



WCIP 2050 DOI

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **REPORT**

Revised Stage Testing123



Sector
Social



Department
**Department Of
Infrastructure**



Project Owner
Jyotsna Babaria



Reference ID
RST/DOI/SOCIAL/166



Programme
**Capital Projects
Delivery**



Project Manager
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1 Executive Summary

1.1 High-Level Project Overview

A road infrastructure rehabilitation project in the Cape Winelands District Municipality aimed at improving rural connectivity...

1.2 Vision

To deliver a world-class digital infrastructure that enables seamless connectivity and economic growth across the Western Cape.

1.3 Problem Statement (5W1H Model)

What is the problem?

WHAT: Severe road deterioration causing unsafe travel conditions and economic losses

Who is affected?

WHO: 25,000 residents in 8 rural farming communities in Cape Winelands District

Where does the problem occur?

WHERE: 120km provincial road network (Routes R304 & R317)

When does the problem occur?

WHEN: Progressive deterioration over past 15 years, critical since 2020

Why does the problem exist?

WHY: Underinvestment in maintenance, increased heavy vehicle traffic, climate impacts

How will the project address the problem?

HOW: 45% of network in poor/very poor condition; average 85-minute commutes (vs 45-min standard); 45 accidents in past year; R12m annual agricultural transport losses...

1.4 Unique Value Proposition (UVP) & Competitive Advantage

1.5 Strategic Significance

The **Revised Stage Testing123** directly supports national, provincial and municipal objectives relating to housing delivery, economic growth, urban densification and spatial transformation. The project aligns with government efforts to create integrated human settlements, promote inclusive economic participation and optimise the use of public assets.

National & Sector Strategy Alignment

- National Development Plan (NDP 2030)
- Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP)
- Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)

Documented Alignment Evidence

Documentary Evidence refers to written, electronic, photographic, or other recorded information used to verify, support, or substantiate a claim, decision, assessment, or project justification.

In infrastructure planning and Stage Gate submissions, documentary evidence is the proof that supports statements, assumptions, risks, costs, benefits, and prioritization scores.



Legal Mandates & Policy Frameworks

- Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA)
- National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003)

Mandate Delivery Statement

A **Delivery Statement** is a concise description of **what will be delivered, by whom, by when, and how it will contribute to the intended outcomes**. It provides a clear commitment regarding the project's implementation and expected results.

Public Value Need Statement

- **Improved Data Quality:** Increase data accuracy and completeness to over 95%, enabling reliable analytics and informed policy decisions.
- **Scalable and Sustainable Solution:** Establish a scalable digital platform capable of supporting future service expansion and integration with other government systems.
- **Better Decision-Making:** Provide real-time dashboards and analytical insights that support evidence-based planning and resource allocation.
- **Strengthened Public Trust:** Improve public confidence through secure, transparent, and consistently reliable digital services.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Reduce paper consumption and physical visits, contributing to lower carbon emissions and environmentally responsible governance.
- **Long-Term Economic Impact:** Generate measurable productivity gains and operational savings while enhancing the overall effectiveness of public service delivery.

Citizen Impact Assessment

Citizen Impact refers to the direct and indirect effects that a project, programme, policy, or service has on the lives of citizens and communities. It focuses on how people experience the benefits, improvements, or consequences of a government investment.

Urgent Challenges Addressed

- Economy Stagnation / Slow Growth

Challenge Context & Project Response

Challenge Context is a concise description of the current situation, problems, constraints, risks, and environmental factors that create the need for a project or intervention.

It provides decision-makers with an understanding of **why the project is needed now**, what challenges are being faced, and the consequences of not taking action.

1.6 Expected Impact

Service Improvement Areas

- Improved service quality / reliability
- Digital/online service channels

Service Improvement Metrics (Measurable Targets)

Service Improvement Metrics are measurable indicators used to assess how a project improves the quality, availability, accessibility, efficiency, reliability, and effectiveness of public services.

In infrastructure projects, these metrics help demonstrate the benefits delivered to citizens and support benefits realization reporting.



Institutional Changes

- Performance monitoring systems
- Improved transparency / accountability

Transformation Plan & Implementation Approach

A **Transformation Plan** is a structured roadmap that describes how a project, programme, department, or organization will move from its current state to a desired future state. It outlines the changes required to improve service delivery, infrastructure, operational efficiency, social outcomes, and strategic objectives.

Economic Impact Areas

- Retail & commerce
- Energy & utilities
- Professional services

Job Creation Estimate (Direct & Indirect)

Job Creation refers to the number of employment opportunities generated directly, indirectly, and induced by a project, programme, or investment.
In infrastructure projects, job creation is often a key socio-economic benefit used for project prioritization, business case development, and benefits realization.

Evidence & Data Sources

- Government departmental data
- Cost-benefit analysis (CBA)
- Environmental impact assessment

Measurable Long-Term Outcomes (Strategic Value)

Long term outcome

1.7 Key Stakeholders

Stakeholder Roles & Responsibilities (Cross-Functional Planning)

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Role & Responsibility
Government	City of Cape Town	Heading the overall project
Government	Department of Agriculture	Lead
State-Owned Entities	Transnet Freight Rail (TFR)	Managing
Government	City of Cape Town - Local planning, building plan approval	desc
State-Owned Entities	Western Cape Archives and Records Service (WCARS)	Lead



1.8 Investment Opportunity

2 Project Description & Strategic Case

2.1 Project Scope (Description)

Early Project Scope is a high-level description of the proposed project boundaries, key deliverables, major activities, and expected outcomes during the project initiation and planning stages (e.g., Stage Gate 0 or Stage Gate 1). It defines **what is expected to be delivered**, **what is included**, and **what is excluded**, without going into detailed design or technical specifications.

2.2 Project Relevance, Need & Objectives

The project responds to a growing need for affordable housing in well-located urban areas while addressing broader objectives relating to economic growth, urban regeneration and spatial transformation. The primary objective is to maximise the socio-economic value of public land while delivering sustainable housing opportunities within the Cape Town CBD.

- **Objective 1:** Consistent Public-Private strategic value for all WC infrastructure stakeholders
- **Objective 2:** Infrastructure & Governance & Standards (IMC | ITC | RPG)
- **Objective 3:** Objective is to improve human life

2.3 Justification & Needs Analysis

Problem Statement (Core Challenge)

The existing infrastructure and service delivery system are inadequate to meet the current and future needs of the population. Limited capacity, aging assets, increasing demand, and operational inefficiencies have resulted in reduced service quality, higher maintenance costs, and limited access for users. If these issues are not addressed, they will continue to hinder economic development, reduce public service effectiveness, and negatively impact community well-being. Therefore, the proposed project is required to bridge the service gap, improve operational efficiency, and ensure sustainable, reliable service delivery.

Root Causes

Structural Causes: Underinvestment in maintenance over 15 years; Climate change impacts; Inadequate institutional capacity...

Affected Population (Beneficiaries)

The affected population (beneficiaries) refers to the individuals, communities, organizations, or businesses that are directly or indirectly impacted by the identified problem and who will benefit from the successful implementation of the project. The project will benefit local residents, businesses, public institutions, and visitors by improving access to reliable and efficient services. Direct beneficiaries include households, students, workers, and vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons, and people with disabilities. Indirect beneficiaries include local businesses, government agencies, and the wider community through improved service delivery, enhanced economic opportunities, better quality of life, and sustainable development outcomes.

Existing Services (Current Baseline)

If no action is taken, the existing problems will continue to worsen due to increasing demand, aging infrastructure, and limited service capacity. Service reliability and quality will decline, maintenance costs will continue to rise, and operational inefficiencies will increase. Communities will experience reduced access to essential services, lower productivity, and diminished quality of life. Delaying intervention may also result in higher future capital costs, missed development opportunities, and failure to meet policy and regulatory requirements.

Key Risks:

- Continued deterioration of infrastructure and service quality.
- Increased operational and maintenance costs.

- Reduced access to essential services for citizens.
- Higher risk of service disruptions and safety incidents.
- Slower economic growth and reduced investment opportunities.
- Widening social inequalities, particularly for vulnerable groups.
- Potential non-compliance with government policies and regulatory standards.
- Increased future project costs due to delayed implementation.

Consequences of No Action (Narrative + Risk)

If no action is taken, the existing problems will continue to worsen due to increasing demand, aging infrastructure, and limited service capacity. Service reliability and quality will decline, maintenance costs will continue to rise, and operational inefficiencies will increase. Communities will experience reduced access to essential services, lower productivity, and diminished quality of life. Delaying intervention may also result in higher future capital costs, missed development opportunities, and failure to meet policy and regulatory requirements.

Current Demand (Units / Users / Volume)

Current demand exceeds the capacity of the existing infrastructure and services. The system currently serves a growing population and increasing service volumes, resulting in congestion, delays, reduced service quality, and operational inefficiencies. Demand is expected to continue increasing due to population growth, urban development, and economic expansion, highlighting the need for additional capacity and improved infrastructure.

Future Demand Growth (% Growth Rate)

45.00% - test

Demand Drivers

Demand for the proposed project is driven by population growth, urbanization, economic development, increasing service expectations, and aging infrastructure. These factors have resulted in higher service usage, increased pressure on existing facilities, and a growing gap between demand and available capacity. Without additional investment, the current infrastructure will be unable to meet future service requirements.

- Population growth and demographic changes.
- Urban expansion and new residential developments.
- Economic growth and increased commercial and industrial activity.
- Rising demand for reliable, high-quality public services.

Supply vs Demand Gap (Numeric Gap)

Current demand exceeds the available supply, creating a measurable service gap. Existing infrastructure operates close to or beyond its designed capacity, resulting in service delays, reduced quality, and unmet user needs. The identified gap demonstrates the need for additional infrastructure investment to meet both current and future demand.

Data Sources

- Network Analysis
- Municipal Service Data
- Aerial Imagery
- Census Data
- GIS Buffering
- Pedestrian Network Data
- GIS Measurement
- Land Use Maps
- National Flood Hazard Datasets

Forecast Horizon

Demand forecast assumptions over future planning period

2.4 Sector-Specific Analysis

The human settlements and infrastructure sectors are undergoing a paradigm shift toward transit-oriented developments (TOD). Inclusionary housing policies require active state-led land release to bridge market gaps.

Sector Trends

The sector is experiencing increasing demand due to population growth, urbanization, technological advancements, and rising customer expectations. Aging infrastructure, limited investment, and stricter regulatory requirements have placed additional pressure on existing services. There is also a growing emphasis on sustainability, digital transformation, climate resilience, and efficient resource utilization. These trends highlight the need for infrastructure modernization and capacity expansion to ensure reliable, inclusive, and future-ready service delivery.

Institutional Context

The project will be implemented within the established governance framework, with clear roles and responsibilities assigned to the relevant government departments, implementing agencies, regulatory authorities, and other stakeholders. The implementing agency will be responsible for project planning, procurement, implementation, monitoring, and reporting, while oversight will be provided by the relevant government authorities to ensure compliance with applicable laws, policies, standards, and regulations. Effective coordination among stakeholders will support timely decision-making, accountability, and successful project delivery.

Capacity Constraints

The existing system is operating at or near its maximum capacity and is unable to meet increasing demand. Aging infrastructure, limited operational capacity, inadequate funding, outdated technology, and resource constraints have reduced service quality and efficiency. These limitations have resulted in service delays, increased maintenance costs, and reduced reliability. Without additional investment, the system will be unable to accommodate future growth or achieve the desired level of service.

Regulatory Environment

The project will be implemented in accordance with applicable national, state, and local laws, sector-specific regulations, environmental requirements, safety standards, and procurement policies. Compliance with these regulatory requirements will ensure that the project is legally compliant, environmentally sustainable, socially responsible, and operationally effective throughout its lifecycle.

- National and state legislation relevant to the sector.
- Environmental protection laws and environmental clearance requirements.
- Land acquisition and land use regulations (if applicable).
- Building codes and engineering design standards.

2.5 Market Size & Demand Analysis

Market Size

The project will be implemented in accordance with applicable national, state, and local laws, sector-specific regulations, environmental requirements, safety standards, and procurement policies. Compliance with these regulatory requirements will ensure that the project is legally compliant, environmentally sustainable, socially responsible, and operationally effective throughout its lifecycle.

- National and state legislation relevant to the sector.
- Environmental protection laws and environmental clearance requirements.
- Land acquisition and land use regulations (if applicable).
- Building codes and engineering design standards.
- Occupational health and safety regulations.
- Public procurement and financial management regulations.
- Quality assurance and technical standards.
- Social safeguards, accessibility, and inclusion requirements.
- Monitoring, reporting, and audit requirements.

Target Market

The target market comprises the primary users and beneficiaries who currently experience service limitations and are expected to benefit directly from the proposed project. The project is designed to improve access, capacity, reliability, and service quality for these groups while supporting broader economic and social development.

- Local residents and households.
- Businesses and commercial establishments.
- Government departments and public institutions.
- Schools, colleges, and educational institutions.
- Healthcare facilities.
- Industrial and manufacturing sectors (where applicable).
- Vulnerable and underserved groups, including women, children, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities.
- Visitors and tourists (if applicable).

Market Growth Rate

50%

Market Gap

The market analysis indicates a significant gap between current demand and the existing service capacity. The available infrastructure is unable to adequately meet user requirements, resulting in reduced service quality, limited access, delays, and operational inefficiencies. As demand continues to grow, this gap is expected to widen, reinforcing the need for additional investment and capacity expansion.

- Current demand exceeds available supply.
- Existing infrastructure is operating at or near full capacity.
- A portion of the target population remains underserved.
- Increasing waiting times, congestion, or service delays.

Assumptions

The demand analysis and project forecasts are based on reasonable economic and demographic assumptions. These assumptions reflect expected trends in population growth, economic development, urbanization, household formation, and service consumption. They provide the foundation for estimating future demand and ensuring that the proposed infrastructure remains adequate throughout the planning period.

2.6 Benefits & Desired Outcomes

Outcome Benefits

Outcome Benefits are the measurable social, economic, and public value improvements expected from the successful implementation of the project. They describe the long-term positive impacts on beneficiaries, communities, and the economy.

The proposed project will generate significant social and economic benefits by improving service delivery, increasing infrastructure capacity, enhancing accessibility, and supporting sustainable development. These outcomes will improve quality of life, stimulate economic growth, and strengthen public service performance while delivering long-term value to the community.

- Improved access to essential services.
- Enhanced quality of life and public well-being.
- Increased safety, reliability, and service quality.
- Better access for vulnerable and underserved communities.

Efficiency Gains

The proposed project will improve operational efficiency by reducing service delivery times, lowering operating and maintenance costs, and enhancing the quality and reliability of services. Modern infrastructure, improved processes, and increased capacity will enable faster, more cost-effective, and customer-focused service delivery while maximizing the value of public investment.

Access Improvement

Access Improvement refers to the expansion of service coverage and improved accessibility resulting from the project. It describes how the project will increase the number of people, communities, or areas that can access the service while reducing barriers to availability and use.

Equity Impact

- Increased service coverage across the project area.
- Improved access for rural, remote, and underserved communities.
- Reduced travel distance and waiting time for users.
- Increased service capacity to accommodate future demand.
- Improved accessibility for vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, and persons

2.7 Socio-Economic Analysis

The project yields a Social Return on Investment (SROI) ratio of 2.8:1. Every Rand invested generates nearly three times its value in reduced transport costs, enhanced healthcare access, and localized economic micro-multipliers.

Economic Context

The project will be implemented within a stable macroeconomic environment characterized by sustained economic growth, increasing urbanization, and rising demand for public infrastructure and services. Population growth, expanding economic activity, and continued government investment in infrastructure are expected to increase demand over the project planning horizon. However, inflationary pressures, construction cost escalation, fiscal constraints, and labour market conditions may influence project costs and implementation. The proposed investment is expected to improve economic productivity, support regional development, and generate long-term socio-economic benefits.

Social Context

The project area is characterized by varying levels of income, unequal access to essential services, and disparities between different communities. Vulnerable populations, including low-income households, women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and rural or underserved communities, experience greater challenges in accessing reliable infrastructure and public services. Existing service limitations contribute to social inequality, reduced economic opportunities, and lower quality of life. The proposed project aims to improve equitable access, enhance social inclusion, and support inclusive and sustainable development.

Environmental Context

The **Environmental Context** describes the existing environmental conditions that may influence or be affected by the project. It establishes the environmental baseline for the Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) by identifying potential impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with the project.

The project will be implemented within an environment where natural resources, ecosystems, and surrounding communities may be affected by construction and operational activities. Existing environmental conditions include land use patterns, air and water quality, biodiversity, waste management practices, and climate-related risks. The project will be designed and implemented in accordance with environmental regulations and sustainability principles to minimize adverse impacts and maximize long-term environmental benefits.

Distribution Effects

- Existing land use and land cover.
- Air quality and noise levels.
- Surface water and groundwater quality.
- Biodiversity and protected habitats.
- Soil quality and erosion risks.
- Climate conditions and vulnerability to climate change.
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Waste generation and management practices.
- Energy and natural resource consumption.



2.8 SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Strong institutional capacity
- Proven delivery track record
- High-level political support
- Technical expertise available
- Strong strategic alignment
- Established partnerships
- Clear regulatory framework

Weaknesses

- Limited institutional capacity
- Change management risks
- Technical complexity / expertise gaps
- Procurement challenges
- Implementation timeline pressures
- Weak stakeholder coordination
- Limited baseline data

Opportunities

- National/provincial policy support
- Grant funding availability (BFI, Conditional Grants)
- PPP / private sector interest
- Technological innovation
- Growing market demand
- International donor support
- Replication / scale potential

Threats

- Economic downturn / fiscal constraints
- Policy / regulatory changes
- Natural disasters / climate risks
- Market volatility
- Social unrest / community opposition
- Exchange rate fluctuations

2.9 Risk Statement & Sensitivity Analysis

Risk Register - Key Risks Identified During Analysis

Risk Type	Probability	Impact	Exposure Score	Risk Level	Justification
Demand Risk	High	Moderate	12	High	desc
Procurement Risk	High	Critical	20	Extreme	desc
Financial Risk	High	Major	16	High	desc
Regulatory Risk	High	Major	16	High	desc



Risk Type	Probability	Impact	Exposure Score	Risk Level	Justification
Operational Risk	Medium	Critical	15	High	desc
Political / Governance Risk	Medium	Moderate	9	Medium	

2.10 Key Business Drivers (WHY) & Inputs

- **Policy Driver (NDP / Sector Mandate)**

Identify and validate the key drivers that justify the need for the proposed infrastructure investment. As a minimum requirement, the project must demonstrate **at least two validated business drivers**.

- **Service Gap Driver (Service Failure Evidence)**

The proposed project aligns with applicable national development plans, sector strategies, government policies, and statutory mandates. It supports the government's objectives of improving infrastructure capacity, enhancing public service delivery, promoting sustainable development, and meeting future service demand.

- **Economic Driver (Growth / Efficiency Need)**

- Alignment with National Development Plan (NDP) or equivalent strategic framework.
- Compliance with sector policies and legislation.
- Supports government infrastructure investment priorities.
- Contributes to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where applicable.

3 Project Status & Implementation Readiness

3.1 Current Phase of Development

3.2 Readiness for Procurement

3.3 Regulatory and Environmental Approvals

3.4 Community and Stakeholder Engagement

4 Governance, Policy & Enabling Environment

4.1 Legal and Regulatory Framework

Mandate Delivery Statement

A **Delivery Statement** is a concise description of **what will be delivered, by whom, by when, and how it will contribute to the intended outcomes**. It provides a clear commitment regarding the project's implementation and expected results.



Legal Mandates & Policy Frameworks

- Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA)
- National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003)

4.2 Government Policies & Roles

WCIF 2050 Strategic Alignment

- National Development Plan (NDP 2030)
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- National Infrastructure Plan (NIP 2050)
- Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)
- Sector Investment Plan (SIP)
- Provincial Growth & Development Plan (PGDP)
- Provincial Infrastructure Strategy
- Municipal IDP (Integrated Development Plan)
- Municipal SDF (Spatial Development Framework)
- District Development Model (DDM) Priorities

4.3 Investment Needs & Policy Incentives

4.4 Program & Policy Alignment

Policy Alignment

- National Development Plan (NDP)
- Other
- Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP)
- Presidential SMME Strategy

5 Economic & Commercial Viability

5.1 Value-for-Money Assessment

5.2 Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)

Capital Cost: 45,000.00

Annual Operating Cost: 95,000.00

Economic Benefits: 85,000.00

Social Benefits: 100,000.00

Residual Value: 126,780.00

Discount Rate: 45.00%

Analysis Period (Years): 6

Cost per Outcome Unit: 0.00

Total Project Cost: 80,000.00

Total Economic Benefit: 127,777.00



Total Outcome Units Delivered: 0

5.3 Risk Evaluation & Contingent Liability

5.4 Economic Multipliers & Macroeconomic Benefits

5.5 Economies of Scale

5.6 Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA)

Cost per Beneficiary:

Cost per Household:

Cost per Service Unit:

Cost per Job Created:

Cost per Kilometre:

Cost per Outcome Achieved:

Cost per Outcome Unit: 0.00

Total Project Cost: 80,000.00

Total Economic Benefit: 127,777.00

Total Outcome Units Delivered: 0

5.7 Social & Economic Analysis

Economic Context

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- Soil quality and erosion risks.
- Climate conditions and vulnerability to climate change.
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Waste generation and management practices.
- Energy and natural resource consumption.

6

Financial Requirements & Funding Strategies

6.1 Total Project Cost Breakdown

Phase Name	Timeline	Key Activities	Deliverables	Budget Estimate
Phase1	10 months	Feasibility	design drawings	R 4M
Phase 2	10 months	Key activities1	Deliverables123	R 8.988M
Phase 3	24 months	For analysis	Report	R 15K

6.2 Funding Sources

- National Budget
- Municipal Budget
- PPP
- Development Finance Institution

6.3 Revenue Models

Mixed Revenue Model

6.4 Innovative Financing Mechanisms

6.5 Budget Statement

6.6 Procurement Statement

7

Project Feasibility, Approvals & Infrastructure Planning

7.1 Feasibility Study Findings (Technical Options Analysis)

Preferred Option:

Preferred Option Justification:

7.2 Master Plan Integration



7.3 Options Analysis

Option A

Component	Assessment
Description	desc
Capital Cost	R 120K
Operating Cost	R 15K
Delivery Time	6 months
Expected Benefits	served
Score	105
Justification	

Option B

Component	Assessment
Description	desc
Capital Cost	R 150K
Operating Cost	R 100K
Delivery Time	24 months
Expected Benefits	Household served
Score	90
Justification	

Option C

Component	Assessment
Description	desc
Capital Cost	R 75K
Operating Cost	R 12K
Delivery Time	10 months
Expected Benefits	Complexity
Score	115
Justification	

Preferred Option: Option C

7.4 Summary of Options Considered

Options Considered (from SG2 Options Identification)

Preferred Option - Selection Justification

Component	Assessment
Preferred Option	
Why the Preferred Option Best Meets Government Objectives	
Value-for-Money Conclusion - Why the Preferred Option is the Best Solution	
Supporting Documentation References	

8

Delivery Mechanism & Procurement Strategy

8.1 Phased Implementation

Implementation Timeline

Phase	Timeline
Planning	Q3, 2026 - Q4, 2026
Procurement	Q4, 2026 - Q1, 2027
Delivery	Q1, 2027 - Q2, 2027
Operational	Q2, 2027 - Q3, 2027

Phasing (Implementation Breakdown)

Phase Name	Timeline	Key Activities	Deliverables	Budget Estimate
Phase1	10 months	Feasibility	design drawings	R 4M
Phase 2	10 months	Key activities1	Deliverables123	R 8.988M
Phase 3	24 months	For analysis	Report	R 15K

8.2 Procurement Methods

8.3 Bidding Process



8.4 Supplier Selection

8.5 Risk-Sharing Mechanisms

- Fixed Price
- Performance-Based Contracting
- Cost Sharing
- Availability Payment Model

8.6 Supervision, Reporting & Evaluation

8.7 Implementation Strategy

8.8 Project Timeline & Deliverables

8.9 Outcomes & Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Outcome Benefits

Outcome Benefits are the measurable social, economic, and public value improvements expected from the successful implementation of the project. They describe the long-term positive impacts on beneficiaries, communities, and the economy.

The proposed project will generate significant social and economic benefits by improving service delivery, increasing infrastructure capacity, enhancing accessibility, and supporting sustainable development. These outcomes will improve quality of life, stimulate economic growth, and strengthen public service performance while delivering long-term value to the community.

- Improved access to essential services.
- Enhanced quality of life and public well-being.
- Increased safety, reliability, and service quality.
- Better access for vulnerable and underserved communities.

9 Project Communication & Stakeholder Engagement

9.1 Investor Engagement Strategies

9.2 Community Participation

9.3 Government and Regulatory Interactions

9.4 Collaboration & Partner Strategy

9.5 Public Interest Considerations

10 Special (e.g. Gender) Procurement Actions & Social Impact

10.1 Gender-Responsive Procurement



10.2 Social Benefits & Value

10.3 Sustainability and Environmental Compliance

10.4 Legal and Technical Due Diligence

11 Operations & Maintenance Strategy

11.1 Long-Term Asset Management

11.2 Performance Monitoring

11.3 Digital Technology Leverage

11.4 Resilience Planning and Climate Adaptation

11.5 Institutional & Operational Readiness

12 CONCLUSION & CALL TO ACTION
