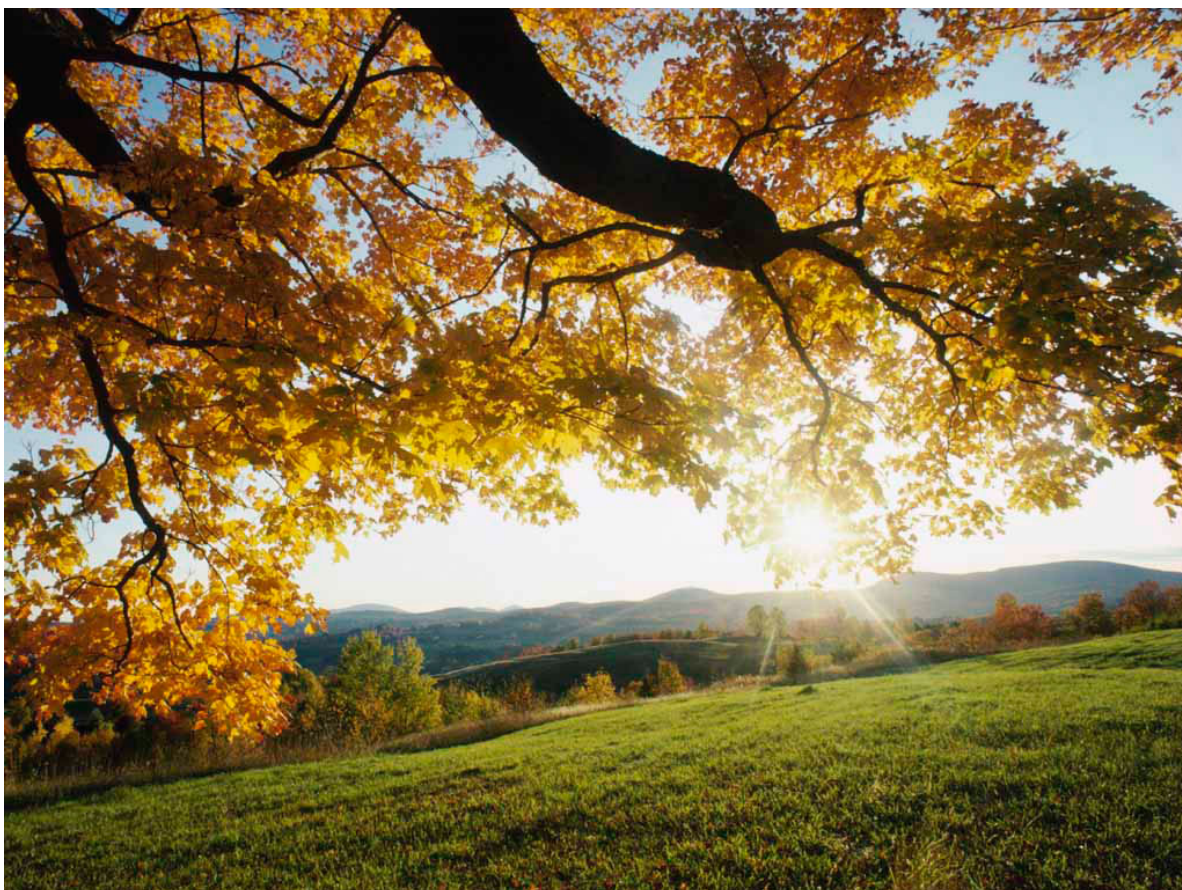


Development perspective on the Overberg region.

Updated November 2010



When we heal the earth, we heal ourselves.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This development perspective is a living document and will be updated regularly depending on the outcomes of the ongoing research process which is coordinated by the newly established Research and Development Unit of the Elgin Learning Foundation. Research is and will be conducted by staff, the research co-ordinator as well as accredited external researchers.

There is a need to collect and collate scientific data and information on the Overberg. Researchers and development workers should consistently be informed about international, national, provincial and local policies and legislation that is pertinent for development in the Overberg.

This, November 2010, is the first update of the document and even at this very early stage of the research process, the main themes or threads that have emerged to establish development trends in the Overberg continue to include the following:

The Overberg is characterised by extreme poverty and unemployment. Statistics as well as the growth in population in the Overberg, indicate that interventions to eradicate poverty and unemployment should increasingly receive attention by all stakeholders. Statistics indicates a large component of youth and an increasing aged population. The continued migration into the area brings challenges with regard to vulnerability and employment.

The region has a rich history with regard to the development of agriculture, ancient migration as well as political divisions that to this day still separates the communities. The natural heritage has great potential with regard to eco-tourism, the hospitality sector and other outdoor activities. This sector has been one of the fastest growing sectors in the area. Most of the growth is situated around the local tourism industry. This sector in the Overberg has outperformed the national tourism sector at over 5% in 2005. Opportunities e.g. small business initiatives to provide cheap transport, should be explored to enhance access to the commercial centres and tourist attractions of the Overberg.

Statistics with regard to health services, the prevalence of HIV AIDS and Tuberculosis and other diseases such as Diabetes etc. indicate that the Overberg needs continued intensive interventions with regard to the health of its communities. There is a big need for after-care facilities and hospices.

The Overberg lags behind the Metropole with regard to the limited availability of accredited skills training, FET- training and Higher Education in the area. Low literacy levels indicate the continued need for ABET. Crime statistics indicate a need to become involved in community safety through training in security and safety and partnering community watch networks.

In the Overberg audited Early Childhood Development centres number 193 of which 39% are not registered with the Department of Social Services and can therefore not receive a government subsidy. This results in poor services and huge financial challenges. A large number of un-audited sites are on farms and informal settlements.

An intersectoral approach is necessary to address social welfare challenges. There is a definite role to play for Community Based Organisation (CBO's), as well as the numerous Faith Based Organisations (FBO's) found in the Overberg.

Agriculture production generates 36.5% of the local economy, making this the predominant sector. Its importance is further emphasized by the contribution of agri-processing within the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector, as a whole accounts for 12.5% of the local economy. Fruit farming has reached a plateau which has led to the emergence of new commodities. Opportunities exist for the development of value-adding businesses e.g. hand-made wines, bottled fruit syrups, essential oils, olives and olive oil etc.

Renewable energy and the sustainability sector offer further opportunities. This sector offers huge potential for the new institution to become involved in *green* housing schemes and all training pertaining to the construction industry.

All of the above sectors can accommodate the development of small businesses and the input of entrepreneurs. There is a substantive need for training in small business development and the establishment and mentoring of small businesses.

ACRONYMS

CBO	<i>Community Based Organisation</i>
DET	<i>Department of Education and Training</i>
DSS	<i>Department of Social Services</i>
EE	<i>Environmental Education</i>
FBO	<i>Faith Based Organisation</i>
GSDI	<i>Grabouw Sustainable Development Initiative</i>
IDP	<i>Integrated Development Plan</i>
JIPSA	<i>Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition</i>
LED	<i>Local Economic Development</i>
MTEF	<i>Medium-Term Expenditure Framework</i>
ODM	<i>Overberg District Municipality</i>
PGDS	<i>Provincial Growth Development Strategy</i>
PSDF	<i>Provincial Spatial Development Framework</i>
R&D	<i>Research and Development</i>
SAQA	<i>South African Qualifications Authority</i>
SDF	<i>Spatial Development Framework</i>
SETA	<i>Sector Education and Training Authority</i>
SSA	<i>Statistics South Africa</i>
TWK	<i>Theewaterskloof</i>
UN	<i>United Nations</i>
WCED	<i>Western Cape Education Department</i>
WCDSO	<i>Western Cape Department of Social Development</i>

DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE ON THE OVERBERG

CONTENTS

1. Introduction and background
2. Grabouw and the Overberg in a regional context
3. Poverty, employment and sustainable development
4. Integrated rural development
5. Policy, planning and governance
6. Human and social development
 - Human and social capital
 - Health
 - Education
 - Social welfare
 - Employment
7. Local Economic Development and employment
 - Sectoral perspective
 - Agriculture
 - Manufacturing
 - Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation
 - Technical and construction skills
 - Small business and entrepreneurship
 - Other sectors and economic linkages
8. Environmental resource management
 - The environment
 - Conservation
 - Energy
9. Findings and Implications for ELF and OTC
10. Conclusions
11. Bibliography

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The merging of the Elgin Learning Foundation (ELF) and the Overberg Training Centre (OTC) is a culmination of the vision of Gerald and Hazel Wright, the farming couple, whose bequest of their entire estate to the Gerald and Hazel Wright Trust has been put to use for the upliftment and ongoing development of farming families in the Elgin Valley.

The Gerald and Hazel Wright Trust founded the Elgin Learning Foundation in 1995 and in 2002 commissioned a research action which led to the establishment of the Overberg Training Centre.¹

This development perspective is the second of a regular series of research reports generated by the Research & Development (R&D) unit of the Elgin Learning Foundation. This unit was established after the need for R&D was highlighted during the transformation and merger process between the two training institutes in the Overberg. The first report was the result of work done by the Resource department at ELF (with the support and research of the Research Committee²), which was set to inform the transformation process of the two institutions. The research was commissioned within the framework of the envisaged new merged institute which will be created as a training and development facility that subscribes to sustainable development with a pertinent focus of being eco-sensitive and 'green'. This development perspective will be updated from time to time to incorporate new data and information as the Elgin Learning Foundation Resource Centre moves towards its established goal of becoming a regional research centre which will collect all available data about the Overberg. Since May 2010 the Resource Centre is now managed by the Knowledge Management department.

To this end partnerships with other research agencies have and will be formed, the first of which are the Provincial Treasury as well as the University of the Western Cape School of Government library. In 2010 a further partnership has been forged between Joanna Dipden from the Theewaterskloof municipality which has proved invaluable for updated information.

Whereas the ultimate goal will be to build a research collection about the Overberg, this second report again highlights Grabouw and its immediate environs as a priority area to draw a strategic plan for the merged training institution in Grabouw.

¹ Poverty alleviation in Elgin/Grabouw: Research report prepared for the Gerald and Hazel Wright Trust, 2002.

² The research team consists of Lorne Erasmus, Rachel Kotu, Anne Karlsson, Rowan Garnad and Veronica Jacobs. Prof. Christo de Coning has offered his time as research mentor to the group.

2. GRABOUW AND THE OVERBERG IN A REGIONAL CONTEXT



2.1 Socio-Economical Context

Within a socio-economical context, the Overberg serves as a gateway for movement of people, goods and services from the Western Cape Metropole through to the Southern Cape, the Eastern Cape right up to Kwa-Zulu Natal. The Overberg district fringes on the N2 which links the coastal regions of South Africa, so the region sees high activity with regard to tourists travelling through, bus and cargo carriers as well as influx of people mainly from the Eastern Cape to look for work in the Western Cape. Many of these migrants stop off in the fruit producing areas of the Western Cape to earn an income as seasonal workers before looking for employment elsewhere in the Western Cape.

Recent trends seem to indicate that there is a moderate movement back to the Eastern Cape where development opportunities and employment have been on the increase. Yet a large percentage seems to remain in the Western Cape, sending money 'home' to the Eastern Cape.

The Theewaterskloof (TWK) municipality is the largest and most populous (44% of the total district population) local authority in the Overberg District³. TWK economic activity, as measured by the Gross Regional Product, accounts for 41% of the broader District economy. Caledon is the District government service centre, being home to the district/regional offices of the Department of Social Development, the Department of Education and the Department of Home Affairs and from 2010 also for the Department of Health.

Beyond the District, the local economy is a small player connected into the larger economy of the Cape Town functional region. The functional region includes the City of Cape Town, Swartland, Saldanha,

³ Theewaterskloof Municipality, Local Economic Development, Draft Strategy, 2009. p. 14

Drakenstein, Stellenbosch, Overstrand and the Theewaterskloof. TWK accounts for 1.1% of the GDP of this broader area.

Workers commute into Cape Town, Somerset West, Bellville, Stellenbosch and the Overstrand for work. A large proportion of professional and management staff working in the area reside in either Somerset West or Overstrand and commute into Theewaterskloof. Many of the farmers in the area send their children to school in Paarl, Somerset West or Stellenbosch. Retail centres are Worcester, Paarl or Somerset West. The main destination of fruit produced in the Overberg is the Cape Town harbour for export. Grain goes to either Caledon or one of the mills in the Swartland and then on to Johannesburg. Beverage sector produce is either trucked up to Johannesburg or exported via Cape Town harbour.

Apart from the sizeable movement of contract labour, a recent trend is a small in-migration of retirees in the TWK. Many of these are young retirees making a lifestyle choice. They have links into Cape Town and also other parts of South Africa.⁴

2.2 Bio-physical Context

The Overberg lies within the heart of the one of the most biologically diverse regions of the world, the Cape Floral Region. Some Overberg towns, notably Grabouw and Botriver, fall within the transition zone of the Kogelberg International Biosphere reserve, one of only two internationally recognised biosphere reserves in South Africa⁵. The Overberg furthermore boasts various mountain catchment areas and nature reserves. The Hottentots Holland Mountain Complex is one of eight properties that represent the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage Site.

2.3 Historical Context

The Overberg is historically situated on ancient migratory routes and patterns. Meetings with Khoi cattle owners and herders are recorded as far back as 1466 as Khoi seasonally migrated over the mountains in search of grazing and water. In the 1870's Cape Colony Burghers and other pioneers established new farms and trade routes in the Overberg. The building of Sir Lowry's Pass in 1829 opened up the Overberg as a major trade and migratory route. In 1832, an entrepreneur, William Venables opened a store on the banks of the Palmiet River which was taken over by Willem Langschmidt after acquiring the farm *Grietjiesgat* which in present time forms much of Grabouw town. Rail links were introduced as far back as 1902 with Elgin Station established on the farm Elgin of Molteno Bros. Dr. Anthonie Viljoen began experimenting with apples on the farm Oak Valley in 1905 with the help of the researcher Kathleen Murray. This pioneering research saw the establishment of the apple industry in the Elgin Valley. The Elgin Fruit Packer

⁴ Theewaterskloof Municipality, Local Economic Development, Draft Strategy, 2009. p. 15

⁵ Grabouw Sustainable Development Initiative, 2007. p. 22

Co-operative which was established in 1948. Fruit packers were transported into the valley from up country. Some of these fruit packers, women who came from poor white families, were housed on the premises of what is today the Elgin Learning Foundation.

In the 1960's and 70's the area was plagued by forced removals, displacement and separate development activities as in many parts of South Africa.

On a more positive note, the 1980's saw the initiation of water conservation schemes such as the Eikenhof Dam and the Palmiet River and Steenbras Dam initiative. At this time the Palmiet River Power station was set up.

Since the first democratic election in South Africa in 1994 there have been many changes in local government as political parties struggle to gain a stronghold in the Overberg. This has not been conducive to development in the Overberg. Community expectations with regard to housing and services have not been realised.

3. POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Defining poverty:

Poverty is the shortage of common things such as food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water, all of which determine the quality of life. It may also include the lack of access to opportunities such as education and employment which aid the escape from poverty and/or allow one to enjoy the respect of fellow citizens. According to Mollie Orshansky who developed the poverty measurements used by the U.S. government, "to be poor is to be deprived of those goods and services and pleasures which others around us take for granted." Ongoing debates over causes, effects and best ways to measure poverty, directly influence the design and implementation of poverty-reduction programs and are therefore relevant to the fields of public administration and international development.

Poverty may affect individuals or groups, and is not confined to the developing nations. Poverty in developed countries is manifest in a set of social problems including homelessness and the persistence of "ghetto" housing clusters.

The percentage of the world's population living in extreme poverty has halved since 1981. (*World Bank estimates and projections 1981-2009.*)

Extreme poverty is the most severe state of poverty. Many cannot meet basic needs for food, water, shelter, sanitation, and health care. To determine the affected population, the World Bank defines extreme

poverty as living on less than \$1.25 per day. The World Bank estimates that 1.4 billion people currently live under these conditions.

Extreme poverty is most common in Sub-Saharan Africa, and South Asia. The proportion of people in extreme poverty fell from 59 to 19 percent during the 20th century and is now the lowest in history.⁶

3.1.1 Poverty in the Elgin/Grabouw area.

According to the 2001 census, the population in Grabouw was 21 590. This is estimated to have grown to 35 000 plus by 2006, with an annual growth rate of around 6%.⁷ Residents contested this figure with claims that the population in the Valley is closer to 60 000. Grabouw has the highest rate of migration into the town in the TWK municipality. Provincial research suggests that population growth will, as a result of migration patterns changing, slow down over the next few years. This is attributed to the lack of employment opportunities and improved living conditions in the Eastern Cape.

The majority of the population in Grabouw are coloured (57%) followed by Africans (37%), the fastest growing population group. The remaining 6% is made up out of Whites and Indians.⁸

Grabouw is characterised by extreme poverty with 10.8% of the population recorded as having no income. 50% of these are African households. In 2010 4441 social grants were paid per month.⁹ In 1999 the Centre for Rural Legal Studies reported that farm workers monthly wages differ dramatically with wages spiralling downwards to below the minimum income level at R560 per month in some cases.¹⁰ Based on the 2010 wage laws, the minimum hourly wages for farm workers is R 6.74, weekly R 303.84 and monthly R 1316.69.¹¹

The Deciduous Fruit Industry, which was the mainstay of economic activity in the Elgin Valley during most of the previous century, has lost its major impact on world markets. Like other deciduous fruit growing areas, the region is going through a taxing and extremely difficult time due to global competition and global economic patterns. Farmers are selling out or finding that they have to reinvent their farming strategies and diversify to growing roses, planting vines and promoting agri-tourism.

Poor education and skills levels exacerbate the challenges. The area has a very high rate of illiteracy with 7.3% of the Overberg District Municipality population and 9.0% of the Theewaterskloof municipality recorded as having no schooling. 19.4% of the population in the Overberg and 15.0% in the

⁶ Wikipedia, 22 July 2009.

⁷ DBSA, April, 2006.

⁸ Grabouw Sustainable Development Initiative, 2007. p. 51

⁹ Theewaterskloof IDP 2010/2011.

¹⁰ Annual Report, Centre for Rural Legal Studies, 1999.

¹¹ www.mywage.co.za/main/minimum-wages/farm-worker-wages, accessed 18 November 2010

Theewaterskloof District Municipality has completed Grade 12 and just 8.7% (Overberg) and 5.0% (Theewaterskloof) have some form of higher education. It is therefore not surprising that 50% of workers are employed in elementary occupations (*Statistics South Africa, 2001*).

3.1.2 Unemployment:

Narrow definition of unemployment:

Unemployment occurs when a person is available to work and seeking work but currently without. The prevalence of unemployment is usually measured using the unemployment rate, which is defined as the percentage of those in the labour force who are unemployed.¹²

Employment in the Overberg

When using the narrow definition of unemployment estimates in the Theewaterskloof municipality range between 18.6% (*Census statistics 2001*) and 14% (*Census Statistics 2007*). This rises to 38% when looking at a broader definition of unemployment.

In Grabouw, the bulk of the working force on farms is drawn from the town and work is seasonal. The out of season unemployment statistic was given as 70% in 1999 (*Annual Report, Centre for Rural Legal Studies, 1999*).

Add to this the fact that the Overberg District is the fastest-growing population after Johannesburg and Tshwane. Between 1996 and 2001 the population more than doubled. The bulk of this growth is absorbed by the Theewaterskloof and Overstrand municipal areas which are both gateways for people migrating from the Eastern Cape into the Western Cape in search of work.¹³

Currently, the Theewaterskloof Municipality population is given as between 90 000 and 110 000. The population of Grabouw are given as 35 000 plus (See 3.1.1). Based on the research conducted in 2010, these figures have not officially changed, so we await the 2011 census with anticipation for more accurate and up-to date information.

3.2. Sustainable Development

A narrow definition of Sustainable Development is: *Capable of being upheld or defended: maintainable*¹⁴

The term was used by the Brundtland Commission which coined what has become the most often-quoted definition of sustainable development as development that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

¹² Wikipedia. 2009.

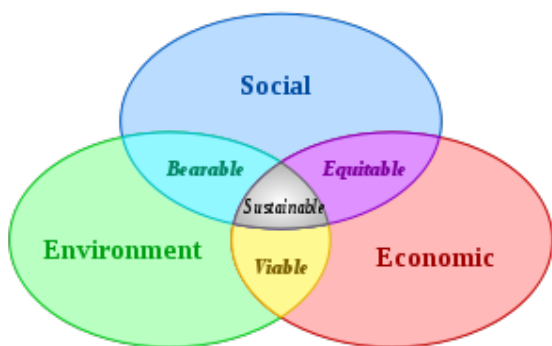
¹³ Theewaterskloof Municipality, Local Economic Development, Draft Strategy, 2009. p. 16

¹⁴ Ravetz, 2000.

Sustainability literally, means that an activity continues unabated...yet there are problems with the term, since it is often rationalised in terms of resource(s),is anthropocentric and do we have the right to decide what is good for future generations¹⁵?

Sustainable development ties together concern for the carrying capacity of natural systems with the social challenges facing humanity. As early as the 1970s "sustainability" was employed to describe an economy "in equilibrium with basic ecological support systems."

The field of sustainable development can be conceptually broken into three constituent parts: environmental sustainability, economic sustainability and sociopolitical sustainability, commonly referred to as the *triple bottom line*.



Scheme of sustainable development: at the confluence of three constituent parts¹⁶.

Various policy documents and legislation in South Africa embrace the following vision that flowed from a draft 'Strategic framework for Sustainable Development in South Africa':

"South Africa aspires to be a sustainable, economically prosperous and self reliant nation that safeguards its democracy by meeting the fundamental human needs of its people, by managing its limited ecological resources responsibly for current and future generations and by advancing efficient and effective integrated planning and governance through national, regional and global collaboration."

3.2.1. Sustainable development in Theewaterskloof.

The Theewaterskloof Municipality's Local Economic Development draft strategy has adopted the concept of *Sustainable Development* as a golden thread that runs through all its initiatives. Integrated with this vision for LED is the acknowledgement that *Sustainable Development* must include a social thread... that of the development of human capital.¹⁷

¹⁵ Karlsson, Anne. 2009. Comment.

¹⁶ Wikipedia., July 22, 2009.

¹⁷ Theewaterskloof Municipality, Local Economic Development, Draft Strategy, 2009. p. 4

A further development is the Development Bank of South Africa and Theewaterskloof Municipality commissioned a comprehensive study and research to develop a Sustainable Development Framework for the town of Grabouw in TWK. This, in response to a brief that came directly from the governor of the DBSA board the then Min. Trevor Manuel. The project was eventually termed the Grabouw Sustainable Development Initiative (GSDI) and entailed a comprehensive campaign of consultation, research, analysis and interpretation which resulted in a comprehensive, detailed report that covers numerous facets of sustainable development. The study was based on five principles to be applied to all aspects of planning, design and development which is drawn from Kelbagh's *critical regionalism* approach¹⁸ namely:

- Sense of place
- Sense of history
- Sense of craft
- Sense of nature
- Sense of limits

A sixth sense was added:

- Sense of justice

The quality and depth of this study and the recommendations that flowed from the study provides an invaluable reference source that should inform all planning and development initiatives in Grabouw, the TWK and the Overberg.

One of the recommendations that emerged from the study was the need to develop a sustainable training centre that would strive to become a *Centre of Excellence* with regard to skills development and training in occupational trades. This recommendation has been taken further through the initiative of the DBSA as well as the Trustees of the Elgin Learning Foundation and the Overberg Training Centre as the two centres that are delivering skills based training in the Overberg. These two training entities have merged to become one accredited skills training and Further Education training institution. A launch of this newly merged institution was held on 5th November 2010. Central to the ethos of the new training institution is the integration of sustainable development in all its programmes, projects, activities and learning materials. Thus the new campus which is to be added as an additional site will eventually be a *green campus*.

Other sustainable development initiatives in the TWK and greater Overberg includes waste management and green housing in Greyton, the development of an eco-village in Stanford, sustainable housing in and

¹⁸ Grabouw Sustainable Development Initiative, 2007. p. 3

the Mthunkulu Village in Kleinmond and the considerable conservation programme of the Arabella development. Conservation groups such as local ratepayers organisations, the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve Organisation (KOBIO) and various conservancies in the Overberg area, eg. the Rooiels Conservancy, Betty's Bay Conservancy etc.

4. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development was traditionally associated with agriculture. The policy shift towards integrated rural development reflects the complex linkages and interactions within the system of overall rural development. Putting too much emphasis on agriculture and ignoring its linkages to the rest of the economy could result in analytical bias. Rural development provides an alternative to agriculture as a source of incomes and livelihoods. Rural diversification is a process aimed at reducing the price risks of agricultural production and is a logical consequence of the policy shift away from direct agricultural price support¹⁹.

The Theewaterskloof Municipality's Local economic Development draft strategy is an example of an integrated approach to rural development in that the core of its suggested programme is developed around the idea of rural diversification through creating linkages to agri-processing, niche tourism and light industries.²⁰ The same approach is to be found in the various Integrated Development Plans to be found in the Overberg municipalities.

The Integrated Development Plan of the TWK municipality as adopted in 2007 and since reviewed and updated found the following needs in most Wards:

Housing

Infrastructure and Bulk Services

Poor communication and customer relations

A need for more active support to the Agriculture Sector in its totality

Solid Waste Management issues

Conditions of Water

Appearance of Towns

Insufficient Economic Activity, unemployment and poverty²¹.

The TWK IDP addresses these needs through plans classified in the following development clusters:

- Health and education
- Community safety, social development, cultural affairs, sport and housing

¹⁹ Kostov, Philip and J. Lingard. 2004. p.1

²⁰ Theewaterskloof Municipality, Local Economic Development, Draft Strategy, 2009. p. 4

²¹ Theewaterskloof Municipality, IDP Review, 2010/2011

- Economic development, Agriculture, Transport and Public Works, Environmental Affairs and Development planning.

The TWK IDP is aligned with provincial and national development strategies and priorities.

The Elgin Learning Foundation has for the past 9 years adopted the approach of Integrated Development and approaches all its programmes and projects in an integrated manner which considers and strives to address all aspects of sustainable development. This approach is being continued in the newly merged institution.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AT ELF



This approach is in line with the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) approach to accredited training in that learnerships, where appropriate, include life skills components as well as fundamental skills such as communication and numeracy.

5. POLICY, PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

The key policy and planning frameworks for Grabouw and the Overberg region are the TWK LED and IDP within the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDP) of the Western Cape.

Although a range of international protocols, the Millenium goals and SADCC and AU policies are relevant to this development perspective and are summarised below, the local IDP and LED are most appropriate when considering policies, plans and governance issues with regard to sustainable development. A whole

range of national policies and planning frameworks are relevant to the development in the Overberg but because of limitations these will not be discussed in this report.

South Africa's National Framework for Sustainable Development is informed by key international milestones that signify the increased awareness of sustainability as an important component of development strategies. These include:

- The United Nations (UN) Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972 where the environment was recognized as a development concern;
- The 1992 Rio Summit where agenda 21 was agreed upon as a blueprint for sustainable development;
- The Convention on Climate Change sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It recognizes that the climate system is a shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial and other emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. The Convention enjoys near universal membership, with 192 countries having ratified. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994;
- The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012. The major distinction between the Protocol and the Convention is that while the Convention **encouraged** industrialised countries to stabilize GHG emissions, the Protocol **commits** them to do so. 184 parties of the Convention has ratified its protocol to date. South Africa is one of those countries that have ratified the Protocol. The protocol is hampered by the fact that the United States of America and some other industrialised countries has not ratified the Protocol.²²
- A decade of UN summits and conferences between 1992 and 2002 which focused on the social, economic and environment related fields and widened the concept of sustainable development;
- The 2000 UN Millennium Summit where the Millennium Goals were adopted;
- The World Summit on Sustainable development held in Johannesburg in 2002 which reaffirmed the commitment to sustainable development, placed poverty eradication at the centre of efforts to achieve sustainable development, and reinforced the notion of development that aims for equity within and between generations;

South Africa's National Vision for Sustainable Development includes the following principles:

South Africa aspires to be a sustainable economically prosperous and self reliant national state that safeguards its democracy by meeting the fundamental human needs of its people, by managing its limited ecological resources responsibly for current and future generations, and by advancing efficient and effective integrated planning and governance through national, regional and global collaboration²³

De Coning (2008, p. 77), indicates that research shows that the Western Cape Provincial Government is making good progress with regard to institutionalising a policy review system that focuses on developmental priorities, that is participative in nature and that is supported by transversal monitoring and evaluation systems. Thus in this manner the PGDS is reviewed on a regular basis. He points out however, that more emphasis needs to be placed on improved intergovernmental relations regarding the ongoing

²² http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/2627.php. Accessed. 27 July, 2009.

²³ Grabouw Sustainable Development Initiative, 2007. p. 6

review and implementation of the PGDS, in other words coordination structures should be in place. He furthermore suggests that more attention be paid to capacity building and training in key areas as well as on refining the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (*MTEF*) planning to reflect PGDS priorities in departmental plans and notes that much still needs to be done to improve integrated service delivery.

This conclusion can be pulled through to local authorities where ongoing review of IDP's and other development strategies and policies suffers because of lack of capacity, coordination and transversal monitoring and evaluation.²⁴

Other scientific studies such as the Grabouw Sustainable Development Initiative have done much to stimulate policy reviews in LED and IDP strategies and policies.

Core components of the TWK IDP as taken from the Theewaterskloof Municipality website:

- Education and training

The Theewaterskloof Municipality will seek to facilitate the accessibility to educational facilities by its residents. The promotion of ABET is one of the priorities for the municipality. Skills development and access to employment opportunities will be promoted at all levels of the municipality.

- Community Safety

Due to increase in crime levels during the last five years in the Theewaterskloof Municipality, the safety of its residents has become a cause for concern. Although a community police force is not envisaged for the municipal area, better-lit public areas with improved high mast lighting will be installed to prevent incidents of crime.

- Health and Welfare

Upgrade to community facilities had been prioritised for the Theewaterskloof region. Access to healthcare is vital and the municipality will seek to facilitate upgrading of various facilities in a number of towns. Care for the welfare of the elderly and destitute will be promoted with various agencies, which will work jointly with the municipality.

- Tourism promotion

Tourism promotion will be the cornerstone of promoting the Theewaterskloof Municipality. A number of initiatives have been prioritised to promote tourism in the Theewaterskloof Municipality. Because of the

²⁴ De Coning, Christo. 2008. Policy review and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy in the Western Cape. *Africanus* 38 (2): p.77.

abundant natural beauty of the Theewaterskloof region, tourism needs to be sustained and enhanced. This may prove to be the saving grace for the region.

- Environmental protection

Theewaterskloof Municipality is located in a very sensitive natural setting. In order to preserve the natural heritage of its environment, a number of projects have been prioritised within the IDP programme. An environmental management plan will also be prepared to indicate sensitive areas and the actions or outcomes that will need to be implemented to preserve the environment

- Economic development

In order to capitalise on its value position, the Theewaterskloof Municipality sees economic development as a major driver in improving the lives of people within the Theewaterskloof region. It is the intention of the Spatial Development Plan to unlock a number of key sites that will become instruments for economic development. By underlying its key objectives, investors can be made aware of the outcomes that are necessary to undertake a successful project. Economic development processes will also be used to address socio economic objectives of the municipality. This will ensure that local persons and the previously disadvantaged community will be given preference when undertaking business opportunities within the Theewaterskloof region.

- Business promotion

Investment from the private sector is seen as the only manner in which economic development can benefit the Theewaterskloof Municipal region. It is the priority of the IDP to seek to identify business-zoned sites for further development of business operations. The Spatial Development Plan will further amplify this, which will result in a more predictable approach to zonings and land uses. The promotion and support of SMME's is also seen as a key objective of the Theewaterskloof Municipality. Preferential procurement and local enterprises being given preference will enhance and will result in new SMME's emerging within the Theewaterskloof region. Training and development is also a targeted priority where the Theewaterskloof Municipality will be facilitating with other stakeholders.

- Public transport

Public transport plays an important part in the lives of ordinary persons. The Theewaterskloof Municipality will facilitate all endeavours to upgrade the service levels of public transport. Shelters at bus stops have been prioritised to be built in various towns within the municipality. Upgrade to roads has also been prioritised and this will improve the quality of travel and the creation of local employment opportunities.

- Arts and Culture

In order to develop the youth of Theewaterskloof Municipality, it becomes necessary to prioritise projects that will promote arts and culture. The introduction of youth programmes have been prioritised and development of accommodation for training and development youth. A craft market for Botriver has also been identified.

- Sports and Recreation

This was a very popular priority in a number of towns. A number of projects have been prioritised in the various towns to upgrade current facilities and develop new facilities. Theewaterskloof Municipality will also seek to facilitate with external parties such as the Department of Education to create partnerships for use of these facilities. This prevents duplication of similar facilities and funding can then be utilised more efficiently.

- Disaster management

Disaster management plan has become a requirement for inclusion with the IDP Plan. A plan illustrating the methodology that will be undertaken to prepare a disaster management plan has been appended to the IDP document. This plan will consider all aspects of contingency arrangements that need to be taken into consideration in instances of natural and unnatural disasters.

- Housing

This is seen by the Theewaterskloof Municipality as a major delivery mission for the benefit of the squatter communities and the previously disadvantaged persons. As such, most of the priority funding will be allocated to housing. The housing shortage in certain towns is more urgent than others and as such priority will be given to this.

6. HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Human and social capital

6.1.1. Cultural Landscape

The Elgin Valley's greatest asset is its natural resources. These resources have ecological, productive and recreational value and have contributed greatly to the Elgin-Grabouw community's sense of place. This natural landscape has been modified through man-made actions such as settlement and industry which led to meanings beyond the ecological and recreational values being attached to the landscape. In Grabouw, the political legacy of apartheid has skewed the development of the town and the spatial relationships between neighbourhoods, and overwritten the historical links, settlement patterns and response to place which once characterised the area.

6.1.2. Heritage

The area of the Overberg, as a rural area which has pockets of development, mainly agriculture and forestry, has an extensive Indigenous Knowledge system that can be traced back to the early migration and settlement of Khoi-San clans, pioneer farmers, botanists and conservationists. The bio-diversity of the natural environment lends itself to the development of internal knowledge systems that should be cherished and conserved.

The early establishment of the apple industry has been recorded in historic publications such as *Apples of the Sun* a historic record of the development of one of the big fruit farms in the Elgin Valley.

Grabouw has some historical structures that have heritage value. These include the Towerkop residence, the church square and oak trees, the old cemetery, Old Police station, Kathleen Murray school, old parish hall and others.

There are also places with special meaning and memories. These include the Roodakke forestry hostels, old road links, clusters and avenues of trees planted many years ago to mark important routes and farm boundaries etc.

6.1.3. Public and Social Resources

There is a noticeable separation of facilities such as schools and libraries between the historical town centre and Pineview and the central industrial area which separates Pineview and the town centre. This coupled with the natural features still results in racial/class/social separation. Forced removals and relocations led to the development of separate entrances to the two very different parts of town.

The majority of commercial and public resources are located in the historical town centre, while the majority of the people who use these resources are located in residential neighbourhoods the furthest away from these facilities. There is little evidence of planning with regard to green spaces and natural element enhancement. Recreational areas are underdeveloped. Transport nodes and pedestrian routes are not acknowledged or developed and inappropriately located.

6.1.4. Housing

There is a huge housing backlog in all forms of housing in the Overberg. The TWK municipality is perceived to have under spent on the 2006/2007 housing allowance in which 7524 units were supposed to be built, but only 54% of the total budget was spent.²⁵

²⁵ Theewaterskloof Municipality, 2008. IDP Review. p. 21

According to the 2010/2011 the total waiting list for houses in Theewaterskloof is 10 845. In order to eliminate the housing backlog, the municipality needs an amount of R 1 088 306 595 using a housing subsidy of R 100 351.²⁶

The current housing backlog is as follows²⁷:

Caledon		1 491
Grabouw - Beverley Hills		290
	- Farm Waiting List	1 275
	- Grabouw	185
	- Hillside	194
	- Middle Class Income	83
	- Pineview North	248
	- Priority List	16
	- Rooidakke	517
	- Siteview Slangpark	420
	- Waterworks	472
	- Xola Naledi / Melrose Place	553
	- Zwelisha Extension	339
Villiersdorp	- General	2 094
	- Farms	1 083
RSE	- Town List	108
	- Farm List	74
	- Joe Slovo	82
	- Unknown	210
Greyton	- Boesmanskloof	174
Genadendal	- Genadendal	169
	- Voorstekraal	93
	- Bereaville	104
Botriver	- Botriver	521
Tesselaarsdal	- Tesselaarsdal	50

6.1.5. Demographic trends

Although 43.4 per cent of the population in the Overberg is under the age of 25, the age distribution of the population is unusually skewed with too few children for sustainable growth and a large number of youth (33 per cent) between the ages of 15 and 30. The aged currently account for 7.4 per cent of the Overberg District Municipality's (ODM) and as the population ages the proportion of the aged is expected to grow, placing greater pressure on providing the necessary facilities for the aged²⁸.

6.1.6. Community safety

The following statistics were supplied by the South African Police Service for 2010 on their website for the town of Grabouw:

²⁶ Theewaterskloof Municipality, 2010/2011. IDP. p.25

²⁷ Theewaterskloof Municipality, 2010/2011. IDP. p.25

²⁸ Provincial Government Western Cape: Provincial Treasury. 2007. Socio-Economic Profile: Overberg District. p. 5

Number of cases reported	April 2007 - March 2008	April 2008 – March 2009	April 2009 – March 2010
Murder	21	19	39
Total Sexual Crimes	39	53	60
Burglary at residential premises	189	271	338
Drug related crime	263	174	226
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	0	2	6

Crime statistics within our municipal jurisdiction is as follows²⁹:

Crime Category	April 2004 – March 2005	April 2005 – March 2006	April 2006 – March 2007	April 2007 – March 2008	April 2008 – March 2009
Contact Crime	2089	1297	1215	1254	1274
Contact Related Crime	278	216	190	182	182
Property Related Crime	1441	1102	985	1018	1136
Crime heavily dependent on detection	1531	1577	1499	1440	1400
Other serious crimes	1376	949	893	921	1134
Aggravated robbery above	1	1	0	4	13
Other Crime Categories	2	183	159	180	174
Total	6969	5325	4941	4999	5313

It should be noted that rape and sexual molestation crimes are typically under-reported, and that these figures may well underestimate the extent of sexual crimes and child abuse in the community.

6.2. Health

The Overberg District Municipality in 2006 has high vacancy rates within the primary health care facilities for all categories of health staff with the largest vacancy rate for medical officers at 40 per cent. In addition

²⁹ Theewaterskloof Municipality, 2010/2011. IDP. p.16

17 nursing posts are vacant, which places greater stress on current staff to deal with the workload for all nurses, which were reported to be 29 patients per nurse.³⁰

The Department of Health estimates that the uninsured population per fixed health care facility is approximately 7707, reflecting a great need for efficient and effective public health care.³¹

Based on information from ELF lay counsellors and other NGO's in Grabouw in 2010 the HIV positive stats vary between 25-34%, compared to 14% for the Western Cape as a whole. Of 718 people tested for HIV during March, April and June 2010, 24% tested positive and 76 % tested negative. Officially the HIV/AIDS prevalence in the Overberg is higher than the district averages at 4.10%. The incidence of Tuberculosis is acutely high, registering 1142 cases per 100 000 people. The cure rate for TB is 74% which is lower than the national target of 85%³².

Moreover almost 40% of all premature mortality in the Boland/Overberg is due to HIV AIDS, TB, Homicides and road traffic accidents, all of which are preventable through a Comprehensive Primary Health Care Approach which emphasizes promotive and preventative strategies, uses intersectoral collaboration effectively and seeks to promote equity³³.

Rehabilitation centres, after-care facilities and hospices are needed in all areas.³⁴

6.3. Education

The Overberg District has a total of 77 (WCED, 2005) schools and an average educator learner ratio of 37 learners per educator. The table below shows the educational levels in the Overberg District Municipality in comparison with the provincial statistics of the Western Cape.³⁵

Overberg DM vs. Western Cape, educational attainment, 2001:

Education Levels	Western Cape	Overberg District Municipality
No schooling	5.7%	7.3%
Some primary	15.2%	21.9%
Completed primary	7.9%	10.0%
Some secondary	36.5%	32.8%
Grade 12/Std 12	23.4%	19.4%

³⁰ Provincial Government Western Cape: Provincial Treasury. 2007. Socio-Economic Profile: Overberg District. p. 19

³¹ Provincial Government Western Cape: Provincial Treasury. 2007. Socio-Economic Profile: Overberg District. p. 19

³² Overberg District Municipality, IDP 2010/11, p. 16

³³ Boland Overberg region: Annual health status report 2006

³⁴ Karlsson, Anne. 2009. Research Committee.

³⁵ Erasmus, Lorne. 2009. Research report. p. 3

Higher	11.2%	8.7%
Total	100%	100%

Source : Census 2001, WCED 2005

Baseline studies in Grade 3 and 6 indicate that the Overberg is well on par with provincial results but that the numeracy and literacy levels in these two grades are alarming.³⁶

Educational level	Overberg		Western Cape	
	Numeracy	Literacy	Numeracy	Literacy
3	30.5	53.4	31.1	47.7
6	14.5	45.6	17.2	42.1

2009 GRADE 6 LITERACY LEVEL IN THE WESTERN CAPE IS A BIT UP TO 48.6%

Generally the total school learner enrolment in the Overberg has been increasing since 2002 to 2007. In 2007 the learner enrolment stood at 37 000.

In the TWK municipality 9% of the population has had no schooling, thus having the lowest educational levels in the district. 32% over 14 years are classified as illiterate. 11% have completed their primary schooling and 15% have completed their grade 12, while 5% of the population has a tertiary education.

The area has a very high rate of illiteracy with 8% of the population recorded as having no schooling and 68% incomplete schooling. 11% has completed Grade 12 and just 2% have some form of higher education. (Statistics South Africa, 2001). Based on the Provincial Treasury's Socio-Economic Profile for the Overberg and Local Municipalities (2006) 32% of Theewaterskloof are illiterate, 24% of Cape Agulhas, 19% of the Overstrand, 35% of Swellendam and thus 27% for the Overberg District Municipality are illiterate.³⁷

Overberg educational facilities compares favourably when measured against problems faced by the rest of the Western Cape. For both the main problem has been noted as high school fees and large class sizes.

In all the indicators used to measure performance: Lack of books, poor teaching, lack of teachers, facilities in bad condition, fees too high and classes too large, the Overberg performed better than the rest of the Province.

³⁶ Provincial Government Western Cape and Provincial Treasury. 2007. Socio-Economic Profile: Overberg District. Working paper.

³⁷ Provincial Treasury Socio-Economic Profile for the Overberg and Local Municipalities, 2006

The Overberg is significantly challenged when it comes to the investment in human capital as skills development, further education and higher education in the Overberg, lag behind the Metropole with regard to the limited availability of accredited skills training, FET- training and Higher Education in the area.

6.3.1. Early Childhood Development (ECD)

The Departments of Social Services (DSS) and Education (DET) are the key departments responsible for this function. DSS is responsible for children between 0-4 years and the DET for the Pre-Grade R and Grade R's.

In the Overberg District the rate of enrolment in the Pre-Grade R declined sharply between 2002 and 2004, before increasing above the 2003 levels in 2007 to stand at Pre-Grade R, 80 learners and Grade R, 1 200. These statistics apply to schools that fall under the jurisdiction of the Western Cape Education Department. Private services and those supplied through DSS are not in the above equation.

6.3.2. ECD Centres

The data from the Western Cape Department of Social Development (WCSD) shows that a significant proportion of the sites audited in 2007 were unregistered. Most of these are found in with a large rural complement. In addition, many of these unregistered facilities are operating in informal settlements. In the Overberg audited sites numbered 193 of which 39% were unregistered.³⁸

The WCED has implemented a learner tracking system and has a strong Education Management Information Systems in place to make monitoring and evaluation easier. Social Development can adopt a similar tool, in addition to improving the quality of the ECD's.

In addition to improve reporting, social services can use community development workers or use the Expanded Public Works Program (EPWP) framework to achieve better results. Community development workers could play an important role in this regard.

They can track community-based ECD's which are:

- Often run by unqualified caregivers
- Operation under unacceptable conditions
- Not operating under the prescribed guidelines

³⁸ Provincial Government Western Cape and Provincial Treasury. 2007. Socio-Economic Profile: Overberg District. Working paper.

- Under-resourced (learning materials, equipment etc).³⁹

6.4. Social welfare

When comparing the number of grant recipients in the Theewaterskloof Municipality, people in Grabouw receive the highest number of social grants. This is indicative of the levels of poverty in Grabouw, although Grabouw also has high population figures.

Comparison of grant recipients in the Theewaterskloof Municipality

(Local Economic Draft Strategy, March 2009).

Type of grant	Total number of recipients							
	Vdorp	Vboom	Caledon	RivierS	Gdal	Grabouw	GreyT	Botriver
Old age pension	288	88	451	207	267	939	110	159
Disability grant	257	69	304	223	154	1096	63	103
Foster care grant	89	12	61	44	33	192	13	16
Child support grant	766	119	739	425	395	2159	126	302
Other	27	44	12	7	1	55	3	6
Total no of grants paid	1427	292	1567	906	850	4441	315	586
Total no of people receiving one or more grant	1363	281	1513	847	819	4198	296	569

The above grant statistics indicate a welfare safety net for vulnerable people e.g. single parent families, the disabled and the aged, but the dangers of welfare dependency points to a real need to empower people to help themselves.

3.5. Employment

The district office of the Department of Social Development in Caledon has several vacancies and is stretched to deliver social development support in the Overberg.⁴⁰ In the Theewaterskloof municipality the employment profile below reflects the data from 2007 Community Survey)⁴¹:

³⁹ Provincial Government Western Cape and Provincial Treasury. 2007. Socio-Economic Profile: Overberg District. Working paper. p. 21.

⁴⁰ Discussion with M. Blankenberg. Social Development. Caledon District Office. August, 2008.

⁴¹ Theewaterskloof Municipality, 2010/2011, IDP. p.17

	Black		Coloured		White	
	No of people	%	No of people	%	No of people	%
Employed	6800	62	22962	62	2752	58
Unemployed	2332	21	5028	14	105	2
Not economically active	1824	17	8829	24	1874	40
Total	10955	100	36820	100	4731	100

The Theewaterskloof municipality's IDP for 2010/2011 notes that businesses in Theewaterskloof area are struggling to find labour to meet their needs, yet just fewer than 40% of people are unemployed. "The agricultural sector has turned to labour brokers to assist them to address the problem or to directly recruiting labour from the Eastern Cape in season and hence the vicious cycle of growth in size of Communities resulting in major challenges, to mention some:

Poor Communities' are unable to pay for infrastructure and municipal services.

Poverty is challenging the municipal budget;

Growth in number and size of informal settlements increases the demand for job opportunities, coupled with better living conditions for all" (Theewaterskloof Municipality, 20010/2011, IDP, 18).

There is a definite role to play for Community Based Organisation (CBO's) as well as the numerous Faith Based Organisations (FBO's) found in the Overberg.

7. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

"Economic development is about increasing the opportunities for people to enhance their quality of life by participation in the production and consumption processes of the economy. Both economic growth and economic inclusion are embodied in the term economic development. Local economic development, or LED, is a locally driven process by which government, business, communities and labour work collectively to stimulate and transform the economy and create new job opportunities. The purpose of LED is to build the economic competitiveness of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. As economies are not static, part of LED is about enhancing the community's ability to adapt to, and cope with, changing economic conditions." (Theewaterskloof Municipality, 2010/2011, IDP, 40). Developing a Local Economic Development strategy and plan for the TWK municipality was a top priority in the 2009/2010.⁴²

7.1 Sectoral perspective

The main sectors in the TWK municipality are: Agriculture, Manufacturing followed by Wholesale and retail which includes tourism.

⁴² Theewaterskloof Municipality, 2010/2011, IDP. p. 40

Agriculture:

Agriculture production generates 36.5% of the local economy, making this the predominant sector. Its importance is further emphasized by the contribution of agri-processing within the manufacturing sector. Two of the largest packing houses in the country, Kromco and Two-a-Day, are situated in Grabouw.⁴³ This sector has outperformed the national agricultural sector for the past ten years but still remains below the national GDP rate.⁴⁴

Apart from being the largest apple producing area in the country, the Overberg is the second largest pear producer in the country. Grabouw is home to one of the first organic apple and pear farms, which is now a leader in a growing national and international market. The natural terroir lends itself to fynbos cultivation and thus essential oils and medicinal plants. The area is becoming known as one of the premier areas for sauvignon blanc vineyards. Grain, barley and canola are another huge component of Overberg agriculture which bio-fuel demands have shown record prices in 2007 and 2008. Other Overberg farming activities include merino sheep, flowers and organic fruit and vegetables. Forestry furthermore plays a large part in the local economy.

Land ownership remains mainly white with a few exceptions such as the Thandi Farm, Klipfontein Trust, the Aan die Dam project and most recently the Elandsrivier Farming Company.

The area has got strong farming networks, agri-business skills and entrepreneurial acumen.⁴⁵

Manufacturing:

In line with the national trend manufacturing has declined the TWK. Manufacturing in the area happens largely in agri-processing e.g. fruit juices, processed and canned fruit and vegetables. There are opportunities for value-adding businesses eg. bottled fruit syrups, essential oils, olives and olive oil etc.

Clothing and textile manufacturing is another possibility in the light of cheap labour and Grabouw's access to markets in the Metropole and elsewhere. Renewable energy and the sustainability sector offers further opportunities. The DBSA is busy developing a 'wind energy' project.

Wholesale and retail trade- Tourism: catering and accommodation

This sector has been one of the fastest growing sectors in the area at 13.9%. Most of the growth is situated around the local tourism industry. The Tourism sector in the Overberg has outperformed the

⁴³ Theewaterskloof Municipality, Local Economic Development, Draft Strategy, 2009. p. 19

⁴⁴ Theewaterskloof Municipality, 2010/2011, IDP. p. 40

⁴⁵ Theewaterskloof Municipality, Local Economic Development, Draft Strategy, 2009. p. 20

national tourism sector at over 5% in 2005. This is reflected in the increased activity in this sector. 2008 showed a marked increase in accommodation, restaurants and other niche attractions such as agro-tourism, sports events such as the Cape Epic, Biking and Hiking Trails, outdoor team building facilities etc.

In a study conducted by the Centre for Geographical Analysis of the University of Stellenbosch, the following table tabulated from a variety of options for each of the 82 indicators used in the study the ranking of towns according to eleven individual dimension indices makes for interesting reading.

Ranks of towns from best to worst (Composite indices)

BEST TO WORST	Composite Resource Potential	Composite Infrastructure	Composite Economic Activities	Composite Development Potential	Composite Human Needs
1	Herolds Bay	George	Stellenbosch	Stellenbosch	Jacobsbaai
2	Strandfontein	Stellenbosch	Paarl	George	Keurboomsrivier
3	Pringle Bay	Paarl	George	Paarl	Herolds Bay
4	Stellenbosch	Worcester	Hermanus	Worcester	Nature's Valley
5	Betty's Bay	Saldanha	Worcester	Hermanus	Onrustrivier
6	George	Beaufort-West	Stanford	Mosselbaai	Langebaan
7	Paarl	Mosselbaai	Gansbaai	Knysna	Brenton-on-Sea
8	Brenton-on-Sea	Oudtshoorn	Vredenburg	Wellington	Jongensfontein
9	Onrustrivier	Malmesbury	Hawston	Saldanha	Wilderness
10	Keurboomsrivier	Laingsburg	Knysna	Vredenburg	Franskraal
11	Wilderness	Hermanus	Wellington	Onrustrivier	Yzerfontein
12	Ebenhaeser	Vredenburg	Onrustrivier	Oudtshoorn	Pringle Bay
13	Jacobsbaai	Knysna	Mosselbaai	Stanford	Jamestown
14	Franskraal	Wellington	Jamestown	Malmesbury	Pniel
15	Stilbaai	Heidelberg	Saldanha	Herolds Bay	Stilbaai
16	Elim	Ceres	Franskraal	Franskraal	Dwarskersbos
17	Worcester	Uniondale	Plettenbergbaai	Plettenbergbaai	Betty's Bay
18	Franschhoek	Plettenbergbaai	Malmesbury	Gansbaai	Caledon
19	Knysna	Swellendam	Kylemore	Franschhoek	Strandfontein
20	Oudtshoorn	Bredasdorp	Franschhoek	Jamestown	Bredasdorp
21	Mosselbaai	Stanford	Oudtshoorn	Hawston	Witsand
22	Langebaan	Vredendal	Moorreesburg	Ceres	Riebeek-Wes
23	Kylemore	Herolds Bay	Piketberg	Kylemore	Velddrift
24	Wellington	Caledon	Klapmuts	Brenton-on-Sea	Moorreesburg
25	Sedgefield	Struisbaai	Robertson	Jacobsbaai	Darling
26	Suurbraak	Velddrift	Ceres	Sedgefield	Groot Brakrivier
27	Pniel	Piketberg	Elandsbaai	Swellendam	Paternoster
28	Jamestown	Moorreesburg	Wittedrift	Strandfontein	Malmesbury
29	Caledon	Riversdale	Vredendal	Beaufort-West	Lutzville
30	Groot Brakrivier	Ladismith	Kranshoek	Robertson	Rawsonville
31	Yzerfontein	Sedgefield	Redelinghuys	Wilderness	Hopefield
32	Riversonderend	Groot Brakrivier	Porterville	Moorreesburg	Wittedrift
33	Swellendam	Prince Albert	Pniel	Pniel	Greyton
34	Malmesbury	Clanwilliam	Jacobsbaai	Caledon	Piketberg
35	Grabouw	Kalbaskraal	Herbertsdale	Piketberg	Kylemore
36	Ceres	Wolseley	Velddrift	Langebaan	Buffelsbaai
37	Montagu	Langebaan	Vanrhynsdorp	Betty's Bay	Hawston

BEST TO WORST	Composite Resource Potential	Composite Infrastructure	Composite Economic Activities	Composite Development Potential	Composite Human Needs
38	Beaufort-West	Wilderness	Klaver	Vredendal	Vredenburg
39	Vredenburg	Arniston	Bonnievale	Stilbaai	St Helena Bay
40	Jongensfontein	Robertson	Ashton	Pringle Bay	Op-die-Berg
41	Kleinmond	Lutzville	Aurora	Velddrift	Vredendal
42	Plettenbergbaai	Grabouw	Tulbagh	Grabouw	Ladismith
43	Uniondale	Porterville	Grabouw	Groot Brakrivier	Saldanha
44	Ashton	Gansbaai	Villiersdorp	Klapmuts	Citrusdal
45	Bredasdorp	Vanrhynsdorp	Riversdale	Bredasdorp	Stanford
46	Dwarskersbos	Franschhoek	Swellendam	Riversdale	Swellendam
47	Robertson	Barrydale	Bitterfontein	Porterville	Sedgefield
48	Matjiesfontein	Haarlem	Sedgefield	Ashton	Stellenbosch
49	Arniston	St Helena Bay	Lutzville	Elim	Lamberts Bay
50	Touwsrivier	Montagu	Rawsonville	Redelinghuys	Albertinia
51	Op-die-Berg	Doringbaai	Paternoster	Keurboomsrivier	Riebeeck-Kasteel
52	Struisbaai	Stilbaai	Darling	Kalbaskraal	Porterville
53	Lamberts Bay	Touwsrivier	Koekenaap	Villiersdorp	Klaver
54	Velddrift	Tulbagh	Kalbaskraal	Suurbraak	Bonnievale
55	Zoar	Calitzdorp	Koringberg	Kleinmond	Vanrhynsdorp
56	Laingsburg	Kleinmond	Kurland	Riviersonderend	Struisbaai
57	Botrivier	Elandsbaai	Wolseley	Wolseley	Montagu
58	Villiersdorp	De Doorns	Goedverwacht	Lutzville	Mosselbaai
59	Prince Alfred Hamlet	Ashton	Caledon	Touwsrivier	Ebenhaeser
60	Napier	Lamberts Bay	Greyton	Vanrhynsdorp	Arniston
61	Saron	De Rust	Riebeeck-Wes	Wittedrift	Wellington
62	Heidelberg	Dysselsdorp	Gouritsmond	Tulbagh	Pearly Beach
63	Riversdale	Murraysburg	Langebaan	Elandsbaai	Riversdale
64	Hawston	Redelinghuys	Kleinmond	Bonnievale	Gouritsmond
65	Kurland	Pniel	Prince Alfred Hamlet	Aurora	Aurora
66	Gouda	Villiersdorp	Touwsrivier	Kranshoek	Kleinmond
67	Klapmuts	Hopefield	Citrusdal	Darling	Barrydale
68	Goedverwacht	Bonnievale	Dwarskersbos	Montagu	Graaffwater
69	Wolseley	Herbertsdale	Brenton-on-Sea	Yzerfontein	Friemersheim
70	Saldanha	Albertinia	Riviersonderend	Dwarskersbos	Koringberg
71	Kalbaskraal	Klapmuts	Albertinia	Kurland	Napier
72	Witsand	Citrusdal	Groot Brakrivier	Citrusdal	Ceres
73	Redelinghuys	Yzerfontein	Bredasdorp	Clanwilliam	Prince Alfred Hamlet
74	Murraysburg	Napier	Rheenendal	Klaver	Botrivier
75	Darling	Riviersonderend	St Helena Bay	Goedverwacht	Wolseley
76	Porterville	Riebeeck-Kasteel	De Doorns	Op-die-Berg	Kalbaskraal
77	Ladismith	Saron	Riebeeck-Kasteel	Barrydale	Riviersonderend
78	Moorreesburg	Hawston	Botrivier	Heidelberg	Clanwilliam
79	Aurora	Elim	Clanwilliam	Prince Alfred Hamlet	Heidelberg
80	Citrusdal	Eendekuil	Op-die-Berg	Herbertsdale	Redelinghuys
81	Genadendal	Friemersheim	Suurbraak	Botrivier	Robertson
82	Hermanus	Darling	Eendekuil	Albertinia	Calitzdorp
83	Piketberg	Suurbraak	Stilbaai	Bitterfontein	Eendekuil
84	Barrydale	Gouda	Rietpoort	Laingsburg	Plettenbergbaai
85	Hopefield	Strandfontein	Herolds Bay	St Helena Bay	Ashton
86	Kranshoek	McGregor	Barrydale	Paternoster	Bitterfontein
87	Vredendal	Paternoster	Hopefield	De Doorns	Oudtshoorn

BEST TO WORST	Composite Resource Potential	Composite Infrastructure	Composite Economic Activities	Composite Development Potential	Composite Human Needs
88	Lutzville	Graaffwater	Genadenda	Struisbaai	Gouda
89	Dysselsdorp	Rheenendal	Jongensfontein	Greyton	Gansbaai
90	Gansbaai	Aurora	Doringbaai	Jongensfontein	Hermanus
91	De Rust	Riebeeck-Wes	Wilderness	Hopefield	McGregor
92	Stanford	Klawer	McGregor	Napier	Matjiesfontein
93	Clanwilliam	Wittedrift	Elim	Ladismith	Doringbaai
94	Tulbagh	Nuwerus	Yzerfontein	Riebeeck-Wes	Herbertsdale
95	Kliprand	Genadenda	Napier	Riebeeck-Kasteel	Prince Albert
96	Bonnievale	Gouritsmond	Montagu	Uniondale	Laingsburg
97	McGregor	Rawsonville	Graaffwater	Gouritsmond	Uniondale
98	Vanrhynsdorp	Betty's Bay	Beaufort-West	Rheenendal	George
99	Riebeeck-Kasteel	Bitterfontein	Betty's Bay	Rawsonville	Tulbagh
100	Greyton	Op-die-Berg	De Rust	Genadenda	Kranshoek
101	Haarlem	Brenton-on-Sea	Keurboomsrivier	Koekenaap	Saron
102	Albertinia	Onrustrivier	Gouda	De Rust	Touwsrivier
103	Wittedrift	Buffelsbaai	Pearly Beach	Gouda	Goedverwacht
104	Rheenendal	Slangrivier	Nature's Valley	Lamberts Bay	Elandsbaai
105	De Doorns	Kurland	Pringle Bay	Doringbaai	Beaufort-West
106	Leeu-Gamka	Ebenhaeser	Dysselsdorp	McGregor	Klapmuts
107	Calitzdorp	Kylemore	Ladismith	Dysselsdorp	Genadenda
108	Buffelsbaai	Greyton	Strandfontein	Eendekuil	Elim
109	Graaffwater	Dwarskersbos	Buffelsbaai	Graaffwater	Paarl
110	Klawer	Jamestown	Friemersheim	Saron	Rheenendal
111	Nuwerus	Botrivier	Volmoed	Koringberg	Knysna
112	St Helena Bay	Goedverwacht	Lamberts Bay	Arniston	Villiersdorp
113	Gouritsmond	Leeu-Gamka	Zoar	Zoar	Merweville
114	Riebeeck-Wes	Pringle Bay	Merweville	Calitzdorp	Suurbraak
115	Prince Albert	Jongensfontein	Heidelberg	Prince Albert	Franschhoek
116	Slangrivier	Prince Alfred Hamlet	Saron	Buffelsbaai	Nuwerus
117	Bitterfontein	Jacobsbaai	Calitzdorp	Friemersheim	Dysselsdorp
118	Doringbaai	Witsand	Struisbaai	Ebenhaeser	Zoar
119	Paternoster	Keurboomsrivier	Prince Albert	Haarlem	Worcester
120	Koekenaap	Pearly Beach	Nuwerus	Rietpoort	Haarlem
121	Rietpoort	Koekenaap	Laingsburg	Nature's Valley	Grabouw
122	Friemersheim	Koringberg	Uniondale	Nuwerus	De Rust
123	Eendekuil	Merweville	Leeu-Gamka	Witsand	Rietpoort
124	Herbertsdale	Franskraal	Slangrivier	Pearly Beach	Leeu-Gamka
125	Rawsonville	Nature's Valley	Arniston	Leeu-Gamka	Slangrivier
126	Elandsbaai	Kranshoek	Haarlem	Slangrivier	Kurland
127	Nature's Valley	Matjiesfontein	Witsand	Murraysburg	Volmoed
128	Koringberg	Volmoed	Kliprand	Merweville	Murraysburg
129	Pearly Beach	Zoar	Murraysburg	Volmoed	Kliprand
130	Merweville	Kliprand	Matjiesfontein	Matjiesfontein	De Doorns
131	Volmoed	Rietpoort	Ebenhaeser	Kliprand	Koekenaap

46

⁴⁶ Van der Merwe, I.J. et al. 2005. Growth potential of towns in the Western Cape. p. 57

Technical and construction skills

Much research exists on the demand for trained technical personnel and has been captured in the scarce skills strategy and various industry reports. According to the Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA) report South Africa is currently only training 40% of the required artisans.⁴⁷ This report, along with the various initiatives to address the skills shortage, points to a demand for skilled artisans and technical workers and for capacity to train to meet this demand. These are detailed in the context section.

In addition, interviews with key industry players have verified the demand. Many of the larger players are recruiting labour from outside South Africa to meet the short term skills need with all the associated hidden costs. Therefore there is a willingness to absorb any trainees into the industry.

In addition to the JIPSA initiative, there has also been industry based initiatives to address specific industry skills shortages. One such response is in the construction sector. Construction is one of the fastest growing sectors in the western Cape with a growth rate of 7.6% (between 2004 and 2006) in the greater Cape Town region. As with many of the other trades the industry is facing a real skills crisis. The average age of an artisan in the industry is 52 and only about a third of the required artisans are being training each year.⁴⁸

The construction sector has grown steadily, notching over 6% growth between 2004 and 2005. Growth in this sector has also out-performed the GDP averages, both in the local economy and the adjacent Overstrand and Cape Town economies.

Traditionally, Theewaterskloof has been known for its artisan pool drawn from both Genadendal and Grabouw. There is an established carpentry industry in the area.

The establishment of OTC as a training centre which provides construction-related training has further stimulated the construction business in that unemployed labour are trained and absorbed into the industry. A large amount of electrical sub-contracting is based in the area⁴⁹.

Other sectors and economic linkages in TWK

The main transportation service for people in the area is Gaffley's bus services which operates locally with an approximate 50 buses.⁵⁰

⁴⁷ www.info.gov.za/otherdocs/2007/jipsarep.pdf

⁴⁸ Theewaterskloof Municipality, Elgin Learning Foundation, Overberg Training Centre, DBSA Sustainable Communities team. Group 5. 2008. Elgin College Business Plan. July 2008. p. 9.

⁴⁹ Theewaterskloof Municipality. 2009. Local Economic Development, Draft Strategy, 2009. p. 23

⁵⁰ Kotu. Rachel. 2009. TWK. Economic Report. p.

A couple of big transport companies operate out of the area. There are rail links which are presently underutilised with a few goods trains and the occasional special tourist train running to Botrivier. Taxi services are well developed with a number of small business owners running taxi services.

Business Activities within Low-income communities of Grabouw, Botrivier and Villiersdorp

Currently self-employment is not a major source of employment within the low-income communities surveyed in 2010 as commissioned by the Theewaterskloof Municipality.⁵¹ Most of the businesses are operated at a subsistent level with the majority being spaza shops, followed by taverns and then crèches.

The ELF is targeting such businesses for potential training in new venture creation, mentoring and development due to the huge potential of growing this market and assisting towards relieving the huge unemployment problems in the area.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

8.1 Terrestrial Biodiversity

The Overberg offers a varied topography ranging from mountainous areas which contains numerous hilltops, ridges and small plateaux as well as rolling hills. The topography lends itself to good catchment of rain in basins such as the Palmiet River Catchment. Because of the geology of the area the floor of the basin consists of Bokkeveld shales, softer sedimentary rocks that weather more rapidly and therefore erode more quickly and have greater plant nutrient status. Soils are a mix of predominantly shale-derived clays with some sandstone-derived sands, and alluvial sand deposits from the rivers. The clays predominantly support agriculture while the sandstone-derived soils support fynbos.

The Overberg falls within an area of high agricultural and conservation value. The rich shale-derived soils and water from the Palmiet River support the export quality deciduous fruit industry.

Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos and Elgin Shale fynbos are historically found in this area. While the Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos is listed as 'least threatened' on the National Vegetation Map, the Elgin Shale fynbos is listed as a 'Critically Endangered' vegetation type. There are several implications relating to the critically endangered Elgin Shale Fynbos Vegetation type. Recent governmental regulations require environmental authorisation for the transformation or removal of indigenous vegetation of 3 hectares or more or of any size where the transformation or removal would occur within a critically endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004).

⁵¹ Nqoto, G., Household Data, Statistical Report on Households in Low-income Housing Areas in Theewaterskloof Municipality, 2010.

The Palmiet River⁵², which like many other rivers in the Overberg, has suffered from a lack of protection as it flows through areas of afforestation, agriculture, urban settlement and localised industry. Associated with each of these land uses are various impacts, which affect the ecological status of the river. Runoff from agricultural areas often leads to elevated loads of silt, nutrients (notably phosphorus and nitrogen-compounds) and minerals such as sodium and chloride. Urban runoff may comprise numerous pollutants including lubricants, industrial compounds, chemicals such as detergents and oils, herbicides and sand as well as litter and sewage. According to a fresh water study – the River Health Programme (RHP- 2003), no ‘natural features’ are left in the middle section of the Palmiet River (between Nuweberg and Arieskraal Dams). This disruption of the natural features of the rivers has led to an invasion of alien species and an increased need to preserve the wetlands and natural riverine vegetation. Only this together with the cessation of dumping and pollution will lead to an increased River Health Score.⁵³

8.2 Energy

The Overberg offers various opportunities to find alternatives to being solely dependent on Eskom power.

- **Wind energy:** A pilot project could be set up outside Grabouw to test the potential of wind energy to efficiently replace electrical energy.
- **Biomass energy:** The Overberg offers good potential for bio-fuel related crops e.g. barley and maize. Other regions such as Grabouw offers commercial plantations, alien vegetation, fruit tree off cuts and saw mill by-products (e.g. woodchips, sawdust). Sewage can also be used as a bio fuel for the production of gas and electricity.
- **Solar energy:** This source is increasingly used as an alternative to electrical energy in the Overberg.

9. FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR OTC AND ELF

9.1 . Background

Research Brief - Research Committee

In 2009 the Research Committee was appointed by the Management of ELF and OTC to conduct basic research in order to develop a socio-economic as well as an environmental perspective on the Overberg region. The committee gathered all available information about status and standing of development in the Overberg but also looked at aspects such as poverty, employment and development at the regional level.

The first Overberg Development Perspective (ODP) was thus compiled in 2009. This document will be updated regularly to incorporate new data and information as the Elgin Learning Foundation Resource Centre moves towards its established goal of becoming a regional research centre which will collect all available data about the Overberg. Apart from being a basic research source about the Overberg, this

⁵² The Palmiet River serves as a case study of most rivers in the Overberg e.g. the Bot River and rivers in Greyton and Caledon.

⁵³ Grabouw Sustainable Development Initiative

perspective will also serve as a basic reference source to inform the transformation process of ELF and OTC. In the future it is also hoped to provide a reference source for the potential work of the ELF.

With this research action in 2009 the research committee started a research collection gathering information, documentation and literature on development in general and all sources specific to the Overberg. The core of this collection is a number of rare books on development donated to the collection by Prof. de Coning.

Partnerships with other research agencies have and will be formed, the first of which are the Provincial Treasury, the Sustainability Institute, Environmental Research Management, as well as the University of the Western Cape School of Government library.

The research team in 2009 consisted of Lorne Erasmus, Rachel Kotu, Anne Karlsson, Rowan Garnad and Veronica Jacobs. Prof. Christo de Coning offered his time as research mentor to the group. From August 2010 the role of the research committee has been replaced by the Research & Development unit which falls with the newly named Knowledge Management Department⁵⁴ which co-ordinates all research activities at ELF and will be researching and updating this profile on a yearly basis. The current document entails the first update (November 2010).

9.2 Findings and Implications: General

Natural heritage of the Overberg:

This is important and should feature in all programmes and projects of the new institution within the framework of striving to be *green* and promoting the conservation and sustainable utilisation of the natural heritage to the advantage of all communities and future generations in the Overberg. This feature has already been incorporated into the 'new' ELF's organisation through the formation of the Environmental Management Unit which was established in August 2010. This unit is working towards incorporating an environmental aspect in all the training that ELF does as well as working towards establishing an environmental awareness on the campus.

The fact that a large part of the Overberg falls within the borders of the Kogelberg International Biosphere, could be used to boost sustainable development and all the programmes planned to reinforce this ethos of the new institution.

⁵⁴ Previously known as the Resource Department.

Historical heritage:

Historical sites and buildings hold development opportunities e.g. heritage-tourism that could include developing the museums in the area, heritage trails etc.

Poverty and unemployment in the Overberg area:

As indicated the Overberg is characterised by extreme poverty and unemployment. Statistics as well as the growth in population in the Overberg, suggest that the new institution should be involved in income generation programmes and projects such as scarce skills training and small business development to enhance income generation in the area.

Sustainable development:

The global trend towards sustainable development is significant for the new institution in that strong partnerships with local, provincial and national government, research agencies and corporates will be highly accessible with the resultant support with regard to infrastructure, facilities, funding etc. The new institution can become a research node for sustainable development in the Overberg.

Environmental education needs to have an interdisciplinary approach and has to be highlighted from primary school to tertiary level. The new institution can play a major role in this through its rural schools project and its curricula. The new campus could be used to create awareness in conjunction with environmental awareness projects.

Integrated rural development:

As this is one of the national government's top priorities, this element of ELF's approach to development should be strengthened and developed. A research and development component should be added to the portfolio of the new institution to enhance integrated rural development in the Overberg. This has indeed happened in August 2010 with the establishment of the Research and Development unit and the appointment of a R&D coordinator.

Policy, planning and governance:

Research and development at the new institution should take notice of international, national, provincial and local policies and legislation with regard to sustainable development and do further research and development around this. Key research sources include the Grabouw Sustainable Develop Initiative, the local LED and IDP as well as the Western Cape PGDS.

The aspect of accountability, delivery and governance of natural resources within the context of sustainable development needs to be researched, interrogated and incorporated into training programmes and

development projects at the new institution.

9.3. Findings and Implications: Socio-trends

Demographic:

Statistics indicate a large component of youth and an increasing aged population, hence there is good potential for the new institution to focus more intensively on youth programmes and projects as well as train people to be care givers for the aged. The continued migration into the area brings challenges with regard to vulnerability and employment and these will need to be addressed creatively.

Human and social capital:

The town of Grabouw remains divided along spatial development, class and race lines. This in itself leads to an opportunity to build bridges between neighbourhoods through community projects and programmes. Furthermore the new institution, as an example of a multi-cultural, *green* and aesthetic training institution, integral to the sustainable development of Grabouw can do much to unite the community. The envisaged community help-desk that will link people to job opportunities, social grants, bursaries, training opportunities etc. features as a key aspect of this community cohesion.

Transport nodes:

Opportunities exist for small business initiatives to provide cheap transport. Various avenues should be explored to enhance access to the commercial and public centre of Grabouw or to decentralise some of these services.

Community safety:

Crime statistics indicate a need to become involved in community safety through training in security and safety and partnering community watch networks.

Health:

Statistics with regard to health services, the prevalence of HIV AIDS and Tuberculosis and other diseases such as Diabetes etc. indicate that ELF's training in Ancillary Health Care, as well as its projects in home based care, lay counselling etc. will remain pertinent for a long time to come. A natural progression in the training of health care staff is that of Auxillary Nursing and Nursing which would bring a fully fledged nursing training facility to the Overberg to alleviate the shortage of nurses. There is also a big need for after-care facilities and hospice.

Educational facilities:

The Overberg lags behind the Metropole with regard to the limited availability of accredited skills training, FET- training and Higher Education in the area. This fact is an indication of the need of an accredited skills training, FET-training and in the long term a Higher Education Facility in the area which ELF is striving to address with the new institution.

Continued low literacy levels indicate the ongoing need for ABET as well as a possible expansion of rural primary literacy and numeracy interventions.

Early Childhood Development:

Apart from training of ECD staff and management, the new institution can become involved in accreditation and registration of ECD centres, monitoring and evaluation as well as the development of infrastructure and resources. This would probably be most effective in partnership with other NGO's and the DSS.

Social welfare:

An intersectoral approach is necessary to address social welfare challenges. There is a definite role to play for Community Based Organisation (CBO's), as well as the numerous Faith Based Organisations (FBO's) found in the Overberg. Perhaps the ELF can become involved in the training of social care-givers, awareness programmes as well as partner with DSS to deliver social development services.

The creation of a community help-desk at the new campus is part of this service. The help-desk can in future perhaps include such services as a help-line for substance abuse, child and family abuse and violence etc.

9.4. Findings and Implications: Economic trends**Agriculture:**

The Department of Agriculture at the new institution would have to take note of the trends towards agi-processing and value-adding businesses and build its programmes and projects around this.

Manufacturing:

Clothing and textile manufacturing is a possibility in the light of cheap labour and Grabouw's access to markets in the Metropole and elsewhere.

Renewable energy and the sustainability sector offers further opportunities which would fit very well with the 'green' ethos of the new institution.

Wholesale and retail trade, Tourism: catering and accommodation:

Training in all sectors of the tourist industry is pertinent and a viable new component for the new institution. Small business development potential in the area of tourism, catering and hospitality is huge.

Housing and construction:

This sector offers huge potential for the new institution to become involved in *green* housing schemes and all training pertaining to the construction industry.

Small business development and entrepreneurship

All of the above sectors can accommodate the development of small businesses and the input of entrepreneurs. There is a substantive need for training in small business development and the establishment and mentoring of small businesses. This is a component of the new ELF that has great growth potential.

9.4 Findings and Implications: Environmental trends

Green architecture, arts and crafts:

Natural resources in the area such as wood and stone could lead to the development of a '*green*' architecture that is unique to the area. The new campus should echo this approach. Arts and crafts within the context of being green and organic could add another dimension to the training programme and projects of the new institution with small business development opportunities.

Eco-Tourism:

The branding of the Elgin Valley as an Eco-Tourism destination is already paying dividends. There are a growing number of environmentally friendly outdoor opportunities on offer in the Elgin Valley as well as further afield in the Theewaterskloof. These include biking and hiking trails, canoeing, sailing, etc.

New ELF programmes and projects should include a strong emphasis on all facets of tourism especially with regard to eco-tourism which would be inline with growing global trends and the fact that the Overberg region is part of an International Biosphere as well as a World Heritage Site.⁵⁵

Environment and curriculum

Environmental education was not always part of the SA curriculum: for a long time it was practised on an ad hoc basis by individual teachers, NGO's and conservation organisations. Professional development with

⁵⁵ Comment by Anne Karlsson: *Hope that the emphasis on construction is not at the expense of the environment! Have you noticed how many bulldozers are in action around the Overberg. Houwhoek Pass is being chiselled away!*

regard to Environmental Education should receive increased attention as educators realise the centrality of teachers when it comes to creating awareness and developing knowledge about environmental issues.

Indigenous knowledge has gained prominence internationally over the past two decades. It is one of the underlying values of post-apartheid curriculum policies. This indigenous knowledge could be linked to environment in certain learning outcomes⁵⁶.

10. CONCLUSIONS

The initial research presented in this document placed special emphasis on the town of Grabouw and the Elgin Valley. The first document can be seen as a research tool that helped inform the transformation process at ELF and OTC. This first update has added relevant current figures and information to the document. There is a great need for further research into the Overberg and the development potential that exists for the entire region. All the information will be benefit to the future strategic planning of the ELF.

⁵⁶ Le Grange, L and Reddy, C. 2004. Environmental Education. Stellenbosch Sun Media.

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