



PROJECT PREFEASIBILITY REPORT

PROJECT DETAILS

Project Name	TEST_113
Location	Cape Agulhas Local Municipality
Sector	Ecological
Department	Department of Social Development
Project Owner	Poonam Yawalkar
Project Manager	Poonam Yawalkar

BACKGROUND & JUSTIFICATION

Rapid urbanisation, climate change, and historical land-use practices have resulted in significant ecological degradation and increasing pressure on existing infrastructure systems. Degraded ecosystems, including wetlands, river systems, forests, and coastal areas, have reduced their capacity to provide essential services such as flood regulation, water purification, soil stability, and biodiversity support. At the same time, ageing and climate-vulnerable infrastructure has increased risks to communities, economic activities, and public service delivery.

Traditional infrastructure development approaches have often treated environmental protection and infrastructure delivery as separate processes. This has led to unintended consequences such as habitat loss, increased flooding, water scarcity, higher maintenance costs, and reduced resilience to climate-related shocks. There is a growing recognition that infrastructure investments must be designed and implemented in harmony with natural systems to ensure long-term sustainability, cost-effectiveness, and environmental protection.

PROJECT SCOPE

1. Project Initiation & Planning

- Establish project governance, management structures, and reporting mechanisms
- Stakeholder identification and engagement, including government entities, communities, and private partners
- Review of relevant policies, legislation, and planning frameworks
- Development of detailed project implementation plan and work schedule

2. Baseline Assessments & Studies

- Environmental baseline assessments (land, water, biodiversity, soil, and ecosystems)
- Climate risk and vulnerability assessment
- Socio-economic and community needs assessment
- Infrastructure condition and capacity assessment
- Identification of priority restoration and infrastructure intervention areas

3. Integrated Design & Technical Planning

- Preparation of integrated ecological restoration and infrastructure master plans
- Development of nature-based and green infrastructure solutions
- Engineering designs incorporating low-carbon and climate-resilient principles
- Alignment with spatial development frameworks and municipal plans
- Cost estimation, phasing, and lifecycle cost analysis

4. Ecological Restoration Works

- Reforestation and rehabilitation using indigenous vegetation
- Wetland, riverbank, coastal, and catchment restoration
- Soil stabilization, erosion control, and land rehabilitation
- Invasive species removal and biodiversity enhancement
- Establishment of ecological corridors and buffer zones

5. Sustainable Infrastructure Development

- Construction or upgrading of climate-resilient public infrastructure
- Implementation of green roads, drainage, and stormwater systems
- Integration of renewable energy and energy-efficient systems
- Water-efficient infrastructure including harvesting, reuse, and treatment systems
- Use of environmentally sustainable construction materials and methods

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
Infrastructure linked to 5yr plans & their respective APPs, AOP's & AR's	• Strengthening Municipal Infrastructure • Enhancing Private Sector Partnerships
Infrastructure Monitoring & Evaluation	• Prioritising Infrastructure for Maximum Impact • Strengthening Municipal Infrastructure • Innovation & Futures Planning

PROJECT TIMELINE & COST

Estimated Duration	7 Year(s) & 6 Month(s)
Estimated Start Date	31 Jan 2026
Estimated Cost	R 17,519,534

PROJECT STAGE-0 SUBMISSION & APPROVAL

Self Approved By: **Poonam Yawalkar**

Self Approved On: **30 Dec 2025 05:39:57 AM**

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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	• Respect for human rights including labor, land, and indigenous rights • 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

REGULATORY & ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS

NATIONAL LEVEL	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL LEVELS	OTHER RELEVANT ENTITIES
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• Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE): Responsible for environmental management, conservation, and protection in South Africa • National Climate Change Frameworks • Other_11 • 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	• Provincial Environmental Departments: Implement and enforce environmental regulations within provinces • Other_11 • Municipalities: Play a role in environmental management, especially in land-use planning and development applications • Other_1 • Department of Infrastructure (DOI)	• 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 • description • Heritage Western Cape • Other_1
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IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Government

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Department of Agriculture	
Department of Health Wellness	
Department of Education	
Department Of Infrastructure	

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Provincial Treasury	
Local Government	
Department of Mobility	
Government Motor Transport	
Department of Premier	
Tourism, Environmental Affairs & Development Planning	
Department of Social Development	

State-Owned Entities

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)	The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) plays a critical role in financing and supporting infrastructure and development projects that promote sustainable economic growth and social development. Within this project, DBSA may provide development finance, project preparation support, and technical assistance for climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable infrastructure. DBSA's involvement strengthens project bankability, governance, and alignment with national development priorities.
Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)	The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) supports industrial development and economic transformation through strategic investments. For this project, the IDC may facilitate funding for green industries, local manufacturing, and value-chain development linked to ecological restoration and sustainable infrastructure. IDC participation supports job creation, skills development, and local enterprise growth, particularly in green economy sectors.
Eskom	Eskom, as South Africa's national electricity utility, is a key stakeholder in the integration of reliable and sustainable energy solutions. Eskom's role may include grid connectivity, energy infrastructure upgrades, and collaboration on renewable and hybrid energy systems. Engagement with Eskom ensures alignment with national energy strategies, grid stability, and long-term energy security for project infrastructure.

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Western Cape Archives and Records Service (WCARS)	The Western Cape Archives and Records Service (WCARS) is responsible for the preservation, management, and accessibility of public records within the Western Cape. WCARS contributes institutional knowledge, historical land-use records, environmental data, and planning documentation that inform project design and approvals. Their involvement supports regulatory compliance, informed spatial planning, and evidence-based decision-making.

Private Entities

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Construction Companies	Construction companies will be responsible for the execution of civil, building, and infrastructure works in accordance with approved designs, environmental management plans, and quality standards. Their role includes on-site implementation, use of sustainable construction methods, local labour participation, and compliance with health, safety, and environmental regulations.
Engineering Firms	Engineering firms will provide multidisciplinary technical expertise, including civil, structural, electrical, mechanical, and environmental engineering services. They will lead feasibility studies, detailed designs, technical specifications, supervision, and certification to ensure climate-resilient, efficient, and compliant infrastructure delivery.
Financial Institutions	Financial institutions may provide project finance, blended finance solutions, guarantees, and advisory services. Their involvement supports project bankability, financial structuring, risk mitigation, and long-term sustainability, particularly for large-scale infrastructure and green economy investments.
Specialist archival systems suppliers & Commercial records storage providers	These suppliers will deliver purpose-built archival systems, secure storage solutions, and preservation technologies that meet regulatory and environmental standards. Their expertise ensures proper records management, long-term document preservation, digitisation readiness, and compliance with archival legislation and best practices.

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Technology and ICT providers	Technology and ICT providers will support digital infrastructure, including data management systems, monitoring platforms, automation, cybersecurity, and smart facility solutions. Their role enhances operational efficiency, transparency, environmental monitoring, and long-term asset management.

Civil Entities

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Civil society organizations advocating for community needs	Civil society organizations (CSOs) play a critical role in representing community interests and ensuring inclusive, transparent, and equitable project outcomes. Their involvement supports meaningful community participation, social accountability, and alignment of project interventions with local needs. CSOs also assist in stakeholder mobilisation, social impact monitoring, and conflict mitigation throughout the project lifecycle.
Other_1	This category allows for the inclusion of additional stakeholders relevant to the project, such as traditional leadership structures, cultural organizations, environmental NGOs, youth and women's groups, or sector-specific advocacy bodies. These stakeholders will be identified during project initiation and engaged based on their relevance to implementation, governance, or community impact.

Other Stakeholders

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Local Development Finance Institutions (DFIs)	Local Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) support infrastructure and development initiatives through financing, guarantees, and technical assistance at municipal, provincial, and regional levels. Their participation strengthens project preparation, co-financing, and risk-sharing mechanisms, particularly for sustainable infrastructure and ecological restoration initiatives. DFIs also play a role in aligning projects with local development priorities and improving financial viability.

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Sustainable Infrastructure Development Symposium - South Africa (SIDSSA)	The Sustainable Infrastructure Development Symposium – South Africa (SIDSSA) serves as a national platform for collaboration, knowledge exchange, and policy dialogue on sustainable infrastructure development. Engagement with SIDSSA enables the project to align with emerging best practices, innovation trends, and policy frameworks, while facilitating partnerships between government, private sector, financiers, and technical experts. SIDSSA participation enhances visibility, credibility, and stakeholder coordination.

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	Short Term 1-5 YRS
Infrastructure investment drives spatial transformation and improves spatial resilience	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Medium Term 5-15 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Medium Term 5-15 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS
Investment in social infrastructure improves access to health, education, social development, and recreation opportunities	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Short Term 1-5 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	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Long Term 15-30 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Medium Term 5-15 YRS

INFRASTRUCTURE TYPE

- **Hard**

Hard infrastructure refers to tangible, physical assets required for service delivery and economic activity. These assets typically involve significant capital investment and long-term construction.

Examples include:

- Roads, bridges, and transport networks
- Buildings and facilities (archives, schools, hospitals, public offices)
- Water supply, wastewater, and stormwater systems
- Energy infrastructure (power generation, substations, transmission)
- Storage facilities and physical archival repositories

• **Soft**

Soft infrastructure includes systems, services, and institutional frameworks that support the effective use and management of physical infrastructure. These elements focus on human capital, governance, and service delivery.

Examples include:

- Digital systems and ICT platforms
- Records management and archival systems
- Policies, regulations, and governance frameworks
- Training, skills development, and capacity building
- Operational procedures and service delivery models

• **Critical**

Critical infrastructure comprises assets and systems essential to the functioning, security, and resilience of society and the economy. Disruption or failure of these systems would have significant social, economic, or environmental impacts.

Examples include:

- Energy generation and distribution systems
- Water supply and sanitation infrastructure
- Data centres, archival repositories, and information systems
- Emergency services and disaster management facilities
- Transport and logistics corridors essential for service delivery

PROJECT STAGE-1 SUBMISSION & APPROVAL

Self Approved By: **Poonam Yawalkar**
Self Approved On: **30 Dec 2025 05:52:02 AM**

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GEO LOCATION

Geo Location	
Latitude	
Longitude	

PROCUREMENT PLANNING

- **Decentralized Preference Criteria**
 - 1] ["Departments"]
 - Black people (African, Coloured, Indian)
 - Women-owned enterprises
 - Youth-owned enterprises
 - Persons with disabilities
 - Military veterans
 - Co-operatives
 - Township enterprise
- **Designated Groups**
 - 1] ["Women-owned businesses"]
 - Minimum local content thresholds (as per DTI / DTIC designations)

- Locally manufactured materials and components
- Use of local suppliers and SMMEs
- Local labour participation
- Community-based production and services

- **Local Content and Production**

- 1] ☐

- B-BBEE Level 1–4 contributors
- Black-owned enterprises
- Black women-owned enterprises
- Enterprise and Supplier Development (ESD) beneficiaries
- Skills development commitments
- Socio-economic development contributions

PROCUREMENT ACTION

- **E-Procurement Solution (ePS)**

The E-Procurement Solution (ePS) will be used as the primary digital platform for procurement processes. This includes supplier registration, tender advertisement, bid submission, evaluation, award, and contract management. The use of ePS promotes transparency, efficiency, auditability, and compliance with public procurement regulations.

- **Western Cape Supplier Evidence Bank (WCSEB)**

The Western Cape Supplier Evidence Bank (WCSEB) will be utilised to verify and store supplier compliance documentation. WCSEB reduces administrative burden, improves turnaround times, and ensures that supplier information is current, credible, and compliant with regulatory requirements.

- **Procurement Planning**

Procurement planning will be undertaken to align project objectives, budgets, timelines, and market capacity. This includes demand analysis, packaging of procurement opportunities, selection of appropriate procurement methods, risk assessment, and scheduling. Effective procurement planning supports value for money and timely project delivery.

- **Preferential Procurement Regulations (2022)**

Aligned : Yes

All procurement activities will comply with the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022. Preference points will be applied to advance designated groups, local content, and Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) objectives, while ensuring fairness, equity, transparency, competitiveness, and

cost-effectiveness.

- Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)

Aligned : No

Where selected, Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) principles will be applied to integrate environmental, social, and economic considerations into procurement decisions. This includes life-cycle costing, low-carbon materials, resource efficiency, and socially responsible sourcing.

SOCIAL IMPACT

SOCIAL IMPACT	REMARKS
Inclusive Economic Participation	The project promotes inclusive economic participation by prioritising opportunities for historically disadvantaged individuals, SMMEs, cooperatives, and designated groups. This includes preferential procurement, local supplier participation, and support for emerging enterprises to ensure broad-based economic benefits.
Environmental Sustainability	Environmental sustainability is integrated across project planning, design, and implementation. The project adopts nature-based solutions, resource-efficient infrastructure, climate-resilient design, and low-carbon practices to minimise environmental impact and enhance long-term ecological integrity.
Skills Development and Job Creation	The project supports skills development and job creation through local labour recruitment, accredited training programmes, apprenticeships, and on-the-job learning. These initiatives build long-term capacity while creating both short-term and sustainable employment opportunities.
Community Empowerment	Community empowerment is achieved through meaningful stakeholder engagement, community participation in decision-making, and support for community-led initiatives. The project strengthens local ownership, social cohesion, and the ability of communities to benefit from and sustain project outcomes.

SOCIAL IMPACT	REMARKS
Ethical and Transparent Governance	The project is underpinned by ethical and transparent governance practices, including compliance with procurement regulations, accountability mechanisms, audit readiness, and clear reporting structures. This ensures integrity, public trust, and effective oversight throughout the project lifecycle.

PROPERTY AVAILABILITY

Has the land for the site been identified?	In Process
Remarks	Map these focus areas to measurable KPIs and indicators Align them with SDGs, NDP, and provincial strategies Convert this into checkboxes or dropdown descriptions for a portal Link each focus area to procurement and funding criteria

PROJECT STAGE-2 SUBMISSION & APPROVAL

Self Approved By: **Poonam Yawalkar**

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BACKGROUND & JUSTIFICATION

Rapid urbanisation, climate change, and historical land-use practices have resulted in significant ecological degradation and increasing pressure on existing infrastructure systems. Degraded ecosystems, including wetlands, river systems, forests, and coastal areas, have reduced their capacity to provide essential services such as flood regulation, water purification, soil stability, and biodiversity support. At the same time, ageing and climate-vulnerable infrastructure has increased risks to communities, economic activities, and public service delivery.

Traditional infrastructure development approaches have often treated environmental protection and infrastructure delivery as separate processes. This has led to unintended consequences such as habitat loss, increased flooding, water scarcity, higher maintenance costs, and reduced resilience to climate-related shocks. There is a growing recognition that infrastructure investments must be designed and implemented in harmony with natural systems to ensure long-term sustainability, cost-effectiveness, and environmental protection.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL JUSTIFICATION

- **Poverty reduction**

The project contributes to poverty reduction by creating income-generating opportunities, supporting local enterprises, and improving access to essential services. Targeted participation of vulnerable and historically disadvantaged groups ensures that economic benefits reach communities most in need.

- **Job creation**

The project generates both short-term and long-term employment through construction, ecological restoration, operations, and maintenance activities. Emphasis is placed on local labour, skills transfer, and sustainable livelihoods, particularly within green economy and infrastructure-related sectors.

- **Inclusive growth**

Inclusive growth is promoted by enabling participation of SMMEs, cooperatives, and designated groups across the project value chain. Procurement practices and enterprise development initiatives ensure that economic growth benefits are broadly shared rather than concentrated.

- **Reducing inequality**

The project actively addresses inequality by supporting equitable access to economic opportunities, infrastructure, and services. Preference is given to underrepresented groups, contributing to social equity and economic transformation.

- **Improving access**

The project improves access to reliable infrastructure, public services, employment opportunities, and economic participation. Enhanced access supports social inclusion, service delivery, and improved quality of life for communities.

- **Alignment with Provincial Economic Strategies**

- **Supporting Climate Resilience**

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

- **Regions**

City of Cape Town
Cape Wineland
West Coast
Overberg
Garden Route
Central Karo

- **Municipalities**

District	Municipalities
City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town
Cape Winelands District Municipality	Drakenstein
Central Karoo District Municipality	Laingsburg

District	Municipalities
Garden Route District Municipality	Kannaland
Overberg District Municipality	Overstrand, Swellendam

- **Communities**

District	Municipalities
Cape Winelands District Municipality	Ceres
Central Karoo District Municipality	Prince Albert
Garden Route District Municipality	Knysna
West Coast District Municipality	Aurora

SECTOR-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

- **Lack of access to water**

Many communities continue to experience unreliable or insufficient access to safe water due to ageing infrastructure, limited storage capacity, and climate-related pressures. This challenge affects public health, economic productivity, and overall quality of life, particularly in underserved and rural areas.

- **Inadequate transportation infrastructure**

Insufficient and poorly maintained transport infrastructure limits mobility, access to markets, employment, education, and essential services. Inadequate transportation networks increase travel costs, constrain economic activity, and hinder regional development

- **Limited digital connectivity**

Limited access to reliable digital infrastructure and connectivity restricts participation in the modern economy, access to information, and delivery of digital public services. This digital divide exacerbates inequality and reduces opportunities for education, innovation, and business development.

APPROVAL BODIES

1] Provincial Government Departments

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Health Wellness
- Department of Education
- Department Of Infrastructure
- Provincial Treasury

- Local Government
- Department of Mobility
- Department of Premier

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
- Air Traffic and Navigation Services
- South African Civil Aviation Authority

3] Specialized Committees and Boards

- Research Ethics Committees
- Planning Appeals Advisory Committee
- Environmental Appeals Advisory Panel
- Provincial Treasury PPP Committee (where applicable)
- Fire Safety Review Committees or Building Control Advisory structures

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

1] Projections of usage over time

- traffic volumes

Projections of infrastructure or service usage should consider the following indicators:

- **Traffic Volumes:** Projected number of vehicles, commuters, or freight movement over time.
- **Energy Consumption:** Expected electricity, gas, or other energy demand by sector or facility.

- **Housing Uptake:** Anticipated number of households or developments connected to services or infrastructure.
- **Other:** Any additional indicators relevant to the project, such as water demand, ICT usage, or facility occupancy.

- energy consumption

Projections of infrastructure or service usage should consider the following indicators:

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- housing uptake

Projections of infrastructure or service usage should consider the following indicators:

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- **Other:** Any additional indicators relevant to the project, such as water demand, ICT usage, or facility occupancy.

2] Informed by

- historical data

- **Historical Data:** Past usage patterns, operational records, and performance metrics.
- **Growth Trends:** Demographic, economic, or sectoral trends affecting demand.
- **Policy Targets:** National, provincial, or municipal objectives, service standards, or development goals.
- **Other:** Expert estimates, stakeholder input, scenario analyses, or feasibility study results.

- growth trends

- **Historical Data:** Past usage patterns, operational records, and performance metrics.

- **Growth Trends:** Demographic, economic, or sectoral trends affecting demand.
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- policy targets
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 - **Policy Targets:** National, provincial, or municipal objectives, service standards, or development goals.
 - **Other:** Expert estimates, stakeholder input, scenario analyses, or feasibility study results.

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

2] Inclusive Economic Development

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

3] Public Participation and Equity

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

4] Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

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

INVESTMENT NEEDS

SR	NAME	DESCRIPTION
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1	Infrastructure Development	• Roads, bridges, and public transport systems. • Upgrades to water and sanitation infrastructure. • Renewable energy installations and grid improvements. • Digital and Operational Infrastructure • Archival Storage Infrastructure
2	Human Settlements	• Affordable housing projects. • Informal settlement upgrades. • Mixed-use urban development. • Other_1
3	Healthcare	• Expansion and modernization of clinics and hospitals. • Digital health systems and telemedicine. • Medical equipment and pharmaceutical supply chains. • Other_1
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. • Enterprise Participation through Inclusive Procurement
8	Tourism and Cultural Investment	• Infrastructure for eco-tourism and heritage sites. • Hospitality training and development. • Event hosting and destination marketing. • Indirect Support to Tourism Mobility

POLICY INCENTIVES

1. Sector-Focused Incentives

- a. Agri-processing: Support for infrastructure, logistics, and export readiness.
- b. Green Economy: Incentives for renewable energy, water efficiency, and waste-to-energy projects.
- c. Technology and Innovation: Support for ICT hubs, fintech, and digital startups.
- d. Tourism and Film: Rebates and grants for film production and tourism infrastructure.
- e. Inclusive Infrastructure Development
- f. Gender-Responsive Procurement

- g. Youth Empowerment
- h. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

2. Investment Ecosystem Support

- a. Municipal Investment Readiness Programme: Helps municipalities prepare for and attract investment.
- b. Sector IQ: Provides data-driven insights to guide investment decisions.
- c. Film Incentive Scheme: Assesses and supports the impact of film-related investments.
- d. Western Cape Infrastructure Pipeline / DOI support
- e. Provincial Treasury PPP and project preparation support
- f. WCIF 2050 Panoptic Evaluation framework
- g. Development finance institution (DFI) technical assistance

3. Business Support and Facilitation

- a. Site selection assistance
- b. Regulatory guidance
- c. Market intelligence
- d. Access to government incentives
- e. Investment Summits: Hosted by the Premier to connect investors with opportunities and funding partners
- f.
- g. PPP and concession advisory support
- h. Procurement facilitation

4. National Incentives Accessible in the Western Cape Via the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC)

- a. 12I Tax Allowance: For industrial projects.

- b. SEZ Incentives: For businesses in Special Economic Zones.
 - c. Black Industrialists Scheme: Funding and support for black-owned manufacturing businesses.
 - d.
 - e. Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA): Supports international marketing efforts.
5. **Investment Summits: Hosted by the Premier to connect investors with opportunities and funding partners**

SCALE AND COMPLEXITY

1] Total Addressable Market (TAM)

- **Population served by a transport corridor**

Estimate the number of people benefiting from the proposed transport infrastructure. Data should include commuter volumes, population density along the corridor, and projected growth trends.

Data sources:

- Demographic: Census data, community surveys, household registries
- Geographic: GIS mapping, spatial planning frameworks, municipal maps
- Economic: Employment centres, business activity data, transport demand studies
- Other: Traffic studies, transport authority reports

- **Households needing water access**

Identify households currently lacking reliable access to potable water, including unserved and underserved communities.

Data sources:

- Demographic: Population surveys, municipal household data
- Geographic: Water service maps, catchment and network data
- Economic: Income and affordability data affecting water access
- Other: Utility provider records, NGO/CSO reports, field assessments

- **Data sources**

- **Demographic**

- Convert this into a **table or portal-friendly dropdown format**
- Add **other infrastructure types** (energy, sanitation, ICT) with similar population/household data requirements
- Include **baseline indicators** for monitoring and reporting
- **Geographic**
 - Demographic: Population surveys, municipal household data
 - Geographic: Water service maps, catchment and network data
 - Economic: Income and affordability data affecting water access
- **Economic**
 - Demographic: Census data, community surveys, household registries
 - Geographic: GIS mapping, spatial planning frameworks, municipal maps
 - Economic: Employment centres, business activity data, transport demand studies
 - Other: Traffic studies, transport authority reports

2] Served Available Market (SAM)

- **Location**

Specify the geographic location of the facility, service point, or infrastructure under analysis. This should include coordinates, municipal area, or administrative region to support spatial planning and accessibility assessments.

- **Capacity**

Identify potential operational limitations that may affect service delivery or performance, such as:

- Seasonal variations (flooding, drought, peak demand)
- Maintenance or resource limitations
- Regulatory restrictions or environmental compliance
- Technical or staffing constraints

- **Are there any envisaged Operational constraints?**

Define the operational or service capacity of the infrastructure. Examples include:

- Transport: passengers per hour or vehicle throughput
 - Water supply: litres per day or households served
 - Energy: MW or kWh capacity
 - Archives or records storage: volume (linear meters or cubic meters)
- **Which of the following criteria is being used to support this analysis in terms of Segmentation?**
 - **Income**

Segmenting based on socio-economic status, affordability, or ability to pay.
 - **Region**

Segmenting by geographic area such as urban, peri-urban, rural, municipal, or district boundaries.
 - **Service level**

Segmenting according to the level or quality of service received, e.g., full service, partial service, or intermittent access.
 - Any additional criteria relevant to the analysis, such as age, household size, gender, occupation, or vulnerability indicators.

3] Demand Forecasting

- **Projections of usage over time**
 - **traffic volumes**

Projections of infrastructure or service usage should consider the following indicators:

 - **Traffic Volumes:** Projected number of vehicles, commuters, or freight movement over time.
 - **Energy Consumption:** Expected electricity, gas, or other energy demand by sector or facility.
 - **Housing Uptake:** Anticipated number of households or developments connected to services or infrastructure.
 - **Other:** Any additional indicators relevant to the project, such as water demand, ICT usage, or facility occupancy.

- **energy consumption**

Projections of infrastructure or service usage should consider the following indicators:

- **Traffic Volumes:** Projected number of vehicles, commuters, or freight movement over time.
- **Energy Consumption:** Expected electricity, gas, or other energy demand by sector or facility.
- **Housing Uptake:** Anticipated number of households or developments connected to services or infrastructure.
- **Other:** Any additional indicators relevant to the project, such as water demand, ICT usage, or facility occupancy.

- **housing uptake**

Projections of infrastructure or service usage should consider the following indicators:

- **Traffic Volumes:** Projected number of vehicles, commuters, or freight movement over time.
- **Energy Consumption:** Expected electricity, gas, or other energy demand by sector or facility.
- **Housing Uptake:** Anticipated number of households or developments connected to services or infrastructure.
- **Other:** Any additional indicators relevant to the project, such as water demand, ICT usage, or facility occupancy.

- **Informed by**

- **historical data**

- **Historical Data:** Past usage patterns, operational records, and performance metrics.
- **Growth Trends:** Demographic, economic, or sectoral trends affecting demand.
- **Policy Targets:** National, provincial, or municipal objectives, service standards, or development goals.
- **Other:** Expert estimates, stakeholder input, scenario analyses, or feasibility study results.

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4] Size

Project Type	New Project
Project Size	Small to Medium - Below 30 Mill

CHALLENGES

- **Technical challenges**

These relate to the design, construction, or implementation of the project, including:

- Complex engineering or environmental requirements
- Integration with existing infrastructure or systems
- Technology limitations or adoption challenges
- Regulatory and compliance constraints

- **Financial Complexity**

These include challenges related to project financing and economic feasibility, such as:

- High capital expenditure requirements
- Limited access to funding or blended finance

- Cost overruns and budget uncertainties
- Risk allocation and financial sustainability
- **Operational Complexity**
These are challenges associated with day-to-day project operations and long-term management, including:
 - Maintenance and lifecycle management
 - Skilled personnel availability and capacity gaps
 - Service delivery constraints or operational disruptions
 - Coordination among multiple stakeholders

PHASES

- **Initiation**

- Define project objectives, scope, and deliverables
- Establish governance structures and project team
- Identify stakeholders and conduct preliminary assessments
- Develop project charter, feasibility analysis, and funding strategy

1] Phase-1
Initiation

- **Design**

- Conduct detailed technical, architectural, and engineering designs
- Prepare environmental, social, and heritage assessments
- Develop operational plans, procurement strategy, and risk management plans
- Engage stakeholders for feedback and approvals

1] Phase-2
Design

- **Develop**

- Finalise detailed designs and technical specifications
- Secure permits, approvals, and funding commitments
- Procure contractors, suppliers, and service providers
- Establish monitoring and quality assurance mechanisms

1] Phase-3
Develop

• **Implement**

- Execute construction, restoration, or infrastructure development works
- Manage project schedule, budget, and quality control
- Coordinate with stakeholders and ensure compliance with regulations
- Conduct progress reporting and adaptive management

1] Phase-4
Implementation

• **Handover**

- Conduct final inspections and acceptance tests
- Deliver operational manuals and training to relevant personnel
- Transfer ownership and responsibility to the designated authority
- Complete final documentation and close-out reports

1] Phase-4
Handover

• **Monitor & Evaluate**

- Track performance against KPIs, targets, and service standards
- Evaluate social, economic, and environmental impacts
- Identify lessons learned and best practices
- Make recommendations for future interventions or scaling

1] Phase-6
Monitor and Evaluate

PROJECT STAGE-3 SUBMISSION & APPROVAL

Self Approved By: **Poonam Yawalkar**
Self Approved On: **30 Dec 2025 06:21:53 AM**

Submitted By	
Submitted On	
Signed By	
Approved On	