

## 15. MONITORING AND REVIEW

### 15.1 MONITORING

Performance indicators need to be developed and applied for the monitoring of the current SDF during its 5-year timeframe.

These indicators should measure progress on delivering on the TWKM spatial agenda, spatial objectives and proposals. The Integrated Development Plan is an important tool to facilitate the monitoring process.

Initial performance indicators should be limited to what is manageable by the TWKM administration. Such criteria could include the following:

- The extent of agricultural land lost through redevelopment for alternative uses;
- The extent of sensitive biodiversity land lost through informal settlements expansion;
- The proportion of new development applications in the settlements with a high growth potential (Caledon and Grabouw), as compared to smaller settlements;
- The number of applications that supports densification within settlements;
- Tracking the number of applications involving mixed land uses;
- Tracking the number of applications involving employment generation;
- The decrease in the housing waiting list (housing backlog).

### 15.2 REVIEW OF THE TWKM SDF

The purpose of the SDF is to provide a medium term (5 years) set of strategies to attain a long term vision (10 years). SPLUMA requires that the vision and strategies be translated into an implementation framework for a 5-year timeframe to inform the municipality's Integrated Development Plan and Municipal Budget. Urban development usually takes multiple years from

inception to construction and it is therefore not appropriate that the SDF be substantially reviewed annually. However, the SDF must encourage consistency and predictability in planning decisions. A major review of the SDF should therefore occur every five years.

Improvements, amendments, and refinements to the SDF can occur annually. Five-year and annual reviews are to be aligned with the IDP and budget planning and approval process.