

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2007/2008



**GREATER
OUDTSHOORN
MUNICIPALITY**

**INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING**

2007 - 2015

**GREATER OUDTSHOORN
MUNICIPALITY**

FORWARD FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

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1. IDP IN CONTEXT

Introduction

Oudtshoorn Municipality is compelled by legislation to undertake integrated development planning (IDP) through a prescribed process of public participation. The participation process should provide Oudtshoorn Municipality with the platform to plan and develop plans to address backlogs and develop a structure and all resources necessary to realize the objectives of the community.

The introduction of the second generation credible Integrated Development Plans marked a new approach towards Integrated Development Planning process. The IDP is a reflection of the whole of government involvement in a geographical area and aims to achieve effective relations between the government spheres to allow the targeting of resources between these spheres. Inter-Governmental relations will therefore form the corner stone for future developments. The second generation IDP's will therefore focus on rigorous analysis, solid long term strategy, effective public participation, intergovernmental planning, and financial ability of the municipality to deliver.

This IDP document therefore describes the long-term 2020 vision for Oudtshoorn with the implementation focus for council and government spheres for the next 5 year term of council.

What is the Development Plan?

The Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000) stipulates that each local authority must, within a prescribed period, adopt a single, inclusive strategic plan which:

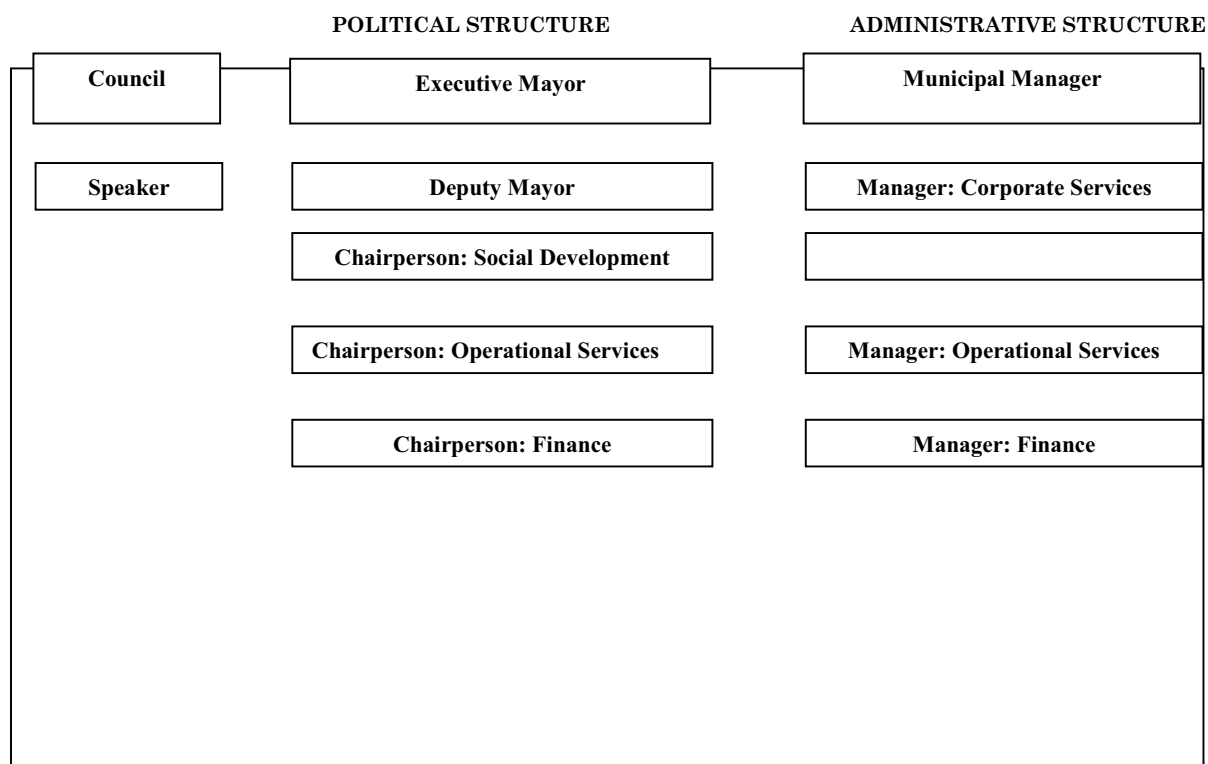
- Link, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for development
- Aligns resources and capacity with the implementation of the plan
- Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based

1.3 Institutional Delivery Capacity

Oudtshoorn Municipality is designated as a B municipality with an executive mayoral system, in terms of the Municipal Structures Act 2000, with a total of 23 councilors made up of 12 ward councilors and 11 propositional representatives. The political head of council is spearheaded by the executive mayor who presides over 5 mayoral committee members. Each member of the mayoral committee has been allocated an executive portfolio and also serves as chairperson of the portfolio committees. Ward councilor's serves as chairperson of the ward committees, which is made up of representatives of civil society.

The Municipal Manager, along with managers for planning & development, corporate services, finance, operational services, and community services heads the town's central administration. The Auditing and performance section reports directly to the municipal manager. Entities have been established for the tourism, SMME development and will be run by Tourism Buro's and RED Door.

Figure1. The Design of the Administration



1.3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Municipal Manager

The Municipal Manager is the overall head of the municipality. The Municipal Manager is answerable to the council and executive mayor on all administrative issues. The Office of the municipal manager contains a set of strategic support services such as performance management and internal auditing. The Municipal Manager is responsible for:

- Corporate Strategy (2020 Vision)
- Corporate Communication
- Performance Management
- Risk Management

Manager Corporate Services

The Manager Corporate Services is responsible for support services of the municipality. The manager is answerable to the portfolio chairperson and committee of cooperate services on all corporate related activities. The manager is responsible for the following services:

- Corporate Administration
- Legal Services
- Human Resources
- Portfolio Committee Services
- Housing Development
- Archives
- Ward Committees
- Community Development Workers
- Social Development
- Economic Development

Manager Operational Services

The manager operational service's is responsible for all technical services of the municipality. The manager is answerable to the portfolio chairperson and committee of operational services. The manager is responsible for the following services:

- Electrical Services
- Traffic, Fire and Emergency Services
- Health Care
- Water & Sewerage Services
- Roads & Storm water
- Environmental Issues
- Cleaning Services
- Libraries
- Town Planning
- Building Control

Manager Finance

The manager finance is responsible for all financial aspects of the municipality. The manager is answerable to the portfolio chairperson and committee of finance. The manager is responsible for the following services:

- Income
- Expenditure
- Budget
- Information Technology
- Supply Chain Management

1.4 Alignment

The Integrated Development Plan must ensure that cognizance is given to relevant plans of organs of state. The Integrated development plan is seen as a reflection of the whole of government involvement in a geographical area and therefore should reflect and align the planning and development of all government departments. These plans and functions of government departments should be aligned horizontally and vertically to avert duplication and funding of resources. Alignment of finance and resources is essential to ensure economies of scale and impact on development objectives. The following key plans and programmes must be aligned with the Oudtshoorn process:

National Policy: Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiatives of South Africa – (ASGISA)

Government seeks to halve unemployment through ASGISA by 2014. The South African economy grows with an average rate of 4% in 2004. ASGISA focus on a growth rate of 4, 5% between 2005 and 2009 and a 6% growth rate between 2009 and 2014. To achieve this ASGISA propose a focus on infrastructure development, sector strategies, skills development, macro economic issues, public administration and second economy issues. It is therefore important for Oudtshoorn to be aligned to ASGISA as planning instrument to determine the extend Oudtshoorn will have on ASGISA and visa via.

Provincial Policy: IKAPA ELIHLUMAYO

IKAPA ELIHLUMAYO is the most important development guide for the Western Cape Province. The point of departure for this policy is its focus on the budget to be used innovatively and effectively to stimulate the economy of the Western Cape, to open it up to wider participation, to admit more people to the mainstream of the economy, to sustain and protect the vulnerable and to foster self reliance. Key catalyst for IKAPA ELIHLUMAYO or the growing cape or “die Kaap wat groei” apply the matrix approach in tracking key economic variables, targeting of key growth sectors, determining actions, assigning of responsibilities and careful monitoring. By boosting the efficiency of the social services sector delivery it creates enough space to enable the economic sector. It also focuses on correcting market failure affecting households, such as the product market dealing with goods in the economy and those that encompass production factors (land, labour, and capital). By unlocking potential, implementing and constantly evaluating it against the desired outcomes. The following targets as aligned with the Oudtshoorn IDP should be achieved as outlined in the timeframes:

Provincial Policy: Western Cape Spatial Development Framework (WCSDF)

The focus of the Western Cape Spatial development Framework is recognition of the need to redress the apartheid settlement patterns. This Provincial Spatial framework will serve as guide to Oudtshoorn Municipality spatial development framework. Spatial development Frameworks must ensure sustainable environment to enhance future human development needs, responds to historical and socio-economic issues to determine spatial logic. The Western Cape Spatial development Framework therefore is a provincial wide strategy with the Oudtshoorn SDF a municipal wide responds to the provincial focus.

Strategic link between key national and provincial policies

ASGISA	Western Cape SDF	IKAPA ELIHLUMAYO	Eden District IDP	Oudtshoorn IDP
Eliminating the second economy	Align future settlement patterns with economic potential	Micro economic strategy	Economic Development & Tourism	LED & Environment Cluster
Education and skills development	Deliver human development and basic needs programme	Building human capital with emphasis on youth	Community, Social and Human Capital development	Good Governance & Social Development Cluster

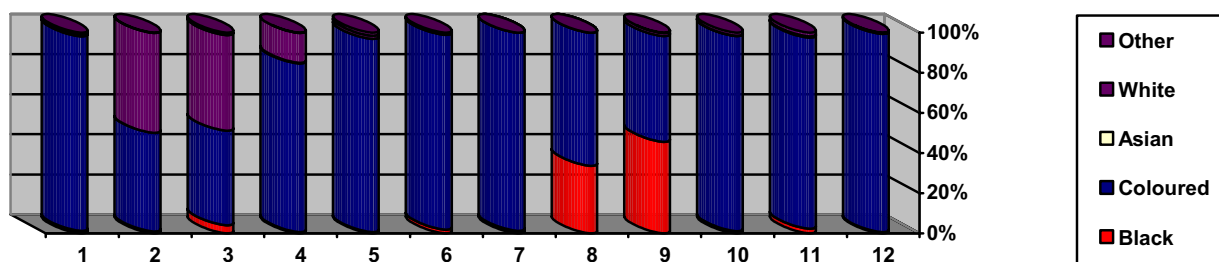
Infrastructure Investment	Conveniently locate urban activities and promote public and non motorized transport	Strategic Infrastructure investment	Infrastructure, Public Works, and Transport Development	Infrastructure & Basic Services Cluster
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2. OUR PEOPLE AND ENVIRONMENT

Oudtshoorn Municipality was established by the Provincial MEC for Local Government on 27 September 2000 under Notice 67 amended by Notice 8698 of 1 December 2000. The new area of jurisdiction incorporated the Oudtshoorn Municipal Area, Dysselsdorp, De Rust and the rural areas surrounding these towns. Oudtshoorn lies in the boundaries of the Eden District Municipality in the Western Cape Province, South Africa and spans over 3535 square kilometers.

2.1 Demographics

Figure 2: Ward Based Demographic information



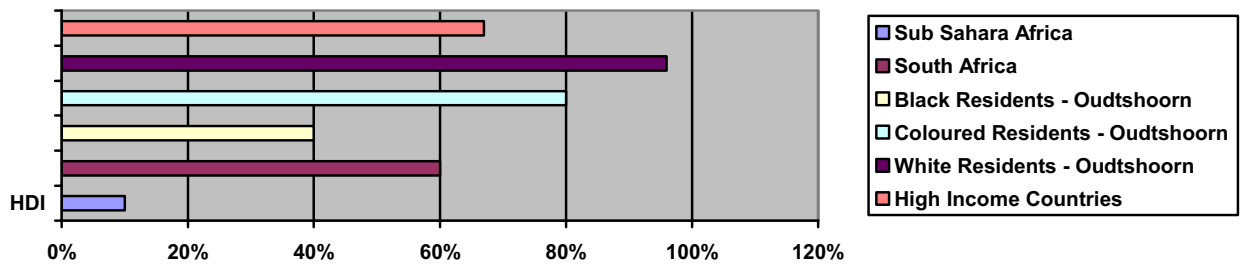
Source: Eden District Ward Based profiles 2006,

Oudtshoorn Municipality is home to a population of 97 200 people in some 15 700 households. The population is projected to rise with 4% till 2010. The average rate of growth between 2000 and 2010 is projected to be 0, 90% per annum. The Coloured share of the population is projected to be 72% in 2000 to 74, 7% in 2010, the Black share to remain constant at 6, and 5% the Asian share to rise from 3, 7% to 4% and the White population from 17, 4% to 14, and 8%. Half of the population is located in the traditionally coloured areas of the town, with further population growth to be projected to the traditional Black areas of the town. The following movements of the population are expected:

- Out-migration from the Bridgton area
- In-migration to the Bongoletu area from the Eastern Cape
- In-migration to the inner town area to possible social housing projects.

2.2 Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) which is composite, relative index based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income by population groups is reflected in the diagram below

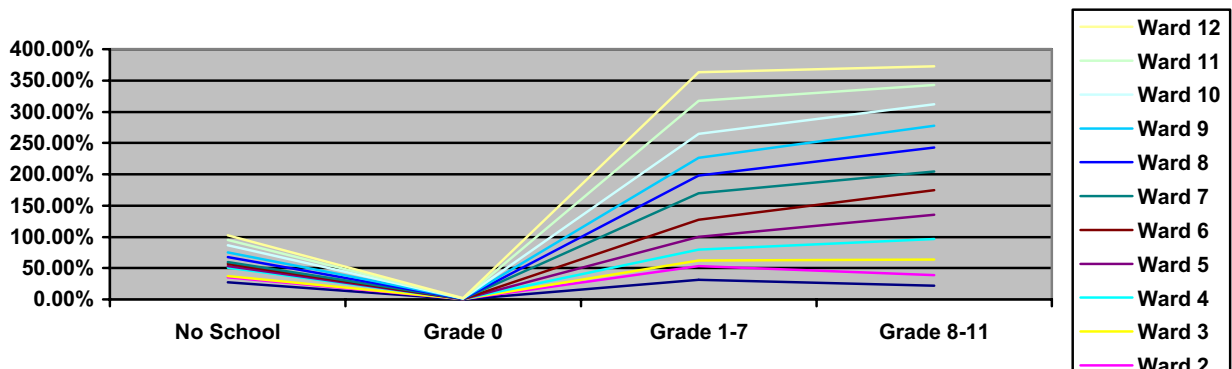


The legacy of apartheid is that Oudtshoorn is a deeply polarized town characterized by inequality. The affluent white population lives mainly in the suburbs of the western side of town, and has standard municipal infrastructure and services equal to developed countries. The generally poor Coloured and African population (about 85% of the population) live mainly in the large urban townships.

Source: World Bank Report 2005, Western Cape Treasury Report 2006 PARO

2.3 Education & Human Resource Analysis

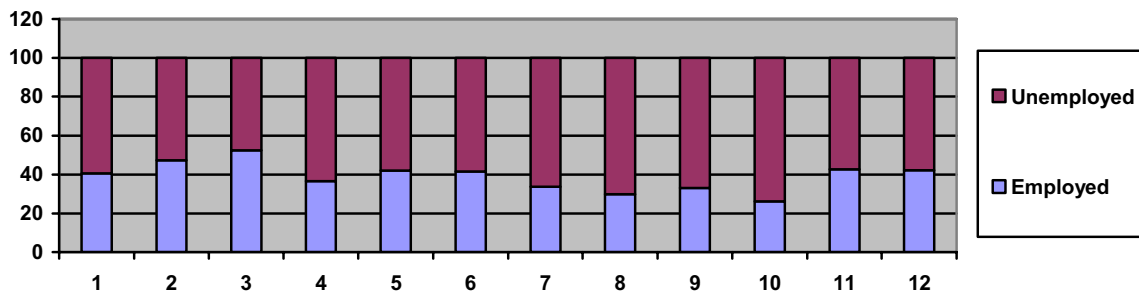
Oudtshoorn Municipality will play a critical role in co-coordinating and stimulating actions of human resource development. At the centre of the development the focus should be on increase education and skills. The following table outlines the levels of education in the different wards:



Source: Eden District Ward Based Profile 2006

As indicated in the above illustration education levels per wards are alarming. Only 5% of the total population completed further education. For individuals older than 18, an average of 64% per ward did not complete Grade 12. From the ward based profiles the reason why the person is not in school is based on the economic situation of the households. ABET as the direct intervention to this problem should therefore be strengthened.

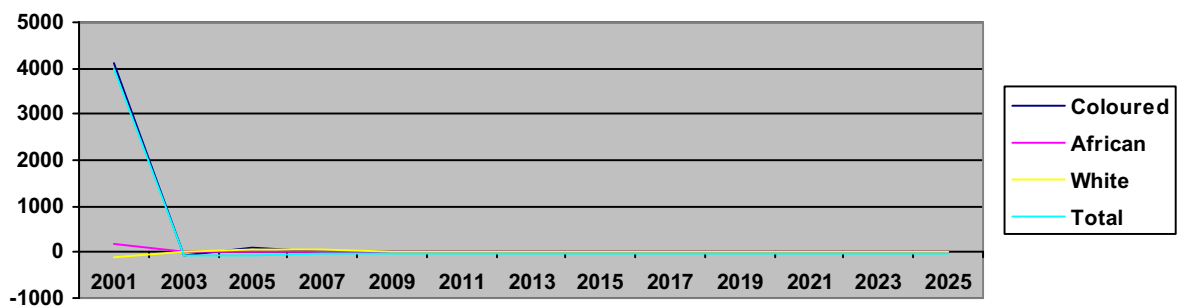
2.5 Poverty Sustainable Live hood



Source: Eden District Ward Based Profile 2006

Unemployment in the Oudtshoorn area average on 61, 47%. With the unemployment figure amounted to 35% in 2000 the increase in unemployment amounts to 25%.

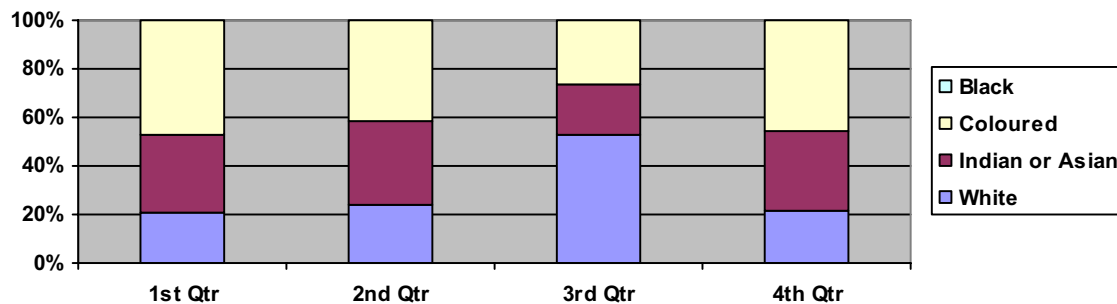
2.6 Migration Patterns



Source: Socio Economic Profile Western Cape Treasury 2006

In migration reached its peak in 2001 and it is expected to decrease constantly for all the population groups until 2025. As the figures outline, Oudtshoorn is not attracting in-migration.

2.7 Income distribution by population group 2001



According to Census 2001, in Oudtshoorn 204 African (3%), 760 Coloureds (19%) and 190 Whites (9%) reported no income in 2001. About 9% of the total population who reported no income in Eden District resided in Oudtshoorn, making the municipality in Eden with the fifth highest number of residents who reported no income in 2001.

3. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

3.1 Vision

The vision is a broad statement of how council sees the development of the municipal area. It provides a long-term goal, towards which all actions of the strategic plan should be directed. The main focus of the vision must be to improve the quality of life for its entire people. The vision spells out a long term growth and development strategy for the municipality till the year 2020.

“ PEACE AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL”

3.2 Mission

Council still works on this.

3.3 Clusters and Priority Areas

There are five clusters for which objectives; strategies and projects programmes have been identified. These clusters link directly to the 5 National Key Performance Areas.

CLUSTERS AND PRIORITY AREAS			
Institutional & Finance	Good Governance & Social Development	Infrastructure & Basic Services	LED & Environment
Financial Viability	Human Capital Development	Land Reform & Housing	Agriculture

Internal Governance	Safety and Security & Disaster Management	Roads & Transport	Manufacturing
Internal Audit	Social Capital Development	Solid Waste	Tourism
External Audit	Vulnerable Groups	Water & Sanitation	Skills & Training
Anti Corruption	Health Services & HIV / Aids	Sport & Recreation	Environment
Supply Chain	Public Participation	Community Centres	
		Electricity	

3. STRATEGIES & IMPLEMENTATION

According to the Human development Index (HDI): eight communities in the Little Karoo are under the first 120 most neglected communities in South Africa. The HDI is a composite measure that provides information on the human development performance of a region. The HDI of Oudtshoorn is 0,69 and the City Development Index (CDI) stands at 0,76. There are noticeable difference in the infrastructure and education indicators between Oudtshoorn and Eden District.

Selected Socio Economic Indicators	Oudtshoorn	Eden District
Human Development Index (HDI)	0,69	0,69
Health	0,66	0,65
Income	0,75	0,77
Education	0,67	0,66
City Development Index (CDI)	0,76	0,76
Infrastructure	0,74	0,72
Waste	0,82	0,81
Health	0,69	0,68
Income	0,80	0,81
Education	0,75	0,77

Multi deprivation refers to peoples unmet needs, whereas poverty refers to the lack of resources required to meet those needs. Generally deprivation is relatively high in the Oudtshoorn Municipal area with the overall Provincial Index of Multi Deprivation (PIMD) of 58,3% lying in the fourth quartile of the range. The income (58,3%), employment (50,0%) and living environment (37,5%) domains are all critical areas of deprivation with a high proportion of wards lying in the fourth quartile. The education domain is not far behind with 41,7% of the ward lying in the third quartile of the most deprived wards.

Domain	% of wards in least	% of wards in least	% of wards in most	% of wards in most
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	deprived 25% (1 st quartile 18)	deprived 25 – 50% (2 nd quartile)	deprived 25-50% (3 rd quartile)	deprived 25% (4 th quartile)
Income	8,33	25,00	8,33	58,33
Employment	8,33	8,33	33,33	50,00
Education	8,33	25,00	41,67	25,00
Health	0,00	16,67	33,33	33,33
Living Environment	16,67	16,67	25,00	37,50
Overall PIMD 2001	8,33	33,33	0,00	58,33

The consultation process with stakeholders and wards underpin the outcomes of the HDI and ward deprivation analysis. With these in mind the following focus area were identified in ranking order as the most important, and should therefore determine the future planning and budget allocation. With the backlog and cost of services in mind the following table should provide indication on how the municipality, sector departments and all stakeholders should determine priority.

INFRASTRUCTURE & BASIC SERVICES CLUSTER

LAND REFORM & HOUSING

Background

The role of local government has been spelled out in chapter 7 of the Constitution of South Africa No.108 of 1996 as any municipality must take all reasonable and necessary steps within the framework of national and provincial housing legislation and policy to:

- Ensure that the inhabitants within its area of jurisdiction have access to adequate housing opportunities on a progressive basis.
- Ensure that conditions not conducive to the health and safety of the inhabitants of its area of jurisdiction are prevented or removed.
- Set housing delivery goals in respect of its area jurisdiction
- Identify and designate land for housing development.
- Initiate plan, co-ordinate, promote and enable appropriate housing development.
- Plan and provide bulk engineering services.
- Provide revenue generating services in so far as such services are not provided by specialist utility suppliers.
- Undertake land use planning in accordance with land development objectives.
- Act as developer.
- Administer National Housing Programmes.

Land reform also forms an important part of this objective. Land reform programmes are divided into land restitution, land redistribution and tenure reform programmes.

Land Restitution

Land restitution focus on equity for victims of dispossession of the state, particularly the landless and the rural poor by equitable redistribution of land.

Land Redistribution

Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD): Through this programme beneficiaries may acquire land for agricultural purposes.

Commonages: This program aims to improve people's access to municipal and tribal land for grazing purposes.

Farm Equity Schemes: This is a program where participants purchase equity in the form of shares on farming enterprises.

Settlement Products: this program provides landless people with grants living under insecure tenure conditions to acquire tenure.

Tenure Reform

This program focus on providing tenure options for farm workers and occupiers.

Legislative Guidelines

In addition to the Constitution, housing provision is also guided by the following legislation:

- Agenda 21
- Human Habitat Policy
- Housing Act 107 of 1997 (specially section2)
- Western Cape Housing Development Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)
- Sustainable Human Settlements of the Western Cape, 30 May 2006
- Breaking New Ground – Plan for the development of sustainable human settlements, 2004
- Ikapa Elihlumayo Principles
- Local Government Systems Act 2000
- Local Government Structures Act 2000
- Land Tenure Act
- ESTA Network
- Land Reform Programme

Analysis

Socio-Economic Profile: The following information will give an overview of the housing profile of the different wards. As the profile identified the backlog on housing create critical social issues in the different wards. The current waiting list for housing stands on 9540 people.

	Formal Housing	Dwelling in Backyard	Dwelling not in Backyard	Average Household Size
Ward 1	92,76%	3,29%	3,95%	4
Ward 2	99,00%	0,67%	0,00%	3
Ward 3	97,50%	2,08%	0,00%	3
Ward 4	95,39%	3,55%	0,00%	4
Ward 5	98,35%	1,24%	0,00%	4
Ward 6	83,08%	1,15%	15,77%	5
Ward 7	87,20%	12,80%	0,00%	5
Ward 8	95,35%	1,55%	0,78%	5
Ward 9	87,00%	5,42%	6,86%	4
Ward 10	92,42%	6,88%	0,35%	4
Ward 11	81,85%	2,22%	15,93%	4
Ward 12	89,75%	6,36%	3,89%	4
Total	92,48%	3,30%	3,51%	4

Source: Eden District Ward Based Profile 2006

Land Availability: The municipality completed an audit on vacant land, such as municipal land, provincial owned, parastatal land, and potential private land. Land negotiations must start or land swaps must be undertaken for future municipal housing projects as the land availability is scarce as outlined in the audit. The results of the audit will be reflected in the Spatial Development Framework.

Resource Allocation: Oudtshoorn Municipality currently lack human as well as financial resources to adequately deal with housing. The current personnel dealing with housing is one administrative assistant, who deals with all housing related issues. Financially housing projects are funded

through the Department of local Government and housing. The money received will not address the backlogs sufficiently. Basic Infrastructure for housing are funded through the subsidy received from the department, which creates a gap in funding for a quality top housing structure.

Strategies

Through a consultative process with the ward committees, a sectoral focus group discussion with all role players in housing the following key strategic interventions were identified. The process of identifying strategies for housing was also enhanced through specific questionnaires to specific housing projects. The outcome of this questionnaire informed our strategy and planning process. The following strategies were identified:

- Make land available at cost price for self development
- Create own building schemes to fast track housing delivery.
- Develop social housing project to deliver on housing backlogs.
- Update waiting list and make it public for inputs and corrections
- Create and implement a middle income housing scheme
- Provide housing on rural areas through the subsidy available to farm workers.
- Develop a plan for housing provision for people in transit camps.

Projects

The project schedule consists of details concerning planned housing projects in the municipal area. Detailed project implementation plans will be outlined in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plans.

HOUSING PROJECTS

Project Title	No of Sites	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
Environmental Impact Assessment	0	150,000	ODN	2007/ 08	Municipality
Housing Project	250		De Rust	2007 / 08	Dept. Local Government
Housing Project	150	1,108,590	Dysselsdorp	2007 / 08	Dept. Local Government
Land – Pig Farmers	0	2,000,000	ODN	2007 / 08	Land Affairs
Upgrading Informal Settlement	0	3,250,000	De Rust	2007 / 08	Dept. Local Government
Land acquisition – Private Owners		440,000	ODN	2007 / 08	Municipality
Infrastructure	170	3,520,000	Volmoed	2007 / 08	Dept. Local Government
Infrastructure	94	3,520,000	Vlakteplaas	2007 / 08	Dept. Local Government
Spatial development Framework		80,000 120,000	All Areas	2007 / 08	Dept. Local Government Municipality
Geotegniese ondersoek		50,000	CP Nel Museum	2007 / 08	Municipality
Hospital Residential Development			ODN	2007 / 08	Private
Transitional Camp		450,000	ODN	2007/08	PAWC
Transitional Camp		450,000	Dysselsdorp	2007/08	PAWC
Transitional Camp		300,000	De Rust	2007/08	PAWC
Herstel gebarste huise	1,200	7,600,000	Dysselsdorp	2007/08	PAWC

LANDREFORM PROJECTS

Project Title	Project Description	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
Kop Small Farmers Trust	Commercial lucern and beef production		ODN	2007/08	Dept. Land Affairs
Olienhoutskloof Pty. Ltd	Mixed Commercial farming		ODN	2007/08	Dept. Land Affairs
Child Welfare (SA)	Household gardens		ODN	2007/08	Dept. Land Affairs
Kango Vallei	Water investigation		ODN	2007/08	Dept. Land Affairs
Rainbow Tunnels	Hydroponics Eurogap readiness		ODN	2007/08	Dept. Land Affairs
Springfontein	Rounding off animals		ODN	2007/08	Dept. Land Affairs

CASP Food Gardens Rooiheuvel Primary Hottomskloof Primary	Vegetable		ODN	2007/08	Dept. Land Affairs
Varkboere	Acquisition of land for pig farmers	2,000,000	ODN	2007/08	Dept. Land Affairs

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the housing plan should be based on the housing related legislation, especially human settlements. Due to apartheid imbalances, housing delivery should address the spatial component as well as mixed land use.

The municipality will establish a housing focus group consisting of housing role players and 1 member responsible for housing in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of housing implementation.

ROADS & TRANSPORT

Background

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

Legislative Requirements

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 captures the objective of local government to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner. The following legislative requirements will also give directions in planning:

- Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998
- Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
- Eden District Municipality Integrated Transport Plan
- National Land use Transport Act

Analysis

It is outlined in the Eden District Integrated Transport Plan that more than 60% of residents in the greater Oudtshoorn area do not have access to public transport services within a 2 km walking distance from their homes. It has been identified that public transport is dominated by taxis with more than 90% of passengers using this transport means. Existing rail lines are used for freight transport and passenger transport non-existent.

Table: Method by which people travel to work (All employed individuals)

	Walk	Bicycle	Minibus	Car
Ward 1	51,92%	2,36%	17,99%	23,30%
Ward 2	30,22%	3,43%	0,93%	53,89%
Ward 3	29,33%	2,00%	2,00%	56,33%
Ward 4	48,62%	2,41%	3,10%	37,24%

Ward 5	36,95%	1,61%	11,65%	40,56%
Ward 6	32,98%	4,26%	23,76%	25,53%
Ward 7	57,45%	3,19%	20,21%	12,42%
Ward 8	30,67%	4,20%	35,71%	22,69%
Ward 9	40,89%	5,67%	22,27%	24,29%
Ward 10	15,90%	0,87%	31,21%	34,10%
Ward 11	63,60%	0,71%	3,53%	23,67%
Ward 12	36,91%	1,58%	29,02%	26,19%
TOTAL	33,97%	2,94%	16,05%	31,59%

Source: Eden District Ward Based Profile 2006

Transport infrastructure contributes towards facilitating mobility of people, and the flow of goods and services for domestic and global markets. About 50% of the roads in Bongolethu and Bridgton are not tarred with limited storm water drainage system. General road network of Dysselsdorp and De Rust areas are poor. Only 1km of the 4km of Blomnek township roads are tarred. Passenger rail transport system was ended in 2002. The municipality owns the airport but it's managed by the Aero Clup, which is used by lighter passenger and freight aircrafts.

Strategies

Trough a consultative process with ward committees and sectoral focus groups the following key strategies were identified.

- Use EPWP to fast track backlogs on roads infrastructure.
- Analyze current situation on public transport and priority areas.
- Implement and co-ordinate regulations on public transport system
- Undertake targeted projects to improve public transport systems.
- Maintain existing infrastructure

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on roads and public transport. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
Access Road	200,000	Bongolethu	2007/08	PAWC
Sidewalks	800,000	De Rust	2007/08	PAWC
Flood Relief Infrastructure	1,000,000	All Wards	2007/08	PAWC
Taxi Rank (Retention)	225,000	Ward 2	2007/08	PAWC
Herseel Strate	2,860,250	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Paving of Streets	2,400,000	All Wards	2007/08	DBSA
Rehabilitation of Streets	2,300,000	All Wards	2007/08	Eden District
Storm water Drainage	500,000	All Wards	2007/08	Eden District
Upgrading Sidewalks	240,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Speed Bumps	60,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Integrated Transport Plan	200,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Main road NO33	339,750	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
	1,359,000			PAWC

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the roads and transport plan should be the completed Eden District Integrated Transport Plan.

The municipality will establish an Infrastructure focus group consisting of infrastructure role players and 1 member responsible for infrastructure in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of housing implementation

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Background

Waste Management and cleaning services forms part of key issues and challenges to address sustainability concerns in the economic, social and environmental areas of the Western Cape Sustainable Development Plan. The objectives of this plan focus on:

- Increase and sustain the number of households with access to sufficient, affordable waste management systems while reducing overall consumption.
- Promote a zero waste approach to the management of liquid and solid wastes.
- Enhance recycling to promote job creation.

Legislative Requirements

- Western Cape Sustainable Development Plan
- Integrated Waste Management policy
- Green Procurement Policy of Provincial Government

Analysis

- Refuse Removal: All households in Oudtshoorn, Dysselsdorp, De Rust areas receive curbside services once a week. All business premises in Oudtshoorn and town receive a maximum of 5 removals per week if so required. Residents on all the rural areas still lack the provision of refuse removal. Services are provided through farmers providing communal and own dumping sites.
- Street Cleaning: Oudtshoorn and De Rust central business district as well as the residential areas of both towns are swept once a week by municipal cleaning staff. The previously disadvantaged residential areas of Bridgton, Bongoletu, Dysselsdorp, and Blomnek are serviced by contractors who are responsible for the cleaning specific areas daily.
- Oudtshoorn generates 8.8 million m³ waste per annum
- The current landfill has less than 18 months of airspace left.
- Recycling rates reported to be between 13 & 20%

Strategies

Traditionally the role of municipalities focused on treatment of waste and not on waste minimization. From the strategies identified council urgently need to move away from the end of pipe waste management system towards a waste avoidance system. The following strategies were identified through a consultative process with the ward committees.

- Develop a waste management strategy.

- Develop and implement a recycling strategy.
- Develop and implement waste reduction strategy
- Promote sustainable consumption through industry and shopping mall programmes.
- Eradication of the black bag system.

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on waste management. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
Upgrade Refuse Site	742,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Herstel Grootmaatvullishouers	80,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of waste management will be addressed in the completion of a local Integrated Waste Management Policy. Waste Management will be dealt with in the Infrastructure focus group consisting of 1 member responsible for infrastructure in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of this development objective.

WATER & SANITATION SERVICES

Background

Access to clean drinking water together with effective sanitation and refuse removal services are generally accepted as basic services of critical importance. The delivery of sustainable and affordable water and sanitation services is the ultimate objective, with strong emphasis on water conservation and demand management, and water resource protection. All households in the Oudtshoorn municipal area receive 6 kiloliters of water per month free.

Legislative Requirements

- Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998)
- Water Services Authorities and Water Services Providers (Act 108 of 1997)
- Oudtshoorn Municipality Water Services Development Plan (WSDP)

Analysis

Water Services: The majority of households in Oudtshoorn have access to running water. Existing sources of supply must need attention to improve assurance of supply. De Rust experience water shortages in the summer. Standpipes are used to supply some of the smaller communities, where local supply schemes are not in place.

Area	Communal Supply		Controlled Supply		Uncontrolled Supply (Taps)	
	2003 / 04	2008 / 09	2003 / 04	2008 / 09	2003 / 04	2008 / 09
Oudtshoorn	60	40	0	0	10,163	11,500
Dysselsdorp	0	0	0	0	1,745	1,800
De Rust	156	40	0	0	500	700

Rural Areas	1,270	1,000	1,875	2,145	0	0
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Source: Oudtshoorn Municipal Water Services Development Plan

Water supply current stands on the following. The Klein Karoo Rural Water Supply scheme (KKRWSS) incorporated in the Oudtshoorn municipality in 2006 supply water to rural areas, individual farmers and some municipal over a large part of both the Oudtshoorn and Kannaland municipal areas.

Sanitation Services: The phasing out of the bucket systems, in exchange of waterborne sewerage works, is currently in progress of completion. The following table gives analysis of the current levels of sanitation services:

Area	Pit Latrine / Buckets		VIP or equivalent		Septic tanks		WWTW	
	2003 / 04	2008 / 09	2003 / 04	2008 / 09	2003 / 04	2008 / 09	2003 / 04	2008 / 09
Oudtshoorn	200	0	60	40	0	0	9,620	11,157
Dysselsdorp	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,745	1,800
De Rust	0	0	156	40	220	230	280	470
Rural Areas	1,358	233	354	1,479	1,874	1,874	0	0

Source: Oudtshoorn Municipal Water Services Development plan

Strategies

Through addressing the strategies the municipality will bring both rural and urban communities together by providing the environment for empowerment, equal participation, self sufficiency and progress. Integral with these aims are the prevention of the cultural and historical past, sustainable use of natural resources and the provision of basic services to the community.

- Address water shortages in De Rust
- Eradication of the bucket system
- Improve quality of bulk water supply
- Implement integrated water resource management
- Deliver a sustainable water service
- Integrate water resource management.
- Implement sanitation options in rural areas.

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on water & sanitation services. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
Water Connections	100,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Sewerage Connections	80,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Main Sewerage – Neppon	190,000	6	2007/08	Municipality
Schoemanshoek Water	813,000	1	2007/08	Municipality
Rehabilitation Sewerage works	2,000,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Rehabilitation Sewerage works	500,000	All Wards	2007/08	Eden District
Piping of lead water furrow 50%	350,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Borehole	3,500,000	All Wards	2007/08	DBSA
Toilette: Kerrieblok	1,000,000	10	2007/08	Municipality
Meter Replacement: Water	80,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality

Rehabilitation water network	400,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Rehabilitation sewerage network	120,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Water Network – Rural Network	40,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Detailed planning of water & sanitation services is captured in the Water Services Development Plan. Water & Sanitation services will be dealt with in the Infrastructure focus group consisting of 1 member responsible for infrastructure in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of this development objective.

SPORT & RECREATION

Background

Oudtshoorn as the sports mecca of the Southern Cape should upgrade and maintained its sports facilities. Sport in general provides the opportunity to establish a healthy community as well as the opportunity to increase sports tourism.

Legislative Requirements

- System Act 2000
- Structures Act 2003
- World Cup 2010 Policy

Analysis

Oudtshoorn presents good existing infrastructure for sports development. All sports facilities are centrally located in the different geographical areas. The following table outlines the facilities and the location of it.

Facility	Responsible	Location	Key Events
Bridgton Sports ground	Municipality	Bridgton	Sport
Bongolethu Sports ground	Municipality	Bongolethu	Sport
De Jager Sport complex	Municipality	Town Area	Sport
Oudtshoorn Recreation Ground	Municipality	Town Area	Sport
Dysselsdorp Sports ground	Municipality	Dysselsdorp	Sport
De Rust Sports ground	Municipality	De Rust	Sport
Bridgton Swimming Pool	Municipality	Bridgton	Swimming
De Jager Athletic Track	Municipality	Town Area	Sport
Wesbank Swimming Pool	Municipality	Town Area	Athletics
Church Street Swimming Pool	Municipality	Town Area	Swimming
Bongolethu Swimming Pool	Municipality	Bongolethu	Swimming
Dysselsdorp Swimming Pool	Municipality	Dysselsdorp	Swimming
Dysselsdorp Multi Purpose sport centre	Municipality	Dysselsdorp	Sport

Strategies

The consultative session with ward committees and strategic focus groups the following key strategies were identified.

- Develop strategies for positioning Oudtshoorn as the Sports Mecca of the Southern Cape
- Develop and implement strategies for Soccer World Cup 2010.
- Maintain and upgrade existing community infrastructure
- Develop sports facility in De Rust.
- Develop sports facilities on rural areas.
- Promote recreation and sport facilities.
- Develop sport & recreation program to ensure optimal usage of facilities.

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on community infrastructure. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
Baan oppervlakte	100,000	De Jager Kompleks	2007/08	Municipality
Vloervervanging	250,000	De Jager Kompleks	2007/08	Municipality
Besproeiingsstelsel	20,000	De Jager Kompleks	2007/08	Municipality
Opgradering sport fasiliteite	500,000	Oudtshoorn	2007/08	MIG
Upgrading Playgrounds	80,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Detailed planning for sports development is captured in the Sports Development Plan. Community Infrastructure will be dealt with in the Oudtshoorn Sports Forum group consisting of 1 member responsible for infrastructure in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of this development objective.

COMMUNITY CENTRES & INFRASTRUCTURE

Background

Community centres play an important function in providing infrastructure to the community activities. Community centres were build in different geographical areas where the need exist.

Legislative Requirements

- System Act 2000
- Structures Act 2003
- National Library Act

Analysis

Oudtshoorn presents good existing community centres. All facilities are centrally located in the different geographical areas. Currently the need exist to extend facilities to the rural areas.

Facility	Responsible	Location	Key Events
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Bridgton Community Hall	Municipality	Bridgton	Community activities
Bongolethu Community Hall	Municipality	Bongolethu	Community Activities
Dysselsdorp Community Hall	Municipality	Dysselsdorp	Community Activities
De Rust Community Hall	Municipality	De Rust	Community Activities
Toekomsrus Community Hall	Municipality	Toekomsrus	Community Activities
Nicolania Hall	Education	Bridgton	Community Activities
Bridgton Library	Municipality	Bridgton	Education
Bongolethu Library	Municipality	Bongolethu	Education
Dysselsdorp Library	Municipality	Dysselsdorp	Education

Strategies

Through a consultative session with ward committees and stakeholders key strategic interventions were identified

- Develop a maintenance plan for all community centres
- Erecting of Multi Purpose Centres in main towns
- Develop and implement plan extend community halls in multi purpose centres.
- Develop a library development plan to develop a culture of learning
- Upgrade library facilities with wireless and latest technology.

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on community infrastructure. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
Cemetery – De Rust	70,000	11	2007/08	Municipality
Cemetery - Oudtshoorn	100,000	ODN	2007/08	Municipality
MPCC	1,000,000	All Wards	2007/08	Dept. Social Development
Upgrading Civic Centre & Offices	2,242,013	ODN	2007/08	Municipality

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Community Infrastructure will be dealt with in the Infrastructure Focus Group consisting of 1 member responsible for infrastructure in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of this development objective.

ELECTRICITY

Background

Electricity plays an important function in providing infrastructure to the community activities. The objective of an energy system is to provide services such as illumination, transportation, refrigeration, and cooking that meets a communities needs. Energy production is critical for economic development, job creation, and poverty and food security. Energy or electricity therefore underpins life itself. Access to energy is therefore closely related to quality of life. All indignant households in the Greater Oudtshoorn area receive 50KWh electricity free per month.

Legislative Requirements

- System Act 2000
- Structures Act 2003
- National Energy Regulator, SA
- Energy Strategy of the Western Cape
- Occupational Health and Safety Act 1993
- DME/ Electricity Regulation Bill
- SA National Standard SANS 10142

Analysis

Oudtshoorn presents good existing community centres. All facilities are centrally located in the different geographical areas. The majority of households accept in certain rural areas have access to electricity.

Ward	No Electricity	Pre-Paid	Conventional Meters	Eskom	Solar	Other	Energy Saving Accessories	
							Yes	No
1	21,71%	52,30%	7,89%	0,00%	16,45%	1,64%	47,37%	50,99%
2	18,33%	17,00%	56,00%	1,00%	5,33%	2,33%	57,67%	34,00%
3	2,08%	30,00%	64,17%	0,00%	0,00%	3,75%	67,50%	32,50%
4	2,48%	69,15%	27,66%	0,35%	0,00%	0,35%	85,11%	14,18%
5	3,72%	66,53%	28,10%	0,00%	0,41%	1,24%	83,88%	15,29%
6	15,00%	76,15%	7,69%	0,00%	0,00%	1,15%	55,38%	42,69%
7	2,00%	82,40%	12,80%	1,60%	0,40%	0,80%	64,00%	36,00%
8	1,94%	96,12%	0,78%	0,00%	0,00%	1,16%	88,37%	10,08%
9	9,39%	85,20%	1,81%	3,25%	0,00%	0,36%	74,37%	22,74%
10	3,53%	79,37%	14,81%	0,00%	0,00%	2,29%	89,95%	8,47%
11	19,26%	64,44%	2,22%	0,00%	4,07%	10,00%	59,26%	16,30%
12	10,60%	76,33%	10,95%	0,00%	0,35%	1,77%	71,02%	25,44%
Total	8,88%	63,68%	30,45%	0,36%	3,01%	2,79%	70,27%	25,36%

Source: Eden District Ward Based Profiles 2006

The largest consumer of electricity in Oudtshoorn is the Ostrich abattoir. The electrical department will be able to supply the average annual growth in consumption of 3% for the next 10 years.

Strategies

Through a consultative session with ward committees and stakeholders key strategic interventions were identified

- Provide and maintain electricity infrastructure to ensure reliability.
- Develop and implement alternative energy saving methods.
- Address backlogs of electricity on the rural areas.
- Investigate solar energy as alternative source for rural areas.
- Upgrade existing infrastructure.
- Develop an electricity maintenance plan

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on electricity infrastructure. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
Electricity Connection	300,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Neppon Electrification	800,000	6	2007/08	DBSA
11KV Upgrading	150,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality

Bridgton Sub Bulk Supply	150,000	Bridgton	2007/08	DBSA
Meter replacement	220,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Electricity Network Upgrading	300,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Electricity Rural Areas	70,000	Rural Areas	2007/08	Municipality
Substation Projection	50,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Electricity Infrastructure will be dealt with in the Infrastructure Focus Group consisting of 1 member responsible for infrastructure in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of this development objective

GOOD GOVERNANCE & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER

HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Background

Education and training was characterized by unequal access to all levels of education and training. It negatively impacted on quality of live and contributed to a high number of illiterate adult populations. Human resource development is therefore important vehicle to accelerate and promote literacy, skills development and education. The following focus areas are underpinned:

- Early Childhood Development (ECD)
- Adult Basic Education and Training
- Skills Development (SETA) & Workplace Learnerships
- Further Education and Training

Legislative Requirements & Strategic Policy Documents

- Integrated Early Childhood Development Strategy – Western Cape
- Human Capital Development Strategy – Western Cape
- SETA
- SAQA

Analysis

Early Childhood development

ECD facilities exist in the following wards with the amount of children been accommodated in the facility. The lack of infrastructure must be addressed through the IDP process.

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Babbels & Krabbels						93						
Bambino se Warm Nessie											25	
Bellevue Creche			20									
Bongolethu Child Care Centre								100				
Bridgton		102										
Bumble Bee								72				

Dassie Creche					225								
Diepkloof												65	
Helderliggies - Rooiheuvel			45										
Ikhaya Labantwana									170				
Kabouternessie												160	
Kammaland Kleuterskool				32									
Kango Creche - Matjiesrivier	24												
Karmenaadjie Speelgroep						35							
Katryntjie						150							
Katterjakkertjies			60										
Kinderland				105									
Kleine Kuiken		35											
Lategansvlei Kleuterskool	20												
Mickey Mouse Creche					80								
Nomonde Creche								160					
Noncedo Pre School									150				
Pierewiet - Volmoed			40										
Poplap										100			
Proefkonyntjie - Proefplaas		24											
Protea Voorskool Sentrum					80								
Saartjie Voorskool sentrum								40					
Sacred Heart Kleuterskool					200								
Siembamba Maatjies													296
Sonskynhoekie						135							
Sonstraal Speelgroep												140	
St Konrad Kleuterskool													160
Stolsvlakte Speelgroep													35
Swaeltjeland Kleuterskool				25									
Vlakteplaas Kleuterskool													50
Zeekoegat Speelgroep	33												

Source: Department of Social Development

Adult Basic Education and Training

The education levels of wards and the facilities available gives an indication of the type of interventions required to fast track development in this area.

Table: Highest Educational Level (Individuals older than 18)

Ward	No School	Gr. 1 - 7	Gr.8 - 11	Gr. 12	Technikon & University
1	27,15%	31,46%	22,01%	14,59%	0,36%
2	8,02%	22,22%	16,82%	33,64%	12,50%
3	2,08%	8,84%	25,13%	53,21%	3,12%
4	13,48%	17,54%	32,72%	29,06%	0,52%
5	2,91%	20,40%	38,80%	23,01%	3,83%
6	3,20%	27,03%	39,15%	16,78%	0,43%
7	3,12%	42,01%	29,95%	11,11%	0,95%
8	7,91%	28,40%	37,87%	19,33%	0,65%
9	7,72%	28,19%	35,61%	18,55%	2,08%
10	11,03%	39,04%	33,94%	12,08%	0,14%
11	8,87%	52,25%	30,85%	6,48%	0,28%
12	7,16%	45,76%	29,97%	8,19%	0,00%
Total:	9,70%	28,36%	31,47%	20,52%	1,94%

Source: Eden District Ward Based Profile 2006

Education

Oudtshoorn Municipality has 40 primary and secondary schools, which represents 28% of schools in the Eden District. Oudtshoorn has a better learner/ educator ratio (37) than the district ((40).

Strategies

Through the consultative session with ward committees and stakeholders the following key strategies were identified.

- Provision of Infrastructure for ECD facilities
- Better co-ordination of learnership programmes
- Further Education and Training facilities must be more accessible to PDI's
- Sectoral partnerships should be formed to share resources.
- Secure alternative financial resources to fast track delivery.
- Providing resources should intensify the program on FAS.
- Skills training programmes for women should be developed and implemented.
-

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on human capital development. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value R	Ward	Beneficiaries	Budget Year	Project Funding
Funding ECD Facilities					
▪ Bridgton	679,800		5 Facilities	2007/08	Dept. Social Services
▪ Bongoletu	508,200		4 Facilities		
▪ Volmoed	38,500		1 Facility		
▪ Oudtshoorn (other areas)	474,375		9 Facilities		
▪ Toekomsrus	237,600		3 Facilities		
▪ Dysselsdorp	591,800		4 Facilities		
▪ De Rust	178,200		4 Facilities		
▪ Matjiesrivier	6,600		1 Facility		
▪ Proefplaas	6,600		1 Facility		
▪ Vlakteplaas	13,749		1 Facility		
▪ Zeekoegat	33,000		1 Facility		
ECD Infrastructure	300,000	All Wards		2007/08	Municipality
UNEEP Project		All Wards	Training early school leavers in needlework and design creation.	2007/08	Dept. Education
Literacy & Numeracy Project		All Wards	To improve the literacy & numeracy levels of adults	2007/08	Dept. Education
ABET Project		All Wards	To improve qualifications of adult school leavers.	2007/08	Dept. Education
School Nutrition Program		All Wards	Learners receive daily food at school.	2007/08	Dept. Education

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Human Capital development will be dealt with in the Socio Economic Focus Group consisting of 1 member of the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of this development objective

SAFETY AND SECURITY & DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Background

Safety & Security is imperative to promote economic development for the town. To create a safe and secure town all parties should form a partnership to address the issues of concern.

Legislative Requirements & Key Strategic Policies

- National Spatial Development Prospective (NSDP)
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (NSDP)
- Municipal Tavern & Shebeen Policy
- Disaster Management Plan

Analysis

Crime Related Analysis

Contact Crime

In 2005/2006 contact crime accounted for 33% (1,479) of the total reported crime at Oudtshoorn Police Station (4,520). Contact crime in Oudtshoorn decreased convincingly by 20,6% from 1,862 in 2004/2005 to 1,479 in 2005/2006. An increase of 4,2% in murder was registered for the 2004/2005 period. The increase in murder happened to be the only increase in contact crime category for the reporting period. It should be noted that contact crime in the area is two times more than the property related crime. The percentage change in contact crime is recorded in the table below.

Crime Categories	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	Diff	%Diff	2005/ 2006	Diff	% Diff	Status
Murder	22	24	2	9.1	25	1	4.2	Increase
Rape	66	78	12	18.2	77	-1	-1.3	Decrease
Attempted Murder	24	19	-5	-20.8	8	-11	-57.9	Decrease
Assault GBH	872	678	-194	-22.2	586	-92	-13.6	Decrease
Assault Common	1,317	889	-428	-32.5	692	-197	-22.2	Decrease
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	60	47	-13	-21.7	18	-29	-61.7	Decrease
Common robbery	191	101	-90	-47.1	51	-50	-49.5	Decrease
Indecent assault	48	26	-22	-45.8	22	-4	-15.4	Decrease
TOTAL	2,600	1,862	-738	-28.4	1,479	-383	-20.6	Decrease

Source: SAPS CIAC 2005/2006 Statistics

Property Related Crime

In 2005/2006 property crime in Oudtshoorn decreased convincingly by 35,3% from 1,098 in 2004/2005 to 710 in 2005/2006. All property related crime decreased in Oudtshoorn with a decrease in burglary residential premises and stock theft, which registered 40,6% and 38,8% respectively.

Crime Categories	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	Diff	%Diff	2005/ 2006	Diff	% Diff	Status
Burglary at residential premises	554	505	-49	-8.8	300	-205	-40.6	Decrease
Burglary at business premises	200	216	16	8.0	156	-60	-27.8	Decrease
Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle	27	30	3	11.1	28	-2	-6.7	Decrease
Theft out of motor vehicle	306	261	-45	-14.7	173	-88	-33.7	Decrease
Stock Theft	80	86	6	7.5	53	-33	-38.4	Decrease
TOTAL:	1,167	1,098	-69	-5.9	710	-388	-35.3	Decrease

Source: SAPS CIAC 2005/2006 Statistics

Drug Related Crime

Drugs related crime showed a positive increase in Oudtshoorn for the past two consecutive financial years. It increased by 71.8% from 252 in 2003/2004 to 433 in 2004/2005. It further increased by 18.7% from 433 in 2004/2005 to 514 in 2005/2006. It should be stressed that an increase in drug related crime is associated with intense and strategic police interventions as this type of crime (drug related crime) is dependent on police action for detection. An increase in this type of crime indicates that the police are progressing rigorously in the fight against drugs.

Overall Crime Summary

Property and contact crime showed a decrease of 35.3% and 20.6% respectively. The crime landscape of Oudtshoorn is characterized by contact crime. The number of contact crime in the area is more than double (1,479) that of property crime (710). Murder is still a challenge in the area as it increased by 4.2%. It should be noted that even in the previous financial year it increased. Drug related crime shows a constant increase on a year to year basis. Although this increase indicates success in terms of police action against drugs, it also indicates the increasing availability of drugs in the rural areas, particularly amongst the youth.

Disaster Related Risk

Biological: Human Epidemics

HIV/AIDS and TB is expected to be high among farm workers as well as informal settlements in the local municipal area. However, there is insufficient data available to confirm this.

Biological: Agricultural Epidemics

Agricultural epidemics, especially avian flu, are of a major concern in the local municipal area, especially on ostrich farms.

Figure: Ostrich farm near Oudtshoorn



Human: Events and Civil unrest

The risk of event-related disasters is higher in the towns than in the rural areas, since the towns provide the hubs of activity around which events are programmed. Civil unrest does not provide cause for concern due to the general low population density in the local municipal area.

Environmental: Degradation

Hazardous materials road transport disasters pose a high risk in the local municipal area, with regards to environmental degradation, especially along the mountain passes.

Environmental degradation may occur in the farming areas as a result of the over-use of fertilisers.

Underground water abstraction poses unknown risks with regards to its effect on the water table and the associated vegetative cover.

Environmental degradation may be further exacerbated by the occurrence of erosion and wetland disturbance as a result of floods, accompanied by poor environmental control and little or no presence of flood mitigation and attenuation structures.

Figure: Erosion & wetland disturbance at the Kliprivier along Outeniqua pass



Environmental: Fires

Veld fires are a concern in the LM, especially in the mountainous areas, where fires can rage for days without being stopped. This causes environmental degradation, except when the fires occur within the natural fire burning regime, when it actually may improve the fynbos veld condition.

Geological: Earthquakes and landslides/rock falls

Slope instability, especially along the mountain passes, poses a risk to traffic. Disasters related to it this may have a major economical impact on the region since these passes are the main link between the coastal and inland areas in the EDM.

Figure: Slope instability along the Outeniqua pass



Figure: High overhanging cliffs in Meiringspoort



Hydro-meteorological: Floods

The risks that floods pose in the Oudtshoorn area are related to generally minor structural damage but major environmental damage. The latter is especially a concern due to erosion and wetland disturbance that takes place, especially when upstream attenuation structures and farm dams fail and water and debris damage streambeds downstream.

Figure: 4.2.7e Dam wall break at the Kliprivier, with associated wetland disturbance



Technological: Transport

Air traffic disasters are mainly a concern along the mountain passes, which are often used by light aircraft to travel between the coast and inland areas. Hazardous materials road transport disasters pose a risk especially along the passes as well.

Technological: Major disruption of key services

The impact of a major disruption in key services in the local municipality is relatively low, due to the predominantly rural nature of the local municipality residences. The town of Oudtshoorn will, however, be severely affected should such a disruption occur, due to the presence of many industries and businesses that rely on key services to be provided. Water supply restrictions may pose a risk with regards to residential potable water availability.

Technological: Industrial, explosions and fires

There are relatively few risks posed from an industrial and related perspective due to the virtual absence of large industries in the local municipality. Filling station fires/explosions may, however, pose a risk, especially in the light of perceived lack of staff and equipment to adequately deal with such disasters.

Strategies

The following key strategic interventions were identified through the consultative session with role players.

- Develop & co-ordinate a integrated community safety and security strategy
- Implement safety awareness programmes.
- Drafting of a Disaster Management Plan
- Identify and implement preventative means for high risks areas.
- Embark on pr-active crime prevention strategy.
- Juke Box culture should be addressed.
- Implementation of Shabeen control strategy.

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on safety & security. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Description	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
Street & Safety Lights	Provide lightning in dark residential areas.	70,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Youth at Risk	Divert youth away from crime by engaging them in activities like self defence and first aid	20,000	All Wards	2007/08	Dept. Community Safety
Hands Off our children (HOOC)	Project aim at educating communities on safety of children and raise awareness on child abuse	22,700	All Wards	2007/08	Dept. Community Safety
Women Safety	Promote the safety and rights of all women		All Wards	2007/08	Dept. Community Safety
Community Safety Forum	To promote public and private partnerships to address the root of crime.		All Wards	2007/08	Dept. Community Safety
Liquor Control	Monitor shebeens with educational programmes on alcohol abuse.	38,400	All Wards	2007/08	Dept. Community Safety
Choose to live: Drugs & Gangs prevention.	Project strives to reduce drug abuse and gangsterism through raising awareness on the risks and danger of drugs.	8,000	All Wards	2007/08	Dept. Community Safety
Victim Support Programme	Offers support to victims of crime	8,000	All Wards	2007/08	Dept. Community Safety
School Safety	The creation of safe and secure	339,500	All Wards	2007/08	Dept. Community Safety

	environment for schools				
Safety on farms project	Farm watch by patrols on a monthly basis	37,200	All Wards	2007/08	Dept. Community Safety
Community Safety	Safety program	10,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Safety & Security will be dealt with in the Safety & Security forum consisting of 1 member responsible for safety & security in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of this development objective

SOCIAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Background

Social Capital refers to the institutions, relationships and norms that shape the quality of community's social interactions. It refers to the establishment of networks in our community based on trust and shared values. Social capital therefore refers to the glue that holds society together by providing a platform where people with resources could share it with other who don't have the necessary resources.

Legislative Requirements & Key Strategic Policies

- National Spatial Development Prospective (NSDP)
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (NSDP)

Analysis

As outlined in the above chart and table there has been a substantial increase in the number of reported cases of drug related crimes 2004 / 2005 financial year. Drug related crime surged by 237% (from 180 to 607) between 2002/03 and 2004/05.

Strategies

The following key strategic interventions were identified through the consultative session with role players.

- Develop an arts & culture program to sensitize people on culture differences.
- Develop community awareness campaign to sensitize community on prison rehabilitation programme.
- Church leader should play more active role in social evils of the community.
- Assessment of migrant problem to stem xenophobia.
- Assessment of loan shark problem should be embarked with implementation of rehabilitation program.
- Sensitize parents to develop value systems in homes.

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on social capital. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Social Capital development will be dealt with in the Socio Economic Focus Group consisting of 1 member responsible for socio economic in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of this development objective

VULNERABLE GROUPS DEVELOPMENT

Background

Vulnerable Groups development specifically focused on the establishment and development of vulnerable and targeted communities with specific impact on street children, the aged, women and youth.

Legislative Requirements & Key Strategic Policies

- National Spatial Development Prospective (NSDP)
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (NSDP)
- Eden District Gender Policy.
- Eden District Youth development policy.
- National Youth development policy

Analysis

Table: Ward Based analysis of vulnerable groups

	Female	Disabled	Youth (18-35)	Aged (65+)	Foster Children	Child Support
Ward 1	54,04%	5,21%	25,04%	5,53%	0,62%	12,52%
Ward 2	52,26%	2,37%	16,66%	12,90%	0,00%	6,45%
Ward 3	51,69%	0,97%	22,76%	12,11%	0,00%	1,57%
Ward 4	52,60%	4,61%	23,49%	8,37%	0,68%	5,12%
Ward 5	52,96%	4,02%	22,10%	8,24%	0,95%	9,73%
Ward 6	52,63%	5,91%	22,33%	3,74%	0,56%	13,08%
Ward 7	52,39%	5,21%	21,06%	5,20%	0,47%	10,10%
Ward 8	52,53%	6,52%	22,90%	5,44%	0,31%	15,08%
Ward 9	53,70%	4,69%	22,64%	5,11%	0,60%	12,94%
Ward 10	52,46%	4,52%	22,36%	6,09%	0,39%	7,09%
Ward 11	52,49%	2,76%	23,45%	4,80%	0,80%	13,94%
Ward 12	51,53%	1,77%	21,12%	4,12%	0,09%	13,58%
TOTAL	53,21%	4,07%	21,71%	7,13%	0,49%	9,73%

Source: Eden District Ward Based Profile

Strategies

The following key strategic interventions were identified through the consultative session with role players.

- Develop & co-ordinate the problem of street children
- Promote & develop youth, women, disabled and vulnerable groups issues
- Program to stop abuse of aged should be developed and implemented.
- Special programmes for women should be developed and implemented.
- Homes and shelters for domestic violence with programmes for rehabilitation should be implemented.
- Implementation of child protection laws to foster child Labour.
- Programs developed to address problems of farm workers.
- Establish help desk for vulnerable groups.
- Career planning in schools should be more effective.
- Provide programmes over weekends and school holidays to keep youth active.
- Establish youth units in all wards.
- Establish youth advisory centre.
- Develop and implement process to follow up on school drop-outs.

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on vulnerable groups. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value R	Ward	Beneficiaries	Budget Year	Project Funding
Old Age Grants	8,959,560	Bridgton	902	2007/08	Dept. Social Services
	8,027,880	Oudtshoorn	821		
	6,361,920	Dysselsdorp	647		
	1,870,440	Bongolethu	186		
	1,777,440	De Rust	175		
	480,960	Volmoed	48		
	246,480	Matjiesrivier	25		
	295,560	Kruisrivier	30		
	138,720	Vlakteplaas	14		
	263,040	Langverwacht	26		
Disabled Grants	8,176,200	Bridgton	799	2007/08	Dept. Social Services
	9,171,480	Oudtshoorn	902		
	5,083,800	Dysselsdorp	497		
	1,886,880	Bongolethu	180		
	1,821,840	De Rust	179		
	345,000	Volmoed	35		
	258,720	Matjiesrivier	20		
	185,520	Kruisrivier	19		
	71,280	Vlakteplaas	8		
	98,400	Langverwacht	10		
Child Support Grant	6,861,240	Bridgton	1,908	2007/08	Dept. Social Services
	11,932,320	Oudtshoorn	3,249		
	5,896,680	Dysselsdorp	1,499		
	1,464,120	Bongolethu	418		
	2,287,560	De Rust	598		
	567,720	Volmoed	150		
	289,560	Matjiesrivier	73		
	202,920	Kruisrivier	59		
	104,880	Vlakteplaas	33		
	305,520	Langverwacht	78		
Special Programmes for Old Persons:					
▪ ACVV	18,000	Dysselsdorp			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ACVV ▪ Sonstraal 	22,290 11,800	Oudtshoorn De Rust		2007/08	Dept. Social Services
Special Programmes for people with Disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ APD 	50,500	Oudtshoorn	Life Skills	2007/08	Dept. Social Services
Funding Homes for Older Persons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coronation ▪ Bellinghof ▪ Tuishuis ▪ 	855,690 1,838,775 214,195	Bridgton Oudtshoorn Oudtshoorn	100 People 193 People 25 People	2007/08	Dept. Social Services
Funding Homes for Disabled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eljada 	984,815	Oudtshoorn	120 People	2007/08	Dept. Social Services
Funding Children's Homes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Huis Triomf 	396,000	Oudtshoorn	30 children	2007/08	Dept. Social Services
Funding Shelter for Children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NJ Straatkinders ▪ Joy & Happy ▪ 	42,900 71,940	Bridgton Bridgton	10 children 20 children	2007/08	Dept. Social Services
Shelter for Victims of Violence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Malibongwe ▪ 	49,500	Oudtshoorn	15 people	2007/08	Dept. Social Services

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Vulnerable Groups will be dealt with in the Socio Economic Focus Group consisting of 1 member responsible for socio economic in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of this development objective

HEALTH & HIV/AIDS

Background

HIV/ Aids have become a critical issue through its impact on the economy and social issues in the Greater Oudtshoorn area. A number of other key health challenges such as Tuberculosis should be addressed.

Legislative Requirements & Key Strategic Policies

- National Spatial Development Prospective (NSDP)
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (NSDP)
- Provincial Health Strategy
- Oudtshoorn Municipality HIV / Aids Policy

Analysis

Oudtshoorn Municipality performed poorly in providing health services as evidence by the 21% of recorded births underweight, a relatively high TB incidence (1085 per 100000) and a below target cure rate of 78% compared to the national target of 85%.

The workload on health staff was high in Oudtshoorn with patient: nurse ratio of 37 per day, compared to the district average of 34.

From the Actuarial Society of South Africa (ASSA) 2003 population projection model, HIV/ Aids prevalence is projected to increase from 1,5% to 2,6% in 2005 and 3,4% by 2010. As a proportion of total deaths, AIDS deaths are expected to increase from 6 % in 2001 to 10,4% in 2005 and 16,1% in 2010.

HEALTH INDICATORS	OUDTSHOORN	EDEN DISTRICT
Percentage of births under 2500g	21	26
Proportion under 1 with 1 st measles immunization	96	85
TB prevalence per 100 000	1,085	1,133
TB cure rate (%)	78	78
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (2005)	2,6%	3,7%
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (2010)	3,4%	4,6%
Number of HIV/AIDS deaths (2005)	88	783
Number of HIV/AIDS deaths (2010)	149	1,292
Number of medical facilities	15	92
Nurse patient ration (national target :34)	37	42

Source: Socio Economic Profile: Western Cape Treasury 2006

Table: Access to clinic services

Ward	Clinic immediate area	Clinic in town	Mobile clinic on farm	Mobile clinic elsewhere	No access
1	51,97%	0,33%	44,41%	0,99%	0,66%
2	47,33%	9,67%	27,67%	0,33%	7,33%
3	67,08%	2,92%	0,42%	0,00%	10,00%
4	76,96%	0,00%	0,00%	0,71%	19,15%
5	88,43%	0,41%	0,00%	0,00%	1,24%
6	93,08%	0,38%	0,00%	0,00%	5,00%
7	94,40%	1,60%	0,40%	0,00%	3,60%
8	98,45%	0,39%	0,00%	0,00%	0,39%
9	87,00%	3,25%	2,17%	0,36%	2,89%
10	98,77%	0,18%	0,18%	0,00%	0,00%
11	34,44%	27,41%	20,37%	17,41%	0,00%
12	73,85%	2,12%	16,96%	0,00%	4,59%
Total	74,00%	4,01%	10,67%	1,65%	5,16%

Source: Eden District Ward Based Profile 2006

Strategies

The following key strategic interventions were identified through the consultative session with role players.

- Ensure high levels of HIV/AIDS awareness
- Focus on targeted safe sex message
- Establish and maintain health forums and support groups for HIV/AIDS
- Develop and implement program to ensure deliberations between parents and children on sex education.
- Implement TB awareness campaign
- Promote voluntary testing also in the workplace.
- Community training to enable positive participation in roll out programme of ARV's
- Implementation of employee assistance programmes in all workplaces.
- Care and support programmes for HIV/AIDS with emphasis on rural and farm areas.

- Reduction of poverty and provision of well balanced nutrition programmes.
- Upgrade data collection of the infected people to be accurate.
- Promote programmes to stem rejection by communities for people living with HIV/Aids.

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on health & HIV / Aids. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value R	Focus	Budget Year	Project Funding
Funding HIV/Aids				
▪ Boko	196,500	Training	2007/08	Dept. of Social Services
▪ Club Coffee Bar	273,365	Awareness		
▪ OHANET	125,760	Food Parcels		
HIV/ Aids Programmes	100,000	Awareness	2007/08	Municipality
OHANET	107,000		2007/08	Municipality
Global Aids Fund	150,000		2007/08	Eden District
Rehabilitation centre	100,000	Operational	2007/08	Municipality
Sonstraal Home Based Care		Home Based Care	2007/08	Dept. of Health

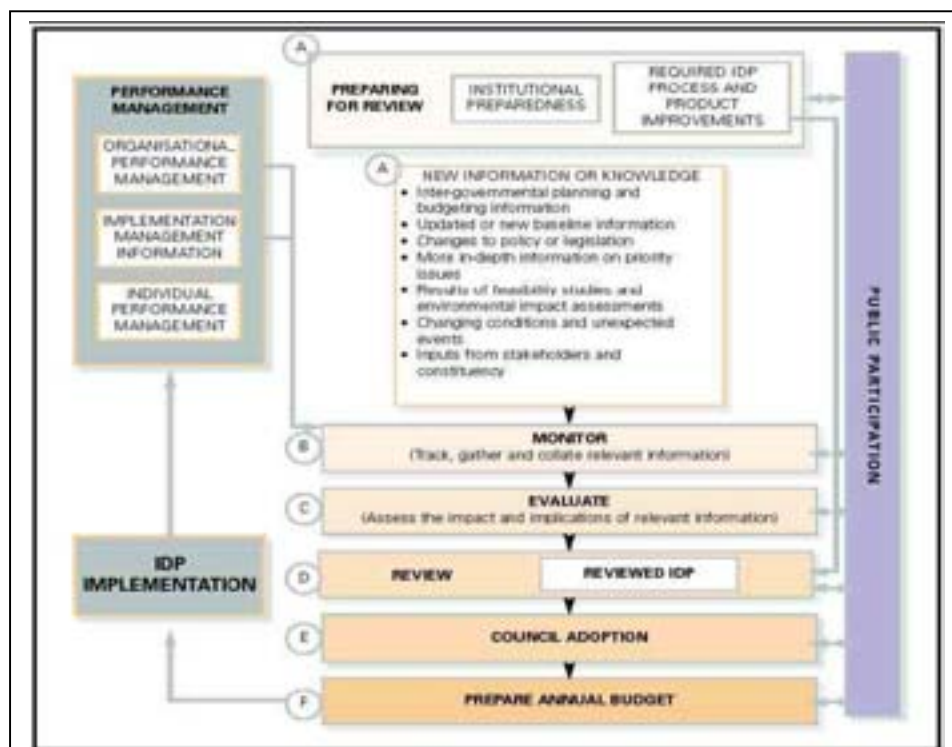
Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Health and HIV/AIDS will be dealt with in the HIV/AIDS Focus Group consisting of 1 member responsible for Health in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of this development objective.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Background

In 1998 the white paper on local government raised the issue of building a relationship between local communities and their municipalities. Public (or community) participation is drawn from that and refers to local communities informing local government and development agencies what their needs are. This is organised in a structured way so that the policy can target real community priorities. According to the 2006 IDP the public participation structure within the IDP processes should follow following model:



During the last year this model has been used for two IDP documents; the 2006 reviewed IDP and the new 2007-2011 IDP. In this process the necessary steps are taken to create greater involvement of the public in the process of the new IDP along with the already used methods such as; public meeting, consultation with the wards, focus- and interest-group meetings and specialist meetings. In the new, the second generation, IDP the process of consulting the various wards was intensified. Ward profiles were drawn up together with the Eden district and Stellenbosch University. IDP-workshops were held allowing the ward committees to advocate their needs. An IDP priority meeting is to be held to prioritize the needs per ward and at municipal level to comply it with the budget. A presentation and consultation with the greater wards is to be held to review the draft IDP. Further is taken into account the information that had come out of last years IDP is taken with and things that came out of other public participation methods. Also the focus group side of public participation, the interest groups and different forums, is consulted in the process. The formation of integrated forums on topics as safety and security, HIV/aids and arts and culture made that interest groups and other state departments can contribute to and are aware of the content of the new IDP. ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS AND WARD COMMITTEE WORKSHOPS.

Legislative Guidelines & Key Policy Documents

The role of public participation in local government has been provided by national government in the Municipal systems act (No. 32 of 2000) and the municipal structures act (NO 117 of 1998). These acts direct the structure of participation and prescribe responsibilities of all local government functionaries and the mechanism, processes and procedures. The legislation is set up to achieve the following key notions:

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Cooperation
- Coordination
- Participatory democracy or governance
- A culture of municipal governance
- The right to contribute and to participation
- The duty to consult and to encourage participation
- The establishment of a good triangular relationship between council, officials and the public
- The facilitation of participation
- Contributing to building capacity
- Communication and information

The **objects** of Public participation are “to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities” and “to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government”. Municipalities have in this the **responsibility** to encourage participation and to create conditions that facilitated participation. The **obligations** attached to these acts are that local governments have an obligation to communicate with and inform their communities.

In order to fulfill the obligations and reach the objects two approaches are needed for effective public participation:

- 1) Public participation through direct communication and
- 2) Participation through stakeholders dealing with issue-specific task-driven processes

The legislation emphasizes on two sides of public participation.

- 1) The right of the communities
 - 2) The obligations of the local authorities
- The local authority's side then can be divided in:
- 2.1) Obligations of the functionaries

- Council
- Municipal administration
- Municipal managers
- Executive committees & executive majors
- 2.2) the governance elements
 - Mechanisms, processes & procedures
 - Integrated development planning
 - Performance management

Analysis

Obligations for the local municipalities

According to the institute for sustainable government and development (ISGAD) public participation within a local government should involve all of the following:

1. Informing the community providing clear and relevant information.
2. Consulting the community to get input, feedback and information about council directions and initiatives.
3. Actively encouraging participation from a cross-section of the affected community.
4. Raising public awareness around key issues by mobilizing community involvement.
5. Providing prompt and comprehensive feedback to the community on the view expressed, decisions made and the reasons for these decisions'. (ISGAD)

A local government must do so holding in mind the;

- Nature and importance of decision, to see if it is worthwhile to make use of the public participation tool;
- The efficiency of decision-making ,to make cost effective decisions and not to slow down decisions that has to be made quick and;
- If it is a meaningful opportunity for the community to actually have an influence on the decision.

To make sure that the above is being realized the South African National Government has also indicated in which fields the community should be invited to participate in local government processes. These fields are:

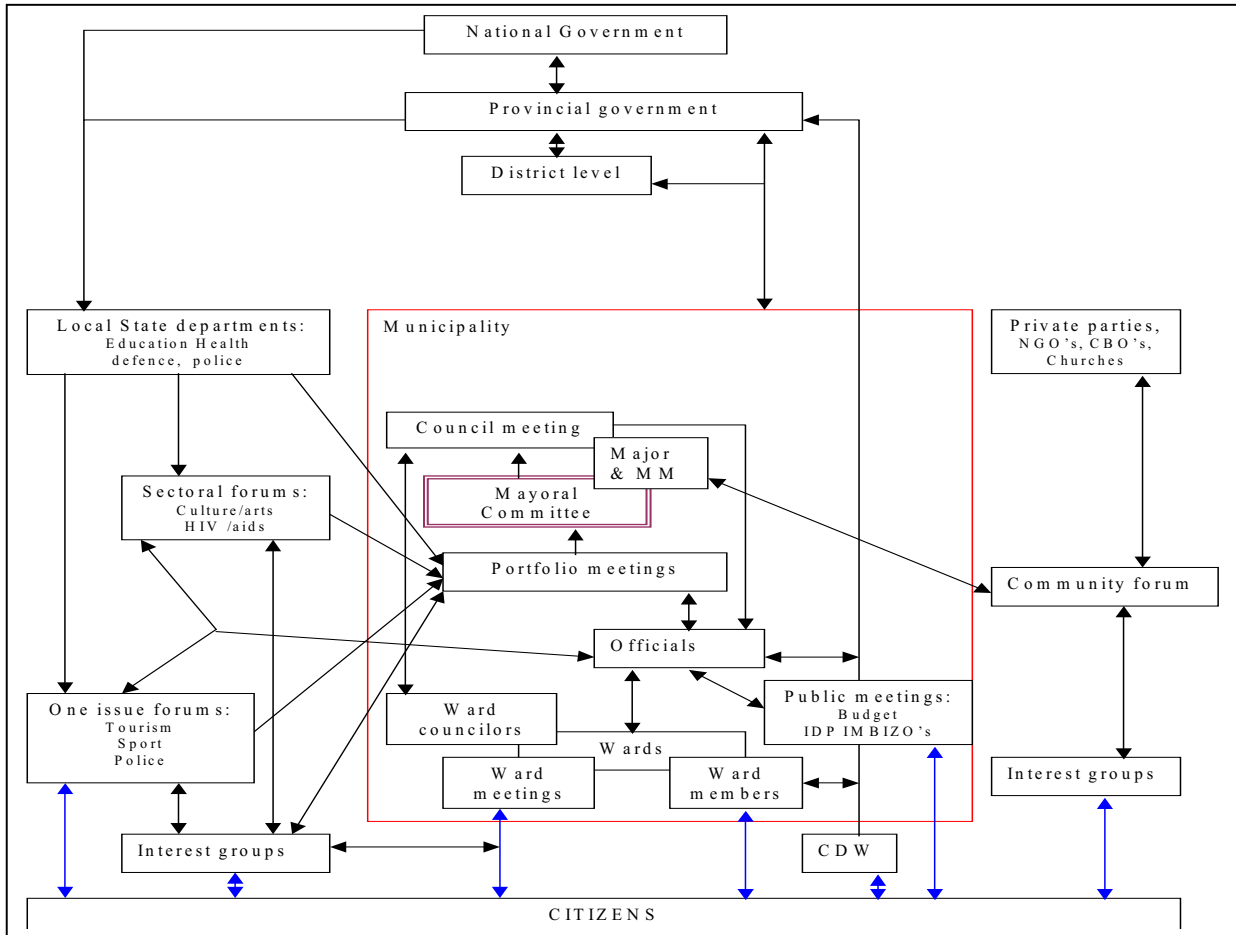
- A. The implementation and review of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- B. The establishment, implementation of the performance management system
- C. The monitoring and review of the performance
- D. The preparation of budget
- E. Policy development
- F. Strategic decisions relating to the provision of municipal services
- G. The development of by-laws and regulations
- H. The implementation of projects and initiatives

Not all of the above fields are covered by the current structure of public participation within the municipality of Oudtshoorn. Especially field B. and C. about performance management and giving feedback (5.) to the public is yet to get a place.

The governance elements

The main structure of public participation in Oudtshoorn is the ward committee structure. Through this structure most of the public participation is handled. Additional structures are the different forums: the budget- and IDP-forums, sectoral forums, the one-issue or area forums, but also the several interest group meetings and the community development workers (CDW). Alternative, (unofficial and unstructured) methods of public participation are contacting the municipality's officials and councilors or other government officials and for example through the media.

In the following model the several official methods are schematic represented. The blue arrows represent the actual public participation. The black arrows represent the manner the information feeds into the decision-making processes of the municipality. Everything in the model that is within the red line can be seen as a part of the municipality. Every structure on the left of this box is facilitated or chaired by the municipality; the business chamber chairs the community forum on the right.



The mayoral committee is the most important decision-making organ within the municipality, in the model in the purple box. On this committee the mayor, the municipal manager and the chairperson of one of the four portfolio meetings are seated. The council however has to approve all decisions made by this committee and is therefore the highest decision making power.

The portfolio meetings play an important role facilitating a platform for many stakeholders. The portfolio meetings are held ones a month. There are four different meetings: finance, socio-economics, and services and on corporate services. In these meeting all responsible actors on the topic are invited. This means that municipal officials, councillors, state- and provincial departments and different other interest groups and stakeholder representatives are all present and numerous different issues can be put to table.

The ward structure

There are twelve wards geographically dividing the greater Oudtshoorn area. Every ward has a ward committee of ten elected members with each an elected ward councillor. The ward councillor is both directly connected to the people in the ward through the ward meetings and the ward members meetings, respectively held at least every three months and at least every month. The councillor has at the same time high decision-making responsibility. Therefore the ward structure is a powerful public participation structure as it feeds directly in the highest decisions-making power. The ward structure thus should play a big part in getting information from the public to the municipality.

The ward structure can be seen as the main body of communication between the local government and the community. At the same time the municipality is trying to identify challenges through other more focussed meetings with stakeholders and interest groups in different topics. It does this through the one-issue and sectoral forums. This is the second approach needed to get participation through stakeholders. The municipality should in this way get a broad picture of what is happening in their community.

1 The sectoral forums

These are official forums which consist of different stakeholders, specialists and interest groups within a certain sector. The OHANET forum on HIV/Aids is an example of such a forum including all stakeholders together with municipal and provincial officials on this topic. Everyone who is interested in HIV/Aids can attend the meetings held by such a forum and the information coming out of such a forum is reported in a portfolio meeting. Other perhaps better examples as the Safety and security forum and the Arts and culture forum are yet in progress to be set up.

The One-issue forums

These are official forums that consist of different stakeholders, specialists and interest groups on a certain issue. The tourist forum and sport forum are examples of this in which the municipality also has role as facilitator and stakeholder. Again the municipal official will report municipal policy on the specific topic during the meetings and report the outcome of the one-issue forums in the portfolio meetings. An example of one organized by a state department is that of the police forum.

The Community Development Workers

To get to the groups that are not organized in interest groups and are not able, willing or capable to participate in the ward structure another structure is set up: the Community development workers. They should be the ears and eyes of the municipality in the community. In Oudtshoorn only three CDW's are employed and they report to the responsible official and to the province that in this stage is employing them.

The community forum

This forum is not chaired or facilitated by the municipality. In this forum the mayor and the municipal manager are seated along with representatives from important NGO's, businesses and other state departments. This is an important forum because it is a highly organised non-governmental forum representing important interest groups within society. This makes it an a-political structure not depending on government money with room for new insights and creative solutions.

The current functioning and the future structure

The obligations of the functionaries

It is the municipalities task to facilitate cooperation and communication to establish the triangular relationship between the council, the administration and the community. The political situation has put a lot of stress on the public participation structures. It blocks the establishment of interactive relations between the public, the municipal officers and the council necessary for public participation. This means that less can be expected from these structures however well structured the public participation might be; lack of cooperation, coordination and communication will frustrate the process.

The ward structure is still, one year after the elections, not up and running in some wards. Decision-making processes are slow in all the decision-making organs because they are affected by political struggles of the council. But there are also structural elements that need to be addressed to get a transparent and good functioning public participation structure.

Performance management

The absence of good performance management system within the public participation structures creates a number of problems. First it creates unawareness of what the responsibilities and obligations are of the different stakeholders in the public participation process. This in turn leads to fuzzy relationships of not knowing who to address and who to hold accountable for decisions made, or where information is in the process. To set up a performance management system is therefore critical. Not only for the big processes as the IDP, LED, the budget, the whole administration and council but also for dealing with complaints of citizens through for example a service desk. Such a service desk could handle all letters and complains. Make sure the complaints come to the right person whoever it is within the municipality. When dealt with it is their task to make sure the outcome (whatever it may be) is reported back to the complainant. The ward based CDW's and for instance a sectoral ward member can be part of allocating certain responsibilities to within the

public participation structure. Also a physical spot like a service desk or an office for ward members and CDW's in the wards can help to address the needs of the citizens more efficiently.

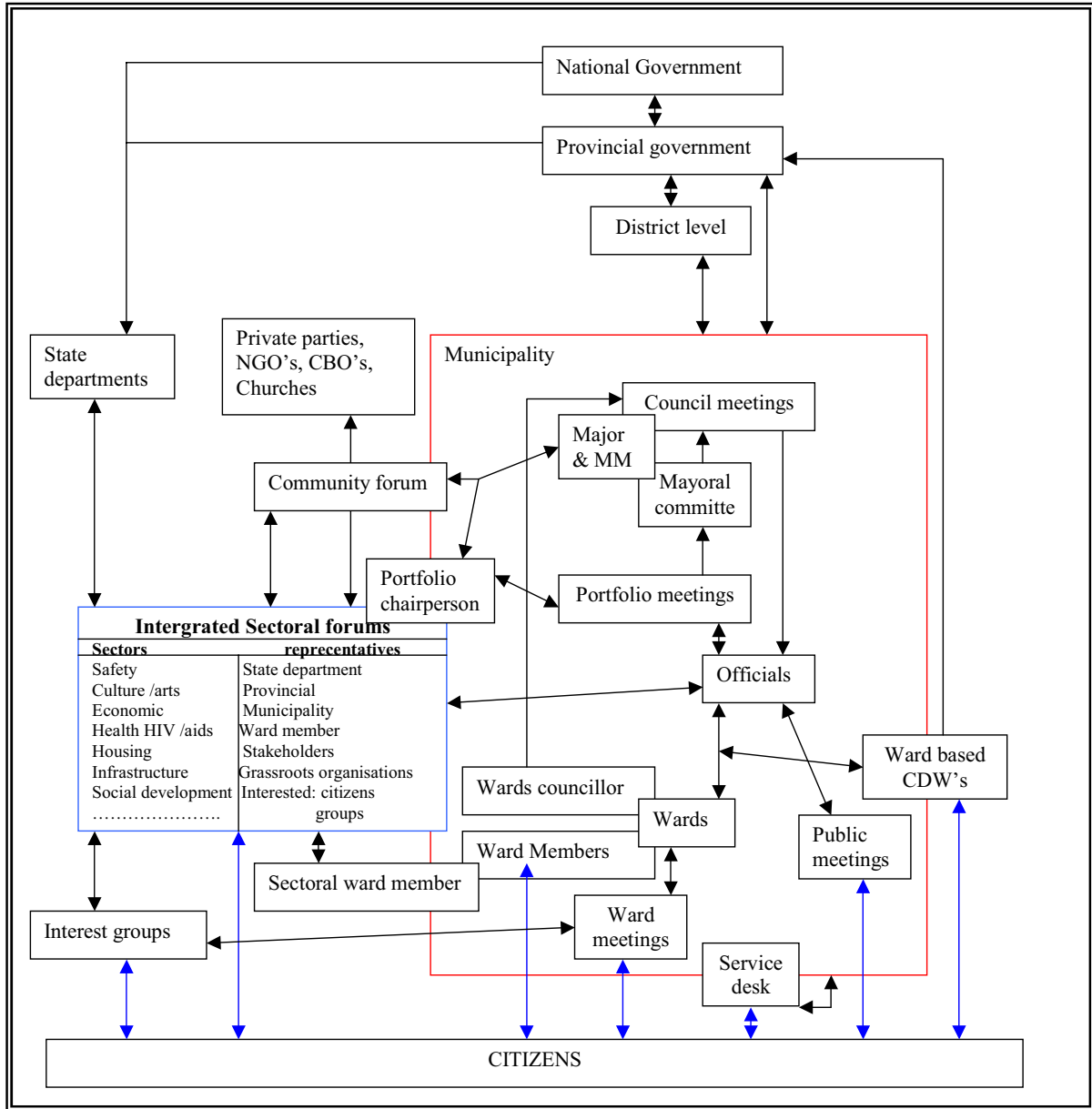
Sectoral forums

The division of the portfolio meetings in only four broad divisions makes that quite a number of stakeholders must be present at these meetings. To give more structure to this broad meeting a smaller division into sectors is to be made. A start is already made with the arts and culture forum and the safety and security forum. This further focus creates a smaller platform where interest groups, specialist and stakeholders can discuss their sector without having to attend meetings where only a small part of the meeting is on 'their' topic. This means however that all interested citizens, interest groups, representatives and specialist must come to these sectoral meetings. The chairpersons can represent the different sectoral forums at the portfolio meetings.

The community forum

The strengths (an a-political structure, not depending on government money with room for new insights and creative solutions) of the community forum cause also some threats. First, it now makes use of the infrastructure and facilitations of the business chamber presented by its chairperson; the question is if this infrastructure is lasting when someone else is to chair this forum. Second, its existence outside government structures makes the communication between the several forums within the governmental structure and this forum difficult and fussy, creating room for double work and investing time in solutions already thought of in the other structures. Third, because only the Mayor and the Municipal Manager are present at this forum promises made to and ideas and incentives from this forum can get out of line with decision making processes within the municipality. It is hardly possible to add new ideas into plans in its latest stages when priorities are already set and the budget allocated. Therefore a new place must be found for the community forum. If the municipality wants to facilitate the forum it must make sure continuation, frequently and efficiency is at the same level as today's forum. It does not mean that the municipality should be in dominant control. To create alignment between decision-making and reduce communication problems the sectoral forums should feed also into the community forums. This makes it part of the creation part of the planning process and at the same time can it be seen as a feedback to the community. This creates more transparency in the pre-decisions phase of planning.

The new overall picture of the structure of public participation than would be:



Projects

Project Title	Project Value R	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
Community Development Workers	25,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Ward Committee	60,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
News letter	15,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of most of these changes is already on its way. A performance management programme is to be worked out further and implemented. A start is being made with the creation of sectoral forums according to the focus areas indicated in the IDP. The ward committee members

receive capacity training and dates are set for greater ward meetings. The wards are also consulted in IDP-formation and research is been done to identify the needs of the communities, the problem areas and the challenges that every ward faces. The outcome of these identifying methods can be read in this IDP. The results and actions that need to be taken must be monitored and evaluated.

Allowing the public to see:

- what the challenges are;
- what the possibilities are to face them;
- what the budget is;
- what the expected results are;
- what the actual outcomes are; and
- Which factors are responsible for targets not to be met?

In this manner public participation allows local communities to inform local government of their needs and visa versa. It will create ownership and involvement amongst the citizens in a transparent, accountable and involved local government.

INSTITUTIONAL & FINANCE

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

Background

Financial Viability is paramount for service delivery to be effective. Oudtshoorn Municipality should therefore focus all efforts to become financial viable.

Legislative Requirements & Key Strategic Policies

- Division of Revenue Act
- Municipal Financial Management Act (MFM)
- Indigent Policy
- Credit Control Policy
- Investment Policy
- Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)
- Financial Plan

Analysis

The following key financial indicators were identified.

YEAR 04/05			YEAR 03/04		
Personnel Costs	Total Operating Expenditure	%	Personnel Costs	Total Operating Expenditure	%
R	R		R	R	
48,584,068	117,112,536	41,48%	43,353,706	109,904,435	39,45%

The norm for this ratio should be 35-38%. Personnel costs incurred by Oudtshoorn Municipality exceeded the norm.

Table: Oudtshoorn Municipality revenue and medium term estimates, 2006

Source of Revenue	Budget 2005/06	Budget 2006/07	Medium Term Estimate	
			2007/08	2008/09
Transfers	42,474	41,874	45,223	48,841

National Transfers	6,167	5,377	5,807	6,272
Provincial Transfers	24,353	18,054	19,498	21,058
Municipal Transfers	2,762	2,500	2,700	2,916
Unclassified	9,192	15,943	17,218	18,595
Main Source of own revenue	114,219	124,919	134,912	145,705
All other sources of revenue	47,775	37,254	38,643	41,706
Total	204,468	204,047	218,778	236,252

Source: Socio Economic Profile Western Cape Treasury 2006

The municipality is less financial dependant on national and provincial transfers. About 60% of the total revenue is sourced within the municipal boundaries and that trend is projected to continue in the future.

Table: Oudtshoorn Municipality main source of own revenue, 2006

Source of Revenue	Budget 2005/06	Budget 2006/07	Medium Term Estimate	
			2007/08	2008/09
Property Rates	23%	22%	22%	22%
Electricity	45%	46%	46%	46%
Water	14%	14%	14%	14%
Sanitation	9%	9%	9%	9%
Refuse Removal	6%	5%	5%	5%
Other	4%	3%	3%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Electricity supply (45%), property rate (22%) and water (14%) are key sources of municipal revenue. The debtor collection period represents the time it takes the municipality to collect debt. Debtors outstanding for 90 days increased from R30 million to R40 million. The debtor's collection rate decreased to 82% from 92%.

Strategies

Through a consultation session with key role players the following strategic directives were identified.

- Implement Division of Revenue Act
- Ensure that debt collection rate for debtors increase to 90%
- Ensure the availability of working capital
- Effective implementation of credit control policy
- Ensure and implement an effective debt collection strategy

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on finance. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
---------------	---------------	------	-------------	-----------------

MFMA Implementation		All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Debt Collection Fees	97,650	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Property Valuation	1,500,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Contractors Water & Electricity	40,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Financial Viability will be dealt with in the finance Focus Group consisting of 1 member responsible for finance in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of this development objective

INTERNAL GOVERNANCE

Background

The effective functioning of organizational structure is important to fast track delivery. Without the structure services will not be delivered.

Legislative Requirements & Key Strategic Policies

- Municipal Systems Act 2000
- Municipal Structures Act
- Municipal Financial Management Act
- Labour Relations Act

Analysis

Outdshoorn Municipality had a staff establishment of 501 employees in 2005. There were 98 unfilled positions representing 83,6% of the organizational structure filled. This trend signals risks in service delivery as internal capacity is strong as it should be.

Strategies

The following strategies will be key focus area for internal governance:

- Develop and implement IT policy and strategy.
- Effective functioning of collaborator system
- Enable GIS system
- Ensure that HR policy are implemented
- Ensure that all bylaws are effectively implemented
- Job evaluation process must be finalized
- Re-organization of organization structure should linked to IDP strategic objectives

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on institutional development. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
Training	200,000	All Personnel	2007/08	Municipality
TASK	243,532	All Personnel	2007/08	Municipality
Equity Implementation	400,000	All Personnel	2007/08	Municipality
Collaborator Support	100,000	All Personnel	2007/08	Municipality

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Internal Governance will be dealt with in the through the labour forum.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT CLUSTER

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Background

Local Economic Development Planning involves a partnership between local government and business to promote local economic development. Local government therefore has an important role to facilitate economic development through:

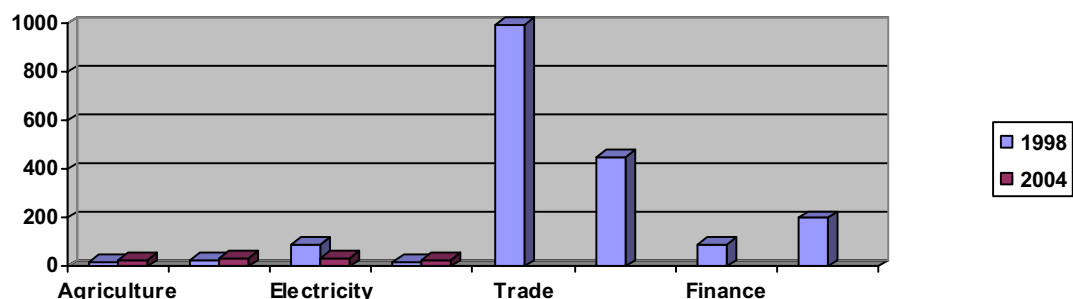
- Monitoring and gearing the municipality towards achieving development from its primary mandate.
- Ensure coordination between spheres of government in LED activities.
- The municipality could influence the marketing of an area to retain existing business and attract new investors.
- The development of business incentives through rebates on municipal costs, to attract the right kind of investment.
- Facilitate the LED strategic planning process.
- Sourcing of finance to facilitate LED.

Legislative Requirement & Key Strategic Policies

- Constitution
- Western Cape Strategic Plan
- Systems Act 2000

Analysis

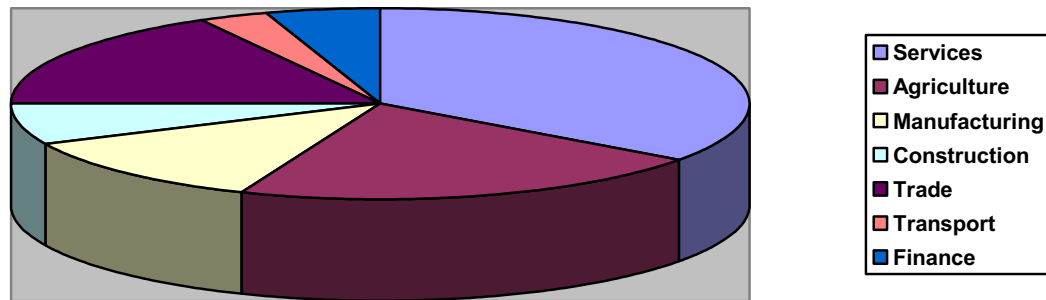
Distribution of formal economic activities, Oudtshoorn from 1998 to 2004



- The dominance of the agriculture, trade and services sectors.
- Slow growth in agriculture, manufacturing and service sector.

- Strong growth in trade and construction.
- A fairly diversified economy of major sector.
- The ostrich industry dominating agriculture production (75%) and manufacturing activities (86%) contribute 24% of the total GGP
- The tourism covers the trade (33%) and transport sectors (16%) contribute 8,4% of the total GGP.
- The 40:60 ratio exists between foreign and domestic tourism spending.

Distribution of formal employment, Total = 23 000 in 2004



- The graph reflects the contribution towards output, the services, agriculture and trade sector made the highest contribution towards employment.
- The contribution of the public sector towards employment could have been 20% in 2004.
- Tourism contributed 6% (about 1400) to employment. Tourism industry could have led to about 14% of the estimated 1700 new jobs created between 1998 and 2004.

AGRICULTURE

- Ostrich production: Seeds: Other = 75:23:2
- About 70% of agriculture income linked to exports (ostrich & seeds)
- Production and employment increase slightly since 1998.
- Avian flu could mean 10-20% loss in farm income in 2005.
- Niche market holds potential (e.g. olives, prickly, chilies, tomatoes)
- Low value added: low salaries and high seasonal component.

MINING & QUARRYING

- About four quarries serving the construction sector.
- High vertical integration between quarries and brick making activities.

MANUFACTURING

- Relatively few factories
- Lack of open industrial space in the industrial.
- After a steep decline, the sector experienced high growth since 2001.
- Agri-processing contributed 96% towards total turnover.
- Contribution by sector: ostrich processing (86%), wood processing (3,4%), niche-agri (3,1%), non ostrich meat processing (2,6%), brick making (2,5%)
- Value adding activities restricted.
- Fragmentation in ostrich industry led to undercutting of prices with environmental implications.

- Furniture and brick making highly competitive with consolidation possibilities.
- Higher wages than agriculture, in house training provided.

CONSTRUCTION

- The construction boom is set to increase with about 1000 high income residential properties been planned.
- Low wages and cyclical, however the industry provides an ideal opportunity for smaller contractors.

TRADE, ACCOMMODATION, RESTAURANTS, PUBS

- Local households (62%), Tourists (33%), Regional shoppers (5%) contribute R1,15bn total income to the sector.
- Tourists contributed 100% to accommodation, 80% to restaurants, 70% towards leather gifts with a total contribution to the sector of 33%.
- New residential developments could increase trade spending by 3-6%.

SERVICES

- The public sector contributes 88% towards the sector.

TOURISM

- High impact on trade and transport (8% of GGP)
- Cango Caves and natural resources (76%), KKNK (22%), other (2%) contribute R400m in total income.
- Foreign: Domestic ratio – 40:60
- KKNK very important source of income.
- Natural resource tourism experienced high numbers in 1996 – 1999.

SKILLS & TRAINING

- 20% of employed are skilled with an increase in demand for technicians.
- 54% of employed are unskilled
- Skills shortages recorded for (glass fitting, aluminum work, heavy vehicle licenses, accredited bricklayers, plumbers, electricians, computer skills)

Strategies

The following strategies will be key focus areas:

- Create programmes for youth job seekers.
- Create and develop SMME's through municipal procurement policy.
- Needs assessment / database of skills required.
- Partnerships with private sector to be formed for in service and learnership programmes.
- Develop niche markets in agriculture products.
- Further development of environment initiatives to create employment opportunities.
- Further development of construction activities.
- Develop the trade industry.
- Develop tourism industry by expanding religious, food & wine, eco-tourism and sport.
- Intensify transformation of the economy through BBBEE.
- Address poverty through second economy.

- Use the creation of municipal infrastructure as catalyst for job creation opportunities.
- Consolidation of brick making and furniture industries.
- Develop airport into full exporting facility.
- Expansion of arts & culture through the arts festival.
- Value adding on the ostrich and fruit manufacturing.
- Develop business hap in disadvantaged areas.

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on economic development. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
Expansion of Airport	400,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
Shopping complex	10,000,000 400,000	Bridgton	2007/08	Neighborhood Development Fund Municipality
Tourism Buro's	200,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality
KKNK Arts Festival	100,000	All Wards	2007/08	Municipality

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Economic Development will be dealt with in the Economic Development Focus Group consisting of 1 member responsible for economic development in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of this development objective

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Background

The environment refers to everything that is around us, and can be defined as the physical, chemical, social and economic factors that effect humans and upon which humans are dependent. It also includes:

- The atmosphere around us.
- Soil, rocks and other land reforms.
- Surface and groundwater, as well as seawater
- Fresh and salt water above and below the ground.
- Radiation, noise and vibration.
- Biodiversity (all living organisms including the ecosystems in which they live).
- All processes that sustain life, i.e. such as water cycle (ecosystem services).
- Human culture and social systems
- Economic and political factors.
- Sense of place.

Oudtshoorn lies within the domain of the Gouritz Initiative. The Gouritz Initiative (GI) is one of a number of landscape initiatives identified through Cape Action for People and the Environment (CAPE) and the Succulent Karoo Programme (SKEP). Both these programmes operate through co-ordination units, which are housed by the South African Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and co-ordinates (South African) biodiversity action in two of the 34 globally recognized biodiversity hotspots in the world, namely the Succulent Karoo and the fynbos biomes of the Cape Florestic Region. The GI is a joint SKEP/CAPE landscape initiative, as both these biodiversity hotspots occur in the GI domain, which makes this area truly unique. The Oudtshoorn area is specifically

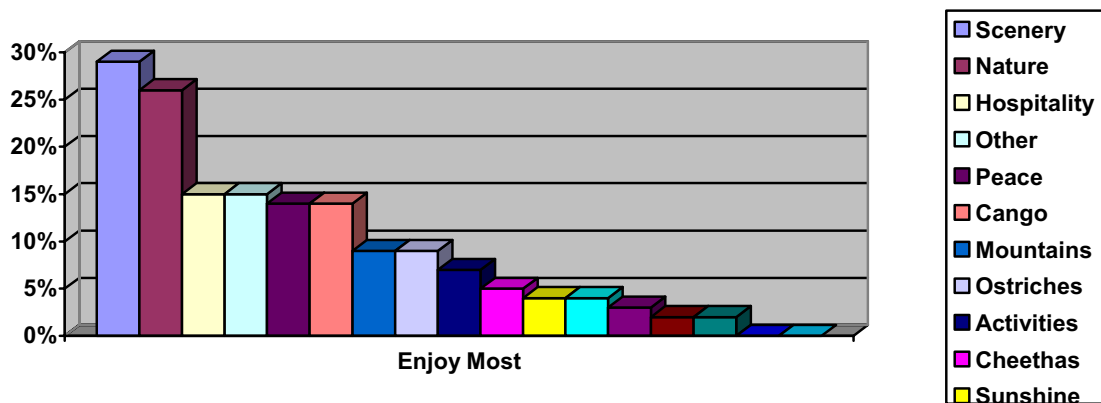
significant from a biodiversity point of view, as the three biomes converge in this area with vegetation specifically adopted to mosaic interfaces.

The Oudtshoorn area also houses one of 7 South African World Heritage Sites, namely the Swartberg World Heritage Site, which includes the Swartberg Mountain Range. This is specifically significant due to the potential tourism and marketing opportunities that this listing brings.

Legislative Requirements & Key Strategic Policies

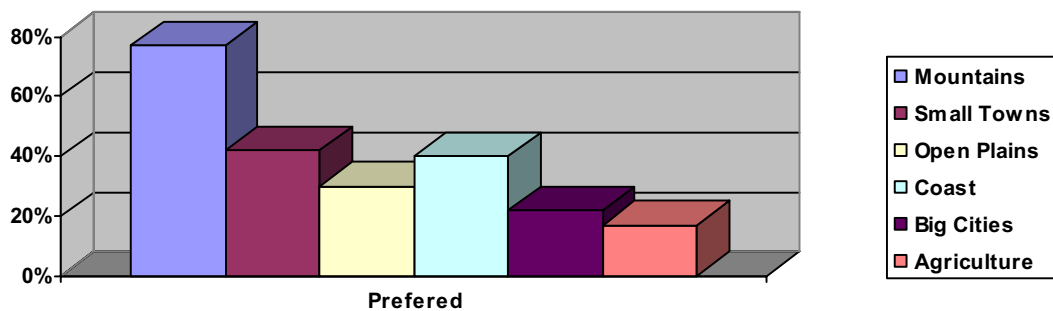
- National Heritage Resource Act 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)
- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) 1998
- Municipal Systems Act 2000 (Promote a safe and healthy environment)
- National Spatial Development Framework
- Western Cape Spatial Development Framework
- Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS)
- Sustainable Development Implementation Plan (SDIP)
- Urban Renewable Programme (URP)
- State of Environment Report
- Oudtshoorn Spatial Development Framework (SDF)
- World Summit on Sustainable Development Report

Analysis



Research done by: Adam Welz (UCT) and Caroline Gelderblom (CSIR) on value of natural landscape to ODN tourism sector

A study done by members of the Klein Karoo Study Group (KKSG) indicated that nature, particularly unspoiled landscapes, are important to tourists visiting the Oudtshoorn area, as shown in the graph above.



Research done by: Adam Welz (UCT) and Caroline Gelderblom (CSIR) on value of natural landscape to ODN tourism sector

In order to understand more about the scenic preference of tourists, the research focused on the types of scenery options. It is notable that tourists interviewed preferred natural landscapes and small towns compared to agriculture landscapes and cities.

Strategies

The following strategies will be key focus area for internal governance:

- Develop projects in the GI domain that will add to establishing this area as a tourists attraction. Projects include the establishment of an off-the-beaten-track (OBT) tourism route in the GI domain, small activity-based projects that support the OBT, the establishment of SMME's that can contribute to tourism, etc.
- Apply environmental policies in all developments. The establishment of an Environmental and Spatial Forum could be considered to assist with this task.
- Develop an urban renewal program
- Apply sustainable development principles in economic development projects
- Create clear policies for development in environmental sensitive areas and determine no-go areas for development.
- Develop bylaws to protect indigenous plants & animals
- Make budgetary and training provision for environmental officer who will be sufficiently trained to effectively deal with environmental compliance.
- Incorporate biodiversity hotspots in the SDF.
- Develop tourism routes for environmental sensitive areas (biodiversity hotspots and Swartberg Mountain range. See first bullet.
- Develop economically viable projects from natural resources of the area in order to enhance and accelerate Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) projects
- Take note of and integrate the results of the research projects done in the Greater Oudtshoorn area by the Klein Karoo Study Group).
- Complete State of Environment Report (SOE) for the Greater Oudtshoorn area This includes the compilation and participatory implementation of a Management plan for the Grobbelaars River, which feeds into the 2 dams that provide the town with water.
- Complete the Spatial Development Framework
- Support the Gouritz Initiative project.
- Communication and awareness raising about biodiversity.

Projects

The project schedule outlines the implementation on environment. Detailed outline of implementation will be given in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Project Title	Project Value	Ward	Budget Year	Project Funding
Skeppies	400,000	All Wards	2007/08	Cape Nature
Clearance of catchments areas	100,000	All Wards	2007/08	Cape Nature
OBT assistance – SMME development	100,000	All Wards	2007/08	Cape Nature
Development of CBNRM projects	100,000	All Wards	2007/08	Cape Nature
Spatial Development Framework	80,000	All Wards	2007/08	Dept. Environmental Affairs Municipality

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Environment will be dealt with in the Environment Focus Group consisting of 1 member responsible for environment in the ward committee to ensure constant public participation in planning and monitoring of this development objective

3. SECTORAL PLANS & PROGRAMMES

Various sector plans and programmes have been compiled and prepared by Oudtshoorn Municipality. The sector plans are components of the IDP and spells out in more detail how the municipality plan and implement focus areas. Some of these plans are still been prepared and reviewed to reflect new strategies.

FINANCIAL PLAN

The Councils financial Strategy is broken into the following sections:

- Revenue Raising Strategies
- Asset Management strategies
- Financial Management Strategies
- Free Basic Services (Indigent Policy)
- Procurement Strategy

These sections will provide guidance to staff to achieve certain goals. The financial strategy outlines a 5 year budget term to reflect planning over a medium term.

Revenue Raising Strategy

The purpose of this strategy is to ensure that all avenues to raise and collect money are explored to maximize council position to deliver services. Money owed to council must be duly collected. The credit control policy will form this basis of this strategy.

Asset Management Strategy

The purpose of this strategy is to optimize the use of all assets under the control of the municipality. Asset registers and bar coded system is in place to audit all assets.

Financial Management Strategy

The purpose of this strategy is to ensure financial management systems are in place to generate accurate reports. Budget progress report is will form the basis of this strategy.

Free Basic Services (Indigent Policy)

Council developed a policy on free basic services to address government policy on the provision of free basic services to indigent households. This policy will address how money received from national government will be distributed to benefit indigent households.

Procurement Strategy

This strategy should ensure that the most cost effective operating approach been employed. Through this strategy SMME development is critical.

Table: Budget Statement for 2007 / 08 to 2012

BUDGET	2007 / 08	2008 / 2009	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12
Expenditure					
Salaries & Wages	59,642,755				
Council Allowances	4,347,139				
General Expenditure	37,430,757				
Bulk Electricity	32,400,00				
Repairs & Maintenance	9,062,575				
Contribution to Reserves	8,242,659				
Capital Costs	20,236,872				
Contribution to Capital Expenditure	658,000				
Admin Costs	-1,981,925				
Total Expenditure	170,038,831				
Income					
Water Sales	24,172,868				
Electricity Sales	63,046,208				
Rates & Taxes	35,249,944				
Grants & Subsidies	8,900,487				
Other Income	12,847,890				
Sewerage	16,242,576				
Refuse Removal	9,643,007				
Total Operating Income	170,102,980				
Closing Surplus / (Deficit)	-64,149				

WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Council water services development plan focus on providing water as basic service to all households in the Oudtshoorn municipal district. The water services development plan outline the following key aspects of the water resources:

- Service Level Profile
- Water Resource Profile
- Water Conservation / Demand Management
- Water Services Infrastructure
- Quality of Water
- Capital Expenditure

Service Level Profile

Water services level relate to the options consumers are given with regard to the convenience of services they receive. This section therefore outline services received in terms of water & sanitation in the different residential areas.

Water Resource Profile

This section outlines the current sources of water supply for domestic users. Specific geographical areas are supplied from different sources as well as the capacity of these sources. It looks at alternative sources of water to provide the service in line with projections of water demand.

Water Conservation / Demand Management

Water conservation is the minimization of loss or waste, the care and protection of water resources and the effective & efficient use of water. Demand management refers implementation of strategies

to influence water demand in order to meet economic efficiency, environmental protection and sustainable resource usage.

Water Services Infrastructure

This section outlines an intensive mapping exercise of all water services infrastructure. Technical information on pipes, reservoirs and pumps within the municipal system are verified onto the GIS system.

Quality of Water

The municipality should supply water to SABS standards to all consumers in all geographical areas at all times. All water supplied to household consumption should be microbially safe for human consumption.

Capital Expenditure

This section summarizes the anticipated capital expenditure for water and sanitation services. It also outlines the sources of capital income and operational costs to fund the projects.

HOUSING STRATEGIC PLAN

The Housing plan focus on housing delivery and act as guide to the municipality to comprehend how their housing objectives will be achieved. The plan focuses on:

- Housing Demand
- Delivery Programme
- Identification of Land
- Financing
- Social Housing
- Integration of Social Facilities
- House Type Options

Housing Demand

The quantities that represent the housing backlog and growth in demand provide an appreciation of the extent of the challenge we are faced with. To understand the size of the problem, realistic targets should be set based on demand and projecting demand for the following years to come. This section therefore focuses on demand and the projection thereof.

Delivery Programme

The purpose of the delivery programme is to act as benchmark for the housing department and to provide Provincial Housing Department Board (PHDB) with a guide for funding applications been anticipated.

Identification of Land

Identification of land is critical of which will for the basis for future development. Identification and appropriate use of land is guided by the Oudtshoorn Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

Project Financing

Project funding is one of the most important project constraints that could hinder the progress of a project when application for funding has not been prepared well enough in advance, which results in delays in funding.

Social Housing

Social housing is a housing option that promotes the integration of communities. It intends to provide the option for the low-to-medium income persons in regard of housing needs. Social Housing emphasizes the integration of communities across social, economic, and racial distinctions, which is outlined in this section how Oudtshoorn will implement the system

Integration of Social Facilities.

Housing extends beyond just delivery of houses. Providing houses should be viewed as an opportunity to establish communities and therefore requires social amenities such as schools, crèches, community halls and playing grounds.

Housing Type Options

Low-cost housing is associated with many houses of only one type. This section provides an outline of the options available and how it could best be implemented in the Oudtshoorn municipal area.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The current National Disaster Management Act (Act no 57 of 2002) requires all municipalities to take a proactive role in protecting their residents from disaster risks. The Disaster Management Plan is part of the broader process of disaster risk reduction in the area under the jurisdiction of the Oudtshoorn Municipality. The Disaster Management Plan focused on:

- Status Quo
- Gap Analysis
- Risk Assessment
- Disaster Management Framework
- Roles & Responsibility

Status Quo

Gives a general overview of the socio-geographic make up of the Oudtshoorn municipal area. It provides an overview of the situation and aspects that have an effect on Disaster Management in the area.

Gap Analysis

Analysis presents results of an investigation on the status quo at the municipality and provides recommendations that should be included in the Disaster Plan.

Risk Assessment

Risk assessment gives an overview of risk areas identified in Oudtshoorn which may lead to a disaster. The process was driven through the Disaster Management unit of the District Municipality.

Roles & Responsibility

The roles and responsibilities of all role players are outlined in this section. It is important that role players be clear on their responsibilities when a disaster occurs.

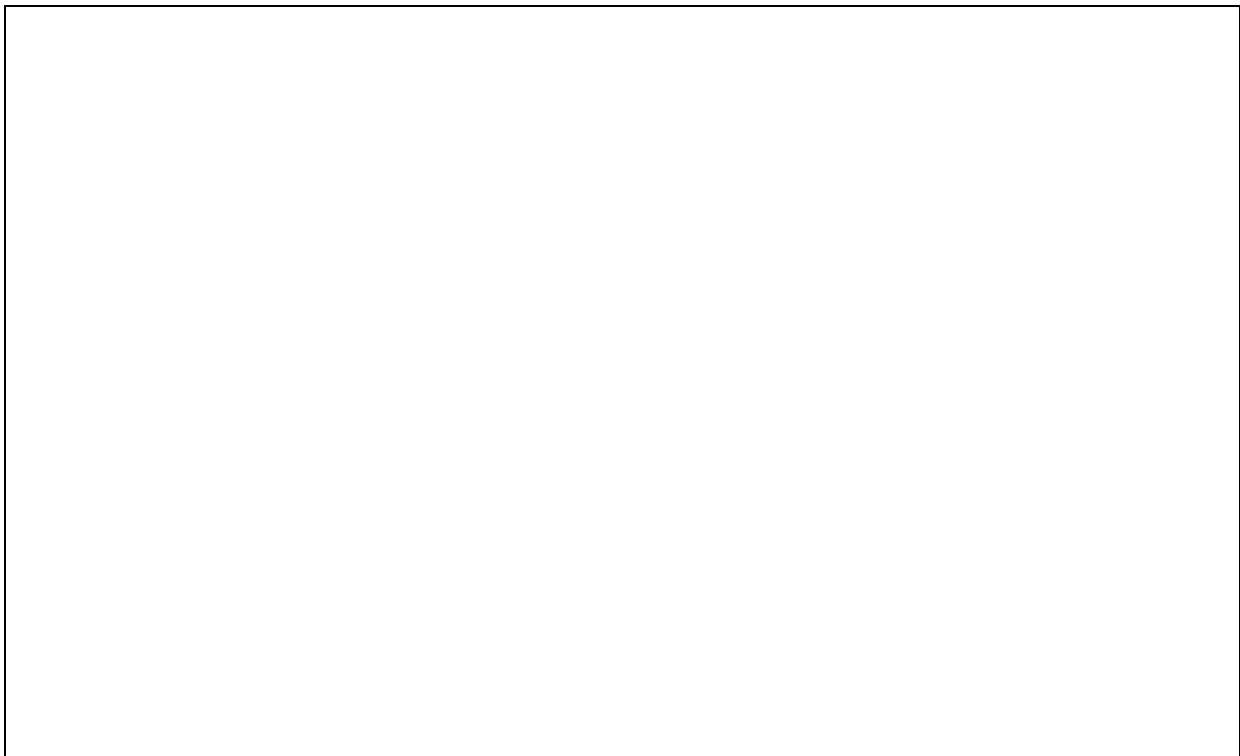
3. PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND REVIEW

The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 issued by the Department of Provincial and Local Government state that “*A municipalities performance management system entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipalities cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organized and managed, including determining the roles of the different role players.*”

In co-operation with Oudtshoorn Municipalities twin city Alphen aan den Rijn (The Netherlands) the Performance Management system were developed organize, analyse, audit, and report on performance of the municipality. The Balance Scorecard method of Kaplan and Norton were used in develops the performance management system of Oudtshoorn. The model used measure six perspectives:

- A Financial Perspective that ask “how do we look to shareholders”
- A Customer Perspective that ask” what do our customers value most”
- An Internal Process Perspective that asks ‘what must we excel at”
- An Innovation and Learning Perspective that asks “are we an able to sustain innovation, change and improvement”
- A Community Perspective that asks “what does the community expect from us”
- A Government Perspective that asks “Do we comply with Constitutional and legislative frameworks”

The revised model can be illustrated by the following diagram:



MANAGING PERFORMANCE

INSTITUTIONAL & FINANCE PRIORITY AREA

Institutional and finance priority focus on the internal approach and capacity of council to deal with the development objectives identified:

PROGRAM	ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
CUSTOMER CARE Effective implementation of customer care and communication system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All correspondence converted in recording system ▪ Archive system in place ▪ Correspondence to responsible person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborator System ▪ Filing System ▪ Daily Reports
HUMAN RESOURCE To give effect to article 67 & 68 of the systems act as well as human resource activities in achieving IDP principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approval & recruitment in line with labour relations policy. ▪ Personnel records been updated. ▪ Training policy of council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approval of organizational structure ▪ Personnel recording system in place. ▪ Training Plan
DECISION MAKING Effective managing the decision making processes of council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monthly portfolio and council meetings. ▪ Formulation of decisions. ▪ Managing the implementation of decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agendas available 10 days before the meeting. ▪ Formulation of decisions in 3 days of the meeting. ▪ Distribution of decisions to responsible official in 4 days.
REVENUE ENHANCING Developing a revenue enhancing strategy to increase income potential of council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appoint valuer to undertake valuation ▪ Undertake revenue collection campaign ▪ Introduction of indigent process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Valuation Role ▪ Credit Control Policy ▪ Indigent Policy
EXPENDITURE CONTROL Develop and implement an expenditure control plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Payment of creditors in time. ▪ Stock levels maintained. ▪ SMME development through procurement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creditors Policy ▪ Stock Control Policy ▪ Procurement Policy

GOOD GOVERNANCE & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY AREA

Good Governance & Social Development focus on priority areas, public participation, and social issues of the community.

PROGRAM	ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>SAFETY AND SECURITY & DISASTER MANAGEMENT</p> <p>Provision of infrastructure and programmes to effect safety and security and disaster management issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on community inputs. ▪ Cost projections of inputs ▪ Budgeting for inputs. ▪ Prioritization of inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report ▪ Report ▪ Capital Budget ▪ Prioritization report
<p>HEALTH & HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Prevention and cure of health and HIV/AIDS related issues through partnership with OHANET.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on community inputs. ▪ Cost projections of inputs ▪ Budgeting for inputs. ▪ Prioritization of inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report ▪ Report ▪ Capital Budget ▪ Prioritization report

INFRASTRUCTURE & BASIC SERVICES PRIORITY AREA

Institutional and finance priority focus on the internal approach and capacity of council to deal with the development objectives identified:

PROGRAM	ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
LAND REFORM & HOUSING To provide housing through the assistance of the Province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulate housing plan ▪ 663 Housing scheme completed. ▪ Provide housing serves to rural areas. ▪ Implement housing plan. ▪ Control squatter camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing Plan ▪ Monthly meeting project team. ▪ Housing desk for rural areas. ▪ Implementation plan ▪ Daily inspections.
WATER & SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE Provision of water infrastructure an basic services to all households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on community inputs. ▪ Cost projections of inputs ▪ Budgeting for inputs. ▪ Prioritization of inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report ▪ Report ▪ Capital Budget ▪ Prioritization report
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE Provide required community infrastructure recreation, sport, library's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on community inputs. ▪ Cost projections of inputs ▪ Budgeting for inputs. ▪ Prioritization of inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report ▪ Report ▪ Capital Budget ▪ Prioritization report
ELECTRICITY PROVISION Provision of electricity to all households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment of consultant ▪ Costing of projects. ▪ Budget for projects. ▪ Prioritization of projects ▪ Implementation of plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electricity Plan ▪ Report ▪ Capital Budget ▪ Budget Meeting ▪ SDBIP
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Development of a solid waste management site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on community inputs. ▪ Cost projections of inputs ▪ Budgeting for inputs. ▪ Prioritization of inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report ▪ Report ▪ Capital Budget ▪ Prioritization report
PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM Development of an effective public transport system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on community inputs. ▪ Cost projections of inputs ▪ Budgeting for inputs. ▪ Prioritization of inputs. ▪ Re-seal of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report ▪ Report ▪ Capital Budget ▪ Prioritization report ▪ Priority List

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT PRIORITY AREA

Institutional and finance priority focus on the internal approach and capacity of council to deal with the development objectives identified:

PROGRAM	ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT</p> <p>Develop an LED strategy as outlined in the Local Government, 1989, as well as the Municipal Systems Act 2000.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appoint service provider ▪ Compile strategy document ▪ Secure funding for sustainable projects. ▪ Establish LED forum ▪ Build economic database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ May 2006 ▪ October 2006 ▪ July 2006 ▪ Monthly ▪ Monthly
<p>SMME DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Development & empowerment of local entrepreneurs through employment opportunities and poverty alleviation projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do research ▪ Formulate strategies ▪ Consult with entrepreneurs ▪ Gather inputs from wards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research document ▪ Strategy Document ▪ Monthly Meetings ▪ Workshop with wards

ANNEXURE

STAKEHOLDER & WARD BASED WORKSHOPS

ENVIRONMENT & SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Background

This document sets out key strategic interventions for dealing with environment and spatial issues in the Greater Oudtshoorn area. The document was developed through a consultative process involving key local stakeholder who took place on 19 October 2006. The process contributes to our understanding of the challenges facing the environment and gives a perspective on how to get there.

Objective

The following objectives culminate from the provincial and district framework and incorporate the challenges and strategies identified through the local process.

- Spatial development planning
- Natural Resources.
- Sustainable development (Economic, Social equity, ecological integrity)
- Environmental factors (atmosphere, land, water, radiation)

Challenges

Through the consultative process the stakeholders identified the following challenges:

- To balance environmental issues with developments.
- Fast track environmental impact assessments (EIA)
- Protection of indigenous plants and animals.
- Development of 4X4 and mountain bike routes.
- Protection of trees been used for fire wood and provide alternatives.
- Rehabilitation of areas were trees are uprooted.
- Cleaning of cane plantation in catchments areas.
- Implementation of environmental protection laws.
- Awareness campaign should be developed.
- Create "skut" facility for live stock freely eating skepboom in fields.
- Create economic viable projects from natural resources.
- Create tourism opportunities from the natural resources.
- Protection of the three globally recognized biodiversity hotspots.
- World heritage site – Swartberg mountains should be protected.

Proposed Strategies

Strategies
Create clear policies for development in environmental sensitive areas.
Develop bylaws to protect indigenous plants and animals.
Implement a work for water project in the Greater Oudtshoorn area.
Make provision in municipal organization for environmental officer.
Identify municipal commonage ground for livestock.
Incorporate the biodiversity hotspots in the spatial development framework.
Develop tourism routes for environmental sensitive areas specifically the biodiversity hotspots and Swartberg mountain range.
Develop an environmental awareness campaign by giving out trees to communities
Create a botanical garden in Oudtshoorn with unique plantation of the area.
Develop economic viable projects from natural plantation of the area.
Complete a State of Environment report (SOE)

HOUSING

Background

This document sets out key strategic interventions for dealing with Housing in the Greater Oudtshoorn area. The document was developed through a consultative process involving key local stakeholder who took place on 18 October 2006. The process contributes to our understanding of the challenges facing housing and gives a perspective on how to get there.

Objective

The following objectives culminate from the provincial and district framework and incorporate the challenges and strategies identified through the local process.

-

Challenges

Through the consultative process the stakeholders identified the following challenges:

- Low cost housing owners selling there homes to migrants.
- Some individuals owning more then one home.
- Lack of available land for future residential development.
- Slow delivery on low cost housing.
- Incomplete toilets in Kerrieblok – Dysselsdorp.
- Quality of houses not on standard.
- Power Construction housing scheme in Bongolethu not completed – Toilets outstanding
- Lack of information for farm owners on availability housing subsidies for farm workers.
- The availability of water resources to coup with future developments.
- Development of small towns on rural areas will be problematic.
- Integration of communities and abolishment of apartheids planning through all new residential projects.
- Limitations on residential developments on the rural areas.
- Onverwaght residential area experience problems with the current location of houses.
- Selection process of beneficiaries of houses not in line with criteria.
- Differences in waiting list for beneficiaries of houses.
- Fast tracking of housing for middle income group.
- Faster implementation of social housing.

Proposed Strategies

Strategies
Make land available at cheaper cost for self development.
Create an own building scheme to fast track housing delivery.
Develop a social housing scheme to fast track housing delivery.
Provide building material to people in transit camp.
Review of spatial development to incorporate rural areas.
Applications of housing plan should be approved as outlined in the plan.
Ensure that building inspectors inspect all complete houses before retention money is paid to contractors.
Information session to farmers on possible subsidy for farm workers.
Develop an action plan on problematic residential areas as mentioned in the challenges.
Complete the updated waiting list and make it public for inputs and corrections.
Create and implement a middle income residential area.
Develop a plan to incorporate farm workers in housing schemes

INFRASTRUCTURE

Background

This document sets out key strategic interventions for dealing with Infrastructure in the Greater Oudtshoorn area. The document was developed through a consultative process involving key local stakeholder who took place on 19 October 2006. The process contributes to our understanding of the challenges facing infrastructure and gives a perspectives on how to get there.

Objective

The following objectives culminate from the provincial and district framework and incorporate the challenges and strategies identified through the local process.

- Roads & Storm water
- Electricity
- Water
- Sanitation
- Solid Waste Management
- Public Transport
- Community infrastructure

Challenges

Through the consultative process the stakeholders identified the following challenges:

- Limited water resources
- Backlogs in tarring of roads
- Faster delivery of the provision of toilets in areas of need.
- The usages of rail transport as alternative transport method.
- Development of an integrated transport plan.
- Effective design in the standard of roads to accommodate type of transport.
- Storm water problems identified regularly in the Derrick Fisch area.
- Alternative methods should be developed for areas were pipe burst occur regularly.
- Need for lightning in open space areas.
- Plan should be developed for solar energy in rural areas.
- Alternative methods to upgrade gravel roads should be developed.
- Impact of trees on the sanitation system should be assessed.
- Taxi fees from Dysselsdorp should be regulated.
- Library facilities should be upgraded.
- Recreational and sports facilities should be upgraded to accommodate international events.
- Waste minimization strategy should be implemented.
- Alternative methods to waste sites should be developed.

Proposed Strategies

Strategies
Develop alternative water supply strategies and plans to meet future needs.
Implement alternative water saving methods.
Upgrading of water system to meet future expansions.
Address backlogs on water provision to all households with reference to rural areas.
Provide and maintain an electricity infrastructure and ensure reliability.
Develop alternative energy saving methods.
Address backlogs on electricity specifically the rural areas. (solar energy)

Develop a waste management strategy.
Implement a recycling strategy.
Develop alternative methods to fast track the backlogs on roads.
Analyze current situation of the public transport system and identify priority areas.
Undertake targeted projects to improve public transport systems.
Implement and co-ordinate regulations on public transport systems.
Promote recreation and sport facilities
Upgrade sports facilities to international standards.
Develop a sports & recreation program to ensure optimal usage of facilities.
Develop a library development plan to develop a culture of learning.
Upgrade library facilities with wireless and newest technology.
Fast track delivery on backlogs through the EPWP.

SAFETY & SECURITY

Background

This document sets out key strategic interventions for dealing with Safety & Security issues in the Greater Oudtshoorn area. The document was developed through a consultative process involving key local stakeholder who took place on 18 October 2006. These processes contribute to our understanding of the challenges facing Safety & Security and their perspectives on how to get there.

Objective

The following objectives culminate from the provincial and district framework and incorporate the challenges and strategies identified through the local process.

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Challenges

Through the consultative process the stakeholders identified the following challenges:

- The lack of municipal police in the Greater Oudtshoorn area.
- Lack in the application of municipal bylaws.
- Lack of a crime status quo report.
- Increase in gangster activities in the Neppon East area.
- Accessibility of roads in the Neppon East area impact on effective policing.
- Gaps in the communication process when reporting crime.
- Open spaces has become areas of increase in crime.
- Incomplete buildings have become areas where crime has been committed.
- Increase in crime in the cemetery – Dysselsdorp.
- Responds of Fire Service not effect to threats.
- Increase in crime at "Juke Boxes".
- Increase in crime at schools.
- Lack of value systems homes could be a contributor to crime.
- Lack of stop signs and speed bumps in Dysselsdorp is a contributor to unlawful motorist.
- The corner of Zebraweg and Duiflaan is an accident hot spot.
- The lack of effective lighting at the Bridgton swimming pool creates a crime spot.
- Influence of the electronic media on the increase of crime should be evaluated.
- Police not sensitive to victims reporting rape.
- Teacher's attitudes contribute to the increase of children at risk.
- Taxi's creating traffic problems been unlawful.

- Lack of fire service in Dysselsdorp creates problems.
- Increase in gangster activities and crime at pension pay points.

Proposed Strategies

Strategies
Make a needs assessment for the possible establishment of municipal police
Develop a needs assessment for the establishment of a mobile police station in the Neppon East area.
Strengthen police forums to become effective by providing required resources.
Effective police patrolling of open spaces
Provide effective lighting in open spaces and half complete buildings.
Review the permanent staff component of the fire service.
Effective implementation of shabeen policy.
Establish a youth centre to keep youth busy and away from crime.
Implement programs to keep youth active over weekends and holidays.
Make an assessment of traffic problems in the Dysselsdorp area.
Develop a program on value systems for parents through the MPCC.
Create employment opportunities through the revitalization of the train service
Increase police round-ups in red light areas.
Identify open spaces and use these effectively
Strengthen sectoral crime forums (CPF) by contributing resources.
Embark on a crime awareness campaign.
Increase foot patrols during pension payout days.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Background

This document sets out key strategic interventions for young people of the Greater Oudtshoorn area. The document was developed through a consultative process involving key local stakeholder (3 October 2006) and a workshop with youth representatives (16 October 2000). These processes contribute to our understanding of the challenges facing young people, and their perspectives on how to get there.

Objective

The following objectives culminate from the Eden District policy framework and incorporate the challenges and strategies identified through the local process.

- Integrate youth issues
- Avail budget and resources to youth development
- Create opportunities for youth development through Local Economic development.
- Sensitize municipality regarding youth development.
- Structure participation and create networks for interaction between youth.
- Create platform for the moral re-generation of youth.
- Ensure effective development in youth at risk

Challenges

Through the consultative process the youth identified the following challenges:

- Unemployment
- Lack of Skills
- Youth Crime
- Substance Abuse
- Teenage pregnancy
- Lack of Entertainment Facilities
- Mistrust between parents and children
- School dropouts
- Domestic Violence
- Lack of Motivation and lack of role modules
- Lack moral standards
- Not understanding Human Rights
- Some organizations dealing with youth lack capacity
- No structured youth unit creates problems in communication.
- Lack in access to information.
- Identity development
- Lack in facilities for juvenile offenders
- Lack focus on children at risk
- Lack in information and facilities in rural areas.
- Community stigma and mindset change on juveniles.
- Lack focus on the creativity of youth
- Insufficient participation by youth in the rural areas when it comes to implementation.

Proposed Strategies

Strategies
Create a sports academy to identify potential athletes who can make a living through sports.
Make % of municipal project budget available for the inclusion of youth
Create programmes for job seekers.
Government should create youth entrepreneurship by developing SMME opportunities through procurement and projects.
Needs assessment / database of skills required should be done.
Establishment of skills centre
Bursary fund should be created for potential students in feather education.
A need exist for skills development in computer literacy and drivers license
Partnerships with private sector should be formed to ensure in-service training of learnerships
Career planning in schools should be more effective to ensure that children take the right subjects were skills are needed.
Effective control in the operations of shabeens.
Limit on the number of approved shabeens in a specific geographical area.
Provide programs over weekends and school holidays to keep youth active.
Encourage communities to take ownership of wards
Clear process outline to handle problem areas in crime and substance abuse to ensure faster reaction to problem areas.
Ensure the effective implementation of teenage pregnancy policies
Develop and implement a program to ensure deliberations between parents and children on sex education.
Establish safety houses to address the need for cases in domestic violence.
Sensitize the role and responsibility of parents in domestic violence.
Create and implement a program of identity development in different communities.
Parents should take the responsibility of their children's development and value systems
Establish youth units in all wards through which networking can takes place.
Make existing sports and recreation facilities accessible to youth.
Develop and implement a sports program for youth.
Establish a youth advisory centre at the Multi purpose centre
Establish sports & recreation facilities in areas with no access – rural areas.

Ensure that legislation be implemented.
Develop and implement a process to be followed to ensure faster and effective follow-up on school drop-outs

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Background

This document sets out key strategic interventions for dealing with Social Development in the Greater Oudtshoorn area. The document was developed through a consultative process involving key local stakeholder who took place on 17 October 2006. The process contributes to our understanding of the challenges facing social development and gives a perspective on how to get there.

Objective

The following objectives culminate from the provincial and district framework and incorporate the challenges and strategies identified through the local process.

- Early Childhood development
- Youth, women, disabled, aged, farm workers and other vulnerable groups.
- Drug & alcohol abuse
- Children at Risk
- Arts & Culture Development

Challenges

Through the consultative process the stakeholders identified the following challenges:

- Support groups lack financial and human resources.
- Formulation of partnerships between role players.
- ECD lack infrastructure
- ECD facilities experience problems with location of some.
- Aged experience financial and physical abuse.
- The need of a help desk for women.
- Need for skills training for woman in business.
- Lack of a rehabilitation program for prisoners to form part of economic development.
- Community should be sensitized on the rehabilitation of prisoners.
- Council's procurement policy should promote BBBEE.
- Increase in drug & alcohol abuse.
- Domestic violence creates social problems.
- The abuse of alcohol by young mothers create (FAS) Alcohol syndrome specifically in the rural areas.
- Loan sharks become a social and economic evil in our community.
- Unemployment is a contributor to many of the social problems.
- There is an increase in child labour.
- Support groups experience an increase in prostitution by children.
- Farm workers experience problems of racial abuse, rape, victimization, exploitation and evictions.
- There is an increase in migration that could lead to xenophobia.

Proposed Strategies

Strategies
Sectoral partnerships should be formed to share resources.
Secure financial resources through government budget process and service providers.
Policy should be developed to ensure a structured approach to specific issues.
The BBBEE and supply chain policies of municipality and government departments should enhance employment opportunities
Develop a community awareness campaign to sensitize community on rehabilitation of prisoners.
Implementation of child protection law should be intensified to foster child labour.
Church leaders should play a more active role in social evils in our community.
Specific economic development projects and programmes should be developed
Assessment of migrant problem should be embarked on to stem xenophobia.
Program should be developed to address the problems of farm workers.
Municipal budget should provide financial resources for ECD infrastructure
Establishment of help desks for vulnerable groups should be accommodated in the MPCC.
Program to stop abuse of aged should be developed and implemented.
The program on FAT should be intensified by providing resources.
Skills training program for women should be developed and implemented.
Awareness campaign on alcohol abuse should be implemented.
Homes and shelters for domestic violence with programs for rehabilitation should be strengthened.
Regulation and control of prostitution should be intensified.
Assessment of the loan sharp problem should be embarked on with the implementation of a rehabilitation program.
Develop an arts & culture program to sensitize people on cultural differences.
Develop and implement an arts program to identify possible artist with potential.

WARD BASED PROBLEMS & PROJECTS IDENTIFICATION

WARD (1) COMMITTEE

Ward workshop: 5 March 2007 (18:00) Council Chambers

Councillor: J Olivier

PROBLEMS	OBJECTIVE	COMPLETED
Watertoevoer by Wynandsrivier	Infrastructure	
Elektrisiteit vir Plaaswerkers in Wynandsrivier	Infrastructure	
Toilette vir Plaaswerkers by De Dam Boerdery	Infrastructure	
Sypaadjies: Kerkstraat Wes Langenhoven Weg Parkweg Voortrekkerstraat	Infrastructure	
Opgradering van Paaie: Kerkstraat Wes Alle paaie in Hospitaal Uitbreiding	Infrastructure	
Gemeenskapsaal vir Welbedaght	Infrastructure	
Behuising tekort by Volmoed		
Wekskepping vir behoefteges Wynandsrivier & Welbedaght	Economic Development	
Millitere Basis: Opgradering van Woongebied	Infrastructure	
Brandweer moet voltydse bemaning het.	Safety & Security	
Besoedeling van Grobelaarsrivier	Environmental	
Beskikbaarstelling van 50Kw vry elektriese eenhede vir alle inwoners	Finance	
Duur elektriese tariewe op plase	Finance	
Onderhoud van riool pype	Infrastructure	
Verpolitisering van munisipaliteit	Social Development	
Opknapping van Begraafplaas	Infrastructure	

WARD (2) COMMITTEE

Ward workshop: 5 March 2007 (18:00) Council Chambers

Councillor: P Nel

PROBLEMS	OBJECTIVE	COMPLETED
Hersonering van landbou grond	Economic Development	
Drank misbruik op landelike areas	Social Development	
Vervoer van kleuterskool kinders – Lategansvlei	Social Development	
Kleuterskool in Matjiesrivier	Social Development	
Kleuterskool Grootkraal	Social Development	
Tekort van Elektrisiteit landelike areas	Infrastructure	
Misbruik van staats toelaes	Social Development	
Kinder mishandeling	Social Development	
Verblyf probleme vir kinders op landelike areas – Hoerskole	Social Development	
Behuising van mense wie nie op plaas werk nie.	Housing	
Paaie- Grond toestande Lategansvlei	Infrastructure	

STERKPUNTE Toerisme ontwikkeling – Wildplase & Gastehuisse Volop water beskikbaar Tourisme betrokke by landelike skole Opknapping van Volkshuisse op landelike areas		

WARD (3) COMMITTEE

Ward workshop: 5 March 2007 (18:00) Council Chambers

Councillor: D De Jager

PROBLEMS	OBJECTIVE	COMPLETED
Stormwater dreinerings – hele wyk & Smartie Town	Infrastructure	
Sypaadjies Duiflaan	Infrastructure	
Behuising vir agterplaas bewoners	Housing	
Ontwikkeling van sake kern	Economic Development	
Teer en herseel van Strate Alwyn Court & Vierpyllaan	Infrastructure	
Beligting van strate & deurgange	Infrastructure	
Padverkeer tekens. Stop & Spoedhobbels	Safety & Security	
Padhobbels – Springbokweg	Infrastructure	
Swak toestand van huise – Smartie Town	Housing	
Plavei & teer van strate & sypaadjies	Infrastructure	
Elektrisiteits verkoop punte	Finance	
Kleuterskool in area	Social Development	
Opgradering van speelparke	Infrastructure	
Probleme met smokkelhuise	Social Development	
Huiswinkels te veel	Economic Development	
Juke Box is area probleem area	Social Development	
Misbruik van All Pay	Social Development	
Ambulans & Polisie nie bereikbaar	Safety & Security	

WARD (4) COMMITTEE

Ward workshop: 6 March 2007 (18:00) Bridgton Library

Councillor: C Stemmet

PROBLEMS	OBJECTIVE	COMPLETED
Standaard van strate baie laag	Infrastructure	
Kommunikasie met wykskomitee probleem	Social Development	
Skoonmaak van Wolfweg en area by Protea skool benodig aandag	Environmental	
Skoonmaak van bosse in wyk	Environmental	
Spoed hobbels: St Saviourstraat Eikestraat Wolfweg Springbokweg	Infrastructure	
Sypaadjies & stormwater in ou lekasie area.	Infrastructure	
Politieke leierskap deur Raadslid ontbreek	Social Development	
Ou Kairos area wat gebruik word as behuising is probleem	Housing	
Behuising waglys hantering probleem	Housing	

Geen vordering met integrasie van woonbuurte	Social Development	
CDW's moet meer betrokke word in aktiwiteite van wyk	Social Development	
Shabeens in Ou Kas & Asstraat	Social Development	
Tik drugs raak probleem	Social Development	
Beligting in Eikestraat – Crime Area	Infrastructure	
Werkloosheid	Economic Development	
Toesighouding van bestaande speelparke	Infrastructure	
Ontspanningsplekke vir jeug	Infrastructure	

WARD (5) COMMITTEE

Ward workshop: 6 March 2007 (18:00) Bridgton Librariy

Councillor: J Harmse

PROBLEMS	OBJECTIVE	COMPLETED
Spoedhobbels: Kameelweg Eland Weg – 17 de Laan Koedoeweg Springbokweg	Infrastructure	
Padkruising – Zebraweg	Infrastructure	
Kleuterskool	Social Development	
Speelparke in area	Infrastructure	
Bushalte / Taxi Halte	Infrastructure	
Opgradering van Sakekern – Bridgton	Economic Development	
Jeugsentrum	Social Development	
Beligting opgradering in donker areas	Infrastructure	
Opgradering Buffer strook tussen wyk 7 en wyk 5. (Bome, Gras & Beligting)	Environmental	
Pad tekens	Safety & Security	
Stormwater Dreinerings: Dassieweg Sirkellaan	Infrastructure	
Plavei van Sypaadjies	Infrastructure	
Misbruik van All Pay	Social Development	
Behuising – Agterplaas bewoners	Housing	
Smokkel huise & Juke Boxes	Social Development	
Aanwending van huise vir huiswinkels	Economic Development	
Publieke telefoon fasiliteite	Social Development	
Bome in Strate	Environmental	

WARD (6) COMMITTEE

Ward workshop: 6 March 2007 (18:00) Bridgton Librariy

Councillor: J Coetsee

PROBLEMS	OBJECTIVE	COMPLETED
Primêre Skool – Toekomsrus		
Opgradering van Kinderland Speelgroep		
Rosebank – Kleuterskool		
Speelparke: Du Toit & Du Plessisstraat Mercuriusstraat		

Mandela Hoogte Rosebank		
Uitbreiding van bestaande kliniek dienste		
Spoedwalle: Zebraweg Petunialaan Mangolaan		
Plaveisel: Bobby Le Roux straat Tulipstraat Honey Suckle Laan Palmlaan		
Spreibeligting Kloof agter saal Kloof tussen klooflaan & Mangolaan Kloof tussen Mercuriusstraat		
Ontwikkeling van sportsveld - Rosebank		
Stormwater Vanaf Toekomsrus tot Mooi Uitsig tot Palmlaan Bobby Le Roux Straat Rosebank		
Ontwikkeling van verby ry skouer - Begrafploas		
Biblioteek – Rosebank		
Swembad – Toekomsrus		

WARD (7) COMMITTEE

Ward workshop: 7 March 2007 (18:00) Bongoletu Library
Councillor: S Biljohn

PROBLEMS	OBJECTIVE	COMPLETED
Plavei van strate: 9 – 12 De Laan		
Sypaadjies: 9 – 12 De Laan		
Stormwater: 9 – 12 De Laan		
Algemeen siekte TB & Asma		
Hoe water tariewe		
Rekeninge – Verkeerde lesings		
Stratligte opgradering		
Speelparkies		
Tekort aan behuising		
Huis vir kinders wat afweikings toon		
Veiligheid by skole moet prioriteit wees		
Sport fasiliteite beskikbaar gestel word om misdaad te bekamp		
Bewusmaking program vir maatskaplike ontwikkeling		
Misbruik van ongeskiktheids toelaag		
Wekskeppings geleenthede om armoede te verlig		
Tenders moet gelyke geleenthede bide		
Stink van slagpale hou gesondheidsrisiko		
Vullisbakke moet omhein of verskuif word		
Bewusmakings programme tov. TB & HIV		
Vrywillige werkers moet vergoeding ontvang		
Opleiding vir wykskomitee lede		
Wykskomitee lede moet toegang tot rekenaar het.		

WARD (8) COMMITTEE

Ward workshop: 7 March 2007 (18:00) Bongolethu Librariy
Councillor: N Gunguluza

PROBLEMS	OBJECTIVE	INDICATION OF PRIORITY

WARD (9) COMMITTEE

Ward workshop: 7 March 2007 (18:00) Bongolethu Librariy
Councillor: E Ngalo

PROBLEMS	OBJECTIVE	COMPLETED
Water rekeninge hoog		
No follow up on issues raised at ward committee		
Recognition of ward committees		
No consultation with ward committees on projects in ward		
Capacity building of ward committee members		
Office for ward committee and councilors		
Representation of Rooiheuvel on ward committee		
Unemployment		
Language – Xhosa		
CDW's linking with ward committee		
Upgrading of Librariy infrastructure		
Heath facility not effective – only 40 people allowed per day		
Provision of emergency services		
Fire Brigade services for emergency		
Ruik by volstruislaghuis		
Resourced of playparks		
Recreational facilities		
Swimming pool should be adult friendly		
Speedbumps 8 th Avenue Siabonga Laan Tavern area		
Integration of housing		
Communal housing		
Tar roads – Vaal huise		
Old bucked system		
Police service – patrolling more effective		
Food parcels		
Shabeens license		
Underage drugs & alcol abuse		
Sports facilities for schools		

WARD (10) COMMITTEE

Ward workshop: 8 March 2007 (18:00) Dysselsdorp Community Hall

Councillor: N Soman

PROBLEMS	OBJECTIVE	COMPLETED
Opgradering van outehuis		
Paving van strate: Aster Single Bokraalweg Leeubekkie straat Vygiestraat Petuniallaan Angelierstraat Alwynstraat Dalia Straat Soloman straat Galantstraat Careweg		
Spoedwalle: Bokraalweg Galantstraat Beleliestraat Adonisweg Solomonstraat Asterstraat		
Waarskuwings tekens by spoedwalle		
Stormwater dreinerig Asterstraat Bokraalweg Vygiestraat Careweg Solomanstraat Petuniastraat Leeubekkieweg Leliestraat		
Alle gebarste huise moet onmiddelik herstel & opgradeer word		
Bokkraal behuising projek herstel deur Asla		
Skep deurgangskampe – Beheerde plakkery		
Beskikbaarstelling van nood material informele behuising		
Kleuterskool		
Vulstasie		
Taxi staanplek		
Opgradering van begraafplaas		
Onderdak vlooiemark		
MPCC		
SAPS selle – opgradering		
Shabeen beheer moet toegepas word		
Speelparke		
Shelter vir abuse families		
24/7 Dag hospital		
Spreiligte in donker kolle		
Straat beligting Ruitenstraat Galantstraat Plaatjiesstraat		

Plakkershutte		
Elektrisiteit voorsiening plakkers hutte		
Skep van besigheidsentrum		
Sopkombuise		
Opgradering van gemeenskapsaal		
Gesuiwerde riool water vir besproeing – skole		
Groentetuinprojek – HIV		
Bakkery		
ETV televisie sein – Bokkraal		

WARD (11) COMMITTEE

Ward workshop: 8 March 2007 (18:00) Dysselsdorp Community Hall

Councillor: W Kawa

PROBLEMS	OBJECTIVE	COMPLETED
Drukking van water		
Opgradering van begraafplaas		
Tekort aan behuising		
Vlakteplaas behuising		
Terugvoering deur consultant Johan Du Toit Vlakteplaas		
Beveiliging van donker areas en plakkerskamp		
Straatbeligting		
Schoemanstraat		
Misdaad probleme		
Werkloosheid		
Mobiele kliniek – Vlakteplaas		
Landelike areas moet meer effektiewelik aangespreek word. – Grootkraal		
Plaasboere nie effektiewelik aktief betrokke		
Tekort in maatskaplike werkers ten opsigte van pleegkinders		
Geld ontvang van sportsgeriewe Eden R200000,00		
Staatsdepartemente se dienste op landelike areas tekort		
Plaasafsettings – nuwe eienaars		
Gemors by plakkerskamp – toilette tekort		
Kliniek op landelike areas- Doktor net 1 keer per week		
Kleuterskool vir de Rust		
Opgradering van gemeenskapsaal		
Oningelug oor deurnisgevalle		
Hoe water & elektrisiteit rekeninge		
Lys van lekkasies water bestaan word nie aandag gegee nie.		
Probleme met verkeersdepartemente – routine ondersoeke		
Vullisbakke – mors & skoonmaak. Nie trekker beskikbaar		
Mannekrageprobleme – Kontrakteurs		
Teer en plavei: Geelboslaan Dwarsweg Glomonia		
Stof straat voor winkel – Vlakteplaas		
Stormaterpype in Laerskool – veroorsaak probleme		
Koop van plaas – Vlakteplaas (Hospitaal grond) vir LED		
Poskantoor gebou word nie gebruik – Vlakteplaas		
HIV toetse word nie gedoen by kliniek		
Probleme met shebeens		

RED DOOR nie beskikbaar		
Swembad vir De Rust & Blomnek		
Eiendom te duur vir besigheid te begin - Gastehuse		

WARD (12) COMMITTEE

Ward workshop: 8 March 2007 (18:00) Dysselsdorp Community Hall
Councillor: G April

PROBLEMS	OBJECTIVE	COMPLETED
Sportfasiliteite moet opgradeer word.		
Speelparkies		
Ontwikkeling van programme & fasiliteit ten opsigte van HIV/ Aids		
Grond beskikbaar vir kleinboere landbou – weiding		
Soedwalle: Adonisweg Jumaatstraat Gesantweg		
Plavei van strate Fortuinstraat Du Toitstraat Johansonstraat Baadtjiesstraat Bimarystraat		
Spreiligte in donker areas Waaikraal Paradise View & Gaatjies Hoek van skool		
Hervestiging van skut		
Voetoorgang na skool		
Opgradering van parkeerarea – Piv		
Grond kwessie		
Gebarste huise		
Beligting – Bertiary straat		
Gesuiwerde rioolwater na sportsveld		
Werkplekke vir jongmense om besighede te begin		