



BERGRIVIER MUNICIPALITY

(WC 013)



A Strategic Review of the Integrated
Development Plan 2010/2011






Draft 30 March 2010

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Preface

The Batho Pele Belief Set as the pillars of the 8 principles

	Access: Offering integrated service delivery Openness and Transparency: Creating a culture of collaboration
	Consultation: Listening to customer problems Redress: Apologizing when necessary Courtesy: Service with a smile
	Service standards: Anticipating customer needs Information: Going beyond the call of duty Value for money: Delivering solutions

The result = proud to serve

“Community involvement and excellent client services are the building blocks of Bergrivier Municipality”

Bergrivier Municipality serves an area of 4407 square kilometres with a total population of 56 000 people. The municipal area includes Redelinghuys, Eendekuil, Aurora, Velddrif, Porterville, Piketberg as well as Goedverwacht and Wittewater, the two towns belonging to the Moravian Church.

Each and every rate payer and other residents in the Bergrivier Municipal area are our clients. We want to satisfy all our clients’ needs no matter how big or small – to the best of our ability. Some needs are obviously more urgent than others, but attention will be given to each individual case and it will be handled to the best of our ability.

Bergrivier Municipality wants to ensure the wellbeing of all its residents by means of economic growth, social welfare, community involvement and effective management in a safe and healthy environment. The delivery of excellent and sustainable services is one of the ways in which this aim can be achieved.

The staff members of Bergrivier Municipality are proud to deliver services to the best of their ability and according to mutually accepted standards. In terms of our mission we strive to contribute to future development and growth in the region.

Our Vision

Bergrivier Municipality strives towards a satisfied community by means of balanced, agreed upon, sustainable and effective service delivery

Our mission is to deliver cost-effective, sustainable services with a well represented army of employees who are motivated to stimulate local economic development as well as environmentally sensitive development through transparent decision making based on sound management principles within the ambit of unique character and cultural, historical heritage.

Strategic Objectives

Strategic objectives of our new IDP cycle:

- Motivated and represented employees through
 - Developing skills
 - Empowerment and effective utilisation of personnel
- Management and protection of assets
- Effective communication
- Qualitative and balanced service delivery
- Accountable and transparent governance
- Effective Customer Care
- Effective Infrastructure maintenance and development
- Effective policing
- Eradication of housing backlogs
- Addressing ward based needs
- Local Economic Development

2010 Focus Areas

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

- Water
- Development of skills, capacity and human resource support
- Shared services through an expanded model
- Promotion of Tourism
- Regional Economic Development
- Archeo Paleo Strategy
- Development of fire fighting services

DEPARTMENT : ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

- Effective Communication
- Personnel and Councillor Training
- Management of negative perceptions in the workplace and to lift the morale of personnel
- Timeous finalization of correspondence and resolutions
- New zoning scheme regulations

- Completion and implementation of micro structure

DEPARTMENT : COMMUNITY SERVICES

- Planning and funding of housing projects
- Law enforcement and Disaster Management
- Implementing and application of policies
- Funding of museum, libraries and sport councils
- Identification and analysis of non-compliance issues within the department

DEPARTMENT : FINANCIAL SERVICES

- Identification of the biggest challenges for Council for the remainder of the 5 year cycle and the development of cost effective strategies to address these challenges
- To halve debt and to exercise credit control
- Develop Customer Care goals and implement
- Expansion of Free basic services
- Implement Valuation legislation and system

DEPARTMENT : TECHNICAL SERVICES

- Effective and goal directed infrastructure development
- Cost effective alternative services
- Communique in terms of effective utilisation of basic services
- Maintain the standard of services delivered
- Effective infrastructure development
- Mangement and protection of assets
- Finalisation and implementation of supply chain department
- Water quality
- Effective Solid Waste Management
- Moravian Missionary Station Services
- Supply of electricity
- Scarce skills development

- Legislative compliance audit
- Roads network

Foreword by the Executive Mayor



It is a privilege for me as the Executive Mayor to introduce this annual review of our Integrated Development Plan to our public, our partners and our various stakeholders.

I believe that the vision of Bergrivier Municipality is slowly but tangibly being realised in the strides that we are making to pull down the developmental barriers that the legacy of the past bequeathed to us.

However, a lot is still to be done to create an environment conducive to economic growth and simultaneously alleviate poverty bringing meaning and instilling dignity to the lives of our very diverse communities in Bergrivier. As Bergrivier Municipality we strive to resuscitate our people's hope in the future and their confidence in our development

programmes that we will be embarking upon.

It must be said, however, that we need our communities to support us by actively and sustainably taking part in our public participation processes in order for us to set our sails in the right direction when pacing our strategies and development programmes.

This IDP review is a tool and result of extensive consultation processes to reposition our development and service delivery objectives and programmes to ensure that the actual needs of our stakeholders and communities are met.

I am content to report that this joint venture between the Municipality as the facilitator and our communities as the beneficiaries of services has been very successful in ensuring that we continue to address development aspirations of our people in an inclusive manner.

My sincere gratitude to all Councillors, ward committee members, beneficiary groups and individuals for their inputs in the annual planning process which constitutes the Draft IDP to be tabled to council on 23rd of March 2010.

Special thanks to the Municipal Manager and her team for the passion and enthusiasm with which they perform their duties as well as to all the personnel for the role they play in the organisation.

Thank you

Clr J Liebenberg
EXECUTIVE MAYOR
March 2010



Foreword by the Municipal Manager

All municipalities are in the last year of the five (5) year Integrated Development Planning (IDP) cycle which starts after the municipal elections when a new Council takes over office. The revised plan for 2010/11 was developed together with communities and key role-players in Bergrivier, as well as relevant Provincial and National Government Departments. The plan includes addressing the very important challenges of basic service delivery, the development and maintenance of infrastructure, as well as delivering on all services that should be delivered by municipalities according to the Constitution. The additional challenges added by the decreasing economic climate with a number of persons without jobs, educational challenges, drug and alcohol abuse, and climate change cannot be ignored.

Together with the elections coming up during the next financial year starting in June 2010, there are publicly many questions about service delivery and the capacity of municipalities to respond to the service delivery challenges of developing new infrastructure and maintaining services in exactly the same manner as before 1994. We should focus on basic service delivery and giving people access to services that they cannot be expected to do for themselves, i.e. water reticulation, sewerage systems, electricity provision, and storm water management. Through these services we could extend people's opportunities. We can also only earn respect through service delivery.

We should talk to ratepayers where there are questions about the increase in municipal taxes, take responsibility for creating a similar understanding of service delivery and to get service delivery right. Parallel to this, we as officials should look at our own consumption and how we spend taxpayers' money.

We should also focus on not undermining Provincial focus areas, including education and addressing drug and alcohol abuse problems. We should therefore for example, not participate or initiate programmes and projects that interrupt school classes during school hours.

We should also continue to make sure that each person in a position in the municipality knows the purpose of his/her position, and is fit for the purpose of his/her job.

We continue to maintain our Client Services Charter and get back to the ratepayers and residents about their enquiries and complaints about who is attending to their problems and by when they could expect a written answer. Our complaints system will also be expanded during 2010/11 to be able to see electronically which complaints are outstanding and for how long.

Enquiries can be put to The Municipal Manager, Church Street, Piketberg, 7320, or bergmun@telkomsa.net

We are all committed to **“We do what we can, with what we have”**.

C Liebenberg (Municipal Manager)

1. Introduction and Overview

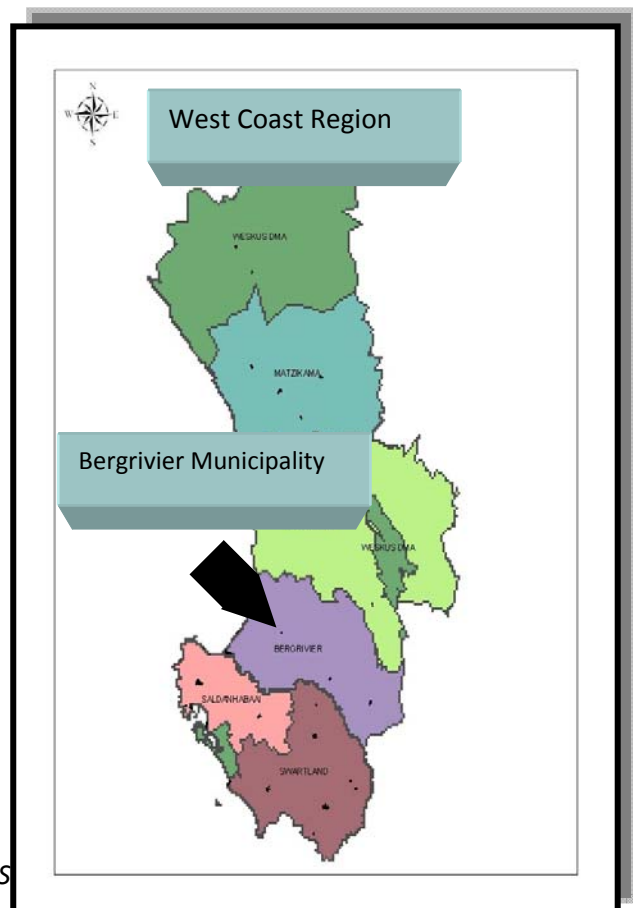
LOCATIONAL MAP OF THE BERGRIVIER MUNICIPALITY

The Bergrivier municipality is located in the West Coast

District municipal area in the Western Cape. The

Municipal area comprises the following towns:

- Piketberg
- Velddrif
- Porterville
- Goedverwacht (Act 9 area)
- Wittewater (Act 9 area)
- Eendekuil
- Aurora
- Redelinghuys
- Dwarskersbos.



URBAN SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE BERGRIVIER MUNICIPAL AREA

The Bergrivier revised Spatial Development Framework (BSDF, 2008) distinguishes between three different categories of settlement composition within the municipal area:

- ◇ Velddrif, Laaiplek and Dwarskersbos are described as “coastal towns”,
- ◇ Porterville and Piketberg as “central places”,
- ◇ Eendekuil, Aurora and Redelinghuys as “isolated villages”

1.1 Introduction

This document represents the 3rd review of the Bergrivier Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2007-2011 and is drafted in compliance with section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000). Section 34 of the Act stipulates that:

A Municipal Council:

(a) must review its Integrated Development Plan-

- i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 4; and*
- ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and*

(b) May amend its Integrated Development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

The five year 2007/2011 IDP for the Bergrivier Municipality still serves as the IDP source document and this 3rd review report must to viewed as a supplement to the 2007/2011 IDP document. The reader is therefore urged to read this reviewed document in conjunction with the 2007/2011 IDP. The 2007/2011 IDP and other related documents can be viewed on the official website of the Bergrivier municipality, i.e. www.bergmun.org.za

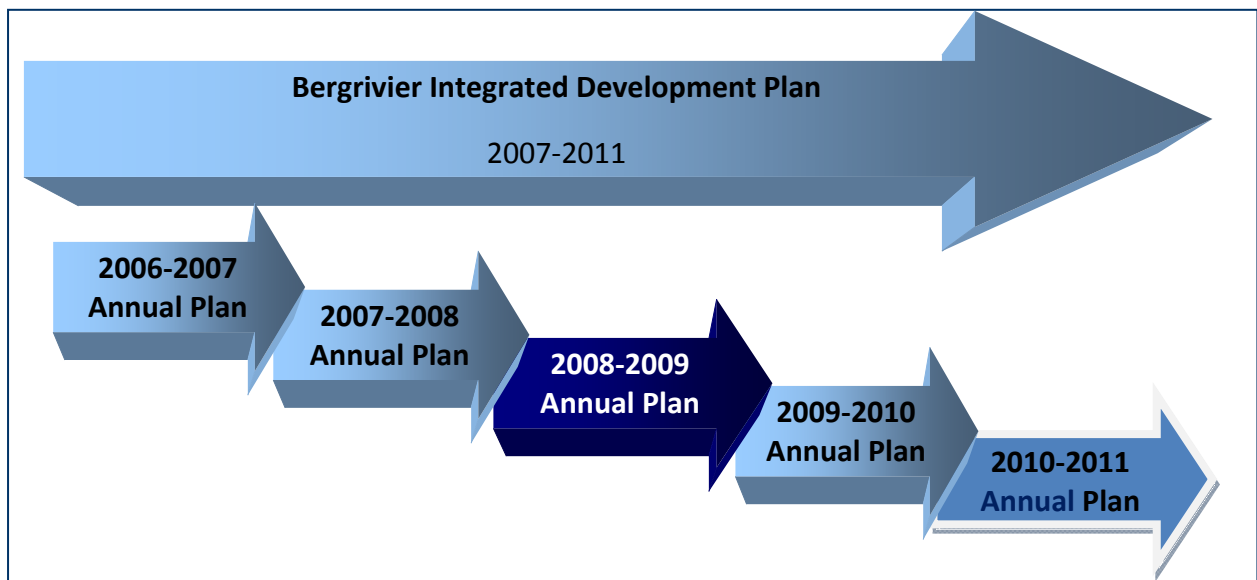
In light of the abovementioned statement, this IDP review for 2010/11 is not intended to replace the 2007/20011 IDP, but has the following purpose:

- ◇ To give feedback on the revision process followed;
- ◇ To indicate the community engagement process followed; (P11)
- ◇ To re-affirm Bergrivier Municipality Vision, Goals and strategic direction for 2010/11; (P11)
- ◇ To report on significant changes in sector plans since adoption of the 2007/2011 IDP; (P4-5)
- ◇ To reflect on the strategic priorities for 2010/11; (Annexure B - LGTAS Risk Analysis)
- ◇ To report on service delivery as per the six IDP goals (aligned to 5 National KPA's); (P14-25)
- ◇ To reflect on the IDP review for 2010/11 alignment with National, Provincial and District programmes; Annexure C
- ◇ To give an indication of the planned spending for 2010/11 within the framework of this reviewed IDP. (Chapter 5)

The municipality adheres to an alignment process in order to ensure the implementation of the IDP, in terms of its key performance indicators and targets, as well as its budget, to achieve the outcomes envisaged in the IDP. The figure indicated below illustrates the relationship between the Annual Plan and the IDP.

Overview of process

The **Bergvievier Integrated Development Plan 2007-2011** (hereafter referred to as the IDP) was approved during May 2007. The IDP sets the strategic direction for the consecutive annual plans, such as this current 2010-2011 plan. The following diagram indicates the conceptual relationship between the approved IDP and the 2010-2011 Annual Plan.



The conceptual relationship between the IDP and the 2010-2011 Annual Plan

1.2 Legal Reference

The document is compiled in terms of the following legislation:

1. Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, Section 34
2. Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, Chapter 6
3. Local Government: Financial Management Act, Act 56 of 2003, Section 51

1.3 Second generation IDP

Over the current five-year cycle, we will direct our focus at implementing projects and programmes deriving from identified and existing strategies through innovatively solving challenges we are faced with as a medium capacity municipal entity. We shifted paradigm in terms of a “credible IDP” for the remainder of the five year cycle and will go about to achieve it as follow:

- A continuous rigorous and robust analysis to underpin municipal master and recovery plans (shared between government, labour, civic society and citizens)
- Establishment of partnerships between government and other stakeholders for implementation;
- A plausible long term strategy;
- Accurately costed infrastructure/service backlogs and projected increases;
- Community involvement in planning and delivery;
- Enhancement of institutional delivery capacity;
- Full costing and budget implications; and alignment with national and provincial programmes.

1.4 Content

The focus of this document will be on the following themes :

Chapter 2 : Analysis

- High level and high impact events and trends
- Socio Economic Profile
- Brief overview of area
- Human settlement
- Operational Priorities from wards
- Feedback from internal analysis work sessions

Chapter 3 : Strategic and Operational Planning

- Legal References
- Description of targets

Chapter 4 : Local Economic Development

- Situational analysis of economic growth
- Cederberg development perspective
- Long term growth and development
- Local Economic Development Strategy
- The key priority areas of stakeholders
- Proposed interventions to propel LED
- Special projects/partnerships
- LED Projects
- Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment

Chapter 5 : Budget

- Budget history and overview
- Challenges related to the budget
- Budget Principles
- Current Budget
- In Closure

1.5 Summary of process

Summary of Process

1. Approval of process plan (August 2009)
2. Community liaison
 - a. Public meetings per ward (October 2009)
 - b. Session with full council and ward committees to determine and add additional operational needs of wards due to poor response in public meetings (November/December 2009)
3. Strategic work sessions with full council and Directorates (13 November – Porterville)
4. Budget Workshops
 - a. Budget principles
 - b. Capital Budget information session
 - c. Budget feedback by Council
5. Period for Comment
 - a. Period for Comment April 2009

Community meetings April 2010

Date	Day	Town	Venue	Time
13 April 2010	Tuesday	Eendekuil	Eendekuil Community hall	19:00
14 April 2010	Wednesday	Aurora (Ward 1)	Aurora Community hall	19:00

15 April 2010	Thursday	Redelinghuys	Redelinghuys Community Hall	19:00
20 April 2010	Tuesday	Piketberg (Ward 4)	Allan Boesak Community hall	19:00
21 April 2010	Wednesday	Piketberg (Ward 3)	Piketberg Library Hall	19:00
22 April 2010	Thursday	Velddrif (Ward 2)	Noordhoek Community hall	19:00
28 April 2010	Wednesday	Porterville	Monte Bertha Community Hall	19:00

The documents are available on the municipal website (www.bergmun.org.za) and may also be viewed at all the libraries within the area of jurisdiction of Bergrivier Municipality as from **Thursday, 01 April 2010**.

For enquiries contact Ms C Welman at Tel. 022 913 1470 (IDP) or Mr JA van Niekerk at Tel. 022 913 1126 (draft budget).

CHAPTER 2 : ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

This section will briefly focus on the following

- high level and high impact events and trends
- Human Settlement trends
- Operational needs of wards
- Feedback from internal analysis working sessions

2.2 High level and high impact events

World Cup Soccer 2010

The coming Football World Cup which will be held in South Africa will also have an impact on Bergrivier.

The only benefit the 2010 Football World Cup Strategic Plan for the Provincial Government of the Western Cape and the City of Cape Town, indicates Bergrivier is the following:

Tourism organizations are encouraged to unlock the opportunities resulting from the event. Tourism organizations in the Bergrivier municipal area has been part and parcel of meetings to plug Information regarding the FIFA requirements.

Environmental Impacts: Flooding

The municipality is totally dependant on grant funding in order to direct funds to spend on roads and storm water infrastructure to reduce the negative effect of environmental impacts on residents.

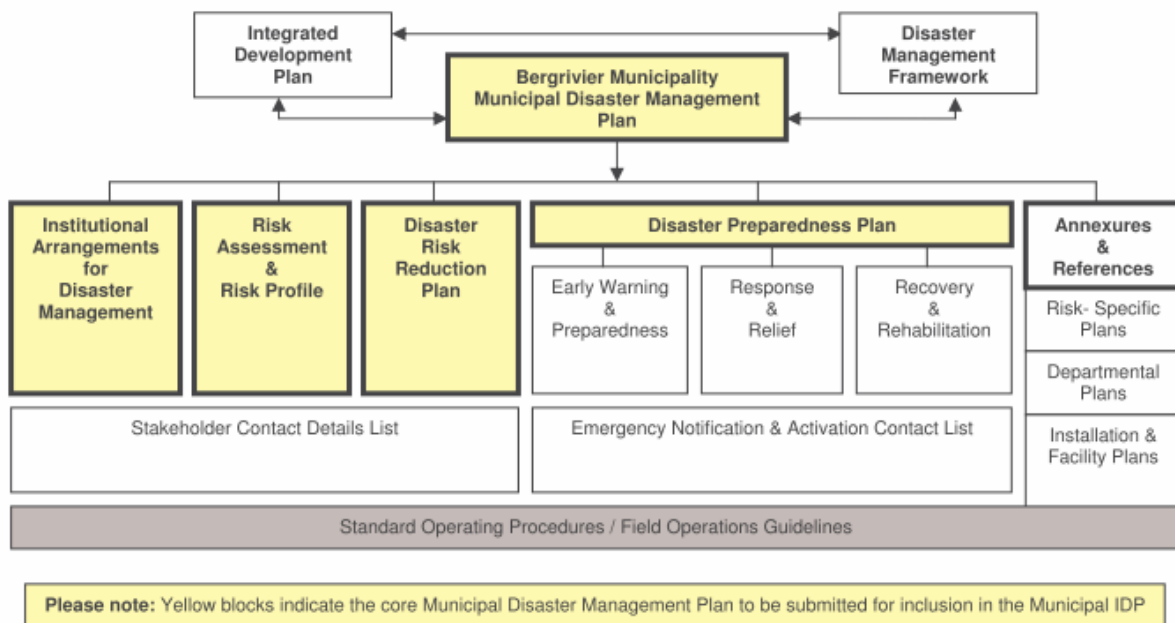
Disaster Management

This plan serves to confirm the arrangements in the Bergrivier Municipality Disaster Management approach to effectively prevent disasters from occurring and to lessen the impact of those hazards that cannot be avoided.

Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation (Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002)

The preventative elements of this plan must be implemented and maintained on a continuous basis. The emergency or reactive elements of this plan will be implemented in the Bergrivier Municipality whenever a major incident or disaster occurs or is threatening in its area of jurisdiction.

The Municipal Disaster management Plan of the Bergrivier Local Municipality consists of the components as indicated in the figure below.



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Shared responsibility for disaster management

The responsibility for reducing disaster risk, preparing for disasters, and responding to disasters is shared among all departments and employees of the Bergrivier municipality, all departments and employees of the West Coast District Municipality with service delivery responsibilities within the Bergrivier municipality, all

provincial and national organs of state operating within the municipality, all sectors of society within the municipality and, perhaps most importantly, all the residents of the municipality.

Nodal points for disaster management

Although the municipal department within Bergrivier assigned with the Disaster Management function should direct and facilitate the disaster risk management process, it cannot perform the whole spectrum of disaster risk management activities on its own. Disaster risk management is everybody's business. Therefore it is required that each municipal department assigns a person or section within the department to be the nodal point for disaster management activities in that department. The same applies to national and provincial departments operating within the municipality. The disaster management activities to be performed within departments include participation in disaster risk reduction as well as preparedness and response.

Departments with primary responsibility for specific hazards and disaster risks

Where a department has primary responsibility for a specific hazard, the department's role in disaster risk management for that specific hazard will be more than mere participation: it will have to lead risk reduction as well as preparedness activities due to its expertise in the field. Bergrivier Disaster Management can support such a department with advice, information, facilitation and coordination.

2.3 Socio-Economic Profile

In order to sustainably plan for the future in an integrated manner the municipality needs a clear understanding of the development needs and potential of the Bergrivier municipal area. This section will highlight the current socio-economic trends in the municipal area in order to ascertain the demand for adequate infrastructure and service delivery.

Demographic profile

In 2007 population of Bergrivier municipality was estimated at 55 999 (Socio-Economic Profile, 2007, Provincial Treasury). This accounts for 17, 1 per cent of the West Coast District population of 327 548.

Between 2001 and 2006, the population increased from 48 076 to 54 658 at an average annual of 2.57 percent. Population growth is projected to decline slightly between 2007 and 2015 to 2,3 per cent. The projected long term population growth in the municipal area will increase the demand for local municipal service, infrastructure, job creation opportunities and other infrastructure.

Table : Estimated population figures for the Bergrivier municipal area

ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES FOR THE BERGRIVIER MUNICIPAL AREA				
Town	2001	2005	2007	2020
Coastal Towns				
Velddrif	7 500	9 034	10 700	18 800

Dwarskersbos	500 (500)	-	800	1 600
(seasonal)			(8 000)	(16 000)
Central Places				
Piketberg	9 600	9 300	11 900	15 800
Porterville	6 400	6 500	7 900	10 600
Isolated Villages				
Aurora	400	1 250	420	470
Redelinghuys	800		840	900
Eendekuil	600		1 000	1 050

Source: Bergrivier revised SDF, 2008

From the table the following can be depicted:

- ◇ Since 2005 the coastal towns and central places has shown a steady increase in population;
- ◇ The population figures for the isolated villages have since 2005 increased slightly and to a lesser extent than the coastal towns and central places;
- ◇ By 2020 the population figures for the isolated villages will stabilise, whereas the coastal towns and central places would experience significant increases in the population figures.
- ◇ The perceived future population increases in the coastal towns and central places would place an increase in the demand for housing, municipal services, employment and associated community facilities will be concentrated in these three towns. The projection concurs with the findings of the Bergrivier revised SDF (July 2008) and the 2005 Growth potential study of towns in the Western Cape which cited Velddrif, Piketberg and Porterville as growth points in the Bergrivier municipal area.
- ◇

Racial composition of population

The population of Bergrivier municipality is predominantly coloured (74%), while the white population comprises 19 per cent and the African population 6 per cent of the total in 2006, respectively.

Rural composition of population

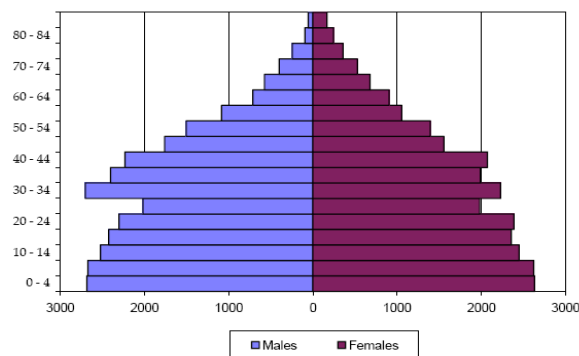
Bergrivier has a large rural population with 39, 30 per cent of all households in 2001 in rural areas. This is a higher proportion of rural households than that of the district of 30, 11 per cent. There has been a decrease in the % of the rural population with the 2007 figure of 31 %.

Age composition of population

Bergrivier has a fairly youthful population composition with children aged 0-14 years and youth aged 15-34 years respectively accounting 27,8 per cent and 32,9 per cent of the total population of the total population of 55 999 (2007 figure). The fairly youthful population has long term development implications for the municipality in that that population growth will increase placing increased pressure on facilities such as schools, health facilities, housing and sustainable job opportunities. There will be an increased need for youth and skills development programmes for the youthful population.

Figure 1 presents the population pyramid for Bergrivier Local Municipality.

Figure 1: Bergrivier LM population pyramid, 2007



Source: ASSA Model

There has been a decrease in the age group 25-29 years, due to an out migration in the age group which could relate to a scarcity of job opportunities or limited access to institutions of higher learning (Socio-Economic Profile. Provincial Treasury, 2007).

Socio-economic indicators

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measurement of human development based on three dimensions namely life expectancy, education and income. Bergrivier municipality has an HDI of 0,66 and this is lower than neighbouring B-municipalities with 0,67 for Cederberg and 0,73 for Saldanha.

The skills levels in the municipal area are cause for concern. In 2006, thirty (30) % of the population older than 14 years were illiterate. In 2001 59,3% of the population was low-skilled. This figure has not improved since then. In 2007 the West Coast District municipality commissioned a skills audit in the district and the outcome of a sample survey involving 1000 people re-affirmed the low skills levels in the municipal area. Existing skills initiatives in the municipal area should be intensified to create a suitability skilled force workforce in Bergrivier.

There are 24 schools and 15 health facilities in the municipal area. There is however a need for closer service delivery points especially in the far reaching rural areas, where people have to walk far distances to access government services.

In 2007 only 4% of the population accessed social grants and this is the lowest in the District. However child support grants constituted 55 % of the total grants accessed in the municipal area. This phenomenon can highlight the extent of teenage pregnancies in the municipal area. 26% of the social grants accessed in Bergrivier were for old age pension.

Drug related crimes increased from 299 incidences in 2002/03 to 954 incidences in 2004/05. The increase in drug abuse is attributed to the substance “Tik”. Most teenagers are vulnerable to the substance.

A study commissioned by the University of Cape Town on the prevalence of alcohol abuse and Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) in the municipal area found a high incidence of both.

Economic profile

The municipal area is generally described as a low-growth area within the Western Cape, which over the past two decades experienced real annual growth in excess of the national average. This subdued growth can be seen as a result of four key factors.

- ◇ Agriculture, the dominant sector, has been dampened by droughts, lower profitability and rationalization of production techniques.
- ◇ Fishing has also been dampened due to lower catches and tighter controls.
- ◇ Being located to the north-west of Cape Town, the area does not fall within the in-migration corridor from the Eastern Cape.
- ◇ The N 7 transport corridor from Cape Town to Namaqualand and further north (to Namibia and Angola) is only tangential to the municipal area (with Piketberg too close to Cape Town to function as a significant stop for these trucks).

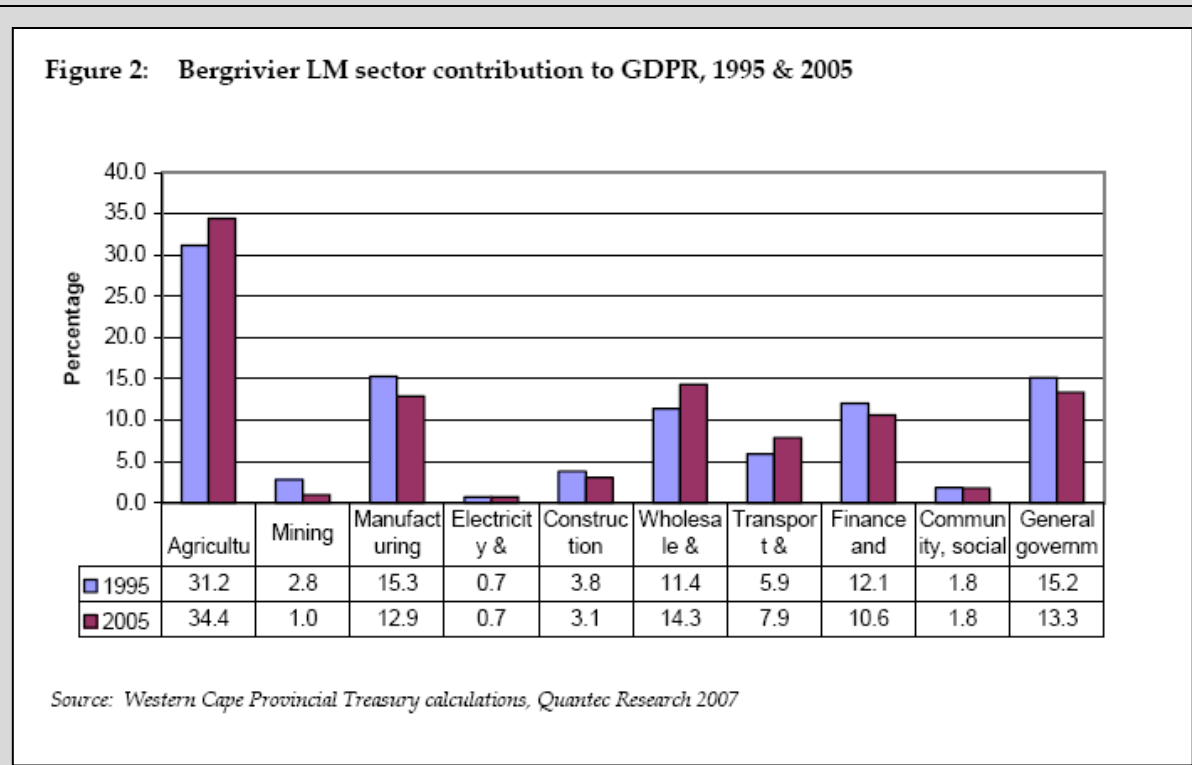
(Source; Bergrievier revised Spatial Development Framework –SDF-, 2008)

In 2005 the Bergrievier local municipality had the smallest economic growth in the West Coast District, registering growth of 2, 5 per cent. During the same period the West Coast district registered growth of 3.57 %. The municipality’s economy is growing at a slower pace than that of the District.

In 2001 the municipality’s economy was driven by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors. Longer term trends (1995 – 2005) shows that agriculture, forestry and fishing remained the main economic drivers in the municipal area increasing from 31.2% in 1995 to 34.4% in 2005. Over this period the whole sale and trade sector was the second largest economic sector increasing from 11.4% in 1995 to 14.3% in 2005. Figure 2 indicates that manufacturing was the only sector that showed a decline from its 15.3% in 1995 to 12.9% in 2005.

Figure 2 reflects the main economic sectors in the Bergrievier municipal area for 1995 and 2005 respectively.

Figure 2: CONTRIBUTION TO THE GROSS GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCT BY VARIOUS ECONOMIC SECTORS 1995 AND 2005



Bergrivier's contribution to the District economy

In 2007 the West Coast District had a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of R6.8 billion of which the Bergrivier Local Municipality (BLM) contributed R746 933 million representing 11%. The economy of the Bergrivier municipality is the smallest contributor to the District's GDP. In 2005 the municipality's contribution to the R6,1 billion of Districts economy remained constant at 11,7% or R713,8 million.

Employment per sector

Table 4.3: West Coast Employment Distribution (2004)

Sector	Matzikama	Cederberg	Bergrivier	Saldanha Bay	Swartland	DMA
Agriculture	45.1%	59.4%	55.8%	18.9%	40.1%	33.1%
Mining	7.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%	9.1%
Manufacturing	7.0%	6.0%	7.1%	24.0%	13.0%	3.1%
Electricity	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Construction	4.5%	2.8%	3.6%	6.2%	5.6%	8.6%
Trade	10.5%	9.0%	7.5%	14.5%	10.9%	11.2%
Transport	1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	3.2%	0.7%	4.6%
Finance	5.5%	4.2%	4.1%	8.9%	6.2%	3.3%
Community services	9.7%	10.4%	5.8%	11.6%	13.9%	13.0%
Government services	8.9%	7.3%	13.3%	11.4%	8.6%	14.1%

(Source: Quantec Research, 2006.)

From the above table it is clear that agriculture is the biggest job creator creating 55.8% of the employment in the Bergrivier municipal area. Besides the agricultural sector, employment opportunities are concentrated in the manufacturing, trade and government services. For the past 3 years the boom in property development in the Velddrif area has led to increased employment in the construction industry in the coastal towns. Velddrif, Porterville and Piketberg are classified as growth towns in the Bergrivier municipal area and the foreseeable increased development in these towns will lead to increased employment.

The seasonal nature of employment in the agriculture and fishing sector has both social and economic implications because these workers are only employed for certain periods of the year, which results in their incomes fluctuating. In addition the current labour intensive nature of the agriculture sector is conducive for employing unskilled and low skill workforce. Technological advances will however, in the near future reduce the need for unskilled and low skilled workers, but rather increase the need for a skilled and semi-skilled force workforce. The low skills levels of the population are cause for concern. The average low skills levels of population in the Bergrivier municipal area compound the dependency of low skills employment offered in the agricultural and fishing sector. In the current declining global economic situation skills development programmes will be crucial to ensure the employability of the workforce in the municipal area. Here partnerships with the other spheres of government, NGO's and the private sector will be crucial to address the skills development goal of the IDP.

Weakening global economic growth and changing environmental conditions place a strain on the viability of the agriculture and fishing industries in the municipal area. The bleak economic situation is compounded by the low skills levels of population (lay-offs in the residential building and fishing industries in Velddrif). The 2007 lay-offs in the residential building and fishing industries increased poverty and dependency on social support. At the current down ward economic growth the need for economic initiatives and social support will increase in the long term.

Projected economic growth rate for Bergrivier towns

The Bergrivier SDF (2008) projected future real economic growth patterns for the three categories of towns in the Bergrivier municipal area. The national and provincial targets for economic growth is between 6 -8% per annum. The table below reflects the projected real economic growth per the three Spatial Development Framework (SDF) town categories.

TOWN CATEGORY	REAL ECONOMIC GROWTH % PER ANNUM
Coastal towns – Velddrif, Dwarskersbos	4,8%
Central places – Piketberg, Porterville	3,8 %
Isolated villages/ towns – Aurora, Redelinghuys, Eendekuil	0,0%

From the table it is evident that the projected economic growth in the Bergrivier municipal area will be lower than the national and provincial growth targets. Table 5 maintains that future real economic growth in the Bergrivier Municipal area will be centered in the coastal towns and to a lesser extent in the central places of Piketberg and Porterville. The future economic outlook of the isolated villages is not promising. The findings of the above table concur with the long term strategy of the Council for the development of the Bergrivier municipal area. For the next three years the Council of Bergrivier municipality will undertake a significant capital infrastructure investment in these growth towns to stimulate the local economy. Velddrif will remain the wealth creator and anchor for development in the municipal area. The capital investment in the isolated towns is not targeted to attract investment but to improve the infrastructure in the smaller towns (Source: Bergrivier IDP review for 2008/09)

Although the isolated towns are not expected to show real economic growth in the next 5-10 years the natural resources and rural character of towns like Aurora, Wittewater, Goedverwacht, Redelinghuys and Eendekuil should be harnessed to stimulate limited economic activity in these isolated towns. The revised LED strategy should identify economic opportunities for the isolated towns that would not entail major capital investment. The economic activities in the isolated towns are more likely to contribute to the 2nd economy.

Future economic outlook for Bergrivier

Given the relatively small population of the area (approximately 56 000 in 2007) and the constraints in the two core economic sectors (page 29), tourism must be seen as the only significant growth motor for the Bergrivier towns. Activities within tourism would stimulate local investment, employment and economic growth but the seasonal, temporary or part-time nature of such jobs and activities distinctly dampens the overall impact. The same applies to seasonal employment in the two other major sectors, agriculture and fishing. (Source: Bergrivier revised Spatial Development Framework- BSDF, 2008)

The economic linkages between Velddrif and Saldanha Bay will become stronger as more emphasis is placed on the north-south linkage between Cape Town and Saldanha Bay. The steady expansion of the Saldanha / Vredenburg urban-growth area is likely to bring more residential developments to the Bergrivier municipal area, in particular in particular Velddrif / Laaiplek. Some larger projects are likely to remain in the area (like the cement plant in Piketberg) or they might be restructured (like the possible change of the Velddrif salt pan into aquaculture facilities) without much less employment. (Source: Bergrivier revised Spatial Development Framework- BSDF, 2008)

Although the bulk of future growth in the Bergrivier municipal area is likely to centre around Velddrif / Laaiplek / Dwarskersbos and the Piketberg-Porterville axis, opportunities in and around the smaller places and along the transit routes should not be ignored. It is in fact the very diversity of the municipal area which could attract new investments or business opportunities. However, this diversity of opportunities calls for considerable flexibility in the regulatory framework and determination of the urban edge in the Spatial Development Framework. The following are a few examples.

- ◇ Agri-tourism facilities on farms may expand into small settlements (to be investigated);
- ◇ Agri-processing facilities could evolve and grow in size (to be investigated)

- ◇ New residential cluster developments may be proposed beyond the existing edge of towns, initiated by particular ownership patterns or unique nature attractions.

The infrastructure demands for such new developments would have to fully cover the costs to link them to establish or expand municipal facilities. (Source: *Bergrivier revised Spatial Development Framework- BSDF, 2008*)

Access to services

This section summarises the accessibility of municipal services to residents in the Bergrivier municipal area.

Access to water

88 % of residents have access to piped water inside their homes. This indicates an increase from the 73% of 2001.

Access to sanitation facilities

The % of residents using the pit latrine has decreased from 4,5% in 2001 to 0,6% in 2007. Only 1,9% of residents have no toilet facility, indicating an improvement from the 2001 figure of 5,2%. In 2007 only 0, 3% of residents used the bucket toilet as opposed to the 2, 6% in 2001. The long term trend shows that access to sanitation facilities in the municipal area has improved significantly since 2001.

Access to electricity

The majority of residents (97%) now have access to electricity. The long term trend reveals that the situation improved from the 90,6% of 2001.

Refuse removal

88% of the residents have their refuse removed by the municipality. This is a positive improvement from the 63, 2% in 2001. The % of residents with no removal service has also improved from 0, 4% of 2001 to the current 0, 2%. The curbing of illegal dumping is a challenge for the municipality.

Service infrastructure

Addressing of critical historical bulk service backlogs in order to unlock the development catalytic projects in Bergrivier eg. Housing and to attract investors to come and stimulate our economy		
Infrastructure Project	Area	Cost to company
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Sources (Upgrading) 	Porterville Eendekuil Aurora	R 5.5 million R 4 million R 4 million
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewerage • Sewer treatment plant • Oxidation dams • Sewer Network • Oxidation dams 	Velddrif Aurora Eendekuil Redelinghuys	R 25 million R 4 million R 3.5 million R5.5 million
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refuse Removal 	Eendekuil Redelinghuys	R 1.7 million R 1.7. million
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads 27 km gravel roads 	Bergrivier Region	R 34 million
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming pools 	Aurora Eendekuil Redelinghuys	R 3.5 million R 3.5 million R 3.5 million

In reviewing the service it is evident that the access to municipal services has improved in the municipal area.

Table 6: Service infrastructure in Bergrivier towns (extracted from revised BSDF, 2008)

Coastal towns	Service type
TOWN - VELDDRIF	<p>There is a high density development approved for 500 erven in the northern part of the town. The development of 150 low-cost housing units is completed.</p>
	<p>Water-</p> <p>The provision of water is currently sufficient for the town. Works on the Velddrif bulk internal water supply network is 60% complete.</p>
	<p>Storm water-</p> <p>Problems experienced with storm water within the Noordhoek. The geographic condition does not provide for natural storm water drainage in the Noordhoek area.</p>
	<p>Solid waste-</p> <p>The current solid waste disposal site will be rehabilitated and is the subject of a concluded swop agreement between the Municipality and a developer. Solid waste will be transported to Vissershok, Cape Town or alternatively to Swartland from 1 April 2009. A transfer station has been constructed.</p>
	<p>Sewerage –</p> <p>A waste-water treatment works is located on erf 1095. Development in general necessitates upgrading of the waste water treatment works. A technical report on the possible upgrade of the plant is complete and an EIA (Environmenta Impact Assessment) is in process.</p> <p>Port Owen, Noordhoek and the “new” areas all have waterborne systems with the rest of the town still serviced by septic tank systems. The “old” Velddrif area functions with a septic tank system that has to be upgraded to a waterborne system. This upgrading is subject to further development opportunities to the east. Densification by the subdivision of erven is allowed but limited to all cadastral units not being smaller than 500m². The desirability also depends on the capacity of the existing infrastructure. The pump station at Noordhoek plant has been upgraded.</p>
	<p>Electricity -</p> <p>The supply of electricity has already been increased to 8mVA. All 150 low cost houses have been electrified.</p>
	<p>Roads –</p> <p>All roads are in reasonable condition. Sufficient capacity exists to accommodate expected future urban growth.</p>
	TOWN - DWARSKERBOS

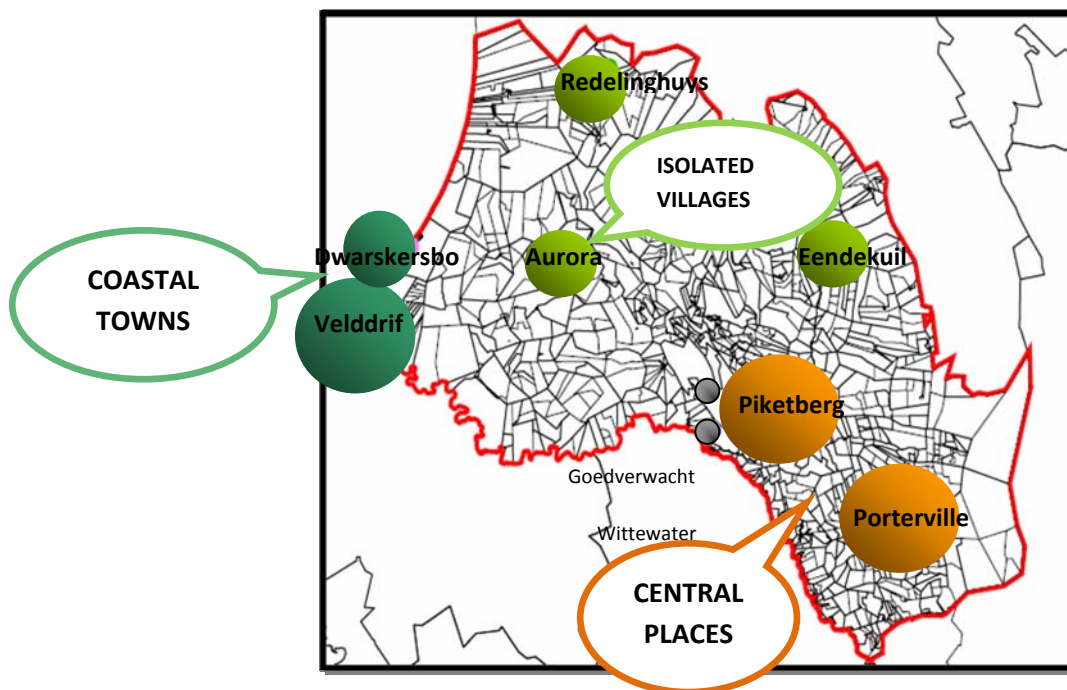
Coastal towns	Service type
	Storm Water - No problems are experienced with storm water within the town.
	Solid Waste - The solid waste services are sufficient. Solid waste is transported to the transfer station in Velddrif.
	Sewerage - Although the sewage system is partly a septic tank system it is deemed sufficient. The new Kersbos Strand development is equipped with a fully waterborne system.
	Electricity - The supply of electricity to the town is adequate.
	Roads - A road maintenance plan is in place and roads are in a good condition.
Central places	Service type
TOWN - PIKETBERG	Water - Piketberg has a sufficient water supply. The Water Treatment Works are running at a capacity of 85%. The industrial area is also provided with purified water. The upgrade of the water works and purification plant is to be considered in the 2010/2011 Budget. ¹
	Storm Water - The capacity of the storm water system is a concern. An upgraded storm water system is planned for the whole of Piketberg. A proposed development on the slopes of the Piketberg mountain (awaiting an ROD) is being considered subject to strict measures with regard to storm water management.
	Solid Waste - The solid waste services are sufficient. Solid waste is transported from the transfer station to Vissershok, Cape Town from 1 April 2009. Council is in the process of negotiation to transport solid waste to Swartland Municipality.
	Sewerage - The waste-water Treatment Works are under huge pressure and plans are in place to upgrade the WWTW. This upgrade will be phased over a three year period. Developers of future housing projects will be required to link onto this planned upgrade with regard to financial contributions and phasing of development. The Municipal Infrastructure Grant will partially provide the funds for a sewage system for the new low-cost housing.
	Electricity - The town has sufficient provision of electricity. However, bulk supply lines need to be expanded to accommodate new low cost housing.
	Roads -

Coastal towns	Service type
	The roads upgrade and maintenance are on schedule.
Central places	Service type
TOWN - PORTERVILLE	Water - Due to a water shortage all developments were halted by enforcing a moratorium on development. No time period has been determined yet to address the situation. Usage problems are experienced with the dam (next to the golf course) that is the main source of water. During the construction of the dam an agreement was made between the municipality and farmers that each party will have 50% of the water supply. Currently the town's water needs have exceeded the 50% quota. A study has been conducted to investigate alternative water sources and the project to increase the storage capacity of the dam has been referred to the 2010/2011 budget..
	Storm Water - The storm water infrastructure is sufficient for the town.
	Solid Waste: The solid waste services are sufficient. Solid waste will be transported to Vissershok, Cape Town or alternatively to Swartland municipality as from 1 April 2010.
	Sewerage - The waste-water treatment works adequate for the current consumers. However, upgrade will be required to accommodate the proposed new developments.
	Electricity - The electricity supply to the town is adequate. However, internal bulk supply lines need to be expanded to accommodate new low cost housing.
Isolated villages	Service type
TOWN EENDEKUIJL -	It is not anticipated that additional demand on the infrastructure network and services will take place.
	Water - Water supply is limited and is a serious concern. Water is currently supplied from a mountain stream, fountain, boreholes and two dams. The water supply needs to be increased, if the town is to expand or densify.
	Storm Water - The system in place for the management of storm water is adequate.
	Solid Waste - The services provided for the disposal of solid waste are sufficient. Solid waste is transported to Piketberg from where it is transported to Vissershok..
	Sewerage - Waste-water treatment works function effectively and 80% of the system is waterborne.

Coastal towns	Service type
	<p>Electricity -</p> <p>The electricity supply to the town is adequate.</p>
Isolated villages	Service type
TOWN - AURORA	It is not anticipated that additional demand on the infrastructure network and services will take place.
	<p>Water -</p> <p>Water provision was not a problem in the past but due to the construction of the sports ground the water provision is severely affected and there is a shortage of water. The capacity remains adequate but the supply is limited and water demand measures are in place..</p>
	<p>Storm Water -</p> <p>The management of storm water in the town is a concern as storm water from the surrounding mountain area is flooding the surrounding agricultural area. However, the relevant stakeholders have engaged and dialogue took place in order to arrive at a sustainable solution for the problem.</p>
	<p>Solid Waste -</p> <p>The solid waste services are sufficient. Solid waste is transported to Vissershok via Velddrif transfer station.</p>
	<p>Sewerage -</p> <p>Most houses are equipped with French drains (drainage system). At a few houses the sewage is collected with a honey suckers system where a tanker truck empties the septic tanks twice a week and dumps the waste on municipal fields outside the town. Septic tanks and oxidation dams are needed to solve the problem. The estimated cost is R6 million.</p>
	<p>Electricity -</p> <p>The electricity supply to the town is adequate but personnel capacity is a problem because there is no dedicated staff stationed in Aurora. Electricity services are provided by staff from Velddrif.</p>
Isolated villages	Service type
TOWN - REDELINGHUYS	It is not anticipated that additional demand on the infrastructure network and services will take place.
	<p>Water</p> <p>The capacity of the water infrastructure is sufficient and will be able to handle future development and densification. The water treatment was addressed to ensure that the quality of the water supplied to households is maintained by addressing the pollution problems at the source.</p>
	<p>Storm Water:</p> <p>Storm water is not a problem.</p>
	<p>Solid Waste -</p> <p>The solid waste service is sufficient. Plans are underway to transport solid waste to Vissershok via Piketberg.</p>
	<p>Sewerage -</p>

Coastal towns	Service type
	Sewage is a problem. Any new development application will be subject to the increased capacity and alternative options for sewerage. A compulsory capital incentive by any developer is required to upgrade the sewerage system.
	Electricity - The electricity supply to the town is adequate.

2.4 Brief Overview of Area



Coastal towns- <i>Velddrif & Dwarskersbos</i>	Economic base- Tourism, retirees and second home residents provides a solid base for the local economy of these coastal towns.
Central places- <i>Piketberg & Porterville</i>	Economic base - In the case of Piketberg public-sector activities related to the municipal head office, district offices, provincial government offices and other public functions provide a solid base for the local economy. In Porterville recreational and tourism activities complement agriculture to provide the lifeblood of the local economy.
Isolated villages - <i>Redelinghuys, Aurora & Eendekuil</i>	Economic base - Aside from the accommodation of farm workers involved in the nearby farms and certain central place functions, these small towns have no autonomous income base.

2.5 Human Settlement

In the spirit of national government's commitment to build communities rather than houses, the development of communities that are united, integrated and non-racial has become imperative. Simultaneously human scale and economic sustainable development should be promoted in order for communities to have access to public

amenities and to prohibit urban sprawl. Our quest to implement Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements heralds the break with our collective past and is the visible demonstration of our vision for Bergrivier as the chosen place, a home for all.

This section will focus on human settlement. Human settlement is one of the aspects of municipal growth and development which have the most significant impact on an area. The establishment of new households in an area has an impact on the local economy, as well as the existing resources of an area.

In this section, the focus will be on the following:

- Households
- Low Cost Housing
- Development Guidelines

Households

Municipal service delivery revolves around households. The area's population has increased over the past few years. This section will give a brief overview of the indigent households in the area.

Indigent Households

Bergrivier Municipality experienced an increase in indigent households between June 2009 and February 2010. At present, Indigent households constitute a great percentage of the total households in the area. Indigent households place enormous pressure on the financial resources of the municipality, and subsequently a continuous increase in indigent households will undermine the long term financial viability of the organization. It is envisaged that the planned housing projects will have a significant impact on the financial sustainability of the municipality. Currently, the Council subsidizes each indigent household. It is envisaged that the continuous development of skills in the region can reduce the amount of indigent households in the long term. Responsiveness in terms of the increase with regards to Bergrivier's indigent households is as follow :

- Indigent and Backlogs - Addressing housing backlogs will add an additional burden on the Equitable Share Allocation. Higher subsidies for free basic service allocation towards serviced households becomes a need.
- In partnership with the Western Cape Provincial Government we should try to address the backlogs w.r.t. the provision of basic services.
- **The making of sustainable economic connections for the 21st century.**
- We need to adopt a mentality of collaborative competition as a region. In the past and currently, prosperity is directed towards sovereign power of individual businesses, factories, and fishing towns.
- Today, economic development depends more on establishing partnerships, nurturing networks, and building interconnected regions that can compete globally for jobs and services.
- Bergrivier strives to mitigate the effect of economic downturn through:
- Supporting the poorest of the poor through EPWP interventions

Low-cost housing

A variety of challenges is presented by subsidized housing, due to the complexity of housing projects, as well as the long term financial implications of this housing type.

Housing Programmes

The provision of low cost and middle income (GAP) housing is a critical need and strategic focus area of the Bergrivier municipality. A five year Housing Master Plan was approved in 2008 detailing the current housing need and projected future housing projects.

The Housing Master Plan (2008) for the Bergrivier municipality classifies the type of housing as follows:

- ◇ Project Linked Subsidy Programme;
- ◇ “GAP Housing” for the income groups that earn more than R3500 per month
- ◇ Rental housing also known as social housing;
- ◇ Emergency Housing
- ◇

Housing Database

The demand for low cost housing is portrayed by the housing waiting list as compiled for each town in the municipal area. Table 8 reflects the low cost housing need as in February 2010.

Table 8: Number of persons on the Housing waiting list, 2010	
TOWN	Number of households on waiting list
Aurora	70
Eendekuil	90
Goedverwacht	0
Piketberg	1 500
Porterville	800 (Currently)
Wittewater	0
Velddrif	500
Redelinghuys	120
GRAND TOTAL	3 780
<i>Source: Bergrivier municipality, February 2010</i>	

The Housing Master Plan (2008) proposes that a target of 550 houses per annum should be set, where after it can be re-evaluated. Based on the housing need identified in the IDP, the housing waiting list per town, land availability, the growth potential of the specific town and the Bergrivier Spatial Development Framework (SDF) the Housing Master Plan developed a model to prioritise housing provision in the municipal area. The findings of the priority model are shown in Table 10 below: **Housing priority model – Bergrivier municipality**: Source: Bergrivier municipality, Housing Master Plan, 2008 (Octagonal Development)

TOWN	Development potential	IDP	SDF	Housing waiting list	TOTAL	Weighted priority with the highest priority
Aurora	2	1	3	2	8	6
Eendekuil	3	1.5	3	2	9.5	5
Dwarskersbos	2	0.5	3	1	6.5	8
Goedverwacht	3	2.5	3	1	9.5	5
Genadenberg	1	3	1	1	6	9
Piketberg	5	5	5	5	20	1
Porterville	5	4.5	4	4	17.5	2
Redelinghuys	4	3.5	3	3	13.5	4
Velddrif	5	4	4	3	16	3
Wittewater	1	2	3	1	7	7

From the above table it is evident that housing in Piketberg, Porterville and Velddrif is priority in the Bergrivier Municipal area. Considering the growth potential of these three towns highlighted in the 2004 Growth Potential study the Municipality will give priority to addressing the housing needs in Piketberg, Porterville and Velddrif. For this IDP review for 2010/2011 the municipality identified the Piketberg and Porterville's housings projects as priority.

Proposed housing projects for the next 5 years and cost estimates

According to the Bergrivier Housing Master Plan (2008) the Municipality is considering the following housing projects:

- ◇ Piketberg:
 - ◇ Provision of "GAP" housing (100 erven) – Developmental proposals will be submitted by the implementing agent;
 - ◇ Project 328 low cost units at a cost of R 55 706,00.
- ◇ Velddrif:
 - ◇ 100 "GAP" houses (proposed to be provided on erf 1283); and
 - ◇ Phase 1: 350 houses (proposed to be provided on erf 1283).
- ◇ Porterville:
 - ◇ The current proposal is to provide future low-cost housing on land to the west of Monte Bertha as earmarked in the previous BSDF (BSDF.2002);
 - ◇ "GAP" housing: 200 units
 - ◇ Phase 1: 350 unit (BNG);
 - ◇ Phase 2: 450 units (BNG);
 - ◇ Phase 3 : 40 units (BNG).

CONSTRAINTS TO HOUSING PROJECTS

- Lack of funding is a major constraint to implement housing projects in the Bergrivier municipal area.
- The financial allocations to the municipality published by the Department of Local Government and Housing amount to only R8,708,000 over the next three years (2010/13) .
- Approval of Environmental Assessment applications
- Availability of land
- Scarce water resources (Porterville)

2.6 Good governance

Customer Care

The Municipality has developed a customer care charter which has been launched on the 14th of January 2010 at PPC De Hoek Recreation Hall. The launch of this customer care charter was done by MEC Bredell and Senior Management members committed them to this charter by signing a book. The charter has also been separately launched in each ward. This charter is available at all municipal administrations with the objective to assist customers, taking cognisance of the designated groups (women, disabled, youth) to be supported when doing business with the municipality. Definite support and assistance will be rendered should there be any requests by the illiterate.

The Bergrivier Municipality has followed a process of electing new ward committees in the month of March 2010 due to vacancies in the wards and the lapse of the ward committees for a period of almost two years. Training of these ward committee members will take place from 12-13 March 2010 at Dwarskersbos. The training is funded via the USAID through the Local Governance Support programme.

WARD	DATE	VENUE	TIME	NUMBER OF VACANCIES
Ward 7 (Eendekuil)	01 March 2010	Eendekuil Community Hall	18:30	5
Ward 6 (Porterville)	02 March 2010	Monthe Bertha Community Hall	18:30	3
Ward 1 (Velddrif)	04 March 2010	Noordhoek Community Hall	18:30	5
Ward 2 (Noordhoek)	04 March 2010	Noordhoek Community Hall	18:30	2

Ward Committees are utilised to enhance participatory democracy at local level in the following ways:

- It is the official consultative body in that ward for participating in the preparation, implementation and review of the Annual plan;
- participating in the establishment, implementation and review of a performance management system;
- participating in the preparation of the budget;

- participating in strategic decisions of the municipality relating to the provision of municipal services in terms of Chapter 8 of the Systems Act.
- It is the official body with which the ward councillors will liaise regarding any matter affecting the ward and more specifically items on the agenda of the municipality affecting that ward in particular.
- The Ward Councillor must give regular feedback at Ward Committee meetings on council matters as required in the Code of Conduct for Councillors.
- It is the official body which will receive representations from the community regarding municipal matters in that ward.
- The Ward Committee selects four representatives to serve on the Cederberg Municipal Advisory Forum (CEMAF) to represent the ward's viewpoint and to participate when consulted by the Municipality on matters affecting the Cederberg municipal area in general.

The above must not be interpreted to mean that a Ward Councillor or the Municipality must always liaise with the Ward Committee before a decision is taken. A ward councillor may not be instructed by a Ward Committee on how to vote on any matter which serves before the municipality.

The ratio per ward committee is an average of 6 organisational representatives: 4 individuals. Women have a 32% representation on average.

Co-operative Governance

Bergvrievier Municipality co-operates and interacts with local and district municipalities, provincial and national government through various established structures/programmes.

Communication

The Municipality aims to publish a quarterly newsletter as a means to inform residents about important municipal matters. The municipality has its own website www.bergmun.org.za on which news, general information, calls for tenders and quotes are placed. Media liaison is an ongoing activity and full use is made of the community papers in the area, as well as the regional papers to keep the people of Bergvrievier up to date with the latest developments. The Municipality takes cognisance of the dual medium challenge that exists and we are committed to enforce the next communication strategies to meet the needs of our communities :

A more userfriendly website is in the design process at this point in time.

2.7 Operational priorities from wards / Feedback from Wards

Introduction



In terms of the local government legislation, communities are entitled to thorough consultation (Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Chapter 4). Communities are continuously involved in the planning processes of the municipality. Meetings in the respective wards took place during October 2009. A detailed breakdown of the scheduled meetings is indicated below

It is also imperative to note that local communities will also have period to comment on both the 2010-2011 Annual Plan, as well as the multi-year 2009-2012 budget. This comment period usually takes place during April.

NOTE :

Act 9 areas

Due to the legal status of the Act 9 areas, the municipality has no legal obligation with regards to service delivery in Goedverwacht, Wittewater, Piket Bo-Berg and Porterville Farm Area (Ward 5). The municipality therefore only renders a support service in the Act 9 areas regarding core municipal functions such as refuse removal, the drilling of boreholes to address water issues, UDN sanitation systems etc.. Despite the legal status of the Act 9 areas the inhabitants has a vehement cry for service delivery that requires urgent attention. Preliminary dialogue has taken place between the Municipality, the Moravian Church and PPC Cement to explore avenues through which the

municipality would render the required services to the communities at a tariff. These discussions are ongoing and no formal agreement has been concluded yet, but PPC has started various projects in some of the affected areas.

Attached find annexure with ward priorities as identified at public participation meetings.

CHAPTER 3 : LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Overview of Strategy

Current situation- where are we?

- Tender has been awarded to FEM Research to revise the existing LED strategy
- The draft revised LED strategy will be tabled to Council before end of May 2010
- R144 000 received from the West Coast District municipality for five LED projects;
- Partnership forged with PPC to fund three community projects in Goedverwacht, Wittewater and Porterville;
- Initiated discussions with a Chinese municipality on concluding a twinning agreement;
- Support the RED DOOR initiative of the Provincial Department of Economic Development and Tourism through allocation of office space for the mobile RED DOOR officer at the LB Wernich library in Piketberg;
- Stimulated the second economy in the municipal area through the construction of an informal trade centre in Porterville. A similar centre also operational in Piketberg;
- Stimulated local economic development in the municipal area through the hosting of LED related initiatives like sporting tournaments in Velddrif and the Christmas light evenings;
- Two municipal officials serve on the steering committee of the West Coast Area Based Planning (ABP) forum. Initiative of the Department of Land Affairs, the ABP has a land reform agenda.

A LED Cafe were hosted with relevant sectoral stakeholders – 09 November 2009 – Outcomes as follow:

LED CAFÉ – INPUTS – 09 NOVEMBER 2009



When we think about our economic environment, what picture do we see emerging?

- **PRIDE**
- **Zero tolerance on the following issues:**

Traffic offences

Loitering

Drinking in public (Hotspots needs to be patrolled)

Trucks parking in CBD

Litter - Refuse Removal Bags / Carrier Bags

Enforcing discipline especially in schools to avoid high school drop-out rates



Taxi Permits – Public transport system should be addressed properly and proper law enforcement should take place

Teenage pregnancies

Upgrading and painting of streets

Proper signage

Greening of towns

Protection of the CBD

Availability of correct hotline numbers!



EXPECTATIONS PRIVATE SECTOR HAS OF MUNICIPALITY

- Use it or lose it
- Eskom vs Municipality (refers to purchase of electricity)
- Parking meters to be installed (People should pay for parking)
- Alternative water and electricity sources
- Land for housing
- Start up of new businesses (Motivate and help people to become entrepreneurs)
- Pride – Shift from political agendas to developmental agenda

What seeds might we plant today that could make the biggest contribution to the future of this area?

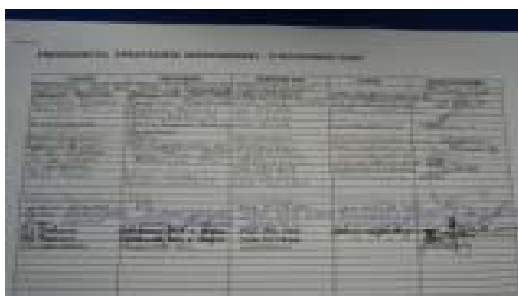
- Revision of files to see what contracts are signed or what documents have been compiled, but was never implemented / implemented partially
- Investigate other external donor/ investment possibilities and ensure we protect our assets, resources and job opportunities
- Marketing of destination and businesses – Incentives to invest
- River mouth Conservation plan – Accept, recognize and act on it
- Implementation of a proper Integrated transport plan, especially to service smaller towns
- Political stability is essential

- Municipal staff must be suitably skilled, motivated, monitored and held accountable
- Clear housing plan
- Educational / Non-formal projects for non-school attending youth
- Social support to be increased eg. Social workers, youth workers
- All projects must be integrated – no “them” and “they” – There should be UNITY – The barriers should be broken down creatively
- Get information about City of Cape Town – Inner-city regeneration
- Interaction between schools and business / industry – Awareness raising campaigns with teachers and kids
- Tourism development plan – This should be compiled or implemented as soon as possible as this holds the biggest potential for economic growth
- Small community-based projects should be supported and aided with resources and marketing
- A project cycle/Action plan should be linked to projects –(Who does what when, how to reach what by when)

What would it take to create sustainable positive change in our situation?

- Strong linkages between schools and businesses through awareness raising campaigns
- Physical and Active, participatory involvement of communities projects and processes
- Creation of jobs to strengthen local economy
- Not to politicise local government
- LED strategy – Process to form strategy should be transparent – Businesses should contribute to the analysis phase of the strategy and to economic growth
- Laws should be enforced on shop owners from abroad (Avoidance of xenophobia)
- Law enforcement on All Pay days – Checks and balances to monitor pregnancies and the medically unfit people to ensure those that deserve the grant gets it
- More productive municipal officials/Directors
- Promotion of Sport Tourism – Businesses should be and wants to be involved
- Integration of stakeholders – One forum representative of all stakeholders
- Informal Trading Area – Most of the stalls are not fully functional – Other entrepreneurs should be given a chance (Local people)
- The dumpsites are hazardous and causes pollution

- Recycling should be a priority pillar in creation of jobs – Piketberg Transfer Station – White Elephant
- Standard of service delivery should be enhanced and refuse should not be burnt – it is hazardous to the health of residents
- Basic facilities should be above reasoning – it should be upgraded and maintained
- Electricity purchase points should be accessible 24 hours.



Critical challenges

- Staff to facilitate LED initiatives;
- Funding for LED initiatives;
- Availability of municipal land for small farmer development and other SMME projects;
- Ageing infrastructure and lack of funding to address these needs. This can impact negatively on the investment climate;
- Low skills levels of the population and skills programs to create a well skilled work force.

Key initiatives and targets

Strategic objective	Key initiatives	KPI	Target 2009/2010 financial year	Target 5 years
To have a staffed LED function	Appoint a LED/IDP officer	LED/IDP officer appointed, if position approved by Council	Council budget for the appointment	Council allocate a LED budget
SMME development and support	Draft a land policy for the municipal area	A land policy drafted	Land policy drafted by 30 June 2010	Identify land reform initiatives and register it with the Departments of Land Affairs and Agriculture
Local economic partnerships and initiatives	Conduct a viability study on the beach resorts in the municipal area	Document of the beach resort study if council approved funding	Council allocate funds and appoint service provider to conduct the study	Identify funding sources to implement the findings of the beach resorts study

Strategic objective	Key initiatives	KPI	Target 2009/2010 financial year	Target 5 years
Local economic partnerships and initiatives	Forge and strengthen relations with the three business chambers	Minutes of meetings	Meet one per quarter	Constitute a LED forum with various stakeholders to implement the LED strategy (implementation plan)
Local economic partnerships and initiatives	Strengthen partnerships with local business	Progress report on partnerships	PPC – commence implementation of the three projects identified in the company's social labour plan (SLP)	Initiate discussions with other big business in the municipal area for involvement in LED initiatives
International relations	Investigate the possibility of international relations with the Chinese municipality	Report on the investigation	Obtain buy-in for the buy-in from the local business chambers; A signed twinning agreement between the parties	Re-establish twinning agreements with the two Belgium cities

3.2 Bergrivier Development Perspective



The revised Bergrivier Municipality (BRM) Local Economic Development (LED) strategy is made up of three major components. The first component of the revised LED ensured that the strategy that was proposed and developed was aligned to National, Provincial and Regional Frameworks. This component also reviewed the Past LED and ensured that linkages between the old and new strategy were in place. This component of the revised LED assessed the following documentation:

- Review of past LED
- Review of BRM 2009/2010 IDP
- Review of National Framework for LED (NFLED)
- Review of the Provincial MEDS Strategy
- Review of West Coast Poverty Alleviation Strategy

- Review of the Regional Economic Development Strategy

The second component of the revised LED updated all the current demographic data within the municipal area. In order to update the demographic data 787 Households were interviewed. These interviews covered a total of 2935, 150 business and various community and municipal stakeholders. The major findings in this component were that household expenditure in the municipal area is at a very low level with approximately 75% of households spending R5000 or less per month. Further it was also found that dependency of households on state grants was significant with approximately 50% of households receiving at least 1 social grant.

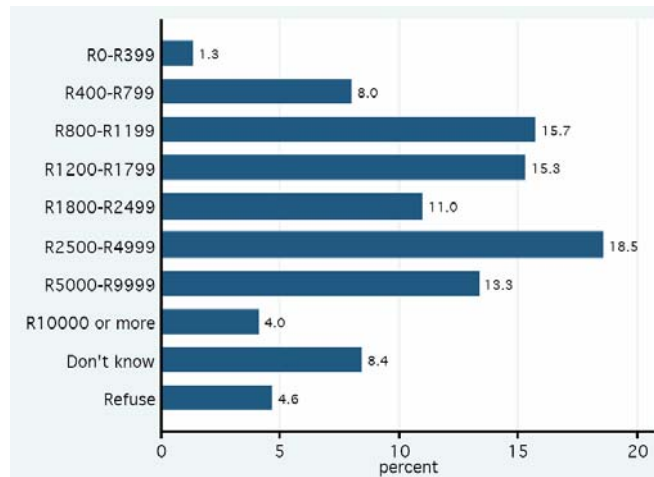


Figure 1: Household Expenditure per month

In this component of the revised LED it was also found that the current unemployment rate in the municipal area (using the strict definition of unemployment) was approximately 36%. Further analysis of the data revealed (not using the strict definition of unemployment) that each household (average household size 5) in the municipal area had on average only 1 bread winner with a potential of a further 1 or 2 employable individuals.

Using the data outlined in the second component as well as the various strategies that were revised in the first component, an appropriate LED strategy was then drawn up. The main thrust of the proposed strategy was to increase economic development by increasing household expenditure through creation of jobs. It should also be noted that the overall revised LED strategy was a pro poor strategy due to the current levels of poverty present in the municipal area. The study also recognized the fact that the major economic sectors of present in the municipal area were “agriculture” and “wholesale, retail, catering and accommodation”.

In developing the revised LED strategy various economic assessment tools were used. These tools took into account various criteria in order to ensure that the opportunities that were put forward were a best fit with respect to current demographics and municipal, regional and provincial infrastructure. Through this process 30 different opportunities were assessed and ranked. The top ten opportunities were as follows:

Opp Ref	Opportunity	Sector	Rating
1	BPO Call Center	BPO	92.50
6	Kelp Farming	Agriculture & Agri-processing	79.50
8	Olive Farming	Agriculture & Agri-processing	75.50
5	Cut Flowers	Agriculture & Agri-processing	75.00
20	Olive Oil Production	Agriculture & Agri-processing	74.25
19	Goat Farming	Agriculture & Agri-processing	72.00
7	Conferencing	Tourism	68.25
22	Date Farming	Agriculture & Agri-processing	65.00
15	Holiday Resorts	Tourism	64.25
16	Game Park	Tourism	64.25
27	Wind Energy Production	Metals & Engineering	63.25

Figure 2: Top 10 Economic Opportunities Revised LED

Through this ranking process 4 key projects were identified these were:

- BPO (Call Centre)
- Conferencing facility
- Kelp farming
- Cut Flowers (Using Hydroponic techniques)

A full analysis of each opportunity was also conducted and various strategies regarding their effective implementation were then also proposed. Currently final amendments to the revised LED are taking place and it is expected that the final strategy will be ready by latest middle of April 2010.

OTHER PROJECTS :

Local Action for Biodiversity (LAB) is a unique global initiative aimed at improving biodiversity management by local government. LAB is an exciting action-orientated partnership programme by ICLEI – Local Governments for sustainability and the IUCN with the support of various other agencies.

Steps in the 3-year LAB process

Step 1 – Assessment : Production of a biodiversity report documenting on the status quo of participant cities, biodiversity and its management.

Step 2 – Commitment : Signing of the Durban Commitment on Biodiversity, committing to biodiversity protection at a political level

Step 3 – Planning – Development of a long term Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP)

Step 4 – Commitment : Council Approval of LBSAP

Step 5 – Implementation – Local implementation of new or improved biodiversity interventions.

Bergrivier is part and parcel of this 3 year LAB programme.

LED Projects

- De Hoek is currently involved with the following projects which stems from the consultation with the local municipality, community forums and the on-mine Corporate Social Investment committee.

No	Project Description	Estimated 6 yr Financial Provision (2007 till 2012)
1.	Goevenwacht – Water works Infrastructure development	R 850 000.00
2.	Wittewater – Water works Infrastructure development;	R 850 000.00
3.	Piketberg – Erection of Grade R Classes at Steynville Primary School.	R 370 000.00
4.	Porterville – Multi-purpose centre	R 850 000.00
TOTAL		R 2,920, 000.00



PPC PARTNERSHIP

The projects reflected on the left is a joint venture between the Bergrivier Municipality and PPC De Hoek in order to address certain needs reflected by the community during IDP public participation engagements.

3.3 Overview of other sectoral plans

The progress made with regard to the sectoral plans of the municipality is indicated in the Table below. These plans support the macro strategy encapsulated in the IDP, and focus on specific sectors within the context of local government.

Sectoral Plans

No	Sector plan	Status
3.3.1	5 Year Housing Master plan	Approved in 2008
3.3.2	Disaster Management plan (DMP)	Approved in 2008. The DMP will be implemented by the Directorate Community Services. An action plan for the role-out of the DMP is drafted and the first step is to clarify the roles within the municipality and also liaise with other role-players, e.g. the local business chambers. The first step of the DMP has commenced.
3.3.3	Revised Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Approved in July 2008
3.3.4	Area Based plan for the West Coast and each B-municipality	In process, service provider appointed by Department of Land Affairs
3.3.5	Water Services Development Plan	Revision in process, service provider is appointed
3.3.6	Revised LED strategy	Strategy revised – Phase two (implementation)

No	Sector plan	Status
3.3.7	Environmental and Waste Management Plan	WIP

3.4 Support from other institutions

Although this 2010-2011 Annual Plan focuses primarily on the activities of the municipality, external role-players, such as national and provincial government departments, non-governmental and community based organizations are invited to assist the municipality in achieving long term sustainable development. External role-players are therefore requested to obtain copies of the IDP from the municipality.

4. Strategic and Operational Planning

4.1 Introduction

On the 12-13th of November 2010, senior staff and councilors of the municipality participated in a planning session at Porterville, 36 on Main Street, aimed at translating the community and operational service priorities into outcome and output orientated indicators and targets as well as to set the strategic agenda for the remainder of the IDP cycle.

These indicators and targets reflect the core functions of the respective service and administrative units in the municipality.

The purpose of these indicators and targets are as follows:

- To ensure the implementation of the IDP through extensive monitoring and evaluation
- To operationalise the strategic direction implicit in the IDP
- To link implementation to management performance outcomes

4.2 General Challenges

The following section will deal with the major issues and the proposed response from the municipality. These responses will be captured in more detail in the section dealing with the performance indicators and targets of the municipality. The issues in the following tables were prioritized as far as possible in order to improve the rolling out of the responses to the issues.

It is important to make a distinction between operational and strategic municipal issues. Operational issues are those service delivery issues experienced by the public, such as the quality of water or roads. Strategic issues focus on the future and less on detailed service delivery issues. The majority of issues listed in this chapter are operational in nature.

During this strategic session, the municipality identified the certain major risks which require specific attention during 2010-2011 as well as the outer years of the IDP cycle. These will be integrated in the performance plans of the respective directors.

4.3 Context of Targets

The targets and indicators indicated in this chapter encapsulates the legal requirements stipulated in Section 34 of the Systems Act (Act no 32 of 2000), as well as Chapter Six of the Act. It also provides the monthly targets as required for the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), which is required in terms the Local Government: Municipal Financial Management Act, Act 56 of 2003.

The targets and indicators are also used to inform the performance plans for the different directors in terms of their respective Annual Performance Plans, which are linked to their Performance Contracts (as prescribed by Section 57 of the Systems Act). The Annual Plans will be finalized within 14 days after the approval of the SDBIP and within one month after the start of a new financial year. In terms of the performance plans, the total performance of the directors consists of:

- The operational targets (indicated below);
- Expenditure on the Capital Programme as *per* the SDBIP (indicated in Chapter 5); and
- The core managerial requirements and management indicators.

The operational targets of the respective directorates are encapsulated as per the final budget and can be accessed in the budget document.

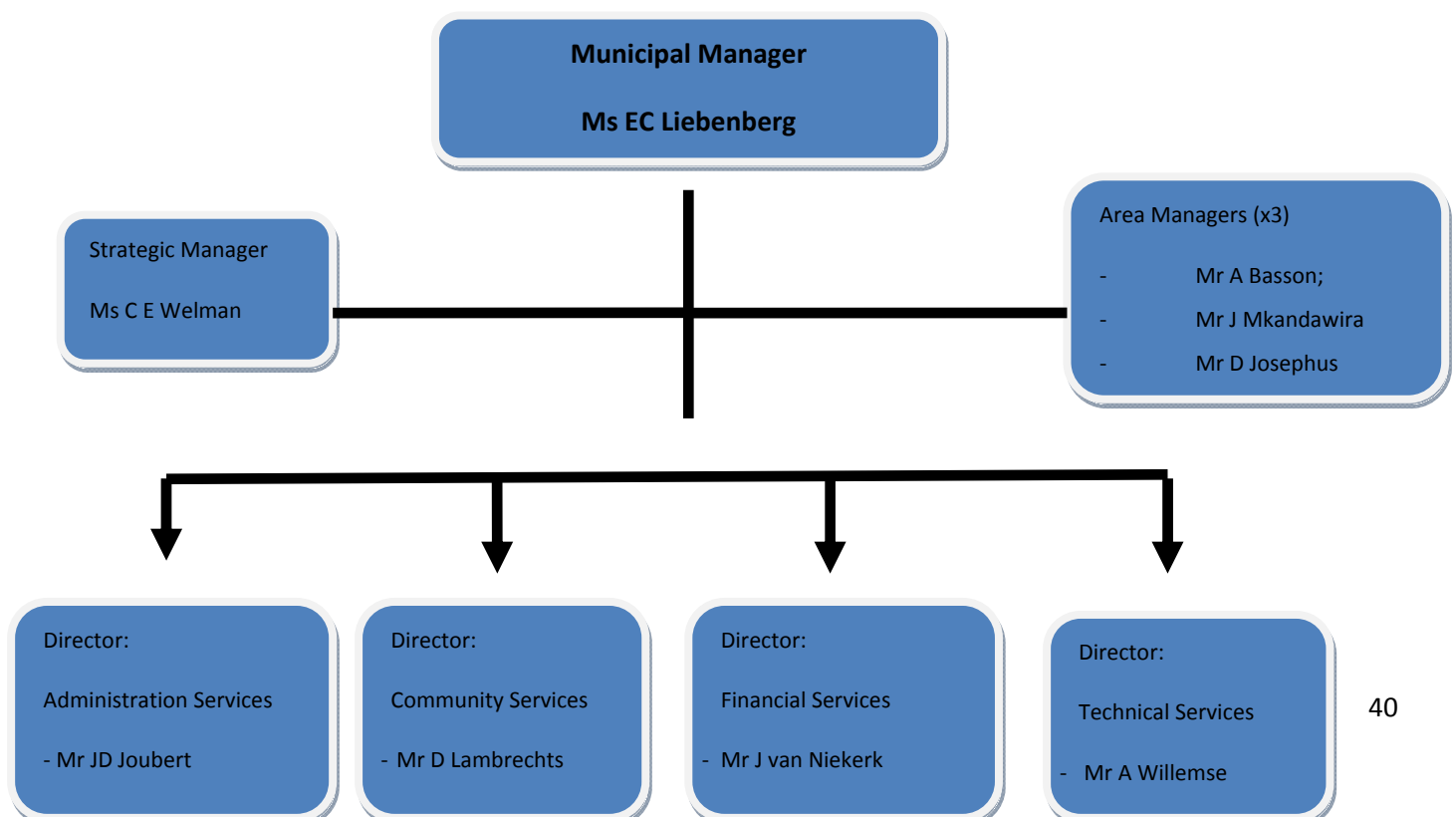
ORGANISATIONAL CAPACITY

This section deals with the institutional capacity that exists within the Bergrivier municipality to execute the IDP and deliver on our local government mandate.

The Administration

Successful implementation of the IDP requires the institutional capacity to deliver on the long term six strategic goals.

The macro structure of the Bergrivier municipality comprises of the Municipal Manager, four Directors, a Strategic manager and three Area managers as depicted in in the picture below.



A challenge is experienced with the filling of critical vacancies in all four Directorates. Market related salaries and the rural location of the municipality are the main reasons why suitably qualified candidates cannot be attracted to Bergvrievier. The Council has implemented a scarce skills policy to attract suitably qualified candidates.

The Macro and micro structures of the municipality is in process to be revised to enhance service delivery. The approval of the Micro Structure is envisaged for 30 June 2010.

5. Municipal Budget

5.1 Introduction

The municipal budget is the one of the primary tools to ensure that service delivery takes place. Together with the Performance Targets and Indicators, the budget provides the resources for operational activities, as well as infrastructure development and maintenance. The budget is compiled in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, Act no 56 of 2003. The Act sets out and governs the relationship between the Integrated Development Plan, Performance Management, and the Budget.

Both the operational and capital budget will be briefly examined in this chapter. The concept budget serves as reference for this chapter.

5.2 Operational Budget

As the description suggests, the operational budget refers to the operations of the municipality. See Municipal Budget for 2010/2011.

The majority of funds are allocated for the respective basic services.

5.3 Capital Budget

The capital budget is the primary investment tool of the municipality. It allows for the replacement and expansion of infrastructure, thus enabling or maintaining growth.

Supporting Table SA6 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (capital expenditure)

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Current Year 2009/10			2010/11 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year + 1 2010/11	Budget Year + 2 2011/12	Budget Year + 3 2012/13
R thousand												
Sustaining the Natural and Built Environment	Climate protection and pollution minimisation	A				2,656	5,367	5,367	86	1,891	2,691	
	Develop, manage and regulate the built and natural environment	B				-	-	-	12	3	13	
Quality Living Environment	Meet service needs and address backlogs	C				26,993	20,833	20,833	20,848	31,980	30,719	
Safe, Healthy and Secure Environment	Promoting the safety of citizens	D				570	611	611	240	300	3,455	
Embracing our Cultural Diversity	Promote sport and recreation within the towns	E				3,085	3,085	3,085	729	408	567	
Good Governance	Create an efficient, effective and accountable administration	F				8,623	8,503	8,503	7,488	1,738	1,106	
	Ensure accessibility and promote governance	G				2,139	2,098	2,098	4,535	1,637	2,235	
Financial Viability and Sustainability	Strategic and sustainable budgeting. Grow and diversify our revenues and Value for money expenditure	H				120	120	120	25	50	25	
		I										
		J										
		K										
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						44,186	40,617	40,617	33,943	38,007	40,811	

References:

1. Total capital expenditure must reconcile to Budgeted Capital Expenditure

2. Goal code must be used on Table A36

check capital balance

Supporting Table SA4 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (revenue)

Strategic Objective	Goal	Ref	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Current Year 2009/10			2010/11 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure		
			Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year + 1 2010/11	Budget Year + 2 2011/12	Budget Year + 3 2012/13
Sustaining the Natural and Built Environment	Climate protection and pollution minimisation		-	-	11,593	8,842	9,535	9,535	9,801	10,452	11,615
	Develop, manage and regulate the built and natural environment		-	-	494	380	380	380	355	391	426
Quality Living Environment	Meet service needs and address backlogs		-	-	51,077	71,524	66,185	66,185	80,236	92,463	109,956
Safe, Healthy and Secure Environment	Promoting the safety of citizens		-	-	3,515	3,372	3,292	3,292	3,837	4,221	4,600
Embracing our Cultural Diversity	Promote sport and recreation within the towns		-	-	2,719	2,684	2,704	2,704	3,007	2,962	3,174
Good Governance	Create an efficient, effective and accountable administration		-	-	16,019	19,132	27,781	27,781	23,297	25,810	34,492
	Ensure accessibility and promote governance.		-	-	3,182	3,603	3,736	3,736	912	867	311
	Healthy and productive employees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Viability and Sustainability	Strategic and sustainable budgeting. Grow and diversify our revenues and Value for money expenditure		-	-	34,603	37,575	35,373	35,373	37,413	40,796	42,404
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		1	-	-	123,202	147,111	148,985	148,985	158,857	177,961	206,977

References

1. Total revenue must reconcile to Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

check op revenue balance

Supporting Table SA5 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (operating expenditure)

Strategic Objective	Goal	Ref	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Current Year 2009/10			2010/11 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure		
			Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year + 1 2010/11	Budget Year + 2 2011/12	Budget Year + 3 2012/13
Sustaining the Natural and Built Environment	Climate protection and pollution minimisation		-	-	7,663	8,082	8,414	8,414	10,335	11,445	12,712
	Develop, manage and regulate the built and natural environment		-	-	1,690	2,787	2,164	2,164	3,086	3,448	3,884

5.4 Funding the Space economy

The Local Government Turnaround Strategy

1. It is a ministerial initiative aimed at improving the manner in which local government operates.
 2. Its objective is to provide a framework within which local government can be responsive, accountable, effective and efficient.
 3. It is informed by the outcomes of the 2009 National State of Local Government Assessments which highlighted that although progress has been made in Local Government, there are still a lot of reoccurring challenges
 4. The root causes of these reoccurring challenges are identified as follows:
 - i. Systemic factors i.e. linked to model of local government;
 - ii. Policy and legislative factors;
 - iii. Political factors;
 - iv. Weaknesses in the accountability systems;
 - v. Capacity and skills constraints;
 - vi. Weak intergovernmental support and oversight; and
 - vii. Issues associated with the inter-governmental fiscal system.
 5. The LGTAS identifies characteristics of an ideal municipality and aims to guide all municipalities to arrive at that status. The characteristics are as follows:
 - i. Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities
 - ii. Be responsive to the needs of the local community
 - iii. Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
 - iv. Promote social and economic development
 - v. Promote a safe and healthy environment
 - vi. Encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government
 - vii. Facilitate a culture of public service and accountability amongst its staff
 - viii. Assign clear responsibilities for the management and co-ordination of these administrative units and mechanisms.
- Ward 4 has been identified as the pilot phase for LGTAS implementation :

SPATIAL LINKAGES PLAN



Overview of area

In the Berg River area two places (Piketberg and Porterville) fit into this category. Both are established towns with long histories, well connected with road (and rail) links, a solid base in the agricultural sector and distinct additional functions. In the case of Piketberg (population about 11 900) public-sector activities (related to the municipal offices, district offices, provincial government offices and other public functions) provide a solid base for the local economy. In Porterville (population 7 900) recreational and tourism activities complement agriculture to provide the lifeblood of the local economy. Both towns are unlikely to expand, but they have strong foundations.

In terms of the urban-edge challenge the pressures are not as strong as for the “coastal towns”.

2.2.3 Piketberg

Spatial features

- Piketberg is the administrative seat of the Bergrivier Municipality and also serves as a service and commercial centre of the surrounding agricultural area. **The economic base of the town is thus orientated towards agriculture.** There are railway links with Cape Town and the town is situated on the N7 route to Namibia and the Northern Cape. In addition to its location on the development corridor of the West Coast, the town also has several other cultural-tourism attractions, such as the Neo-Gothic church, around which the town originally developed, Dunn’s Castle and a cultural-historical museum. Yet very little tourism development has emerged. Reasonable growth is foreseen in Piketberg because of the town’s nodal location, its supportive region and status as the administrative centre of the municipal area²;
- It is striking how the relatively further distance from Cape Town (175 km compared to less than 150 km in the case of Moorreesburg) reduces the sedan-motor traffic around Piketberg. This also explains a lower long-run population-growth rate.
- Piketberg has a relatively “clear” urban edge;
- The PPC cement plant can easily be underrated in its positive effect on the town. Given national cement shortages, the plant seems likely to expand in future;

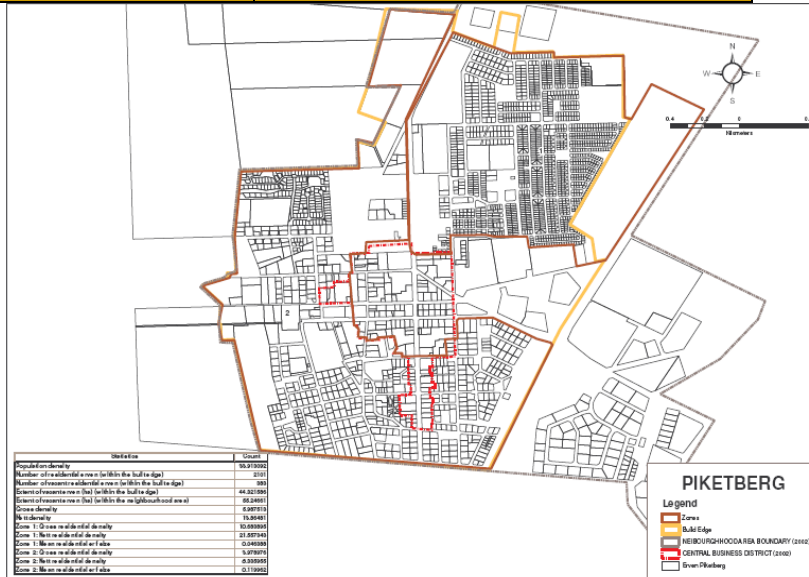
² Growth Potential of Towns in the West Coast, March 2006

- The development of the new Wheatfields Country Estate looks promising and seems to meet urban-edge criteria;
- There is still considerable scope for housing and other development (and densification) between the township areas and the centre of town (including more scope for informal markets).
- The dominance of public-sector services in the local economy is highly visible;
- The economic contribution of the Piket-bo-berg agricultural area is significant;
- The N7 dissects the town but with little consequent spill-over into the local economy;
- Municipal infrastructure
 - Water – bulk supply obtained from water treatment work and fountains; 75 % of available capacity reached;
 - Solid waste: to be transferred to Highlands Solid Waste Disposal site at Malmesbury;
 - Electricity: sufficient supply;
 - Sewerage: water born sewerage system in place; available capacity concerns;
 - Storm Water: problems in southern part of town; no Master Plan exists.

For current land-use applications see **Table 25** and **Annexure 9**.

Table 4: Factsheet for Piketberg.	
Model of urban land-use and urban structural characteristics – physical profile	Sector model; one well-defined central business area; road network resembles a spider-web with affordable housing area not well interlinked onto internal road network; design guided by vehicle use; N7 divides industrial area from residential area aggravating pedestrian access; no efficient pedestrian connection between urban areas; residential areas separated by “soft” urban land-use – showground; <i>apartheid</i> urban structure NOT well defined albeit individual suburbs remain largely separated;
Town access route	Link road to N 7 highway
Surrounding natural features	Mountain (slopes; gradient)
Main urban land –use	Residential; significant industrial component;
Population (2007)	11 900
Area within built edge (ha)	351 ha
Population density	33.9 people/ km ²
Number of residential erven within the built edge	2101
Number of vacant residential erven within the built edge	314
Gross density	5.9 du/ ha
Nett density	13.8 du/ ha
Zone 1: gross density	10.6 du/ ha
Zone 1: nett density	21.5 du/ ha
Zone 2: gross density	3.9 du/ ha
Zone 2: nett density	8.3 du/ ha
Average erf size (m ²)	Zone 1: 463
	Zone 2: 1199
Coverage of land-use categories (percentages)	Residential: 56.7% Business: 8.8%

	Industrial: 21.7% Open Space (passive): 10.7% Open Space (active): 11.5%
Past land-use applications	Represent urban area expansion; (also see annexure 9)
Central goods and services	High School, Agr. Cooperative (office, shop), Police Station, Hospital.
PPC De Hoek	



Map 7

See Annexure – LGTAS Final Summary – Risk analysis included (Workhopped with ward committees, Councillors and finalised with Provincial Department and COGTA)

6. Closure

This document is a true reflection of the planning processes undertaken by the Bergvriër Municipality in order to implement the Integrated Development Plan. The focal point of the document is on the operational needs of the respective communities, as determined within the respective wards, as well as the indicators and targets aimed at addressing both the strategic and operational issues. Finally the document also examined the capital and operational budgets, which are both significant planning tools.

External stakeholders are once again encouraged and requested to consult the IDP and contribute to the strategic outcomes envisaged through the Strategy. By contributing to this development path, government in its totality can create an area where sustainable development is possible.