		85 000					
Telemetry System for Electrical Substations	4,6,7,8,9,10	900 000	300 000	300 000	300 000					
Upgrading of Koelkamer Substation Montagu	6 & 7	260 000			260 000					

MULTI YEAR CAPITAL BUDGET 2011/12 - 2013/14												
					FINANCIAL YEARS			FINANCIAL YEARS				
PROJECT	Ward	Amount	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	SOURCE
			BASIC CAPITAL			AD HOC FUNDS						
Install 11 kV Primary feeder and substation Robertson North and Extension 9	2,3	2 600 000	1 000 000	800 000	800 000							
Service Main Transformers: Le Chasseur	5	80 000		80 000								
Service Main Transformers: Robertson	1,2,3,4,5	600 000	300 000	300 000								
Service Main Transformers: Noree	5	260 000			260 000							
Replace 11 kV Oil Insulated Switchgear Ashton	All	130 000		130 000								
Replace 11 kV Auto- Reclosers Bonnievale	9 & 10	280 000	150 000	130 000								
Replace 11 kV Oil switchgear Bonnievale	4 & 8	130 000			130 000							
Install 11 kV Switchgear Moni's substation Montagu	6 & 7	960 000	400 000	280 000	280 000							
Replace 66 kV Switchgear (Main, Goudmyn, Le Chasseur)	6 & 7	500 000	250 000	250 000								
Replace 11 kV Oil Insulated Switchgear Robertson	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	180 000			180 000							
Replace Safety and Testing Equipment	Inst	660 000	220 000	220 000	220 000							
Energy Efficient Projects	All	170 000			170 000							
New Connections	All	550 000	550 000									
Replacements / Repairs: Network	All	1 200 000	1 200 000									
Replacements / Repairs: Street Lights	All	130 000	130 000									
TOTAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING		29 469 500	8 596 500	6 325 000	7 268 000				2 180 000	2 400 000	2 700 000	
CLEANSING												
Compactor	East	1 100 000		1 100 000								
Transfer Stations Robertson	1,2,3	3 286 633							3 286 633			MIG
Transfer Stations Montagu	6,7	3 286 633							3 286 633			MIG
Wheeile Bin System	4,6,7,8,9,10	500 000	500 000									
Purchase of Waste Removal Equipment (Skips)	All	300 000	300 000									
Purchase of waste removal roll-on roll-off truck	All	1 350 000	950 000						400 000			Cleanest Town

MULTI YEAR CAPITAL BUDGET 2011/12 - 2013/14										
PROJECT	Ward	Amount	FINANCIAL YEARS				FINANCIAL YEARS			
			2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	SOURCE
			BASIC CAPITAL				AD HOC FUNDS			
Upgrading of Road to landfill site	Inst	1 130 000			1 130 000					
TOTAL CLEANSING		10 953 266	1 750 000	1 100 000	1 130 000		6 973 266			
CEMETERIES										
Fencing & Greening of Cemeteries	1,2,3	150 000	150 000							
TOTAL CEMETERIES		150 000	150 000							
-										
123 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES										
- Upgrading of Parks	1,3	100 000	100 000							
EQUIPMENT/PARKS	1,2,3,5	200 000	200 000							
FENCE	2	56 000		56 000						
Falcon Blower Mower	2	50 000	50 000							
EQUIPMENT/PARKS West	1,2,3,5	90 000	90 000							
Upgrading of Public Toilets	4,8,6,7,9,10	120 000	120 000							
Play park Ashbury	7	85 000	85 000							
TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES		701 000	645 000	56 000						
DISASTER MANAGEMENT										
Acquisition of Fire Fighting Vehicle	All	2 100 000			2 100 000					
Construction of Fire Facility - Robertson	1,2,3	1 800 000		900 000	900 000					
TOTAL FIRE FIGHTING		3 900 000		900 000	3 000 000					
COMMUNITY FACILITIES										

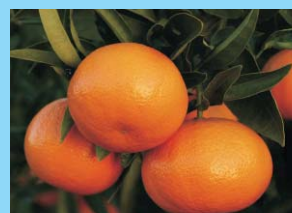
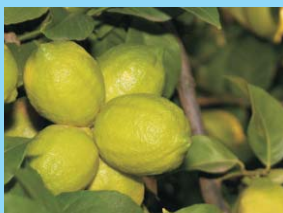
# MULTI YEAR CAPITAL BUDGET 2011/12 - 2013/14

PROJECT	Ward	Amount	FINANCIAL YEARS				FINANCIAL YEARS			SOURCE
			2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
									AD HOC FUNDS	
			BASIC CAPITAL							
Thusong Centre	1.2.3	5 500 000	2 000 000				3 500 000			Social Development
Upgrading of YAC		130 000				130 000				
TOTAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES		5 630 000	2 000 000			130 000	3 500 000			
LIBRARIES										
Upgrading of Libraries	All	100 000	100 000							
TOTAL LIBRARIES		100 000	100 000							
-										
COMMUNITY HALLS										
Upgrading of Community Halls - Nkqubela Hall	2	200 000	200 000							
Upgrading of Community Halls - Hofmeyer Hall	6	130 000		130 000						
Upgrading of Community Halls - Chris Van Zyl Hall	8	200 000			200 000					
TOTAL COMMUNITY HALLS		530 000	200 000	130 000	200 000					
SWIMMING POOLS										
Upgrading Robertson North Pool	3	405 000		405 000						
Upgrading Dirkoe Uys Pool	1	155 000		155 000						
TOTAL SWIMMING POOLS		560 000		560 000						
SPORT & RECREATION										
Upgrading of Cricket Ground (van Zyl Street)	1	740 000		740 000						
Construction of Pavilion at sport field – Zolani	10	1 200 000	1 200 000							

MULTI YEAR CAPITAL BUDGET 2011/12 - 2013/14										
PROJECT	Ward	Amount	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	SOURCE	
TOTAL SPORT & RECREATION		1 940 000	1 200 000	740 000						
GRAND TOTAL		195 947 201	28 707 935	29 241 000	25 213 000	54 242 266	29 957 000	28 586 000		



# CHAPTER 5





## LG Turn Around Strategy

## LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY

### 1 Executive Summary

Langeberg Municipality, formally known as Langeberg Municipality Local Municipality (LM) was formed in 2000 and is a category B municipality. Towns forming part of this Municipality include Robertson, McGregor, Bonnievale, Ashton and Montagu. Langeberg Municipality covers an area of 3 334 km<sup>2</sup> and is bordered by Breede Valley LM to the north, Breede River District Management Area (DMA) to the north-east, Swellendam LM to the south-east and Theewaterskloof LM to the south-west. The Langeberg Municipality is the fourth most populous municipality in the Cape Winelands area. It was also the fourth largest contributor to the Cape Winelands economy in 2005, with a regional gross domestic product (GDPR) of R1 639,9 million, measured at constant 2000 prices. Its growth rate of 5,3 per cent in the period 2004-2005 exceeded the District's growth rate of 4,8 per cent and was second only to Drakenstein LM's 5,3 per cent in the Cape Winelands District. The Langeberg Municipality economy is relatively diversified. The two largest contributing sectors to the economy in 2005 were manufacturing (22,2%) and agriculture, forestry & fishing (20,5%). The manufacturing sector is dominated by the food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector, which, in 2005, represented 51,3 per cent of total manufacturing.

Langeberg Municipality is mainly a rural settlement area; however it is experiencing increased growth in its urban settlement areas. The economy is largely dependent upon the agricultural sector as an employer (accounts for 11 per cent of all employment within the municipal area) and primary source of supply to the manufacturing sector (the manufacture sector is largely represented by the food and beverage industry). It is important to note that although the agriculture sector is the largest employer in the area that a significant number of the workforce employed by the sector is seasonal workers. In addition, the agriculture sector has undergone structural (transformation in respect of ownership and the effects of land reform) and market changes (increased international competition, increased production cost and a decline in the quality of agricultural research and development) over the last few years.

Both the agriculture and manufacturing sectors have experienced declining growth over the last few years, which have affected employment opportunities within the municipal area, and in turn have exposed the household income of residents living in Langeberg Municipality to greater vulnerability.

Langeberg Municipality Turn-Around Strategy

No.	Priority Turn Around Focal Area	January 2010 (Current Situation) <i>Unpack</i>	Causes	Target for June 2011 (Changed Situation) <i>Output</i>	Municipal Action	Unblocking Action Needed from other Spheres and Agencies (e.g. intervention or technical support)	Estimated Budget		
							Municipal	Provincial	National
1	Basic Service Delivery								
1.1	None identified								
No.	Priority Turn Around Focal Area	January 2010 (Current Situation) <i>Unpack</i>	Causes	Target for June 2011 (Changed Situation) <i>Output</i>	Municipal Action	Unblocking Action Needed from other Spheres and Agencies (e.g. intervention or technical support)	Estimated Budget		
							Municipal	Provincial	National
2	Public Participation								
2.1	Functionality of Ward Committees	roles and responsibilities not understood	Clear understanding of roles and responsibility of ward committee members	Ward councillors and committee members know their role and responsibilities	training to committee	Provincial department assisted with training to Ward committees			
2.2	Public Communication systems	complaints from community they not informed	Don't get newsletter. At public meetings people say municipality not talking to the m	clear communication strategy to community		District is assisting. Busy with negotiations with Private partner to assist with developing of external newsletter			

No.	Priority Turn Around Focal Area	January 2010 (Current Situation) <i>Unpack</i>	Causes	Target for June 2011 (Changed Situation) Output	Municipal Action	Unblocking Action Needed from other Spheres and Agencies (e.g. intervention or technical support)	Estimated Budget		
							Municipal	Provincial	National
3	Governance								
3.1	PMS System	No electronic system to monitor the implementation of project	Not adhering to the requirements of the AG	electronic system used for monitoring and evaluation	Guidance from Prov and AG	Assistance needed from Provincial department			
No.	Priority Turn Around Focal Area	January 2010 (Current Situation) Unpack	Causes	Target for June 2011 (Changed Situation) Output	Municipal Action	Unblocking Action Needed from other Spheres and Agencies (e.g. intervention or technical support)	Estimated Budget		
							Municipal	Provincial	National
4.1	LED Plan aligned to the PGDS and adopted by Council	There is currently no alignment with PGDS synergies between the municipality and other spheres of government are difficult to be realised	Communication between the spheres of government very poor	To have a document that is in line with plans of the CWD and the Province	Make contact with Province	Assistance needed from Provincial department			
4.2	Review the current Led Strategy	The information currently is outdated and is a copy and paste from other documents	In accurate information which is outdated forms the basis of current strategy ,and this strategy lacks an implementation plan	To have a comprehensive document with clear deliverables that are implementable	Lobby for assistance from the province	Assistance needed from Provincial department			