

INTRODUCTION AND CURRENT SITUATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND CURRENT SITUATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1.1 WHAT IS THE SECOND GENERATION IDP?

The statement articulated by President Thabo Mbeki, provides the perfect backdrop to this second generation IDP. It realises the incredible journey we've had since the first generation IDP that was in many instances merely a compliance document.

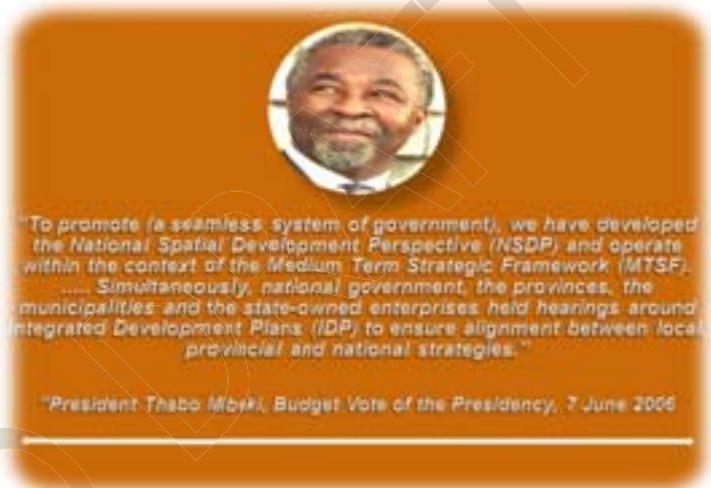
This document will provide the basis of engagement in terms of the economic realities facing the Breede Valley and the particular growth path it needs to follow to enable the Breede Valley Municipality (BVM) to fulfill its constitutional mandate as stipulated by section 152 of the RSA Constitution, act 108 of 1996 as follows:

- To ensure sustainable provision of services.
- To promote social and economic development.
- To promote a safe and healthy environment.
- To give priority to the basic needed of communities.
- To encourage involvement of communities in the affairs of the municipality.

Since the promulgation of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, of 2005 it also places a responsibility on all the different spheres of government to work together to improve intergovernmental coordination and cooperation to ensure integrated development planning across all communities. A statement by the Honourable Fholisani Sydney Mafumadi best describes this reality when he stated during the occasion of his budget estimates speech on 24th June 2006:



"...whereas the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) of municipalities were originally conceived of as strategic plans specific to the municipalities concerned, we have come to regard the IDP as a potential fulcrum for raising issues to be attended to by all the three spheres of government. Clearly therefore, all the 3 stages of the IDP process starting from conceptualization through to formulation and ultimately to execution, require joint and coordinated inputs."



The initial IDP focused on conceptualization, this one on formulation and execution. Through the strategy formulation process (IDP process) which will be concluded by June 2007, the ultimate focus

from July 2007 onwards will be on execution – moving “*from strategy to performance*”.

1.1.2 SCOPE OF THIS CHAPTER

This introduction to the IDP will focus on the following:

- Introducing the Breede Valley, its beauty, its potential, its challenges – *its reality*.
- Summarising the needs of BVM communities as defined through direct stakeholder interactions.
- Introducing the Breede Valley IDP strategy, structure and process based on “*its reality*”.
- The policy and legislative context.



1.2 THE BREEDE VALLEY



The most striking feature of the Breede Valley is its scenic beauty. Majestic mountains, fertile valleys, vineyards and vast plains covered with indigenous semi-desert vegetation captivate the soul. The region has a population of 152 921, covers an area of 2995 km² and comprises the four towns of Rawsonville, Worcester, De Doorns and Touws River and the Matroosberg rural area.

The Breede Valley region displays a typical rural Boland character. The hospitality of its people is legendary and not easily matched anywhere in the country. The people have learnt to love and live life beautifully despite the challenges of economic hardship and social adversity. It is due to the resilience and strength of character of all the peoples of this beautiful part of South Africa, that the Breede Valley Municipality owes its existence.

Everything this municipality therefore does is about them: the *people of the Breede Valley!* It is through their loyalty, dedication and great discipline in meeting their obligations that the future of the Breede Valley Municipality is assured. It is through their contributions that the BVM is able to provide services, maintain infrastructure, balance the books and do the tasks necessary to fulfil its constitutional mandate.

In choosing the particular developmental path described in the IDP, BVM will be ever mindful that these patient masses have been waiting for many decades with the desire that their livelihood will be improved for the better. BVM's service delivery ethos will therefore be focused towards the successful execution of its mission - *To provide sustainable and affordable services in a safe and healthy environment whilst promoting social and economic welfare through participative governance and a committed service orientated approach.*

The approach of the Breede Valley on its IDP therefore will be a non-apologetic bias towards the poorest of the poor. *"We will live our vision through this document creating: A unique and caring Valley of service excellence, opportunity and growth!"*

For this reason, BVM with the aid of the Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM), conducted a survey within its wards, to determine demographically what its communities look like using the last census information as a baseline. This is also linked to a survey conducted by CWDM: *Socio Economic*

Profile: Cape Winelands District dated November 2006.

In addition, the municipality also embarked on a full survey between November 2006 and the end of February 2007 to establish the needs of backyard dwellers and informal settlements. Funding for this survey was secured from the CWDM. The survey is in the process of being analysed by the University of Stellenbosch and will provide useful baseline data on the access these said subjects have to municipal and other government services.

BVM also piloted the CBP (Community-based planning) methodology in ward 13, Avian Park (Worcester) with the assistance of the section for Public Participation at Province. A copy of the report on the first CBP pilot, including the draft ward plan, is included in the accompanying CD. BVM will roll out the CBP methodology and approach to the IDP in the next three years to ultimately cover/involve all twenty (20) wards. The current schedule for implementation is as follows:

- Year 1 (2007/2008): Six wards.
- Year 2 (2008/2009): Review first seven ward plans, add seven more.
- Year 3 (2009/2010): Review fourteen ward plans, add final six.
- Year 4 (2010/2011): Review all twenty ward plans.

The remainder of this introduction will cover some of the results obtained through the ward and socio economic surveys, as this will highlight the priorities of this IDP and the focus areas for the municipality. For further detail reference has to be made to these documents that are contained in the accompanying CD.

1.2.1 THE BREEDE VALLEY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

1.2.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Breede Valley Local Municipality has the second largest population of all the municipalities in the Cape Winelands District, and is the third largest contributor to the district's GDP. In 2004 it contributed R2 678 million, or 18,1% of the district's GDP. Between 1995 and 2004, Breede Valley grew at a comparable rate (2,76%) to that of the Cape Winelands District (2,87%). The economy is relatively diversified, with the two biggest sectors being the agriculture, forestry & fishing sector (18,85% of total GDP) and wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (18,1% of total GDP), with these sectors growing at an average annual rate of 2,46% and 6% respectively.

The Breede Valley Local Municipality's main city, Worcester, has good road and railway connections, which enable optimal access to markets of the Cape Town Metropole. Worcester also has high human resource and institutional service potential. Worcester also has sufficient resources such as water and sewerage systems as well as enough land for lateral spatial expansion. The natural environment – the surrounding mountains and Breede River - offers potential opportunities for tourism. However, the region performs poorly on natural resources and regional vitality, and has a high human needs ranking, reflecting the need to uplift the quality of life of segments of the community.

Figure 1 summarises the social trends and indicators for the Breede Valley. The remainder of this chapter will focus on the communities of Breede Valley Municipality and will show the results of the local survey down to Ward level.

Breede Valley Municipality: Social Trends and Indicators

Total Population:	2001: 143,520	Dependency ratio:	2001 – 52.6%
	2006: 152,921		2006 – 50.8%
	2010: 155,603		2010 – 50%
Population in rural areas:	31.81%	Population in urban areas:	68.19
Number of wards:	20		

Period	Population growth rates (average annual)
2001 – 2006	1.3%
2006 – 2010	0.4%

Centre for Actual Research, 2005 (Population projections for the Western Cape 2001 – 2025)

Socio-economic indicators

Indicator (2001)	Breede Valley	Cape Winelands
Unemployment rate	19.7%	18.4%
Number of unemployed	12,208	49,804
Proportion of households with no income	8.96%	11.83%
Number of households with no income	3,138	18,859

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001

Supply and utilisation of public infrastructure

Health, 2004/05 (Cape Winelands District figures in brackets)			
Number of medical facilities	12 (92)	Nurse patient ratio (National target: 3:4)	29 (32)
Percentage births under 2,5kg (National target: < 10%)	22% (18%)	Proportion under 1 with 1st measles immunisation (National target: 90%)	99% (82%)
TB prevalence per 100 000 people	1,621 (1,113)	TB Cure rate % (National target: 85%)	60 (66%)
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (2005)	3.7% (3.8%)	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (2010)	4.6% (4.7%)
Number of HIV/AIDS deaths (2005)	234 (718)	Number of HIV/AIDS deaths (2010)	379 (1,163)
Education, 2005			
Number of schools (primary and high)	55 (261)	Educator learner ratio	38 (38)
Percentage of people over 14 illiterate (less than grade 7)	29% (28%)		
Reported Crime, 2004/05			
Number of police stations (2004/05)	5 (24)	Total number of cases reported (2004/05)	16,465 (61,572)
Number of murders (2004/05)	93 (357)	Number of rapes (2004/05)	325 (1,118)
Drug related crimes 2002/03	606 (2,581)	Drug related crimes 2004/05	1,188 (5,080)

Source: SAPS (2005), Department of Health (2005), Western Cape Education Department (2005)

Strengths and challenges

Strengths	Challenges
Fairly well diversified economy	Strong growth in drug related crime
Tourism potential, natural beauty	Increasing HIV/AIDS prevalence
Located close to major markets and access/transportation points to other markets	High unemployment levels

FIGURE 1: BREEDE VALLEY: SOCIAL TRENDS AND INDICATORS

Source: Socio Economic Profile: Cape Winelands District dated November 2006

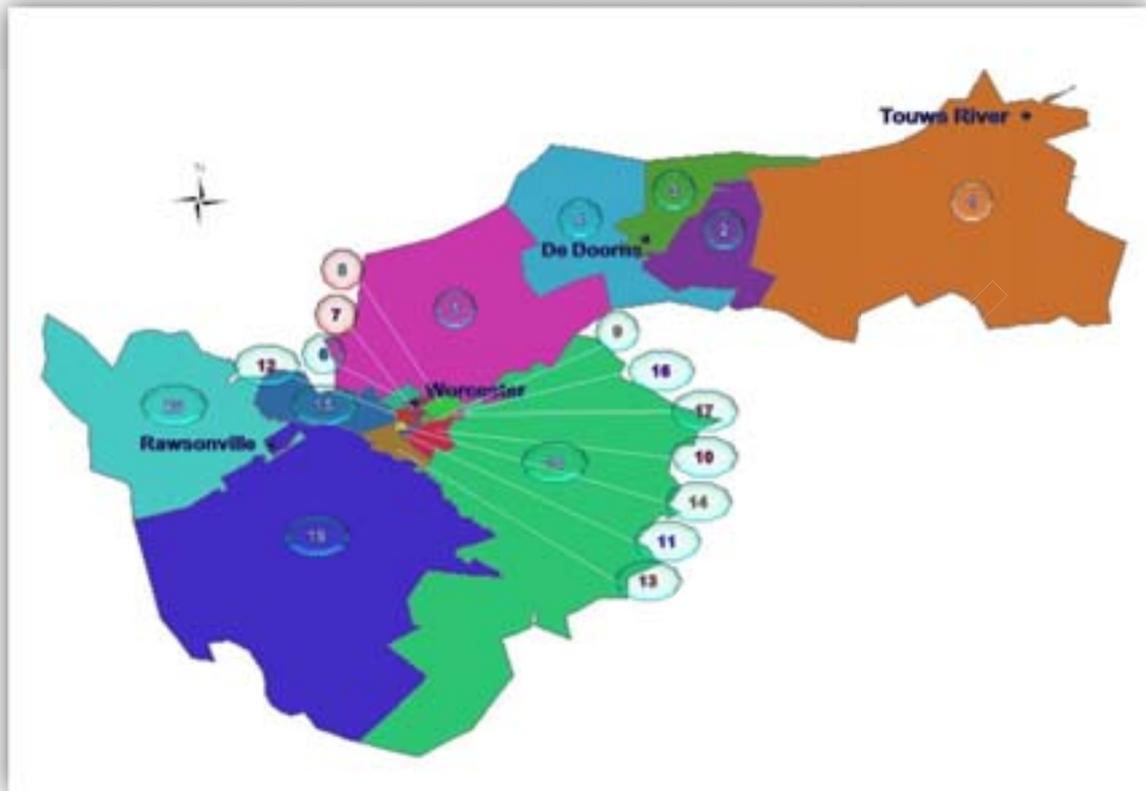


FIGURE 2: WARD MAP

1.2.1.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

The Breede Valley municipality currently has a population of 152 921, which is expected to grow 0,4% per annum to reach 155 603 by 2010. Breede Valley's population represents 23,5% of the CWDM population, with this proportion expected to grow to 23,7% by 2010, implying that the region will require greater resource allocations over time.

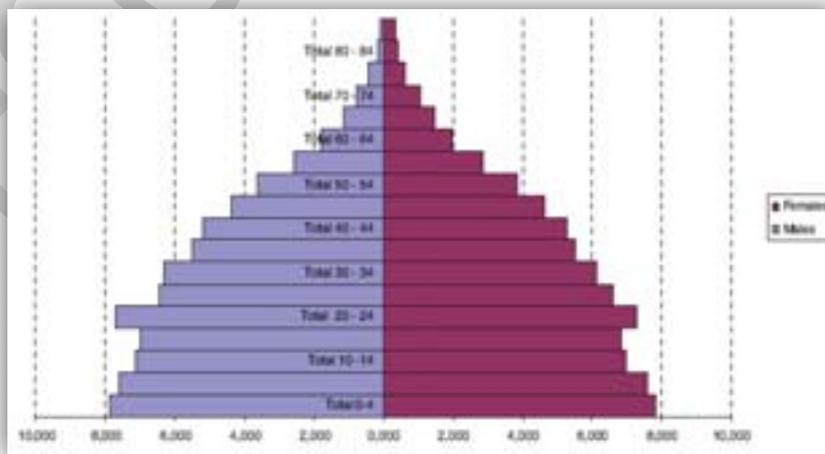


FIGURE 3: BREEDE VALLEY POPULATION PYRAMID 2006

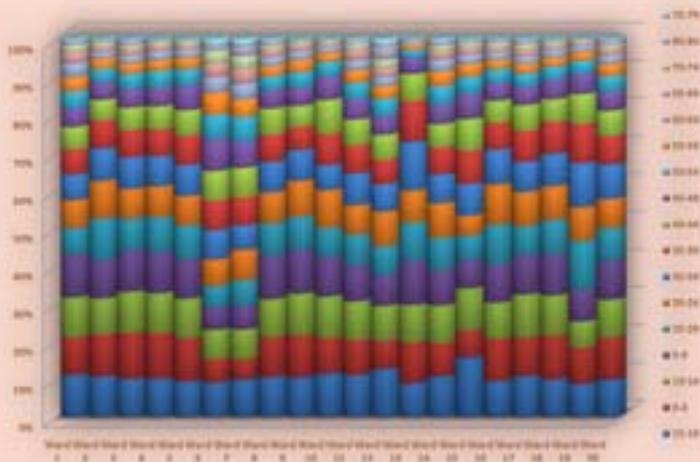


FIGURE 4: POPULATION BY AGE GROUP PER WARD

Referring to Figure 3, the mode, i.e. the age group where the most number of individuals are found, is 1 year of age, with 3199 individuals (2,1% of the total population) being in the latter age group. There is a slight bulge in the population pyramid in the 20-24 age cohort. More than half (56,77%) of the population is under the age of 30, with males and females relatively evenly split (49,5% males, 50,5% females). The population is expected to age, but will retain its youthful face in 2010, with 54,49% of the population under the age of 30.

Figure 4 shows the population by age group for each ward. Starting from the bottom it can be seen that the largest population is for the age group between 15 and 19 followed by the 0 – 4 age group. The smallest group is 75 – 79.

The youthful population is once again reflected in the high dependency proportion (i.e. the proportion of people under the age of 15 and over the age of 65 who are dependent on people between 15 and 65) found in the Breede Valley population. Although the dependency ratio has declined from 52,6% in 2001 to 50,8% in 2006 (with a further anticipated decline to 50% by 2010), the level of dependency is higher than those found in the district, with comparative figures of 51,9% in 2001 and 49,5% in 2006 (expected to decline further to 48,3% in 2010).

The population by gender for each ward is shown in Figure 5. As can be seen, Ward 4 has the largest population followed by Ward 19. Ward 6 has the smallest population. In only three wards is the male population greater than the female population with the largest difference being in Ward 19 where there are 2750 more males than females.



FIGURE 5: POPULATION BY GENDER PER WARD

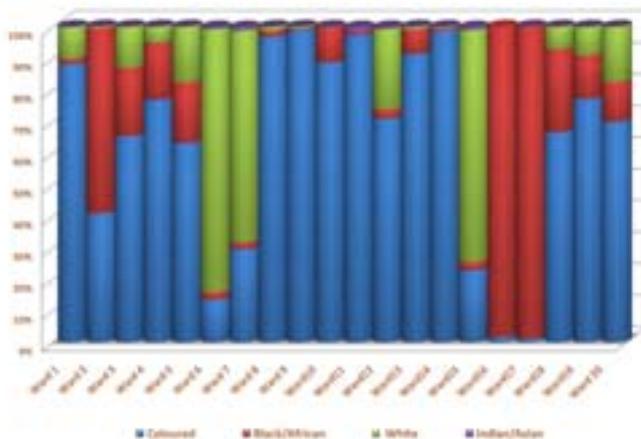


FIGURE 6: POPULATION GROUPS

The population is predominantly coloured (67%) and black (19,8%), with a smaller white population (13,3%). Further, nearly 32% of the population lives in rural areas, reflecting the impact of economic activity on spatial development patterns¹.

Figure 6 shows the population spread according to the various population groups for each ward. Most of the wards are predominately coloured with Wards 16 and 17 being mainly black and Ward 2 having a large black (>50%) population. Wards 6, 7 and 15 are predominantly white.

Migration is not expected to have a significant impact in the Breede Valley municipality. Limited migration occurs in this region, with the 2006 net (emigrating) migration figure of 607 representing only 0,4% of total population.

It is forecast that emigration from Breede Valley will increase over time to 904 people for the year 2010, representing 0,6% of the projected total population. However, migration is a decidedly male activity, with 61% of all migrants from Breede Valley being male in 2006. This trend is expected to decline over time towards 54% of all migrants being male by 2010.

1.2.1.3 EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The labour force participation rate declined from 69,4% to 64,3% between 1996 and 2001, while the labour force grew by 3,2% per annum. The employment rate grew at an average annual rate of 2,1%. At the same time the unemployment rate increased at a rate of 8,2% per annum, a trend that will place increasing pressure on the municipality to improve basic social services, provide housing to lower income bracket households and facilitate the creation of job opportunities. See Table 1 below.

TABLE 1: EMPLOYMENT

Year	Employed	% Employed	Unemployed	% Unemployed	Labour force	Labour force participation rate	Not economically active	Total population 15-65
1996	44714	84.4	8245	15.6	52959	69.4	23388	76347
2001	49661	80.3	12208	19.7	61869	64.3	34402	96271

Source: Census 1996, 2001

The proportions of employed and unemployed – by gender, population group, age group and educational attainment – for 2001 are summarised in Figure 7 below.

¹ Demarcation Board 2006: CWDM Socio Economic Profile.

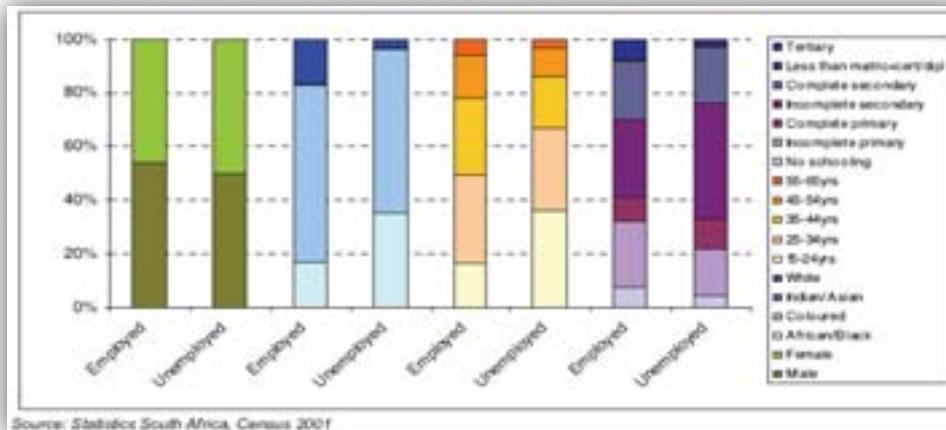


FIGURE 7: BREEDE VALLEY DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

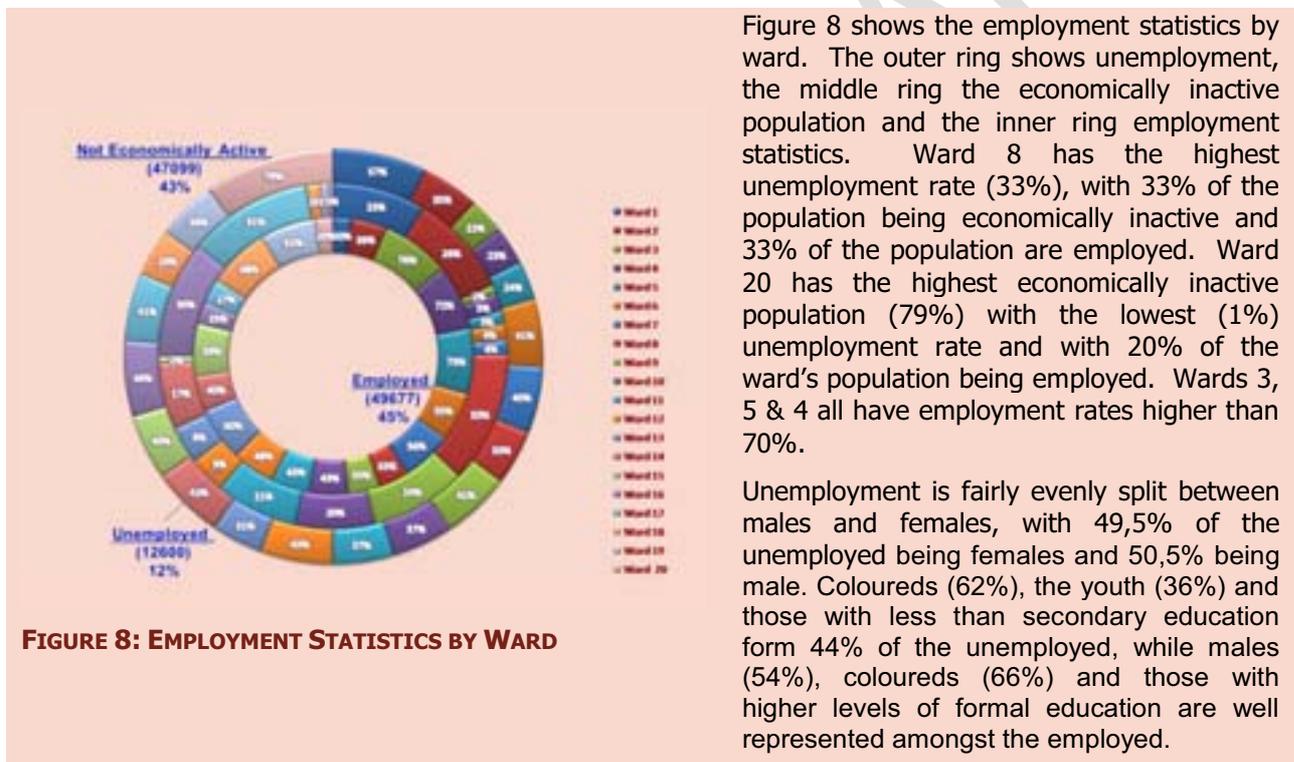


Figure 8 shows the employment statistics by ward. The outer ring shows unemployment, the middle ring the economically inactive population and the inner ring employment statistics. Ward 8 has the highest unemployment rate (33%), with 33% of the population being economically inactive and 33% of the population are employed. Ward 20 has the highest economically inactive population (79%) with the lowest (1%) unemployment rate and with 20% of the ward's population being employed. Wards 3, 5 & 4 all have employment rates higher than 70%.

Unemployment is fairly evenly split between males and females, with 49,5% of the unemployed being females and 50,5% being male. Coloureds (62%), the youth (36%) and those with less than secondary education form 44% of the unemployed, while males (54%), coloureds (66%) and those with higher levels of formal education are well represented amongst the employed.

1.2.1.4 BASIC SERVICE PROVISION

Figure 6 below shows how the Brede Valley local municipality has performed in respect of basic service delivery (energy², water³, refuse removal⁴, telephone services⁵ and sanitation⁶) as compared to the Cape Winelands district average.

² Energy - gas, paraffin, candles and other.

³ Refuse removal - own refuse dump, and no rubbish disposal.

⁴ Water - borehole, spring, rainwater tank, dam/pool/stagnant water, river/stream, water vendor and other.

⁵ Telephone services –telephone at another location not nearby and no access to a telephone.

⁶ Sanitation - bucket latrine, and none.

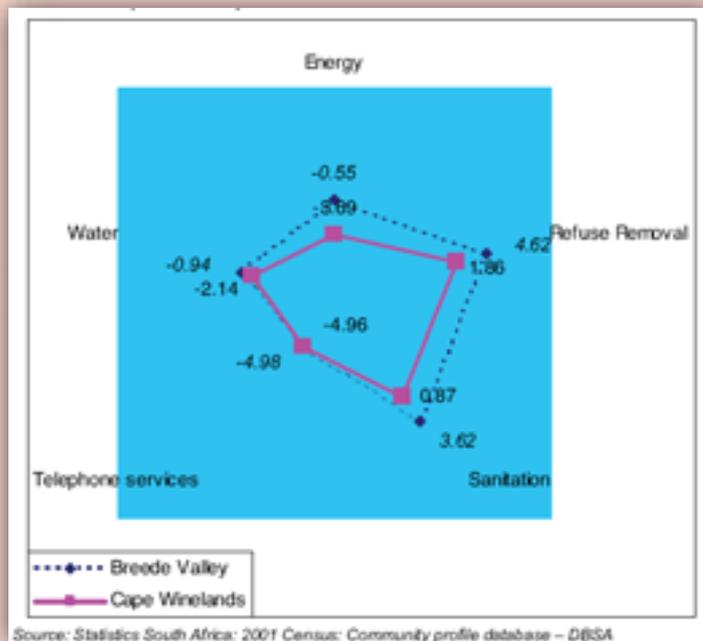


FIGURE 9: BREEDE VALLEY VS. CWDM - PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH BELOW BASIC ACCESS TO SERVICES (1996-2001)

Figure 9 reflects declines in the proportion of households without access to the basic services measured. The Breede Valley municipality seems to have performed worse than the Cape Winelands DM in four of the five categories of access to basic services. Between 1996 and 2001 the proportion of households with below basic access to water declined by 0,94% in the Breede Valley municipality (see Table below) compared to a decrease of 2,14% for the CWDM.

Access to basic sanitation has deteriorated in the Breede Valley municipality, with more households (4,62%) having below basic access to sanitation in 2001 than in 1996. The deterioration occurred at a faster rate than for the Winelands DM (1,86%).

In general, service delivery for refuse removal and sanitation deteriorated (4,62% and 3,62% respectively), while access to water, energy and telephone services has improved (by 0,94%, 0,55% and 4,98% respectively).

Variable	Energy	Refuse Removal	Sanitation	Telephone services	Water
Proportion of households	-0.55	4.62	3.62	-4.98	-0.94
Number of households affected	451	2,573	1,605	-1,206	-139

Source: Statistics South Africa: 2001 Census: Community profile database – DBSA

Following is a summary of the results of the BVM Ward survey.

1.2.1.4.1 Energy

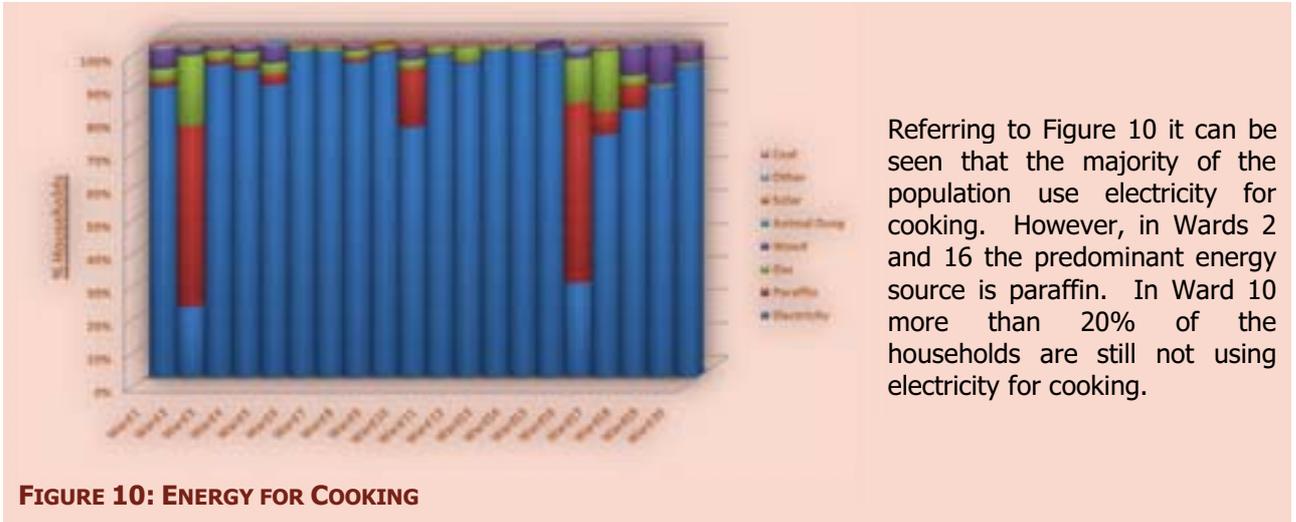


FIGURE 10: ENERGY FOR COOKING

In many wards wood is still used for heating purposes as is shown in Figure 11. Again Wards 2 and 16 are the worst followed by Wards 19, 18 and 20. Paraffin as energy source for heating is predominant in Wards 16, 2 and 17.

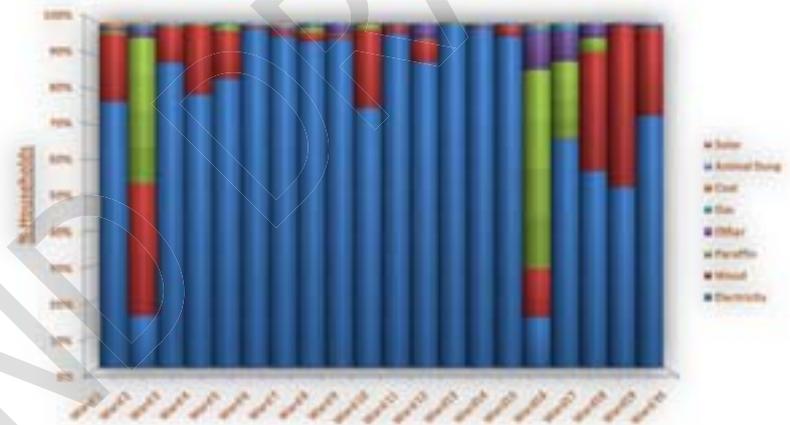


FIGURE 11: ENERGY FOR HEATING

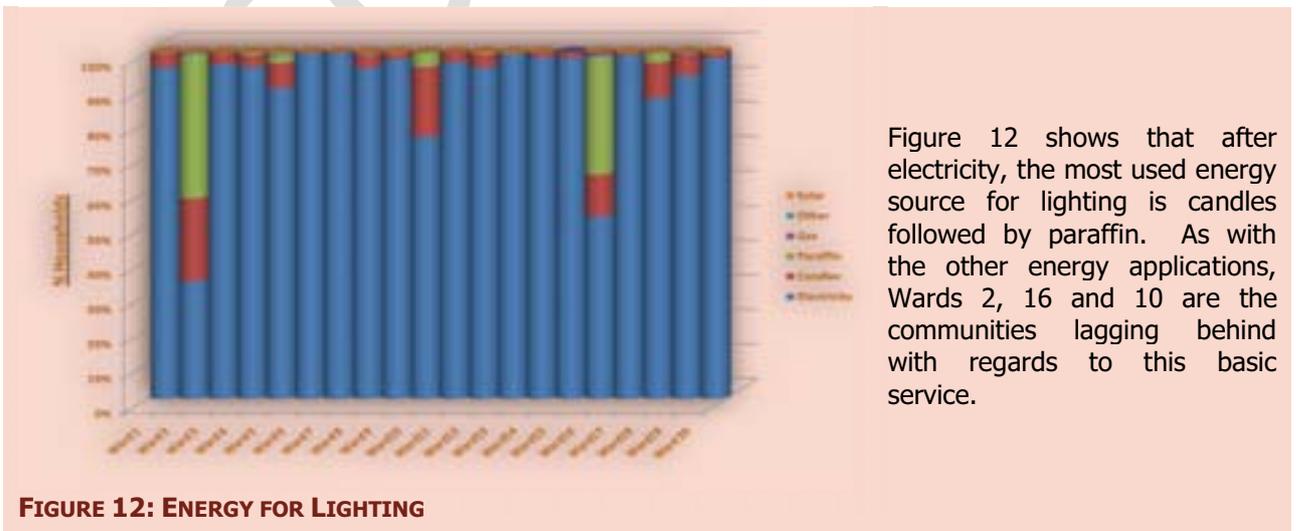


FIGURE 12: ENERGY FOR LIGHTING

1.2.1.4.5 Telephones

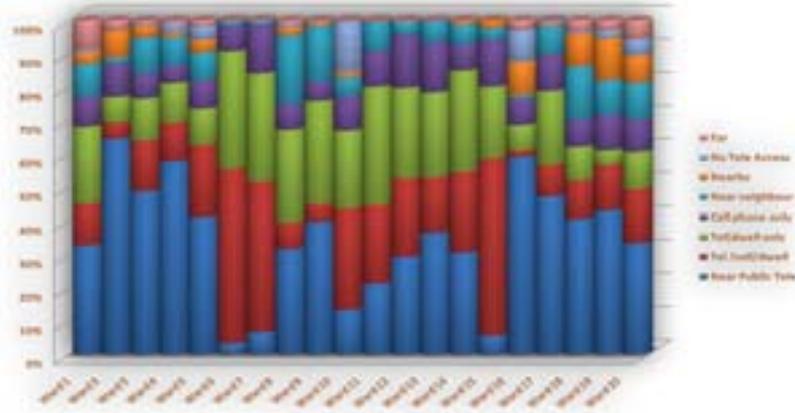


FIGURE 16: ACCESS TO TELEPHONES

Figure 16 shows that the majority of people live near a public telephone. Those with access either have a telephone and cell in their dwelling or have only a telephone in the dwelling. The next level indicated shows those individuals with cell phones only. Also indicated are those who have access through neighbours or who have access to a telephone nearby. In Ward 1 approximately 10% of the respondents indicated that they live far from any telephone service.

1.2.1.5 TRANSPORTATION

Figure 17 shows the access to transportation. As can be seen, the majority of the population still walk to where they want to go. The following category shows the number of people who travel as a passenger in a car followed by those who own their own cars. This is predominant in Wards 6, 7 and 15. Those living in Ward 1 have the least access to transportation followed by Wards 10 and 17.

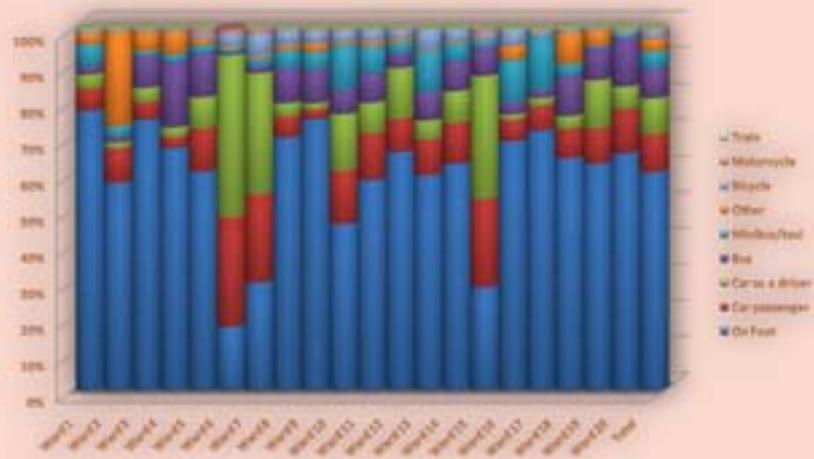


FIGURE 17: TRANSPORTATION

FOTO – TAXI

1.2.1.6 HOUSING

Housing is an important area of service delivery in the Western Cape Province. According to Census 2001, the Breede Valley LM had close to 35 095 housing units, of which 65% were brick structures. Informal housing units were limited to approximately 11% of all housing units. In 2001, 4 276 units of inadequate housing were identified, with the backlog of houses in 2004 increasing to 11 876 units. Given that local government has only provided 1 715 housing units between 1994 and 2004 in the Breede Valley LM at an average of 171 per annum, delivery of units would need to increase rapidly to address the backlog significantly. Nearly R40 million was allocated for housing in the municipal capital budget for 2004/05 for Breede Valley.



Figure 18 shows the number of rooms available per household in the various wards. It can be seen that the majority of the dwellings have four rooms, followed by two and three. In the majority of the poorer wards, the predominant figure is two rooms per household. In Ward 2 more than 20% of the households live in dwellings with one (13%) or two rooms (8%).

FIGURE 18: HOUSING: # ROOMS

1.2.1.7 ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Breede Valley has 55 secondary and primary schools, representing 21% of all schools in the CWDM, and on average has a learner/educator ratio of 38, compared with the same ratio for the district. However, illiteracy rates in Breede Valley are high, with approximately 29% of all people of the age of 14 being illiterate (Department of Education 2005 and Department of Health 2005). This compares with the average literacy rate for the Cape Winelands region at 28%. Education levels attained according to Census 2001 indicate that nearly 9% of the population in Breede Valley having no schooling. This compares with Cape Winelands at 8,4% with no schooling and with the Province as a whole at 5,7% with no schooling. Nearly 41% of individuals in Breede Valley have not completed primary school education, with only 6,3% moving on to higher education.

TABLE 2: BREEDE VALLEY: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED, 2001

Education level	WC	CWDM	Breede Valley
No schooling	5.7%	8.4%	8.8%
Some primary	15.2%	21.8%	22.6%
Complete primary	7.9%	9.2%	9.2%
Some secondary	36.5%	32.2%	32.7%
Std 10/Grade 12	23.4%	19.1%	20.3%
Higher	11.2%	9.3%	6.3%
Total: Highest education level (age 20+)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Census 2001

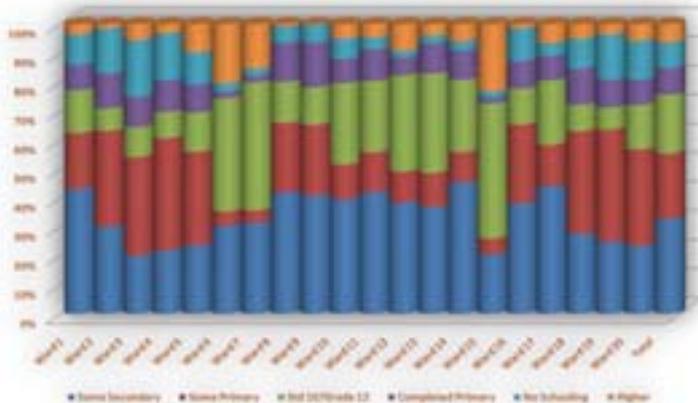


FIGURE 19: EDUCATION

Figure 19 shows the results of the 2001 census broken down into wards. Wards 19, 4 & 3 have the highest number of individuals who have not attended school. Wards 7, 12 & 13 have the highest number of individuals who passed Matric/Grade12. Overall Ward 2 is rated the worst with regards to education – 90% did not complete secondary school (3439 individuals). However in terms of the number of individuals, Wards 19 & 4 have more than 5000 individuals each who did not complete secondary school.

1.2.1.8 HEALTH

The municipality has not performed particularly well with regard to health measures. Breede Valley registered high levels of recorded underweight births, a high tuberculosis (TB) prevalence rate and a low cure rate, particularly compared to provincial targets. The cure rate of TB at 60% is lower than for the Winelands DM overall and well below the provincial target of 80%. Underweight births are estimated at 22%, more than double the provincial target of 10%. In addition, the proportion of the population infected by HIV/AIDS increases to 4,6% by 2010; up from the 2005 level of 3,7%. The high infection rate leads to more HIV/AIDS deaths as predicted by CARE 2005, with 234 people dying from the virus in 2005. It is expected that this figure will increase to 379 people in the year 2010. Health is however not a municipal responsibility, but BVM has addressed this in its strategy for 2007 as part of its Community Development objective.

TABLE 3: SELECTED HEALTH MEASURES FOR BREEDE VALLEY

Health measures	Breede Valley LM	Winelands DM
Percentage of births under 2500g	22	18
Proportion under 1 with 1st measles immunisation	99	82
TB prevalence per 100 000	1 621	1 113
TB cure rate %	60	66
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (2005)	3,7%	3,8%
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (2010)	4,6%	4,7%
Number of HIV/AIDS deaths (2005)	234	718
Number of HIV/AIDS deaths (2010)	379	1 163

Source: CARE 2005, Department of Health, 2005

1.2.1.9 LAW ENFORCEMENT

There are currently five police stations in the Breede Valley Municipality, located in De Doorns, Rawsonville, Zweetemba, Touwsriver and Worcester. Reported crime levels are relatively stable overall. However, the reported murders have declined somewhat, while drug-related crime has increased significantly, almost doubling its 2002/2003 levels in 2004/2005. The high incidence of drug related crime

is likely to be related to the ease of access to “tik” and other drugs.

TABLE 4: SELECTED CRIME STATISTICS

Crime measures (Number of cases reported)	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
Murder	105	110	93
Rape	344	317	325
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	68	64	55
Drug related crime	606	893	1,188

Source: SAPS, 2005

1.2.1.10 INDICATORS OF WELL BEING: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND CITY DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Human Development Index (HDI) and City Development Index (CDI) are composite measures that provide information on the human development performance of a region. It is an average of health, education and income indicators for the HDI, whilst the CDI adds waste and infrastructure indicators.

The Breede Valley's Human Development Index (HDI) stands at 0,68, less than the provincial average of 0,72. The region fares poorer than the province in two of the three variables of the HDI, with health at 0,65 (province at 0,63), income at 0,76 (province at 0,84) and education at 0,62 (province at 0,68), reflecting a need to improve the *job creation prospects* and the *educational system*.

The City Development Index (CDI), a poverty measurement tool similar to the HDI, but the design of which is more focused on indicating a municipality's investment path, provides a similar picture. The Breede Valley CDI stands at 0,74, significantly less than the provincial average of 0,81.

The region fares poorer than the province in four of the five variables that comprises the CDI, with infrastructure at 0,75 (province at 0,79), waste at 0,68 (province at 0,89), health at 0,68 (province at 0,68), education at 0,85 (province at 0,86) and income at 0,76 (province at 0,82). *The CDI scores in addition therefore reflect a need to improve infrastructure, including waste removal infrastructure.* See Table 5.

TABLE 5: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND CITY DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Human Development Index	Breede Valley LM:0.68	Province: 0.72
Health	0.65	0.63
Income	0.76	0.84
Education	0.62	0.68
City Development Index	Breede Valley LM: 0.74	Province: 0.81
Infrastructure	0.75	0.79
Waste	0.68	0.89
Health	0.68	0.68
Education	0.85	0.86
Income	0.76	0.82

Source: Department of the Premier (2005)

1.2.1.11 INDICATORS OF WELL BEING: PROVINCIAL INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION, 2001

The Provincial Index of Multiple Deprivation⁷ augments the results noted above. Overall, 37% of the wards in Breede Valley fall within the most deprived first quartile, with 26% of all wards in the second quartile, and 21% of all wards being the in the third quartile. For two of the five domains, the Breede Valley region records its highest percentage in the most deprived quartile. This reflects a community that is relatively deprived compared to the rest of the Western Cape.

TABLE 6: BREEDE VALLEY: PERCENTAGE OF WARDS THAT FALL WITHIN EACH QUARTILE OF WARDS IN THE WESTERN CAPE ON THE VARIOUS DEPRIVATION DOMAINS 2001

Domain	Percentage of wards in least deprived 25%	Percentage of wards in least deprived 25-50%	Percentage of wards in most deprived 25-50%	Percentage of wards in most deprived 25%
Income	21	21	21	37
Employment	42	11	21	26
Education	26	21	11	42
Health	0	26	42	32
Environment	21	37	21	21
Overall PIMD 2001	16	26	21	37

Source: PIMD (2006)

1.2.1.12 ACCESS TO INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND POVERTY LEVELS

There are numerous ways and means to generate income, whether it is formal or informal employment, through a wage income or self-employment, or, for those on the lower end of the income spectrum, through access to the Government's extended public works employment programme or social security grant system.

1.2.1.12.1 Formal employment and skill level⁸ distribution

It appears that the educational attainment of the Breede Valley population, coupled with the type of economic activity in the region and the employment opportunities it presents, has led to a labour market with a relatively low skills mix. Approximately 51% of the labour force is employed in low skill categories, similar to the district average of 51,4%. Furthermore, almost 35% of the labour force is in skilled occupation (compared to 33% for the district), with approximately 14% in high skilled occupations (compared to 15% for the district). The skill levels discussed here can be linked to formal sectoral economic activity (see Economic Outlook section). The agricultural sector (representing almost 19% of total GDP), where most employment occurs⁹, requires relatively low skilled labour.

⁷ The Provincial Index of Multiple Deprivation provides a measure of the extent of poverty within small geographical areas. The index comprises of several variables or domains. In this instance it comprises of income, employment, education, health and environment domains.

⁸ Low skill occupations are defined as individuals employed in elementary occupations. Skilled occupations include clerks, service workers, shop and market sales workers, skilled agricultural and fishery workers, craft and related trade workers, as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers. The high skilled occupations category includes professions such as legislators, senior officials and managers, professionals, as well as technicians and associate professionals.

⁹ Approximately 41% of all employment occurred in the agricultural sector in the Breede Valley region according to Census 2001.

However, as the economy develops and the agricultural sector declines in importance, the demand for more skilled labour will increase. It is therefore imperative that the skills level of the labour force be improved.

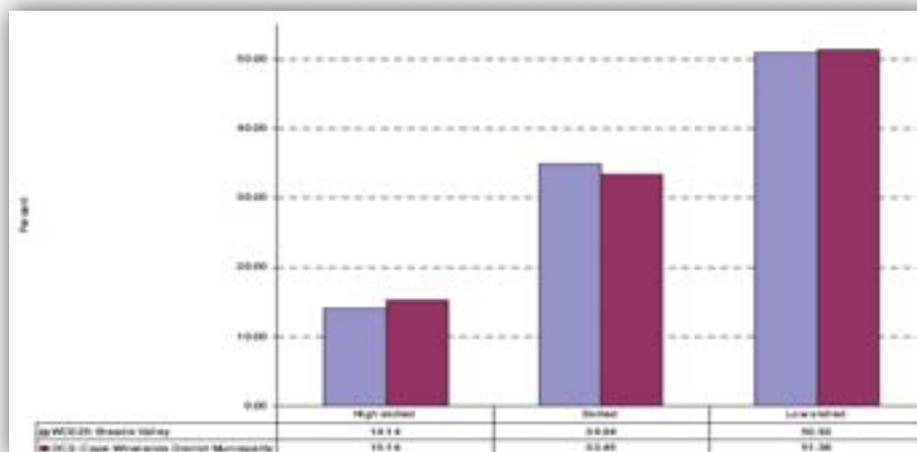


FIGURE 20: BREEDE VALLEY VS. CAPE WINELANDS: SKILLS DISTRIBUTION, 2001

Source: *Socio Economic Profile: Cape Winelands District* dated November 2006

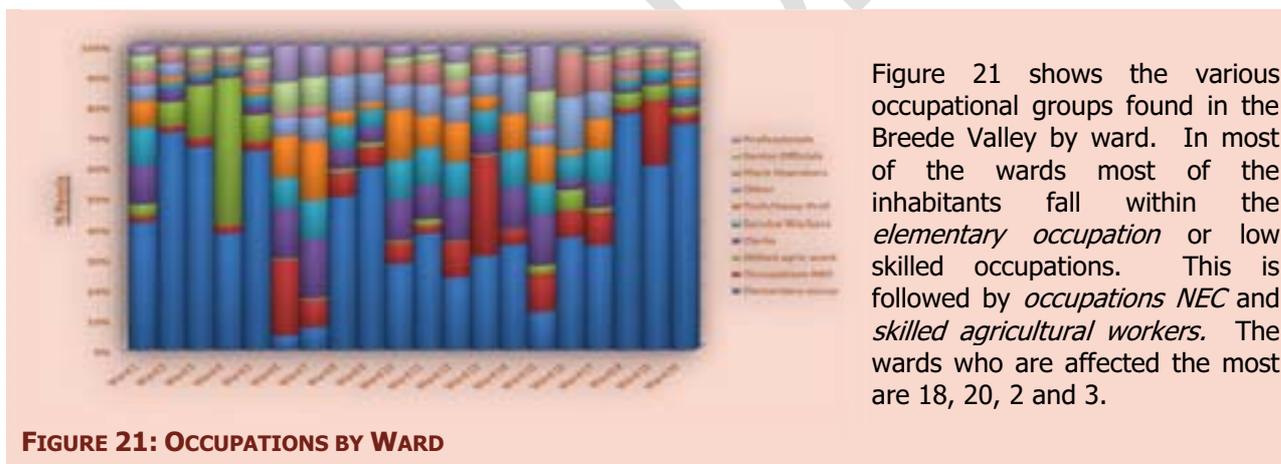


FIGURE 21: OCCUPATIONS BY WARD

1.2.1.13 INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND POVERTY LEVELS

Households' ability to access different income-generating activities described above influences their positioning within the municipality's income distribution as well as the municipality's poverty levels. Within the Breede Valley region, household income is concentrated in the lower-to-middle income category.

Whites dominate the upper categories while the coloured and black African population groups are more predominant in the two lowest income categories. Most households (59%) in the Breede Valley LM earn between R9 600 and R76 800 per annum. This is in line with the distribution elsewhere in the district. The aforementioned income group is dominated by the coloured population, with a significant proportion of whites in the higher end of the income bracket. However, 9% of the population earn no income, which is high compared to many other municipalities in the region.

Households are headed mainly by individuals aged between 30 and 49 (51,4% of all households), with males heading 70% of all households in the Breede Valley DM. About 24% of all households are run by individuals over 55, with 11,2% of all household heads being older than 65.

As the cohort age increases, the prevalence of a female-headed households increases, with the oldest cohort (65 years and older) having female headed households 46 times out of a 100. Of all households in the Breede Valley DM, only 1,3% are headed by individuals in the 15-19 cohort.

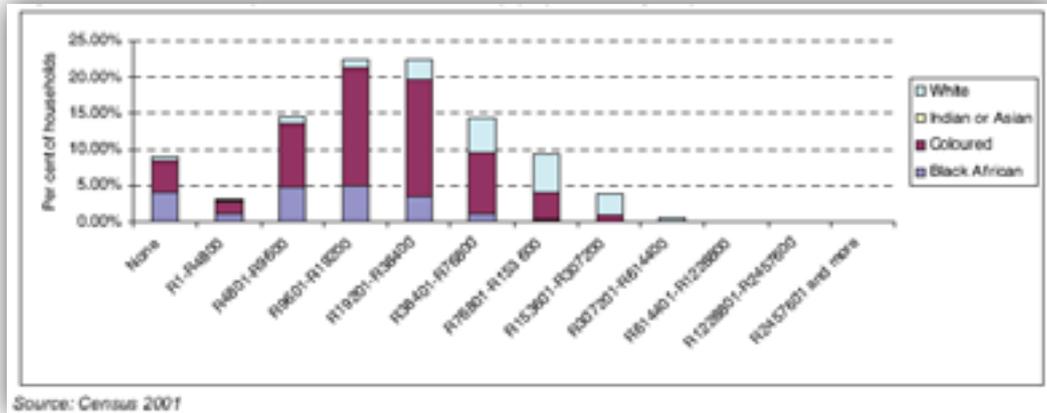


FIGURE 22: BREEDE VALLEY INCOME DISTRIBUTION BY POPULATION GROUP

Figure 23 shows the income distribution by ward. The greatest percentage fall within the R9 601 – R19 200 bracket with the highest percentages in Wards 18, 11 & 15. The wards with the highest percentage of individuals with no income are: 1 - 6.

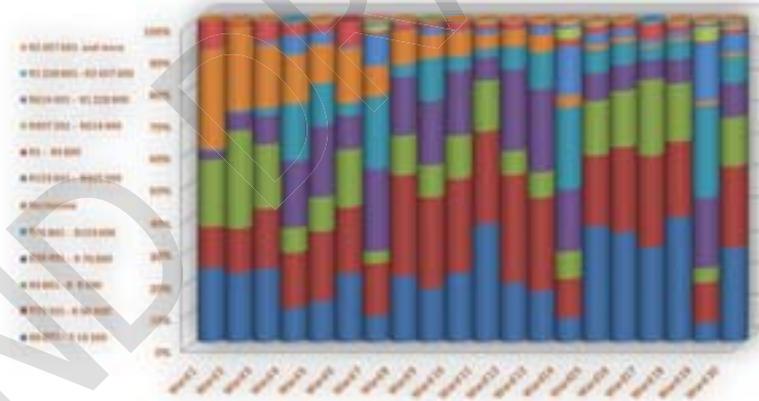


FIGURE 23: INCOME DISTRIBUTION BY WARDS



1.3 THE NEEDS OF BVM STAKEHOLDERS

Since the second half of October 2006, BVM councillors and IDP staff members have been involved in an active communication process with all stakeholders. The main purpose of these interventions was to gather information on the needs of the various stakeholders. The detailed results of these communication sessions are included in the accompanying CD. Following is a summary of the main issues raised by the various stakeholder groups with the full transcriptions being part of the accompanying CD:



Faith-Based Sector 14 November 2006
ISSUES RAISED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moral renewal programme focusing on FAS, HIV/AIDS, crime, youth and social life • Budget allocations to social development initiatives

Ward Committees Workshop 11 November 2006
ISSUES RAISED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building for ward committees • Proper constitution of ward committees • Administrative, logistical and budgetary support for ward committees • Support from ward councillors to the functioning of ward committees

Business Sector 13 November 2006
ISSUES RAISED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBD improvement strategy for Worcester including cleaning and crime prevention • Collaboration between Council and business on development issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth and Development strategy • Incentives to businesses in the form of tax breaks etc. • Parking system for CBD

Briefing: EMDC (Boland/ Overberg) 28 November 2006
ISSUES RAISED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships to improve ECD and other education levels • Focus on establishment of new schools e.g. Avian Park • Issues around transport for learners on farms and rural areas • Partnership to improve skills base of broader BVM community linked to required skills of industry

Provincial Imbizo 18 October 2006
ISSUES RAISED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor health of farm workers/ dwellers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm evictions • Allegations of racism levelled at farmers in Goudini Valley <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor housing on farms • Access to councillors • Development of sports fields (soccer context) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of facilities for youth • Youth involved with drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Homeless (reference to approximately 30 pax living under bridge) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS • Exposure to pesticides on farms • Allegations of police brutality

Ward 1: Touws River 23 October 2006
ISSUES RAISED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning of cemetery • Problems with prepaid electricity • Toilet facilities for disabled • Programmes on drugs and gangsterism • Sewerage system upgrade • Provision of housing • Free Basic Services (FBS) • Maintenance of rental housing stock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity • Employment creation • Refuse removal • Ambulance services poor • Illegal occupation of houses • 8 Houses destroyed during flash floods in 2003, others damaged

Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15 (Worcester)

9 November 2006

ISSUES RAISED

- Moving outside toilet facilities into flats for elderly and disabled
 - Repair prepaid meters
- Upgrade Masekhane centre into health facility
 - Indigent support
 - Upgrade DVD
- FBS (reference to electricity)
- Unemployment
- Avail land for vegetable gardens
- Speed bumps for Viljoen, Rhode, Neethling and Bultenkant streets
 - Drug abuse
- Public lighting particularly around open spaces
- Unproductive municipal officials (sewerage team)
- Budget provision for 2 wards

Wards 11, 13, 14 (Worcester)

8 November 2006

ISSUES RAISED

- Cleaning of open spaces
- Procedures in filling of vacancies in BVM
- Arts, Culture and heritage funding lacking in budget
 - Sustainability of projects
- Improvements of gravel roads and pavements in Avian Park
 - Housing
- Procurement opportunities for entrepreneurs (BBBEE)
 - LED
- Open areas and crime (including rape)
 - Budget allocation for Avian Park
- Budget for maintenance and repair of sewerage and rental stock

Ward 10: Worcester (Hexpark & Johnsonspark)

9 November 2006

ISSUES RAISED

- Cemetery: Fencing, clearing, water-logged, capacity
- Development of open spaces
 - Youth Development
- Inter-generational Multi-purpose centre from unused building
 - Poor maintenance of rental units
 - Upgrade sewerage system
 - Upgrading of Hexpark flats
 - Housing
- Tourism development to benefit disadvantaged communities (homestays, township tours etc.)
 - Foul smell from sewerage plant
 - Illegal dumping of refuse
- Rollout of wheeled bins for refuse removal
 - Crime prevention
- Spatial integration of communities
- Budget provision for Johnsons park

Youth Sector

15 November 2006

ISSUES RAISED

- Child labour on farms
- Youth Advisory Council
- Admission to swimming pools expensive
 - Establish youth unit in BVM
- Lack of youth development programmes
- No access to Unicef/Univul, National Provincial Youth Commission programmes
 - Unorganised youth sector
 - Skills development
 - Sport and other recreational facilities
- Bursary scheme, learnerships rollout, scholarships
 - Under-utilization of MPCC
- No procurement opportunities for youth entrepreneurs
 - World Cup 2010 opportunities
- Alcohol abuse, drug abuse, teenage pregnancies
 - Grant in aid funding to youth programmes

Wards 16, 17, 18 (Zweletemba)

13 March 2007

ISSUES RAISED

- Development including shops
 - Address BBBEE
- Address functioning of ward councillors
 - Establish youth unit in BVM
 - Satellite police station is very small
- Establish/Reinforce bursaries scheme for disadvantaged students
- Speed bumps in streets as children are injured by speeding vehicles
- Identify and release land for mixed use (focus on those outside the subsidy scheme, eg. Professionals and middle income sector)
 - Ensure that ward committees influence budget
 - Establish youth advisory centres
 - Address unemployment/ Job-creation
- Civil society must be involved in policy-making
 - Appoint youth coordinator
- Comments with 2nd and 3rd phase of housing delivery in Zweletemba
- Documentation and presentations of BVM only in English, consideration to isiXhosa and other language communities

Wards 16, 17, 18 (Zweletemba)

13 March 2007

ISSUES RAISED

- More entrances into township (currently only one)
 - LED projects and opportunities
- Soccer World Cup 2010 benefits and opportunities to local community
 - Youth development
 - Improved service delivery
- Address poor communication between ward councillors and wards
 - Establish and build capacity of ward committees
 - Develop parks
 - Gauge impact of provincialized health services
- Gauge impact of environmental health services sitting at district level
 - Improve public participation and community consultation
- Address sewerage (blocked, overflowing, no covers etc.) problems
 - Empower women, capacity building
 - Swimming pool for community
- Procurement and tender opportunities to SMME's



Referring to the results as shown above, the main concerns of the stakeholder groups revolved around the following issues:

- ✦ **Basic Services and Infrastructure.** Here the main issues revolved around the maintenance of current infrastructure; lack of basic services in certain areas; lack of lighting; parking in the CBD; cemeteries; open spaces; and, sport and recreation facilities. The lack of funding to execute was also mentioned on numerous occasions.
- ✦ **Health and Safety.** Main issues mentioned are: moral breakdown of society; drugs and gangsterism; HIV/Aids; crime; and poor ambulance services.
- ✦ **Housing and Land.** The lack of housing and land is the main issue and communities are also dissatisfied with the poor maintenance of rental units; and illegal occupation of dwellings.
- ✦ **Education and Skills Development.** The main issue raised was youth development followed by: improvement of skills and the alignment thereof with requirements of local industry; new schools; and bursary schemes.
- ✦ **Economic Development and Employment.** Greater collaboration was requested between council and business; creating employment opportunities; the development of a growth and development strategy; economic development per se; BBBEE; and the 2010 World Cup.

Other issues that were also mentioned are: sport and recreation; service delivery by the BVM; youth issues; gender issues; councillor accessibility and involvement with ward committees; and, the plight of farm workers.

The wide array of needs articulated by the respective communities and sectors again illustrates that the communities of BVM do not make a distinction between the different spheres of government - the municipality is seen as government. Important lessons from the public participation process also suggest that meetings involving more affluent communities are poorly attended. The same sentiment goes for the absence of involvement by professional people in the IDP process. It also demands that BVM looks into different models and methodologies of public participation with the view to strengthen good governance, empower communities and improve the quality of the policy and law-making process.

A worrying factor is the extent to which HIV/ AIDS, drug and alcohol dependency and other social ills particularly in the context of youth have been raised. It can be safely assumed that these pathologies suggest serious erosion of the family unit as the basic unit of society and the demise of moral values. It means that the BVM must concern itself with programmes and interventions to rebuild the moral fibre of communities within the context of Ubuntu.

The high incidence of farm evictions is not dissimilar to what is happening at district level and is a

matter that needs specific attention going forward. BVM needs to embark on a multi-faceted approach in seeking resolutions to turn around the spectre of human rights abuse that goes along with farm evictions.

Finally, BVM needs to focus on its primary mandate as contemplated by the constitution and other relevant legislation, linked to the national and provincial directives and KPI's as well as the BVM strategic objectives. In the case of transversal or cross-cutting needs and activities it will be better served to facilitate the necessary and relevant partnerships and/ or referrals to the relevant provincial or national department responsible for all other functions



1.4 THE BREEDE VALLEY IDP STRUCTURE

The structure and approach that was followed to develop the 2007 – 1012 IDP is shown in Figure 24. The municipality functions, like any other organization, within two environments. The *contextual environment* contains those environmental factors over which the BVM has no influence over and which it must take into consideration when defining its own strategy. The *transactional environment* is closer to home and defines those environmental factors that the municipality does have influence over and where the building of relationships is an important dynamic of the process. Within its own internal environment, the strategy that is crafted must ensure a sustainable future for the municipality and all its stakeholders. These are defined through various frameworks and plans which are then executed, measured (Performance Management) to determine how successful this is being done, and aligned so as to realise the organisation’s vision – “a *unique and caring Valley*”

Following is a discussion on the IDP to summarise the approach, structure and outcome of the IDP.

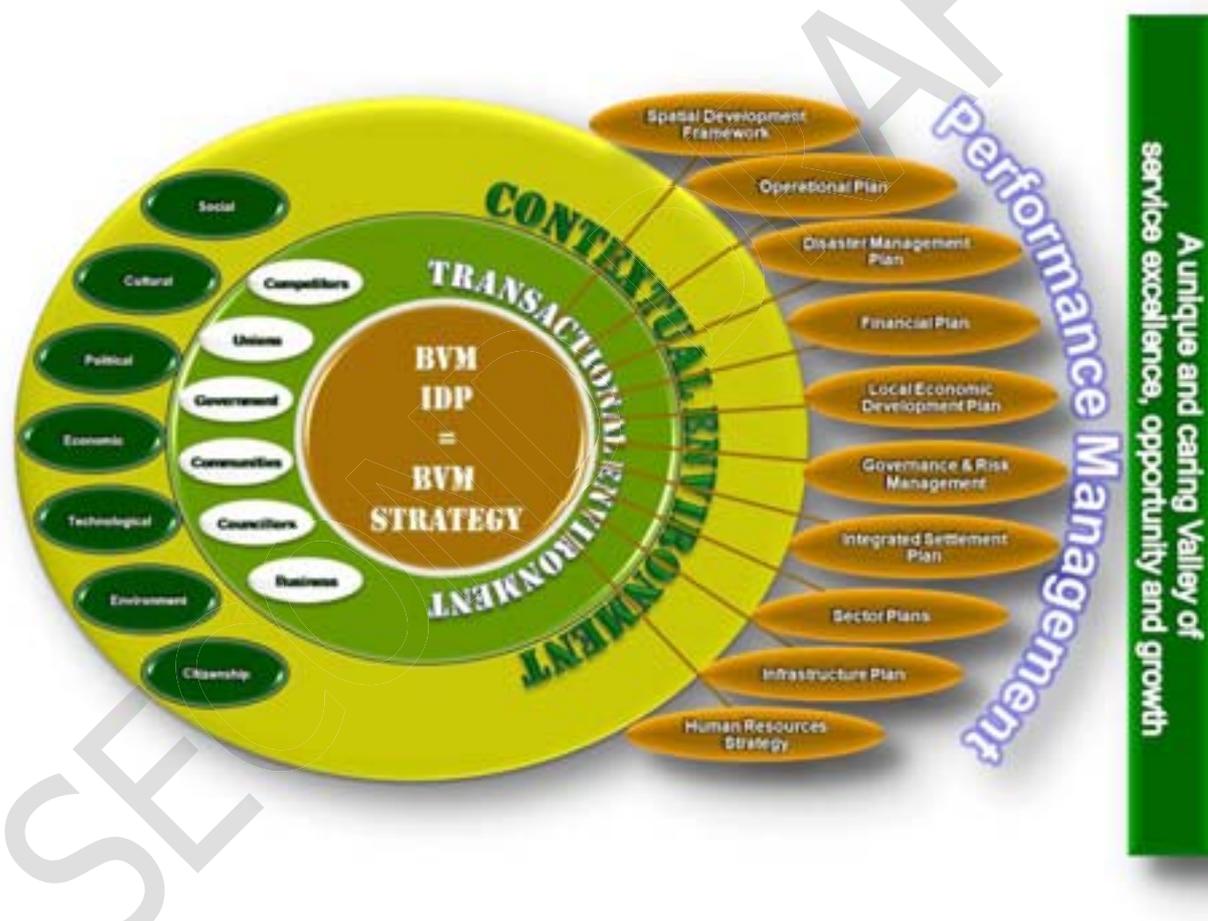


FIGURE 24: BVM IDP STRUCTURE

1.4.1 THE ANALYSIS

The aim of the analysis phase is to define the current reality and to use the result as input for the development of the strategy for the next five years for the BVM. The approach and belief of Council and Management is that the IDP of BVM equates to the Strategy of BVM as is shown in Figure 24. Both the contextual environment and transactional environment were taken into consideration.

The analysis phase consisted of direct interaction with stakeholders, surveys and workshops conducted by Council and Officials as part of the strategy development intervention which started in the second half of 2006. The result of these interventions was taken into consideration during the strategy development phase and is contained in the BVM Strategic Plan of which a summary is contained in Chapter 2.0.

1.4.2 STRATEGIC PLAN 2007 - 2012

The Strategic plan was developed during the second half of 2006 and the joint results of Council and Management. It was a stakeholder-focused approach with the aim to create "*A unique and caring Valley of service excellence, opportunity and growth*" – the new vision of the Breede Valley Municipality developed as part of the process.

The outcome of the strategy intervention is a strategy document that contains the following:

- A new vision, mission and value statement for the BVM.
- Strategic Objectives linked to seven Strategic Themes that directly address the needs of all stakeholders and that are aligned to the five national objectives contained in the Constitution.
- Balanced Scorecard and Strategy Map.
- Strategies, actions, priorities and responsible manager for each action.
- Performance measures (KPI's).

1.4.3 FRAMEWORKS AND PLANS

The BVM departmental activities are aligned to its development priorities and strategies. Also included in this IDP document are:

- A spatial development framework.
- Disaster Management Plan.
- Integrated Human Settlement Plan.
- Water and Sanitation Master Plan.
- Waste Management Plan.
- Cemetery Plan.
- Electricity Master Plan.
- Financial Management Plan.
- Other integrated programmes.
- Key performance indicators and performance targets.

1.4.4 PROJECTS

The IDP reflects all the associated projects that have been identified as part of the IDP/strategy process. These are incorporated into the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plans (SDBIPs) of the various Directorates.

1.4.5 STRUCTURE

The structure of the municipality was aligned with the strategy so as to ensure optimal support for execution.

The structure also incorporates the Strategic Management and Organisational Performance unit which will reside in the Office of the Municipal Manager. This unit will be responsible to drive the IDP, PMS and other strategic development issues on behalf of the Council and the Municipal Manager. The structure is shown in Chapter 2.0.

1.5 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 enjoins each municipality to adopt an IDP during its term of office and to review the IDP each year in terms of the provisions of the said legislation. Other legislation, policies and additional sources that inform this IDP are amongst other the following:

- Constitution of RSA, Act 108 of 1996.
- Batho Pele White Paper, 1997.
- The White Paper on LG, 1998.
- Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998.
- Municipal Structures Act, 1998.
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000.
- Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003.
- Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004?
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 14 of 2005.

This list is not complete as a basket of other legislation influences the local sphere of government that has a definite bearing on the IDP of BVM.

1.5.1 POLICIES

The following policies inform this document:

- MIG Policy.
- NSDP.
- PGDS guidelines.
- PGDS (eKapa elihlumayo).
- CWDM GDS.

1.5.2 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Following are other sources that were used:

- Towards 2nd Generation Credible IDP's (DLGH).
- LGMTEC Assessment report.
- Izimbizo Reports.
- IDPH Panel Reports.
- National Skills Development Strategy.
- National LED Framework.

- Sample of sector strategies.
- EPWP Guidelines.
- Asgi-SA presentation.
- MEDS Strategy W. Cape.
- Provincial organograms.
- Annual public perception survey
- Media articles.

