

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF THE WESTERN CAPE

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

FRIDAY, 30 JANUARY 2015

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES PROVINCIAL WEEK REPORT

**National Council of Provinces Provincial Week Report 8 to 12 September 2014:
Together making service delivery work for our people.**

Opening Plenary on Tuesday, 9 September 2014

The Speaker of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament, Hon. S. Fernandez (MPP), opened proceedings and welcomed all present. This was followed by introductory remarks by the Premier of the Western Cape, Hon. H. Zille (MPP), who indicated that government must turn outwards and be demand-driven and focused on service delivery, as opposed to being inward-focused on bureaucratic rules and regulations only.

1. Presentation by Crime Intelligence Unit

Colonel D. Scholtz of the Crime Intelligence Unit (CIU) presented an overview of the crime situation in the West Coast cluster, which is made up of the Vredendal and Vredenburg clusters. The CIU highlighted the following crime threats:

1.1. Gangsterism and drugs

The prevalence of gangsterism and drugs is increasing due to the population increase as a result of economic development, as well as renewed interest from major drug dealers and gangsters based in Cape Town. The N7 is being used to transport drugs and stolen goods to Namibia. Foreign nationals are increasingly involved in criminal activities. Drugs fuel much of the criminal economy and there are possible links with the exploitation of marine resources.

1.2 Exploitation of marine resources

West Coast Rock Lobster is being poached extensively from Melkbosstrand to Paternoster by organised gangs. Abalone is targeted less. The high concentration of unmanned slipways along the coast exacerbates the problem. The abuse of fishing quotas is also prevalent, with corruption playing a definite role.

1.3 Public stability

Major economic development projects lead to an influx of migrant workers, creating the potential for conflict with locals. The continuous influx of foreign nationals into the Western Cape, notably to the rural areas, creates problems. There is fierce competition for the informal business sector, especially with Somali nationals. There is already tension in various areas, including Saldanha (Diazville), Malmesbury and Moorreesburg, where Somalis have become targets of unhappy residents. The fact that the taxi industry faces major challenges also creates the potential for violence.

2. Presentation by the Provincial Minister for Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

The Provincial Minister for Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Hon. A. Bredell (MPP), made a presentation on Operation Clean Audit, the state of the municipalities to be visited, as well as service delivery protests.

2.1 Operation Clean Audit (OPCA)

Provincial Treasury and the Department of Local Government collaborated in order to address audit findings and to align the provincial initiatives with the national OPCA plan. The Province established the Municipal Governance Review and Outlook (MGRO) in 2012 as a provincial strategy. The MGRO promotes good governance, strengthens financial management and encourages accountability in municipalities. There has been a year-on-year improvement in municipal audit opinions, with 29 out of 30 municipalities in the Western Cape receiving unqualified audit opinions.

2.2 State of municipalities to be visited

2.2.1 Bergriver Municipality

This Municipality has 10 574 households, including 8 484 formal, 90 informal and 2 000 registered indigent households. The following free basic services are provided to registered indigent households: 6kL free water (to 99 percent of registered indigents); 50kWh free electricity (to 100 percent); free basic sanitation (to 91 percent); and weekly refuse removal (to 100 percent of registered indigents).

The Municipality has procured the compliance system at its own cost and it is currently being populated and amended accordingly. There is an established Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) that meets bi-annually. All four approved Section 57 posts in the Municipality are filled.

The municipality received an unqualified audit opinion with findings for the 2012/13 financial year. Debtors as a percentage of actual operating revenue amounted to 28.2 percent for the 2013/14 financial year. From 2012/13 to 2013/14 the debt amount has increased by 17.9 percent. The municipality has a total budget (operating and capital expenditure) of R233.048 million.

2.2.2 Cederberg Municipality

The Cederberg Municipality has 9128 households, including 6196 formal, 909 informal and 2023 registered indigent households. The following free basic services are provided to registered indigent households: 6kL free water (to 100 percent of registered indigents); 50kWh free electricity (to 100 percent); free sanitation (to 98 percent); and weekly refuse removal (to 100 percent of registered indigents).

The Municipality will be procuring the Municipal Compliance Model in the 2014/15 financial year and has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Local Government for co-funding. The Municipality has established an MPAC. All five of the approved Section 57 posts are filled.

The Municipality received an unqualified audit opinion with findings for the 2012/13 financial year. Debtors as a percentage of actual operating revenue amounted to 32.2 percent for the 2013/14 financial year. From 2012/13 to 2013/14 the debt amount increased by 3.5 percent. The municipality has a total budget of R248.105 million.

A repayment agreement is in place for electricity arrears owed to Eskom, and the municipality is in the process of applying for a long term loan to the amount of R20 million as provided for in its 2014/15 budget.

2.2.3 Saldanha Bay Municipality

This Municipality has 22 433 households, including 15 331 formal, 1 520 informal, and 5 582 registered indigent households. The following free basic services are provided to 100 percent of the registered indigent households: 6kL free water; 50kWh free electricity; free sanitation; and weekly refuse removal.

The Municipality will be procuring the Municipal Compliance Model in the 2014/15 financial year and has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Local Government for co-funding. There are five approved Section 57 posts, of which four are currently filled. The post of Director: Corporate Services is vacant.

The Municipality received an unqualified audit opinion with findings for the 2012/13 financial year. Debtors as a percentage of actual operating revenue amounted to 23.5 percent for the 2013/14 financial year. From 2012/13 to 2013/14 the debt amount increased by 11.9 percent. The municipality has a total budget of R946.486 million.

2.2.4 Matzikama Municipality

The Matzikama Municipality has 9 208 households, including 6 571 formal, 382 informal, and 2 255 registered indigent households. The following free basic services are provided to

100 percent of registered indigent households: 6kL free water; 50kWh free electricity; free basic sanitation and weekly refuse removal.

The Municipality has five approved Section 57 posts, including the post of Municipal Manager, which has been vacant since 1 September 2013. The Director: Financial Services is currently acting in the post of Municipal Manager. The post cannot be filled due to a pending court case.

The Municipality received an unqualified audit opinion with findings for the 2012/13 financial year. Debtors as a percentage of actual operating revenue amounted to 23.6 percent for the 2013/14 financial year. The total budget amounts to R271.906 million.

3. Report on service delivery protests

For the period January 2014 to August 2014, there were five recorded protests in the municipal areas of Theewaterskloof, Mossel Bay, Knysna and Drakenstein. There have also been numerous protests at the City of Cape Town.

1.1 Grabouw (Theewaterskloof Municipality)

On 30 July 2014, a non-violent service delivery protest took place. Local contractors protested at the construction site of the Umyezo Combined School. The reason given for the protest was that local contractors were not hired for this project. On 20 August 2014 another non-violent service delivery protest took place in Grabouw. Protestors consisted of community members raising issues such as long housing waiting lists, the allocation of housing to beneficiaries and bad residential roads.

1.2 Mossel Bay (Mossel Bay Municipality)

On 14 August 2014 a service delivery protest took place in Mossel Bay. The issues raised by protesters included the rejection of indigent subsidy applications, the shortage of prepaid electricity boxes, housing issues, high electricity and water bills and the unwillingness of the community to relocate to ASLA Park from Joe Slovo.

1.3 Knysna (Knysna Municipality)

On 26 August 2014 a service delivery protest took place in Knysna. Housing was the only issue raised during the protest. This was a violent protest as tyres were burned on the N2, guard rails were placed on the road and vehicles were stoned. Two people were arrested in connection with these protests.

1.4 Simondium (Drakenstein Municipality)

On 31 August 2014 a service delivery protest took place in Simondium, Paarl. The protest related to farm evictions in the area. It is believed that a bigger march is planned for 24 September 2014 to address the farm evictions in the Drakenstein Municipal area.

1.5 Cape Town (City of Cape Town Metro Municipality)

Between January 2014 and August 2014, there have been numerous service delivery protests within the City of Cape Town. The protests have become violent in nature, including burning of portable toilets; tyres set alight on main roads; stone throwing at police and vehicles; shooting at police officers; burning of rubble; and disruption of traffic and roads being closed off.

1.6 Recommendations

- (a) Interventions and progress made with the recommendations in the 2013 Provincial Week Report be requested and provided to the delegation on or before the deadline provided in the conclusion of this Report.
- (b) Municipalities need to prioritise feedback meetings with the community to assist in resolving their issues.
- (c) Municipalities need to be more proactive in dealing with hotspot areas that are prone to protest actions. Continuous engagement and consultation with citizens are critical to ensure public value.
- (d) The Department of Local Government should continue to assist with the appointment of communication officials at municipalities. This results in improved communication between the municipalities and their constituents as well having a better informed community.
- (e) The minutes of ward committee meetings should be placed on the agenda of council committees. Ward committees should also give regular feedback to their communities.

(b) Briefing by the Cederberg Municipality

2.1 Background

Cederberg Municipality is located along the Upper West Coast of the Western Cape Province, approximately 200 km from Cape Town. The municipal area covers 8 007 square kilometres and is bordered by the Cederberg mountains in the east and the Atlantic Ocean in the west.

There are approximately 11 000 households within the Municipality and more than half of these householders are registered as indigent. The Municipal Manager therefore reported that the Municipality is grant dependent.

The Municipality could only spend R40 million of the R75 million allocated to it via Municipal Infrastructure Grants and the balance has been transferred back to National Treasury.

Housing development in Citrusdal is hampered by infrastructure challenges which include the Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW). In Clanwilliam an upgrade of the electrification network in the amount of R15 million is needed. A regional waste management site in the amount of R100 million between Matzikama and Cederberg Municipalities must be developed.

The housing allocation of R14 million per annum can hardly finance a third of the infrastructure requirements for current projects. Grants are utilised to ensure that national norms are met in terms of access to sanitation and clean water. Owing to the influx of

seasonal workers there is an ongoing challenge of access to basic service delivery in informal settlements.

The provision of water and sanitation faces a number of challenges including:

- (a) The desalination plant in Lamberts Bay: Although the plant is near completion with the financial assistance of the Department of Water and Sanitation the sea fall outlet must still be constructed. Additional funding of R15 million is urgently needed to construct the outlet to bring the plant into operation for the benefit of the broader Lamberts Bay Community. The Municipality cannot provide any counter funding due to the challenges of dilapidated infrastructure that requires urgent attention. To operate the plant after final completion, an additional R20 million is required over a period of three years.
- (b) The WWTW in Citrusdal: The economy of Citrusdal is at risk and development in the area is hampered owing to the lack of capacity of the current Waste Water Treatment Plant which is also constructed under the 1:50 flood line. At least R41 million is required to construct a new WWTW in Citrusdal.
- (c) Sanitation on private land and farms: Some of the households in remote areas and on farms still make use of the bucket system. The Municipality called for assistance regarding elimination of the bucket system on private land and farms.

There is a lack of skills to service the electricity infrastructure and the Municipality has entered into an agreement with Eskom in terms of the Adopt-a-Municipality initiative of the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA). Electricity maximum demand shortage is still experienced in Clanwilliam and is currently awaiting the construction of a 66/11KV substation by Eskom.

In terms of disaster management, the fire station based in Clanwilliam covers a vast area. The upgrading of fire hydrants and fire planning in informal settlements are urgently required.

The Municipality has launched a revitalisation of fishing villages' project. The fishing sector is under severe stress with dwindling fishing stock. Changes in the fishing quota system also adversely affected local fisherman. There is lack of appropriate infrastructure to support the fishing community. Employment in the traditional sectors of agriculture and fishing has been in sharp decline.

With major infrastructure projects the Municipality is required to provide social funding to match the non-social funding provided by the relevant national department. In relation to the Clanwilliam dam upgrade, for example, the national Department of Water and Sanitation contributed R50 million and the Municipality contributed R12 million based on the initial calculated costs of R62 million. The cost has however now escalated to R75 million and the Municipality is exploring sources of additional funding.

Eighteen months ago the Municipality submitted a tariff conversion application to Eskom that would allow the Municipality to improve its debtor statues with Eskom. Eskom responded that in order to process the conversion the Municipality would have to pay at least R3 million.

There are high levels of unemployment in the Cederberg Municipality due to the seasonal nature of the mainly agrarian economy.

The lack of an appropriate policy on housing, amenities and facilities for farm workers is a challenge which has been discussed at various platforms, including the Premiers Coordinating Forum.

2.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) There is a discrepancy between the number of households reported by the Municipality (11 000) as opposed to the figure provided by the Provincial Minister for Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (9 128).
- (b) Additional funding is urgently needed to bring the desalination plant into full operation.
- (c) Electricity maintenance is under threat because of the lack of skilled staff.

2.3 Successes

- (a) The Municipality has approved an integrated human settlements pipeline of projects. In the recent past 407 units were completed in the rural hamlet of Graafwater. Electrification of the area was finalised in August 2014.
- (b) In relation to disaster management, wild fires are being successfully managed. The Clanwilliam informal settlement fire in January 2014 was handled with no comebacks.
- (c) In Lamberts Bay a National Sea Rescue Institute boat service has been established. Lifeguard services are being provided on beaches, at the Graafwater swimming pool and Clanwilliam dam.
- (d) The Municipality has entered into a MOU with the Moravian Church. Through this MOU the Municipality is, for example, leasing the sports facilities of the Church. This allows the Municipality to place the facility on its asset base and maintain the facility.
- (e) The Elands Bay fishing corridor project has been approved by the Municipal Council and is in the implementation phase. The project is intended to increase employment opportunities for the Elands Bay community who are amongst the poorest communities in terms of the Rural Development Index.

2.4 Recommendations

- (a) The Municipality must in conjunction with the national Department of Water and Sanitation conduct an economic impact assessment to determine whether the water from the Clanwilliam dam upgrade is going to be affordable or not.
- (b) The Municipality must submit a breakdown of the number of employment opportunities that have been created through the fishing corridor project to date on or before the deadline provided in the conclusion of this Report..
- (c) The Municipality must approach the national Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries with regards to assisting it with monitoring the sustainability of fishing stock.
- (d) The Municipality should give urgent attention to the recruitment of suitably skilled staff to maintain its electricity infrastructure.
- (e) The Municipality must confirm the number of households within the Cederberg Municipality.

(c) Visit to Riverview Housing Project

3.1 Background

The Department of Human Settlements informed the delegation that planning for the Riverview Housing Project in Citrusdal started in 2006. The Cederberg Municipality bought a portion of land referred to as Petersfield Farm for the purposes of developing formal housing.

During 2010 the Cederberg Municipality applied to the Department of Human Settlements for funding to develop a portion of the Petersfield Farm in order to consolidate and relocate two informal settlements namely Sandkamp and Jaagvlei and provide the community with sufficient access to basic services. After approval, the construction commenced in February 2014 and the project was completed at the end of August 2014. In total 383 sites have been serviced on a basis of two families sharing one toilet. Initially five families had to share one toilet.

Project management: Cederberg Municipality employed the services of a turnkey implementing agent who together with officials from the Municipality and the Department of Human Settlements must ensure that identified and prioritised housing projects are planned and implemented.

Community liaison is mainly driven and arranged by the Municipality. Regular meetings were held and the development process was explained to the community.

The construction of phase 1 of the WWTW (additional biological reactor) commenced on 21 January 2013 to the value of R7 million and completed in July 2013. The Department of Human Settlements contributed R5 million to get the project off the ground. The expected completion date for the WWTW is during the 2016/17 financial year pending availability of funds.

Owing to the size of the population the sewerage system is not effective to the extent that sewerage flows near the houses which pose health hazards for residents. Owing to the lack of funding the WWTW project will be completed 2016/17 financial year. In this regard, the Department of Human Settlements will engage with the municipality in finding a solution.

(d) Cederberg Academy, Citrusdal

4.1 Background

The Cederberg Academy was officially opened in 2012 to address the educational needs of the community. Without this facility, previously disadvantaged learners in Citrusdal would have had to travel to neighbouring towns like Clanwilliam and Piketberg to receive a secondary school education. In its first year, the Academy had 819 learners and 21 teachers. It offered classes from grades eight to 12. The teachers were young and inexperienced and so was the principal. Despite these challenges the school did well as an average of 66 percent of all the students passed their grades in the first year of opening its doors.

The delegation observed that the school premises are neat, clean and well presented although the quality of construction was inferior. Being the only high school in Citrusdal, the Cederberg Academy, had to offer all the high school grades on opening its doors. Normally, classes for grades 10, 11 and 12 only become available as the school grows. However, the Academy did well to achieve a pass rate of 79 percent for its grade 12 learners in its first year.

When the school was first opened it was a fully integrated school as it included learners of all racial groups. However, within a year the white learners left the school because parents seemed to prefer a school environment that accommodated their cultural beliefs.

The school is classified as a quintile 4 school because of its location in town and yet the learners come from poor backgrounds. This poses challenges for the school as it receives a smaller subsidy from the Department of Basic Education. Ideally, the school would prefer to be classified as a quintile 3 school which would qualify it for a better subsidy. It is currently engaged in the process of applying for a quintile 3 classification.

Parents who are unable to pay school fees are not utilising the no-fee exemption for their kids as only 20 parents have applied for this exemption. The Academy experiences transport challenges as the majority of learners live distant from the school and struggle to travel to-and-from school on a daily basis. The drop-out rate at the school is a matter of concern but it is receiving attention from the principal.

Discipline remains a challenge but the principal has succeeded in a very short time to instil a culture of respect amongst pupils resulting in an improvement in discipline. The contract of the Principal is about to expire and the School Governing Body requests that it be renewed for a further period as the Principal has done well in the short period that he has been at the helm.

4.2 Recommendations

That the Cederberg Academy in conjunction with the Department of Education:

- (a) Strive to improve the pass rate of learners in 2014 to 85 percent.
- (b) Continue to work towards achieving the status of a fully integrated school by involving the community in school activities and growing support for the school.
- (c) Ensure that strategies to turn around the high dropout rate are put in place.
- (d) Finalise its application to change the school's classification from quintile 4 to quintile 3.
- (e) Address its infrastructure challenges.
- (f) Finalise the permanent appointment of a Principal.

(e) Badisa (Social Development NGO), Citrusdal

5.1 Background

Badisa is a non-governmental organisation with a focus on social service issues and was first opened in 2003. The organisation is church-based and the word "Badisa" means "guardian" or "caretaker" or "taking care of someone or something." The organisation has a Governing Board and four permanent staff members, including two social workers, an administrator and an assistant. They are supported by a group of volunteers. The organisation also has branches in Northern and Eastern Cape.

Badisa provides help and assistance to people who are victims of domestic violence, rape, substance abuse, child abuse, abandoned kids and vulnerable persons. The organisation has assisted a total of 136 families through arranging foster homes for children, rehabilitating substance abusers, re-uniting people with their families, putting victims of domestic violence in places of safety, providing therapy and referring others to rehabilitation centres.

Despite funding challenges the two social workers at BADISA remained positive and committed.

5.1.1 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) The subsidy the organisation receives from the Department of Social Development only covers the salaries of staff members and therefore provides little scope to address the needs in the community and the expansion of the services provided.
- (b) The two social workers cannot cope with the current workload. As an example the one social worker has 207 cases which impacts on the quality of services provided.
- (c) The organisation struggles to assist and help undocumented parents or children who come to the farms for seasonal work as these people often do not have identity documents.
- (d) Badisa would prefer that a rehabilitation centre and a shelter for safety is available nearby as they struggle to refer their patients to institutions outside the district.
- (e) The organisation is also concerned about the lack of opportunities for youth development in general.

5.1.2 Recommendations

- (a) The Department of Social Development should review its current funding of the organisation to ensure that the bulk of its funding is spent on the programmes that benefits its users and not on salaries.
- (b) The funding of the implementation of existing legislation such as the Children's Act (No. 38 of 2005) and the Domestic Violence Act (No 116 of 1998) need to be revisited by the Departments of Social Development and Police respectively.
- (f). **Briefing by Department of Transport and Public Works on Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP - Citrusdal)**

6.1 Background

The EPWP is a nation-wide programme covering all spheres of government and state-owned enterprises. It was introduced in 2003 under the Anti-Poverty Strategy. The National Development Plan outlines its two key objectives as reducing unemployment by creating temporary employment and to contribute to social protection for the unemployed by providing them with income support. The role of the Provincial Department of Transport and Public Works is to lead and co-ordinate, provide technical support and to monitor, evaluate and report on performance.

Between 2009 and 2013 the Province exceeded its targets for creating work opportunities, with a significant increase from 2011 due to increased municipal participation. There was a slight decline in performance in 2013/14 due to under-performance by provincial departments as well as the introduction of a new reporting system by the national Department of Public Works.

With regard to fulltime equivalents the Province has not been able to meet its targets. The fact that the Municipal Infrastructure Grant is now paid directly to local municipalities has affected the EPWP performance of district municipalities negatively.

Varying degrees of skills training takes place, depending on the nature of the work. While it is not possible to provide training with short-term maintenance projects, accredited training is provided in areas like Early Childhood Development and Home-based Care.

There is currently no national database where unemployed people can register for this programme, and most municipalities have their own databases of unemployed people in their area.

The performance targets set for provinces are calculated nationally, using various indicators, and are therefore not based on previous targets. The programme is now entering a new phase (Phase III) and all EPWP policies are to be reviewed for alignment to this new phase.

6.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) The capacity of implementing bodies to manage and report on the programme is a challenge.
- (b) It is important that the content of district plans be aligned with the targets set for municipalities.
- (c) Ministerial determinations on issues like security, protective gear and the payment of UIF are not always complied with.
- (d) There is currently no standardised, national policy on recruitment to minimise patronage and abuse and to ensure that the target group benefits.
- (e) The fact that the Municipal Infrastructure Grant is paid directly to local municipalities affects the EPWP performance of provincial departments negatively.

6.3 Successes

- (a) Business plans of all municipalities have been submitted and signed.
- (b) EPWP policies have been approved in all municipalities.
- (c) The Department facilitates induction programmes for beneficiaries, service providers and contractors.
- (d) The Department provides technical assistance to all municipalities and implementing bodies in the Province.

6.4 Recommendations

- (a) The Department of Labour should expedite the development of the national database of unemployed people and make this information available to the EPWP implementing agencies.
- (b) Appointed officials must be held accountable and must attend district forum meetings.
- (c) A national recruitment policy for the EPWP should be developed and implemented as soon as possible.
- (d) The EPWP should be a standing item at Council meetings.

(g) Briefing by the Matzikama Municipality

7.1 Background

The Matzikama Municipality covers a geographical area of approximately 14000 square kilometres a result of the incorporation of the areas managed by the District Municipality. The Municipality has a total population of 67 146 according to the 2011 National Census. As a result of the incorporation, the Municipality has responsibilities over 18 towns, namely Vredendal, Vanrhynsdorp, Klawer, Lutzville, Doringbaai, Strandfontein, Papendorp, Ebenaezer, Lutzville-West, Koekenaap, Trawel, Nuwerus, Bitterfontein, Kliprand, Putsekloof, Rietpoort, Molsvlei and Stofkraal.

The Municipality has an unemployment rate of 14.6 percent. If discouraged work seekers are included unemployment raises to 30 percent. The majority of residents in the Municipality are indigent. Some of the households especially those on farms have service levels below Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) standards.

For the past five financial years the Municipality has spent a total of R72.654 million. For the 2013/14 financial year the Matzikama municipality is expected to spend about R11.5 million on meeting service delivery targets.

7.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) The incorporation of the 18 towns previously managed by the District Municipality was done without any additional funding putting an extra burden on the Municipality.
- (b) The Municipality has only been able to spend approximately R26 million of its R59 million capital budget in the previous financial year.
- (c) The Municipality could only spend 75 percent of its Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) after the contractor appointed to complete a pavilion declared bankruptcy shortly after construction commenced. The Municipality subsequently applied to National Treasury for a roll - over of the funds.
- (d) The Alienation of Land Act (No 68 of 1981) makes provision for the release of land by national and provincial departments but the Municipality has experienced considerable challenges in this regard, one example being a process that has been underway for more than twenty years.
- (e) Bulk infrastructure services are needed by the Municipality in order to meet future demands.
- (f) Delays in some housing projects are due to the slow process of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) applications.
- (g) The housing subsidy doesn't make provision for electricity and bulk infrastructure and this is a challenge for the Municipality.
- (h) Some of the Municipality's development projects are stalled due to land claims.
- (i) Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing infrastructure is a challenge due to shortage of funds.
- (j) There's also a challenge of providing sanitation services to privately owned farms.
- (k) The national Department of Energy provides funding for the provision of electricity whilst the national or provincial Departments of Human Settlements provide funding for the top structure. Based on the number of houses in the Municipality's pipeline the Municipality applied to the DoE for the corresponding funding for the electrification of the houses. By way of example, the Municipality applied to the DoE for funding to the amount of R2 million but due to budget constraints the Department could only provide R1.5 million. As a result the Municipality was not able to provide a number of households with electricity for approximately 6 months until it received funding in the following financial year.
- (l) The Municipality tests their water quality on a daily basis and sends it for laboratory testing monthly. Should the quality not meet the set standards, the municipality takes remedial action such as flushing its filtration system.

7.3 Recommendations

The Municipality must:

- (a) Identify land owned by the Department of Public Works and by the Provincial Government and match this to the housing projects proposed to facilitate discussions with the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) Submit a report explaining the shortfall with regard to spending its capital budget to the Delegation on or before the deadline provided in the conclusion of this Report..
 - (c) Undertake a survey on the standard of services and facilities provided to farm worker households to allow it to capture an accurate picture of the reality.
 - (d) Acquire the appropriate project management skills and budget resources to meet its delivery targets.
- (h) Briefing by the Department of Water Affairs on the Clanwilliam dam**

8.1 Background

The Clanwilliam dam was constructed to irrigate about 8 500 ha of land along the reaches of the Olifants River. It was discovered that the Olifants River, although perennial, could not supply sufficient water for the scheduled irrigation area during the critical summer months. In the light of this challenge, in 1935 the Clanwilliam Dam was built on the Olifants River two kilometres from the town of Clanwilliam to augment water supply to the area served by Bulshoek dam.

The objectives of the project are to:

- (a) Establish resource poor farmers in sustainable farming enterprises;
- (b) Reduce poverty, improve livelihoods and provide job opportunities; and
- (c) Improve the assurance of supply to existing commercial farmers.

Poverty levels are extremely high throughout the Olifants River and Doring River catchment region with more than 70 percent of households living on less than R38 500 per annum in all areas.

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in the area which means access to irrigation greatly improves the livelihoods of poor households. The raising of Clanwilliam Dam will improve assurance of supply to protect agricultural investment in the catchment region from severe climatic conditions.

70 percent of the additional yield created by the raising of the dam wall will be allocated to resource poor farmers to be established in the area, creating employment and improving livelihoods. The date for the completion of the Dam is 29 October 2018.

A cost- benefit analysis regarding the construction of the Dam was undertaken and results indicated that the optimal increase for the Dam wall would be 13 meters. The Dam was designed by the then national Department of Water Affairs and the Department's Water Resources Infrastructure branch will be responsible for the construction of the Dam.

A feasibility study is currently underway to explore various options for the downstream use of the water. This study investigates the projected needs, areas where resources farmers can be located and various conveyance system options (including various irrigation methods and the possibility of hydro - electricity generation downstream).

The total estimated cost of the upgrade to the Dam is currently R1.847 billion. The financial modelling informing the implementation of the projects included considering the cost of upgrading the Dam, the redirection of provincial and national roads and additional electricity generation.

The cost of the project will have to be recouped through an across the board water tariff increases in the region. The raising of the dam wall will inundate various roads in the study area such as the national N7 road, a portion of the gravel road between Clanwilliam and Citrusdal, a portion of the road between Algeria from Route N7, portions of the Citrusdal Road and portions of the Renbaan Road. These road portions will be re-aligned and/or raised.

The raising of dam wall would result in the inundation of natural vegetation along the dam and the river, thus reducing the area of suitable habitat, thereby impacting on the viability of fauna in the immediate vicinity of the raised dam. The raising of the dam may affect the downstream environment through the temperature of the water which may in return affect the spawning of Clanwilliam Yellow fish.

That a core group of stakeholders, including the affected municipalities and the Department of Water Affairs engages regularly to discuss matters related to the implementation of the project.

8.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) The high level of unemployment in the region is expected to further increase due to the influx of people looking for employment opportunities.
- (b) The inadequate upgrading of the electricity infrastructure in the region is a matter that requires urgent attention.

8.3 Recommendations

- (a) An economic impact assessment must be conducted the Department of Water and Sanitation in conjunction with the Municipality to determine whether the water from the Clanwilliam dam upgrade is going to be affordable or not.
- (b) The core group must discuss measures through which the income generated by the Dam can be used to supplement the income of the Municipality.
- (c) That the measures provided for in the Environmental Impact Assessment for the dam upgrade regarding the fauna and flora be implemented in a timely manner.
- (d) The upgrading of electricity infrastructure across the region remains a challenge and must be addressed by more effective planning, utilisation of capital budgets and adequate funding.
- (e) That the Department of Water and Sanitation initiate a beneficiation plan through which local service providers are developed and capacitated during the construction phase of the project.

(i) Oversight Visits

9.1 Visit to Zandrug potato farm, Clanwilliam

9.1.1 Background

Potato SA is a national body, funded by potato growers, that focuses on marketing, research and transformation. Currently, 21 percent of their annual budget is spent on transformation. Potato farming is the most important economic driver in the Sandveld region. It produces 10 to 12 different cultivars, while the rest of the country has mainly two. The region faced competition from heavily subsidised European producers and engaged with government to level the playing field.

The majority of farmers in the region pump water from aquifers on their own property and have developed their own infrastructure for this. Other potential crops like starch and bio-fuel were investigated, but were found not to be cost-effective.

The region is a very sensitive, bio-diverse area and the Department has developed an Environmental Management Framework to conserve the environment while developing the agricultural sector to provide food and jobs.

The Department of Agriculture considers Potato SA to be a very important partner in the development of small farmers. The commercial farmers mentor the small farmers and provide them with seeds, expertise and links to markets, at no cost to government. Potato farming provides jobs that support 6 700 families in the Sandveld.

9.1.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) The production of potatoes is a very high risk industry with high input costs. Farmers have to produce year-round in order to avoid losses.
- (b) The poor condition of the roads poses a challenge when transporting an estimated 37 million 10kg bags of potatoes each year.
- (c) The producers feel that the international standards for the export of potatoes are too strict.
- (d) The restrictions and inspections imposed by the South African authorities do not necessarily add any value.
- (e) The Namibian and Angolan production is seasonal, and when their production kicks in, their governments protect its producers by making it more difficult for South African produce to get through the borders.
- (f) After carrying the cost of drilling, pumping, and developing their own water infrastructure, the producers still have to pay levies and inspection costs for the water.
- (g) The farmers feel that all the cost of environmental impact studies shouldn't be borne by them.

9.1.3 Successes

- (a) With regard to labour relations, the farmers regard themselves as a model industry, emphasising the need to pay decent salaries.
- (b) Of the small farmer mentoring and assistance projects in the area, five have been successful and only one (a land reform project) has failed.
- (c) Modernisation at Zandrug has led to increased production while no workers were laid off.

9.1.4 Recommendations

- (a) Improving the roads infrastructure would not only benefit the producers, but the whole region.
- (b) That Potato SA provides the delegation with a detailed report on small farmer mentoring and assistance projects in the area on or before the deadline provided in the conclusion of this Report.

9.2 Bosasa Child and Youth Care Centre, Clanwilliam

9.2.1 Background

The Centre opened its doors in 2005. It accommodates 60 children, of whom 38 are awaiting trial and 22 have displayed either behavioral challenges which their parents could not control, or criminal behavior. The facility has multi-disciplinary teams, including a professional nurse, social workers, occupational therapists, instructors, educators, and child and youth care workers. The school is registered with the Department of Education as an independent school, and presents both AET and NCS curriculums. The furniture making workshop is accredited with the Fibre Processing and Manufacturing Seta.

Admissions are centralised via the Department of Social Development. Full medical and social work assessments are done within 24 hours of admission. Special dietary needs are accommodated.

Family Group conferences are held that include all relevant role-players. Home visits are arranged to maintain and re-build relationships with families. Telephonic family sessions are held with parents who cannot attend the support group sessions due to financial constraints.

Child and Youth Care Workers are the primary caretakers who ensure that the children's needs are met. Children are provided with counselling services before and after going to court. The Centre provides computer training, also in furniture making, arc welding and all children attend a life skills workshop on arrival.

The average stay per child is currently nine months instead of the intended six weeks mainly because of the slow pace of the justice system. The Centre keeps contact with previous occupants and uses mentors from this group to communicate successes. The Centre is looking into establishing a transition house to assist children to adapt to normal life after their release. The current cost of keeping a child at the Centre amounts to R540 per child per day.

9.2.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) The upkeep of the perimeter fence poses a challenge.
- (b) Infrastructure needs to be maintained and possibly expanded in future.
- (c) It is difficult to recruit skilled and professional staff.
- (d) CCTV cameras need maintenance and upgrading.

9.2.3 Successes

- (a) There is good departmental oversight over the Centre, with a clear service level agreement that is in line with applicable legislation.
- (b) The penalty regime that was introduced enhanced accountability.

- (c) Environmental outcomes have been included in the contract.
- (d) The Centre uses registered academic, diversion and substance treatment programmes.
- (e) Successful and proven community outreach programmes.
- (f) Relationships with the different role players.
- (g) Committed staff.
- (h) Centralised admission system.

9.2.4 Recommendation

That the Bosasa Child and Youth Care Centre be recognised for setting a very high standard in dealing with children and youth displaying behavioural challenges and/or criminal behaviour.

9.3 Clanwilliam Hospital

9.3.1 Background

The Clanwilliam Hospital is operated as a 50 bed District Hospital which renders Acute Level 1 Services. It serves the towns of Elands Bay, Lamberts Bay, Leipoldtville, Graafwater, Whupperthal, Clanwilliam and the surrounding farming community. The Hospital renders care to both state and private patients. The service rendered to private patients is vital as far as revenue generation is concerned. It also admits patients referred to it from two clinics in the area, namely the Clanwilliam and Graafwater Clinics.

9.3.2 Report presented

The Clanwilliam Hospital provides the following services:

- (a) A full district level service (Acute Level 1 Service).
- (b) A 24 hour facility and drainage for all after-hour Primary Health Care services.
- (c) Forensic work in cases that involve drunken driving, rape and assault.
- (d) A pharmaceutical service.
- (e) A high standard basic radiology service.
- (f) An ultrasonography service (currently not available due to the resignation of the Ultra Sonographer).
- (g) An outreach programme to two old age homes.
- (h) Rehabilitation Services at a step-down facility, Psychiatry and Psychology; Speech Therapy; Dietician Services; Sessional Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy services.
- (i) Oral Health, with outreaches to clinics and to patients in Citrusdal. Three outreach sessions planned for 2014 as well as support to children with special needs.
- (j) It provides facility-based HIV counselling with one trained HIV councillor.
- (k) A community-based six bed Step-down facility
- (l) Home- based carers that provide support to patients in their area.

9.3.3 Staffing

- (a) The day-to-day medical service is delivered by two Senior Medical Officers and two Community Service Doctors.
- (b) The hospital receives support from outreach specialists in the fields of Orthopaedics, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Psychiatry and Anaesthetics.

- (c) From next year onwards the hospital will have the services of a third Community Service Doctor.
- (d) It has one Pharmacist on its staff.
- (e) It has one fulltime Radiographer and one sessional Radiographer on its staff.
- (f) The nursing component includes the Matron, who is supported by 10 Nursing Sisters, four Staff Nurses and 13 Nurses.

9.3.4 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) The natural migration of people into the area following increased job creation on export fruit farms in the district and infra-structure projects such as the upgrade of the N7 and work on the Clanwilliam Dam, places pressure on health care services.
- (b) The staff component at the Clanwilliam Hospital will have to increase in the near future to keep pace with the growing demand for health services and there is a lack of skilled staff willing to work in rural areas.
- (c) Many of the experienced staff is nearing retirement age and there is not enough junior staff to ensure effective skills transfer and continuity.
- (d) Physiotherapy patients have to be admitted as the hospital only provides sessional physiotherapy services.
- (e) The hospital does not have a Hospital Committee in place.
- (f) The hospital needs psychiatric seclusion facilities. It is dealing with a vast increase in psychiatric admissions - mostly drug psychotics and is not equipped to cope with these kinds of patients.
- (g) There is pressure on the ambulance services given the distances they have to travel to fetch and drop off patients.
- (h) Radiology services are understaffed and therefore the hospital cannot provide a full time emergency service.
- (i) The Clinicom system has not yet been implemented as challenges have been experienced in converting from the Pax to the Clinicom system within the radiography system.
- (j) The burden that drug and alcohol abuse place on the hospital especially over weekends.
- (k) The absence of Tuberculosis testing kits for children is a concern given the high child mortality rate and Human Immune Virus (HIV) prevalence in the area.

9.3.5 Recommendations

- (a) The hospital should continue to work closely with the provincial Department of Health regarding assistance with building a six bed psychiatric facility to address the challenge of the increase in psychiatric admissions.
- (b) That the Department of Health takes steps to provide the hospital with Tuberculosis testing kits for children.
- (c) The establishment of a Hospital Committee is urgent and in this regard community members should be targeted and approached to serve on the Committee.
- (d) The hospital should continue to work closely with both the Provincial and National Departments of Health in order to address the need for qualified staff in rural areas giving special attention to the appointment of junior nursing staff.

9.4 South African Police Service, Clanwilliam

9.4.1 Background

The Clanwilliam police station provides services to a community of 17 496 residents and about 258 farms. The police station has no satellite police stations to assist it in serving Clanwilliam, Cederville and the surrounding communities. The police station makes use of three buildings that are close to each other in the Central Business District of Clanwilliam. Two of the buildings are owned by the Department of Public Works, while another is leased.

The police station has four cells each accommodating ten people. It has the use of 14 vehicles. It also has a victim centre with six volunteers of which two are trained in counselling.

The police station does not have proper fencing and this makes it easier for awaiting trial prisoners to escape. There had been two occasions where awaiting trial prisoners managed to escape.

9.4.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) The police station has a shortage of staff and struggles to cope when police officers are on leave.
- (b) Clanwilliam has about seven entry routes and a lack of resources makes it difficult for the police to establish road-blocks at all entry points.
- (c) Police vehicles struggle to get to farms as the roads in the region are in a bad condition and crime in these areas becomes a challenge.
- (d) Phone reception at some farms is a challenge that affects police investigations.
- (e) The types of crimes the police station has to deal with on a daily basis include murder, house-breaking, assaults, domestic violence, substance abuse and copper theft.
- (f) The station has not encountered any issues related to cases involving personnel dealing with disabled community members.
- (g) High rate of food theft in the area related mostly to juveniles who are unaware that theft of food is a crime.

9.4.3 Successes

- (a) The police station has a well-functioning Community Policing Forum (CPF) as well as a Neighbourhood Watch that are both working hand-in-hand with the police.
- (b) The station regularly undertake awareness campaigns about domestic violence, youth and drugs, rural and community safety to bring awareness to members of the Clanwilliam community.
- (c) All staff members have driver's licences.

9.4.4 Recommendations

- (a) The Provincial Police Commissioner must address the staff shortage at the station.
- (b) The Department of Public Works must improve security at the station by erecting a proper fence around the station as a matter of urgency.

- (c) The South African Police Service (SAPS) must investigate establishing a dedicated Prisoner Transport Unit as police from this station are currently diverted from their core duties in order to transport prisoners.

9.5 Vredendal Senior Secondary School

9.5.1 Background

Vredendal Senior Secondary is a quintile three school that started in 1980 with about 200 learners. Today the school has 999 learners and more than 40 teachers. The founding mission of the school is to create a safe learning environment and a culture of learning and teaching. Some of the learners in the school come from dysfunctional families with behavioural problems.

The school is involved in the Mass Opportunities Development (MOD) programme that is run by the Department of Social Development. The programme is an after school programme that encourages students to be active in sport and cultural activities and learners are provided with food during coaching clinics. There are about 36 learners taking part in the MOD programme.

9.5.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) The school is paying too much for municipal services and this according to the principal is a challenge as the school lacks funding.
- (b) Most parents are reluctant to be part of their children's educational development and are not helpful in assisting teachers in shaping learners behaviour.
- (c) The marketing of MOD is not effective with the result that not enough learners join the programme.
- (d) Sporting facilities at the school are inadequate forcing learners to use unsuitable municipal land adjacent to the school for this purpose.
- (e) Poor record keeping regarding the number of children involved in the programme and thus the number of meals needed on a daily basis.

9.5.3 Successes

- (a) The school's matric pass rate has been good and it has improved from 76 percent in 2012 to 86 percent in 2013.
- (b) Through its MOD programme the school has produced two netball players who are now playing for the district.
- (c) Teachers at the school are working very hard and are prepared to go the extra mile by conducting extra classes to help learners to improve their performance.
- (d) Grade 9 and 10 learners are participating in the Provincial Spelling competition.

9.5.4 Recommendations

- (a) The marketing of the MOD programme must be improved in order to attract more pupils.
- (b) The Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport to look at the sporting activities provided by MOD and how cultural activities can be given more prominence.
- (c) Department of Social Development to submit a copy of the contract with the food service provider for the MOD centre at Vredendal Secondary School.

- (d) Members of the School Governing Body to forward any issues they want to highlight to the Western Cape Education Department.
- (e) Clarity to be sought from the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport regarding the competency of supplying national flags to the school.
- (f) The Department of Education together with the Department Cultural Affairs and Sport to inspect the sporting facilities at the school and determine what can be done to assist the school.
- (g) That record keeping regarding the number of children attending the programme and the meals provided is improved and that the service provider be informed and monitored on adherence.

9.6. Visit to the Ebenhaezer Seed Production Project

9.6.1 Background

Ebenhaezer is situated on the arid West Coast of South Africa on the banks of the Olifants River. The area resorts under the Rural Areas Act (Act 9 of 1987) which means the land is held in Trust by the Minister of Rural Development and Land Reform. However, for all practical purposes the land belongs to the community. The total size of the Ebenhaezer area is 18 300 ha. This mainly consists of arid grazing land. Originally, 152 farmers received 1.8 ha irrigation land with water rights from the Olifants River canal system. Water rights from the canal system constitute 12200 m³ water per hectare per year.

The Ebenhaezer Seed Project was started to:

- (a) Secure a contract for one small farmer to produce cauliflower seed for Syngenta (an agribusiness focused on seed production).
- (b) Ensure that a link exist between the efforts of the producer and the income that is generated by him or her.
- (c) Assist the producer with an extension programme based on regular visits, personal interaction and demonstrations.
- (d) Provide the producer with the required netting structures, drip irrigation systems and production inputs for one year.
- (e) Establish a centre of success in agriculture creating interests and aspirations among other farmers in Ebenhaezer.

Resource-constrained farmers have been farming in Ebenhaezer for more than fifty years. Despite this, commercial production was extremely limited. The reason for this situation includes small pieces of land, lack of capital, and lack of ownership of land.

The water distribution system in Ebenhaezer and the control thereof has many challenges causing water shortages especially during the mid-summer months. The challenge was to find a crop that should be produced on a small piece of land profitably.

Farmers did not have enough capital to purchase the netting structures, irrigation systems and other necessary inputs. The production of cauliflower seed requires a lot of capital. Currently production costs for this crop amounts to approximately R90 000 per hectare.

One of the major hurdles to overcome was access to a seed contract from the international seed company. The seed produced is exported to overseas existing markets by Syngenta.

Some years prior the start of the project, Syngenta had a very negative experience with cauliflower seed production on a communal project in Ebenhaezer and this created a barrier.

Syngenta has extension personnel who assist all the farmers who produce seed for them under contract. Their personnel played an important and active role in assisting farmers with technical knowledge about the production of cauliflower seed.

Expansion of farming activities in Ebenhaezer places stress on the water supply system which is not managed well. A lot of repairs and maintenance or redesign also needs to be done on the system.

The three farmers involved at this stage employs five people on a permanent basis with a large number of seasonal labourers being employed. The total labour per hectare of cauliflower seed excluding management amounts to about 300 labour days per season.

9.6.2 Recommendations

- (a) Debt should not be incurred during the first production season when a new venture is embarked upon with small farmers.
- (b) Government should consider financial assistance to individual farmers.
- (c) When a project such as this is started it should make economic sense and be sustainable over the long term.
- (d) The involvement of the private sector as is the case with Syngenta, can be very positive.
- (e) The social responsibility investment of Syngenta must be assessed and a request for social intervention programmes into the Ebenhaezer farming area should be encouraged.
- (f) Private Sector involvement needs to be increased in the area to ensure that the seeds are purchased and economic opportunities are created.
- (g) Farmers need to be assisted with the allocation of land for seed farming.
- (h) Farmers must produce crops that are suitable for the climate and agricultural resources of the region.
- (i) With the correct assistance and resources, emerging farmers can produce as well as any commercial farmer.

9.7 South African Police Service, Vredendal

9.7.1 Background

The Vredendal police station provides services to a population of 25 809 residents. The station has 10 cell blocks that can accommodate 112 prisoners. There are no satellite police stations to assist the Vredendal police station in fighting crime in the surrounding areas. The police station has a vehicle fleet of 34 police cars. There's a victim support room in the station with 11 volunteers and with only 1 volunteer that has received training in counselling.

The station has a staff complement of 110 police officers. The community of Vredendal are served by about 49 liquor outlets, 44 Spaza shops, 10 schools and six banks that require visible patrolling to ensure the safety of the community.

The station deals mostly with assault, theft and burglaries cases. Most of the crimes take place in Vredendal North and are as a result of liquor and drug abuse. It happens most frequently

over weekends. Most of the victims and offenders of violent crimes are males and stabbing is a dominant form of assault.

9.7.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) The station does not have enough officers for 24 hour deployment due to shortage of staff.
- (b) Anti-social behaviour and alcohol abuse are the main reasons for assault cases reported to the police station.
- (c) Roads are not in a good condition resulting in damage to police vehicles and this is a challenge especially when visiting farms.
- (d) The release of parolees by the Department of Correctional Services has a negative impact on the crime rate in the area.
- (e) The police station shares premises with the Department of Health and its mortuary and this creates disciplinary problems in terms of access and safety of the station itself.
- (f) Officers are forced to use what the station commander called ‘flexi-hours’ to transport prisoners to Voorberg.
- (g) Gang activities are more individual, especially in and around the Vredendal Secondary School.
- (h) Vredendal SAPS work with foreigners moving into the area and are looking to have a substructure within the CPF to assist foreigners.

9.7.3 Successes

- (a) The police station has good relations with the Community Policing Forum and the Neighbourhood Watch as well as the business community.
- (b) There are no gang activities in Vredendal due to the efficient response of police officers when gang-like activities are reported.
- (c) Police officers in the community have an effective network of informants that is quick to inform them of any criminal activities.

9.7.4 Recommendations

- (a) The Provincial Police Commissioner must address the staff shortage at the station.
- (b) The Department of Public Works must urgently investigate providing suitable premises that ensures proper access and the safety of the station.
- (c) The South African Police Service (SAPS) must investigate establishing a dedicated Prisoner Transport Unit as police from this station are currently diverted from their core duties in order to transport prisoners.
- (d) The municipality must urgently address the condition of roads.
- (e) Leaders of the religious community must be invited to assist with counselling and dealing with behavioural problems found within the community.

9.8 Saldanha Bay Municipality

9.8.1 Background

The Saldanha Municipality has a total population of 99 193 people with an unemployment rate of 23.4 percent. Youth unemployment in the municipality stands at 30.4 percent. The municipality has developed a strategic plan that is aimed at addressing all the challenges

facing it from human settlement to clean water, sanitation and electricity. The strategic objective of the plan is to diversify the economic base of the region through industrialisation, whilst at the same time nurturing traditional economic sectors.

The Municipality is embarking on the “Vredenburg Urban Renewal project” which is part of its strategic plan that is meant among other objectives to address the housing backlog.

The project will serve as a catalyst for further phased development of the broader sites, namely Lowville, Vredenburg and areas beyond the broader Saldanha Bay. It is anticipated that the project would be funded via the Neighbourhood Development Partnership programme.

The Municipality is engaging with both the Provincial Departments of Transport and Public Works and Human Settlements with regards to the release land that falls within the proposed development area.

The Projected cost for the project is R5 million (this total does not include the cost of the housing units). The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) assisted the Municipality with the project planning phase. The development will include 1 000 mixed residential housing units.

The number of people on the Municipality’s housing waiting list are 7 854. The new residential neighbourhood planned could include a combination of two to four storey buildings with one, two and three bedroom units, as well as one to two storey row-house duplexes.

The Saldanha Municipality is of the view that tariff increases by Eskom will not be sustainable for poor households. The two wind power generating plants in Saldanha deliver electricity directly to Eskom’s national grid and are not making any difference to consumers in the municipality.

The Municipality is in the process of investigating the viability of constructing a central waste water treatment works plant that would allow the generation of a greater volume of waste water that could in turn be recycled.

9.8.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) There’s insufficient funding available to reduce the housing backlog. This includes infrastructure funding to support housing expansion projects.
- (b) There is not enough land available for housing projects.
- (c) The Diazville People’s Housing Process (PHP) was initiated three years ago. The Community however appointed a service provider that did not meet Construction Industry Development (CIDB) and National Home Builder Registration Council. The Municipality is in the process of proposing to the Department of Human Settlements that the project be converted to a contractor driven project due to the challenges experienced.
- (d) The Municipality has not demonstrated an ability to spend allocations earmarked for infrastructure and housing units. They are therefore in the process of establishing a project management unit to allow it to increase its capacity in this regard.
- (e) The Municipality has yet to implement the water smart metering system.

9.8.3 Successes

- (a) Infrastructure standards meet the required norms with regard to capacity, quality and useful life span.
- (b) The Municipality provides 100 percent clean water to its residents as well as industrial consumers. The municipality's water supply has a 90 percent compliance rate with microbiological and chemical water quality.
- (c) The Municipality has achieved Blue Drop Status with a 12.5 percent improvement on previous rating.
- (d) The Municipality in partnership with the Centre for Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR) are working to improve the processes at its WWTW investigating alternatives to allowing waste water flow into the ocean.

9.8.4 Recommendations

- (a) The Saldanha Municipality should encourage households to use solar power to reduce reliance on the national grid.
- (b) The municipality's strategic plan should include time frames and budget estimates, so as to be able to determine its feasibility.
- (c) That the Municipality submit a report on the R66 million shortfall in the spending of its capital budget on or before the deadline provided in the conclusion of this Report.
- (d) Suitable land for housing needs to be identified.

9.9 South African Police Service, Elands Bay

9.9.1 Background

The Elands Bay police station is responsible for a geographical area of 640 square kilometres, with a population of 2 816 and including an urban and a rural sector. There are a total of 27 staff members at the station. The station is expected to have its full, approved staff complement of 38 by the end of next year. The vehicle fleet consists of nine vehicles, of which one is currently not operational and two others will have to be replaced in the near future. The main contributor to crime in the area is alcohol abuse. Although there is very little economic activity, the area has seven liquor shops and four shebeens. The police station itself is located in pre-fabricated structures on a small piece of land.

The station has a good relationship with the Community Policing Forum (CPF) and the Neighbourhood Watch. The CPF regularly attend cluster board meetings.

There are currently two vacancies on the CPF, including for a representative from the business sector.

There are almost no gang-related crimes in the area, but the incidence of domestic violence is very high. Domestic violence in the area is fuelled by alcohol/drug abuse, unemployment and poverty.

Police officers assist victims of domestic violence to obtain protection orders and accompany them to court. The station has a functional victim support room assisted by six volunteers, of which four have been trained and two are still to be trained.

The challenge presented by children being sexually active at a younger age is of growing concern. This can be linked to the alcohol abuse in their homes as well as a lack of privacy as adults share one-roomed houses with children.

The station undertakes community outreach projects in partnership with the school board and the CPF, aiming to address the issues of rape and assault in the community. A corrugated iron structure that was previously used for holding cells had to be closed down due to the effects of the environment on the iron and the resultant security risk.

Detainees now have to be transported to Lamberts Bay SAPS cells (51km away by tar road) for custody and to Piketberg (100km away) for court appearances. The station has a good relationship with Coastal Management and SAPS are sometimes involved in their operations. The station applied for a boat to assist in policing ten years ago, as there is a qualified skipper on the staff. However, nothing has been forthcoming.

9.9.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) The shortage of staff impacts negatively on the effective running of the station. (Members work shifts, attend to complaints and police both sectors; and there is no Crime Prevention Unit).
- (b) The temporary structures were supposed to be replaced by more suitable buildings in 2002, but so far this has not happened, as the project is continuously being postponed.
- (c) The Department of Public Works has not responded to enquiries regarding vacant land to build on.
- (d) The current structures are not conducive to effective service delivery. When it rains, refuse bags are used to protect the computers from the leaks. There is also visible water damage to the structures.
- (e) In the previous financial year R200 000 was spent on fuel, partly due to the need to transport detainees to other areas. The poor state of the roads (gravel and tar) places a further burden on the vehicles.
- (f) Some victims do not want to obtain protection orders or go to court even though they have laid numerous domestic violence complaints.
- (g) The current system, allowing shebeen owners to keep 150 litres of beer on their premises, enables them to circumvent the law and makes policing difficult.
- (h) The Department of Social Services does not have an office in Elands Bay. With the result that social problems in the community are not adequately addressed.
- (i) Sexual promiscuity amongst juveniles is problematic largely due to alcohol abuse and lack of privacy in single roomed households.
- (j) Lack of support from external private sector in especially Community Outreach Programmes.
- (k) Holding and booking of offenders due to lack of facilities.
- (l) Alcohol abuse, drugs abuse, domestic violence and the unemployment rate are key on-going challenges.
- (m) The deficit of 10 officers in the VISPOL (Visible Policing) unit is a concern.

9.9.3 Successes

- (a) The members of the Elands Bay SAPS do commendable work under very difficult circumstances.

- (b) Instead of waiting for the Department of Public Works, the members upgraded the station themselves, by tiling the floor and building counters in the charge office and the kitchen.

9.9.4 Recommendations

- (a) The Provincial Police Commissioner must address the staff shortage at the station.
- (b) The South African Police Service (SAPS) must investigate establishing a dedicated Prisoner Transport Unit as police from this station are currently diverted from their core duties in order to transport prisoners.
- (c) The Department of Public Works should provide reasons for the lack of and/or delay in providing the upgrade in facilities for the Elands Bay Police Station.
- (d) The Department of Public Works should provide reasons for the lack of and/or delay in the procurement and infrastructural development of suitable land for the Elands Bay Police Station.
- (e) The Department of Public Works should submit an infrastructure plan with focus on the holding cells and clear timelines specific to the Elands Bay Police Station.
- (f) The Department of Social Development should investigate the possibility of having an office in Elands Bay.
- (g) The Provincial Government together with the Municipality should assist the community to market the area as a tourism destination and thereby bring more economic activity to the area.
- (h) The liquor regulations should be re-visited in order to enable SAPS to better police shebeens in Elands Bay, especially considering the destructive effect of alcohol abuse on the community.
- (i) Marine and Coastal Management should provide detail on the number of operations conducted by sea border police along the Elands Bay coastline for the 2013/14 financial year.
- (j) The Provincial Police Commissioner must provide a plan on how SAPS intend to control poaching along the West Coast and how local capacity can be used to more effectively patrol the waters on or before the deadline provided in the conclusion of this Report.

9.10 Elands Bay Fishing Corridor

9.10.1 Background

The Elands Bay Fishing Corridor project provides for the upgrade and repair of an old fish factory for the processing, packaging and storing of fish. Its goal is mainly to empower and develop emerging entrepreneurs but it will also create a number of job opportunities in Elands Bay.

The initial projected cost for the project was R5 million but this increased when it was found that the existing infrastructure at the harbour was no longer structurally sound and that new facilities would have to be constructed.

The National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries provided R20 million for the project. To date R6 million of the R20 million project budget has been spent. Engagements between the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning and the Municipality with regard to land use planning process have delayed the project for nearly

two years. In the interim the Municipality has initiated ancillary projects through which it provides employment opportunities for people via the EPWP. The Municipal Council resolved to proceed with the implementation of the project without the concurrence of the Provincial Department.

The Municipality reported that the location of the boat storage and repair facility for the fishermen was determined through an extensive public participation process. The process highlighted the fact that people may not be willing to drive all the way to the harbour to buy fish. The storage will be managed by a co-operative of persons who have been granted fishing licenses by the National Department.

The awarding of fishing rights are governed by the Small Scales Fishing Policy and Marine Living Resources Act (No 18 of 1998) as amended. The project will include the construction of a security boom for the purpose of access control and the monitoring of poaching activities by the relevant authorities.

The Municipality has allocated 12% of its R14 million Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) for the current financial year to upgrades to the sports facility. This includes the construction of an open air amphitheatre, a community centre that can seat 200 people and upgrades to the bathroom facilities.

9.10.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) Currently community meetings are held at a nursery school as there is no other suitable venue. The Department of Local Government did not conclude the transfer of R2 million allocated for the construction of a Thusong (multi – purpose) centre. The Department advised the Municipality that this decision was in line with a policy shift and that a mobile Thusong would be used to provide the needed services in the community;
- (b) Neither the National Sea Rescue Institute (NSRI) nor Lifesavers South Africa have bases at the harbour. This is a challenge given the dangerous conditions fishermen often work under.

9.10.3 Successes

The Municipality received R1.7 million through the Neighbourhood Development Partnership programme which it will use for revitalisation along the corridor. This will include the establishment of a weekend restaurant. The Municipality will assist with landscaping so that the restaurant can have the benefit of a prime sea view. The Municipality will assist with the establishment but the community will take ownership and manage the area.

The project will include the creation of a business opportunity through which a company will transport their boats from the harbour to the homes of their owners.

9.10.4 Recommendations

- (a) That the Municipality must submit a comprehensive report on or before the deadline provided in the conclusion of this Report on the following:
 - (i) The intended objectives of the project.
 - (ii) The detailed business plan for the project.
 - (iii) The nature of public participation undertaken before the commencement of the project.

- (iv) Ongoing stakeholder engagement.
- (v) Expenditure to date linked to the various components of the project.
- (b) The small boat launch site must be upgraded as it poses a safety risk to fisherman launching.
- (c) A plan to have a boat storage yard be investigated for fisherman to leave their boats in a safe and secure facility.

9.11 Velldrif Clinic, Bergrivier Municipality

9.11.1 Background

The Velldrif Clinic is a primary health care facility that is situated in an area that has a population of 18 240 people. The clinic was built by the Bergrivier Municipality and was transferred to the Provincial Government in 2008. It is classified as a Fixed Clinic Facility and unlike a mobile clinic it is open five days a week during normal working hours. Serious medical cases are referred to the Saldanha Hospital.

The clinic has a staff complement of 14 members. It has one medical doctor who provides care at the clinic for 21 hours per week. Support services such as finance and human resource matters are provided by the Provincial Department of Health, West Coast Regional Office in Malmesbury.

The clinic has the following programmes to enhance its capacity to treat diseases within the community: Infectious diseases, chronic disease, minor ailments, child care, community psychiatry and nursing psychology.

The clinic partners with a non-governmental organisation called Aan-Oewer. Together they host Wellness Days, Child Care Days, promotion of Antenatal Care and Health Care awareness campaigns. It has a Home-based Care programme with 12 staff members who promotes healthy living and provide assistance to the sick in the community.

The clinic also embarks on seasonal campaigns such as cancer, diarrhoea, TB and diabetes awareness programmes. It is also involved in community based projects funded by the Global Fund to take care of orphans and vulnerable children. The Aan-Oewer organisation, among its many projects, also promotes food gardens to deal with food security.

9.11.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) The building that houses the clinic is small and hampers staff in the effective provision of services to the community.
- (b) The clinic has a need for more consultation rooms as well as a prep room, store room, pharmacy room and a sputum court.
- (c) In order to meet demand and to reduce the waiting period for patients more staff will have to be appointed.
- (d) The Saldanha Hospital does not provide proper feedback on the patients referred to the hospital by the clinic.

9.11.3 Successes

- (a) The clinic has established an appointment system to monitor stable chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension.

- (b) The clinic has a patient feedback register that provides regular feedback on the levels of service.
- (c) The clinic works well with the community and local forums such as ward committees and the local municipality.

9.11.4 Recommendations

- (a) The clinic should develop a system that enables it to access the medical history of patients visiting the clinic so as to provide effective treatment.
- (b) Provincial or Municipal land needs to be identified to provide space for an expanded facility.

(j) Briefing by Swartland Municipality

10.1 Background

The Swartland Municipality encompasses the towns of Malmesbury, Darling, Yzerfontein, Kalbaskraal, Riebeeck West, Riebeeck Kasteel, Moorreesburg and Koringberg. From 2001 to 2011 the population grew by 4.7 percent annually, making it the second fastest growing Municipality in the Western Cape. It is now the largest Municipality in the West Coast District and the sixth largest in the Province, excluding the Cape Town Metro. The Municipality progressed from a qualified audit report for 2004/2005 to three consecutive clean audits from 2010. From 2010 to 2014, they have spent an average of 100.5 percent of their capital expenditure budget and 96.9 percent of their operational expenditure budget.

10.2 Provisions of houses

From 1999 the Municipality has built a total of 6 101 houses at a total cost of just over R185 million. Despite the completion of these houses, the current backlog amounts to about 16 300.

Current projects include building houses in Abbotsdale, Chatsworth, Phola Park and the refurbishment of municipal flats. The project in Abbotsdale will make provision for 541 housing opportunities once all three phases are completed, and is an Integrated Housing Project.

In 2012 funding was approved to rectify 64 structurally unsound (pre-1994) houses in Wesbank at a cost of R46 619 per unit, and these have been transferred to the beneficiaries. In June 2014 the Municipality received an additional allocation of R6 million for the Phola Park People's Housing Project (PHP). These funds had been applied for during the previous year. The Phola Park project comprises the construction of 245 houses.

10.3 Provision of clean water

The Municipality performs well on all indicators regarding clean water, including product quality; water conservation and demand management; financial management and service delivery and backlogs. In 2013 they achieved a Blue Drop score of 95.24 percent, compared to 92.89 percent in 2011. In 2013, 99.2 percent of households had access to clean, piped water within 200 metres.

10.4 Provision of sanitation

According to data from StatSA, the Municipality compares favourably with the national average with regard to access to sanitation. In 2013 the municipal Green Drop score was 72.38 percent.

Since then they have commissioned the Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) at Malmesbury; and this facility won an Engineering Excellence Award in August 2014. They are currently upgrading the WWTW in Riebeek Valley. According to the 2011 census, 94.1 percent of households had access to at least a ventilated improved pit (VIP) toilet.

10.5 Provision of electricity

The infrastructure for electricity distribution is well maintained and is generally in compliance with safety standards.

There is adequate network and bulk supply capacity in each town in the municipal licensed distribution area. All electricity tariffs are approved by NERSA and the industrial tariffs are lower than the benchmark. New development applications can be accommodated. The Municipality has in-house capacity to manage projects and therefore spends almost 100 percent of its capital budget.

An effective revenue protection programme has reduced total energy losses from 9.7 percent to 5.71 percent.

The Municipality also successfully implemented energy efficiency measures, saving 734MWh per year. Best practice is followed in allowing residential renewable energy generation, grid-tie and net-metering.

Due to the excessive reliance of electricity surplus for municipal revenue, the revenue growth is affected by lower consumption. The high cost of Eskom electricity impedes development and Eskom bulk supply restrictions are ongoing.

The municipality foresees a future skills shortage, as its qualified and skilled workforce is ageing and they are unable to replace them with equal capabilities, due to the inadequate training of artisans and the scarcity of engineers with a Government Certificate of Competency, which is a prerequisite for municipal infrastructure.

10.6 Disaster management

The Municipality has an up-to-date and approved Disaster Management Plan in line with legislation. The identified risk priorities include veld fires; drought; storm surges/floods; seismic hazards; road accidents; and a nuclear event involving Koeberg Power Station.

Preparedness plans are compiled to enable fast and efficient response to emergencies. The plan is tested regularly and consists of two components, namely a disaster response and disaster relief.

There is good cooperation between the Municipality and the West Coast District Municipality. There is a policy in place to provide building material to the amount of R12 000 to support the indigent in the event of damage to houses due to fires.

There is no dedicated disaster management unit or personnel and no dedicated budget, except for R300 000 for the above-mentioned policy. The roles and responsibilities of local and district municipalities are not clear when it comes to disaster management.

There is a need for national and provincial government to prioritise disaster management within policy, strategic planning and budgeting frameworks. The suggestion is that national government implement the financing arrangement proposed by the Financial and Fiscal Commission and contained in the disaster management framework.

11. South African Police Service, Hopefield

11.1 Background

The Hopefield police station provide police services to a community of about 8 952 residents. Included in the area are about 25 farms, three schools, one shebeen and 14 Spaza shops. The police station is currently housed in a five bedroom house that is leased for about R21 000 a month. The station has 12 vehicles. It has a staff complement of 58 police officers including finance and human resource officials.

More police officers are needed to service the community and the surrounding farms effectively. Crimes most common in the community include assaults with bodily harm, domestic violence as well as burglary and theft.

There are four court days and most of the personnel are deployed to carry out court related duties such as transporting offender's to-and-from court as well as maintaining safety and security during court proceedings.

Court hours mean staff work longer hours and have to wait for court proceedings to be completed. In order to provide an effective police service, SAPS Hopefield need an additional four vehicles.

SAPS Hopefield have to transport prisoners to Pollsmoor Prison and Malmesbury Prison. Prisoners under 21 years of age must be held at Pollsmoor Prison. The Station Commander is forced to work seven days per week.

Personnel work 12 hour shifts due to an eight member deficit in the personnel structure. This affects members' personal lives adversely. There are three holding cells, one of which is used as a storage facility.

The Community Police Forum is active and has a good relationship with SAPS Hopefield. This was acknowledged by the Department of Community Safety, who also indicated that it is active within the Expanded Partnership Programme and submits monthly reports. According to the Community Police Forum Chairperson, there is no Sector Commander.

11.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) Transporting prisoners to Pollsmoor or Malmesbury is costly in terms of petrol and this has a negative impact on the station's budget.
- (b) There's a need for more police officers as the station's service delivery is compromised.
- (c) Xenophobic attacks resulting in damage to the property of foreign nationals remains a challenge which the station is trying to address by involving the CPF.

- (d) The police station lacks office space hampering officers in the execution of their duties.
- (e) There is a high turnover of police officers as they prefer to work elsewhere.
- (f) The lack of sanitary ablution facilities at the station.

11.3 Successes

The station has managed to keep crime under control despite the challenges it is facing.

11.4 Recommendations

- (a) The Provincial Police Commissioner must urgently address the issue of the shortage of staff at the station especially the unacceptable situation of the Station Commander working seven days per week.
- (b) The South African Police Service (SAPS) must investigate establishing a dedicated Prisoner Transport Unit as police from this station are currently diverted from their core duties in order to transport prisoners.
- (c) The Department of Public Works should urgently provide reasons for the lack of and/or delay in the procurement of suitable land and infrastructural development for the Hopefield Police Station.
- (d) The Department of Public Works must as a matter of urgency provide proper sanitary ablution facilities at the station as it is currently in contravention of Health and Safety regulations.

12. Jo-Dolphin Swartland Association for Persons with disabilities, Malmesbury

12.1 Background

The Jo-Dolphin organisation was registered in 2007 as a non-governmental organisation. It was started by two parents who had children with disabilities. Jo-Dolphin currently cares for 20 children with disabilities, ten of which are juniors and ten seniors. It receives support from the Department of Health and Social Development and also from local business people.

The main aim of the organisation is to develop children to their full potential. It provides the organisation provides the following services in its caring programme: speech therapy, physiotherapy, psychology, education and communication skills.

Jo-Dolphin provides care for children from the Swartland region which include the following areas: Darling, Moorreesburg and Riebeeck Valley. A local car dealer sponsored a mini bus to transport children from home to the organisation and back home.

Jo-Dolphin has bought a site to build a proper care facility for R53 000 from the municipality.

12.2 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) There's not enough space in the current building to accommodate more children or their recreational activities.

- (b) The lack of space also means that a number of children with disabilities on farms in the district cannot be accommodated at Jo-Dolphin.
- (c) The Municipality has earmarked land to be allocated to the organisation but it is currently on the waiting list for funding to enable it to build suitable premises.

12.3 Successes

- (a) The organisation is able to share some of the resources it has with other pre-schools by giving them toys.
- (b) The organisation received a best practice award from the Association of People with Disabilities.
- (c) Jo-Dolphin assists parents of children with disabilities to adapt and lead normal lives.

12.4 Recommendations

That the Department of Social Development assist the Jo-Dolphin Swartland Association by liaising with the National Lotto Fund with regards to securing funding to build new premises.

13. West Coast Disaster Management Centre

13.1 Background

The West Coast Disaster Management Centre was approved in 2006. The first risk assessment was conducted by Africon in 2006. The Disaster Management Centre was opened on 4 September 2008.

13.2 Challenges

- (a) There was a marked increase in daily risks identified by the Disaster Management Centre.
- (b) Climate change remains a challenge.
- (c) Motor vehicle accidents.
- (d) Xenophobia has become a new experience in the area.
- (e) With better funding the Disaster Management Centre could achieve better results.
- (f) Capacity constraints places stress on its resources.

13.3 Successes

- (a) The centre has had an active Advisory Forum since 2009.
- (b) It appointed its current head in 2010.
- (c) The disaster management plan was updated in 2014.
- (d) There are regular updates of the contingency plans of the centre.
- (e) The centre has a good relationship with local government.
- (f) There are cooperative agreements between the centre and the Koeberg Nuclear plant.
- (g) The centre has a mobile command bus which is able to communicate with any area in the West Coast.

13.4 Concerns

The following concerns were raised during the meeting:

- (a) The budget utilised by the centre to perform an unfunded mandate. In this regard, the centre indicated that SALGA was negotiating with the national government to find ways to address the challenge. Moreover, the centre was engaging the Provincial Treasury to cover for the unfunded mandate.
- (b) Responses to disasters by the centre were sometimes not effective due to limited resources. In this regard, the centre requires sufficient communication equipment.
- (c) The public needs to be educated on emergency procedures followed during disasters.

13.5 Recommendations

The centre was requested to provide detailed information to the delegation pertaining to the risk management.

14. Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone (SBIDZ)

14.1 Background

The Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) site is situated on the outskirts of the town of Saldanha Bay which is 128km from Cape Town. Saldanha Bay IDZ is the only sector-specific IDZ in South Africa, allowing it to focus its resources on understanding the industry and its challenges as well as to develop solutions to remove barriers and address issues.

By 2018, the SBIDZ will be a catalyst in the Port of Saldanha Bay, creating and sustaining economic development and facilitating job creation by way of industrial investment and efficient development in the Saldanha Bay Region.

SBIDZ has strategic action plans which are as follows:

- (a) Acquiring and leasing land to investors
- (b) Providing internal infrastructure in the Zone.
- (c) Promoting, managing and marketing the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone.
- (d) Facilitating local skills and enterprise development programmes with partners, for the benefit of the local community.
- (e) Facilitating the ease of doing business in the Zone for customers.

14.2 Challenges

The SBIDZ experienced the following core challenges:

- (a) Local skills development is a key element of the soft infrastructure support network. This is a key missing enabler element in many IDZs.
- (b) Regarding local enterprise development, it was indicated that there were various barriers to entry for local small businesses to offer services to higher tier companies.
- (c) There is a need to ensure maximum uptake of the local workforce and enterprises into the new industries and to ensure that they are adequately prepared in time.
- (d) To ease doing business, the need for an integrated model that includes the public sector as well as the private sector must be recognised.
- (e) Multi-stakeholder co-operation and collaboration are needed to deliver key outcomes and infrastructure of a programme under a single Ministry.
- (f) Proper schooling is a challenge to skills development.

- (g) Red tape around Transnet's shipping policies must be looked at as it results in a loss of income to the port as ships divert to Namibian ports.

14.3 Community Involvement/ skill development

The SBIDZ is a facilitator of skills development therefore it relies heavily on partnerships to be successful. People are the assets that must be sought, and whose skills must be developed, accredited and offered to industry.

Institutions that offer accredited skills development must be identified in order to support of the occupations and trades required in the SBIDZ. Funding is needed to unlock skills development, and the SBIDZC must seek this through collaboration and partnerships with role-players, and possibly on behalf of stakeholders.

14.4 Assistance requested by the SBIDZ

Owing to challenges faced by the SBIDZ, government, business and civil society were requested to provide assistance in the following aspects:

- (a) Government should accelerate partnerships with South African Revenue Service (SARS), the Department of Labour (DoL) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) to unlock the ease of doing business model and support the SBIDZ in its efforts to secure funding for skills and enterprise development.
- (b) Business is requested to work with SBIDZ to define what occupations are required to support economic growth. Government is also requested to work with SBIDZ to define opportunities to support local small enterprise inclusion
- (c) Civil society is requested to accelerate active, inclusive partnerships wherein working together will help to identify what is really possible in communities.
- (d) Current red tape hampering the development of the zone must be looked at and unlocked.

14.5 Successes

- (a) SBIDZ enables resources and support frameworks to be created that will assist local businesses to meet the international requirements of the oil and gas industry, and ultimately giving local businesses the platform to access opportunities.
- (b) Active representation currently from seven local business chambers/associations/organisations: Cape Chamber of Commerce; Saldanha BBEE Forum; Saldanha Bay Black Business Women's Association; Saldanha Bay Tourism Organisation; Weskus Sakekamer; West Coast Small Business Development Centre and Women in Construction.
- (c) The Forum is currently busy with the DTI Supplier Development Programme, the goal is to identify companies who require assistance with regulatory and accreditation standards.

14.6 Recommendations

That the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) be requested to urgently constitute the SBIDZ Board of Directors.

15 Briefing by West Coast District Municipality

15.1 Background

The West Coast District is located north of Cape Town and includes 400km of coastline. Its surface area is 31124 km² and it has a population of 391766. It is marketed as a quality investment and tourism destination and is supported through the current West Coast Economic Development Partnership.

The West Coast District Municipality (DM) provides the following services:

- (a) Air quality management.
- (b) Firefighting services: The DM attended to a total of 1 322 fire and rescue services calls during the period July 2013 to June 2014.
- (c) Local tourism promotion for the region.
- (d) Municipal planning, like the Integrated Development Planning and Spatial Development Framework.
- (e) Municipal health services.
- (f) Bulk water service provision and infrastructure. The DM provides potable water to 22 towns and 922 rural connections in the region through an extensive bulk distribution system.
- (g) Economic development support.
- (h) Disaster management.
- (i) Solid waste management.
- (j) Environmental- and integrated coastal management.
- (k) Roads agency function; including upgrading gravel roads to tar and grading and maintaining gravel roads.
- (l) Social Development. Although this is no longer a function of the DM, they made the decision to continue with programmes focusing among others on Early Childhood Development, care of the elderly and substance abuse.

15.2 Successes

- (a) During his State of the Nation address in June 2014, the President congratulated the District Municipality (DM) for consistent good performance in audits, expenditure on municipal infrastructure grants and service delivery.
- (b) The DM has received various tourism awards.
- (c) They were awarded Blue Drop status.
- (d) The DM has achieved three consecutive clean audits.
- (e) The Mayor was awarded the title of Most Active Executive Mayor.
- (f) They achieved second place in the Greenest Municipality, DM category.

15.3 Challenges/Concerns

- (a) Legislation has created ambiguity regarding the powers and functions of District Municipalities (DMs).
- (b) The funding model for DMs needs to be reviewed.
- (c) The basis on which Regional Services Council (RSC) levies are calculated are flawed.
- (d) The basis of the Levy Replacement Grant is incorrect due to the flawed RSC levy.
- (e) The Levy Replacement Grant increases by 3 percent year on year, while the inflation rate is 6 percent plus.

- (f) The Local Government Equitable Share does not take surface area or topography into account.
- (g) The Municipal Infrastructure Grant was removed from DMs without consultation.
- (h) National Treasury's annual budget increase is limited to 5 percent, while the increase for salaries and wages is 7 percent.
- (i) There is no buffer for emergencies like drought and fire and the DM is not able to assist local municipalities in need due to, for example, infrastructure failure.
- (j) The Infrastructure Grant should include a development component.

15.4 Public meeting in the Malmesbury Town Hall

The public highlighted the following service delivery issues:

- (a) **Housing** – non-delivery of housing in Lingelethu, Ward 7, despite protests in this regard since 2007. RDP houses were left unplastered and leaking in Lingelethu, Ward 2, as well as in Chatsworth and Moorreesburg.
- (b) **Social Development** – The Department of Social Development had no visible or meaningful presence in Lingelethu, Ward 9. There were no sports facilities in Chatsworth and this contributed to youth involvement in drugs and crime. There was general agreement about the need for more Early Childhood Development facilities (i.e. crèches) in most areas including Moorreesburg. The Moorreesburg community requested the Municipality to assist with the possible development of a football field on a piece of land identified for this purpose.
- (c) **Health** – The staff at the Chatsworth Clinic treated people badly and neglected to keep the health facility clean. It was indicated that the Chatsworth Clinic was only open two days per week and that there was a need for it to be open for at least five days. There were no refuse bins in Chatsworth and Lingelethu as a result people were dumping waste all over and this posed health risks. The streets of Chatsworth and Lingelethu, were not cleaned often enough. Residents were also not provided with refuse bags to assist. People living next to the vineyards near Lingelethu were exposed to mosquitoes and the assistance of the Municipality was urgently required to address the health risks posed. The Moorreesburg community complained about the services provided at the local clinic.
- (d) **Water and Sanitation** – Sewerage spillages were a common occurrence in Lingelethu, placing the health of the community in danger. In Chatsworth residents had to make do without proper water and ablution facilities. The Moorreesburg community complained about a lack of proper sanitation facilities.
- (e) **IDP** – The IDP is seemingly dealt with behind closed doors with the community having no say in what goes into the plan. When attempting to meet with Councillors regarding the lack of services, the community was told that they could not meet with them without a mandate from the Municipal Manager.
- (f) **Racial profiling in the provision of services** – It was alleged that the Municipality provided services in terms of race and also employed people in conflict with labour legislation.
- (g) **Budgetary constraints** – The budget allocation of the municipality was minimal; it should be increased by at least by 3 percent so that service delivery covers all areas.
- (h) **High level unemployment** – People's Housing Projects (PHPs), must be managed in such a way that more jobs are created for locals.
- (i) **Conditions of farms** – The unacceptable living conditions of some farm workers.

- (j) **Cost of electricity** – The price of electricity negatively affects many poor communities.
- (k) **Lack of veterinary services** – There is a lack of veterinary services for animals in the informal settlements.

15.5 Recommendations

- (a) The National and/or Provincial Departments responsible for the services mentioned during the public meeting must provide written responses to the complaints raised by the public to the Municipality on or before the deadline provided in the conclusion of this Report.
- (b) The Municipality must on its part provide responses regarding the services for which it is responsible to the delegation on or before the deadline provided in the conclusion of this Report.
- (c) The Council should then meet with the community as soon as possible to provide feedback on all the service delivery issues raised at the public meeting.
- (d) The Municipality must in the interim intervene urgently in all matters within its scope that can be resolved.