

1. INTRODUCTION

The Swartland Municipality fully accepts the responsibilities that the Constitution puts on the functioning of local government. The Swartland Municipality thus strives to achieve the objectives within the administrative and financial resources available.

- Promotion of democratic and responsible governance of local communities.
- The provision of sustainable basic services to communities.
- Promotion of social and economic development.
- Promotion of a safe and healthy environment.
- Encouragement of communities and community organisations to participate in local government issues.

In view of the urgent need to address socio-economic imbalances, the Swartland Municipality follows a development-directed approach to address the problems regarding basic needs, support to the previously disadvantaged groups and the stimulation of economic growth.

The involvement and participation of the community in the IDP process is seen as a continuation of the approach to co-operate with the community in order to achieve the best long-term solutions to better the quality of life.

In accordance to the concept of development-directed local government, the Swartland Municipality strives towards:

- The provision of domestic infrastructure and services;
- The establishment of reasonable, integrated towns;
- Local economic development; and
- Community empowerment.

The South African Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) places an obligation on all to ensure that sustainable development is promoted and that the integrity of the natural environment is respected.

In the Bill of Rights clause of the Constitution (Section 24iii), it is stated that 'everyone has the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources, whilst promoting justifiable economic and social development'.

The Constitution compels government to pass legislation to promote sustainable social and economic development, for example, through the enactment of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 18 of 1998),

The Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act 67 of 1995), the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998), and the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000). Central to the objectives of the Constitution and the enabling legislation is the promotion of sustainable development, which requires that the three imperatives for achieving sustainable development, namely, **environmental integrity, human wellbeing** and **economic efficiency** be promoted in a balanced manner.

The Development Facilitation Act introduces substantive principles (norms) that are to guide land development decision-making. In addition to the latter principles, the Act also introduces the concept of Land Development Objectives (LDOs). The Act requires that plans that set objectives and targets for development and which inform the spatial and developmental imperatives of an area have to be recognised. Policy plans such as Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) are normative in that they set out desired aims. Normative legislation calls for a proactive planning system which places the emphasis on considered judgments and discretion of decision-makers, as opposed to the application of standardized rules and regulations (refer to the Green Paper on Development Planning, Government Notice 20071).

A decisively important principle, which underlies economic development, is the broadening of the economic base of a region (which is a fundamental government policy). Optimum development, furthermore, originates in sound and sustainable economic performance (economic efficiency), which requires the optimal utilization of the **comparative economic advantages** of a region. Sustainable development requires specific institutional capacity and for the development process to be successful, communities must be empowered to create, manage, and maintain their own development programmes. This capacity must be structured and channeled into their own community institutions (through for example IDPs of local authorities).

An integrated and holistic approach to development planning is therefore promoted in the Constitution and enabling legislation. This implies that the interrelationship between economic activities and other development dimensions such as social, demographic, institutional, infrastructure, financial, and environmental aspects should be considered in a balanced manner. As is contemplated in the Constitution and the enabling legislation referred to above, the social fabric of society (with special emphasis on the basic needs of human resource development) must be recognised as an integral part of any development strategy.

Key components of integrated development plans

An integrated development plan should be a reflection of –

- A. the municipal council's vision for the long-term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- B. an evaluation of the existing level of development in the municipality including the identification of communities who do not have access to basic municipal services;
- C. the council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term including local economic development objectives and internal transformation needs;
- D. the council's development strategies that must be put in line with any national and provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding by legislation;
- E. a spatial development framework that must include provision for basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;
- F. the council's management strategies;
- G. an applicable disaster management plan;
- H. a financial plan, including a budget estimate for at least the next three years; and
- I. the key performance indicators and performance objectives.

The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) makes statutory provision for the drafting of an IDP for holistic forward planning of development in defined areas of jurisdiction.

The above Act also makes provision for the adoption of a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality, which is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements. The Act, furthermore, requires municipalities to prepare an SDF to supplement, or to form the basis of the IDP.

In the past, various plans such as guide plans, structure plans, spatial plans, etc. were prepared. Presently one definition and a mutually accepted format are proposed namely a **Spatial Development Framework**.

An SDF does not grant any rights pertaining to land use, nor take any rights away. However, the SDF forms part of the IDP and is approved by the municipality as part of the latter. Such approval of the SDF in accordance with the applicable legislation grants significant status to the document.

The general objectives of the **Spatial Development Framework (SDF)** are:

- ❑ To determine and describe the spatial implication of land use of the strategies of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- ❑ The establishment of spatial guidelines for future development in the study area

The specific aims of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) are:

- ✓ **To direct, guide and co-ordinate the spatial planning with accompanying development over the following 20 years**
- ✓ **To spatially inform the IDP**
- ✓ **To direct public spending strategies**
- ✓ **To provide direction to and establish an atmosphere of trust to the private sector regarding investment**
- ✓ **To obtain the approval of National and Provincial Departments for local planning and policy principles**

The WCPDA, 1999 (Act 7 of 1999) states that the basic purpose of the SDF is to indicate the spatial implications of an IDP, and to lay down strategies, proposals and guidelines for the future spatial development of the area to which it relates. This includes - without being limited to - development objectives; proposals for land reform; urban renewal; Reconstruction; integration; environmental planning; transport planning; infrastructure planning and urban design so that the general wellbeing of the particular community and order in the area are promoted in the most effective manner.

PROVINCIAL PLANNING DIRECTIVES

The Departments of Planning, Local Government and Housing (now the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning) of the Western Cape have - especially during the past four years - introduced bioregional planning principles in provincial planning projects. The department has directed that bioregional planning principles have to be recognised by local authorities undertaking planning projects, which are financially supported by PGWC.

This opened an avenue to the Swartland Municipality to effectively assist in applying bioregional planning principles, namely the implementation thereof through the IDP. The bioregional planning principles are, in all respects, consistent with the founding principles of the WCPDA, 1999 (Act 7 of 1999), as is contemplated in Schedule I-IV of the Act. The Act provides the required statutory framework for implementing the principles effectively.

2. PLANNING AND LEGAL CONTEXT FOR IDP REVIEW

2.1. Legal framework

In addition to the requirement for every Municipality to compile an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) the **Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000** (MSA) also requires that the IDP is implemented, and that the Municipality monitors and evaluates its performance.

Section 34 of the MSA deals with the review and amendment of the IDP:

“Annual review and amendment of Integrated Development Plan.
A Municipal council:

- (a) must review its integrated development plan
 - (i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and
 - (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and
- (b) may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.”

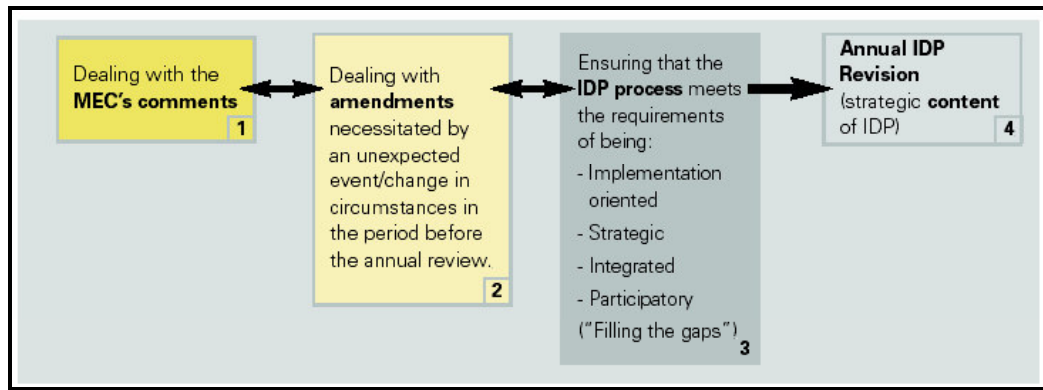
As is the case when formulating the IDP, sector requirements have to be considered in monitoring, evaluation and review to ensure sector alignment. These requirements may be in the form of process, time frames, reporting procedures and formats, as well as review of existing plans/programmes and adoption of new plans/programmes. As a general rule, when the IDP is reviewed, it means that all the integrated plans and programmes forming part of the IDP are reviewed as well.

Some Plans/Programmes that Form Part of the IDP

- The Spatial Development Framework is adopted as part of the IDP (section 18 of the **Land Use Bill, March 2001**; and the MSA). No provision is made in the Bill or the MSA for a separate review process; the Spatial Development Framework should thus be reviewed as an integral part of the IDP.
- According to the **Water Services Act 108 of 1997** every Municipality has a responsibility to prepare a Water Services Development Plan within one year from the commencement of the Act. Where not prepared before, it should be done as part of the preparation of the IDP. Like the IDP it needs regular review that would also impact upon the content of the reviewed IDP.

2.2. Process overview : steps and activities

In the IDP review cycle, changes to the IDP process and the IDP may be required from four sources. Schematically this may be summarised into four main areas of intervention :



The Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001

These set out details regarding the prescribed process to amend the IDP:

- Only a member or committee of a Municipal council may introduce a proposal for amending the Municipality's integrated development plan in the council.
- A reason for amending the IDP must accompany the proposal to amend the IDP, and the proposal must also be aligned with the district's IDP framework (refer to IDP Guide 2).
- The amendment is adopted via a decision taken by the Municipal council.
- Reasonable notice must be given to the members of the council, and the amendment must also be published for public comments for at least 21 days.
- A District Municipality must consult the local Municipalities in the area and take their comments into account.
- A Local Municipality must consult the district Municipality in its area and take its comments into account.

PURPOSE OF IDP REVIEW

The IDP has to be reviewed annually in order to:

- Ensure its relevance as the Municipality's strategic plan.
- Inform other components of the Municipal business process including institutional and financial planning and budgeting.
- Inform the cyclical inter-governmental planning and budgeting cycle.

For the IDP to remain relevant the Municipality must assess implementation performance and the achievement of its targets and strategic objectives. In the light of this assessment the IDP is reviewed to reflect the impact of successes as well as corrective measures to address problems. The IDP is also reviewed in the light of changing internal and external circumstances that impact on the priority issues, objectives, strategies, projects and programmes of IDP.

As the Municipality's strategic plan, the IDP informs Municipal decision-making as well as all the business processes of the Municipality. The annual revision of the IDP must inform the Municipality's financial and institutional planning and - most importantly - the drafting of the annual budget. It must be completed in time to properly inform the latter. The annually reviewed IDP is a key form of the Municipality's rolling three year Medium Term Strategic (MTSF) and Expenditure (MTEF) Frameworks required by national and provincial government.

2.3. Focus of 2005/06 Review Process

Giving effect to the ideal of cooperative governance has been a major undertaking of government during the first decade of democracy aimed at ensuring that intergovernmental (1) priority setting, (2) resource allocation and (3) implementation takes place in a programmatic, integrated, effective, efficient and sustainable way. Despite all these efforts intergovernmental integration and cooperation has remained a distant ideal. Emanating from various studies is a consensus that the key constraining factors are (1) a lack of institutional preparedness, (2) capacity constraints and (3) inefficient development planning instruments and systems.

Municipalities need to consider and report on the extent to which they are harnessing various government programmes including Project Consolidate, Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) and the Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP). The national and provincial spheres of government, led by the national Programme of Action has been embarking on a project to complete the process of harmonising the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), the Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDS) and municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDP's)

Out of this project, driven by the Presidency, emerged a proposal that calls for prioritisation and resource allocation by the three spheres of government in the preparation and review of PGDS's and District IDP's through :

- **Reaching agreement** on the spatial location of development potential and need/poverty in provinces and district municipalities;
- **Aligning infrastructure investment and development spending** in municipalities in accordance with the NSDP principles in this regard; and
- **Mutually monitoring and assessing** government development planning and implementation.

A number of questions must be asked about development planning as formulated in IDP's.

- **Prioritisation**

- What are the key priorities and what have been done to give effect to them?
- To what extent have priorities been informed by the President's State of the Nation Address, the NSDP, the PGDS and other national and provincial policies, principles, programmes, strategies and projects.
- To what extent has prioritisation been driven by the prevalence of poverty/need and developmental potential.
- What has been the role of community involvement in the determination of priorities.
- What has the involvement of national and / or provincial sector departments been in determining these priorities?

- **Resource allocation and management**

- What have been allocated to the various priorities? How much, where, when and who is targeted by the investment? (both of a capital and operational nature)
- To which extent does resource allocation follow the prevalence of poverty / need and developmental potential.
- What has the involvement of other spheres of government been in resource allocation? Was this adequate. If not, what are the reasons and what can be done to improve the situation.
- How sustainable is current resource allocation in terms of the financial situation of the municipality. Which measures have been put in place to ensure the financial viability of the municipality?
- How are managing of natural resource base done. Who else is involved in this process?

- **Implementation**

- To which extent have effort been given to priorities through implementation at the right time, in the right place and in the right amount?
- If problems with implementation are experienced, what are they and what can be done to resolve them?
- What have not been implemented, programs, plans or strategies?
- What has the involvement of other spheres of government been in implementation?

- **Impact**
 - How has investment assisted in making the municipal area more efficient, more sustainable and more equitable in terms of access to resources, opportunities, municipal services and the integration of land uses, transportation and infrastructure?
 - What has the impact of the investment by other spheres of government been in the development of the area?
 - What has the environmental impact of the investment been?
 - What has the impact of investment been on transformation, democratisation and capacity building in the municipality?

2.4. Specific Issues that need attention in IDP

1. **Economic growth, the dual economy, unemployment and poverty.** The intensive pace of globalisation means that localities must have effective development strategies and plans in place to counteract rapid trans-national mobility of capital and skills. The building and maintenance of a sound local economic base is a big challenge. Cabinet has recently emphasised the need to focus on economic growth through more intensive investment in strategic infrastructure and to balance the growth in social spending with growth in public sector economic investment.
2. **Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment.** In order to address the inequities of the past and build a stable socio-political dispensation, all actors in government need to ensure that previously disadvantaged individuals and communities become key players in the economy.
3. **Fiscal discipline.** It is critical that implementation activities of all spheres of government are planned within the resource limits of what the state can afford.
4. **The environment.** While all forms of life are reliant on the natural environment in which they are located, some are more so than others, especially those that are closely tied to the natural resource for their survival.
5. **HIV/AIDS.** All actions in government should assist in minimising the agony that the disease is causing in communities and on ridding the country of the scourge of this disease.

6. **Sustainable human settlements.** A key consideration of the future of every municipality is the consolidation of the spatial form of its settlements form inherited from apartheid. Key to the realisation of the ideal of sustainable human settlements is (1) that **housing** is provided in places where it makes economic sense, (2) **roads** are developed in such a way in in such places where they can both grow, sustain and support the local and regional economy and ensure ease and affordability of movement of especially the poorest of the poor in a particular settlement, (3) **land reform** takes place to ensure that the previously deprived gain access to the economy and (4) **the living environment** is developed and managed to ensure the highest possible sustainable quality of life.
7. **Service-provision.** One of the key mandates of local government is the provision of basic services to all those that live within their boundaries.

In order to ensure harmonisation and alignment of NSDP, PGDS and IDP's, the following can currently be regarded as the primary ingredients :

1. Agreement on development potential and need;
2. Preparation of IDP's in accordance with the agreement on development potential and need;
3. Deepening democracy and improving governance;
4. Alignment, integration and coordination;
5. Using Spatial Development Frameworks as integrators;
6. Coordinating Structures;
7. Agreements on conduct.

Above said need to happen against the background of The Millennium Development Goals and targets coming from the Millennium Declaration signed by 189 countries including 147 Heads of State, in September 2000.

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

2.5. A Platform for Alignment and Co-operative Government – Making IDP more Strategic

The 2005/2006 IDP of the Swartland Municipality is the last revised IDP before the formulation of the next 5-year IDP 2006 – 2010.

This revised IDP 2005/2006 must be read against the Revised IDP 2004/2005 as well as the Spatial Development Framework of Swartland Municipality 2004.

Against the background of co-operative government and intergovernmental relations, this IDP attempts to highlight the most important provincial and national directives that need alignment with the current and future IDP's of the Swartland Municipality.

The intention is not to discuss each of these directives in detail but rather to sensitise role-players involved in the integrated development planning process.

The budget of the Swartland Municipality is the practical realisation of the tension between needs and resources. It can be stated that the basis for the entire iKapa Elihlumayo strategy, the general wellbeing of communities, were thoroughly taken into consideration in preparing the capital and operational budget of the municipality and an honest intention to align the priorities of the area with provincial and national initiatives.

The process of alignment and co-operation between the three spheres of government is not yet effectively in place, but the first steps were taken in the right direction.

3. THE CURRENT REALITY

Demographics

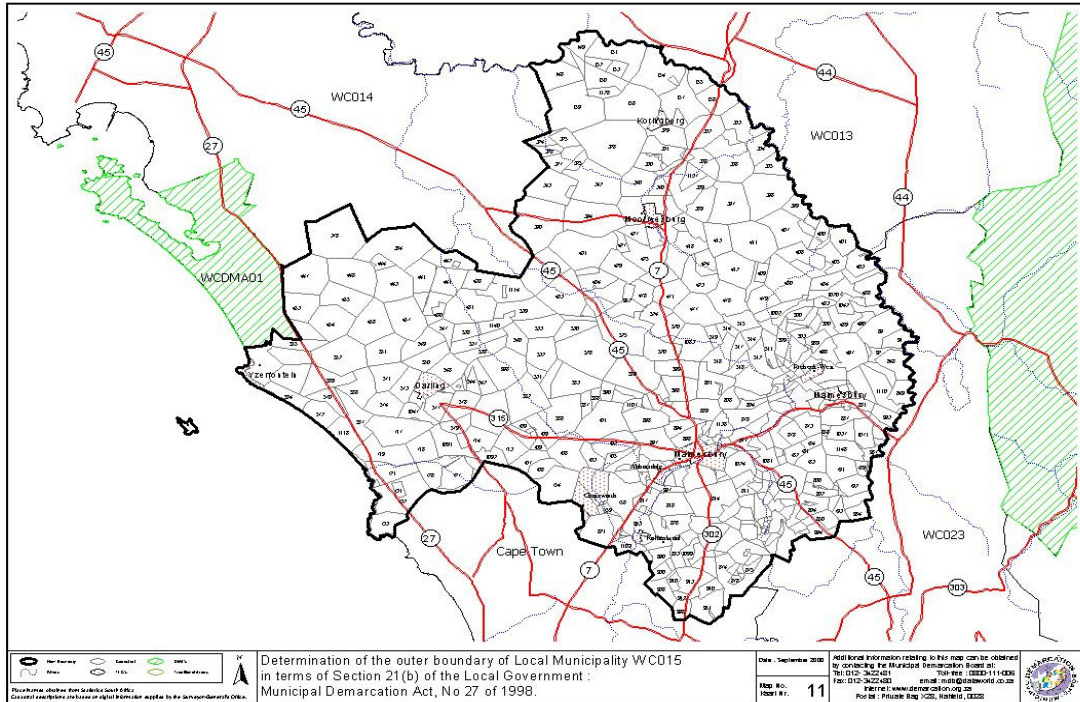
National census survey undertaken for the whole of South Africa during 2001, revealed the following information :

Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

Over the period 1996 – 2001 the population of Swartland have increased with nearly 11%. (64 979 to 72115) The African population show the largest presentage of growth with 63% followed by the coloured population of 14%. Although the Indian population show growth of 59% the number is relatively small. The White population have decreased according to census with about 6%.

3.1. Current reality: facts

Swartland Municipality (WC015) falls within the borders of the Western Cape District Municipality (DC1) in the Western Cape Province.



Water

Access to clean drinking water together with effective sanitation services and refuse removal are generally accepted as basic services and of critical importance. According to the 1996 census 68% of the residents in the Swartland have access to water in their homes, a quarter of the population (25%) to stand-taps on their plots and 7% access to drinking water via other sources.

Public taps are commonly seen in Wards 5 and 6, while it is clear that fewer houses in Ward 6 have “inside” water. The people of Ward 6 - which includes towns such as Chatsworth, Kalbaskraal, Riverlands and Abbotsdale - are to a great extent dependent on stand-pipes, public taps, bore-holes and natural water from dams, rivers and streams.

The people of Riverlands mainly get their water from 3 boreholes that must service to approximately 1,945 people.

As part of the Swartland Municipality's capital budget, it is recommended that specific provision be made to address these water problems.

Water in the house has increased from 68 % in 1996 to 71% in 2001. *(Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001)*

Sanitation facilities

Sanitation facilities with access to other facilities such as housing and diet have an important impact on environmental health and levels of development within a municipal area. In the Swartland, 14% have access to pit-toilets, 4% to a bucket system and 4% have no access to sanitation facilities.

Particular attention is given to the upgrading of the sewage purification works in the proposed capital budget of the Municipality.

From 1996 to 2001 the number of people who have no access to flush toilets have decreased from 22% to 15%. *(Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001)*

Sources of energy

ESCOM mainly provides the electricity for the rural areas and the Local Government the urban areas. (D Barnardo, 1999: 34) Electricity is readily available to the community of the Swartland, with 86% of the communities provided with electricity by the government. A high percentage (13%) however still only has access to candles and paraffin for lighting purposes. These sources of energy have a detrimental effect on the environmental health of communities as well as the natural resources and the environment. The establishment of new infrastructure and the maintenance of the existing are addressed in the proposed capital budget of the Municipality. The general upgrading of street lighting is emphasized.

People in the Swartland who have access to electricity have increased from 86 % in 1996 to 91 % in 2001. *(Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001)*

Refuse removal

The local government removes household refuse in all towns and settlements. According to the 1996 census, 63% of households in the Swartland have a sufficient refuse removal service. The local government in the Swartland region removes refuse from 62% of the households and only 1% of households have no removal service.

Street rubbish bins and the rehabilitation of dumping sites are recommended for funding in the capital budget of the Municipality.

Refuse removal done by the municipality have increased from 63% in 1996 to 72% in 2001. *(Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001)*

Means of communication

Access to suitable means of communication is important for economic and social development and also indicates the development levels of a community. According to the 1996 census, 43% of the population have access to a cell phone or telephone in the home and 51% limited access to communication facilities.

Access to a personal phone or cellphone in the house has increased from 43% in 1996 to 53% in 2001. (*Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001*)

3.2. Institutional analysis – municipality

At the head of the Swartland Municipality is the Municipal Manager who performs the duties and functions of the municipality in co-ordination with the following six (6) departments:

- Protection services
- Electricity services
- Financial services
- Health and Housing services
- Corporative services
- Civil Engineering services

3.3. Economic analysis

Socio-economic indicators

For the Western Cape - with its high level of inequalities between and within the different population groups - specific focus on inequality and the factors that determine income and inequality for the province will receive brief attention in this section. It is important to take cognisance of the factors that underlie these inequalities and to compare the province to the rest of South Africa. Important forces influencing patterns of South African inequality in recent decades have been growing unemployment combined with rapidly rising wage levels at the bottom end of the wage spectrum. These trends are also evident in the province.

Thus, as for South Africa, racial differentials may have narrowed in recent decades and more particularly since the October Household Survey/Income and Expenditure Survey of 1995 (OHS/IES95), whilst within race, inequality may have worsened for the black population in particular. It is evident that the white population are disproportionately concentrated in the higher income groups, whilst the coloured population (the numerically dominant group in the Western Cape) and especially the black population are over represented in the lower income groups.

This also applies to the Western Cape, although with a different racial composition (a relatively smaller black share). Lower fertility and thus a lower dependency burden, higher educational attainment, greater labour force participation, less unemployment and higher than average wage for unskilled and farm workers contribute to smaller overall inequality than in most other provinces. But inequality remains vast in the province, with important racial, geographical, educational and gender dimensions.

In terms of overall incomes, it is important to note that wages are dominant (69% of all household income is labour income). As Leibbrandt et al. (2001) found in a study, “the labour market dominates South African income and income inequality”. Thus a large part of existing inequality in South Africa can be ascribed to inequality in the sphere of labour: the quality of labour, access to employment, and returns to labour in the form of wages. For poverty, transfer also has a major role, whilst income from capital, profits and self-employment also contribute to inequality. But inequality is largely driven by inequality in the access to and levels of wages. Income is generated largely by the factors of production, labour, land and capital. Thus the distribution of the factors of production and their returns (labour earnings or wages for each level of human capital; land rent; and the interest earned on capital) are the main determinants of income, to which should be added transfer earnings such as social pensions. To understand inequality, it is therefore useful to analyse these factors of production and the returns to them. In the case of labour it should be noted that returns are influenced not only by wages, but also by access to employment.

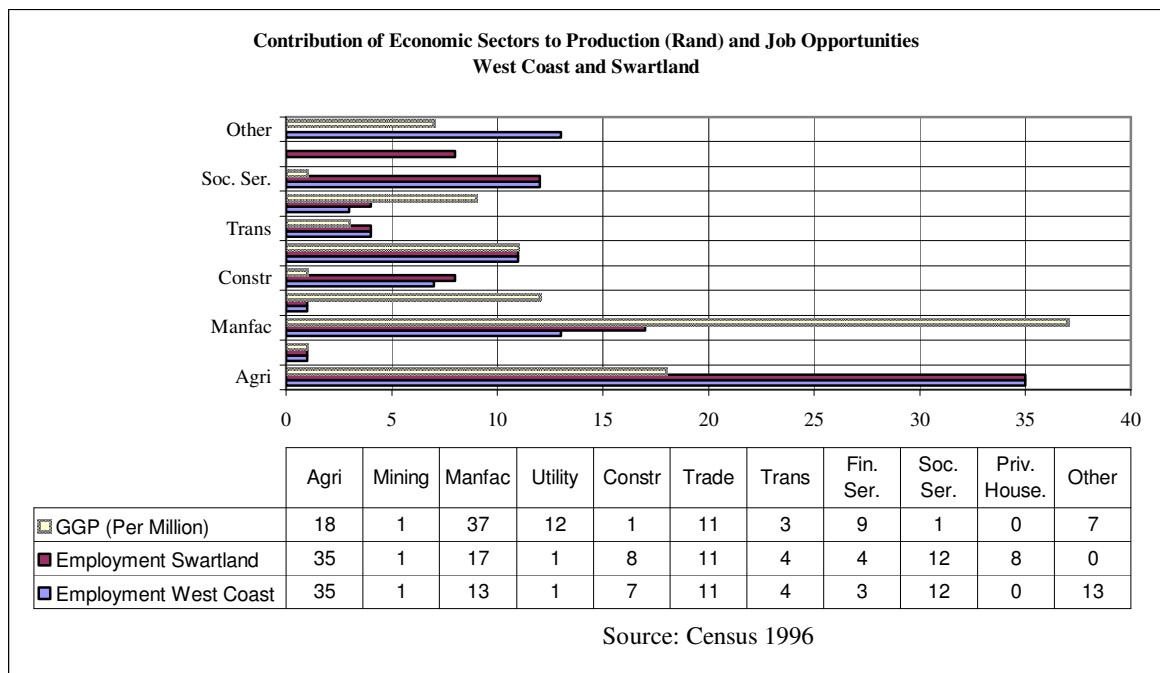
Economic indicators

On 21 November 2002 Statistics South Africa (SSA) for the first time since 1995 published a discussion paper per province that compares the Gross Domestic Product per Region (GDPR) for the period 1995 - 2001. The Gross Geographic Product per region was last updated in 1995 that released final and preliminary figures for 1993 and 1994 respectively.

The lack of GDPR data for the period 1995 – 2001 meant that the province obtained economic data from institutions such as Wesgro, certain banks or any source that usually received their data from Dri-Wefa (now named Global Insight). This is not the ideal situation, as **firstly**, the data is not regarded as official, **secondly**, although certain trends within sectors of the Western Cape could be observed, basically no comparisons of regional growth between provinces were available and **thirdly**, data was not available at regular intervals or in the same comparative formats to make meaningful analyses.

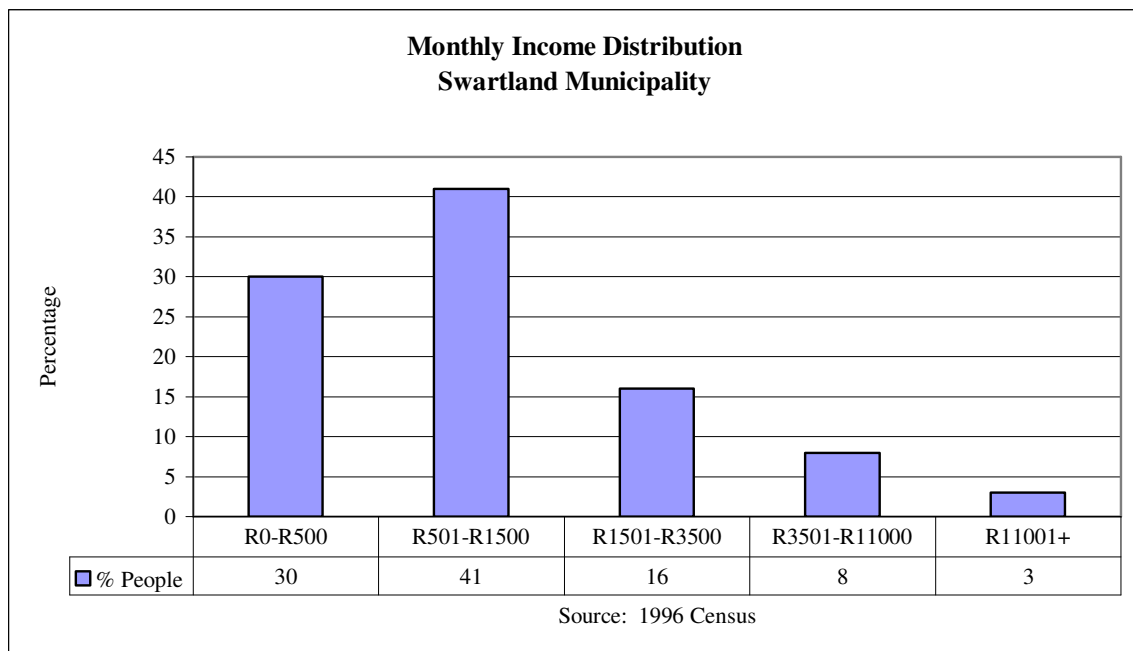
For the past two years the Provincial Treasury has based its economic growth analysis on the growth in retail sales. These figures were made available by SSA as a proxy to determine economic growth for the province. According to the growth in retail sales the Western Cape economy had outgrown all the other regions in the country and increased its share of total retail sales from 18% in 1995 to 19,6% in 2000. Unfortunately the higher than expected GDP growth for the province did not materialise as reflected in the SSA publication of November 2002. The lack of data does not necessarily imply that the growth in retail sales correlates with the growth GDRP for the province. Secondly, the question may be raised: which source is correct in terms of trends or what accounts for the discrepancies between retail sales and the GDP published by SSA?

Dominant employment sectors in the Swartland region include the manufacturing (37%) and agricultural sectors (18%). The agricultural sector is by far still the biggest employer (35%) in the West Coast as well as the Swartland. Manufacturing is the second biggest employer, but social services and trade also are also dominant employers.



Income distribution of the Population

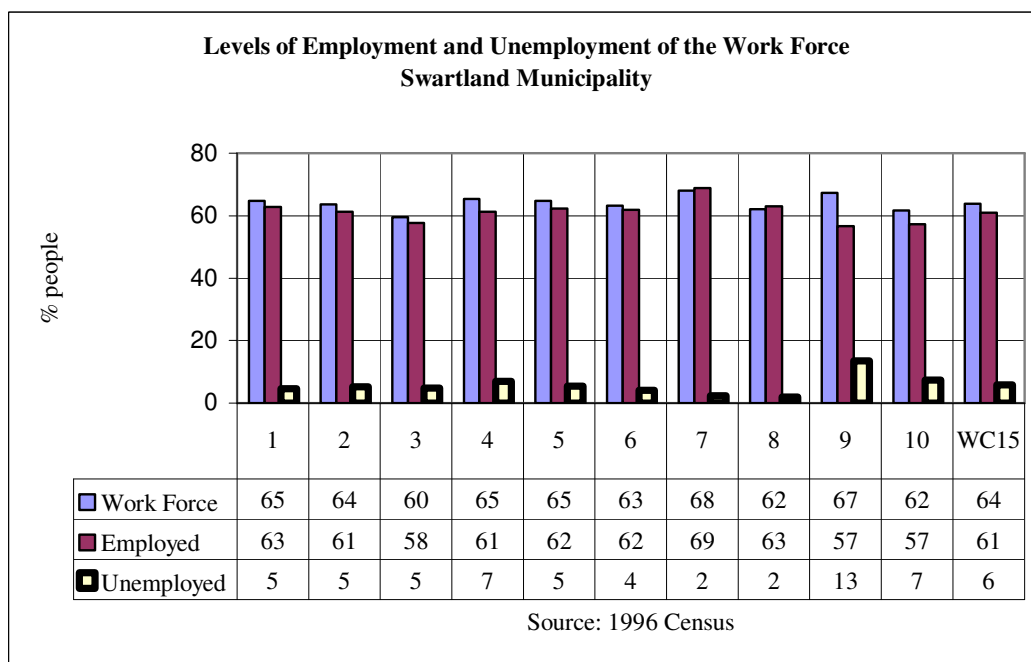
The following figure shows that the biggest part of the total potentially economically active population earns between R0-1500 per individual per month. This implies a huge market for basic needs such as clothes and food.



Data Source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001

Labour force and Levels of Employment

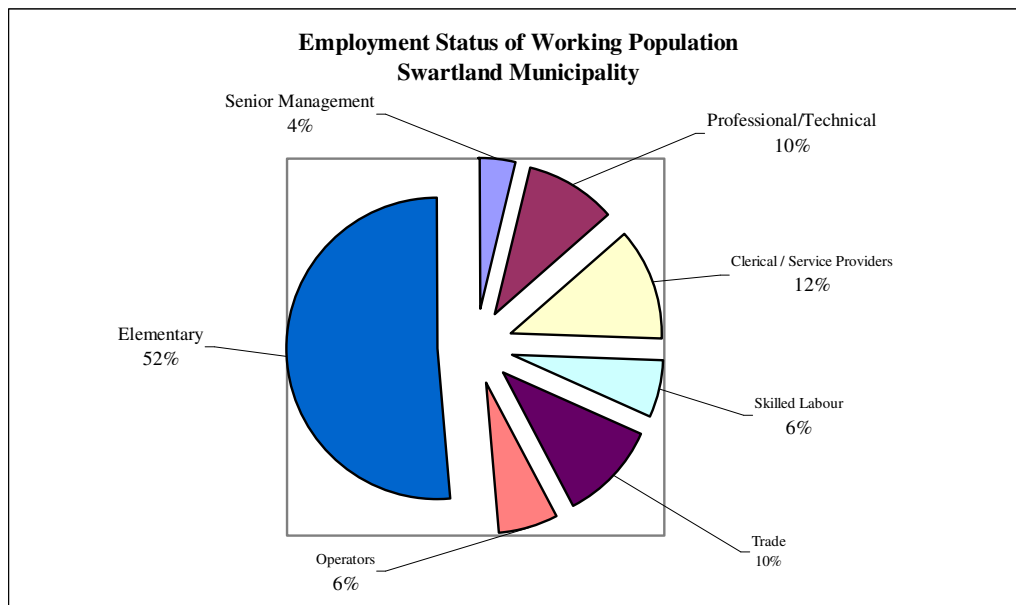
During 1996 there were approximately 42 000 (64%) people between the ages of 15 and 64 years living in the Swartland. Approximately 26 000 (61%) of these people were employed. The rest of the people, 16 000 (38%) are not working, although only 2 386 (6%) people were unemployed, and the others: housewives, disabled, people not looking for work, etc.



According to above figure, it can be seen that Ward 9 has the highest unemployment rate (13%) followed by Wards 4 and 10 (7% both). Wards 7 and 8 show the lowest unemployment rate. In correlation with the highest unemployment rate, Ward 9 also has the lowest individual income.

Ward 9, where the majority of Black people live, suffers the most from unemployment. Wards 7 and 8, where the majority are Whites, experience the lowest levels of unemployment.

The majority of the labour force in the region does elementary work (52%). Workers in the trade (“ambagte”) industry combined with workers in operator related jobs, accounts for 16% of the total employed population. Only 14% of all employees in the Swartland represent senior officials, managers, professionals or technical personnel.



The Growing Cape: Excellent Opportunities for Investment (24/02/2003) states the following important realities that the Swartland Municipality must take cognisance of.

The Western Cape is alive with opportunities and potential for investment. Apart from the natural splendour and vast resources that the Western Cape province offers, recent political developments have brought new stability and long-term growth prospects to the region. In addition to being one of the most developed provinces in South Africa, with an economy that has, in recent years, outpaced the rest of the country, the Western Cape Provincial Government has adopted a long-term strategy to ensure development, stability, and prosperity. This strategy, iKapa elihlumayo, is essentially about growing the Cape.

With 69% of all household income in the Western Cape being labour income, and with a poverty rate of 29% for the province, it is clear that efforts to drive growth must centre on particular industries. One of the keys to this restructuring is to adopt a sectorally driven approach to economic development.

Specific sectors have real potential to increase wage employment, lower income disparity and broaden the economic base of the province and it is these sectors that the Provincial Government will be targeting for greatest support. These critical growth sectors also offer a range of attractive investment and development opportunities, specifically in the areas of agriculture, tourism, education, conferencing, and our rapidly expanding film and advertising industry.

Among the many sectoral opportunities are:

Agriculture and Food Processing: With the wine and fruit exports of the Western Cape gaining new international popularity and a reputation for excellence, there are a number of opportunities for investment in new farms, new cultivars, organic foods and niche products like teas, olives, and flowers. The Western Cape Provincial Government is also committed to having settled 7000 new emerging farmers from disadvantaged communities over the next few years, whose labour and produce will add great value to this sector, and great capacity for increased investment.

Tourism Infrastructure: One of the strongest growth sectors is tourism. In 2002 - for the first time - the Western Cape has broken through the key barrier of 1 million overseas visitors in one year. The Western Cape received well over R4.5 billion from tourists over the recent festive season - a season that saw more than 290 000 overseas tourists visiting the province. The aim is to attract 3 million overseas tourists annually by 2010, and to increase international tourism expenditure by visitors to the Western Cape to R40 billion (up from R9,7 billion in 1999). There is a great need for general tourism infrastructure like hotels, guesthouses, and B&Bs to meet the growing demand - particularly in the rural regions. There are also many opportunities for investment in specialist infrastructure like health tourism convalescence facilities and sports tourism.

Mining, Gas, Petro-chemicals, and Energy: There is a growing need for the establishment of a service centre in Cape Town for West African oil and gas exploration activities; there is scope for the construction of a natural gas pipeline along the West Coast to Cape Town or Mossel Bay; and there is growing potential for the development of value added petro-chemical refinery products.

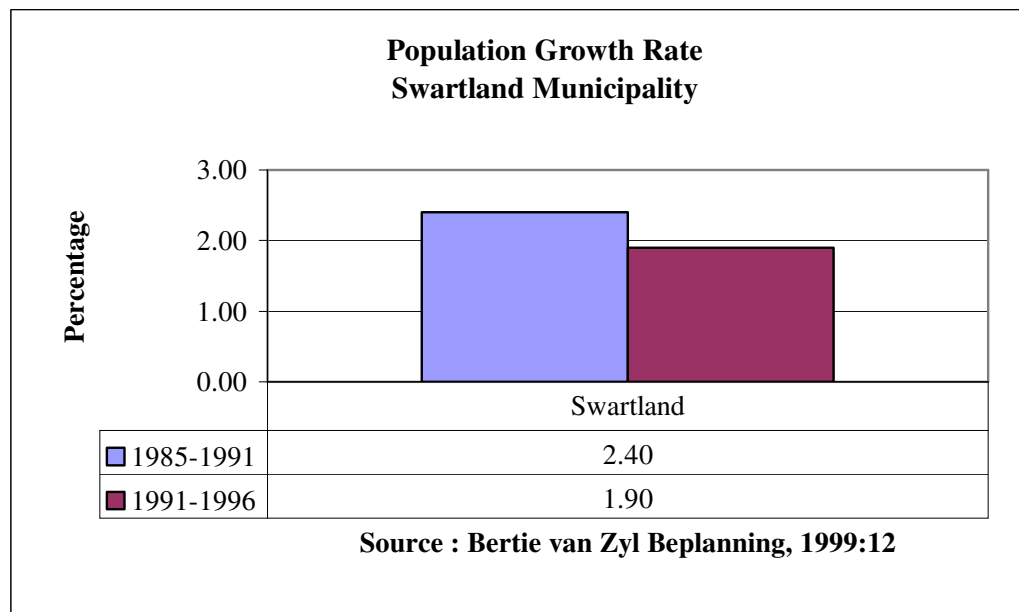
Textile, Clothing, Craft and Leather: Following the outstanding success of the Cape Town Festival of Fashion last year, the Western Cape is rapidly positioning itself as one of the most creative and energetic fashion capitals in Africa. With the uniquely African motifs and home-grown materials like ostrich products; finely wrought gold and diamond creations; the partnership between the European fashion establishment and the fashion industry in the Western Cape, the opportunity for expansion waiting to be realised.

Film and Media Industry: With some of the most spectacular settings anywhere; weather conditions which are practically guaranteed; talented and experienced local professionals; and unmatched value-for-money, the Western Cape film and media industry is amongst the most exciting in the world. It is also just getting started. The building of advanced film studio facilities, and support services, is a priority goal for the province, and a great commercial opportunity for the international investor.

3.4. Social analysis

Population Growth Rate

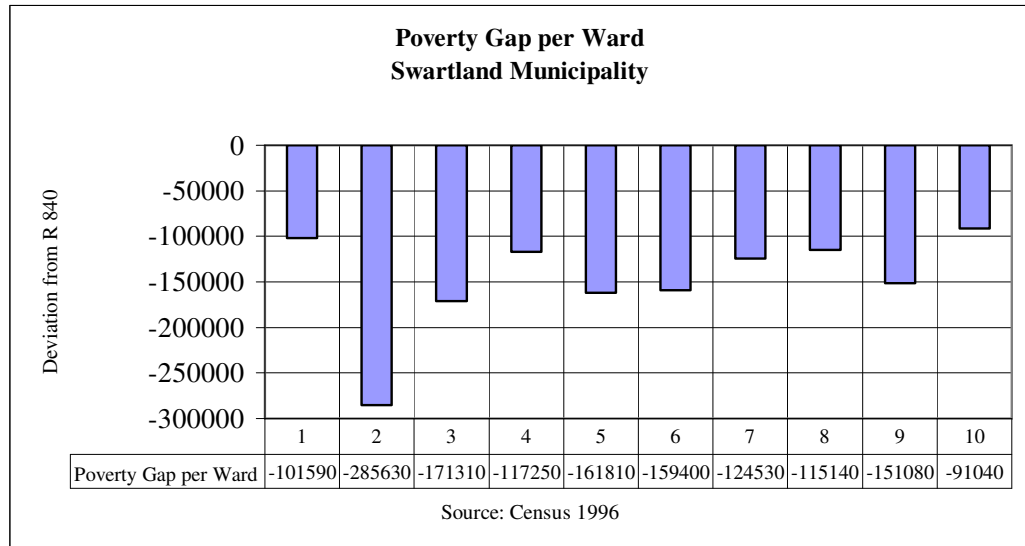
The population in the Swartland has grown at a rate of 2.4 between 1985 and 1991. For the period of 1991 to 1996, the growth rate was only 1.9.



Poverty Gap and the Human Development Index (HDI)

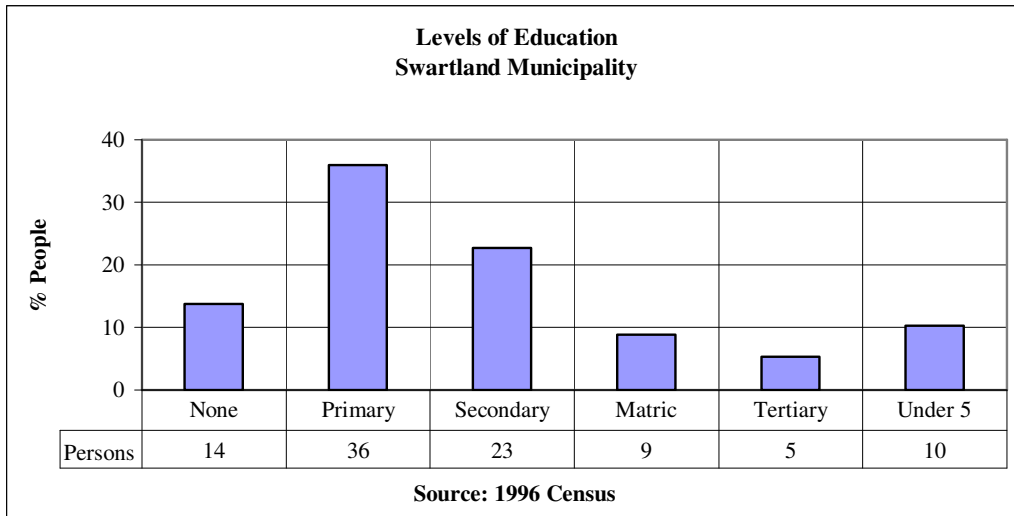
The poverty gap is a measurement that is used worldwide to determine the level of poverty in an area. It is determined by subtracting the breadline (HSL) from the income of each poor household that lives under the breadline. The HSL per household, for the purpose of this report, is set at R840.

The poverty gap is the biggest in Ward 2 and the smallest in Ward 10. The total poverty gap in 1996 for the Swartland Municipality was R1,478,780, R46,055,000 for the West Coast in 1994 and R531,000,000 for the Western Cape. In 1994 the West Coast therefore contributed 8.7% to the poverty burden of the Western Cape. Measured in the same ratio, although the years differ, the Swartland contributed 3.2% to the West Coast's and 0.28% to the Western Cape's poverty.



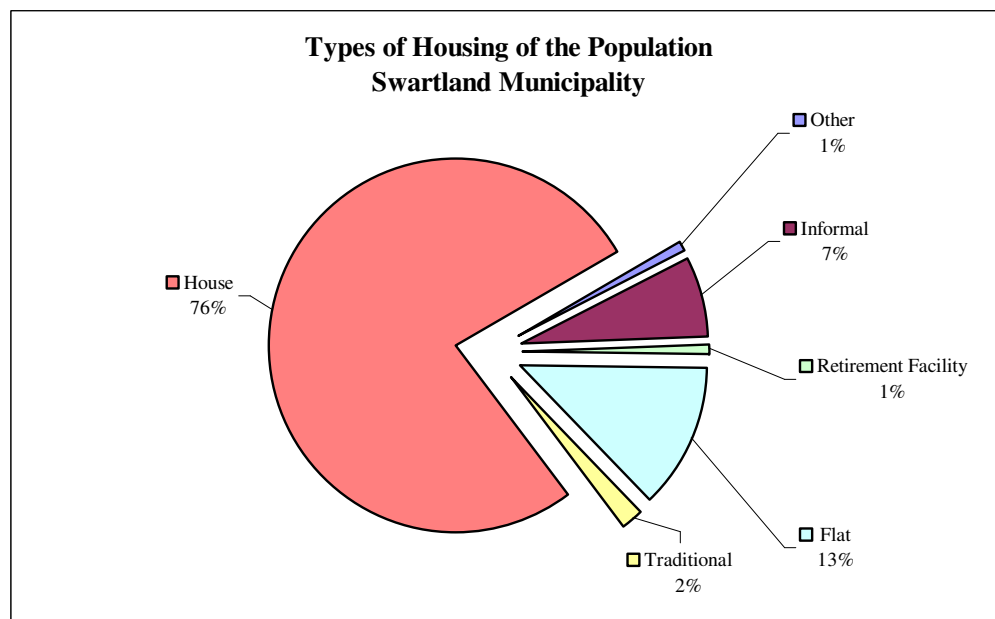
Levels of Education

The figure below shows that 14% of people in the Swartland have not had any education, 36% have primary education and 32% secondary education. Only 5% have a tertiary education.



Type of Housing

According to the 1996 census, housing of residents can be categorised as follows: 76% houses, 13% flats or rooms, 7% informal housing and 1% caravans, tents or other structures. The Swartland Municipality is serious about the provision of quality housing, which is also reflected in the recommendation regarding the provision and upgrading of housing in the capital budget.



Households	2001	1996
Formal	16255	14235
Informal	631	1080
Traditional	475	217
Other	42	83

Public transport

Transport plays a crucial role in social and economic development in the region. The transport sector not only supports the economic sectors, but also contributes towards the quality of life of people in the region and their access to services.

The main sources of public transport in the Swartland are taxis, buses, long-distance passenger bus services and trains.

Taxis, except for privately owned cars, are the most important form of transport. Problems in the taxi industry lead to an irregular and insufficient provision of this service. Problems are mainly experienced in the smaller towns where no taxis or other forms of public transport are available. (D Barnardo, 1999: 25)

Public transport services are provided throughout the Swartland, but mainly concentrated in the bigger towns such as Malmesbury, Moorreesburg, etc. Permit holders for public transport are not only drivers of mini-buses, but also cars, bakkies and midi-buses. Long-distance public transport can mainly be found on the N7 and over weekends. (Jeffares and Green, 2000: 30)

Services for the public transport of school-going children are mostly provided in the rural areas and smaller towns and are contracted out by the Department of Education (Jeffares and Green, 2000: 30). Four buses transport schoolchildren to Malmesbury and Piketberg.

Malmesbury, Kalbaskraal and Riebeeck-Kasteel have station buildings for freight, but also passenger trains that travel to the Metropole on a daily basis. (Development Profile for the Malmesbury TLC, 1999: 15)

Swartland Municipality – Public Transport

Estimated number of people (%) who use transport				
	Transport			
Swartland	Bus	Taxi	Train	Private Transport
Total	4.4%	39,6%	0.6%	55.4%

Source: (Development Profile for the Malmesbury TLC, 1999: 15)

Emergency services

The West Coast District Council provides the ambulances for the Swartland. The Province has made R 11 672 000 available towards emergency services for the whole region. This service is administered and managed from Moorreesburg, Malmesbury, West Coast Peninsula and Vredendal. A Disaster Management System is currently being put into place. (D Barnardo, 1999: 26)

Health services

The quality of life of the inhabitants of a region is influenced by the available health care. Various things influence the health conditions of people in any region, for example access to clean water, good sanitation, proper nutrition and adequate housing. All these play an important role in the prevention of diseases such as cholera, TB and diarrhoea, tuberculosis, etc. (D Barnardo, 1999: 28)

National Government, Western Cape Provincial Government, West Coast District Council, Local Governments and the private sector provide health services in the Swartland.

The capital budget recommends the upgrading of the shelter for patients at the Abbotsdale clinic.

Sport and Recreation

Sport and recreation make an important contribution towards the quality of life of the inhabitants of the region and the social circumstances of the population.

All towns in the Swartland Municipality region have one or other form of sporting facility, although not equally accessible to all, because various facilities are the property of schools.

The importance of sport and recreation to the community of Swartland is acknowledged and endorsed. The continuous upgrading of sporting facilities therefore receives attention as part of recommended projects in the capital budget of the municipality.

The area has numerous restaurants, water sport possibilities and attractions such as hiking-trails, beaches and nature. There is a huge need for youth facilities, recreational facilities, recreational programmes and clubs especially after-hours, during holidays and weekends.

With the on the implementation of the IDP through service delivery, the following information must be taken into consideration to build strong partnerships with the Western Cape Provincial Government and to align the Swartland Municipality project with those of the 13 provincial departments.

3.5. Spatial analysis

The establishment of a **Spatial Development Framework (SDF)** for the towns of Malmesbury, Riebeeck-Kasteel, Riebeeck West, Abbottsdale, Kalbaskraal, Riverlands and Chatsworth resulting from the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), started with a Situation Analysis Report (Volume 1) of the existing situation regarding the 7 mentioned towns, in order to establish a data base for meaningful future planning. Volume 2 deals with the Concept Spatial Recommendations based on the Situation Analysis Report. Volume 2 firstly consists of an overall framework or guidelines applicable to all 7 towns (Part 1) as well as an individual report for each town. Towns such as Darling and Yzerfontein already have Structure Plans according to which future planning is done.

VISION STATEMENT FOR PLANNING

The responsibilities of Local Governments are increasing because powers are delegated downwards as well as finances as budgets need to accommodate more priorities yearly. There therefore is no other choice than for towns and rural areas to function optimally. The role of planning in these new structures is very important and the reason for the formulation of a vision as a guideline towards the objectives. This vision aims to implement all future planning for the whole jurisdiction on a meaningful and sustainable basis, as well as to integrate and optimally utilize all possible resources.

3.6. Environmental analysis

All land in the study area can be classified into the above-mentioned categories with the necessary planning guidelines when specific and detailed recommendations for each town are done.

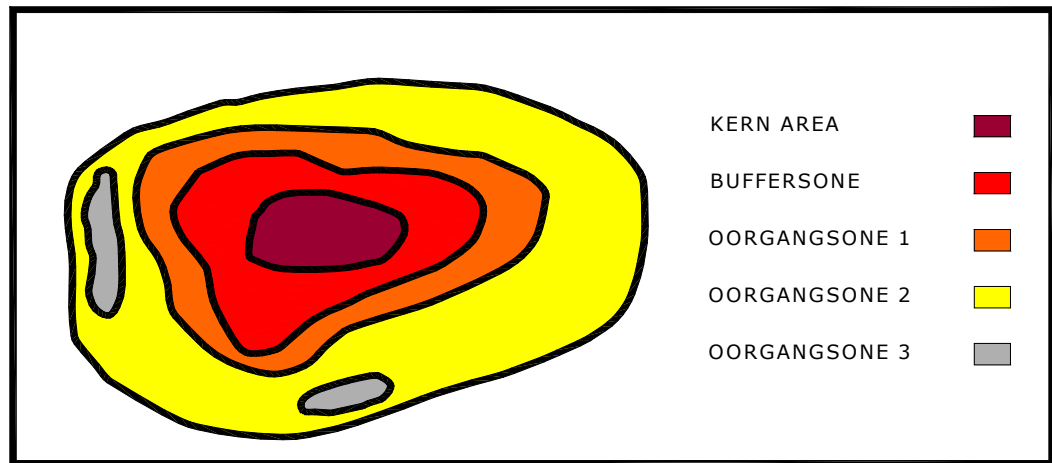
The most important assets of the Swartland – Malmesbury region are included in the framework components. These assets, i.e. the natural environment, agricultural heritage, people, institutions and history include the following:

- ❖ The Wilderness areas with surrounding mountains: Kasteelberg, Paardeberg, Dassenberg;
- ❖ The crop farms, wine lands and vineyards;
- ❖ The slopes with remaining “fynbos”;
- ❖ The Diep River that runs from its origin in “Kasteelberg” to form a natural link between Malmesbury, Abbottsdale, Kalbaskraal and much further, the Atlantic Ocean;
- ❖ The landscape with historical and cultural buildings, places, parks, landmarks, views as well as the network of roads that link the region and social structures; and
- ❖ The town boundary that limits expansion.

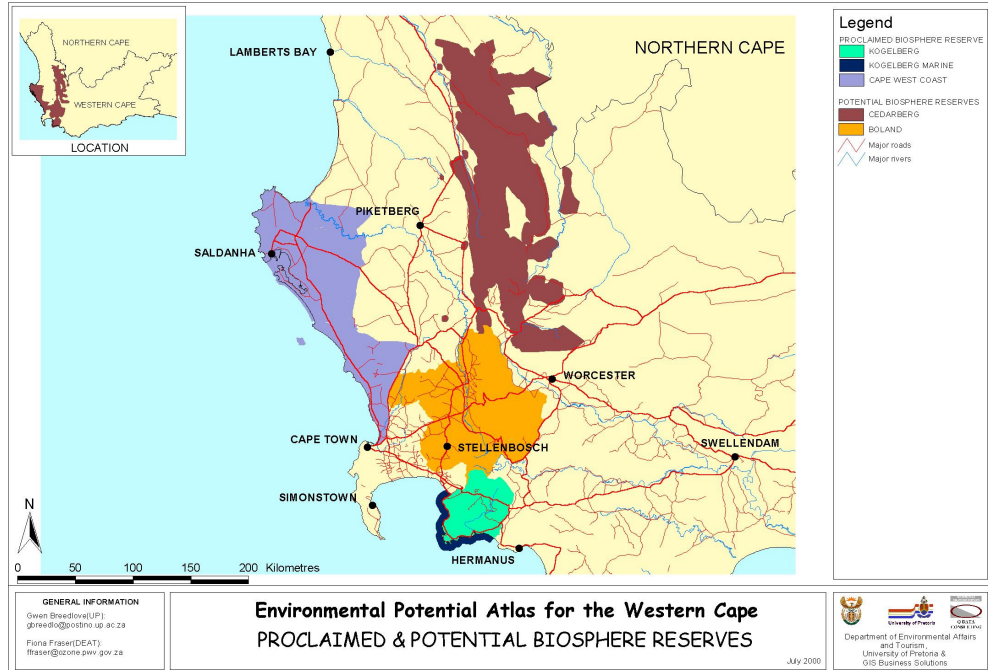
Many of these components such as the mountains, farms and historical structures are irreplaceable national assets and accentuate the region’s unique character. For this reason, policy guidelines and actions must be formulated to emphasize, protect and promote these components.

The character, the detail of the towns and any planned changes should thus be carefully considered.

Policy that addresses town character must be formulated to create harmony and linking with the comprehensive framework components.



IDEAL BIOSPHERE RESERVE MODEL WITH BIOSPHERE RESERVE ZONES (Core area; Buffer zone; Transition Zones)



The Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve is fully recognised by UNESCO

AGENDA 21

Agenda 21 is an international programme, adopted by more than 178 governments, to put sustainable development into practice around the world. It emerged from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

(a) Integrated approach to the planning and management of land resources

(b) Integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas, including exclusive economic zones

(c) Promoting sustainable human settlement development

(d) Integrating environment and development in decision-making

(e) Establishing systems for integrated environmental management and auditing

The Swartland Municipality fully supports the Local Agenda 21 and aims to give practical effect to, inter alia, the following themes of the Local Agenda 21 through its IDP and Spatial Framework:

- a) Promoting sustainable use of resources.
- b) Preventing pollution.
- c) Conserving biodiversity.
- d) Meeting the basic needs of local communities.
- e) Providing access to the skills, knowledge and information needed to enable people to play a meaningful role in society.
- f) Providing opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation to all.
- g) Developing human settlements that have appropriate scale and form.
- h) Establishing appropriate links with other parts of the world.

4. VISION AND PRIORITIES

The Swartland Municipality functions not in isolation but as part of the West Coast District and also as part of the Western Cape Province. More and more the emphasis is placed on alignment between the different spheres of government to ensure the achievement of objectives set out in the IDP.

The Western Cape Provincial Government has set out to achieve the following :

Western Cape Provincial Government: Priorities for 2003.

1. Restructuring the Provincial Economy

2. Strengthening our Response to Crime

3. Greatly Expanding our Social Safety Net:

Strengthening Cooperative Governance In The Western Cape Through Consultation –

Extracts From A Speech By Cobus Dowry, Minister Of Local Government In The Western Cape At An Inter-Governmental Conference On 3 February 2003 In The City Of Cape Town, Council Chambers, Civic Centre, Cape Town.

The Provincial Department of Local Government played a key role to support municipalities through the transformation process. The areas of support can be summarised as follows:

- 1) Building strong local government and enhancing its status within a stable co-operative governance framework.
- 2) Building stable institutional and administrative systems in local government
- 3) Deepening local democracy and accountability
- 4) Improving and accelerating service delivery and economic development, and lastly
- 5) Building financially viable local government.

NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT

It is imperative that the planning, future development and management of the Swartland Municipality respond and give effect to the requirements and aims of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

NEPAD is a pledge by African leaders, based on a common vision and a firm and shared conviction, that they have a pressing duty to eradicate poverty and to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development, and at the same time to participate actively in the world economy and body politic. NEPAD centres on African ownership and management. Through this programme, African leaders are setting an agenda for the renewal of the continent. The agenda is based on national and regional priorities and development plans that must be prepared through participatory processes involving the people. It is their role to articulate these plans as well as lead the processes of implementation on behalf of their people. The programme is a new framework of interaction with the rest of the world, including the industrialized countries and multilateral organizations. It is based on the agenda set by African peoples through their own initiatives and of their own volition, to shape their own destiny.

The Western Cape Provincial Government **Strategic Framework for policy formulation focus on :**

The overall objective is to direct resources towards attaining the strategic goals of the Western Cape government embodied in its December 2001, Strategic Framework for Policy Formulation, in other words: What does government want to do for its citizens? It entails the following:

To establish the Western Cape government as caring and representative, providing quality, equitable and accessible services to its entire people.

To orientate government towards the poor by ensuring basic services, an indigent policy, a safety net and a caring budget.

To fight HIV/Aids and other diseases in a co-coordinated and comprehensive manner which includes the provision of anti-retroviral drugs, lifestyle intervention and sustained action against poverty?

To deracialise and integrate all state financed institutions in a responsible manner to maintain stability and good order.

To develop the capacity of local governments to ensure the rapid and comprehensive implementation of integrated development programmes (IDP's) and free basic services.

To stimulate economic growth - both in the traditional and emerging sectors - with appropriate infrastructural development, and to the benefit of all through, amongst others, procurement reform.

To focus on agriculture and tourism with an aim towards rural development so that all inhabitants can live harmoniously and in safety.

To promote policies which will maintain a healthy balance between protecting the environment and developing the economy?

To contain and eradicate crime through good intergovernmental co-operation so that the Western Cape can be a safe and secure home, especially for its women and children.

To nurture our diversity and promote our various cultures, religions and languages to become the source of our unity and strength.

The 10 strategic policy imperatives can be distilled into five pillars: The first, the battle against HIV/Aids and other health challenges; the second, real economic growth, and job creation; the third, excellence in education; the fourth, safety and security of the people and the environment and fifthly, fighting poverty through quality basic services and social delivery.

iKapa elihlumayo

The Western Cape Provincial Government Budget 2002 with the underlying theme, Making the break: Towards people-oriented service delivery, began to give content in a targeted way to the provincial government's ten-point policy framework referred to above. The point of departure thus was, and still is, that the budget must be used more innovatively and effectively to stimulate the Western Cape economy, to open it up to wider participation, to admit more people to the mainstream of the Western Cape economy, to sustain and protect the vulnerable, and to foster self-reliance.

Budget 2003 builds on this theme, taking it to a higher and more inclusive level through the iKapa elihlumayo theme. It thus goes without saying that apart from the key departments, namely Transport and public works; Agriculture; Economic development and tourism; Environmental affairs and planning; Culture affairs and sport and Education, all the other departments have to align their spending priorities and programmes equivalently.

iKapa elihlumayo or the growing Cape or “die Kaap wat groei” is intended to be the growth and development strategy framework for the Western Cape as a whole, and not only the underlying theme or thrust behind this year’s budget proposals, but to be carried forward until its objections are realised.

CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES

Challenges: Limited economic growth
High levels of unemployment and poverty.
Low and inequitable distribution of skills

Response: The iKapa Elihlumayo strategy ¹ to ensure that everyone living in the Western Cape has a job, feels safe, secure, respected and feel at home – “A Home for All”. Provincial government has set out eight strategic priorities on which it focuses over the short to medium term. These strategies are:

Human Resource Development including building internal social (our value system) and human capital (our abilities)

Social Capital Formation

Spatial Development Framework, including environmental improvement

Strategic Infrastructural Investment Plan

Economic Development that includes a Micro-economic Development Strategy covering all sectors

Communication and co-ordination

Improved Financial Management that incorporates Good Governance

Improved provincial-local government interface

Social Capital Formation (SCF)

This strategy is driven by the Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation and supported by the Departments of Community Safety, Health, Cultural Affairs and Sport.

Building social capital is about restoring values in society, improving morals, building a healthier community, social integration, building respect and creating communities that care about each other, root out or reduce things like crime, alcohol abuse and drug dependency, AIDS and TB and gang activity. Planning ahead Government wants to use as many people to work and create jobs by extending the Public Works Programme.

Human Resource Development (HRD)

Building human capital means ensuring that the education system is such that it produces people with the right skills for the 21st century so as to improve the employability of particularly the youth and finding a balance between technical and academic training given the dearth of artisans and other technically trained people. This signifies a major role for the FET colleges.

Strategic Infrastructure Plan (SIP)

This addresses the most important needs of communities and development, being roads, safe transport, schools, housing, modernised hospitals and easily assessable clinics.

Micro-Economic Development Strategy (MEDS)

This guides and directs Provincial involvement in and support to the sectors of our economy, helping to grow it in the face of international competition, supporting the formal and informal sector so that they can create those sustainable jobs and making it easier for people to do business in the Province .

Good Governance

The aim of this consolidated strategy is to promote cooperative governance, especially with the municipalities and to be more effective in the utilisation of our resources – ***doing more with less***. The immediate focus will be on Community Development Workers, financial system maintenance and Municipal Finance Management Act implementation and the establishment of a Youth Commission. This strategy will however be dynamic in its approach to promote continuous efficiency improvements.



THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT

BUILDING A PEOPLE'S CONTRACT FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

A MESSAGE FROM GOVERNMENT

In crafting the Bill of Rights, the founders of our democracy knew too well that political rights without a socio-economic foundation would be unsustainable. They knew that a political settlement without an enduring contract among the economic role-players for growth and development would, in time, collapse on a foundation of sand.

– President Thabo Mbeki, 7 June 2003.

To take advantage of South Africa's enhanced potential, we need to work together.

We therefore continue to build enduring partnerships that address urgent challenges. The Growth and Development Summit (GDS) agreements demonstrate that all partners are willing to lend a hand.

The Summit brought government and social partners together so that collectively we can take advantage of the conditions that exist for faster growth and development.

Freedom has brought new opportunities. The challenge is to ensure that we expand them and bring them within the reach of all our people.

We have made progress in rebuilding our economy, but the task is not complete. The jobs created have not been enough as the economically active population has grown faster. Our economy needs more and more skilled workers.

SUMMARY OF AGREEMENTS

All social partners made commitments to work for more jobs, better jobs and decent work for all:

- ▼ Public Investment Initiatives in partnership with the private sector.
- ▼ Expanded Public Works Programmes to provide poverty and income relief and equip participants with some training and work experience.
- ▼ Sector Partnerships and Strategies for effective restructuring of the economy towards equitable employment by creating growth through prioritising efforts in the following labour-intensive sectors:

- Clothing and Textiles
- Agriculture and Agro-processing
- Tourism
- Call Centres and back-office processing
- Cultural industries including craft, music, film, publishing and other media.

Business also committed to investing R145 billion over the next five years in the automotive, chemical, mining and oil sectors.

- ▼ Local Procurement resulting in the promotion of:
 - Saving and creating jobs
 - Broad-based black economic empowerment (BEE)
 - Co-operative development
 - Small enterprise development
 - Growing the local economy
 - Proudly South African Campaign.
- ▼ Small enterprise promotion with Multi-Purpose Community Centres (MPCCs) and other service centres as focal points.
- ▼ Support for co-operatives with government implementing a regulatory system promoting the role of co-operatives in achieving greater equity.
- ▼ Jobs impact and monitoring programmes to develop a practical method to look at how the public and private sectors can report on total employment in publicly accessible form.

All social partners made commitments to work towards addressing the investment challenge:

- ▼ Constituencies have agreed to encourage investors to work towards investing up to 5% of their investible income in appropriate financial instruments that will be developed.
- ▼ Constituencies have agreed to

review administered prices and import parity pricing to identify current practices that might discourage investment.

- ▼ Constituencies have agreed that the share of low-income housing financed by private sector bonds must increase.
- ▼ Constituencies have agreed to implement Financial Sector Summit agreements.

All social partners made commitments to advancing equity, developing skills, creating opportunities for all and extending services:

- ▼ Broad-based BEE with commitment by government of R10 billion for BEE over the next five years. Business confirmed its support and promotion of BEE. A voluntary youth solidarity fund will be established, and youth organisations will invite all employed youth to contribute one day's gross salary to youth-development programmes.
- ▼ Employment equity with government co-ordinating a joint campaign to enhance public awareness of the provisions of the Employment Equity Act, 1998 by August 2003; while business undertakes to contribute resources to the joint Employment Equity Campaign; and labour educates its members on employment equity and mobilises them into the Campaign.
- ▼ Promoting literacy including work through Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs) for the achievement of the first objectives of the National Skills Development Strategy.
- ▼ Learnerships with business and the Public Service committing to register

at least 72 000 unemployed learners in learnerships by May 2004.

- ▼ Strengthening the SETAs with constituencies committing to ensure that their SETA representatives are capacitated to effectively execute their functions.
- ▼ Access to basic services with government already having begun to expand access to basic education for all, and to provide poor households with some free basic services. These include timeframes and targets for access to water, electricity, sanitation and refuse collection.

All social partners made commitments to engage in local action and implementation for development:

- ▼ Local economic development with government undertaking to expand the number of MPCCs from 37 to 60 over the next 18 months and intensify the *Imbizo* and *Letsema* Campaigns while strengthening local government structures and Integrated Development Plans. Labour, through the Job Creation Trust, will support small-scale projects that contribute to employment and skills development. Business will use business entities at local level to work with the Department of Trade and Industry to provide services to emerging businesses.
- ▼ Service delivery mechanisms with government undertaking to enhance service delivery through improvement of municipal infrastructure, particularly for the poor as elaborated in government's programmes. Business has committed to launch a Mentor Programme with government to build emerging contractor capacity.

The Growth and Development Summit should not be seen as an isolated event. It is a major step forward in a protracted process that should in time culminate in a People's Contract for Growth and Development.

– President Thabo Mbeki, 7 June 2003.

The final text of the GDS agreement can be accessed at www.gov.za
ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS (GCIS)

In addition to above, it is important to take cognizance of the following **framework agreement on growth and development in the Western Cape that was signed on 14 November 2003** by the relevant stakeholders as product of the Western Cape Growth and Development Summit:

1. VISION, MISSION AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

This summit is premised on the need to affirm a common vision for promoting rising levels of growth, investment, equity, job creation and people-centred development and more importantly to identify what contribution stakeholders can make towards the implementation of the tasks identified through active participation. The overall strategy will be informed by the chosen sustainable developmental pathway emanating from an array of possible intervention permutations and combinations, especially those which hold the promise of the greatest possible impact in the shortest possible time for accelerated investment, improved efficiency and productivity, greater social equity, and a fairer distribution of economic opportunities and rewards.

1.2 The social partners commit itself to make the Western Cape a world-class region that provides a safe and secure social and economic infrastructure and environment, a well integrated, managed, transparent and accountable public sector and a vibrant civil society to meet the basic needs of its citizens. Its achievement involves the promotion of human development and improvements in the quality of life through promoting and accelerating:

Imbalances through equity;

Employment creation;

Broadened ownership patterns; and

Participation, co-operation and partnerships.

Social support and social wage

Special emphasis on women, youth and people with disabilities

1.3 These strategic objectives have been translated into various themes to facilitate social dialogue and planning processes. The agreement for more jobs, better jobs, and decent work for all constitute the core goal of all the interlocking, integrated components, strategies and interventions identified in this agreement, such as sector partnerships, the development and enhancement of sector strategies, an expanded public works programme and any other initiatives identified here-in.

1.4 Expanding investment in and the maintenance of infrastructure is one of the key challenges.

1.5 Human resource development to accelerate growth, development and equity particularly in areas of employment and the promotion of literacy, learnerships, skills development (Strengthening the Setas) and education (General) is central to the realization of the new growth and development path being charted. Governance and local development (Institutional & Partnerships) through the use of instruments of Local Level Planning (National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), Integrated Development Plans

(IDPs), Urban Renewal Programme (URP) and Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP)) are pivotal to implementation strategies. Local Economic Development (LED) and the provision of infrastructure and access to basic services and associated service delivery mechanisms constitute some of the vital instruments.

1.6. Partnerships should be launched in order to establish effective coordination between the spheres of government and social partners, as well as to facilitate and promote sustainable economic development and growth.

1.7. Underpinning the commitments to growth and development is the “triple bottom line” approach i.e. financial viability, environmental sustainability and social responsibility. The issues identified are by no means exhaustive but more importantly the agreements achieved abide to the principles of sustainable development and conforms to the existing labour laws as determined by the bargaining councils and associated institutions.

1.8. Government commits to bring about the necessary legislative and regulatory changes in order to give effect to this agreement.

2. MORE JOBS, BETTER JOBS AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

3. THE INVESTMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND THE LOGISTICAL CHALLENGE

- 3.1. Strategic Infrastructure Plan and Provincial Spatial Development Framework
- 3.2. Integrated Transport Plan
- 3.3. Increasing levels of investment in priority economic sectors

4. ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

5. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1. General Education and Training
- 5.2. Adult Basic Education & Training [ABET]
- 5.3. Further Education and Training [FET]
- 5.4. Workplace Training
- 5.5. Higher Education [HE]

6. GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Whereas working together within government and between spheres of government is crucial for the effective governance of our society, the role that well organised business and labour plus civil society can play in bringing the preconditions for local development about is critically important. It was acknowledged that all four partners' active participation in the integrated development planning processes would contribute significantly to economic development and improved quality of life, and to the specific objectives of job creation and narrowing the income differential.

The role of the informal sector in bringing historically marginalized individuals into mainstream economic activity has not to date been prioritised. Government has therefore undertaken to bring about a revised and developmental regulatory framework to encourage organized informal trading in local areas such that micro enterprises have the opportunity to engage in and grow into small and medium enterprises.

6.1. Planning and Resource Allocation

6.2. Coordination, Participation and Information

6.3. Local Economic and Social Development

7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SOCIAL DIALOGUE AND PARTNERSHIP FORMATION

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF SOUTH AFRICA, THABO MBEKI AT THE SECOND JOINT SITTING OF THE THIRD DEMOCRATIC PARLIAMENT CAPE TOWN: FEBRUARY 11, 2005

Central to these achievements is our success in advancing our country away from its divided past, towards the realisation of the vision contained in the Freedom Charter - whose 50th anniversary we celebrate this year – that, “South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white.”

This means that during each one of the years that make up our Second Decade of Liberation, including this one, we must achieve new and decisive advances towards:

- the further entrenchment of democracy in our country;
- transforming our country into a genuinely non-racial society;
- transforming our country into a genuinely non-sexist society;
- eradicating poverty and underdevelopment, within the context of a thriving and growing First Economy and the successful transformation of the Second Economy;

- opening the vistas towards the spiritual and material fulfilment of each and every South African;
- securing the safety and security of all our people;
- building a strong and efficient democratic state that truly serves the interests of the people; and,
- contributing to the victory of the African Renaissance and the achievement of the goal of a better life for the peoples of Africa and the rest of the world.

These objectives constitute the central architecture of our policies and programmes, intended to ensure that South Africa truly belongs to all who live in it, black and white.

In May last year, in the aftermath of our third democratic elections, we set out the Programme of Action of government to achieve higher rates of economic growth and development, improve the quality of life of all our people, and consolidate our social cohesion.

Our programme for the coming year is premised on the broad objectives to increase investment in the economy, lower the cost of doing business, improve economic inclusion and provide the skills required by the economy. Therefore, the details outlined in May last year, to the extent that the tasks are ongoing, remain an integral part of the programme.

Elements of the Codes of Good Practice for Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment have been released for public comment, and once this process is finalised, it will then be possible to appoint the Black Economic Empowerment Council. Related to these efforts is the progress made in setting up the Small Enterprise Development Agency, to improve our government's performance in the critical area of the development of small and medium enterprises.

To ensure properly focused development planning, Cabinet is working to align the National Spatial Development Perspective with the Provincial Growth and Development Strategies and the municipal Integrated Development Plans.

As we have asserted, success in the growth of our economy should be measured not merely in terms of the returns that accrue to investors or the job opportunities to those with skills. Rather, it should also manifest in the extent to which the marginalized in the wilderness of the Second Economy are included and are at least afforded sustainable livelihoods. South Africa belongs to them too, and none of us can in good conscience claim to be at ease before this becomes and is seen to become a reality.

A critical element in assisting those in the Second Economy is provision of information, particularly regarding how they can access economic opportunities. In this regard, the targeted communication campaign on economic opportunities occupies a central place. We hope to partner the media, particularly the public broadcaster, to bring this information to many more people.

To take the interventions in the Second Economy forward, the following additional programmes will be introduced or further strengthened by April 2005, as part of the Expanded Public Works Programme and focussed on providing training, work experience and temporary income especially to women and youth. These are:

- the Early Childhood Development programme, based on community participation, having ensured a common approach among all three spheres of government – the necessary additional funding will be provided;
- increasing the numbers of Community Health Workers, having harmonised training standards and increased resources allocated to the programme; and,
- the more extensive use of labour intensive methods of construction targeting housing, schools, clinics, sports facilities, community centres and the services infrastructure.

Further, business plans for the Agricultural Credit Scheme have been approved. We will ensure that it becomes operational within the next three months, with the capital of R1-billion already allocated. This scheme forms part of the broader small and micro-credit initiative, to enable those formerly excluded the opportunity to access credit for productive purposes.

In addition, R100-million has been transferred to provinces for the implementation of the farmer support programme. The Apex Fund, the launch of which was delayed, will also become operational in this period. The Bill on co-operatives has been submitted to Parliament for finalisation.

Our social sector programme for the coming year will include the intensification of the programmes we identified last year, to meet our long-term objectives such as the provision of clean running water to all households by 2008, decent and safe sanitation by 2010 and electricity for all by 2012.

As we indicated last May, we have set out to ensure that during the Second Decade of Freedom we improve the machinery of government so that wherever we are, each one of us, is inspired to act as servants of the people.

As we have already indicated, we have started to recruit Community Development Workers. We want to ensure that Community Development Workers are deployed in each local municipality by March 2006.

The institution of izimbizo is growing, with a larger number of events involving all spheres of government, better follow-up and greater depth in terms of house-to-house visits. We have launched the Batho Pele Gateway to afford citizens the platform to access information and, later, services by electronic means.

Over 65 Multi-Purpose Community Centres have been launched, and by the second half of this year, each district and metropolitan council will have its own centre. Plans have been approved for the construction of hundreds more such centres, so that by the end of the decade, each municipality would have a one-stop government hub.

To improve integration among all spheres of government in both policy development and implementation, the Inter-Governmental Relations Bill has been finalised, and is awaiting processing by the two houses of our national parliament. This will be complemented by the alignment of spatial and development strategies and planning cycles among all the three spheres of government.

We can refer to the provision of services across all the spheres or weaknesses in the implementation of the urban renewal and rural development programmes, and the conclusion will be the same. We need massively to improve the management, organisational, technical and other capacities of government so that it meets its objectives.

By the end of the year, an improved Batho Pele campaign, including unannounced site visits, name badges, and enhanced internal communication within the public service will be visibly asserted. In this regard, we need to have an on-going national programme to entrench the ethos of Letsema and Vuk'uzenzele among all our people and ensure that these values permeate the work of government, business, labour and communities.

In this context, we must also make a determined effort to educate our population that our country does not have the resources immediately to meet, simultaneously, all the admittedly urgent needs of our people, especially the poor.

During the coming year, we shall continue to strengthen our contribution to the efforts of humanity to build a world in which each can feel a sense of belonging enjoying an improving quality of life.

Acting together, we do have the capacity to realise these objectives. And sparing neither effort nor strength, we can and shall build a South Africa that truly belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity!

GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY

More rapid growth. Over the past decade we have laid the macroeconomic and fiscal foundations on which increased investment and a stable business environment rest. In the years ahead we must see more rapid expansion in the productive capacity of our businesses, creating jobs for workseekers, while also growing the revenue base that makes possible an expanded envelope of public services to citizens.

Broad-based development. Over the past decade we have invested in meeting basic needs, expanded investment in municipal infrastructure and extended social grants to children and others in need. In the decade ahead, we must invest in improving the quality of education, housing and health services. These elements of the social wage contribute over time to skills and productive opportunities, so that dependence can give way to self-reliance.

Fighting poverty and inequality. Over the past decade we have transformed social policy and service delivery based on principles of non-racialism and nonsexism.

In the years ahead, we must make more rapid progress in building a society founded on solidarity, in which we give practical expression to our shared interest in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable. We can face the new season of hope with eyes of pride, acting together to realise a shared vision.

Accelerating Economic Growth

We must also confront the challenge of making our growth pro-poor. Four aspects of our development policy for the decade ahead are particularly critical:

As we step up the pace of investment in modern transport, communication, water and energy networks, we need to ensure that we build a more efficient economic landscape, that we contribute to more balanced development between suburbs and townships, between urban and rural areas and between the first and second economies. We need to press more urgently on the labour-absorbing potential of infrastructure and building programmes.

We also seek to strengthen the links between further education and training and workplace requirements. This means we need to modernise our colleges, bring industry and commerce more actively into the governance of education and training, and ensure that funds set aside for skills development are more effectively used.

We must address the barriers to small business development and job creation that arise from cumbersome municipal planning and approval procedures, or

from overly burdensome administration of the tax laws, environmental regulations or labour market controls.

We need to mobilise, with a greater sense of partnership directed at long term development, both our capacity to save and the accumulated capital under the stewardship of our financial institutions and corporations. Although there is still work to do, I am encouraged by the progress and commitments that have emerged from the Financial Sector Charter process. I believe we have a shared understanding that will lead to public and private sector funding of infrastructure, housing, empowerment and business development rapidly growing over the decade ahead, giving practical expression, appropriate for our times, to a pledge, fifty years ago, that the national wealth of our country is the heritage of all South Africans.

Advancing Social Development

More rapid growth makes greater progress in social development possible, and, in turn, well-targeted investments in human capabilities contribute to rising productivity and sustained growth.

Over the decade ahead, there will be other priorities in our social development strategy.

There is, for example, the imperative to provide every child with education opportunities that meet both the knowledge requirements and social challenges of our future, and to ensure that a caring and competently managed health service is available in every community.

There is the complementary challenge of transforming the desolate landscape of townships and new housing settlements into sustainable and viable communities, whose riches speak for themselves, whose streets carry songs of laughter, whose character reflects our season of hope. In this Budget, we recognise the need to give greater impetus to investments in housing, in community infrastructure, in municipal services and in local economic development - not just as projects of government departments or municipalities, but as constructive partnerships that mobilise local enterprise, private capital, indigenous creativity.

Then there are rural development challenges to address. We will propose allocations to the Department of Land Affairs today that will enable the land restitution programme to complete its work over the next three years. We have put in place a comprehensive agricultural support programme for emerging and resource-poor producers, and the Minister of Agriculture will introduce this year a new credit scheme for small-scale farmers.

Social solidarity also encompasses the work of reducing crime and insecurity, investing resources in more effective policing and a robust justice system. We have set ourselves daunting targets for reducing the incidence of serious crimes. We are also called upon to play a part in promoting peace and security elsewhere in Africa.

In all these, and many other dimensions of social development, there is an unavoidable tension between the magnitude of the challenge and the limits of our capacity.

Equity And Redistribution

This social intent also embodies our commitment to build a more just, more equal society, in which steady progress is made in reducing the gulfs that divide rich and poor, black and white, men and women, rural and urban.

BUDGET FRAMEWORK

We outlined a framework for accelerated growth and broad-based development, focused on five policy priorities:

- * Increasing the rate of growth and productive investment
- * Encouraging employment and development of the second economy
- * Social development and mobilising human resources
- * Improving the State's capacity to promote growth, broaden development and combat crime, and
- * Strengthening international relations for growth and development.

Economic Development And Investment

Our developmental objectives require a careful balance between direct income support, improved public services such as education, health and municipal services and investing in social infrastructure such as housing, water, sanitation, roads and public transport. Some of these priorities, Madam Speaker, are exclusively or mainly the responsibility of government. But in other areas, such as economic development and investment in productive capacity, we seek to complement and reinforce private sector growth and initiative.

Housing And Community Development

Let me turn to the challenge of building houses, security and comfort for all. We cannot, in good conscience, build dormitory suburbs characterised by neglect, settlements that have no sports facilities, entertainment, business opportunities, social or policing infrastructure.

On the strength of a new Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements, the period ahead will see a shift of direction and greater impetus given to investment in housing and the development of residential communities. The central aim is to replace or upgrade all informal settlements, which currently house some 1,4 million households, by 2014. In this practical way, we seek to give further expression to the vision President Mbeki has reminded us of: that South Africa belongs to all who live in it.

Governance And Administration

Members of this House are well aware of our responsibility to ensure that we have a capable state, one that is able to give effect to its administrative duties and responds effectively to meeting the needs of the poor. We are conscious of many shortcomings in our present system of administration.

Samevatting

Die begroting is op drie pilare gebou :

1. Groei – in die afgelope dekade is die makro-ekonomiese grondslag gele vir verhoogde belegging en 'n stabiele sakeomgewing. In die komende jare moet die klem val op vinniger groei in die produkiewe vermoë van ondernemings en die skep van werk, terwyl die regering se inkomste vergroot moet word om meer dienste te kan lewer ;
2. Bree ontwikkeling – die klem het die afgelope tien jaar geval op die vervulling van basiese behoeftes, groter belegging in munisipale infrastruktuur en die uitbreiding van maatskaplike toelaes vir kinders en ander behoeftiges. In die komende dekade gaan die klem val op die verbetering van die gehalte van onderwys, behuising en gesondheidsdienste ; (Hierdie elemente van maatskaplike uitgawes dra uiteindelik by tot die ontwikkeling van vaardighede en produktiewe geleenthede sodat afhanklikheid uiteindelik deur onafhanklikheid vervang word.)
3. Stryd teen armoede en ongelykheid – in die afgelope dekade bestee aan die omvorming van maatskaplike beleid en dienslewering om te voldoen aan die beginsels van nierassigheid. In die komende jare moet vinniger vordering gemaak word met die bou van 'n samelewing wat gegrond is op solidariteit, waarin praktiese uitdrukking gegee word aan gedeelde belang om die behoeftes van die kwesbaarstes te vervul.

Informele woongebiede wat gekenmerk word deur verwaarlosing en 'n gebrek aan sportgeriewe, vermaak, sakekerns en polisdienste moet deur die nuwe plan vir die ontwikkeling van volhoubare menslike woongebied voorsiening maak vir groter beleggings in gehuising en gemeenskapsontwikkeling. Omskepping in volhoubare lewenskragtige gemeenskappe is nodig waar talle rykdomme ooglopend is, waar daar in die strate gelag word, waar 'n seisoen van hoop ook weerspieel word. Verbeterings sluit o.a. in :

1. Die installering of verbetering van basiese infrastruktuur ;
2. Die verwydering of beperking van omgewingsgevaar ;
3. Die bou of verbetering van gemeenskapsgeriewe
4. Verbetering van behuising ;

5. Hervestiging of vergoeding van inwoners ;
6. Verbetering van toegang tot gesondheidsorg en onderwys tesame met programme om misdaad en ander maatskaplike euwels hok te slaan ;
7. Die bevordering van inkomstegeleenthede deur opleiding en mikrokrediet ;
8. Die opbou van maatskaplike kapitaal en 'n sterk institusionele raamwerk om verbeterings in stand te hou.

'n Vierpuntplan on armes te help.

Die uitdaging om te sorg dat armes by die ekonomiese groei baat vind, sal in die komende tien jaar een van die regering se belangrikste prioriteite wees.

8. Namate daar meer bele word in moderne vervoermiddels, kommunikasie en water en energiewerke, moet 'n doeltreffender "ekonomiese landskap"gebou word. Dit behels meer gebalanseerde ontwikkeling tussen stedelike en plattelandse gebiede en tussen die eerste en die tweede ekonomie ;
9. Onderrig moet voldoen aan die eise van die arbeidsmark. Dit beteken kolleges moet gemoderniseer word, die bedryf moet betrek word in die beheer van onderrig en opleiding en geld vir vaardigheidsontwikkeling moet doeltreffender gebruik word ;
10. Hindernisse vir die ontwikkeling van klein ondernemings en werkskepping moet verwyder word. Dit raak onder meer omslagtige munisipale prosedures vir beplanning en goedkeuring, oormatige beswarende administrasie van belastingwetgewing of omgewingsregulasies en arbeidsreels.
11. In oorleg met die finansiële sektor moet meer geld beskikbaar gestel word om armoede te bestry.

Mr Ebrahim Rasool, Premier of the Western Cape
18 February 2005

On January 8, 1980, in celebrating the 25 th Anniversary of the Freedom Charter, then ANC President, Oliver Tambo said:

"The Freedom Charter contains the fundamental perspective of the vast majority of the people of South Africa of the kind of liberation that all of us are fighting for.... Because it came from the people, it remains still a people's Charter, the one basic political statement of our goals to which all genuinely democratic and patriotic forces of South Africa adhere."

“South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white.” It is this simple assertion that gives our constitution its moral clarity, and directs our efforts to build a single, yet diverse nation in this country, and makes us determined to ensure that this troubled Province of the Western Cape will indeed become a Home for All, ‘n Tuiste vir Almal, iKhaya lethu Sonke.

The actions throughout colonialism, the actions in the name of apartheid, and the actions in the Western Cape over the last 10 years have created and deepened the causes of which racism, economic exclusion and sexism are the significant effects.

***Socio-Economic Challenges and Opportunities
Unemployment, Poverty and Violence Crime
Hope amidst the challenges***

It is exactly why we have devised a long-term strategy for the growth and development of this province as the roadmap out of misery and poverty; a roadmap from poverty to prosperity.

On the Economy

All of this speaks to structural shifts in the economy where most of the economic output is confined to sectors with low labour absorption rates because they rely on more mechanised production systems. Put differently, we are experiencing a growing mismatch between what economic sectors need in terms of skills and what is available in the labour market. The resultant skills shortage pushes up wage levels of skilled and managerial categories of workers. The net effect is growing inter- and intra-race inequality.

Winning the Fight against Crime

The only sustainable solution, however, in the fight against crime is to understand the root causes of our myriad of inter-connected problems that travel together. On the basis of such an understanding, we are devising multi-dimensional interventions that can deal with the issues in a systematic and long-term fashion. We call this comprehensive plan, iKapa Elihlumayo – growing and sharing the Cape. Its implementation is the only route to a province that will one day offer houses, security and comfort for all its people

iKapa Elihlumayo: Our Pathfinder to Prosperity

Shared growth is multi-dimensional and can further be qualified as growth that is simultaneously Equitable, Sustainable, and Resilient. Our pathfinder to shared growth is of course iKapa Elihlumayo. All the key strategies will be finalised by June 2005.

Equitable growth

Given the hugely unequal nature of incomes, labour markets and especially financial markets, it is obvious that shared growth must give everyone a fair chance to participate in the economy on a levelled playing field.

In response our Human Resource Development Strategy will produce a detailed plan to ensure that our young people are much better prepared for the labour market and especially the service sectors of our regional economy. This plan is complemented by an ambitious Expanded Public Works Programme that will produce at least 120 000 jobs during this term of office as a signal to business and civil society to join hands with us and see how we can further multiply opportunities for work for everyone in our society

We are also putting in place a series of support measures to improve the effectiveness and survival chances of small entrepreneurs in our At the Red Door facility there is learning about access to finance, hard project management skills and how to gain access to markets.

We have to aggressively work to implement the national broad-based BEE policy framework

Sustainable growth

Economic development must be dynamised and *directed* in a manner that will ensure the integrity of our unique bio-diversity. The tool to advance sustainable growth that is also socially integrative, is The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF). After its finalisation it will, inter alia, provide a new spatial development pattern for the Western Cape. This perspective will direct private sector investment and ensure integrated budget alignments of all spheres of government.

Resilient Growth

Our task is to identify how we can intervene to make our diverse economic sectors more resilient in the face of harsh global exposure and continuous currency fluctuations. Clearly, if our economic sectors cannot survive in the highly competitive global market we have little prospect of solving our collective challenges on the social, ecological and cultural fronts.

This is why we have invested in a strategy development process to identify what we can do on the micro-economic front. The MEDS will be our guidebook as to how we must intervene to enhance sector growth and employment prospects over the medium-term to long-term. The purpose of the MEDS is to:

- * reinforce our diversified economic base;
- strengthen sectors with growth potential, e.g. tourism, real estate, specialist manufacturing, financial services, leisure industries, call centres and cultural services;

- * support sectors undergoing painful restructuring due to globalisation pressures to reposition them higher up on the value-chain, e.g. the clothing and textiles sector;
- * promote nascent sectors with huge social and ecological spin-off's, e.g. environmental industries, the care economy that will ensure social support in areas hard hit by HIV/Aids and other debilitating illnesses;
- * improve the business environment by reducing red tape, through the Integrated Law Reform initiative; and
- * inform the Strategic Infrastructure Plan (SIP) aimed at improving transport, logistics, and the asset management plan of the Province.

A philosophy of self-reliant citizens, households and communities, achievable through our Social Capital Formation Strategy, guides us to focus on unlocking the potential of ordinary people, through the interventions of a cadre of community development workers. Such workers will be embedded in communities to make sure that our people know how to access social security provisions and other services if they are needed. Moreover, they need to ensure that ordinary people take charge of their own lives by participating in School Governing Bodies, Community Policing Forums, Health-care Committees that oversee the running of clinics, the Bambanani volunteer corps, Ward Committees, and so on.

Golden Opportunity: World Cup 2010

WC 2010 represents an unprecedented economic opportunity to consolidate the Western Cape as a premium tourist destination on the global map

Developmental Capacity of the State

The capacity to implement our programmes must be the priority for the next year. We expressed our determination to build a developmental state that is smart, strategic and effective with a civil service that is not only representative of the people they serve, but possesses the appropriate skills and attitudes for the developmental objectives of government. It is because of this that we commissioned research to test the awareness, knowledge and understanding of our staff about the provincial growth and development strategy, iKapa Elihlumayo.

Inter-Governmental Relations

Last week in his State of the Nation address, President Mbeki reiterated the centrality of local government in a harmonised system of inter-governmental development planning and delivery. He stressed that: "Cabinet is working to align the National Spatial Development Perspective with the Provincial Growth and Development Strategies and the municipal Integrated Development Plans."

Giving effect to this has been the crafting of the Inter-Governmental Relations Bill which will pass through Parliament later this year. It is this Bill that institutionalizes the relationships between the spheres of Government and ensures synergy in both planning and implementation. In anticipation of this Bill becoming law, I will convene the first Premier's Intergovernmental Forum (PIF) by April 2005 to realize the objectives of finding the synergy between the NSDP, iKapa Elihlumayo and the various IDPs of the municipalities in the Western Cape, the outcome of which will see aligned, co-ordinated action on Project Consolidate and the two Presidential nodes as well as refining our co-operation in mounting the greatest effort to overcome the housing backlog through the Integrated Human Settlement strategy.

Social Dialogue and Partnership

Furthermore, Mr Speaker I can also announce that nominations for the Youth Commission will commence on Friday, 25 February 2005. Given the 72 days needed from nomination to installation, we are confident that come Youth Day we will have a body in place that can draw together all the interest groups around youth.

Given the gender-based nature of much of our social pathologies in this Province, and the continued marginalisation that women face from the mainstream of society and the economy, we cannot be satisfied simply to protect women from violence and abuse. But 2005 must be the year in which we replicate national government's dialogue programme and ensure that Western Cape Women in Dialogue becomes a forum pursuing the economic empowerment of women, and the restoration of full dignity and equality in society for women. The natural consequence must be a strong Women's Movement with a voice of its own.

International Relations

This year will see the active pursuit of the NEPAD agenda as the province reconnects with Africa.

In other words, this is a government that focuses simultaneously on doing the right thing for the long-term without compromising on the importance of delivering on the immediate needs of our people. Obviously, such a strategy is not without tension and challenge but this is precisely why it should be abundantly clear that only this government, at this time, has the inherent capability to pull off this historical feat.

Today we can say in the Western Cape that the ideas expressed on a piece of paper in Kliptown fifty years ago will find resonance in our strategy of shared growth, iKapa Elihlumayo, and our vision of a Home for All.

The Provincial Growth And Development Summit: "Shared Growth In A Home For All" Address: The Provincial Growth And Development Summit: "Shared Growth In A Home For All".

Mr Ebrahim Rasool, Premier of the Western Cape AT: CTICC, Cape Town
28 January 2005

What does building a home for all really mean for us? It means transforming the deep social divisions into a functional diversity. It means we cannot continue to pay lip service to unity, while allowing those who have always lived on the margins to remain the outcasts of society. And it means making vigorous efforts to find shared solutions to overcoming the real problems that face this province.

Ikapa elihlumayo is our pathfinder. Ikapa elihlumayo is the route map we have chosen to take us forward. It is a strategy premised on growth with equity and sustainable development - growth that takes into account the deep divisions and inequality in our province and acts dynamically towards their elimination.

There are three basic models for growth.

The third model is shared growth which, with vision and through strategic interventions, brings real benefits to the poor without killing the goose. The shared growth path recognizes the importance of macro economic stability as the precondition for a strategic approach to broad-based economic development. A shared growth path is fundamentally premised on the simultaneous development of people, infrastructure and appropriate technology. The role of the state is to facilitate such investments and to drive them, while ensuring actively redistributive mechanism which impact positively on the poor through a combination of empowerment, employment education and social delivery. The state provides this leadership on the basis of a sustainable development philosophy.

Shared growth depends on development that is sustainable - development and growth that can be maintained over time; that will result in long-term progress and prosperity.

Shared growth is people-centred growth; growth that brings us together in unity of purpose and confidence in the future.

Shared growth must be unifying; it means looking at the whole picture and recognizing that, to use that time-honoured slogan, 'an injury to one is an injury to all'.

In addition, shared growth must pursue the goals of spatial equity; analyzing the geographical and physical impediments to growth and redesigning our spatial environment in order to achieve greater economic and social inclusion. In short, shared growth means that we all need to think outside the box; it means that we need to work out solutions and strategies that will create a new

and prosperous life for all our citizens within the compass of our greater vision of a home for all.

At the Cabinet Lekgotla in August last year, Cabinet looked at a scenario forecast of where we will be in ten years time.

By 2015 we will have developed a strong capacity to pick winning sectors. Existing sectors with strong growth potential will have been strengthened so that they can operate optimally from a global perspective. New sectors will have been established and are growing. Sectors in difficulty will have been repositioned so they can function in the new global markets. This will be the result of the shared growth path we embark upon now.

Second, we will review our employment market. By 2015, 30 thousand enterprises will have been created, providing 400 thousand jobs and enskilling ten to twelve thousand entrepreneurs. This will be the result of the shared growth path we embark upon now.

By 2015, we will have achieved significant reductions of core unemployed through unconventional employment (such as public works programmes), and we anticipate that unemployment will have dropped to under 20 percent. This will be the result of the shared growth path we embark upon now.

But today, in 2005, we also need to include in our strategies the third and local sphere of government. As the prime agents for delivery on the ground, we need, as President Mbeki has said, to “engage in a sustained campaign to build local government’s developmental and democratic capacity”. Amongst other things, he announced the following goals for the year:

- Popularising ward committees, School Governing Bodies, Community Policing Forums and other mechanisms to promote democratic participation at local level;
- Intensifying efforts to roll-out and capacitate community development workers, in order to serve and mobilise people;
- Building cooperatives, Community Based Organisations and other mechanisms, and mobilising the rest of civil society to involve the people in the process of reconstruction and development; and,
- Strengthening popular involvement in the development programmes that are focused on the nodal areas identified by the Integrated and Sustainable Rural Development and Urban Renewal Programme

In line with our holistic vision for government in the Western Cape, we need to keep the critical function of local government in mind at all times. It is imperative that we focus our energies on achieving these national objectives within the framework of sustainable growth and development in our province. This, indeed, is a vital component of our growth and development strategy.

**RESHAPING THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL BUDGET
2005/06 – BUDGET SPEECH 8 MARCH 2005 L BROWN. MINISTER OF
FINANCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM.**

The Western Cape has enjoyed and will continue to enjoy a reasonable level of economic growth and job creation, but the limitations of our current growth path are fast becoming evident. A healthier and caring society is a driver of economic growth, while wealth and financial capital, the results of economic growth, is seen as enabling factors. Social capital is an asset that can be used to create deals, relationships, build teams and community, moderate disagreement, inspire innovation and change, enter new markets, and attract businesses and citizens to a community. The goal of the iKapa Elihlumayo strategy includes jobs and economic growth as well as healthy communities in every sense of the word.

Social capital is broadly recognized as a driver of economic growth, while wealth and financial capital are seen as enabling factors. Social capital is an asset that can be leveraged to create deals, relationships, build teams and community, moderate disagreement, inspire innovation and change, enter new markets, and attract businesses and citizens to a community.

The goals of the iKapa Elihlumayo strategy include jobs and economic growth as well as healthy communities in every sense of the word.

It could further be argued that this is even truer in an economy like ours that is so dependent on the service sectors, exports and tourism. It is inconceivable that we can make an impact in these areas without getting along with each other. That is why our strategy was dubbed iKapa Elihlumayo, because we want to grow and prosper together! That's why the iKapa logo has the words "dignity, equity and prosperity" as the message that we wish to portray.

Economic Outlook

The Western Cape economy has grown from 4,1% in 2004/05 and will continue to grow by 4,3% in 2005/06, but there is a need to raise the Province's employment performance and move onto a shared growth path. The outlook for fixed investment and employment creation is positive. There are positive employment trends in the retail, tourism and business services sectors that need to be supported. There is a need for downstream beneficiation and niche manufacturing and services industries, which have more potential to create jobs. A shared sustainable growth and employment path needs to rest on a broad foundation of agriculture, industrial regeneration, tourism, and services. The higher growth in financial and business services and tourism, with agriculture remaining very important, does not negate the need to further develop the manufacturing base. The tertiary services sector produces the largest share of growth but this sector has not been creating jobs.

BUDGET 2005/06 is R20,61 billion.

Over the MTEF a total of R66,63 billion will be spent; an increase of R7,6 billion in funding support for the iKapa Elihlumayo strategy designed to deliver in four areas. The following table depicts the expenditure over the MTEF.

We have consolidated the eight iKapa Elihlumayo strategies into four priority areas, which this Budget now seeks to address:

- **'Building Respect, Trust and Healthy lifestyles'**, or Social Capital Building on which we will spend over R37 billion over the next three years;
- **'Building Knowledge and skills'** or Human Capital Building on which we will spend R20,3 billion over the next three years;
- **'Growing and sharing the economy'** on which we will spend R7,6 billion over the next three years, and
- **'Government that delivers'** on which we will spend R1,7 billion over the next three years on institutional reform and the underlying support structures.

Respect, Trust and Healthy lifestyles

The basis for the entire iKapa Elihlumayo strategy is the general well being of our communities. This will be done through our Social Capital Formation Strategy. The Strategy has four main thrusts, namely Health, Crime Prevention, Social cohesion and Integration and Support to Vulnerable groups. Across the work of the five Departments driving these strategies, lies the common approach of reinforcing community organisations in the Province.

	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	% change 2004/05 to 2005/06
Respect, trust, healthy lifestyles	10,338,012	11,529,874	12,274,808	13,213,080	11.5%
Growing and sharing the economy	1,828,991	2,254,065	2,678,421	2,619,544	23.2%
Building knowledge and skills	5,783,370	6,276,567	6,785,796	7,261,094	8.5%
Ensuring a Governm. that works for its people	516,732	552,426	580,242	609,452	6.9%
Total Payments and estimates per cluster	18,467,105	20,612,932	22,319,267	23,703,170	11.6%

Respect, Trust and Healthy lifestyles

The basis for the entire iKapa Elihlumayo strategy is the general well being of our communities. This will be done through our Social Capital Formation Strategy. The Strategy has four main thrusts, namely Health, Crime Prevention, Social cohesion and Integration and Support to Vulnerable groups. Across the work of the five Departments driving these strategies, lays the common approach of reinforcing community organisations in the Province.

Investing R37 billion over the next three years in **Building Respect, Trust and healthy lifestyles**, to ensure the general well being of our communities through the Social Capital Formation Strategy, the thrust thereof is Health, Crime Prevention, Social cohesion and Integration and support to vulnerable groups.

Growing and Sharing the Economy

Investing R7,6 billion in Growing and sharing the economy

While a spin-off of a healthy and vital community life, the creation and sharing of wealth must remain the central goal of iKapa Elihlumayo. No government service will fulfil the dreams of our people if we can't create more wealth in the Province and find more equitable ways of sharing it.

Economic Development

The Department of Economic Development's contribution to this priority is to support sectors with high potential in order to capitalise on opportunities available to Western Cape businesses. The Department will also address one of the biggest constraints to exporters in the Western Cape, that of information about foreign markets, through the provision of a Global Business Intelligence service.

Agriculture

Despite its recent buffeting at the hands of the exchange rate, the agricultural sector remains one of the mainstays of the provincial economy.

Apart from general support for the sector, significant resources will be transferred to emerging farmers in the form of on-farm infrastructure, technical support, training and skills development. The Department will also strengthen its co-ordinating role in human resource development of farm workers.

Transport and Public Works

Roads provide the conduits along which the economic life-blood of the Western Cape economy moves. It is essential that the vital links operate well, that the built-up backlogs in road maintenance are dealt with and that significant new opportunities are opened up.

Department of Environmental Affairs and Developmental Planning

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Developmental Planning plays a decisive role in the development and implementation of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework. The latter will guide businesses and government investment and spending towards those geographic areas where the best returns in economic growth and development or social terms are likely, and co-ordinate their investment efforts to ensure complementarity. This is one of

the key mechanisms to ensure that economic growth in the Province is sustainable.

In addition, to ensure even greater synergy, the President in his State of the Nation address, announced government's intention to actively align the National Spatial Development Perspective with the similar processes underway in this and other provinces as well as with municipal Integrated Development Plans.

Knowledge and Skills

The second largest slice of the budget goes to the 'Building knowledge and skills' priority that is allocated over 30% of expenditure in each of the MTEF years to give a total of R20,32 billion over the 3 year period. This priority receives R2,6 billion more over the next three years. These allocations will enable the Department of Education and the Department of the Premier to give effect to the external and internal HRD strategies respectively. Rosa Luxemburg underlines the importance of education when she says: "*We will be victorious if we have not forgotten how to learn.*"

A Government that delivers

Specific allocations to the Department of the Premier include provisions for *imbizo's* and the implementation of the Internal Human Resource Development Strategy. The institution of *izimbizo* will be further supported by Parliament's programmes for public participation and involvement of the citizens of the Western Cape in the parliamentary process.

The Department of Housing and Local Government, now amalgamated to improve efficiency, is also funding the placement of multiskilled Community Development Workers (CDWs) in municipalities across the Western Cape. The CDWs will ensure that communities have full knowledge of all government services and resource transfers across all the spheres and will assist communities in accessing these. Funding has been secured from the relevant SETA for training of 400 CDWs in 2005/06, together with provision made on the Department's vote for the employment of around 150 workers on their establishment.

Apart from the Premier's Intergovernmental Forum, the practical translation of the IGR bill currently before Parliament, the interface between the Province and municipalities will also be supported by the rollout of the Municipal Finance Management Act and structural strengthening of the Provincial Treasury. Alignment between the budgets and development plans of these two spheres will be further supported by the IDP hearings planned by the Department of Housing and Local Government for May this year. Project Consolidate will provide further support in this regard, especially in weaker municipalities.

In Conclusion

Great things start with small gestures. Rosa Parks, the mother of the Civil Rights movement in America reminds us how it all starts: *"I knew someone had to take the first step and I made up my mind not to move"*.

We as a government will not move away from our resolve to improve the lives of our people. However, whatever government does, will only be the first step. There are a thousand such selfless acts of service that hold our communities together and that have very little to do with government. And it is these small acts of kindness and service that will put the Western Cape on the road to a Home for All.

In closing I would like to remind you of the words spoken by our national Minister of Finance at the 2003 Provincial Growth and Development Summit. He said:

"We can do these things. It requires a bit of money. But more importantly, it requires creativity, energy and commitment. It demands a different level of mobilisation of communities and workers, it requires the unequivocal support of the leadership of labour, of business, of communities and of government – equally committed and closely collaborating."

Speaker, Members of this House, fellow Western Capetonians, as Premier Rasool ended off his State of the Province Address:

"Today we can say in the Western Cape that the ideas expressed on a piece of paper in Kliptown fifty years ago will find resonance in our strategy of shared growth, iKapa Elihlumayo, and our vision of a Home for All".

Speech Delivered by Minister Tasneem Essop at the Mini Growth and Development Summit

Ms Tasneem Essop, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning AT: Cape Town International Convention Centre 28 January 2005

In November 2003 the Social Partners here today came together in the historic Western Cape Growth and Development Summit and signed the Framework Agreement for Growth and Development in the Western Cape.

In this report I will look at the seven key themes of the Framework Agreement and discuss the progress made by Government on some of the critical areas within these. I will conclude by highlighting some of the challenges we face as social partners in the year to come.

At the outset I want to say that emerging from the GDS, government set about delivering on the two immediate and critical commitments made, namely that

of amending legislation to provide for the new institutional arrangements for social dialogue and the second being to realign our budget to enable for the resourcing of our commitments. I am pleased to inform this Mini-GDS that the Provincial Development Council Amendment Bill was approved by the Provincial Parliament on 16 September 2004 and promulgated into law by Premier Rasool on the 30 September 2004. I want to thank all our social partners for their contributions to this process. Furthermore, the Provincial Government commenced with the process of realigning the Budget during the Adjustments Budget which prepared the way for further reprioritization of our Medium Term Budgets. All departments in the Provincial Government were required to align their budgets to meet the objectives of Ikapa Elihlumayo and the Framework Agreement on Growth and Development.

VISION, MISSION AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

In promoting a transparent and accountable public sector this government hosted a number of provincial-wide imbizos and letsemas last year and this will remain an ongoing programme for government. In addition to this we launched the Cape Gateway which gives everyone easy access to government via the internet, over the phone or at our walk-in centre.

Our commitment to making the Western Cape a world-class region that provides a safe and secure social and economic infrastructure and environment is reflected in the Provincial Governments Strategy of Ikapa Elihlumayo which has as its key strategic thrusts the Micro-Economic and Development Strategy (MEDS), the Strategic Infrastructure Plan, the Provincial Spatial Development Framework, HRD strategy and a Social Capital Strategy. This Summit will recognize that these strategic thrusts have directly emanated from the Framework Agreement signed in November 2003.

THE INVESTMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOGISTICAL CHALLENGE

In order to respond to the challenges of increasing levels of investment, of maintaining and developing economic and social infrastructure, of reducing the cost of doing business and to increase the competitiveness of the economy the provincial government has made some of the following interventions:

The development of a Strategic Infrastructure Plan which will identify key infrastructural initiatives as well as delivery and funding mechanisms. The Plan will be finalised by June 2005.

A Symposium on "Investment in Economic Infrastructure" will be hosted by Wesgro early this year.

The development of the MEDS will seek to address the challenges of ensuring that the goods we produce reaches the market along efficient supply chains.

Our Agricultural sector now has the benefit of enhanced Provincial capacity to inspect and certify animal products for export, in this way we are managing trade sensitivity when it comes to animal diseases.

A provincial Freight Strategy is being developed which identify freight corridors and routes and the required infrastructure upgrades will be prioritised and linked to the SIP.

Our budget has been directed to building schools, clinics, and the upgrading and maintenance of roads in order to achieve the target set of increasing investment in infrastructure to 2.5% of the Gross Regional Product. Housing projects, like the N2 Gateway project, has also given this a boost.

The finalisation of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework together with the Integrated Law Reform process will respond to the need to cut the red tape currently viewed as obstacles to enhancing competitiveness and cutting the costs of doing business in the province. Our successful November Provincial Spatial Development Summit brought us one step closer to completing the framework and we are confident that our deadline set for June for the finalisation of this framework will be achieved. We will also have the first draft of the Integrated Law Reform ready for comment and public participation by April this year.

Wesgro facilitated R900 million worth of investment last year as they work to the goal of attracting R5 billion worth of investment by 2006.

Agriculture is completing three infrastructure projects worth R2.27 million for historically disadvantaged communities A further R33 million has gone to 31 land care and 10 infrastructure projects in historically disadvantaged communities. The land reform process also gained impetus with 110 land reform and infrastructure projects valued at R33,7 million being initiated and a further 27 LRAD projects to the value of R9,4 million underway.

The Cape Town International Airport domestic hall will be upgraded, and the Cape Town and Saldanha Bay harbours have been identified as needing upgrading.

The Real Enterprise Development (RED Door) initiative was launched last year as a response to addressing the commitment to broad-based BEE and addressing constraints faced by SMME's. A commitment to invest a minimum of R35 million in a fund for financing SMME's and co-operatives over the next 5 years has been made.

We have already exceeded the target of ensuring that 30% of our procurement goes to women, youth and people with disabilities. Wesgro will identify the top 10 obstacles to investment by February 2005.

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

A set of comprehensive interventions to address SMME development, skills development and broad-based BEE has been embarked on. Some of these include: development of a provincial SMME strategy which will be launched at a BEE conference to be held in April 2005 the RED Door initiative together with the MEDS is geared towards addressing a comprehensive package of supply side measures in prioritized sectors the Further Education and Training budget has been increased to encourage skills development in line with the economic and social development in the province an agricultural broad based black economic empowerment strategy will form part of an agricultural sector strategy which is under development. a pilot incubator system was successfully launched and the diagnosis of companies needs was completed in December 2004. This year customised assistance packages will be made available to the 118 participating enterprises. We are also proud to announce that we exceeded the 30% target for participation of women-owned enterprises.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Provincial Human Resources Development Strategy, with a focus on the youth has been developed. The strategy will ensure high levels of literacy and numeracy in the general education level and skills development at the further education level.

The social partners will develop the Learning Cape Initiative to guide and monitor progression.

A learner tracking system at schools, FET colleges and at Adult Basic Education and Training Centres will be implemented this year.

The launch of the Provincial ABET Transversal Policy took place in December 2004 and government has established an ABET Board on which all role-players are represented. In co-ordination with all other provinces and the national department of education Government has developed a five-year strategic plan for ABET in line with President Thabo Mbeki's vision for ABET.

GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

The Red Door and the Provincial Spatial Development Framework will assist in encouraging organised informal trading to allow micro enterprises an opportunity to grow.

Under Die Plek Plan for non-Metro municipalities an empowered economic development agent will be available on the ground in each municipality to maximise service delivery by fast tracking local development initiatives and will be fully supported by Provincial Government .

Our commitment to supporting LED initiatives is borne out in the establishment of the Agri-business fund, the RED Door, Red Finance, and Die

Plek Plan; these are all guided by the Micro Economic Strategy. Wesgro has also developed an active strategy to address the marketing component of LED initiatives.

Government has established a PPP support unit and has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the DBSA in order to unlock external resources capital expenditure. We also work closely with the IDC in this respect.

There is improved delivery in the rural development node of the Central Karoo through ISRDP initiatives and the improvements in providing basic services, as we strive to ensure our people have access to basic services.

The Community Access Roads Projects (CARP) is creating jobs and alleviating poverty through the upgrading of rural roads.

The RED Door and economic empowerment strategies also actively promotes local broad-based empowerment. The 1 000 X 1 000 campaign is geared to give 1 000 unemployed people a chance to start their own micro business.

More than 100 000 child grant beneficiaries were registered last year as Government continues to provide accessible social services.

CHALLENGES AHEAD

We have highlighted in this input some of the achievements of government in implementing the Framework Agreement. The detailed progress report forms part of the Progress Report tabled at this Summit. I would like to, in concluding, turn to some of the challenges I believe we need to address as social partners in the year ahead.

Amending the PDC Amendment Act in order to address the issue of representation of other critical partners like the tertiary education sector, Development Financial Institutions and Parastatals. The current legislation also does not provide for the drawing up of Regulations. There might be a need in future to provide a regulatory framework for some of the work we do. This will be based on our experiences of possible gaps in enhancing the capacity of social partners to effectively participate in the work of the PDC and its specialist committees, with a special emphasis on assisting our Civil Society Partner.

We need to look at developing a set of protocols for our engagement in social dialogue.

Social Partners would have to actively look at how to take the work we do to our relevant constituencies and how to encourage broader and active participation in our dialogue.

The biggest challenge to us all is of course enhancing and fast-tracking the implementation of our Framework Agreement.

I would like to end off by quoting from our Premier's message "It is now time for us to assess our progress, acknowledge failings, appreciate successes and renew our resolve to do our utmost to achieve our shared objectives".

NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE : NOVEMBER 2002

Background

Since 1994, concerns have been raised in government about the spatial consequences of national investment and development programmes. It is believed that these programmes are not fully addressing the distortions of the past apartheid space economy. In an attempt to address this problem, several spatial co-ordinating and integrating mechanisms were initiated in the national sphere, the most recent of these being the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) and Spatial Planning Task Team (SPATT) in 1996-1998. While these initiatives highlighted a variety of concerns with spatial planning in government, no clear proposals were adopted by government.

In 1998, Cabinet delegated the Co-ordination and Implementation Unit (CIU) in the Executive Deputy President's Office [1] (now the Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Services [PCAS] in the The Presidency) to undertake a study into the spatial implications of government infrastructure and development programmes. PCAS launched a project to analyse the spatial impact of existing infrastructure and development programmes and to recommend mechanisms aimed at ensuring better alignment between infrastructure investment and development programmes than is presently the case. This project was undertaken as an integrated and consultative process in which:

- research was commissioned into key areas of policy concern
- output of the research was brainstormed with focus groups
- outcomes of the research and brainstorm sessions were presented and tested at a series of workshops with researchers and officials
- draft guidelines for infrastructure investment and development spending and procedures to operationalise the guidelines were formulated
- interviews were held with senior officials in all spheres of government to understand their perspectives on these issues, to provide them with feedback on the progress of the project and to test the draft guidelines and instruments [2].

This process culminated in the proposed National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) that received broad support from all those involved in the above processes. The NSDP also included a mechanism aimed at aligning spatial choices around government investment and development spending across all spheres of government. In broad terms the cumulative outcome of the NSDP was a process entailing that:

- the national space economy would be defined by a NSDP that would identify the development potential of localities in terms of certain Categories of Development Potential (see Table 1 below), a spatial narrative which summarised the key demographic, economic and environmental trends and a set of normative principles to guide dialogue about government's spatial priorities
- national government departments, provinces and local authorities should use the categories of development to help identify the relative comparative advantage of localities in receipt of infrastructure investment and/or development spending
- these agencies of government would report annually on how their strategic choices with regard to infrastructure investment and development spending related to the NSDP
- The Presidency would use the information provided through these annual reports, plus any new data and/or research and the output of key strategies formulated by the different spheres of government to periodically update the NSDP for Cabinet (anticipated to be every three years to align with the Medium-term Strategic Framework (MTSF) /Medium-term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) planning cycle)
- Cabinet, after any processes of review it may deem necessary, would approve the new NSDP that then could be used to inform future dialogue about government's spatial priorities.

The key output of this project is the conceptualisation of the national space economy as defined by the Categories of Development Potential (see Table 1 below). NSDP Guidelines proceed from the premise that the reconstruction and development of South African society should include the reconfiguration of apartheid spatial relations. This requires an acknowledgement in our development planning of the existing and changing spatial patterns of population settlement, economic development and general potential. Further, whatever spatial priorities are implemented, they should be guided by these realities as well as the Constitutional imperative to provide basic services to all South Africans, wherever they may be located.

This approach, which differs from the more empirical descriptions used in other spatial perspectives [3], seeks to focus the bulk of fixed investment [4] of government on those areas with the potential for sustainable economic development. It can be shown [5] that it is in these areas that the Government's objectives of both promoting economic growth and alleviating poverty will best be achieved. In areas of limited potential, it is recommended that, beyond a level of basic services which all citizens are entitled, government should concentrate primarily on social investment such as human resource development, labour market intelligence and social transfers, so as to give people in these areas better information and opportunities to gravitate towards areas with greater economic potential. It is assumed, in line with international trends and research explicitly commissioned for this project, that people tend to move to areas of greater economic potential from the localities in which they currently reside.

Table 1: Categories of development potential

Category	Description
Innovation and experimentation.	Research and development and the application of technology to production processes.

Production: High value, differentiated goods (not strongly dependent on labour costs).	All forms of production that focus on local and/or global niche markets such as manufacturing, and some specialised agricultural or natural resource based products.
Production: Labour-intensive, mass-produced goods (more dependent on labour costs and/or natural resource exploitation).	Industries in this category, such as iron and steel producers, and agricultural and mining activities, are highly dependent on proximity or good, cheap transport linkages to the huge volumes of natural resources that they use in their production processes, as well as the availability of greater numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled labour.
Public services and administration.	The processes of production, consumption and circulation need to be organised through business and public management. This category also includes social services such as health, welfare and education.
Retail and services.	Retail, catering and personal services are major components of any economy and a large employer of semi-skilled workers in the major post-industrial economies of the world, such as the United States of America (USA), the United Kingdom (UK) and Europe and Japan. The locational requirements for this category are the presence of enterprises and people who are willing and able to pay for goods and services.
Tourism.	Key components of tourism include the need for a tourist-attraction (e.g. eco-scenery, cultural, heritage), good transport routes, safety and, in many instances, high-quality restaurants and hotels.

Motivation for, objectives, contents, role and status of the proposed NSDP

The proposed Spatial Guidelines were motivated by the fact that all departments consulted expressed concern regarding the lack of a clear set of spatial priorities in government[6]. To summarise, the main issues raised by the senior managers consulted included the following:

- current budget constraints mean that they all apply some form of rationing in allocating funds to the infrastructure and development programmes they administer
- they recognise that this rationing implies that choices are either explicitly or implicitly made
- they also pointed out that they currently use no spatial criteria to guide the choices they make [7]
- instead, most choices are made in terms of those communities that have attracted the most attention
- however, all those consulted thus far believe that a spatial perspective would assist them to prioritise more effectively, especially since it should enable them to better co-ordinate their programmes with those of other line-function departments and/or provinces.

The key objectives of the NSDP are to:

- provide a framework within which to discuss the future development of the national space economy by reflecting the localities of severe deprivation and need, of resource potential, of infrastructure endowment, and of current and potential economic activity by describing the key social, economic and natural resource trends and issues shaping
- the national geography
- act as a common reference point for national, provincial and local governments to analyse and debate the comparative development potentials of localities in the country by providing a coarse-grained national mapping of potential
- identify key areas of tension and/or priority in achieving positive spatial outcomes with government infrastructure investment and development spending
- provide national government's strategic response to the above for a given time frame.

Given these objectives, the NSDP consists of a spatial narrative, a set of maps, and a strategic response.

Normative principles

National government is committed to economic growth, employment creation, sustainable service delivery, poverty alleviation and the eradication of historic inequities. All infrastructure investment and development spending programmes should therefore support these objectives. In order to meet these objectives in the most cost-effective, sustainable and equitable way, it is proposed that the following *normative principles* be used as a guide by all spheres of government when making decisions on infrastructure investment and development spending:

- Economic growth is a prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, key among which would be poverty alleviation.
- Government spending on fixed investment, beyond the constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (such as water, electricity as well as health and educational facilities), should therefore be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to attract private-sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and/or create long-term employment opportunities.
- 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, beyond basic services, should focus on providing social transfers, human resource development and labour market intelligence. This will enable people to become more mobile and migrate, if they choose to, to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment or other economic opportunities.
- 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 and development spending should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the Southern African Development Community region to create regional gateways to the global economy

A national spatial development vision

Given the foregoing interpretation of the normative principles as read against the spatial narrative, government's national spatial development vision can be described as follows:

South Africa will become a nation in which investment in infrastructure and development programmes support government's growth and development objectives:

- *by focusing economic growth and employment creation in areas where this is most effective and sustainable*
- *by supporting restructuring where feasible to ensure greater competitiveness*
- *by fostering development on the basis of local potential*
- *by ensuring that development institutions are able to provide basic needs throughout the country.*

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FRAMEWORK BILL

To establish a framework for the national government, provincial governments and local governments to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations; to provide for mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Municipal intergovernmental forums

Establishment of district intergovernmental forums

22. There is a district intergovernmental forum to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations between the district municipality and the local municipalities in the district.

Composition of district intergovernmental forums

23. (1) A district intergovernmental forum consists of-

(a) the mayor of the district municipality;

(b) the mayors of the local municipalities in the district or, if a local municipality does not have a mayor, a councillor designated by the municipality; and

(c) the administrator of any of those municipalities if the municipality is subject to an intervention in terms of section 139 of the Constitution.

(2) The mayor of the district municipality or, if that municipality is subject to an intervention, the administrator of the municipality is the chairperson of the forum.

(3) The chairperson of the forum may invite any person not mentioned in subsection (1) to a meeting of the forum.

Role of district intergovernmental forums

24. (1) The role of a district intergovernmental forum is to serve as a consultative forum for the district municipality and the local municipalities in the district to discuss and consult each other on matters of mutual interest, including-

(a) draft national and provincial policy and legislation relating to matters affecting local government interests in the district;

(b) the implementation of national and provincial policy and legislation with respect to such matters in the district;

(c) matters arising in the Premier's intergovernmental forum affecting the district;

(d) mutual support in terms of section 88 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998);

(e) the provision of services in the district;

(f) coherent planning and development in the district;

(g) the co-ordination and alignment of the strategic and performance plans and priorities, objectives and strategies of the municipalities in the district; and

(h) any other matters of strategic importance which affect the interests of the municipalities in the district.

(2) A district intergovernmental forum may refer a matter arising in the forum to-

(a) the Premier's intergovernmental forum; or

(b) any other provincial intergovernmental forum established in terms of section 20.

Intel-municipality forums

26. (1) Two or more municipalities may establish an intermunicipality forum to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations between them.

(2) The composition, role and functioning of an intermunicipality forum established in terms of subsection (1) must be determined by agreement between the participating municipalities.

Western Cape Province

Integrated Development Planning Conference 2005

10-11 March 2005, Overstrand Municipality Auditorium, Hermanus Hermanus Declaration

“We, the delegates gathered here in Hermanus on the 10th and 11th of March 2005, representing municipalities, provincial and national departments, both from elected representatives of the people and senior government practitioners, parastatals and other stakeholders, commit ourselves to:

- Use the integrated development planning process to create a home for all in our cities, towns, villages, and rural areas;
- Promote economic growth that is shared across and within communities;
- Provide political and administrative leadership in the IDP process;
- Ensure that we get the sustainable delivery of basic services right;
- Mainstream integrated planning in the operations of our municipalities;
- Focus on IDP as a means of building stronger communities and building bridges between communities;
- Build the IDP on the meaningful participation and ownership of communities and on partnerships with business, labour, and community organizations;
- Work towards the alignment of IDPs with the provincial spatial development framework, provincial growth and development strategy and the national spatial development perspective; and
- Promote the IDP as a performance plan for all municipalities.”

4.1. Swartland Vision

The vision of the Municipality is as follows:

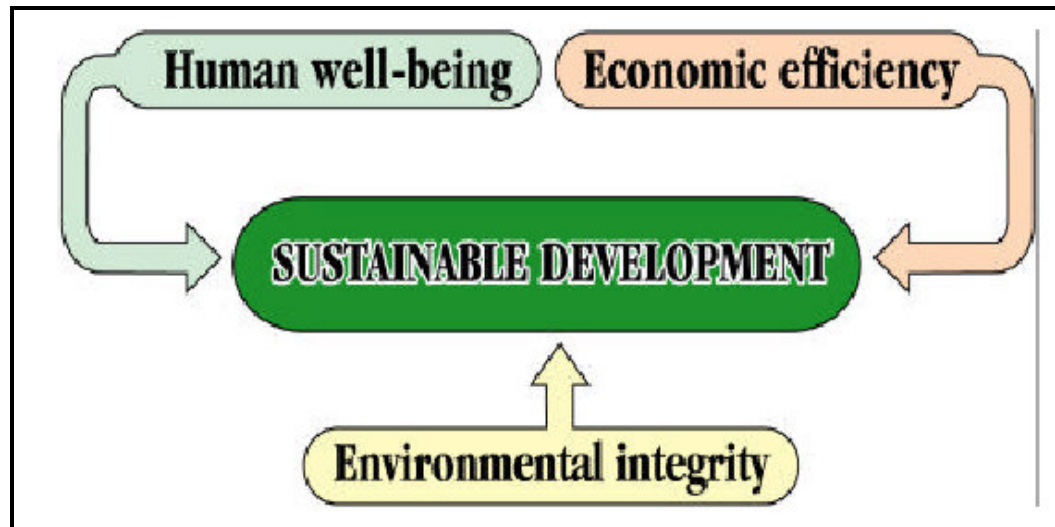
“We build sustainable partnerships with all our people”

The Swartland Municipality vision is based upon the basic principles of sustainable development.

There is an increasing global awareness against economic growth at the expense of the natural environment. United Nations organisations such as UNEP; UNESCO; and international conservation bodies such as the IUCN; WRI; and WWF; plead for national and regional development policies, and strategies that can facilitate **sustainable development**.

Sustainable development is defined as ‘Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’ (WCED 1987: P 8). The IISD14 (1995) highlights two key components with regard to sustainable development, namely (a) the **concept of need** (in

particular, the essential needs of the poor to which overriding priority should be given, and the reality of limitations, imposed by the state of technology and social organisation) and (b) the **environment's ability** to meet present and future needs. The IISD (1995) points out that sustainable development occurs at the intersection of three global imperatives and that if these imperatives are not balanced, sustainable development cannot be achieved (refer to Diagram below).



The three global imperatives to achieve sustainable development

IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE PLANNING AREA

The application and implementation of the concept of sustainable development in the planning area need to be organised in accordance with set principles that will operationalise the vision and goals of the planning area. These principles include the following (Hill and Bowen, 1996):

a) Social Sustainability

b) Economic Sustainability

c) Biophysical Sustainability

d) Technical Sustainability

The Mission of the Municipality is as follows:

“We ensure social and economic stability and growth through the sustainable delivery of all primary and secondary services to all our interested parties”

4.2. Key Development Priorities in Context

In correlation with the Vision and Mission of the Swartland Municipality, the role-players highlighted the following Development Priorities, to which priority attention should be given:

12. Safety and Security

- Awareness creation in the community around safety should be done continuously.
- Access to effective emergency services.
- Emergency Plan should be in place.
- Effective law enforcement.
- Municipal police service should be maintained.

13. Tourism

- Market research and strategy regarding tourism should be developed.
- Expansion and optimal utilisation of tourism potential.
- Cultural heritage potential should be adequately marketed.

14. Infrastructure and related services

- Sustainable infrastructure must be developed and maintained.
- Basic municipal services should be provided.
- Need for sufficient and quality housing must be addressed.
- There is a need for sport development / promotion and recreation facilities.

15. Social and community development

- Public facilities and community services must be made available and upgraded.
- Youth development programmes must be developed.
- High standard of school education must be maintained and all children supported to attend school.
- Fight against social problems in the community.
- Effective communication structures between all role-players and municipality establish and maintained.
- Comprehensive healthcare service available to all communities.
- More sensitivity regarding the aged and other vulnerable groups.
- HIV/AIDS strategy must be developed and implemented.

16. Economic development

- Economic development and creation of job opportunities.
- Development of human resources.
- Strategy for poverty alleviation must be formulated and executed.
- Buying power of towns must be improved.
- Business centre for informal sector must be established.
- Empowerment of communities through skills training and entrepreneurial development.

17. Environment and Heritage

- Beautifying of towns and surroundings.
- Development and optimal utilisation of natural environment and resources.
- Community education and awareness of the utilisation, development and conservation of natural resources.

4.3. Swartland Overall Objectives

Together with the above-mentioned development priorities, the following overall objectives are aspired to:

- To continuously and sustainably provide for the **housing needs** of the residents of the Swartland through timely planning while preserving the unique character;
- To provide the residents of the Swartland with a **sound economic basis** as well as a quality environment by **practising sustainable planning** and thus promoting the creation of jobs and the expansion of tourism;
- To provide the residents of the Swartland with a **healthy and safe living environment** by the timely establishment of the necessary community facilities;
- To empower the residents of the Swartland by the **provision of and exposure to the necessary training facilities**, academic as well as practical;
- To support the residents of the Swartland with the **necessary sporting and recreation facilities** as well as to protect and preserve the natural environment in harmony with future town development.

4.4. Status of Integrated Development Plan

Against the background of the above-mentioned vision and priorities, it is important to note that the Integrated Development Plan adopted by the municipality;

- (a) is the principal planning instrument that guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development, in the municipality.
- (b) binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality's integrated development plan and national or provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails.

A Spatial development framework included in an integrated development plan, takes precedence over the plan as defined in article (1) of the Law on Physical Planning, 1991 (Act No 125 of 1991)

5. PROJECTS

5.1. Involvement of all Role-players in Projects

The extended public participation process that provided not only for the attending of workshops / meetings but also written inputs and submissions, resulted in the identification of numerous potential projects(see Addendum B) linked to the Development priorities as already mentioned. Funding for projects will never be sufficient. It is thus important to apply certain criteria to determine which projects are affordable and will make the biggest contribution towards addressing the Development Priorities and Objectives.

It is furthermore important to note that the Swartland Municipality is not the only source of potential funding. There are a large number of role-players within and outside the region that might provide funding for the implementation of projects.

Addendum A

SWARTLAND MUNISIPALITEIT

HERSIENING VAN GOP 2005/2006



Munisipaliteit
Municipality
Umasipala

PRIORITEITE BINNE WYKSVERBAND

OKTOBER 2004

Saamgestel deur : Octagonal Development

WARD 1:

1. Instandhouding van grondpaaie en korrekte herseling.
2. Teer van strate.
3. N7 Noord en Suid ingange na Moorreesburg beveilig.
4. Verbeterede watersuiwering – Watergehalte nie op standaard.
5. Straatbeligting – Koringberg en Rautenville.
6. Verbetering van sportfasiliteite – besproeiing, toerusting, netbal en krieketblaai.
7. Gemeenskapsaal en ontspanningsgeriewe vir jeug – Koringberg.
8. Opgradering van Hooikraal se riolering.
9. Opgradering van sypaadjië en instandhouding.
10. Voorsiening van dienste aan nywerheidsgebied.

WARD 2 :

1. Skep van groter veiligheid deur beter straatbeligting (ligte te dof en te ver uitmekaar); stoptekens nie duidelik; voetgangers tussen woonbuurt en dorp en aanwending van munisipale polisie.
2. Verbetering van infrastruktuur : plaaswerker behuising; basiese geriewe vir plaaswerknemers; opgradering van bestaande rioolwerke; stukkende waterpype; effektiewe gesondheidsentrum en benutting van ambulans.
3. Ekonomiese ontwikkeling : nywerheidsontwikkeling; groentetuin projek; Tyger Oats ontwikkeling – gebou wat leeg staan; werkskeppingsgeleenthede.
4. Ontspanningsgeriewe vir jeug : speelparke; vergroting van gemeenskapsaal; werkskepping vir jeug.
5. Opvoeding : sekondêre skool Rosenhof; vervoer van kinders na skole en jeug wat nie skool bywoon nie insluitende plaaswerkers kinders.
6. Omgewing : algemene verfraaiing van dorp.
7. Algemeen : straatname; vandalisme en uitroei van smokkelhuise.

WARD 3 :

1. Volwasse opleiding veral onder die plaasarbeidergemeenskap;
ABET.
2. Persoonlike gesondheidsorg dienslewering aan plase wat ver van dorp geleë is : Oprigting van kliniek wat beide wyk 2 en 3 kan bedien.
3. Lae-koste behuising : 1000 behuisingseenhede.
4. Jeugontwikkeling : projekte gerig op jeug.
5. Uitbou van en skep van nuwe ekonomiese bemagtigingsprojekte.
6. Skepping van nuwe en uitbreiding van bestaande infrastruktuur.
7. Spesifieke toerismeplan vir Riebeeckvallei.
8. Opgradering van ruimtelike ontwikkelingsplan vir dorp.

WARD 4 :

1. Infrastruktuur : strate; stormwater; straatname; laekoste behuising; padnetwerk (landbou ingesluit); straatligte vanaf vismark tot in dorp; afhandeling van elektrisiteitsprojek; toilette tydens seisoen; verkeersligte by R27 kruising; verplaasbare vullisbakke; instandhouding van toilette.
2. Beskerming van natuurlewe : Yzerfontein hoof staproetes; instandhouding van sypaadjies en plaveisel.
3. Dienslewering : toepassing van plaaslike regulasies; algemene dienste aan plaaswerknemers; ambulans en brandweerdienste.
4. Veiligheid : R27 kruising; bekamping van smokkelhuise; beveiliging van mens en eiendom deur CCTV's.

WARD 5 :

1. Infrastruktuur : gemeenskapsaal (Darling); voetoorgang Darling Oos na Noord – Mooresburg pad moet beveilig word; staatligte in industriële gebied; paaie en strate (ook plaaspaai); stormwater op heuwel; straatname; plaveisel vir sypaadjies.
2. Nood en rampbystand : effektiewe brandweer en ambulansdienste.
3. Behuising : plaaswerknemers; projek tans in proses; beskikbaarstelling van woonerwe wat gekoop kan word.
4. Sport en kultuur : Swembad; park; sokkervelde; spreiligte; netbalbaan omheining en paviljoen.
5. Werkskepping : sakesentrum in Darling Oos; potensiele projekte in fabriek wat gesluit het.
6. Toerisme : Ligging van kantoor; pad en inligtingstekens.
7. Opvoeding : Hoërskool benodig.

WARD 6 :

1. Behuising : aankoop van grond.
2. Riolering : voltooi van stelsels en aanbring van nuwes by Chatsworth, Abbotsdale en Kalbaskraal.
3. Stormwater : aanbring en opgradering by genoemde gebiede.
4. Ekonomie : armoede verligtings projekte; werkskeppingsprojekte.
5. Sport en ontspanning: gemeenskaplike sportgronde; veeldoellige sentrum (Chatsworth / Riverlands / Abbotsdale) Sokkerveld – Abbotsdale / Kalbaskraal.
6. Veiligheid : sateliet polisie stasie.
7. Gesondheid : bou van kliniek.
8. Opvoeding : voorskoolse sorg.
9. Infrastruktuur : teer van strate; watervoorsiening kleinboere ; openbare toilette Kalbaskraal; brande.

WARD 7 and 8 :

1. Veiligheid en sekuriteit : projekte om genoemde te bevorder.
2. Toerisme : vestiging van eie identiteit deur o.a aanbring van kennisgewing / inligtings bord.
3. Infrastruktuur : opgradering van Bokomoweg; beveiliging van voetgandergedeelte onder duikweg; herstel van beskadigde teergedeelte van Birdstraat en herseël van Birdstaat; Tafelsig erfontwikkeling; uitbreiding van rioolwerke; opgradering en instandhouding van verouderde elektriese stelsel; omheining van begraafplaas langs N7; opgradering van stormwaterstelsel; herseel van state in algemeen; opgradering van Kelderpad – skouers moet opgebou word.
4. Ekonomie : grond vir dorp en nywerheidsontwikkeling.

WARD 9 :

1. Veiligheid : polisie stasie vir llingelethu en Saamstaan.
2. Gesondheid : dagkliniek om hele gebied te bedien.
3. Huis van veiligheid vir slagoffers van aanranding en verkragting – vroue en kinders.
4. Projekte om misdaad en vandalisme te bekamp.
5. Erf tussen llingelethu en Saamstaan vir informele handel.
6. Stop van onwettige smokkelhuise.
7. Hospice.
8. Oprigting van voorskoolse sorg eenheid en nasorg sentrum.
9. Rehabilitasiesentrum vir opvoeding en bekamping van alkoholisme.
10. Kleinboer ontwikkelingsprojekte.

WARD 10 :

1. Veiligheid en sekuriteit : spoedwalle en verkeerstekens in Wesbank; veiligheidsplan; instelling van buurtwagte; bewusmakingsveldtogte (drank / dwelms); veiligheidshuis; verwydering van bloekombome langs Darlingweg(naby Wilgerstraat); straatligte in Palmboomstraat.
2. Infrastruktuur : Opgradering van woonstelle; Fase 2 woonstelle; opgradering van stormwaterdreinerings; rioolwerke verbeter; Wesbank begraafplaas; (toiletgeriewe; staankrane en omheining); vestiging en onderhoud van sportfasiliteite.
3. Sosiale en gemeenskapsontwikkeling : eenvormige sportbeleid; opgradering van sportgeriewe (oprig van klubhuis; atletiekbaan; ligte en kolfblad); swembad.
4. Ekonomie : Forum vir SEB; vaardigheidsoudit; grond vir groentetuine; opleiding en werkskeppingsinisiatiewe.

1. SAFETY AND SECURITY

1. Voetgangers tussen woonbuurt en dorp. (WARD 2)
 2. Effektiewe aanwending van munisipale polisie. (WARD 2)
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1. R27 kruising. (WARD 4)
 2. Bekamping van smokkelhuise. (WARD 4)
 3. Beveiliging van mens en eiendom deur CCTV's. (WARD 4)
-

1. Sateliet polisie stasie. (WARD 6)
-

1. Projekte om veiligheid te bevorder. (WARD 7/8)
-

1. Polisie stasie vir llingelethu en Saamstaan. (WARD 9)
 2. Projekte om misdaad en vandalisme te bekamp. (WARD 9)
 3. Stop van onwettige smokkelhuise. (WARD 9)
 4. Huis van veiligheid vir slagoffers van aanranding en verkragting – vroue en kinders. (WARD 9)
-

1. Veiligheidsplan. (WARD 10)
 2. Veiligheidshuis. (WARD 10)
 3. Instelling van buurtwagte. (WARD 10)
 4. Bewusmakingsveldtogte (drank / dwelms) (WARD 10)
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2. TOURISM

1. Spesifieke toerismeplan vir Riebeeckvallei. (WARD 3)
-

1. Ligging van kantoor – plaas meer sentraal. (WARD 5)
 2. Meer en beter pad en inligtingstekens. (WARD 5)
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1. Vestiging van eie identiteit deur o.a aanbring van kennisgewing / inligtings bord. (WARD 7/8)
-

3. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RELATED SERVICES

1. Instandhouding van grondpaaie en korrekte herseling (WARD 1)
 2. Teer van strate (WARD 1)
 3. N7 Noord en Suid ingange na Moorreesburg beveilig (WARD 1)
 4. Verbeterede watersuiwering – Watergehalte nie op standaard (WARD 1)
 5. Straatbeligting – Koringberg en Rautenville (WARD 1)
 6. Verbetering van sportfasiliteite – besproeiing, toerusting, netbal en krieketblaaie (WARD 1)
 7. Gemeenskapsaal en ontspanningsgeriewe vir jeug – Koringberg (WARD 1)
 8. Opgradering van Hooikraal se riolering (WARD 1)
 9. Opgradering van sypaadjies en instandhouding (WARD 1)
 10. Voorsiening van dienste aan nywerheidsgebied. (WARD 1)
-

1. Beter straatbeligting (ligte te dof en te ver uitmekaar) (WARD 2)
 2. Stoptekens nie duidelik. (WARD 2)
 3. Plaaswerker behuising. (WARD 2)
 4. Basiese geriewe vir plaaswerknemers. (WARD 2)
 5. Opgradering van bestaande rioolwerke. (WARD 2)
 6. Herstel van stukkende waterpype. (WARD 2)
 7. Effektiewe gesondheidsentrum en benutting van ambulans. (WARD 2)
-

1. Lae-koste behuising : 1000 behuisingseenhede. (WARD 3)
 2. Skepping van nuwe en uitbreiding van bestaande infrastruktuur.(WARD 3)
 3. Persoonlike gesondheidsorg dienslewering aan plase wat ver van dorp geleë is : Oprigting van kliniek wat beide wyk 2 en 3 kan bedien.
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1. Strate ; stormwater ; straatname. (WARD 4)
 2. Laekoste behuising (WARD 4)
 3. Instandhouding van padnetwerk (landbou ingesluit) (WARD 4)
 4. Straatligte vanaf vismark tot in dorp. (WARD 4)
 5. Afhandeling van elektrisiteitsprojek. (WARD 4)
 6. Toilette tydens seisoen. Instandhouding van toilette. (WARD 4)
 7. Verkeersligte by R27 kruising. (WARD 4)
 8. Verplaasbare vullisbakke moet aangebring word. (WARD 4)
 9. Dienslewering : algemene dienste aan plaaswerknemers ; ambulans en brandweardiens. (WARD 4)
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1. Gemeenskapsaal (Darling). (WARD 5)
 2. Voetganger Darling Oos na Noord – Mooresburg pad moet beveilig word. (WARD 5)
 3. Staatligte in industriële gebied. (WARD 5)
 4. Paaie en strate (ook plaaspaaie) (WARD 5)
 5. Stormwater op heuwel. (WARD 5)
 6. Straatname. (WARD 5)
 7. Plaveisel vir sypaadjies. (WARD 5)
 8. Behuising : plaaswerknemers ; projek tans in proses ; beskikbaarstelling van woonerwe wat gekoop kan word. (WARD 5)
 3. Swembad ; park ; sokkervelde ; spreiligte ; netbalbaan omheining en paviljoen. (WARD 5)
 4. Nood en rampbystand : effektiewe brandweer en ambulansdienste. (WARD 5)
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1. Behuising : aankoop van grond (WARD 6)
 2. Riolering : voltooi van stelsels en aanbring van nuwes by Chatsworth, Abbotsdale en Kalbaskraal. (WARD 6)
 3. Stormwater : aanbring en opgradering by genoemde gebiede. (WARD 6)
 4. Teer van strate. (WARD 6)
 5. Sport en ontspanning: gemeenskaplike sportgronde ; veeldoellige sentrum (Chatsworth / Riverlands / Abbotsdale) Sokkerveld – Abbotsdale / Kalbaskraal. (WARD 6)
 7. Gesondheid : bou van kliniek. (WARD 6)
 8. Watervoorsiening kleinboere. (WARD 6)
 9. Openbare toilette Kalbaskraal. (WARD 6)
 10. Brandweerdienste. (WARD 6)
-

1. Opgradering van Bokomoweg. (WARD 7 / 8)
 2. Beveiliging van voetgangergedeelte onder duikweg. (WARD 7 / 8)
 3. Herstel van beskadigde teergedeelte van Birdstraat en herseël van Birdstraat. (WARD 7 / 8)
 4. Tafelsig erfontwikkeling. (WARD 7 / 8)
 5. Uitbreiding van rioolwerke. (WARD 7 / 8) ;
 6. Opgradering en instandhouding van verouderde elektriese stelsel. (WARD 7 / 8)
 7. Omheining van begraafplaas langs N7. (WARD 7 / 8)
 8. Opgradering van stormwaterstelsel. (WARD 7 / 8)
 9. Herseel van state in algemeen. (WARD 7 / 8)
 10. Opgradering van pad na kelder – skouers moet opgebou word. (WARD 7 / 8)
-

1. Oprigting van voorskoolse sorg eenheid en nasorg sentrum (WARD 9)
 2. Gesondheid : dagkliniek om hele gebied te bedien. (WARD 9)
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1. Opgradering van woonstelle : Fase 2 woonstelle. (WARD 10)
 2. Opgradering van stormwaterdreinerings. (WARD 10)
 3. Roolwerke verbeter. (WARD 10)
 4. Wesbank begraaftplaas. (toiletgeriewe ; staankrane en omheining) (WARD 10)
 5. Vestiging en onderhoud van sportfasiliteite. (WARD 10)
 2. Sport : opgradering van sportgeriewe (oprig van klubhuis ; atletiekbaan ; ligte en kolfblad) ; swembad. (WARD 10)
 3. Spoedwalle en verkeerstekens in Wesbank. (WARD 10)
 4. Straatligte in Palmboomstraat. (WARD 10)
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4. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. Ontspanningsgeriewe vir jeug : speelparke ; vergroting van gemeenskapsaal. (WARD 2)
 2. Opvoeding : sekondêre skool Rosenhof ; vervoer van kinders na skole en jeug wat nie skool bywoon nie insluitende plaaswerkers kinders. (WARD 2)
 3. Straatname ontbreek ; vandalisme en uitroei van smokkelhuise. (WARD 2)
-

1. Volwasse opleiding veral onder die plaasarbeidergemeenskap ; ABET (WARD 3)
 2. Jeugontwikkeling : projekte gerig op jeug. (WARD 3)
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1. Hoërskool benodig. (WARD 5)
-

1. Voorskoolse sorg programme. (WARD 6)
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1. Hospice. (WARD 9)
 2. Rehabilitasiesentrum vir opvoeding en bekamping van alkoholisme. (WARD 9)
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1. Eenvormige sportbeleid. (WARD 10)
-

5. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Nywerheidsontwikkeling. (WARD 2)
 2. Groentetuin projek. (WARD 2)
 3. Tyger Oats ontwikkeling – gebou wat leeg staan. (WARD 2)
 4. Werkskeppingsgeleenthede. Werkskepping vir jeug. (WARD 2)
-
1. Uitbou van en skep van nuwe ekonomiese bemagtigingsprojekte. (WARD 3)
-
1. Werkskepping : sakesentrum in Darling Oos. (WARD 5)
 2. Potensiële projekte in fabriek wat gesluit het. (WARD 5)
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1. Armoede verligtings projekte ; werkskeppingsprojekte.(WARD 6)
-
1. Grond vir dorp en nywerheidsontwikkeling. (WARD 7/8)
-
1. Erf tussen Ilingeletu en Saamstaan vir informele handel. (WARD 9)
 2. Kleinboer ontwikkelingsprojekte. (WARD 9)
-
1. Forum vir SEB ; vaardigheidsoudit ; grond vir groentetuine ; opleiding en werkskeppingsinisiatiewe. (WARD 10)
-

6. ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

1. Algemene verfraaiing van dorp. (WARD 2)
-
1. Beskerming van natuurlewe : Yzerfontein hoof staproetes ; instandhouding van sypaadjies en plaveisel. (WARD 4)
-
1. Verwydering van bloekombome langs Darlingweg (naby Wilgerstraat) (WARD 10)
-

7. GOVERNANCE

1. Opgradering van ruimtelike ontwikkelingsplan vir dorp. (WARD 3)
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1. Dienslewering : toepassing van plaaslike regulasies (WARD 4)
-