Western Cape Government

PROJECT PREFEASIBILITY REPORT

PROJECT DETAILS

Project Name	South Africa Economic Growth & Local Development Programme (EG-LDP)
Location	Bitou Local Municipality
Sector	Economic
Department	Local Government
Project Owner	Poonam Yawalkar
Project Manager	Poonam Yawalkar

BACKGROUND & JUSTIFICATION

Background

South Africa continues to face persistent economic challenges marked by slow GDP growth, high unemployment rates, structural inequality, and uneven regional development. Many municipalities struggle with ageing infrastructure, inadequate service delivery, limited investment attraction, and insufficient support for emerging enterprises. These socio-economic constraints weaken local economic resilience and reduce opportunities for community upliftment.

In response, the Government of South Africa has prioritised economic reconstruction, infrastructure-led growth, and inclusive development. National frameworks such as the **National Development Plan (NDP 2030)**, the **Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP)**, and the **District Development Model (DDM)** place strong emphasis on improving local economies, strengthening municipal capabilities, and fostering public-private partnerships.Accelerating local economic activity, building regional value chains, promoting SMMEs, and enabling job creation are essential to transforming the economic landscape and improving quality of life. The proposed project aims to address these systemic issues through coordinated interventions in infrastructure, skills development, enterprise support, and investment promotion.

Justification

The project is justified based on the following critical needs:

1. Economic Recovery and Growth

The country requires targeted investment to stimulate growth, improve productivity, and diversify local economies. Strategic interventions in infrastructure and industry development are necessary to attract investors and unlock economic potential in underdeveloped areas.

2. High Unemployment

With unemployment rates—particularly among youth—remaining extremely high, there is an urgent need for labour-absorbing programmes and skills development initiatives. The project provides immediate and long-term employment opportunities while building a skilled workforce.

3. Infrastructure Deficits

Ageing, unreliable, or inadequate infrastructure continues to limit industrial activity, hinder logistics efficiency, and reduce investor confidence. Improving transport networks, digital connectivity, and essential services will create an enabling environment for economic activity.

4. SMME and Informal Sector Support

Small businesses and informal enterprises are essential for job creation but often lack access to finance, infrastructure, and market's. The project introduces targeted support mechanism's to strengthen these sectors and promote inclusive growth.

5. Reducing Inequality & Spatial Imbalance

Many rural and township areas remain economically marginalised. Enhancing connectivity, improving service delivery, and promoting local economic development directly address spatial inequality and align with national prioritie's.

6. Alignment with National Priorities

The project supports government commitments outlined in:

- NDP 2030
- ERRP
- DDM
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategies
- Municipal IDPs
  This alignment ensures intergovernmental cooperation and maximises developmental impact.

PROJECT SCOPE

The Scope of Work (SoW) defines the activities, deliverables, and responsibilities required to implement the Economic Development Project. The project includes infrastructure development, skills training, enterprise support, investment promotion, and monitoring to drive sustainable economic growth in targeted regions of South Africa.

1. Infrastructure Development
1.1 Transport & Connectivity Upgrades
Upgrade and rehabilitate priority roads, bridges, and transportation routes.
Improve access to industrial zones, agricultural hubs, markets, and communities.
Enhance logistics efficiency through improved mobility networks.
1.2 Utility & Service Infrastructure
Improve access to reliable electricity, water supply, and sanitation systems.
Support energy enhancements to reduce load-shedding impact on local businesses.Upgrade stormwater and waste management systems to support economic activity.

1.3 Digital & ICT Infrastructure
Expand broadband connectivity in rural and township areas.

Establish digital access hubs for SMMEs and youth.
Enhance municipal ICT capabilities for improved service delivery and e-governance.

2. Skills Development & Employment Creation
2.1 Training Programmes
Implement vocational and technical training aligned with key economic sectors.
Provide certification programmes for local youth and unemployed individuals.

2.2 Enterprise & Workforce Skills
Train SMMEs on business management, financial literacy, and market readiness.
Provide digital skills training to enhance employability.

2.3 Employment Opportunities

Enforce local labour participation on all project-related construction and development works.

Facilitate apprenticeships, learnerships, and on-site training opportunities.

3. SMME & Enterprise Development
3.1 Business Incubation & Support

Establish or strengthen local business incubation centres.

Provide mentorship, coaching, and operational support for emerging entrepreneurs.

3.2 Access to Finance

Facilitate linkages to government funding schemes (SEFA, SEDA, NYDA).

Support micro-enterprises with grant/loan readiness assistance.

3.3 Market Access

Link SMMEs to value chains, procurement opportunities, and supply networks.

Promote township and rural economy enterprises through targeted initiatives.

4. Investment Promotion & Economic Growth Initiatives
4.1 Investment Readiness

Develop investment profiles for districts and municipalities.

Identify priority sectors for targeted investment attraction (tourism, agri-processing, manufacturing).

4.2 Public–Private Partnerships

Engage private sector stakeholders to co-fund or co-develop projects.

Support PPP feasibility studies and negotiations.

4.3 Economic Zone Development

Strengthen industrial parks, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), and agri-hubs.

Coordinate incentives and infrastructure improvements to support industrial growth.

5. Stakeholder Engagement & Community Participation
5.1 Stakeholder Coordination

Coordinate planning with national departments, provincial government, municipalities, and agencies.

Facilitate integrated development planning via the District Development Model (DDM).

5.2 Community Consultations

Conduct public participation meetings to identify local needs and ensure community benefit.

Incorporate community feedback into project implementation.

6. Monitoring, Reporting & Evaluation
6.1 Project Performance Tracking

Develop monitoring tools and indicators for economic output, jobs created, and infrastructure progress.

Conduct regular site visits and assessments.

6.2 Impact Evaluation

Perform socio-economic impact assessments to measure long-term outcomes.

Evaluate SMME support results, employment effectiveness, and infrastructure utilisation.

6.3 Reporting

Prepare progress reports, financial reports, and updates to stakeholders.

Ensure compliance with national and municipal regulations.

7. Deliverables

Infrastructure upgrade plans & completed construction works

Digital connectivity solutions implemented

Skills training programmes delivered and certified

SMME development reports & support programmes

Investment profiles and promotion strategies

Community participation reports

Monitoring & evaluation framework

Final project completion report

OBJECTIVES & KEY FOCUS AREAS

OBJECTIVE	KEY FOCUS AREA

Infrastructure & Governance & Standards (IMC | ITC | RPG)	• Prioritising Infrastructure for Maximum Impact • Strengthening Municipal Infrastructure • Enhancing Private Sector Partnerships • Innovation & Futures Planning • Addressing Climate Change & Sustainability
Consistent Public-Private strategic value for all WC infrastructure stakeholders	• Prioritising Infrastructure for Maximum Impact • Enhancing Private Sector Partnerships • Addressing Climate Change & Sustainability

PROJECT TIMELINE & COST

Estimated Duration	5 Year(s) & 6 Month(s)
Estimated Start Date	18 Dec 2025
Estimated Cost	R 91,050,074

PROJECT STAGE-0 SUBMISSION & APPROVAL

Self Approved By: **Poonam Yawalkar**
Self Approved On: **12 Dec 2025 06:08:47 AM**

Submitted By	
Submitted On	
Signed By	
Approved On	

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS	SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Air, water, and soil pollution from industrial and agricultural activities • Greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation contributing to climate change • Overuse of natural resources leading to scarcity and degradation • Loss of biodiversity due to habitat destruction and fragmentation • Deforestation causing habitat loss, soil erosion, and climate impacts • Proper waste management to reduce pollution and health risks • Sustainable water management to protect quality and prevent scarcity • Preservation of ecosystem services like clean air, water, and climate regulation • Ecosystem	• Respect for human rights including labor, land, and indigenous rights • Social Development-Other • Assessment of community impacts such as displacement and livelihood loss • Protection of health and safety from environmental hazards • Preservation of cultural heritage sites and artifacts • Promotion of social equity and fair distribution of development benefits • Engagement with stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle • Fair labor practices including wages, hours, and working conditions • Support and compensation for involuntary resettlement • Prevention of greenhouse

REGULATORY & ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS

NATIONAL LEVEL	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL LEVELS	OTHER RELEVANT ENTITIES

• Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE): Responsible for environmental management, conservation, and protection in South Africa • South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI): Plays a leading role in biodiversity management and research • Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs): Responsible for compliance and enforcement of environmental regulations • National Environmental Management Act (NEMA): Governs environmental management and authorization processes, including Environmental Authorizations (EAs) • Environmental Management Frameworks (EMFs): Strategic planning tools for land-use and environmental management decisions • Infrastructure Development Authority-other	• Provincial Environmental Departments: Implement and enforce environmental regulations within provinces • Municipalities: Play a role in environmental management, especially in land-use planning and development applications • City Engineering Department-other • Provincial Roads and Transport Authority-other • Approval for land use, zoning, and local development integration • Coordination and technical approval for provincial infrastructure integration-other	• Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA): Voluntary certification body for Environmental Assessment Practitioners • • Councils for the Built Environment Professions (CBEP): Regulates professions involved in the built environment • Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA): Non-profit organization involved in environmental conservation and education • Recommendations on sustainability practices and biodiversity protection • Validation of structural design and quality assurance measures

IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Government

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Department of Agriculture	
Department of Health	
Department of Education	
Department Of Infrastructure	
Provincial Treasury	

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Local Government	
Department of Mobility	
Government Motor Transport	

State-Owned Entities

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)	The DBSA is a leading development finance institution focused on infrastructure development and socio-economic growth across South Africa and the SADC region. Key Roles • Provides long-term financing for large infrastructure projects • Supports municipal capacity building and planning • Funds energy, water, transport, ICT, and social infrastructure projects • Drives sustainable development and green economy initiatives

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)	The IDC is a national development finance institution that promotes industrial development and job creation in South Africa. **Key Roles** • Provides loans, equity, and project finance to manufacturing, mining, agriculture, tourism, and technology sectors • Supports SMME's, black industrialists, and youth-owned enterprises • Helps establish new industries and expand existing businesses • Promotes localisation and export competitiveness
Eskom	Eskom is the state-owned electricity provider responsible for generating and distributing electricity nationwide. Role in development projects: • Provides grid connections for new developments • Coordinates power supply for industrial and infrastructure projects • Implements electrification programmes • Critical stakeholder due to load-shedding impacts

Private Entities

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

Construction Companies	Construction companies are key implementation partners responsible for delivering the physical infrastructure components of the project. **Roles & Responsibilities** • Execute civil works such as roads, bridges, buildings, and utility infrastructure • Ensure compliance with engineering standards, safety regulations, and quality management • Provide labour-intensive construction methods to promote local job creation • Work with municipalities and government departments during implementation • Deliver project outputs within defined timelines, budgets, and quality specification
Engineering Firms	Engineering firms provide technical expertise across design, planning, and implementation phases of the project. **Roles & Responsibilities** • Conduct feasibility studies, technical assessments, and cost estimations • Prepare engineering designs, construction drawings, and tender documents • Offer supervision and quality assurance during construction • Provide expertise in structural, civil, electrical, mechanical, and environmental engineering • Ensure that infrastructure solutions meet sustainability, safety, and regulatory standards

Financial Institutions	Financial institutions support the project through funding, investment, advisory services, and financial risk management. **Types of Institutions Involved** • Development finance institutions (DFIs): DBSA, IDC • Commercial banks: FNB, Standard Bank, ABSA, Nedbank • Private investment funds & PPP partners **Roles & Responsibilities** • Provide loans, grants, equity, or blended finance for infrastructure and enterprise development • Support risk assessment and financial modelling

Civil Entities

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

Civil society organizations advocating for community needs	Civil society organizations (CSOs) play a vital role in representing the interests, rights, and priorities of communities affected by development projects. These organizations help ensure that development is inclusive, equitable, transparent, and accountable, especially in economically marginalised and underserved areas. Roles & Responsibilities **1. Community Representation** • Act as the voice of local communities, especially vulnerable groups. • Communicate community needs, priorities, and concerns to government and project teams. • Advocate for fair and equitable access to project benefits. **2. Public Participation & Consultation** • Facilitate community meetings, workshops, and dialogues. • Encourage community involvement during project planning, implementation, and monitoring. • Ensure that community feedback is incorporated into project decisions. **3. Social Accountability & Oversight** • Monitor the transparency and integrity of project processes. • Advocate for ethical procurement, community protection, and good governance. • Ensure that environmental and social safeguards are followed.

Local Communities and Residents:Other	Local communities and residents are the primary beneficiaries and directly affected stakeholders of the development project. Their participation, support, and cooperation are essential to ensure that the project delivers sustainable, equitable, and socially accepted outcomes.

Other Stakeholders

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Local Development Finance Institutions (DFIs)	Local DFIs play a crucial role in providing **development-focused funding**, technical support, and economic investment to stimulate growth and infrastructure delivery. These institutions help bridge financial gaps, de-risk projects, and support sustainable development in South Africa. **ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES** • Provide concessional loans, grants, and blended finance for infrastructure and economic projects • Support feasibility studies, project preparation, and financial modelling • Partner with national and municipal government for large-scale development initiatives • Offer targeted funding for SMMEs, job creation, youth entrepreneurship, and rural development • Promote sustainable, inclusive, and long-term economic growth

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Sustainable Infrastructure Development Symposium - South Africa (SIDSSA)	SIDSSA is a national platform established by the Presidency to coordinate, promote, and unlock investment in strategic infrastructure projects across South Africa. **KEY FUNCTIONS** • Identifies and packages bankable infrastructure projects • Facilitates funding partnerships between government, DFIs, and the private sector • Supports the development of high-impact, catalytic projects in energy, transport, water, ICT, and human settlements • Provides guidance on infrastructure policy, planning, and investment frameworks • Serves as a showcase platform for investors at national and international levels

WCG SECTOR PRIORITIES

OUTCOMES	SOCIAL	ENERGY & WATER	ECONOMIC	TECHNOLOGY	ECOLOGICAL
Households have increased access to basic services and improved shelter	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS		Short Term 1-5 YRS
Infrastructure investment drives spatial transformation and improves spatial resilience	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Long Term 15-30 YRS	Medium Term 5-15 YRS	Medium Term 5-15 YRS	
Investment in social infrastructure improves access to health, education, social development, and recreation opportunities	Medium Term 5-15 YRS	Medium Term 5-15 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS	

Mobility systems and transportation corridors provide safe and efficient connectivity to opportunities, services, and facilities	Medium Term 5-15 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Medium Term 5-15 YRS		Medium Term 5-15 YRS

INFRASTRUCTURE TYPE

- **Hard**

  Hard infrastructure refers to physical, tangible facilities and systems that support economic activity, mobility, and essential services.

  Examples

  - Roads, highways, and bridges
  - Railways, ports, and airports
  - Water supply systems, dams, and pipelines
  - Electricity generation and transmission networks
  - Wastewater treatment plants
  - ICT installations (fiber optics, telecom towers)

- **Soft**

  Soft infrastructure refers to the institutions, systems, and services that support social wellbeing, governance, human capital, and economic management.

  Examples

  - Education systems, schools, and training institutions
  - Healthcare facilities and public health systems
  - Governance institutions (municipalities, regulatory bodies)
  - Safety and security services

    - Financial systems and business support services
    - Social welfare and community development programmes

- **Critical**

  Critical infrastructure refers to systems and assets essential for national security, safety, economic stability, and public health.

  Examples

    - National electricity grid (e.g., Eskom generation & transmission)
    - Water and sanitation systems serving large populations
    - Healthcare emergency systems
    - Major ICT networks, data centres, cybersecurity systems
    - Transportation hubs essential for national mobility (ports, major airports)
    - Financial system infrastructure (payment networks, banking backbone)
    - Emergency services and disaster management centres

PROJECT STAGE-1 SUBMISSION & APPROVAL

Self Approved By: **Poonam Yawalkar**
Self Approved On: **12 Dec 2025 07:38:46 AM**

Submitted By	
Submitted On	
Signed By	
Approved On	

GEO LOCATION

Geo Location	
Latitude	
Longitude	

PROCUREMENT PLANNING

- **Decentralized Preference Criteria**
  1] ["Departments"]
  Decentralized Preference Criteria refer to local-level socio-economic preferences used during procurement, especially within municipalities, provinces, and public entities. These criteria ensure that procurement benefits local communities, local suppliers, and regionally based businesses.
  PURPOSE
  - Promote local economic development (LED)
  - Support small enterprises and emerging suppliers
  - Encourage participation of local labour and contractors
  - Strengthen regional economic impact
- **Designated Groups**
  1] ["Women-owned businesses"]
  Designated Groups are categories of individuals historically excluded from economic participation. South African procurement legislation (PPPFA, B-BBEE Act) provides preferences to these groups.
  PURPOSE
  - Promote inclusion
  - Correct historical inequality
  - Increase fairness in procurement
- **Local Content and Production**
  1] []
  Local Content and Production requirements ensure that specified goods, materials, or components used in a project are manufactured locally within South Africa.
  PURPOSE
  - Stimulate the local manufacturing sector
  - Reduce imports and support domestic industries
  - Create jobs and industrial capacity
  - Strengthen national value chains

PROCUREMENT ACTION

- E-Procurement Solution (ePS)
  A digital procurement platform that streamlines supplier registration, tender publication, bid submissions, and compliance verification. Improves transparency, efficiency, and auditability.

- Western Cape Supplier Evidence Bank (WCSEB)
  A centralized database for storing supplier compliance documents, enabling quicker verification during procurement processes. Reduces duplication and enhances supplier accessibility.

- Procurement Planning
  Strategic preparation and scheduling of procurement activities to ensure timely acquisition of goods, services, and works. Aligns procurement with project timelines, budgets, and regulatory requirements.

- Preferential Procurement Regulations (2022)
  Aligned : Yes
  Regulations guiding preference criteria in public procurement to promote socio-economic objectives such as B-BBEE, local content, and support for designated groups.

- Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)
  Aligned : No
  Integration of environmental, social, and economic sustainability considerations into procurement decisions.

- Any additional procurement action or framework relevant to the project but not listed above.

SOCIAL IMPACT

SOCIAL IMPACT	REMARKS
Inclusive Economic Participation	Ensures that all groups—including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and small enterprises—benefit from economic opportunities generated by the project. Promotes equitable access to procurement and employment.
Environmental Sustainability	Focuses on minimizing ecological impact through responsible resource use, low-carbon development, climate resilience, and protection of natural ecosystems during project implementation.
Skills Development and Job Creation	Aims to build local capacity by providing training, apprenticeships, and employment opportunities. Supports long-term socio-economic growth and strengthens the local workforce.

SOCIAL IMPACT	REMARKS
Additional priorities or cross-cutting principles that apply to the project but fall outside the categories listed above.	

PROPERTY AVAILIBILITY

Has the land for the site been identified?	In Process
Remarks	Provide any relevant notes on land status, ownership, acquisition process, constraints, or pending approvals.

PROJECT STAGE-2 SUBMISSION & APPROVAL

Self Approved By: **Poonam Yawalkar**
Self Approved On: **12 Dec 2025 07:56:40 AM**

Submitted By	
Submitted On	
Signed By	
Approved On	

BACKGROUND & JUSTIFICATION

Background
South Africa continues to face persistent economic challenges marked by slow GDP growth, high unemployment rates, structural inequality, and uneven regional development. Many municipalities struggle with ageing infrastructure, inadequate service delivery, limited investment attraction, and insufficient support for emerging enterprises. These socio-economic constraints weaken local economic resilience and reduce opportunities for community upliftment.

In response, the Government of South Africa has prioritised economic reconstruction, infrastructure-led growth, and inclusive development. National frameworks such as the **National Development Plan (NDP 2030)**, the **Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP)**, and the **District Development Model (DDM)** place strong emphasis on improving local economies, strengthening municipal capabilities, and fostering public-private partnerships.Accelerating local economic activity, building regional value chains, promoting SMMEs, and enabling job creation are essential to transforming the economic landscape and improving quality of life. The proposed project aims to address these systemic issues through coordinated interventions in infrastructure, skills development, enterprise support, and investment promotion.

Justification
The project is justified based on the following critical needs:

1. Economic Recovery and Growth

The country requires targeted investment to stimulate growth, improve productivity, and diversify local economies. Strategic interventions in infrastructure and industry development are necessary to attract investors and unlock economic potential in underdeveloped areas.

2. High Unemployment

With unemployment rates—particularly among youth—remaining extremely high, there is an urgent need for labour-absorbing programmes and skills development initiatives. The project provides immediate and long-term employment opportunities while building a skilled workforce.

3. Infrastructure Deficits

Ageing, unreliable, or inadequate infrastructure continues to limit industrial activity, hinder logistics efficiency, and reduce investor confidence. Improving transport networks, digital connectivity, and essential services will create an enabling environment for economic activity.

4. SMME and Informal Sector Support

Small businesses and informal enterprises are essential for job creation but often lack access to finance, infrastructure, and markets. The project introduces targeted support mechanisms to strengthen these sectors and promote inclusive growth.

5. Reducing Inequality & Spatial Imbalance

Many rural and township areas remain economically marginalised. Enhancing connectivity, improving service delivery, and promoting local economic development directly address spatial inequality and align with national priorities.

6. Alignment with National Priorities

The project supports government commitments outlined in:

- NDP 2030
- ERRP
- DDM
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategies
- Municipal IDPs
  This alignment ensures intergovernmental cooperation and maximises developmental impact.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL JUSTIFICATION

- **Poverty reduction**
  The project contributes to lowering poverty levels by improving livelihoods, expanding access to basic services, and supporting vulnerable populations.

- **Job creation**
  Generates employment opportunities during planning, construction, and operational phases, benefiting local communities and stimulating economic activity.

- **Inclusive growth**
  Ensures all population groups—including marginalized communities—share in the economic benefits of the project.

- Addresses disparities by promoting equitable access to opportunities, resources, and infrastructure.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

- **Regions**
  City of Cape Town
  Cape Wineland
  West Coast
  Overberg
  Garden Route
  Central Karo
  East Coast
  Region Other

- **Municipalities**

District	Municipalities
City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town
Cape Winelands District Municipality	Drakenstein, Langeberg
Central Karoo District Municipality	Laingsburg, Prince Albert
Garden Route District Municipality	Kannaland, Oudtshoorn

- **Communities**

District	Municipalities
City of Cape Town	Delft, Khayelitsha, Simon’s Town
Cape Winelands District Municipality	Paarl, Bonnievale
Central Karoo District Municipality	Laingsburg, Matjiesfontein
Overberg District Municipality	Caledon, Baardskeerdersbos

SECTOR-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

- **Lack of access to water**

Communities face insufficient or unreliable water supply, impacting public health, livelihoods, and economic productivity.

- **Inadequate transportation infrastructure**
  Poor road networks, limited public transport, and inadequate logistics systems restrict mobility, increase travel costs, and hinder economic growth.

- **Limited digital connectivity**
  Low broadband coverage, weak mobile networks, and limited access to digital services reduce opportunities for education, business, and socio-economic inclusion.

- Additional service delivery challenges not listed above.

APPROVAL BODIES

1] Provincial Government Departments

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Health
- Department of Education
- Department Of Infrastructure
- Provincial Treasury
- Local Government
- Department of Mobility
- Government Motor Transport
- Department of Premier
- Additional category for further environmental regulatory or sustainability considerations applicable to the project.
- Western Cape Government
- Department of Environmental Affairs and DevelopmentÂ Planning
- Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport
- Department of Police Oversight & Community Safety

- Department of Social Development
- Department of Human Settlements
- Western Cape Liquor Authority
- Tourism, Environmental Affairs & Development Planning

2] Public Entities and Regulatory Bodies

- Western Cape Gambling and Racing Board
- Western Cape Liquor Authority
- Western Cape Provincial Treasury
- Western Cape Education Department
- Western Cape Provincial Parliament
- Projects that may significantly affect the environment must undergo a formal EIA process to assess risks, propose mitigation measures, and ensure sustainable development in accordance with national legislation.

3] Specialized Committees and Boards

- Research Ethics Committees
- Planning Appeals Advisory Committee
- Environmental Appeals Advisory Panel
- Any additional environmental compliance needs not specifically listed above.

ENVIORNMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

1] Projections of usage over time

- traffic volumes
  Long-term forecasts showing how demand for the service or infrastructure is expected to grow or change. Includes annual, medium-term, and long-term projections based on population trends, economic growth, and service requirements.Estimated number of vehicles, commuters, or transport users expected to utilize the corridor or infrastructure. Helps determine capacity needs, congestion risks, and investment justification.
- energy consumption

Forecasted electricity or fuel usage based on anticipated demand, operational requirements, and user profiles. Supports planning for supply adequacy, peak loads, and sustainability targets.

- housing uptake
  Projected number of housing units likely to be occupied, developed, or demanded within a given timeframe. Helps estimate service needs (water, energy, transport, social services).

- Other
  Any additional demand or usage projection relevant to the project.
  Example:

    - Digital Service Uptake: Expected growth in broadband users in the region due to improved connectivity.

    - **Water Demand Growth:** Forecasted increase in daily water consumption in new settlement areas.

2] Informed by

- historical data
  Uses past performance, usage records, demographic trends, or infrastructure demand patterns to guide projections and planning.

- growth trends
  Considers current and expected socio-economic growth, population expansion, urbanisation, and sector-specific demand increases.

- policy targets
  Aligns projections with government strategies, national development plans, provincial priorities, and sector policies to ensure compliance and relevance.

- Other
  Any additional sources or analytical inputs used to inform the projections or assumptions.

3] Demand Forecasting other

- Additional demand-related considerations that may influence forecasting but are not captured in the primary categories.
  Examples include:

    - Seasonal Variations: Fluctuations in demand based on seasonal patterns or peak periods.

    - Technological Adoption: Increased usage resulting from digital transformation or new service platforms.

    - Economic Shocks: Impact of economic downturns, policy changes, or market disruptions.

    - Migration Patterns: Shifts in population movement affecting service demand.

SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

1] Department of Social Development Policies

- Focus on child protection, substance abuse prevention, disability inclusion, and older persons' welfare
- Promotes community-based care and support systems
- Other_1

2] Inclusive Economic Development

- Supports SMMEs, women- and youth-owned enterprises
- Encourages job creation through public procurement and infrastructure projects
- Other_1

3] Public Participation and Equity

- Ensures community involvement in planning and decision-making
- Promotes equitable access to services and opportunities
- Other_1

4] Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

- Provides short-term employment and skills development
- Targets vulnerable groups including youth, women, and persons with disabilities
- Other_1

5] Social Considerations Other

- Social Considerations Other added
- Other_1

INVESTMENT NEEDS

SR	NAME	DESCRIPTION

1	**Infrastructure Development**	• **Roads, bridges, and public transport systems.** • **Upgrades to water and sanitation infrastructure.** • **Renewable energy installations and grid improvements.** • **Supports urban and rural transformation with a low-carbon focus**
2	**Human Settlements**	• **Affordable housing projects.** • **Informal settlement upgrades.** • **Mixed-use urban development.**
3	**Healthcare**	• **Expansion and modernization of clinics and hospitals.** • **Digital health systems and telemedicine.** • **Medical equipment and pharmaceutical supply chains.**
4	**Education**	• **School infrastructure and maintenance.** • **Digital learning platforms and connectivity.** • **Teacher training and curriculum development.**
5	**Agriculture and Agri-processing**	• **Investment in climate-resilient farming.** • **Agro-logistics and cold chain infrastructure.** • **Support for emerging farmers and cooperatives.**

6	**Green Economy**	• **Renewable energy (solar, wind, bioenergy).** • **Waste-to-energy and recycling initiatives.** • **Water conservation and efficiency technologies.**
7	**SMME and Entrepreneurship Support**	• **Business incubators and innovation hubs.** • **Access to finance and market linkages.** • **Skills development and mentorship programs.**
8	**Tourism and Cultural Investment**	• **Infrastructure for eco-tourism and heritage sites.** • **Hospitality training and development.** • **Event hosting and destination marketing.**
9	**Investment Needs other**	• **Investment Needs Other Added**

POLICY INCENTIVES

1. **Policy Incentives Other**
    a. Policy Incentives Other Added
2. **Policy Incentives Other 2**
    a. Policy Incentives Other 2 Subtype 1
    b. Policy Incentives Other_3
3. **New Policy Incentive added**
    a. Sub Other of New Policy Incentive added

SCALE AND COMPLEXITY

1] Total Addressable Market (TAM)

- **Population served by a transport corridor**
  Represents the number of people who rely on or benefit from the transport route, including commuters, businesses, and surrounding communities.

- **Households needing water access**
  Indicates the number of households lacking reliable or safe access to water, informing service delivery priorities and infrastructure planning.

- **Data sources**

  - **Demographic**

    Population size, age distribution, household composition, migration patterns, and other characteristics relevant to service needs.

  - **Geographic**

    Spatial location, settlement patterns, land use, terrain, and accessibility data that influence planning and infrastructure design.

  - **Economic**

    Income levels, employment metrics, market activity, and economic capacity related to project feasibility and community impact.

  - Additional data types required for specialized assessments (e.g., social surveys, infrastructure audits).

- Secondary or supplementary data category for project-specific variables or technical inputs.

2] Served Available Market (SAM)

- **Location**
  Specify the geographical area or site where the service or infrastructure will be delivered. Includes regional context, accessibility, and strategic relevance.

- **Capacity**
  Indicates the operational or service capacity (e.g., volume, throughput, number of beneficiaries) that the infrastructure or system can support.

- **Are there any envisaged Operational constraints?**
  Identify potential limitations such as:

  - Technical or engineering constraints

- Resource shortages (water, energy, skilled staff)
- Regulatory restrictions
- Maintenance challenges
- Environmental or climatic risks

- **Which of the following criteria is being used to support this analysis in terms of Segmentation?**

  - **Income**

    Categorizes beneficiaries or users based on income levels to understand affordability, demand, and socio-economic impact.

  - **Region**

    Segments users by geographic area—urban, peri-urban, rural, or district/province—for targeted planning and service distribution.

  - **Service level**

    Classifies the type or quality of service being provided (e.g., basic, intermediate, premium, universal access).

  - Additional segmentation criteria relevant to the project but not listed above.

3] Demand Forecasting

- **Projections of usage over time**

  - **traffic volumes**

    Long-term forecasts showing how demand for the service or infrastructure is expected to grow or change. Includes annual, medium-term, and long-term projections based on population trends, economic growth, and service requirements.Estimated number of vehicles, commuters, or transport users expected to utilize the corridor or infrastructure. Helps determine capacity needs, congestion risks, and investment justification.

  - **energy consumption**

    Forecasted electricity or fuel usage based on anticipated demand, operational requirements, and user profiles. Supports planning for supply adequacy, peak loads, and sustainability targets.

  - **housing uptake**

    Projected number of housing units likely to be occupied, developed, or demanded within a given timeframe. Helps estimate service needs (water, energy, transport, social services).

  - Any additional demand or usage projection relevant to the project.
    Example:

        - Digital Service Uptake: Expected growth in broadband users in the region due to improved connectivity.

        - **Water Demand Growth:** Forecasted increase in daily water consumption in new settlement areas.

- **Informed by**

    - **historical data**

      Uses past performance, usage records, demographic trends, or infrastructure demand patterns to guide projections and planning.

    - **growth trends**

      Considers current and expected socio-economic growth, population expansion, urbanisation, and sector-specific demand increases.

    - **policy targets**

      Aligns projections with government strategies, national development plans, provincial priorities, and sector policies to ensure compliance and relevance.

    - Any additional sources or analytical inputs used to inform the projections or assumptions.

- **Demand Forecasting other**
  Additional demand-related considerations that may influence forecasting but are not captured in the primary categories.
  Examples include:

    - Seasonal Variations: Fluctuations in demand based on seasonal patterns or peak periods.

    - Technological Adoption: Increased usage resulting from digital transformation or new service platforms.

    - Economic Shocks: Impact of economic downturns, policy changes, or market disruptions.

    - Migration Patterns: Shifts in population movement affecting service demand.

4] Size

Project Type	New Project
Project Size	Large - Total of 30 Mill or more

CHALLENGES

- **Operational Complexity**

Operational complexity involves challenges encountered during the implementation, management, and ongoing operation of the project. These may include issues around staffing, training, supply chain coordination, or the ability to maintain consistent service levels. Operational challenges can also arise from the need to coordinate across multiple departments, partners, or stakeholders. Inadequate resources, maintenance difficulties, and high operational demand can lead to inefficiencies or service disruptions. Proper planning and capacity building are essential to ensure sustainable day-to-day operations.

- **Financial Complexity**

  Financial complexity refers to challenges associated with funding, budgeting, and long-term financial sustainability. This includes the difficulty of securing sufficient capital investment, managing cost escalations, budgeting for unforeseen expenses, and ensuring that project financing models remain viable. Projects often require blending various funding sources—government allocations, grants, loans, or private investment—which can make financial structuring more complicated. Additionally, economic fluctuations and regulatory changes may influence the availability or cost of financing, adding further uncertainty.

- **Technical challenges**

  Technical challenges arise when the project faces complexities related to engineering design, technological requirements, or infrastructure integration. These may include difficulties in meeting design standards, limitations in available technology, compatibility issues with existing systems, or the need for specialized technical expertise. In some cases, environmental conditions, terrain, or outdated infrastructure can also increase the technical difficulty of delivering the project. These challenges can impact timelines, require redesign, or increase costs if not addressed properly.

PHASES

- **Initiation**

  The initiation phase establishes the foundation of the project. It involves identifying the problem or opportunity, defining the project's purpose, and assessing its initial feasibility. During this phase, key stakeholders are identified, preliminary research is conducted, and a high-level concept or business case is developed.
  1] Phase-1
  Approval is then sought from the relevant authorities to proceed to the next stage.

- **Design**

  The design phase focuses on translating the project concept into detailed plans and technical specifications. This includes architectural and engineering designs, environmental assessments, spatial planning, and compliance reviews. Risk assessments and cost estimates are refined, ensuring the project aligns with regulatory requirements and stakeholder expectations.
  1] Phase-2
  The outcome is a clear and feasible design ready for development.

- **Develop**

  During the development phase, all preparations necessary for implementation are completed. This typically includes securing funding, completing procurement processes, finalizing contracts, and mobilizing resources. Detailed project schedules, budgets, and implementation strategies are confirmed.
  1] Phase -3

Any outstanding approvals—such as environmental permits or land clearances—are obtained before work begins on-site.

- **Implement**

  The implementation phase involves the actual execution of the project. Construction or deployment activities take place, guided by the approved plans and supervised for quality control. This phase includes ongoing monitoring of progress, coordination among contractors, compliance checks, and resolution of on-site challenges. Effective project management ensures time, cost, and quality standards are met.
  1] Phase-4
  Effective project management ensures time, cost, and quality standards are met.

- **Handover**

  Once implementation is complete, the project transitions into operation through a formal handover. This includes commissioning the infrastructure or system, conducting final inspections, ensuring all defects are addressed, and training operational staff. Documentation such as manuals, warranties, as-built drawings, and compliance certificates are delivered.
  1] Phase -5
  Ownership and responsibility shift to the operational or beneficiary entity.

- **Monitor & Evaluate**

  This phase ensures the project continues to perform as intended after completion. Monitoring involves tracking operational performance, usage levels, maintenance requirements, and stakeholder satisfaction. Evaluation assesses whether the project achieved its socio-economic, environmental, and financial objectives.
  1] Phase-6
  Lessons learned are documented to improve future projects and inform policy decisions.

PROJECT STAGE-3 SUBMISSION & APPROVAL

Self Approved By: **Poonam Yawalkar**
Self Approved On: **12 Dec 2025 11:36:18 AM**

Submitted By	
Submitted On	
Signed By	
Approved On	