SWARTLAND MUNICIPAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY 2013

ADDENDUMS SUPPLEMENTARY TO DOCUMENT

Compiled by Marguerite Holtzhausen

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Take note:

The **page numbers** next to the captions inside this document refers to where you will find these addendums in the main policy and strategy document. This is to help with cross referencing between the **Swartland municipal social development policy and strategy** and the **Addendums supplementary to document.**

Compilation of social development policy for Swartland Municipality
Swartland Municipality is at present busy with the compilation of a social development policy
The goal of the policy is to give the necessary direction to Swartland Municipality's social development programmes in order to maximise Swartland Municipality's impact on the social development
Die question is of course what is social development? Here you are requested to look broadly at everything that might have an influence on the social welfare and development of the human being. This is applicable to all people of all ages, classes, religions or racial groups. Programs include assistance to the vulnerable (women, children and disabled) to building of capacity to establishment of infrastructure (facilities) that would promote social welfare
PLEASE NOTE: Hereby it must be emphasised that Swartland Municipality is only a role player for the promotion of social development. This questionnaire must under no circumstances create the expectation that Swartland Municipality will increase its role with regard to social development. On the contrary financial constraints that the municipality experience, makes it necessary to determine how limited funding could be utilised efficiently and how needs could be addressed together with other role players
Hereby you as ward committee is requested to give the following information with regard to your specific ward:

	What is according to you the needs in your ward with regard to social development?	What services/programmes/projects is at present in your ward that promotes social development?	What shortcomings in service delivery/programmes/projects with regard to social development can you identify in your ward?	According to your opinion, what should the role of Swartland Municipality be with regard to social development?
1				
2				
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8				
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10				
Comments				

All Non-Governmental Organisations, government organisations and stakeholders are invited to a strategic workshop 2 June 2010. If your organisation want to be part to determining a more expanded process contact Jomarie Hendricks by 26 MAY 2010

ADDENDUM B: GROUP INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR WORKSHOPS (p 50)

Workshop 1 External Stakeholder Social Development Workshop

Review the past – Discuss the history of social development in this area. Where do we come from in terms of social development

SWOT – Discuss strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats in the Social Development Sector

Ideal situation for the future - If we had all the resources and money in the world what would we like to see happening in the social development sector. What would we like to achieve ideally in the social development sector?

Actions – Divide in groups according to various subsectors of Social Development. Ask them to discuss what needs to be done and who would be key driver with each action

Workshop 2 Internal Stakeholder Social Development Workshop

Discuss the presentation of results from External Stakeholders Social Development Workshop and Ward Committees questionnaires

Discuss the role of the Municipality within the social development sector

Discuss a possible social development vision and mission for Swartland Municipality

Identify of strategic focus areas for Social Development

Workshop 3 Joint Social Development Workshop

Presentation of the municipality's vision mission and strategic focus areas for Social Development

Discuss the preliminary social development vision, mission and strategic focus areas for social development

Compile joint implementation plans for each strategic focus area.

Five sector workshops: government organisations, non-governmental organisations, faith based organisations, business organisations, agricultural organisations

Show video of Dinokeng scenarios: walking apart, walking behind, walking together

Present the draft social development policy and strategy

Discuss the role of the sector in the policy and for each organisation's contribution to social development

Discuss the ideal structure for social development co-operation

ADDENDUM C: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES JOINT WORKSHOP OCTOBER 2010 (p 51)

Strategic focus areas	Outcomes	Output	Activities	Stakeholders
Coordination of social development (internal and external)	Co-ordinated service delivery	ONE community forum driven by municipality		
	Spaces where services can come together and be co-ordinated	Listen to community	Door to door surveys to assess needs	
		Emergency programmes (institutions) in collaboration with role players	Regular testing of practical applicationto ensure it is still relevant with service providers	Swartland, District Municipality, NGOs
		Establishment of Community Centres	Activities focused on employment creation	Swartland Municipality provides land. Provincial government provides funding
		Audit of what programmes are already in communities		
	Monitoring and evaluation of Municipality	Form CBO FBO forum to monitor Swartland Municipality	Invite all churches, CBOs from Database	Churches Community Based Organisations
		Determine shared responsibilities	Build halls, roads, libraries	Provincial government, Swartland Municipality, community
		Spending of funds - rewards given on a positive basis	Stop corruption, reward good behaviour, track spending	Swartland Municipality, Provincial Government
Economic development		Skills Audit with business and community	Business audit	Swartland Municipality NGOs

Strategic focus areas	Outcomes	Output	Activities	Stakeholders
			Database of unemployed people	Swartland Municipality, NGOs
		Set up relevant policies	Information sessions	Swartland Municipality NGOs
		Implementation of policies	Mentoring	Swartland Municipality, Stakeholders
		Relevant programmes		
		Dessimination of information		Swartland Municipality
		Mentoring during implementation		
		Skills development and monitoring		
	•Women Empowerment -	Business SMME development focused on women	Capacity building programmes/ skills development programmes in form of workshops forums	Swartland Municipality, Red Door, TSDF, Red Cross, Businesses
	•Work for all -	Develop community gardens		Swartland Municipality NGOs
	Poverty reduction		Investment capital, social financial	
		Monitoring and evaluation	Measuring success	Swartland Municipality and stakeholders
		Financial assistance with municipal accounts		
Protect vulnerable	•Safe public places –	Communities more involved to maintain and protect it.		

Strategic focus areas	Outcomes	Output	Activities	Stakeholders
	Nobody go to bed hungry	•Food at all schools and holiday programmes	Develop community gardens	
	•Equal opportunities –	Disabled people looked after; focus on farms		
	•Intergroup communication –	Promote language classes		
	Basic services for all			
	Awareness creation(old age, HIV/Aids, Domestic violence, Disabled people and farm workers	Utilise national commemorative days to create awareness		SAPS, health dept NGO's, Social Development Swartland Municipality(District)
	•Basic services for all	Housing, water, electricity, sewerage system, refuse removal		
	Support services for vulnerable	Home based care		Churches, volunteers, Justice Department, Health Department
	Support services for vulnerable	Information regarding aged	Reimbursement and support	SASSA, Health, DSD
	Support services for vulnerable	TB/ HIV pasiente		National and provincial government, NGOs clinics
	Support services for vulnerable	Family development programme		Churches/ NGOs
	Support services for vulnerable	Affordable Housing for Aged	Negotiate with developers	Swartland Municipality (town planning) private developers ACVV
	Support services for vulnerable	Residential and non-residential support	Subsidising of service fees, dealing with	Swartland Municipality

Strategic focus areas	Outcomes	Output	Activities	Stakeholders
		medical waste		
		Home based care for disabled		
Youth development		Drug prevention programmes at schools	Search procedure at schools. Information for departments to deal with problems	Schools
		Youth programmes		Nicro, Elkana, Lovelife, other roleplayers
	Co-ordinated response to youth issues	Co-ordinating all relevant role players on youth issues		
	Get children off the street	Life skills programmes, educational programmes	Assisting youth to deal with life, role models	Youth mapping
		Facilities in small towns		
		Statistics of day strollers		
	Safe public spaces	Safety of children in parks		Community, Swartland Municipality
		Monitoring programme for children's facilities - workers must have a passion for it		
	Youth facilities must be free for community projects in all towns		transport of vulnerable	
	Prevent drop outs	After care facilities for children		Churches
		Visit of municipal police social workers on farms		SAPS, social workers Swartland Municipal

Strategic focus areas	Outcomes	Output	Activities	Stakeholders
				police
		Yearly camp for farm children over two weeks		Goedgedacht Trust, Swartland Munisipaliteit
Child facilities/ children development	Grade R classes for all children	Training of parents and teachers		
		Places of safety (veiligheidshuise) in all towns; safety parents		
	Values with youth	Strategic plan		
		Audit of child facilities	in all towns work more closely with Elkana	
		Co-operation of government departments	Strategic planning all departments	
		Activities days for all age groups		
		Project in Abbotsdale with chocolate and material work		
		Discipline week at schools	Competition, incentives	
		Monitoring and evaluation		
		Recreational activities of all age groups in all towns		
		After care facilities in all areas		
		Activities on farms		
	Intergenerational service delivery	Support services for vulnerable	Day care for children and staff at oldage home	ACVV

ADDENDUM D: FLOWCHART OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES WITH SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS FOR MUNICIPALITY PROPERTY (p 64)

FLOWCHART TO INDICATE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES WITH SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS ON MUNICIPAL PROPERTY

CIVIL DEPT	ELECTRICAL DEPT	TOWN PLANNING DIVISION	CORPORATIVE DEPARTENT	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Social development application for municipal land/building use submitted

Consider available municipal land and property

Assess electrical infrastructure

Check zoning of

Assess civil infrastruc-ture

building or land available

land already allocated

Business planning requested to test capacity of organisation and to clarify what programmes organisation plans to implement

Business plan must include: financial statements, history of organisation, registration papers/ constitution, information on the programmes planned, kind of facility to be established

No go option

Need rezoning

Yes zoning is in places

Not in place -report back to planning

Communicate extra cost to applicant

Consult with Department of Social Development to assess application against need, recommend on capacity of organisation (programme, finance, administration and compliance of organisation with Children's Act 38 of 2005 and NPO act 71 of 1997

Not in place -report back to planning

Applicant cancel

Do presentation to Management team including zoning and DSD recommendation

Clarification session with applicants

Applicant continues zoning

Preliminary consultation with ward committee

Infrastructure in place report to planning

Recommend zoning application

Compile information from all departments/divisions

Write recommendation on application

Infrastructure in place report to planning

Consider long term lease agreement or selling

Present item to council for decision

Maintenance of infrastructure

Finalise zoning

Set up contract with management body of organisation

Monitoring and evaluation of management and operations if on council property together with relevant government department

Monitor land use according to zoning. Operations monitored by relevant government

Monitoring and evaluation of council property management

ADDENDUM E: FLOWCHART ON ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY (p 64)

FLOWCHART TO INDICATE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES WITH SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

CIVIL DEPT	ELECTRICAL DEPT	TOWN PLANNING DIVISION	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION	APPLICANT
Assess technical infrastructure	Assess electrical infrastructure	Social development application for private property use	Give comments on application	Applicant requests letter of support from DSD to assess application against need, recommend on capacity of organisation (programme, finance, administration and compliance of organisation with Children's Act 38 of 2005 and NPO act 71 of 1997
		Inform applicant to bring letter of support from DSD		
		Check zoning of property		
		No go option Needs rezoning Yes zoning is in places		
Infrastruct-ure in place report back to planning	Infrastructure in place report back to planning	Proceed with zoning application		
		Communicate extra cost to applicant		
Not in place - report back to planning	Not in place - report back to planning	Continue with zoning Applicant cancels application		
		Present to management team		
		Present council agenda item to portfolio committees for final decision		
		Finalise zoning application		
		Monitor land use according to zoning. Operations monitored by relevant government department		

SWARTLAND MUNICIPAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY 2013

Principles

Social development is defined as strengthening the link between people resources and systems within the scope of poverty reduction, support to enter the economy, social integration in order to achieve well-being for all

Local Government promotes social development and is mandated by the Constitution to deliver services with regard to local sports facilities, basic infrastructure, municipal parks and recreation, local amenities and child care facilities

All departments in Swartland Municipality contribute to social development

Social development initiatives are multi-disciplinary and needs to be co-ordinated amongst organisations and government departments

Department of Social Development has the legal mandate to drive social development in the province

Social development programmes should be initiated based on community needs in partnership with communities and building on community strengths

SM Social Development vision

We build and create sustainable social development partnerships with all our people for strengthening the social fabric of the Swartland community

SM Social Development mission

We initiate, build and promote social development opportunities with the focus on sustainability, which specifically refers to financial viability in the long term, forming partnerships with the community and service providers, not harming the environment & operating within legal powers, functions and requirements

STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS

Establish child care facilities and promote child development

Determine need for child facilities in collaboration with Department of Social Development

Plan for child facilities in each area/ town within financial ability

Co-ordinate and address child needs and issues by means of forums

Promote safe use of municipal facilities by children

Grants to residential child care facilities

Find external funds for establishing infrastructure

Partnerships for operation of child facilities

Approval of land and buildings

Children's Act 38 of 2005 123 (6) Constitution of the RSA 1996 Schedule 4B

Promote youth development (14-35)

Link youth and youth organisations with existing resources and opportunities

Promote youth leadership development

Make existing municipal facilities available for youth development activities

Initiate co-ordination of interventions in terms of substance abuse problems

Form partnerships with government, NGOs and business for youth development internationally and locally

Maintenance and development of sports facilities

Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act 70 of 2008; Constitution of the RSA 1996 Schedule 5B

Promote collaboration and co-ordination

Social development co-ordination within municipality

Facilitate co-ordination of social development initiatives in Swartland together with Department of Social Development

Measuring the impact of service delivery together with the total social development sector

Incorporate social development needs through integrated planning

Share resources and engage in multi stakeholder projects

Support and encourage Thusong Service Centres (TSC), satellites and mobiles

Systems Act 32 of 2000 Chapter 4 17(1)c, (2)d; Constitution of the RSA 1996 section 41 (h)

Promote access to the economy

Link entrepreneurs with relevant organisations and government departments

Co-ordinate keeping of database for unemployed with other stakeholders

Implementation of human development aspects of LED

Promote the use of local labour in tender documents

Reduce and/ or assistance with red tape for small businesses

Promote payment of municipal service bills

Conduct skills audit

Promote infrastructure provision

Participate in EPWP

Linking youth with training opportunities

Constitution of the RSA 1996 section 152 (1)c

Lobbying for the vulnerable

Vulnerable in this context is regarded as farm workers, women, children, disabled, poor, aged.

Care for the environment

Provision of basic needs to all (water electricity, implement housing, facilitate food security)

Identify needs through Integrated Development Plan (IDP) planning process

Equitable share to low income households

Raise awareness on rights of vulnerable

Building control to enforce disabled access to government services

Bringing services closer to people by means of local amenities (Thusong Service Centres)

Constitution of RSA 1996 section 153 (a) Schedule 4B& 5B

ADDENDUM G:SWARTLAND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOCUS AREAS ALIGNED WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL STRATEGIES (p 23, p 60)

Swartland Municipality social development focus areas	*Millenium Development Goals*	*National outcomes 2010*	*National Development plan*	*National outputs*	*Provincial strategic objectives*
Child development/ Child facilities	**Achieve universal primary education**	**Outcome 1: Improve basic education**	Improve Education	Outcome 1 : **Output 3** : Improve Early Childhood Development	**SO10: Reducing poverty**
	Promote gender equality and empower women			Outcome 1: Output 1: Improve quality of teaching and learning	**SO2 : Improving educational outcomes**
	Reduce child mortality	**Outcome 2: Long and healthy life for all SA's**	Provide quality health care		
Youth Development	**Combat HIV / Malaria and other diseases**	**Outcome 2: Long and healthy life for all SA's**	Improve Education	Outcome 2: **Output 3:** Combating HIV/ AIDS	**SO 2: Increasing wellness**
		Outcome 3: All people in South Africa feel and are safe		Outcome 3: **Output 1** : reduce level of contact crime	**SO 6: Increasing safety**
				Outcome 1: **Output 1**: Improve quality of teaching and learning	**SO 9: Increasing social cohesion**

Swartland Municipality social development focus areas	Millenium Development Goals	National outcomes 2010	National Development plan	National outputs	Provincial strategic objectives
Local Economic Development	**Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty**	**Outcome 4 : Decent employment**	Create Jobs		
				Outcome 4: **Output 2:** More labour absorbing growth	
		Outcome 7 : Vibrant equitable sustainable rural communities and food security for all	Expand infrastructure	Outcome 7 : **Output 1:** Sustainable agrarian reform with a thriving small and large farming sector	**SO10: Reducing poverty**
		Outcome 4 : Decent employment	Use resources sustainably	Outcome 4 **Output 3:** Multi-pronged strategy to reduce youth unemployment	**SO1: Creating opportunities for growth and jobs**
		Outcome 4 : Decent employment	Transform spaces	Outcome 4: **Output 5:** Improved cost structure of economy	**SO12: Creating opportunities for growth and development in rural communities**
		Outcome 4 : Decent employment		Outcome 4: **Output 6**: Reduced constraints and improved support to small businesses and co-ops	
		Outcome 4 : Decent employment		Outcome 4: **Output 7**: Implementation of the EPWP programme	
		Outcome 5: A skilled and capable workforce		Outcome 5: **Output 1**: Establish a credible national institutional mechanism for skills planning	
		Outcome 5: A skilled and capable workforce		Outcome 5: **Output 2**: Increase access to programmes leading to intermediate and high level learning	
		Outcome 5: A skilled and capable workforce		Outcome 5: **Output 3**: Increase access to occupationally directed programmes	

Swartland Municipality social development focus areas	Millenium Development Goals	National outcomes 2010	National Development plan	National outputs	Provincial strategic objectives
		Outcome 5: A skilled and capable workforce		Outcome 5: **Output 4**: Increase to high level occupationally directed programmes	
		Outcome 7 : Vibrant equitable sustainable rural communities and food security for all		Outcome 7: **Output 2:** Improve access to affordable and diverse food	
		Outcome 7 : Vibrant equitable sustainable rural communities and food security for all		Outcome 7: **Output 3**: Rural services and sustainable livelihoods	
		Outcome 7 : Vibrant equitable sustainable rural communities and food security for all		Outcome 7: **Output 4**: Improved economic opportunities and livelihoods	
		Outcome 8: Responsive, accountable, effective, efficient local government system		Outcome 8: **Output 3**: Implementation of the community work programme	
Co-ordinating social development	**Develop global partnership for development**	**Outcome 7: Vibrant equitable sustainable rural communities and food security for all**	Unite the nation	Outcome 7: **Output 5**: Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth	
		Outcome 8: Responsive, accountable, effective, efficient local government system	Build a capable state	Outcome 8: **Output 5** : Deepen the democracy through a refined Ward Committee model	**SO 11: Integrating service delivery for maximum impact**
		Outcome 8: Responsive, accountable, effective, efficient local government system	Use resources sustainably	Outcome 8: **Output 7** : Single window of co-ordination	

Swartland Municipality social development focus areas	Millenium Development Goals	National outcomes 2010	National Development plan	National outputs	Provincial strategic objectives
Lobbying for the vulnerable	Ensure environmental sustainability	Outcome 12: An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship	Fight corruption	Outcome 12: **Output 1** : Service delivery quality and access	
	Eradicate poverty and hunger	Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	Build a capable state	Outcome 8: **Output 1** : Accelerated delivery of housing opportunities	**SO 6: Reducing poverty** **SO 12: Creating opportunities for growth and development in rural communities**
		Outcome 8: Responsive, accountable, effective, efficient local government system		Outcome 8 : **Output 2** : Improve access to basic services	**SO 3: Developing an integrated and sustainable human settlement**
		Outcome 8: Responsive, accountable, effective, efficient local government system		Outcome 8: **Output 1** : Accelerated delivery of housing opportunities	

ADDENDUM H : ROLES AND PROGRAMMES OF VARIOUS SECTORS (p 37, p 52)

H1 Government

There are three spheres of government namely national, provincial and local government. Mainly provincial government departments attended the workshops. The government departments will therefore be discussed as one category.

Table H1: Government's programmes in terms of Swartland Municipality's social development
focus areas

Government Department	Child facilities/ child development	Youth development	Co-ordination of social development	Economic Development	Vulnerable people
SAPS	There is a national agreement between departments that every policeman will adopt a school.	Education on positive lifestyle and prevention of drug abuse Parenting training Training for high risk youth is provided	Working with Department of Education on safe school project	Link parolees with projects in collaboration with Department of Correctional Services	Support to parolees
Department of Education	Early childhood development (by providing grade R facilities at all schools) Feeding schemes Safe schools project supports holiday programmes and provide important support with regard to safety of children AET classes provides alternative to school dropouts in order to get back into the school system.	HIV/Aids programmes Leadership development (weekend camps) School safety measurements Crime awareness and development projects Peer counselling programmes Successful integration with other sectors Prevention of drugs needs attention.	Presentation of isiXhosa classes	-	
DSD (general: institutional capacity building)	Primary function is delivering statutory services Services to children and families Primary responsible for early childhood development	Primary function is delivering of statutory services Social crime prevention Youth development Substance abuse (Alcohol and drugs rehabilitation and prevention	Department responsible for social development	Expanded public works programme Sustainable livelihoods programme	Victim empowerment Persons with disabilities Older persons programme.

Government Department	Child facilities/ child development	Youth development	Co-ordination of social development	Economic Development	Vulnerable people
		Services to children and families			
Department of Finance Economic Development and Tourism				Provide support to upcoming businesses Presents training for upcoming tourist businesses Employ tourist interns	
Department of Local Government				Co-ordinating the Thusong service centre model and provide operational funding Community development programme aims to bring government services closer to the people.	
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	DCAS provides after school sport activities through their Mass Participation and Opportunity Development (MOD) Centres (Riebeek Wes Primary and Naphakade Malmesbury)	Talented learners could be recruited to attend the SHARP (Sport, Health, Advancement through sport, Research, Policy Development) programme. There is one co-ordinator and ten sports codes for each educational district for after school sports and recreation activities. The department encourages community clubs to emphasise life skills and the importance of family School arts festivals presented yearly in collaboration with Artscape.			They also make provision for equipment and transport cost for people on farms. Funding has been earmarked for special needs, women, girls, disabilities, rural areas and Riaan Loots Peace Programme.
Department of agriculture				DOA gives technical support to upcoming farmers.	DOA supports establishment and support of food gardens.
Department of Health (general: provides social work	DOH provides social work services at the hospital		Furthermore DOH is co-ordinating health related CBO		DOH provides day care subsidies for disabilities (children and adults)

Government Department	Child facilities/ child development	Youth development	Co-ordination of social development	Economic Development	Vulnerable people
services at the hospital)			activities.		Support and social outreach projects to old age homes. Give medical training to old age centres
SASSA	Child support grant		SASSA co-ordinating meetings	Link recipients of grants with job opportunities (state of the province) through the EPWP	Old age pension Disabilities grant

H1.1 Role of government in terms of social development

The following role has been determined for government during the workshops with government organisations:

One of the main functions of government is to compile policies and legislation to govern social development.

Government departments have to determine needs and link budget to these needs.

Government must facilitate job creation for example the EPWP project (poverty alleviation).

Because social development cuts across all departments, government also has the role to co-ordinate these services. This is mainly done by the Department of Social Development which is the key department in terms of social development.

Government must audit existing services or structures, in order to strengthen and develop them.

Government provides regular funding to make projects sustainable.

Funding must be accessible for communities to benefit and budgets must be spent.

H2 Non Governmental Organisation Sector

The non-governmental organisation (NGO) sector provides various social development services to communities. Often NGOs provide services that no other sector provides, for example early childhood development services to children under five. Government utilises the NGO sector to implement social development on community level. Community-based organisations are organisations that provide the same kind of service as NGOs, but are just less formalised and not registered with the National Department of Social Development as a

non-profit organisation or as a Section 21 organisation or a Trust. The NGO sector is closer to the community than government and could explain and inform government about issues in the community. The NGO sector is also more available to the community.

The following types of projects by NGOs were identified during workshops held in terms of the municipality's social development focus areas:

Table H2 NGO programmes in terms of Swartland Municipality's social development focus areas

NGO programmes in terms of focus areas				
Child facilities/child development	**Youth development**	**Co-ordination of social development**	**Economic development**	**Vulnerable people**
Work with dropout youth Manage and operate early childhood development centres and playgroups for children Run residential centres for children under the Children's Act 38 of 2005	Organise youth activities – life skills training Manage and operate after care centres in the community Organise sports activities and participation		Create jobs in social development (NGO sector) Job creation projects for jobs outside the social sector (for example carpentry projects)	Provide training opportunities Present cultural projects and events Provide in people's basic needs (giving food, food gardens) Provide HBC in the community Get the community to participate in government programmes, for example immunisation programmes, SASSA grants and home affairs Implements adult education training programmes
Establish and maintain facilities for use by the community				

H2.1 Role of non-governmental organisations

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs):

- implement social development programmes on community level.
- supplement and are supportive to government programmes.
- are closer to the community and are able to respond quicker to needs than government
- are more informal and accessible due to involvement of community members as volunteers
- fundraise for social development programmes from various sources

- implement certain programmes on behalf of government (for example adult education and training)
- link social development with other sectors for example environmental conservation, health, animal care, faith-based sector and crime prevention Ccould inform government organisations on issues on ground level.

H3 Faith Based Organisations

The faith based organisations decided after the sector workshop to organise themselves into a faith based forum for Swartland, but then formed a Malmesbury ecumenical forum.

Table H3: FBO's programmes in terms of Swartland Municipality's social development focus areas

FBO programmes in terms of focus areas				
Child facilities/child development	**Youth development**	**Co-ordination of social development**	**Economic development**	**Vulnerable people**
	Youth organisations and youth groups	Co-ordination of the faith based organisations		Food kitchens Social and financial support for people in crisis Make facilities available in times of disaster Provide people with clothing
Programmes focused on moral regeneration Pastoral counselling Support groups				

H3.1 Role of faith-based organisations in social development

FBOs can play a role in:

- providing psychological and social support to communities
- Providing in basic needs like food and clothing
- Providing spiritual upliftment for communities
- Shaping opinions and distributing information
- Functioning as a pool of volunteers
- Contributing to moral regeneration of our communities

H4 Business organisations

The main aim of business is to make profit, but there is increasing awareness of the importance for business to also take in account people and the planet for long term sustainability.

Businesses do not often do programmes themselves, but mostly support other projects financially or by means of sharing information and connections. Within the economic development sector they are involved in developing people in various ways. The table below shares information that came from the workshops on the programmes of business in the social development sector. This could not be regarded as the full scope of what business is doing within the community, but gives some indication of the type of projects that business could engage in.

Table H4: Business' programmes in terms of Swartland Municipality's social development focus areas

Child facilities/child development	Youth development	Co-ordination of social development	Economic development	Vulnerable people
		Co-ordination of the business organisations, marketing forums and interest groups Co-ordination of community organisations for effective funding allocation purposes	Mentoring of upcoming businesses Contribute to skills development by training workers	
If budget allow, businesses do fund social and environmental projects Give funding and donations in order to advertise themselves Businesses share their knowledge on management (financial, organisational) with non-governmental organisations/government organisations.				

H4.1 Role of business in social development

The role of business could be summarised as follows:

- Business could provide funding for projects.
- Business wants to see a return on investment in a project, namely what was the impact.
- Business wants to advertise when donating funds.
- Business wants to create an environment where their business can prosper by means of corporate social investment (skills training).
- Business measures their success in terms of the triple bottom line which is people, planet and profit.

H5 Agricultural organisation

The agricultural organisations did not turn up for the workshop. Three agricultural associations were interviewed to identify the role of farmers in agriculture. During the interviews a positive attitude towards development was conveyed. Furthermore, it was clear that farmers do not always have access to information on government services and support for workers. The programmes below are also not the only social development programmes that are presented by farmers, but are the ones mentioned in engagements with the agricultural sector.

Table H5.1: Agriculture's programmes in terms of Swartland Municipality's social development focus areas

Programmes of agriculture according to focus areas				
Child facilities/child development	Youth development	Co-ordination of social development	Economic development	Vulnerable people
Provide social development programmes for the workforce e.g. ECD centres,	Provide sport facilities to farm workers	Agricultural associations could also have a role to share social development information	Train the workforce	Provide food security Fund community projects concerning the workers on their farm. Share expertise and resources (food, transport) with farm workers Provide housing and basic services Provide opportunities to make other government, NGO, faith-based services available to staff (e.g. churches, clinics to visit workers) Provide community facilities for example churches to farm workers

H5.1 Role of agricultural organisations in social development

Agricultural organisations (farmers) have a different role from other businesses in that they also provide housing and basic services to some employees. Employees are often far from government services and the farmer has to assist to make social development services accessible by allowing services to come to the farm, but also to transport employees to services when needed.

This is secondary to the main focus of farms to make a profit. Farmers are increasingly under pressure from markets to improve the conditions of farm workers and to do more social development activities. Furthermore, farmers produce food and therefore make an indirect contribution to food security of the country. Commercial farmers could support upcoming farmers to make sure land reform is a success. Upcoming farmers could also make a contribution to job creation and food security. Upcoming farmers form associations to be a voice for the needs of upcoming farmers

ADDENDUM I STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED FOR COMPILATION OF STRATEGY (p34, p35)

EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP 2-6-10		
SURNAME	**NAME**	**ORGANISATION**
Abdul	F	Dept. Landbou
Beukes	Ronel	WCED
Bock	Frank	WCDM
Botha	Tina	Pioneer foods
Caldwell	Kimberely	WCCF
Diedericks	V	Die Kraaltjie
Durand	H	SAPS
Fortuin	C	TSDF
Hendricks	Denitri	Swartland Municipality
Hoop	Benito	Red door
Hugo	Liswa	CANSA
Jantjies	Duane	St. Michaels Church
Josias	C	WCCF
Krieling	M.S	DSD
Meyer	Sally	WCED
Ndamane	Mavis	CDW
November	John	BAWSI
Olivier	Lorenda	Departemen of Education
Philand	Anne	Bambinos Créche
Phillips	Dianne	WCED
Pretorius	René	WCCF
Schroeder	Kaylene	DSD Vredenburg
Solomons	Patricia	CNDC-Riverlands
Swanepoel	J.P	Huis van der Heerde
Theron	A	Die Kraaltjie
van Ster	Ester	DOH
Worship	Trisia	ABET/ MAVOS
Young	I	SMPS
Adams	Anita	Jo Dolphin
Adonis	Rubena	Caring Hearts
America	Alec	Swartland Hospital
Beja	Thando	BAWSI
Bock	Benjamin	DCAS
Erasmus	Zane	PPC
Haas	Lynadia	Swartland Municipality
Hill	Jolande	ACVV Riebeek Kaastel
Jacobs	Rene	Marantha Projects
Jacobs	Adam	Marantha Projects
Kok	Niklaas	Goedgedacht Trust
Mahoney	Zelda	Swartland ECD-Forum

EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP 2-6-10		
Mzi	Gloria	Ilinge Lethu MPCC
Nel	Cornel	ACVV WCB
Philander	Llewelyn	Darling fokus
Spannenberg	Gerhard	DSC
van Rhyn	Hildegard	DOH
van Zyl	N.F	SAPS
Witbooi	Jos	DSC
Holtzhausen	Marguerite	Swartland Municipality

INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP: 23-6-10		
SURNAME	NAME	ORGANISATION
Albertus	Monique	Workforce-Volunteer
Stanley	Basil	Councillor
Botha	A	Civil Services Department
Burger	A.J	Development Services
Cleophas	Harold	Councillor
De Jongh	Sunet	Corporate Services
Sedeman	Aubrey	Councillor
Scholtz	Joggie	Muncipal Manager
Du Plessis	Clerise	Development Services
Geel	B.W	Councillor
Goliath	Maude	Deputy Mayor
Green	M.J	Protection Services
Harmse	M	Development Services Department
Humphreys	Phillip	Protection Services
Holtzhausen	Marguerite	Swartland Municipality
Atkins	A.J.	Councillor
Marais	Belinda	Electrical Services
Kotze	Hanjo	Civil Services
Loock	Ilse	Corporate Services
Loxton	John	Councillor
Parsons	Ronel	Finance Department
Rust	Klasie	Councillor
Sneewe	Anne	Councillor
Steenkamp	Johan	Development Services
Stemele	Monde	Councillor
Swart	Pieter	Finance Department
Truter	Johan	Corporate Services

INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP: 23-6-10		
Terblanche	Madelaine	Corporate Services
van Schalkwyk	Senobia	Workforce-Volunteer
Van der Westhuizen	Reggy	Councillor
van Wyk	J.D	Councillor
van Wyk	Martin	Swartland Municipality
Zaayman	Alwyn	Development Services

JOINT STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP: 5-10-10		
SURNAME	**NAME**	**ORGANIZATION**
Adonis	Petrus	Bovertrek Koringberg
Albertus	Monique	Workforce-Volunteer
Barends	L	Darling Outreach Foundation
Basil	Stanley	Ward Councillor
Barron	Devon	SAPS
Beukes	CR	Department of Education
Bezuidenhout	Robert	Ward Committee (4)
Bezuidenhout	Wesley	CPF Darling
Botha	T	Pioneer Foods
Bock	Frank	Department of Agriculture
Burger	Nicolene	Department of Education
Brink	M	Horeb Pinkster
Cornett	P	WKDM
Daniels	Mildren	A.G.S Chatsworth
Davids	Wasiela	C.I.C
Davids	Rashaad	C.I.C
Du Plessis	Clerise	Swartland Municipality
Du Toit	Linda	Swartland Municipality
Ehlers	Anneline	Presbytarian Church, Darling
Fortuin	C	TSDF
Gabriel	A	Tabernakel van Lof
Geswind	Peter	MOI
Goliath	M	Councillor
Groenewald	A	Lewend Woord Darling
Haas	Lynadia	Swartland Municiplaity
Harmse	M	Swartland Municipality
Harrison	Shamilla	A.G.S Chatsworth
Herandien	R	Department of Education
Hendricks	Jannie	MOL
Holtzhausen	M	Swartland Municipality
Jantjies	D	St Micheals Kerk
Julies	S	St Micheals Kerk
Julius	C	Swartland Municipal Police
Jacobs	R	Maranatha Projects
Johnson	Abe	Swartland Municipality
Karolus	Elverno	Department of Local Government
Korah	Elsabe	SAPS
Krogman	B	Vroeë en Laat Reën Kerk
Loock	Ilse	Swartland Municipality
Lewis	Pieter	DSD
Maans	Christopher	Tabernakel van Lof Kerk

JOINT STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP: 5-10-10		
SURNAME	**NAME**	**ORGANIZATION**
Markus	Adriaan	Moorreesburg Veeldoelige Organisasie
Maarman	Envor	SAPS
Matthys	H	Horeb Pinkster
Matthys	Neville	Swartland Municipal Police
Mbangana	N.E	SAPS
Mitchell	A	Gesondheid, Chatsworth
Moller	Wilemen	ACVV Huis Bergsig
Nagan	Marx	Cape Nature
Ndzinge	S	MPCC
Nell	Sarie	Courant (Freegig)
Neville		Vroeë en Laat Reën Kerk
Newman	Monica	SAPS
Loxton	John	Councillor
Opperman	J.S.S	Ward Committee (10)
Philand	Ann	Bambinos creche
Ramediz	Shaheed	Ward Committee (4)
Rossouw	Hanlie	Elkana
Saayman	Vivien	Aandskemering
Smit	Lezette	Monitor
Solomons	Patricia	Sawen
Steenkamp	Johan	Swartland Municipality
Swanepoel	J.P	Huis van Heerde
Thompson	Janine	Ward Committee (4)
Van der Westhuizen	P.F	Councillor
Van Wyk	Martin	Swartland Municipality
Van Schalkwyk	Senobia	Workforce-Volunteer
van Ster	Ester	Dept. Gesondheid
van Wyk	J.D	Councillor
Venter	H	ACVV
Wilskut	W	Councillor
Worship	Trisia	Malmesbury CLC

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT STAKEHOLDERS: 16-3-11		
SURNAME	**NAME**	**ORGANIZATION**
Adams	Charlotte	DSD
America	Alec	Swartland Hospital
Bock	Frank	DOA
Burger	Nicolene	WCED
Cornette	N	WCDM

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT STAKEHOLDERS: 16-3-11		
SURNAME	**NAME**	**ORGANIZATION**
Dyson	Farren	Swartland Municipality
Haas	Lynadia	Swartland Municipality
Hedren	Cynthia	DCS
Holtzhausen	Marguerite	Swartland Municipality
Julies	Adri	Swartland Hospital
Louw	Elma	Swartland Hospital
Malgas	C.J	DCAS-West coast
Meyer	Hugo	SAPS
Olivier	Lorenda	WCED
Philand	A	Bambinos ECD
Krieling	M	DSD
Somers	Andolene	WCED
Swartz	Chantal	DCAS-West coast
van Schalkwyk	Johanna	SAPS
Watson	Chandré	Social Development
Worship	Trisia	MAVOS (AET) Malmesbury

FAITH BASED ORGANISATION STAKEHOLDERS: 17-3-11		
SURNAME	**NAME**	**ORGANIZATION**
Alias	D.J	Seventh Day Aventists
Anthony	Louise	PPI
Bantom	Alfred	PPI
Booisen	ESmeralda	Rapha Pinkster
Coetzee	R.A	AFM Church
Heinse	Syster	PPI
Davids	Charles	Gemeenskapskerk van SA
Davids	David P.S	AGS Wesbank
Harrison	Shamilla	AGS
Hendricks	L	NAC
Holtzhausen	Marguerite	Swartland Municipality
Koopman	Christopher	AGS Wesbank
Links	Rachel	Rapha Pinkster
Links	Niklaas	Rapha Pinkster
McKrieling	Regina	PPI
Mesani	Andrew	VEK
November	R.M	MOW
Owies	Isak	WEFES
Rezant	Agnes	AGS
Solomons	Patricia	Riverlands NDCC

BUSINESS STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP: 22-3-11		
SURNAME	NAME	ORGANIZATION
du Plessis	Clerise	Swartland Municiplaity
Holtzhausen	Marguerite	Swartland Municiplaity
Hugo	Esmare	Darling Cellar
Loock	Ilse	Swartland Municiplaity
Ndamane	Mavis	CDW/ Entrepreneurial Business Solutions
Vorster	Jan	PPC

MOORREESBURG MKB /CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: 7-4-11		
SURNAME	NAME	ORGANIZATION
Koekemoer	Eugene	MKB
Rautenbach	S.C	MKB
van Zyl	Albert	MKB
van Zyl	Marlene	Koringberg museum

PRESENTATION OF POLICY TO MALMESBURY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 21-05-2011

By Johan Steenkamp, Director Development Services Swartland Municipality

FAITH BASED FOLLOW UP MEETING : 31-3-11		
SURNAME	NAME:	ORGANIZATION
Bech	John	Methodist
Booisen	John	Pinkster Kerk
Cloete	Emico	AGS Wesbank
Davids	Charles	Gemeenskaps Kerk van SA
Fisiter	Donovan	New Apolostic Church-Wesbank
Fredericks	Clifton	AGS Shalom
Hendricks	Terrence	New Apolostic Church-Wesbank
Links	Niklaas	Rapha van SA
Mesani	Andrew	VEK Malmesbury
Roro	A.M	Yahweh-Shammah
Wesso	Isaac	Pinkster Kerk Inter

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION: 18-3-11		
SURNAME	NAME	ORGANIZATION
Adonis	Fiona	MOI
Arendse	Ruby	ACVV Malmesbury
Barends	Louise	Darling outreach foundation
Botha	Susan	Dahlia Care Centre
Brown	Juliet	Darling Music
Brown	Doug	Darling Music
Damon	Manus	Outreach ministries
Dyson	Farren	Swartland Municipality
Fortuin	Micheline	Swartland Municipality
Hendricks	Jannie	MOI
Holtzhausen	Marguerite	Swartland Municipality
Johnson	Elize	MOI
Korah	Gert	Jeria Sending
Mzi	Gloria	Ilingelethu MPCC
Rainsford	Annatjie	ACVV Malmesbury
Slingers	C	Dahlia Care Centre
Steenkamp	Rika	Darling Music
Van der Westhuizen	Gertrude	Goedgedacht Trust
Wood	Judy	Darling Music

Agricultural interviews			
Agricultural organisation	Representatives	Date	Position
Darling Agricultural Association	Klonkies Pienaar	6/04/2011	chairperson
Riebeek Agricultural Association	Jaco de Jager	30/03/2011	chairperson
	Ilze Vlok		committee member
	Handre Vlok		committee member
Malmesbury Agricultural Association	Uys van der Westhuizen		chairperson

Key Government Departments interviews			
Department	**Date**	**Person interviewed**	**Position in organisation**
Department of Social Development	10/ 02/ 2011	Richard MacDonald	Acting Regional Manager
	10/02/2011	Cathy Nell	Regional head Social Work
Department of Social Development	17/02/2011 (10:00)	Marieta Krieling	Local Social Work Office Manager
Department of Education	17/02/2011 (8:00)	Johannes Mouton	Circuit Manager South
	17/02/2012	Nicolene Burger	Safe Schools Officer
Department of Education	23/02/2011	Jan Joubert	Circuit Manager North
		Andolene Somers	Social Worker
Swartland Municipality	1/03/2011	Joggie Scholtz	Municipal Manager

Social Development experts interviews			
Interviewee	Date	Position	Field of Expertise
Peter Templeton	10 February 2011	Trustee	Establishing and managing best practice NGOs
Prof Sulina Green	25 February 2011	Head of Social Work Department, University of Stellenbosch	Social Development Policy
Prof Ignatius Swart	1 March 2011	Head of Community Development Department, Hugenote College	Community and Social Development Theory
Dr JC Erasmus	1 March 2011	Community Development Lecturer Hugenote College	Community Development Theory

Swartland Municipal Social Development Policy Engagement 21 March 2013	
Name & Surname	**Organisation**
Marx-Lenin Nagan	Cape Nature
Christian Arendse	Tennis Development
Cathleen Februarie	DCS
Evelyn Boks	Ward Committee
A.M Strauss	Ward Committee
Anna Pieters	Ward 11
Errol Benjamin	G.N.P
John van der Merwe	Councillor
Yolande Cox-Bruintjies	Councillor
C.H Papers	Councillor
N. Nillson	SAPS
Hendrik Samson	SANCO
Frederick Haas	Kalbaskraal Community
Alan Felix	Ruststasie Primer
Julianna Le Roux	Carney's Educare
Maude Goliath	Councillor
Cedric Bruintjies	SANACO
Lovelly Fihlai	SANCO
Anna Cloete	WCASD
M van Wyk	Swartland Municipality
Elize Johnson	Soup Kitchen
C Hunsinger	Councillor
J. Cupido	Ward Committee
E. Meyer	Muslim Society
At Botha	Civil Department
Isak Owies	WEFES
Adriaan van Niekerk	Rise up Holdings
Liezl Blaauw	Swartland Nagskuiling
Aubrey Sedeman	Councillor
R v/d Westhuizen	Councillor
Kariema Bruiners	Chatsworth Womens Org.
Louisa Downton	Adventure Projects
Michael Rangasamy	Councillor
Alexander Mcquire	DCS
Melvin Martins	
Lucrecia Mhlameli	Siphumeza Educare
Clerise du Plessis	Swartland Municipality
Marguerite Holtzhausen	Swartland Municipality
Hillary Balie	Swartland Municipality
Gertrude van der Westhuizen	Swartland Municipality
Johan Steenkamp	Swartland Municipality
Tijmen van Essen	Mayor, Swartland Muncipality

Internal Social Development Committee 10 April	
Name & Surname	**Organisation**
Gertrude v/d Westhuizen	Development Services
Insp. Neale Africa	Protection Services
Kobus Marais	Development Services
Marlene van Zyl	Councillor
Noulan Hartzenberg	Civil
Alwyn Zaayman	Development Services
Ilse Loock	Corporative
Johan Steenkamp	Development Services
Winnie Bretzke	Finance
Sylvester Arendse	Development Services
Hanjo Kotze	Civil

ADDENDUM J: YOUTH AS A THEME FROM STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS (p39)

Youth issues and related problems were highlighted as the most critical to address. The ward committees identified youth problems as most significant, linking it to lack of recreational activities and facilities. School drop outs and teenage pregnancies were mentioned. Government services were another problem mentioned by ward committees especially referring to Department of Education. The external stakeholders identified lack of recreational facilities as one of the main weaknesses of the social development sector.
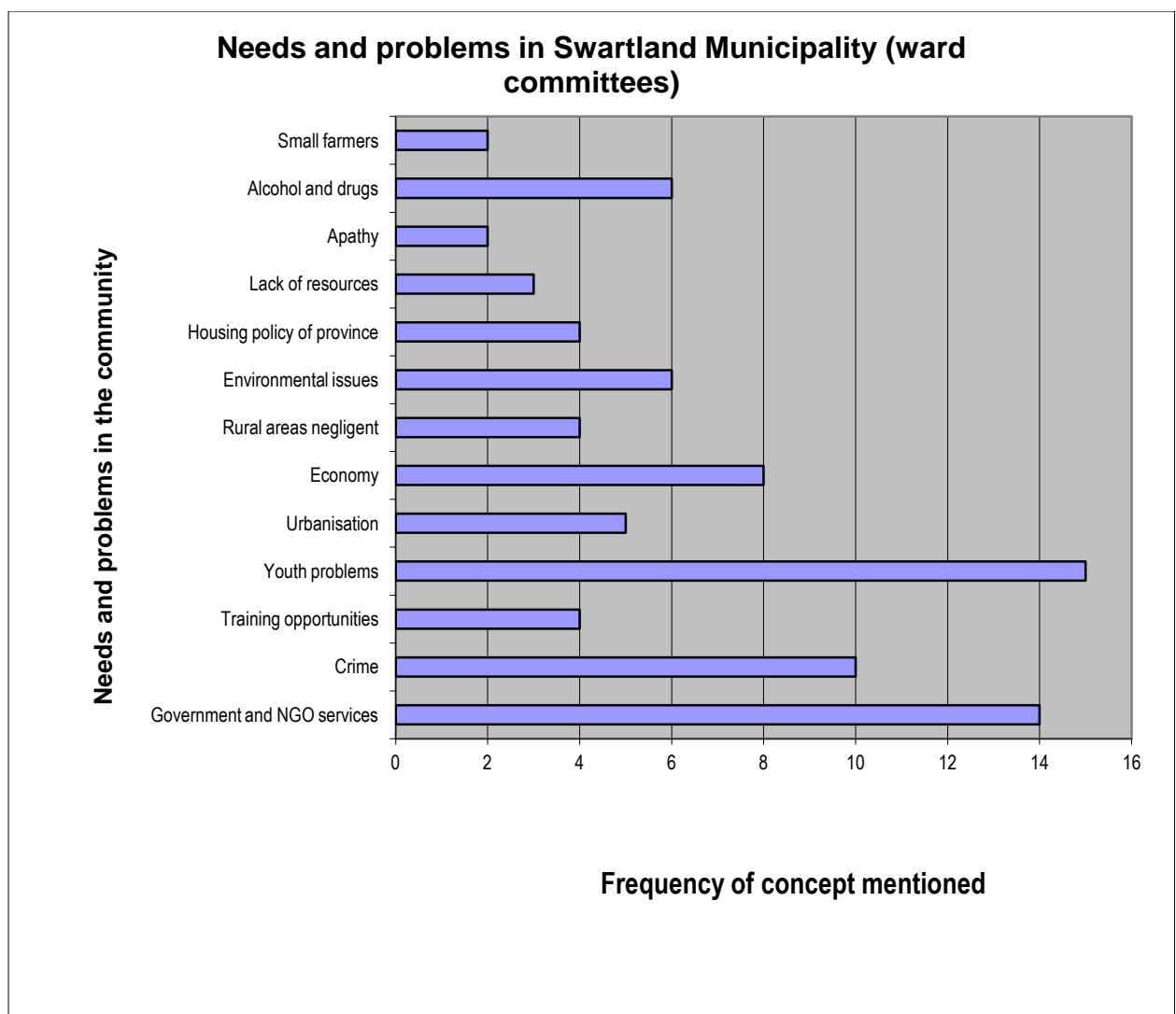
Figure J1: Frequency of social development needs and problems mentioned by ward committee

The ward committees and the internal stakeholders identified a role for the municipality to make existing facilities available for social development programmes and especially youth programmes.

With regard to funding new facilities, internal stakeholders stated that funding is not sustainable if operational funding has not been considered for future maintenance. Therefore, planning for the operation of a facility must happen alongside the planning for building the infrastructure. Furthermore facilities must not be put on private land, because that is in contravention of the Municipal Finance Management Act. Funding of facilities must not be outside the responsibilities of council and the legislative framework (Republic of South Africa, 2003). The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996 is the supreme law and should guide the municipality though Schedule 4B and 5B in determining its mandate with regard to social development. This refers back to the previous section where the legal framework was discussed in detail.

When considering how the various social development problems relate to each other, it could be concluded that many of the other problems mentioned, could also relate to and contribute to youth problems. This highlights the importance to include a variety of stakeholders when finding solutions for youth issues, including for example, the Department of Education (education needs), Department of Social Development (drugs problems) and the South African Police Services (illegal activities/crime).
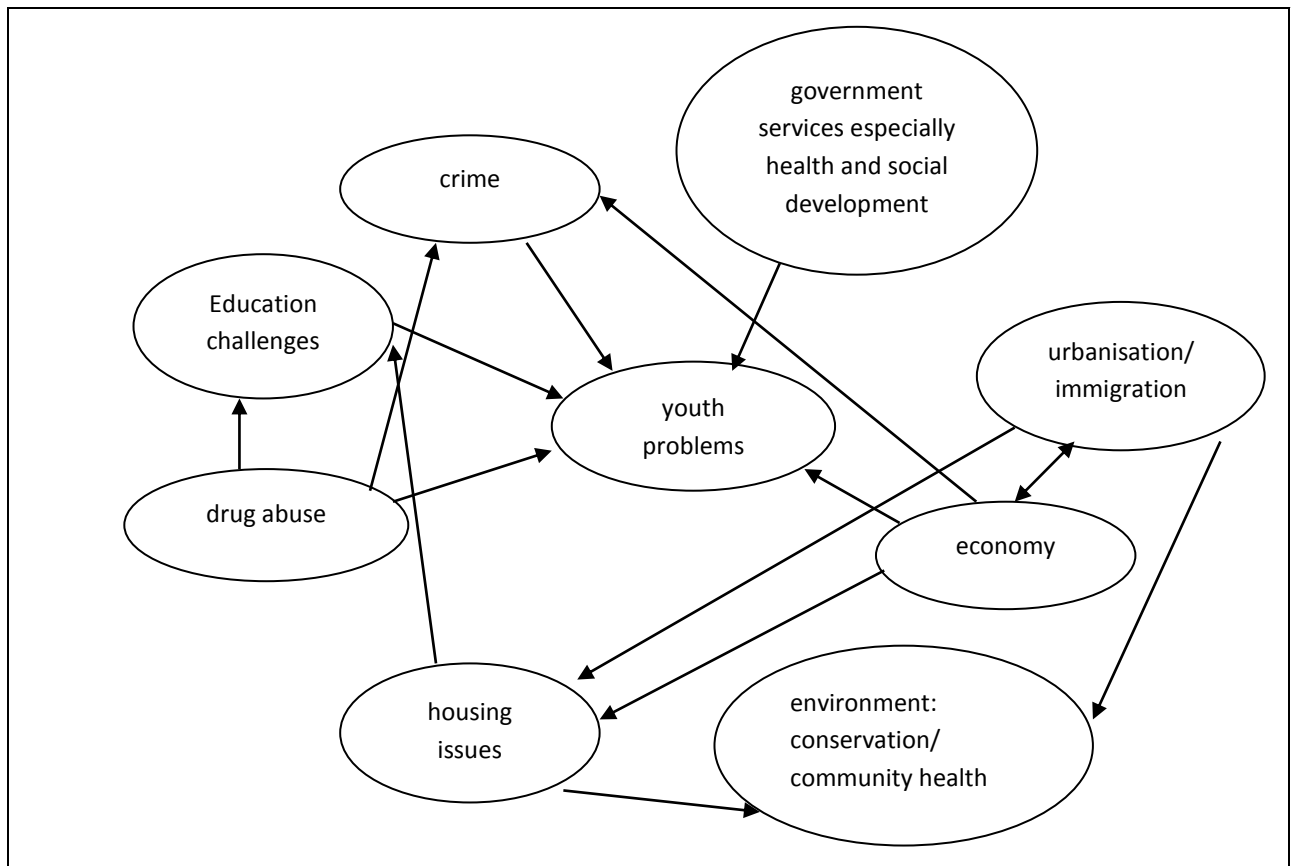
Figure J2: Interrelationship graph on social development needs and problems (ward committee survey)

At all the police stations in Swartland, drug related crimes increased (SAPS, 2012). Crime statistics stayed quite stable and even decreased compared to drug related crimes, which increased significantly. Figure 5.3 is a graphic representation of information sourced from the South African Police Service website (SAPS, 2012).
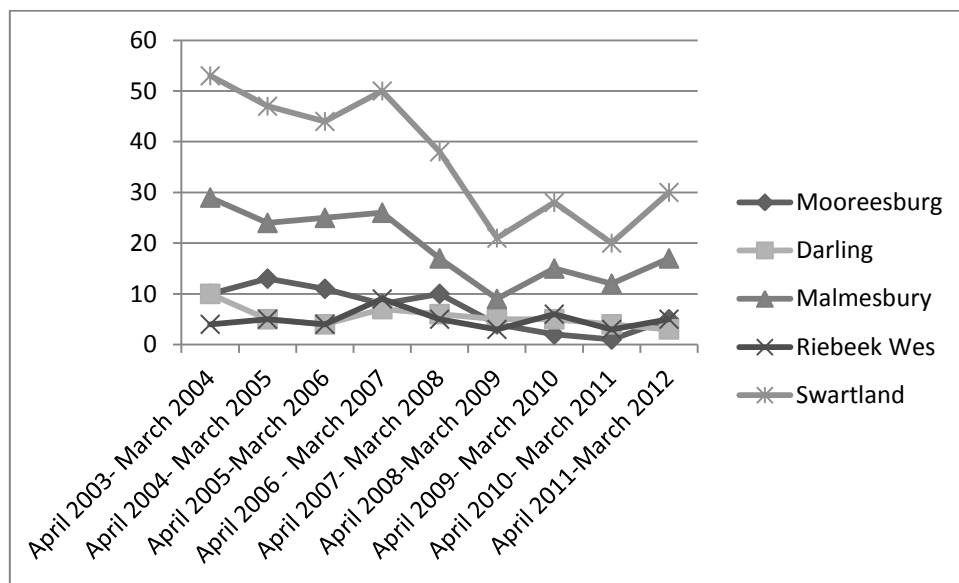
Figure J3: Frequency of murders in Swartland 2003-2012
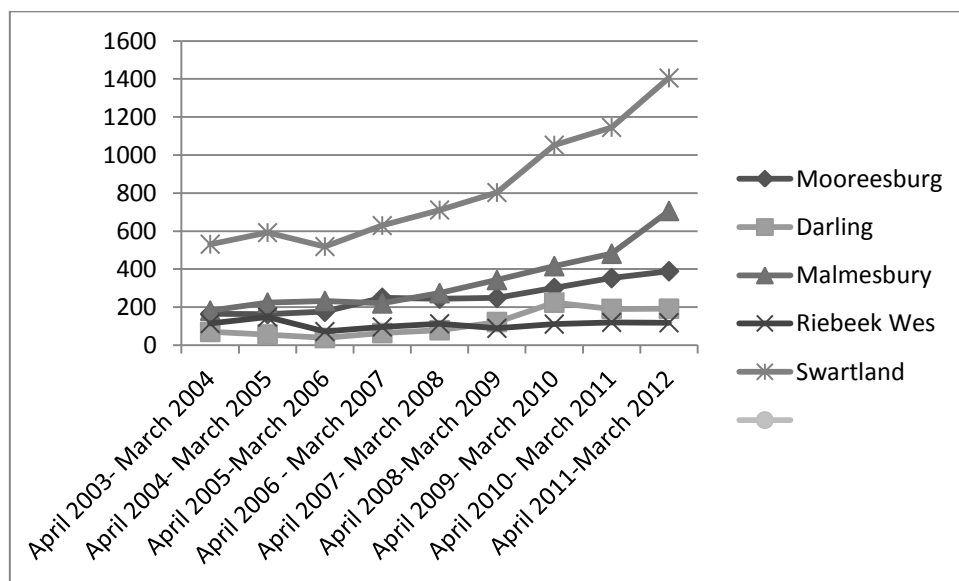
Figure .J4: Frequency of drug-related crime in Swartland 2003-2012

Source: SAPS, 2012.

The above graph highlights the problem of drug-related crime in relation to other crimes, for example murder rates. Crime is not committed exclusively by youth, but internationally crime is mostly committed by young males. Internationally, youth between age of 15 and 25 are most at risk of committing a crime (Pelser, 2008: 11). Burton, Leoschut and Bonora (2009:

21) reported on research by the Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention indicating that South African youth might be at risk to commit crime at a younger age. In their study youth offenders responded that most committed their first criminal act between the ages 10-15 years (43.5%). The above research indicates the link between problems identified by the ward committees. Youth issues, crime and drug abuse problems could be seen as a cluster which need to be addressed holistically.

These youth related problems were also identified by the external stakeholders when threats to the social development sector were discussed

Below is an interrelationship digraph indicating how various threats identified by external stakeholders relate to each other. The youth issues namely drug abuse, crime and family problems could be regarded as a cluster of problems that are related to each other. This relates to other clusters of threats for example service delivery issues (lack of communication, unsustainable programmes, negative community, political interference) and economical issues (seasonal employment, increase in poverty and urbanisation.

Fig J5 Interrelationships digraph of threats identified by external stakeholders

The threats are usually issues over which the participants do not have much control. This indicates the level of despair with stakeholders and communities, that social issues are regarded as threats (out of our control) and not weaknesses (within our control).

ADDENDUM K : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (p 40)

Besides youth issues, issues with government and NGO services were regarded by the ward committees as the main problem in the social development sector.

The second most mentioned weakness at the external stakeholders' workshop was the need for co-ordination of social development services. Co-ordination was suggested between departments and within subsectors (e.g. cultural subsector). Lack of partnerships between similar organisations, lack of co-operation in general and duplication are some of the issues raised with regard to a lack of co-ordination. Co-ordination was one of the roles identified by the ward committees that local government could fulfil with regard to social development. Social development organisations are regarded as strengths, but their lack of co-ordination is seen as a weakness. Below (Figure 5.9) the possible interrelationship between the various weaknesses mentioned, was explored.
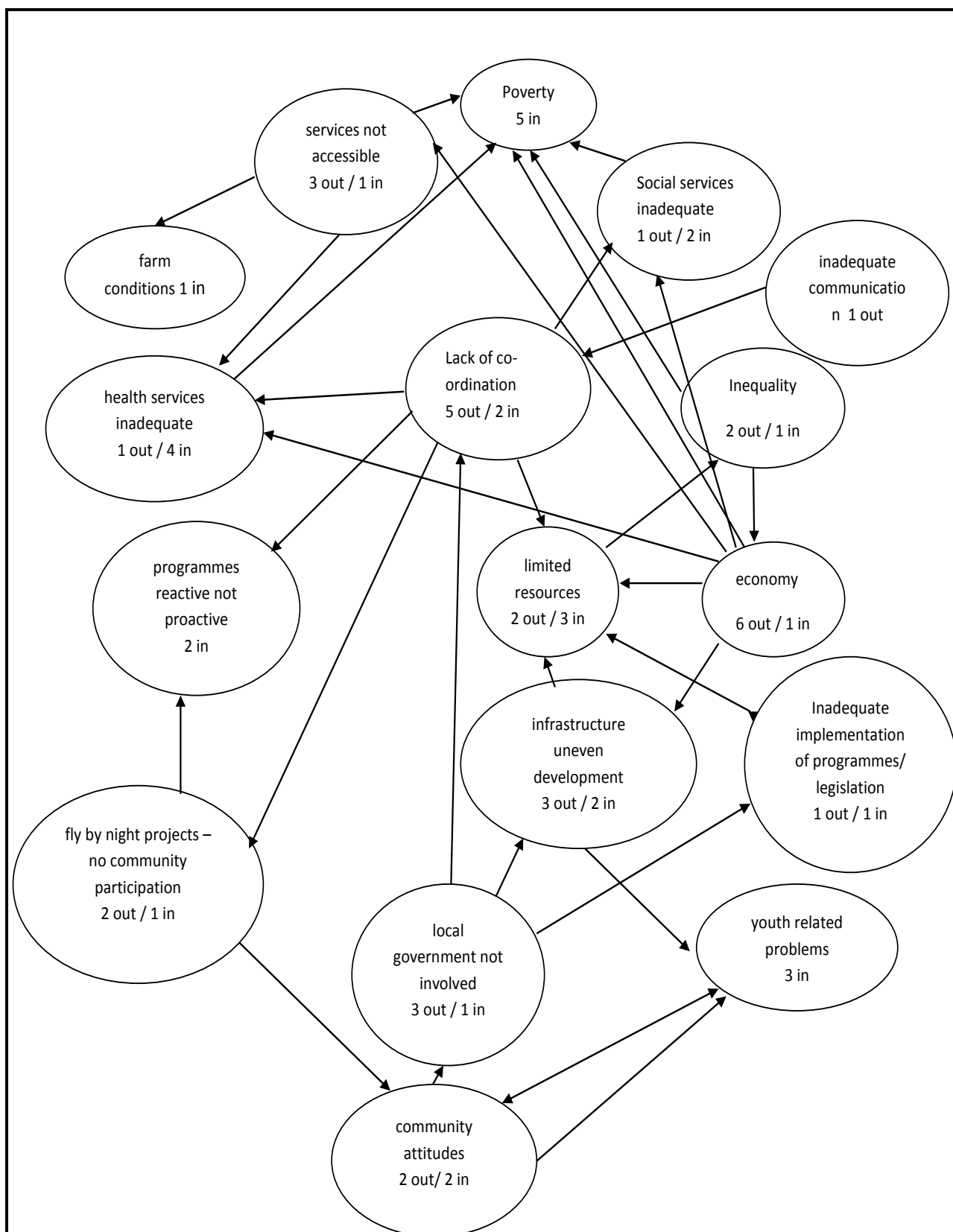
Figure K1: Interrelationship digraph on weaknesses (external stakeholders' workshop)

In Figure K1, the possible causal and consequential relationships between weaknesses in the social sector have been indicated. Lack of co-ordination has five outgoing arrows indicating it as a possible cause of the other weaknesses. Therefore, the co-ordination of services could possibly have an impact on other weaknesses as well.

Both the ward committees and external stakeholders identified government, NGO and community initiatives as strengths of the sector. Addressing the problem of lack of co-ordination could even further add to this strength. The strengths most mentioned by ward committees in the graph below, are community initiatives and the government and NGO services.
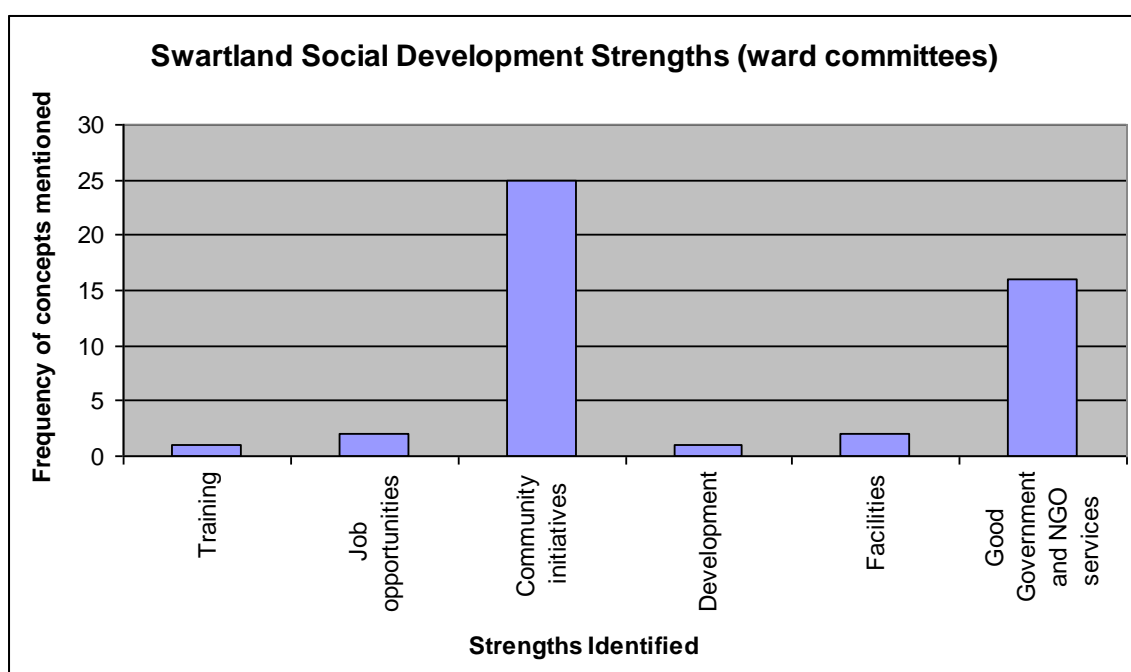
Figure K2: Social development strengths identified by ward committees

Although some social development services were regarded as strengths the shortcomings of government services and other NGO services were identified as the main deficit in the social development sector.
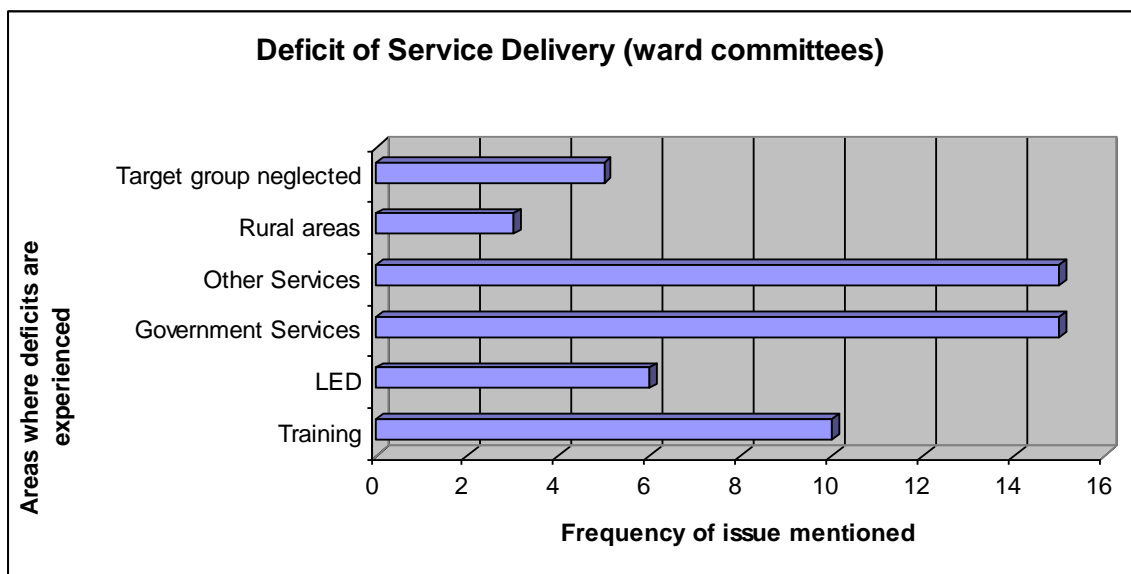
Figure K3: Frequency of deficits of social development service delivery mentioned by ward committees

This is relevant to the role of the municipality identified by ward committees to be an intermediary between government services and the community to resolve service delivery problems. Also the external stakeholders, ward committees and internal stakeholders have seen the municipality as having a role to co-ordinate services and liaising with various other service providers.
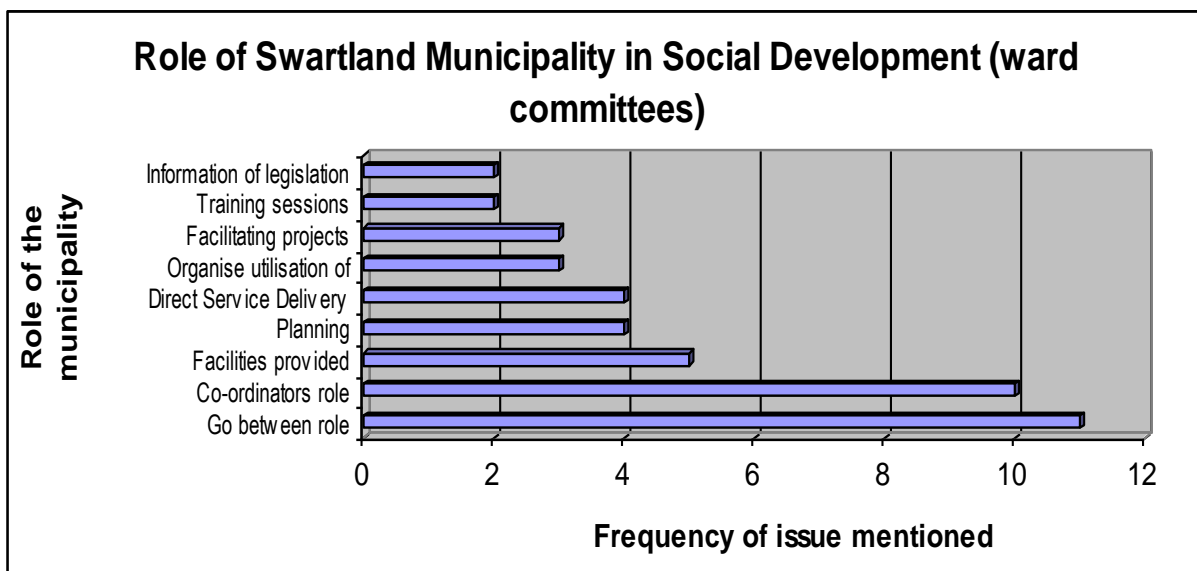

Figure: K4: Frequency of Swartland Municipality's roles in social development identified by ward committees

as stated in the ward committees, . The municipality could utilise the identified roles to resolve the various needs and problems. The role of being an intermediary and co-ordinating is especially relevant with regard to youth related problems and issues with government services.

The internal stakeholders workshop also looked at what the municipality must do with regard to social development and again co-ordination of services was mentioned most.
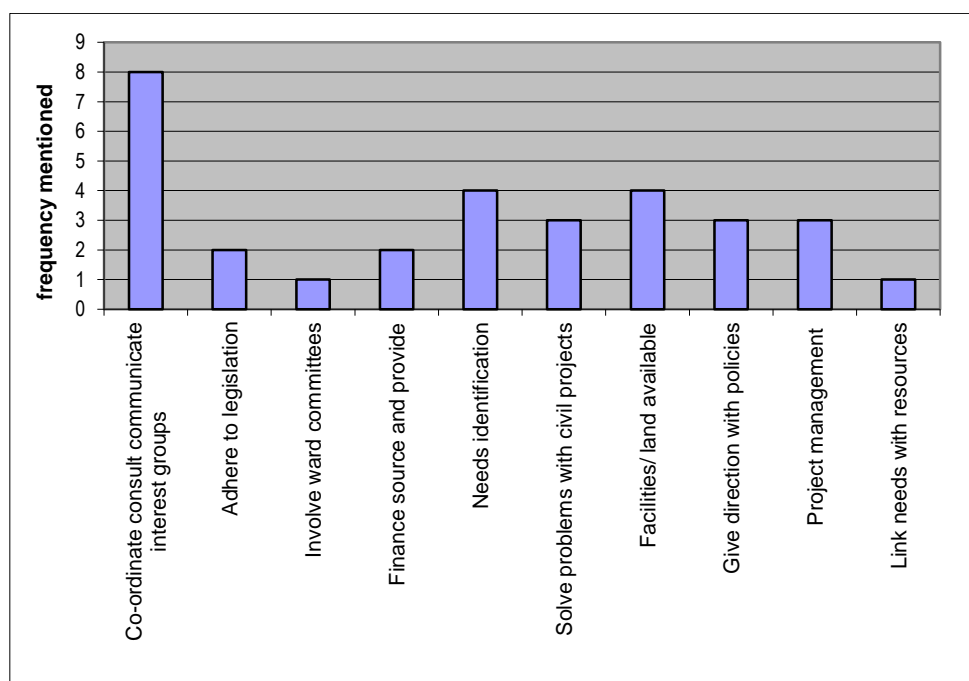

Figure K5: Role of municipality according to internal stakeholders

Two other roles for municipalities in social development, mentioned above by councillors and officials, also link with the co-ordination of services. These roles are the identification of needs and also linking needs with resources. Needs must be identified and communicated to other social development service providers. Therefore Swartland serves as intermediary between community and service providers. It is easier to fulfil the intermediary role if services are co-ordinated.
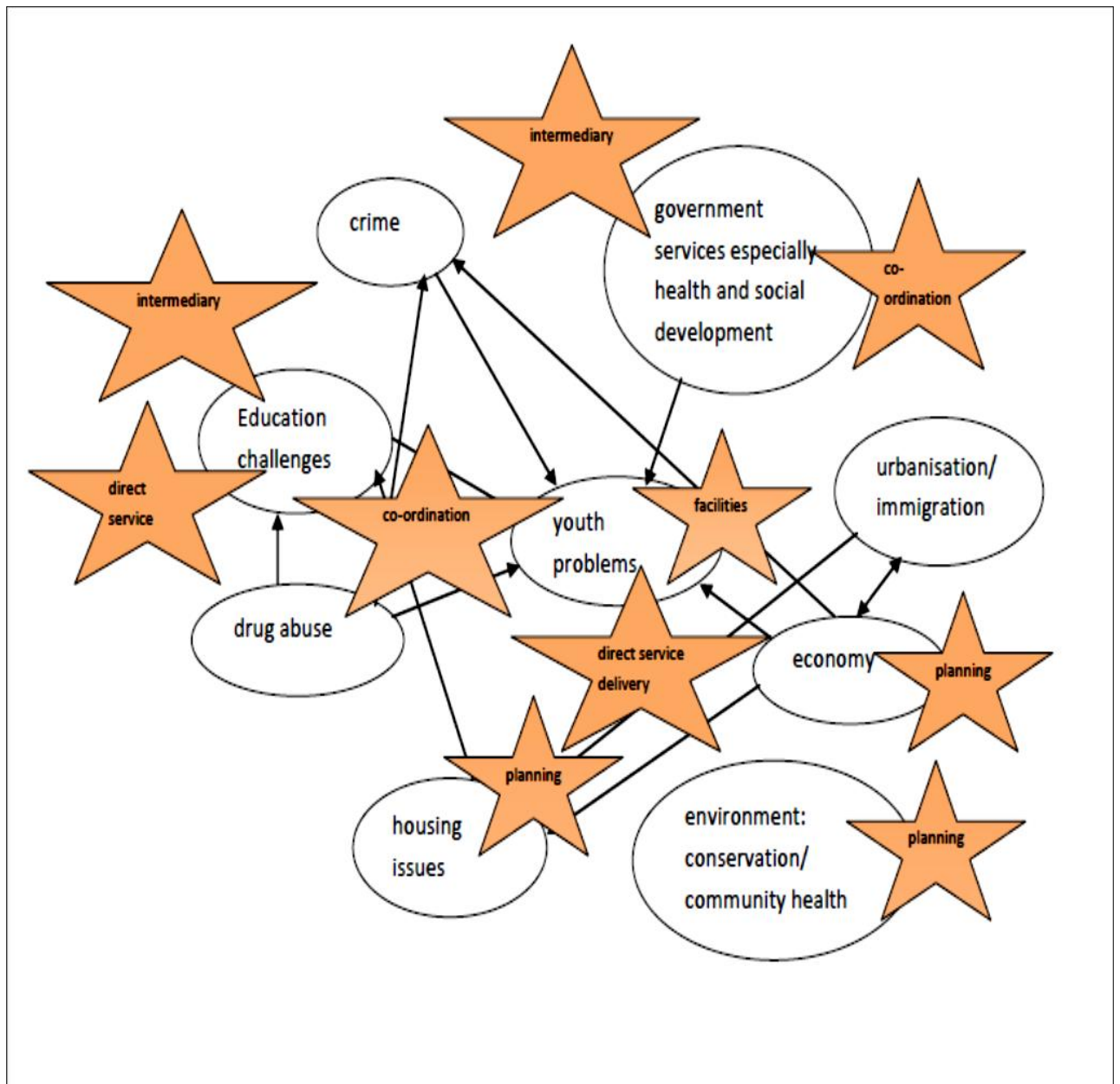
Figure K6: Interrelationship digraph role of municipality in terms of problems/needs (ward committee survey)

Roles of the municipality are linked in Figure K6 with problem areas identified by the ward committees. Co-ordination of social development-related services could assist with addressing educational challenges and also to address drug abuse as a problem. Within a structure which co-ordinates development organisations, the municipality could also fulfil an intermediary role by putting issues from various communities on the agenda of the co-ordinating structure.

Part of collaboration with other service providers is also about the clarification of roles. During the internal stakeholder workshop there was an enquiry about the role of Department of Social Development. The municipality must not take over the role of the Department of

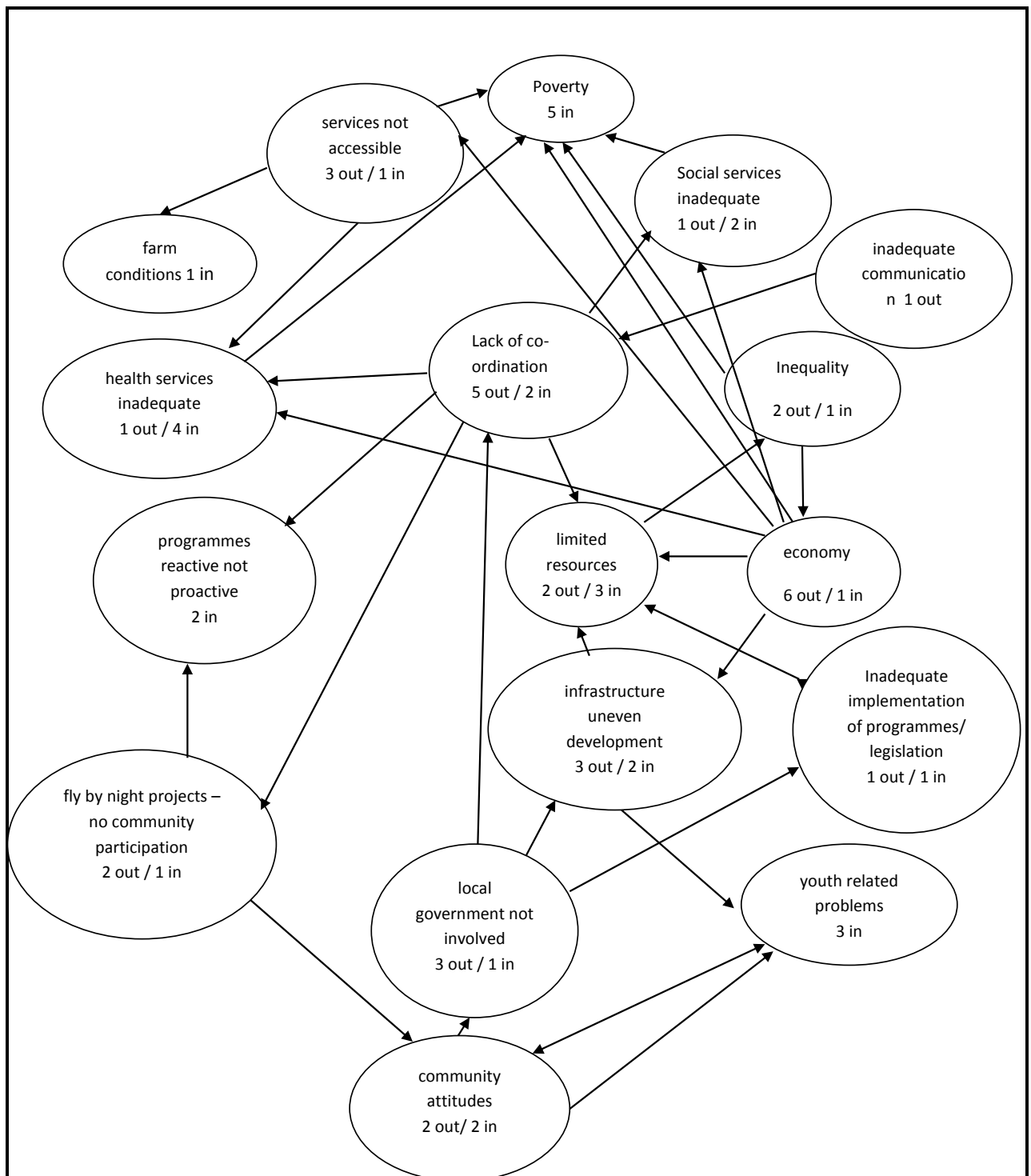Social Development. The municipality must be clear with other role players what it cannot do.

Figure K7 Interrelationship digraph on problems and needs identified by external stakeholders

ADDENDUM L: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES (p 41)

Apart from youth issues and dealing with social development service delivery, economic problems were identified as a major problem by ward committees and external stakeholders. Also in analysis of the relationship between social development problems, economic problems are underlying many other social development problems. In a community survey done in 2010 in some Swartland towns, people stated that they perceive unemployment as the cause for alcohol and drug related problems. Employment related programmes could therefore be regarded as a relevant starting point in dealing with other social problems.

External stakeholders regard training as the main opportunity for the social development sector and secondly new innovative projects, liaising with relevant role players and basic services on farms. There is, therefore, the opportunity to do especially vocational training, but the need for life skills training, has also been mentioned. This aligns again with the ward committee survey which identified training as the main deficit in the social development sector. This also links with the low skill levels generally found in the Swartland. The IDP (Swartland Municipality, 2012b) quotes the Statistics South Africa Community Survey of 2007, indicating Swartland Municipality has 36.4 per cent low skilled workers. Farms provide seasonal work for low skilled workers, which might be the reason for the high percentage (Swartland Municipality, 2012b:140).
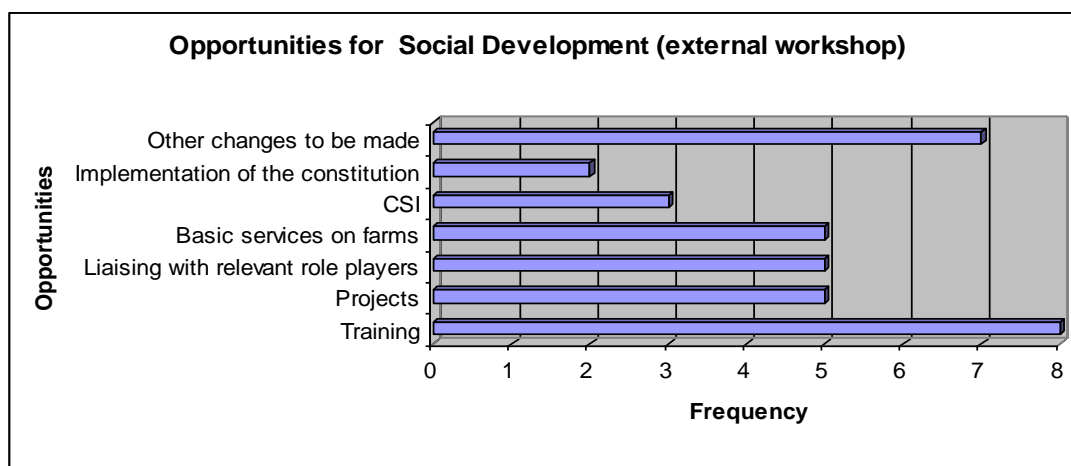

Figure L1 Opportunities for Social Development Sector (external stakeholers)

The ward committees also identified Local Economic Development as a deficit, especially with regard to entrepreneurial training.