



PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE WESTERN CAPE

Migration Study in the Western Cape 2001

MIGRATION MONITORING MODEL:

The establishment of techniques for local municipalities to monitor migration streams within the Western Cape Province

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective of the study

This study forms part of a greater migration study, requested by the Provincial Government of the Western Cape (PGWC) for which a separate report will be produced on the establishment of techniques to monitor migration in the Western Cape Province. Initially the study was focused on district municipalities, however, the focus has been shifted and the monitoring of migration is envisaged to be executed on a local municipal level. Local municipalities are responsible for the management of urban areas and have a broad perspective of the population dynamics within their formal residential areas and informal settlements.

The purpose of this study is to develop a model, which local municipal officials themselves can use to monitor migration streams into as well as within their respective municipal boundaries, without commissioning outside consultants (who would be expensive). In short, the aim of the model is both to generate useful migration data on a regular basis as well as to build monitoring capacity at a local municipal level. The migration information gathered by local municipalities will be relevant both to local and district municipalities as well as to PGWC for planning purposes.

Section 2 of this paper gives an overview of the process followed to develop the model. Section 3 gives a clear outline of the proposed model, integrated with practical guidelines, which will be used for the implementation of the model. Section 4 contains a discussion on the recommendations regarding the model.

The appendices contain information about the migration monitoring model, the process followed with regards to the gathering of information for the purpose of developing a model, and tables of municipal officials who attended workshops.

1.2 Definitions

Before any undertakings regarding migration can take place, it has to be clearly understood what is meant by the concept of migration. It is therefore imperative that migration is defined within the context of this study.

Migration can be defined as a fairly permanent move (at least three months) of an individual or group from one distinct place to another, or one kind of administrative system to another, e.g. moving from a Tribal Authority to a commercial farm, or from a farm to an informal settlement. Most residential areas will both receive as well as lose migrating households over a given period. There are several kinds of migration. The basic migration measure is **lifetime**

migration. This is the number of people who moved into the area at any time during the migrant's lifetime.

Migration is a dimension of **population change**. Within the context of this paper **population change** is perceived in relation to some particular place, a particular defined population, and what changes it. **Population change** entails natural increase, i.e. fertility (number of births) in the population minus mortality (number of deaths) and adjustment for net migration.

Gross migration is the total number of people who migrate, whereas **net migration** means the change in population that can be measured when one subtracts the people who have left from the total number of people who have migrated in. Attention needs also to be given to concepts like **in-migration** and **out migration**; it is usually internal, between districts, between rural and urban, and between towns or urban areas.

Migration streams are the streams between places and a combination of places, e.g. between Beaufort West and Cape Town, or between magisterial districts. Certain **pull and push factors** exist. Push factors are the factors that drive people to leave. Pull factors are the factors that attract people to go to a particular place.

The three models that appear most often in discussions of South African urbanization and migration discourse are:

1. **Circulatory migration**
2. **Oscillatory migration**
3. **Gravity flow migration**

All of these models, but particularly the first two, are closely tied to the idea that jobs and income dominate people's reasons for moving.

Circulatory migration refers to a family that moves to a town fairly early in the married life, or that a man who is employed in the city marries in his rural community, starts a family, and then brings the family to live in the city. At retirement that family returns to the rural sector.

Oscillatory migration means going back and forth all the time. Basically that refers to labor migration, when a person moves to where he/she can find a job, work for a period and then return home for a period. The rural family never moves to the city, but the head moves back and forth regularly during working life, e.g. a year, six months or three months at a time.

Gravity flow refers to people who move permanently.

SECTION 2: DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIGRATION MONITORING MODEL

The aim of this section is to provide background on the process that was followed to gather information concerning district municipalities and an overview of all the processes that were undertaken to develop a concept migration monitoring model (appendix 4, framework of steps followed during the information gathering process).

2.1 Information gathered about the district municipalities (May - June 2001)

The purpose of the first visits was to make contact with the five district municipalities (Central Karoo, Garden Route/ Klein Karoo, Overberg, Boland, and the West Coast), inform them about the entire migration study, and to gather information about them. Contact details of relevant municipal officials were made available by PGWC. Officials in different departments of the district municipalities were interviewed to gather information on what types of resources were available, what kind of expertise they had, and if any secondary data (e.g. recent household surveys) were available to see if they had a systematic migration monitoring system in place. The departments that were interviewed were mostly the planning departments. (See appendix 5 for a list of contact names).

2.1.1 Major outcomes

It became evident that no systematic migration monitoring systems are used to monitor migration. Only two of the district municipalities have a Geographical Information System (GIS) in place. None of the district municipalities makes use of low or high technology aerial photography, nor do they have any recent aerial photos available. No recent household survey information was available at the time, but most of the district municipalities made an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) available. All of the district municipalities were enthusiastic about the research in this regard. (See appendix 5)

2.2 Presentations at PGWC and Uni-city

After the first visits, a concept model was developed and presented at the Steering Committee Meeting at PGWC. During this meeting there were concerns about the concept of representation and the selection criteria. The model was amended and presented at the Uni-city to determine if they had a model with regard to the monitoring of migration streams and also to inform them about the broader migration study. The intention was also to brainstorm the amended model and to come up with new ideas on how the model could be improved.

The Uni-city has a method on how they monitor migration but only focus on informal settlements. The Informal Settlement Management Group was established to monitor migration streams within informal areas. This group comprises of different municipal

departments. These are Law Enforcement and Protection, Health services **(who address the consequences of 'squatting')** and Town Planning **(who address the need for housing, etc.)**.

Some of the questions raised at the presentation were whether the focus of monitoring ought to be on poor migrating households who enter either informal settlements or on other housing schemes, or on the entire population of a district. Another question was whether high-tech aerial photography ought to be used in all cases of annual monitoring or whether low-tech aerial photography ought to be used annually.

2.2.1 Major outcomes

The model was amended, on the basis that it lacked representation, and had no selection criteria. Representation refers to how many areas need to be selected for monitoring to be representative of the district as a whole. The selection criteria refer to how areas need to be selected i.e. guidelines that need to be followed on how to select areas for monitoring.

2.3 Workshops at district municipalities (November - December 2001)

A series of workshops was held at the five district municipalities at which the amended model was presented. The aim of the workshops was to brainstorm the amended model and to get critical comments from the district municipal officials present (appendix 6) regarding cost effectiveness and feasibility of the model. A further aim was to ascertain if it would be possible for district municipal officials to monitor migration streams within their districts without outside expertise.

Since it is not feasible to monitor migration in a District as a whole, two methods were proposed for selecting areas for monitoring. The first method is to select (approximately) four areas in each District. The second method is **to estimate population change only in the poorer communities of the District**. Accordingly, only informal freestanding and backyard shacks, as well as poor communities in formal housing areas should be selected. This selection is to be controlled by the following guidelines:

- ❖ Two receiving areas, one informal and one formal
- ❖ An area with stable change in population
- ❖ A sending area

The purpose of this will be **to estimate population change in the district or municipality as a whole** and therefore the choice of area has to be representative of the whole region.

One or a combination of the following can characterize informal settlements:

- ❖ Residential title has not been granted.
- ❖ Land is occupied illegally
- ❖ Sites either have no services or are only partially serviced.
- ❖ Dwellings are informally built.

2.3.1 Major outcomes

The officials were all enthusiastic and questions were raised about representation and the selection criteria as well as what is meant by the concept of migration and base-line information.

- The District Municipalities are not solely responsible for the management of rural areas, although they don't have a planning function anymore, therefore they recommend that local municipalities should be responsible for the monitoring of migration, since they are responsible for the management of urban areas. However, the District Municipalities would like to play a coordinating role concerning the monitoring of migration within their districts.
- Different approaches should be applied about the selection criteria of areas to be monitored.
- Consultants should be appointed at the beginning stages of the monitoring process, and after a certain period, local municipal officials should take over from the consultant.
- Concerns were raised about the selection of only four areas to be monitored within a district, and the concept of representation was challenged. In other words how can four areas be representative in an area like the Garden Route/ Klein Karoo District Municipality? Therefore the selection of areas need in the different districts should not be applied in the same manner as for the rest of the province.
- The issue of who is going to finance the monitoring of migration was one of the major concerns. It was evident that district municipalities do not want to finance the monitoring process, and they recommended that PGWC or maybe the local municipalities (if they get to do the monitoring) should be responsible for the financing of the monitoring process.
- In the cases of the two local municipalities visited (Drakenstein and Stellenbosch) concerning monitoring, they felt that they had the capacity and the necessary equipment to monitor migration.

2.4 PGWC workshop at Kromme Rhee (23 January 2002)

The objective of this workshop was to brainstorm the draft migration monitoring model and to come up with new ideas. The idea was also to see if the model was acceptable, whether a pilot study was necessary and to see if it was feasible and cost effective for officials to do monitoring themselves. This workshop was organized by PGWC. District municipal officials were invited to attend the workshop, as well as several local municipalities, but with a specific focus on district municipalities (appendix 7).

After the workshop the model was amended again to focus on areas with a high migration rate only. The selection criteria, which were proposed in the previous model (appendix 2), were eliminated from the model and the use of high technology aerial photography, which is freely available from Water Affairs and Forestry, were introduced.

After the presentation it was agreed by both PGWC and the district municipalities that the monitoring of migration should be done at a level that is closest to the people in other words at a local municipal level.

It was also decided that the model should have a practical aspect as to the implementation thereof. Two municipalities, one local municipality and one district municipality (Drakenstein and Overberg district municipality) were approached and interviewed. The focus was to gather information concerning the model and put together some practical guidelines in relation to the different processes of the model.

2.4.1 Major outcomes

- Model is focused on local municipalities only, with assistance and coordination from the district municipalities.
- Local municipalities will be approached for practical guidelines to implement the model.
- Local municipalities must buy into plan
- Selection and monitoring by local municipalities with district municipalities in a coordinating and support role.
- "Municipality friendly" model linked to routine municipal activities
- Specific and standardized monitoring techniques need to be developed.
- Effective time planning and staff utilization is necessary
- Aerial photography available at Water Affairs for free
- Information gathered and workshoped annually
- Pilot project need to be executed to see if the model is acceptable and cost effective

2.5 Interviews with local municipalities regarding practical guidelines and for the implementation of the model

The objective was to gather as much information concerning practical guidelines for the implementation of the model. Two local municipalities (Drakenstein and Cape Agulhas) were approached and interviewed asking three questions regarding each process of the model (appendix 3).

The major outcomes of these interviews were practical guidelines, which are integrated within the context of the proposed migration monitoring model. This will be discussed in detail in section 3.

2.6 Presentations at Development Management Forum meetings

The presentations made at these two forum meetings in Parow and Knysna was to inform local municipal officials and consultants present about the broader migration study, since they were never approached during the start and interim processes of the study. At the meetings the proposed monitoring model was presented for comments, since it was proposed at the PGWC workshop that local municipalities would be responsible for the implementation and management of the model, i.e. the monitoring of migration. A list of names that attended the meetings is attached in appendix 8.

2.6.1 Development Management Forum meeting - Parow (15 February 2002)

The following issues came to the fore during the meeting after the model was presented:

- Concepts need to be clearly defined and local municipalities should agree with these definitions, concepts and criteria regarding migration
- Migration - does it refer to where people are moving to settle or does it refer to people who move from one place to another in search for employment? This concept needs to be clearly defined.
- Internal migration should be clearly defined (people move from rural to urban areas within the same municipal area).
- External migration should also be clearly defined.
- High migration - are there any factors being allowed for a second living unit? In rural areas there is often found that one owner owns a second property, but labour migration is seasonal and there should be a distinction between the two.
- Methodology - What about circular migration, people don't stay at the same place all the time, how will the 10% mini survey accommodate this? The answer to this question was that it is only a 10% survey that is proposed and would not necessarily involve the same

people, but there have to be a generalization and therefore monitoring have to be done on an annual basis.

- The survey will only cover certain settlements or residential areas, as well as tenants? It is proposed that a survey per municipality on an annual basis be done and that it should be categorized.
- There exist no planning function at district municipal level.
- The model also acknowledges that monitoring should be done on a local municipal level.
- Some IDP's contain very specific information regarding planning, e.g. Boland and the district municipalities should make these data available.
- Census material can be used, but it becomes available only three years after the survey have been completed.
- Methods and information available depends on the technical capacity of the respective municipality (not all of them have a GIS in place, nor the expertise)
- There exists a possibility that PGWC will assist municipalities with the establishment of a GIS.
- The purpose of monitoring is to motivate the allocation of funds from National Government for services.
- Another purpose is that local municipalities should determine if services were adequate.
- Local municipalities and PGWC can use information regarding migration, for example schools (mobility between schools is a definite problem).
- Results should be reasonably accurate. Real estate agent's buy and sell records should be used as a means of control.
- There should be a realistic outlook concerning the model. Local municipalities can only provide information on formal residential areas (building department) and informal settlements.
- Information about schools can be obtained from National Education department; clinics at district municipalities and farms need to be surveyed.

Despite various questions and common observations, the general feeling from the Forum was that they supported the model. There were also questions on who will be responsible for funding and the availability of manpower to do the monitoring, as minimum inputs and affordability should determine the practical feasibility of the model.

2.7.2 South Cape Development Management Forum meeting -Knysna(08 March 2002)

Background regarding the whole migration study was presented to the local municipal officials. This background referred to the steering committee, the purpose of the migration study, the timeframe and the six subprojects. An attendance list of the officials present at the presentations is attached in appendix 8.

The questions from the floor did not address any issues or techniques on the model itself. As such it was stressed that this should not be interpreted as support from the Forum as those present do not represent the whole municipality. It was evident that the officials were not informed about the study and were concerned about the resources and manpower available. They further felt that they did not have the expertise to monitor migration streams. The general feeling was that a project of this nature should involve the whole municipal structure and not just planning and health for example. It must be a co-ordinated effort within the municipality and a significant person in a senior position should be identified. As such it was suggested that the whole migration project should be presented at the Municipal Managers meeting held on the 14th and 15th of March, 2002 at Beaufort West in order for the Managers to be better informed. s

There was no commitment to a pilot study. The Forum expressed an interest in the results of the study, should it become available.

Twelve out of the twenty-four local municipalities have not been informed and attended workshops with regard to the model (see appendix 9). Only one local municipality (Drakenstein) attended the PGWC workshop, and at the South Cape Development Management Forum Meeting and the Development Management Forum Meeting held in Cape Town (Parow), it became apparent that the officials were not aware of this study. No consultation took place to inform them and some of them only heard about this decision at the two forum meetings held recently.

SECTION 3: PROPOSED MIGRATION MONITORING MODEL

The objective of this section is to give an overview of the different phases pertaining to the model. Firstly, a geographical background concerning the Western Cape will be given, i.e. different municipalities, district municipalities, and district management areas. Secondly, a discussion about the different phases of the proposed migration monitoring model (appendix 1, diagram of the proposed migration monitoring model), integrated with practical guidelines for the implementation of the model will be presented.

3.1 Background

The Western Cape comprises of 5 Districts, 24 local municipalities, and the Unicity. The model will only be developed for the 24 local municipalities, which will be solely responsible for the monitoring of migration streams within the Western Cape. The migration information which local municipalities have gathered, regarding migration streams within the Western Cape will then be submitted to the district municipalities which in turn will submit to PGWC. The role of the district municipalities will only be to assist local municipalities and to coordinate the monitoring process.

There are five District Management Areas (DMA's) within the Western Cape, which are managed by the district municipalities. DMA's are scarcely populated areas that are not economically viable to be managed independently.

The five District municipalities with the local municipalities and areas falling within them are:

- ❖ Central Karoo District Municipality: 3 municipalities and 1 DMA
 - Beaufort West
 - Laingsburg
 - Prince Albert

- ❖ Garden Route District Municipality: 7 municipalities and 1 DMA
 - Plattenberg Bay
 - Knysna
 - George
 - Mossel Bay
 - Oudtshoorn
 - Kannaland
 - Langeberg

❖ Overberg District Municipality: 4 municipalities and 1 DMA

- Swellendam
- Cape Agulhus
- Overstrand
- Theewaterskloof

❖ Boland District Municipality: 5 municipalities and 1 DMA

- Breede River/Winelands
- Breede Valley
- Drakenstein
- Witzenberg
- Stellenbosch

❖ West Coast District Municipality: 5 municipalities and 1 DMA

- Matzikama
- Cederberg
- Bergrivier
- Saldanha Bay
- Swartland

3.2 Migration Monitoring Model

The purpose of this model is to monitor migration on a regular basis and develop monitoring capacity on a local government level. It will furthermore contribute to planning and service delivery within various departments of municipalities.

The proposed migration model (diagram in appendix 1) consists of three steps on a continuing basis in order to establish and maintain a demographic and migration profile for identified areas:

1. Gathering of baseline information
2. Selection of areas
3. Review of baseline information

During the first year of implementation of the model, baseline information will be gathered. A selection of areas will take place for a period of two or three years, after which the baseline information can be updated and the migration profile adjusted. Information gathering can be done in association with existing local municipal activities, especially the IDP process (ward meetings, annual revision), spatial development framework processes and in co-operation with the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) during voter registration periods.

The migration model is an instrument that should assist in streamlining efforts between municipalities at District level to review base -line information in order to draft a general migration profile for planning purposes. On the practical side municipalities themselves should be responsible for selecting areas with a high in -migration. They should further determine what should be done, by whom and how. Indications about what information might be necessary for each step of the model and which department(s) could be involved in obtaining information is included with each of the phases within the model. (Appendix 3, the questions presented to local municipal officials to obtain some of this information with regard to practical guidelines which is integrated with the model for the implementation thereof).

3.2.1 Step One - Gathering of baseline information

Baseline information should be gathered to draw up a general demographic profile of the area of which migration forms an integral part. The purpose of gathering base -line information will be to get a broad perspective of a whole municipality, regarding the movement of people within its boundaries and to draw up a profile depicting important migration streams into and within a local municipality. It will further identify areas to be monitored within the boundaries of a local municipality. The required base -line information is most likely already available at municipalities.

Before monitoring can begin, a migration profile of each local municipality needs to be developed with a focus on both formal residential and informal settlements. Municipalities are in the best position to provide information in this regard. In co -operation with selected municipalities, it became apparent that the following would be required to draw up a demographic and further migration profile:

Specific base -line information needed as identified by Municipalities

- Aerial photography (to establish the number of dwelling units in a selected area.)
- Accurate census data - existing population, households per area,
- Births/Deaths
- Health statistics
- Information on schools (number of pupils)
- New housing developments
- Existing approved building plans and transfers of houses/erven in the e area
- Cadastral information - number of erven
- The number of people per unit
- Areas which show a high in -migration rate
- Areas losing or gaining people.

Who should be responsible for the gathering of base -line information?

➤ **Municipal level**

Departments identified by municipalities were GIS, Housing, Survey, Health, Town and Regional Planning, Engineering, Financial department, IDP co -ordinator and consultants. The concerned municipality will be able to identify best which department should be responsible for providing information.

➤ **National level**

A number of national government departments could also assist: Statistics, Surveyor General, Education, IEC and PGWC

When should this be done and how can it be linked with other municipal activities?

Baseline information should be gathered and reviewed on an annual basis for comparison purposes and in order to adjust the migration profile. It can further be gathered in conjunction with the IDP process and sectoral studies (spatial development frameworks must be reviewed every 5 years), and during election periods.

After the base -line information has been gathered and a holistic perspective of the specific municipality area have been established, one can now move to the next step namely the selection of areas.

3.2.2 Step Two - Selection of areas

There will be a specific focus on areas with a **high in -migration** rate in **formal residential areas** and **informal settlements**. After these areas have been selected, a series of monitoring interventions can start. In the case of formal residential areas, information ought to be available at housing departments; a mini -survey is proposed, to get the mean household size and a migration history of a specific household. In informal settlements information could be gathered from municipal housing records. Aerial photography is also proposed to get the number of dwelling units and to obtain the mean household size, a mini -survey is proposed. When both the mean household size and the number of dwelling units are known, then the total population can be calculated in quantitative terms for both formal and informal areas. Aerial photography is only proposed for informal areas.

Formal residential areas

Information in these areas is well controlled. Data that can be used for selecting areas of high in-migration are building plans, municipal accounts, title deed transfers, census data and new service connections. Departments involved are Financial, Engineering, Building and Planning

departments, as well as IDP co-ordinators. Others are the IEC and real estate agents. Updates should be done as regularly as the information changes (monthly).

Informal settlements

Information in these areas is less well controlled. Units are sometimes numbered, but administration is reactive. The number of structures should be determined in the first year. Aerial photography from the National department of Water Affairs could assist in this regard. During the second year, more information on migration history should be gathered i.e. number and sizes of households, from where they migrated and why. The housing departments should be in the best position to act here. Information should be updated on regular basis for which specific dates can be established.

Information needed as identified by Municipalities to select areas

- Number of people moving into and out of an area
- Reasons for people moving into and out of an area
- Change frequency of municipal accounts, i.e. the change of addresses of municipal accounts of people who have moved from one area to another
- Titled deed transfers
- Aerial photography (to establish the number of dwelling units in a selected area. The purpose is to observe overtime, if an area had an increase or decrease in the number dwelling units. Coupled with this a mini-survey is proposed to establish both the average number of residents in these dwellings as well as the previous residential location and date of last move of each household. The aim of the mini-survey is to get the mean household size, and will include questions like:
 - Number of people per household
 - How many people from elsewhere was added in the last year
 - How many people moved out during the last year
 - How many people were born during the last year
 - How many people died during the last year
 - How many children in high school
 - How many children in primary school

The reason for these questions is to get a migration history and will give some idea of the population distribution of a specific household. A mini-survey will assist in producing a demographic / migration profile to provide the minimum information necessary i.t.o. demographic factors i.e. natural population increase -births / deaths, children leaving households, number of households, persons per household, where they come from, type of house, etc. A 10% random sample should be sufficient for the survey. After these two interventions the total population can be calculated in quantitative terms.

Whoshouldberesponsiblefortheselectionofareastobemonitored?

Departments will vary between municipalities. Here again the GIS, Housing, Health, Social Services, Planning, as well as the Financial department and IDP coordinator were identified. The IEC can assist as well.

Whenshouldthisbedoneandhowcanitbelinkedwithothermunicipalactivities?

Areas should be selected for at least two years. Transfer data should be updated on a regular basis. Statistics are available from various departments.

When the total population is calculated only then can the review of the base-line information process take place. The information gathered from the selection criteria process (formal and informal) could then also be used to make inputs and help to select new areas for monitoring if necessary.

3.2.3 Step Three - Review baseline information and adjust migration profile

After a given monitoring period (2 or 3 years), there will be a need to confirm whether the selected areas within the local municipality remain the most useful to monitor population change in the local municipality as a whole. Accordingly, after such a period, local municipal base-line information needs to be revised and used as a guide for the reselection of new areas to be monitored with a high in-migration rate.

What information is needed for the review of base-line information?

The same data categories as in base-line data should be used to determine existing data after a 2-year period for comparison with existing baseline data.

Whoshouldberesponsibleforthereviewofbase-lineinformation?

- **Municipal**
GIS, Housing, Survey, Health, Town and Regional Planning, Engineering, Financial department, IDP coordinator and consultants.
- **National**
Statistics, Surveyor General, Education, IEC and PGWC

When should this be done and how can it be linked with other municipal activities?

After the first year and the second year have been compared, and if this comparison points to a need for new areas to be selected, then the base-line information can be reviewed to get a general migration profile of the new areas being selected.

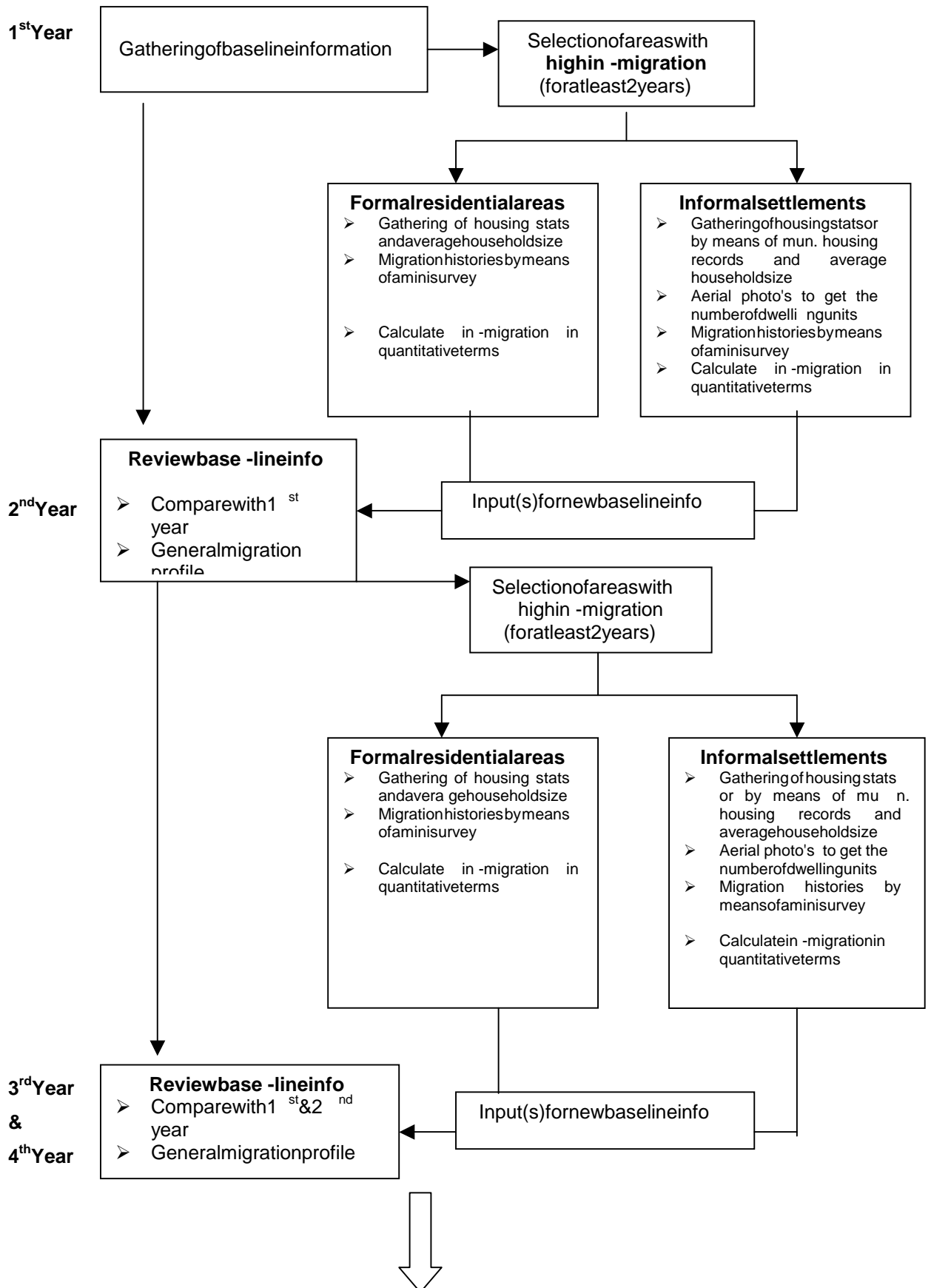
When all the processes have been completed for the first and second year one should have a clear overview of what is happening in that specific area, regarding migration streams. After two years, new areas can be selected for monitoring if necessary. It should also be noted that two or more areas should be monitored only if they show high in-migration rates.

The whole process can now be repeated with the gathering of base-line information, selection of areas (high in-migration in formal or informal areas) and with the review of base-line information. An annual review in conjunction with the IDP process and Spatial Development Framework processes can also take place.

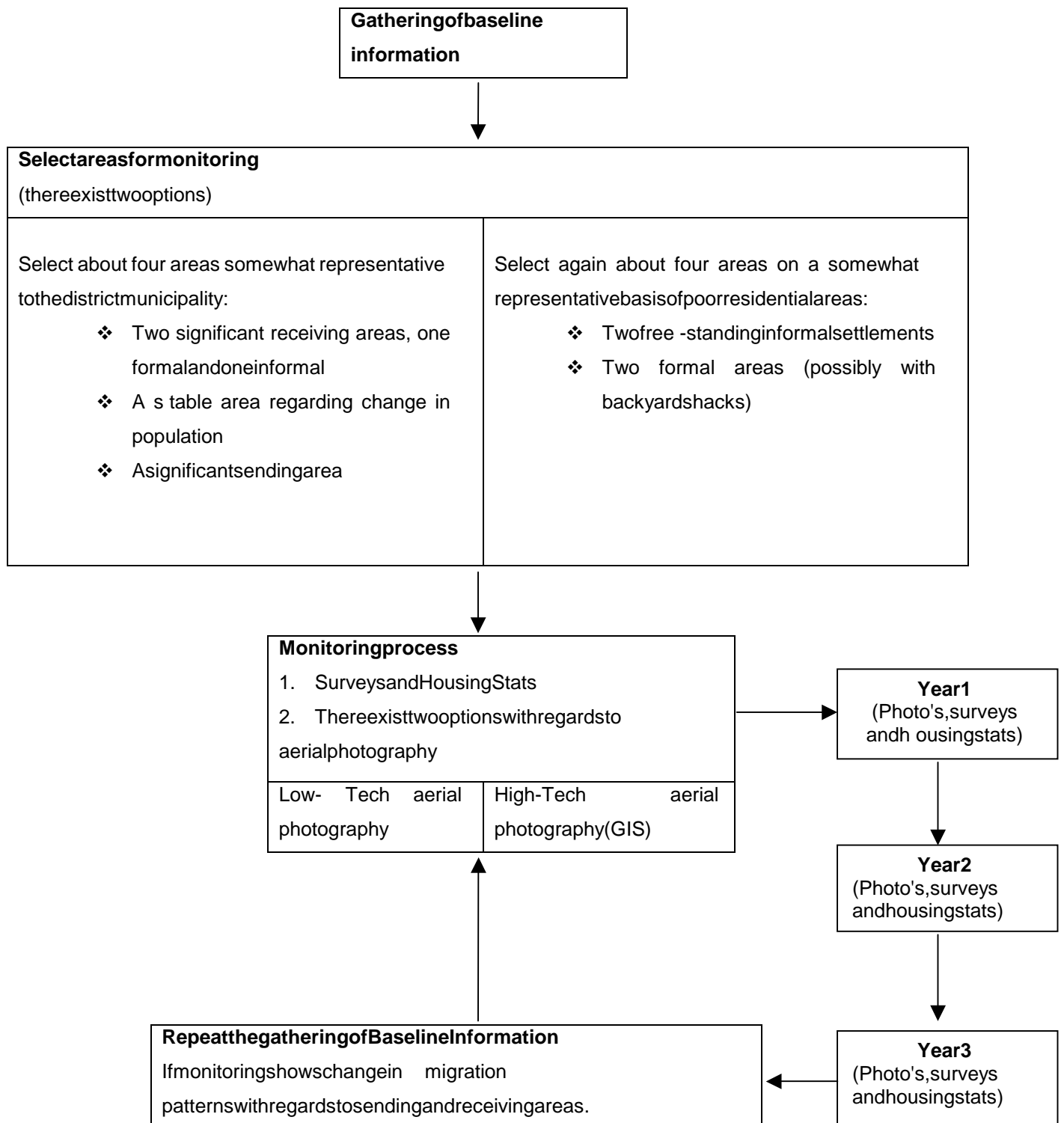
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- Local municipalities should be responsible for the monitoring of migration, since they are closest to the people. They are responsible for service delivery and have a holistic view of their whole area of jurisdiction. The role of district municipalities will only be to coordinate and assist local municipalities with the monitoring of migration.
- It has become evident throughout the research period that a pilot study needs to be done, to see whether the model is feasible and cost effective. And it needs to be identified who will be responsible to execute the pilot study, where and when.
- A central point of local municipal control should be established, i.e. a certain department should control all the data coming from other departments. This department will drive the whole process and manage all the interventions and activities that need to take place.
- Another workshop with local municipal officials needs to be organized to brainstorm the proposed model with them, specifically for those not yet informed about the model.
- The role of consultants needs to be reviewed, since most of the local municipalities make use of their services, e.g. GIS, IDP's, etc.
- Each local and district municipality will need to decide, in terms of its specific needs, how to integrate migration information into its planning processes.
- The five District Management Areas (DMA's) in the Province have not been addressed in this model. An assessment of the need for migration monitoring in these DMA's is required.
- The proposed monitoring of migration should be done on an annual basis, and should be inter-departmental.
- A training model and handbook need to be developed to serve as guidance for municipal officials to implement the migration monitoring model
- An assessment of required financial and human resources is needed to see how the model can be implemented

Appendix 1: Diagram of proposed Migration Monitoring Model



Appendix 2: First proposed amended model for monitoring of migration by district municipalities

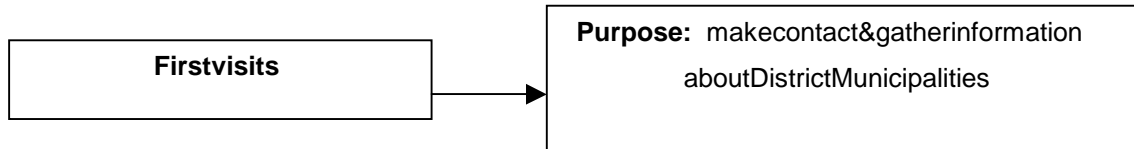


Appendix 3: Questions related to the proposed model and the gathering of practical guidelines for the implementation of the model

1. What information is needed here?
2. Who should do it there? Which department(s)?
3. When should this be done so as to link it with other municipal activities (like the IDP, for example)?

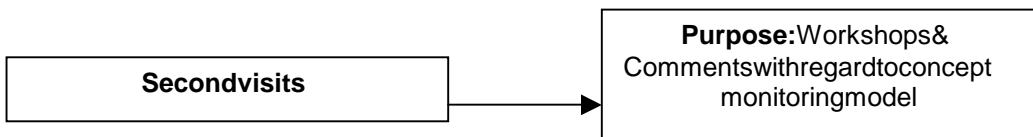
Appendix 4: Background information concerning the visits at the District Municipalities

May -Jun.
2001



- Develop a concept Monitoring Model
 - Presentations at PGWC and the Unicity
 - Amend Monitoring Model

Nov. -Des.
2001



- List of major outcomes with regards to the workshops presented during the second visits (Des. 2001)

Workshop
23 Jan. 2002

- Two workshops with local municipal officials were held. Id:

PAROW
15.02.2002

KNYSNA
08.03.2002

Appendix5:TableofInformationgatheredaboutthedistrictmunicipalities(Firstvisits)

<i>District Municipalities</i>	<i>Systematic migration monitoring</i>	<i>Department responsible for monitoring</i>	<i>GIS</i>		<i>House hold surveys</i>	<i>Other secondary data</i>	<i>Contact persons at District Municipality</i>
			<i>Hard ware</i>	<i>Soft ware</i>			
CentralKaroo District Municipality	No monitoringof migration	Planningand Development	None	None	None	None	Mr.Nortje (Department ofAdmin)
GardenRoute District Municipality	Havesome ideas concerning migration.No monitoring	Planningand Economic Development	Yes	Yes	None	IDP	Mr.Vander Watt (Planning and Economic Development)
Overberg District Municipality	No monitoringof migration	Townand Regional Planning	Yes	Yes	None	IDP	Mr.Erik Oosthuysen (Townand Regional Planning)
WestCoast District Municipality	No systematic migration monitoring.	Planningand the Departmentof Administration	None	None	None	IDP	Mr.Markus (Deptof Admin) Ms.Grobler (Dept. Town andRegional Planning)
Boland District Municipality	No systematic migration monitoring.	Planningand Economic Development	None	None	None	IDP	Mr.PMons (Planning) Mr. Nieuwoudt (Planning) MsMBuys (Planning)

- NoDistrictMunicipalityhasusedloworhigh -techaerialphot ography.
- AllDistrictMunicipalitiesareenthusiasticabouttheresearchinthisexercise

Appendix6:TableofvisitsatDistrictMunicipalitiestwoLocalMunicipalitiesandthe Uni-city

Place:	Department:	Present:	Date:
CentralKarooDistrict Municipality(Beaufort West)	PlanningandEconomic Development,Health,	Mr.Nortje,Mrs.Willis, Mr.Terblanche,Mr.VanZyl, Mr.Lott,Mr.Jooste,Mr.Van Staden	12Nov01
GardenRoute/Klein Karoodistrict Municipality (George)	Health,Planningand EconomicD evelopment	Mr.Kemp,Mr.VanderWatt, Sr.Holtzhausen	03Des01
OverbergDistrict Municipality (Bredasdorp)	PlanningandEconomic Development,Health, Administration	Mr.Oosthuysen,Dr.Steyn, Mr.Prins,Sr.Genis	29Nov01
BolandDistrict Municipality (Worcester)	Planning,Health,Law, DisasterManagement	Mr.Cordier;Mr.Rabie;Mr.DuToit Mrs.Veldtman;Mr.Nel Mrs.Tauhshumma	27Nov01
WestCoatsDistrict Municipality (Moorreesburg)	AdministrationandPlanning	Mr.Markus;Mrs.Oosthuysen;Mr. Roode	10Des01
LocalMunicipalities			
Stellenbosch Municipality	PlanningandDevelopment	Mr.Mons;Mrs.Snyman;Mr. Theart;Mr.deLaBat;Mr.Vander Merwe;Mrs.Nieuwoudt; Mr.Carstens;Mrs.Vander Merwe	06Des01
Drakenstein Municipality	Planningan dEconomic Development,Engineering, CivilServices	Mr.Bosman;Mr.Carstens; Mr.Knaggs,Mrs.Buys	04Des01

Appendix7:ListofofficialspresentatPGWCworkshop(KrommeRhee)

REPRESENTATIVE	REGION	TELEPHONE	E-MAIL	SIGNATURE
JohnAfrica	Dept.PlanningLocal Govrn&Housing	483-4347	Jafrica@PAWC.wcape.gov.za	
RudiEllis	Dept.PlanningLocal Govrn&Housing	4834790	Rellis@PAWC.wcape.gov.za	
DawieKruger	Dept.PlanningLocal Govrn&Housing	483-4794	dkruger@PAWC.wcape.gov.za	
LehanFouche	Dept.PlanningLocal Govrn&Housing	483-3688	Lfouche@PAWC.wcape.gov.za	
VictorNicholson	Dept.PlanningLocal Govrn&Housing	483-3687	Vnichols@PAWC.wcape.gov.za	
WilhelmMarkus	WestCoastDistrict Municipality	(022)433 -2380	wmarkus@wcdm.co.za	
BerchtwaldRode	WestCoastDistrict Municipality	(022)433 -2381	brode@wcdm.co.za	Didnot attend
SylviaGrobler	WestCoastDistrict Municipality	(022)433 -2382	sgrobler@wcdm.co.za	
MsMarikeBuys	Drakenstein Municipality	807-4831	marike@drakenstein.gov.za	
MrRonaldBrand	Drakenstein Municipality	862-6166	ronald@drakenstein.gov.za	
MrStiaan Carstens	Drakenstein Municipality	802-6218	stiaanc@drakenstein.gov.za	Didnot attend
D.Lott	CentralKaroo DistrictMunicipality	(023)415 -1160	ddlott@internext.co.za	Didnot attend
BertieVanZyl	BertieVanZyl Planning	981-1406	bvzplan@fast.co.za	
ProfessorBekker	Universityof Stellenbosch	808-2099	sb3@.sun.ac.za	

PieterCloete	Universityof Stellenbosch	808-2202	POC@akad.sun.ac.za	
			pocloete@mweb.co.za	
JohnPaul	University of Stellenbosch	808-2132	JPAUL@akad.sun.ac.za	
AdriaanVan Niekerk	Universityof Stellenbosch	8083101	avn@sun.ac.za	
DougMilne	CityofCapeTown	487-2264	dmilne@cmc.gov.za	Didnot attend
Phillip Romanovsky	CityofCapeTown	487-2340	promanovsky@cmc.gov.za	Didnot attend
KeithSmith	CityofCapeTown	4002796	ksmith@cct.org.za	
Professor Dorrington	Dept.Actuarial Science(UCT)	6502475	rdorrington@commerce.uct.ac.za	Didnot attend
Professor Amoateng	InstituteofChildand FamilyDev.(UWC)	9592602	yamoateng@uwc.ac.za	Didnot attend
ErikOosthuizen	OverbergDistrict Municipality	(028)4251157	fjoosthuizen@xsinet.co.za	
MelanieHarker	GardenRoute& KleinKarooDistrict Mun	(044)8031300	Melanie@scdc.co.za	
Iainvan Schalkwyk	BolandDistrict Municipality	8872900	Iain@bolanddm.co.za	Didnot attend
DeonGardener	Dept.PlanningLocal Govrn&Housing	483-2385	Dgardener@PAWC.wcape.gov.za	

Appendix8:ListoflocalmunicipalofficialspresentattheDevelopmentManagement Forummeetings(CapeTownandKnysna respectively)

CAPETOWN:DEVELOPMENTMANAGEMENTFORUMMEETING(PAROW)		
REPRESENTATIVE	REGION	TELEPHONE
AngelikavanderMerwe	StellenboschMun.	8872900
AndréSchutte	WitzenbergMun.	(023)3161854
AubreyPhilander	WitzenbergMun.	(023)3161854
DennisvanderBerg	StellenboschMun.	8762055
NicoVermeulen	StellenboschMun.	8872900
DanieSteyn	OostenbergAdmin	9806105
PieterLaGrange	SaldanhaBayMun.	(022)7017058
DaanVisser	SaldanhaBayMun.	(022)7017051
JDJoubert	BergrivierMun.	(022)7831112
CJKotze	BergrivierMun.	(022)7831112
JAVisagie	BreedeValleyMun.	(0233482637
TertiusSmit	Guestofhonor	(023)3473343
KobusBrand	BreedeRiver/WynlandMun.	(023)6141112
JohnSimson	OverstrandMun.	(028)3138000
LeonaBruiner s	OverstrandMun.	(028)3138179
MMMaritz	OverstarndMun.	(028)4840111
PHartzenberg	BreedeValleyMun.	(023)3482640
LJHenning	CityofCapeTown	9806225
SdeGois	DrakensteinMun.	8074800
ChrisRabie	PGWC(TownPlanning)	4834796
KeleyLeK eur	PGWC(TownPlanning)	4834620
NielLambrechts	PGWC(TownPlanning)	4833697
AyandaCanca	PGWC(TownPlanning)	4835022
EmilevanderMerwe	StellenboschMun.	8088375
ArthurFair	Consultant	9104550
JohanDuPlessis	DuPlessis&HofmeyerInc.	8514 124
PhilippieBezuidenhout	OverstrandMun.	(028)2718107
MariusCronjé	BreedeValleyMun.	(023)3482640

DupréLombaard	Macroplan Town and Region Planners & WitzenbergMun.	9751307
CoenErasmus	DrakensteinMun.	8074812
HenkStrijdom	DrakensteinMun .	8731121
DavidDelaney	DrakensteinMun.	8076226
FrancoisTheunissen	Private	9131608
SusanMatthysen	TygerbergCityofCapeTown	9388431
JohanVos	GoodwoodCityofCapeTown	5901421
SOUTHCAPE:DEVELOPMENTMANAGEMENTFORUMMEETING(KNYSNA)		
REPRESENTATIVE	REGION	TELEPHONE
E Hill	KnysnaMun.	(044)3825066
JvanSchalkwyk	KnysnaMun.	(044)3825066
MarlizedeBruyn	GeorgeMun.	(044)8019370
NicoKoen	GeorgeMun.	(044)8019370
JeanVisser	GeorgeMun.	(044)8019370
CharlesErasmus	KnysnaMun .	(044)3825066
ElbieBurger	PBCEF	0825692588
JohanReed	KnysnaMun.	(044)3825066
LudolphGericke	VPM	(044)3825071
LizemarieBotha	VPM	(044)3825071
Pierre van Dalen	SANPARKE/Knysna	(044)3822095
JacoEastes	OudtshoornMun.	(044)2722221
DriesCilliers	MosselBayMun.	(044)6912215
CKrüger	MosselBayMun.	(044)6912215
ChrisSchliemann	FORMAPLAN	(044)8730305
DeonNel	Nel&DeKock	(044)8745207

Appendix9:TableofLocalMunicipalitieswhoattendedworkshops

Localmunicipalities	AttendedWorkshops	Approachedfor interviews	Noknowledgeofmodel
BeaufortWest			X
Laingsburg			X
PrinceAlbert			X
PlattenbergBay			X
Knysna	X		
George	X		
MosselBay	X		
Oudtshoorn	X		
Kannaland			X
Langeberg			X
Swellendam			X
CapeAgulhas			X
Overstrand	X		
Theewaterskloof			X
BredeRiver/Winelands	X		
BredeValley	X		
Drakenstein	X	X	
Witzenberg	X		
Stellenbosch	X	X	
Matzikama			X
SaldanhaBay	X		
Swartland			X
Cederberg			X
Bergrivier	X		

