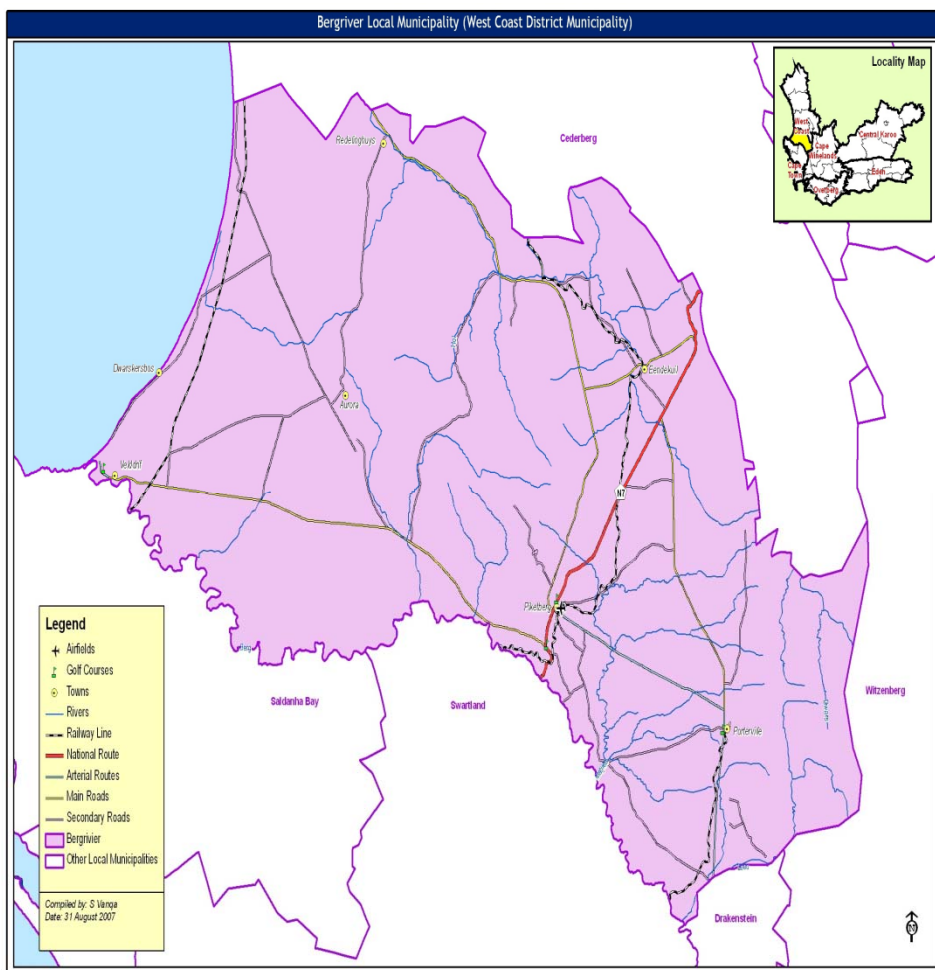


Bergrivier Local Municipality



List of towns

- Laaiplek
- Aurora
- Dwaarskersbos
- Eendekuil
- Goedverwacht
- Piketberg
- Porterville
- Redelinghuys
- Velddrift

Bergrivier Municipality at a glance

Population					
Number	2001	2007	% Share	2001	2007
Total	46 331	44 739	African	5.0	6.0
Male (%)	50.0	50.1	Coloured	75.5	75.7
Female (%)	50.0	49.9	White	19.3	18.3
Dependency rations	48.8	54.7	Indian/Asian	0.2	0.0
Population projection 2010 - 43 874					
Socio-economic indicators:					
Education		2007			
Literacy rate (%) 14 years and older		70.5%			
Health		2010			
Number of PHC facilities		12			
Immunisation rate		110.3			
Crime (number of reported cases)		2008/2009	2009/2010		
Drug-related crimes		197	204		
Total sexual crimes		34	33		
Murder		4	7		
Poverty levels		2007			
People accessing social grants		2000			
		2010			
Number of indigent households		2 000			
Unemployment rate (%)		2001	2007		
Total		9.2	10.6		
Male (% share)			52.8		
Female (% share)			47.2		
Labour concentration: Agriculture, trade, manufacturing					
Access to Basic service delivery (% share of households)		2001	2007		
Formal dwellings		81.9	91.8		
Informal dwellings		1.9	4.3		
Electricity for lighting		91.6	97.1		
Flush toilets (sewerage system)		87.8	96.8		
Water (piped water)		97.3	98.4		
Refuse removal (by local authority at least once a week)		56.4	86.7		
Economy		2001	2009		
GVA-R		R968 million	R1.2 billion		
Largest Sector Contribution to GVA-R:					
Agriculture (27.4%), Finance (19.7%), Manufacturing (17.8%), Community Services (14.8%), Trade (11.5%).					
GVA-R growth rate (Annual Average %)		2001 – 2009			
Municipality		2.5			
District		2.8			

1. Introduction

The aim of this profile is to provide Bergrivier Municipality with data and information which may assist in informing planning, budgeting and the accompanied prioritisation with respect to policy options.

The areas included in the profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, basic services, labour force, economy, environment, local government finance and the political composition of the Municipality.

The indicators reflect the socio-economic reality of the municipality. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area.

This profile uses data¹ primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, Global Insight and administrative data from sector departments. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2007 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in the form of a table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

Bergrivier Municipality is a Category B municipality in the West Coast District. The Municipality includes the towns and areas of Piketberg, Porterville, Laaipek, Aurora, Dwarskersbos, Eendekuil, Goedverwacht, Redelingshuys and Velddrift.

¹ A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

2. Demographic Trends

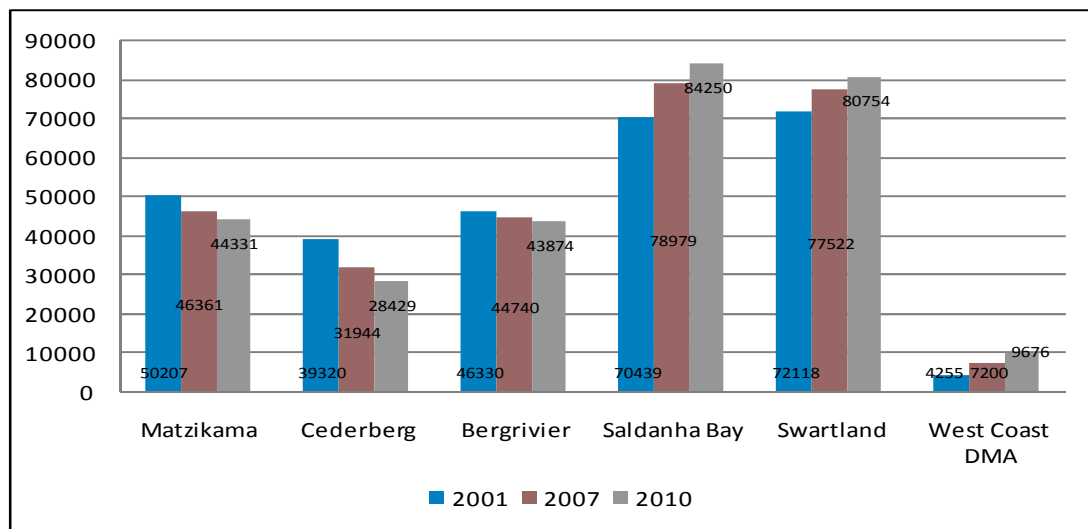
The *demographics* of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as race, age, income, disabilities, educational attainment, and employment status that is relevant for informing government policy decisions with respect to the nature and quantum of service to be delivered. A keen understanding of the changes in the demographics of a population provides an important guide, measure and target of services and government programmes. It also allows for differentiation across demographic groups and for government to adjust the levels and quality of services. Important demographic characteristics that will be highlighted within this section include: population size, age and gender and racial groups.

2.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical space. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners to match available resources to address the relative demand for services.

According to Statistics South Africa's Community Survey, the 2007 West Coast District population was estimated at 286 748.

Figure 1: West Coast District Population Numbers by Local Municipality, 2001, 2007 and 2010 Projections



Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007 & Department of Social Development 2010

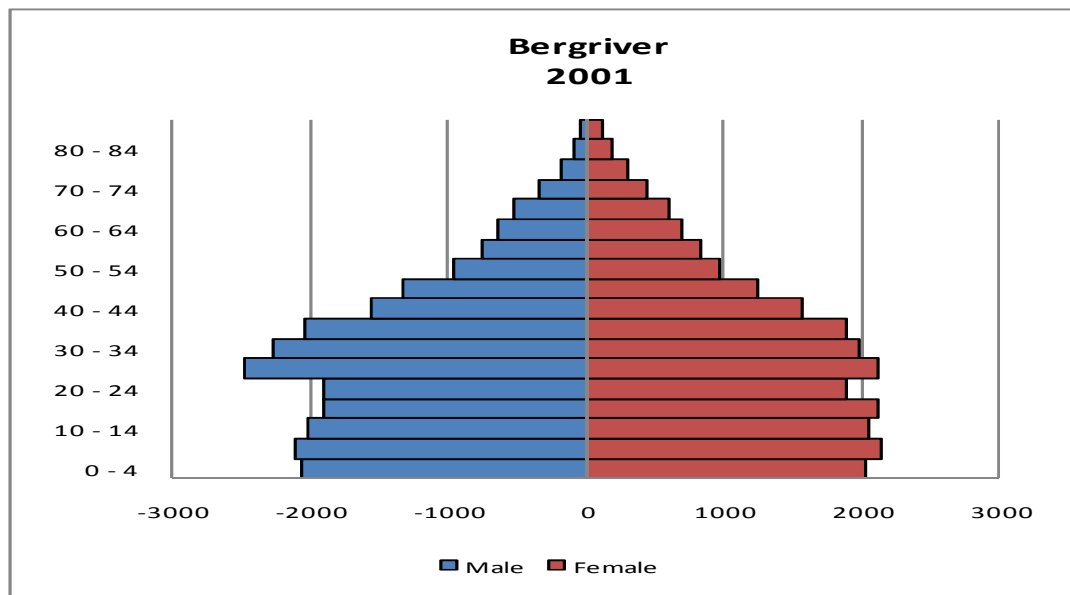
In 2007, Bergrivier Local Municipality had a total population of 44 739, the second smallest population of all the local municipalities within West Coast District; according to Statistics South Africa's 2007 Community Survey. According to the Department of Social Development's projections, the population is anticipated to decrease slightly to 43 874 people in 2010.

2.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate changes in Bergrivier population's distribution by age and gender in 2001 and 2007. The analysis of the age and gender distribution highlights growth trends, the gender ratio and how the age distribution impacts dependency on the working age population. These statistics provide important information of how the population is

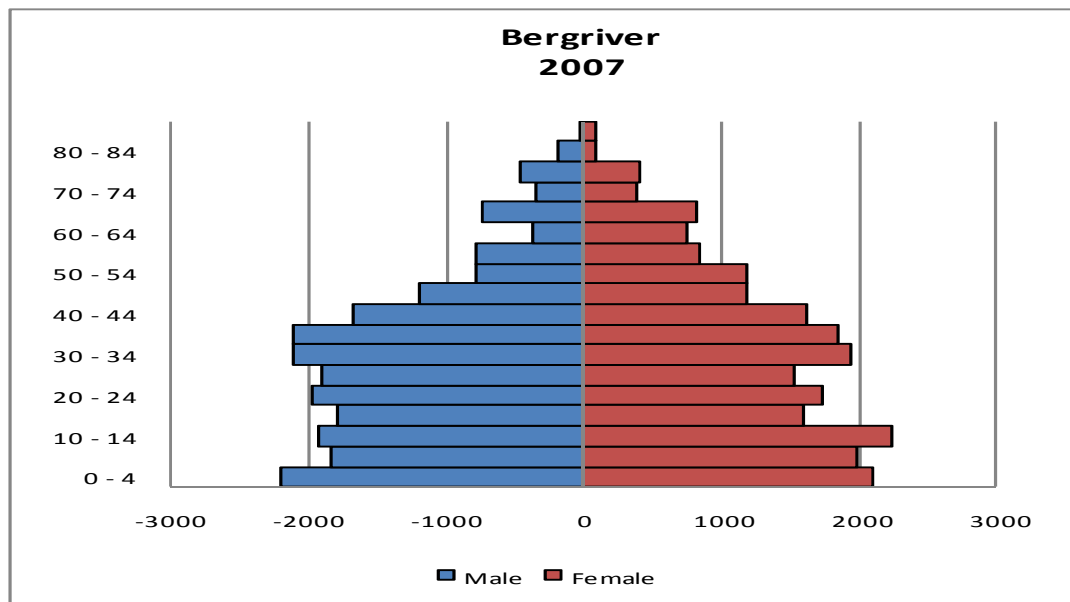
distributed over the age groups and so can assist to target government, civil society and non-governmental programmes more effectively.

Figure 2: Population pyramid, 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001

Figure 3: Population pyramid, 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

In 2001, the shape of the pyramid indicated a broad base and generally decreasing numbers as age increases. In 2001 there were an exceptionally high number of people aged between 25 and 39 years, particular of males. By 2007, the population numbers had declined compared to 2001, seen mainly in a reduction of people at younger ages, but with the numbers in the older age cohorts increasing.

2.2.1 Age Distribution

The population can be classified into three main groups namely the children (0-14 years); the working age population (15-64 years) and persons aged 65 years and older.

In 2001, Bergrivier's population composition was as follows: children at 26.7 per cent, working age population at 67.2 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 6.1 per cent of the total population. In 2007, Bergrivier's population changed as follows: children at 27.5 per cent, the working age population at 64.6 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 7.9 per cent of the population.

The youth's² share of the total population changed from 35.9 per cent in 2001 to 32.5 per cent in 2007.

The child dependency ratio³ increased from 39.7 to 42.5 per cent from 2001 in 2007 whilst the aged dependency ratio increased from 9.0 to 12.2 per cent over the same period. The overall dependency ratio thus increased from 48.8 to 54.7 per cent from 2001 in 2007.

2.2.2 Gender Distribution

Figures 2 and 3 also illustrate changes in Bergrivier's population with respect to the gender distribution. The gender ratio remained virtually unchanged in 2007 compared with 2001; for every 100 females there were 100.05 males in 2001, this ratio decreasing to 99.45 in 2007.

In 2001, the male and female share of the total population was 49.99 per cent and 50.01 per cent respectively; males' share of the population increased slightly in 2007, to 50.14 per cent.

2.3 Population Groups

Understanding the racial groupings of a population provides valuable insights into changes in the historical human settlement and migratory patterns of a population. In the South African context, historical and emerging human settlement patterns have particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policies. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the level of access of the various racial groups to the labour force and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services

² Youth are defined as persons aged 15-34 years.

³Dependency ratios is the ratio of children (child dependency ratio) or the aged (aged dependency ratio) to the working age population; overall dependency indicates the reliance of a combination of both children and the aged on the working age population. A high dependency ratio indicates that the working age population faces a greater burden to support and provide children and the elderly, who are often economically dependent.

The Coloured population group, 75.7 per cent of the total population in the Bergvriër Municipality, was by far the most represented group in the municipality. The White racial group made up 18.3 per cent of the total population in 2007, while the African group represented only 6.0 per cent.

Table 1: Bergvriër Population Groups, 2001 and 2007

Population Group	2001	Percentage of Population 2001	Percentage of Population 2007
African	2,325	5.0	6.0
Couloured	34,988	75.5	75.7
Indian or Asian	84	0.2	0.0
White	8,927	19.3	18.3
Total	46,324	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Between 2001 and 2007, the racial composition of Bergvriër remained fairly stable; with only minor changes in proportional representation of different racial groups were experienced. The African population group's representation increased by just 1.0 percentage points over this period which compared to a 1.0 percentage point drop in the White population; the Coloured group increased by just 0.2 percentage point offsetting the exact decrease in proportional representation of the Indian/Asian population.

3. Socio-Economic Development

The indicators highlighted in this section attempts to provide some insight into the community's ability to transform itself in a manner, which improves the capacity to fulfil its aspirations. This section of the profile outlines some of the human development and education, health, safety and security, household income as well information on the access to social grants within the Bergvriër Municipality

3.1 Education and Human Development

3.1.1 Early Childhood Development

It has been generally accepted that Early Childhood Development (ECD) lays the basis for later success in the schooling system and for human and societal development more generally (Biersteker and Dawes, 2008).

The latest education information (July 2010) indicates that there are 24 ECD facilities operated by the Western Cape Education Department in the West Coast District, with 4 of these in the Bergvriër Municipality.

3.1.2 Learner Enrolment

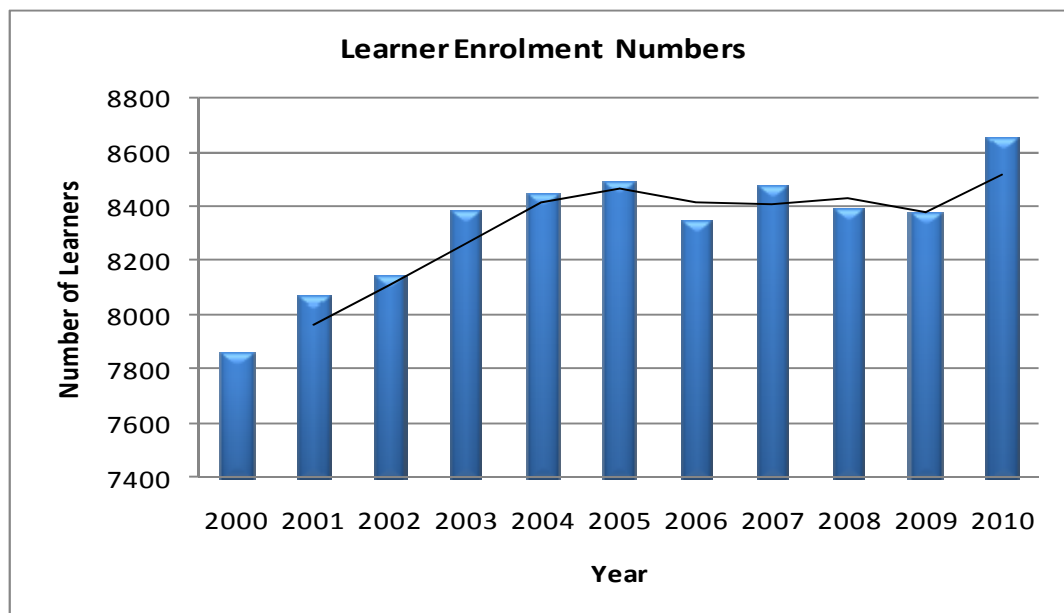
Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to

plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and while jointly planning with the national Department of Education for post matric study demands.

This information may also be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in the region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider Agriculture related studies often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done as effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist would be to ensure sufficient numbers of persons with technical skills, including engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisans are available within the municipal area.

The overall trend with respect to total learner enrolment is that there have generally been increases in the total number of learner in Bergvriër Municipality. The totals include all grades, including Grade R, a very small number of Pre-Grade R learners and Learners with Special Needs.

Figure 4: Learner Enrolment Numbers, 2000 – 2010



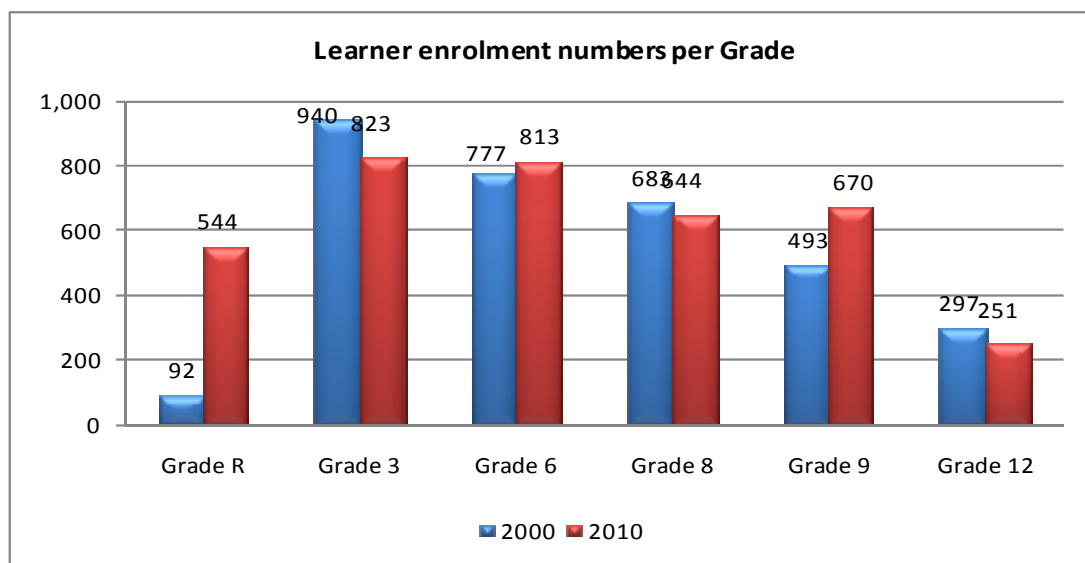
Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2010

Figure 4 shows the enrolment numbers of learners residing in Bergvriër municipal area.

The overall trend with respect to total learner enrolment indicates a moderate increase in learner numbers over the past years. The number of learners enrolled in schools in this municipality increase by an annual average rate of 1.0 per cent from 7 860 to 8 655 learners from 2000 to 2010.

In 2010, there were 3 113 (36.0 per cent) learners in the foundation phase (Grades R to 3), 3 206 (337.0 per cent) in the primary phase (Grades 4 to 7) and 2 329 learners (26.9 per cent) in the secondary phase (Grades 8 to 12).

Figure 5: Learner Enrolment Numbers for Selected Grades, 2000 and 2010



Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2010

When looking at a breakdown for selected grades, it is clear that a large part of the increased enrolment is due to the uptake of learners into Grade R. There is also a relatively strong increase in the number of enrolled learner in grade 9 in 2010 compared to 2000. This may be indicative of larger population numbers of the school going age and/or that in 2010, learners stay longer in the schooling system. The decline in the number of grade 12 learners in 2010 compared to 2000 is concerning.

The increase in enrolment of Grade R learners between 2000 and 2010 is encouraging, as this contributes to the overall long term development of the learners.

3.1.3 Educational Attainment

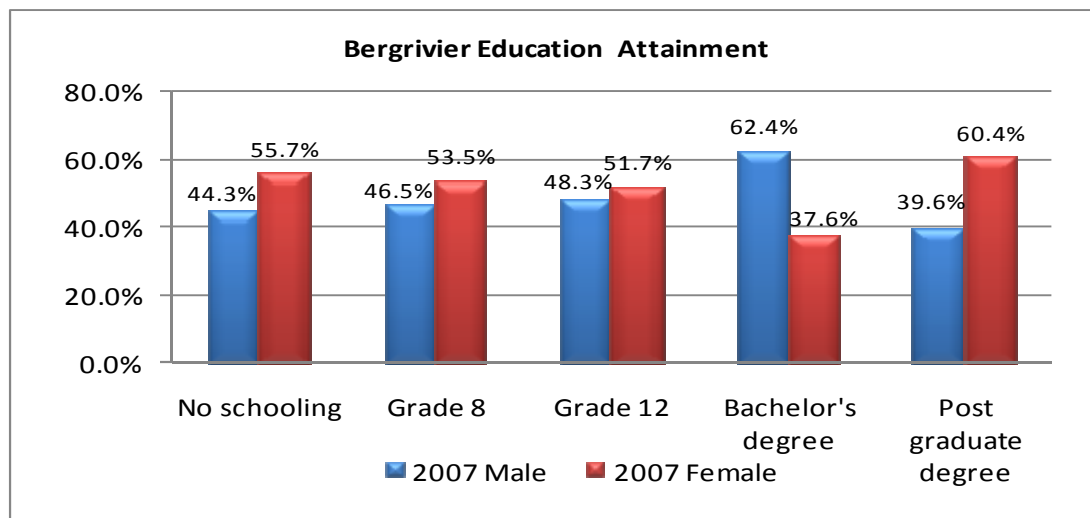
An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the inhabitants of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the resultant needs as well as the developmental potential of the people of the region. The levels of education provide an indication of the income potential and standard of living of residents in a particular geographic area. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses to the area while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal.

Literacy

Literacy is used as a concept to indicate a minimum education level attained; a simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, which has been translated into the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education. The literacy rate for the West Coast District as a whole is 76.1 per cent compared with an overall provincial rate of 82.4 per cent. The literacy rate for Bergrivier Municipality in 2007 was

70.5 per cent, the lowest in the District, indicating that approximately 30 per cent of the population older than 14 years still lacks very basic reading and writing skills.

Figure 6: Educational Attainment by Gender, 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

When looking at the education achievement of Bergrivier's population, most of those who had no schooling were female; on the other end of the education scale, females also dominated when it comes to those with post graduate degrees, with 60.4 per cent of all those with post graduate degrees being female. Most of the holders of bachelor degrees were male (62.4 per cent).

Further Education and Training (FET)

The West Coast Further Education and Training (FET) College is the only public facility in the West Coast District which offers alternative programmes or courses at FET (grades 8-10) or post-matric levels. The central office is located in Malmesbury, in the Swartland Municipality. Bergrivier Municipality is the only Local Municipality in the District with no campus within its borders.

3.1.4 Learner drop-outs

The large number of school dropouts, is a serious challenge that faces communities in the Bergrivier Municipal area. The information from the Education Department currently at our disposal gives an indication of the number of drop outs per grade for 2008.

The number of drop outs may give an indication of issues pertaining to this particular year, or may be an indication of drop outs in general; further analysis over a longer period of time would be able to clarify this. From the information at hand it is also not possible to check whether drop outs have returned in the following year or whether they have permanently left the schooling system; this too would require additional analysis of tracking individual learners through the school system.

The high drop-out problem is spread across all grades; it does not stray far from the 10 per cent mark. For most other areas in the District, the drop-out rate is usually more pronounced at the higher grades. Bergrivier should be particularly weary at the large percentage of learners leaving the school system early; as mentioned above, from the

information at hand, it is unable to determine whether some or all these learners return to the schooling system.

When considering that education is an important means of developing human potential and that it also acts as a signal to potential employers to gauge the ability and skill level of potential workers, it becomes vitally important for young people to complete their schooling.

One initiative to aid learners and their families in financial difficulty has been the establishment of 'No Fee Schools'. In August 2010 the Education Department database indicated a total of 78 No Fee Schools in the West Coast district with 19 571 enrolled learners; these 78 schools represent about one third of the total number of learners in the District. Of the No Fee Schools, 11 with a total of 2 204 enrolled learners, were situated in the Bergvriër Municipality.

3.2 Healthcare Services

This section looks at the access to healthcare facilities and in part at emergency healthcare services, the availability of healthcare personnel and at the burden of disease for selected areas.

The information below pertains only to public sector health institutions. Any privately provided facility or services in the municipal area will be in addition to the resources referred to here.

3.2.1 Health Care Facilities and Emergency Services

Health Care Facilities

Table 3 shows the number of Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities available in the West Coast District.

Table 2: Healthcare facilities in the West Coast District, 2010

	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Total
West Coast District	27	24	19	7	77
Matzikama Local Municipality	5	4	4	1	14
Cederberg Local Municipality	6	0	5	2	13
Bergvriër Local Municipality	3	5	4	2	14
Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	8	3	2	1	14
Swartland Local Municipality	5	7	4	1	17
West Coast DMA	0	5	0	0	5

Source: *Western Cape Department of Health, 2010*

In the 2010, a total of 77 primary health care facilities are located in the entire West Coast District. In total, 14 primary health care facilities are based in Bergvriër municipal area; comprising of 3 clinics, 5 satellite clinics, 4 mobile clinics and 2 district hospitals. The two district hospitals are situated in Porterville and Piketberg.

Human Resource Capacity⁴

Having adequate professional healthcare staff to serve at the primary health care facilities and district hospitals is vital to the delivery of quality healthcare services in any local or district municipality.

The information in table 3 gives a summary of the number of doctors and professional nurses who work in the provincial public healthcare institutions in Bergivier Municipality; these include the doctors and professional nurses linked to primary health care facilities and district hospitals in the Municipality.

Table 3: Healthcare Personnel in Bergivier Municipality, 2010

Bergivier	2009	2010
Primary Healthcare Doctors	0	0
Number of Doctors at District Hospitals	0	0
Primary Healthcare - Professional Nurses*	13	13
Number of Professional Nurses at District Hospitals	0	4
*2010 - Excludes a Professional Nurse as PHC Support and Outreach that is shared with Swartland		

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

At the end of March 2010, there were no doctors and only 13 professional nurses in the primary healthcare system servicing the Bergivier Municipality whilst there were only 4 professional nurses at the district hospital.

Emergency Services

The West Coast District had 28 ambulances in their fleet, with a total of 7 ambulance stations in December 2009, but increasing to 10 in 2010. The ambulance stations were spread across the district with 2 of the ambulance stations in the Bergivier Municipality, in Piketberg and Porterville.

3.2.2 Burden of Disease

This section looks only at information on Anti-Retroviral and Tuberculosis Treatment and the immunisation rates – general, for TB Meningitis and measles.

HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis

Table 4 provides selected information for anti-retroviral treatment (ART) sites and patient loads as well as the number of TB clinics that service the West Coast District.

⁴ The numbers of doctors and professional nurses are the number employed as at 31 March.

Table 4: Anti-Retroviral Treatment Patient Load (June 2010)

	ART Patient Load (June 2010)	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites	Number of TB Clinics
West Coast District	2,149	4	77
Matzikama Local Municipality	272	1	20
Cederberg Local Municipality	448	1	10
Bergrivier Local Municipality	0	0	16
Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	657	1	12
Swartland Local Municipality	772	1	19
West Coast DMA	0	0	0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

The District has a total of 2 149 patients on anti-retroviral treatment, with a total of 4 dedicated treatment sites across the District. Bergrivier is the only local municipality without an ART site.

The District also has a total number of 77 TB Clinics within its borders. These are spread across the local municipalities with 16 in the Bergrivier Municipality.

Immunisation⁵

The information on immunisation cover full immunisation and the immunisation specifically for TB meningitis and measles.

Fully Immunised

For the 2009/10 year, the full immunisation rate for the West Coast District was 109.1 per cent, indicating that more than the total population of less than one year was immunised. For Bergrivier Municipality, the rate was 110.3 per cent with a total of 791 children being fully immunised in this year; this shows good improvement from the 2006/2007 rate of 74.4 per cent.

Table 5: West Coast District Full Immunisation Rates

	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Bergrivier M	671	902	74.4%	690	756	91.3%	791	717	110.3%
Cederberg M	819	901	90.9%	708	730	97.0%	730	699	104.4%
Matzikama M	957	1,136	84.2%	906	874	103.7%	847	835	101.4%
Saldanha Bay M	1,455	1,657	87.8%	1,359	1,262	107.7%	1,541	1439	107.1%
Swartland M	1,431	1,677	85.3%	1,324	1,240	106.8%	1,527	1263	120.9%
West Coast DMA	54	98	55.1%	62	81	76.5%	71	95	74.8%
West Coast DM Sub-total	5,387	6,371	84.6%	5,049	4,943	102.1%	5,507	5,048	109.1%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

⁵ The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100% because more than 100% of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

TB Meningitis

The Western Cape Health Department provides the following information on TB Meningitis Immunisation via their website: 'Tuberculosis (TB) Meningitis is a serious disease that can affect people of all ages. Those that get TB suffer from coughing for a long period of time, chest pain, sweating at night, weight loss and even death if left untreated. In young children the TB germ may infect the brain and cause meningitis, or it could also enter the blood and spread to other parts of the body. TB can kill young people. The best protection for young children for diseases caused by the TB germ is the BCG vaccine.'

Table 6: West Coast District TB Meningitis Immunisation

	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Bergvriev M	593	902	65.7%	627	756	82.9%	709	717	98.8%
Cederberg M	587	901	65.1%	666	730	91.2%	628	699	89.8%
Matzikama M	992	1,136	87.3%	975	874	111.6%	950	835	113.7%
Saldanha Bay M	1,446	1,657	87.3%	1,508	1,262	119.5%	1,730	1439	120.2%
Swartland M	1,491	1,677	88.9%	1,319	1,240	106.4%	1,380	1263	109.3%
West Coast DMA	0	98	0.0%	1	81	1.2%	0	95	0.0%
West Coast DM Sub-total	5,109	6,371	80.2%	5,096	4,943	103.1%	5,397	5,048	106.9%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

Within the West Coast District, TB meningitis immunisation in 2009/10 was close to 100 per cent or above for most local municipalities. In 2009/10, Bergvriev achieved an TB immunisation rate of 98.8 per cent which is marked improvement on the 2006/07 rate of 65.7 per cent and the 2007/08 rate of 82.9 per cent.

Measles

Information on measles provided by the Western Cape Health Department via their website is that measles causes high fever and a rash and can lead to diarrhoea and dehydration, deafness, eye complications, pneumonia, brain damage and even death. Immunisation against measles is therefore vital.

Table 7: West Coast District Measles Immunisation Rates

	2006/2007			2007/2008			2009/2010		
	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised	Pop <1year Immunised	Total Pop <1year	Percentage Immunised
Measles 1st dose coverage (at 9 months)									
Bergvriev M	673	902	74.6%	690	756	91.3%	794	717	110.7%
Cederberg M	856	901	95.0%	713	730	97.7%	748	699	107.0%
Matzikama M	954	1,136	84.0%	905	874	103.5%	860	835	103.0%
Saldanha Bay M	1,465	1,657	88.4%	1,360	1,262	107.8%	1,553	1439	107.9%
Swartland M	1,414	1,677	84.3%	1,332	1,240	107.4%	1,547	1263	122.5%
West Coast DMA	55	98	56.1%	60	81	74.1%	72	95	75.9%
West Coast DM Sub-total	5,417	6,371	85.0%	5,060	4,943	102.4%	5,574	5,048	110.4%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010

Within the West Coast District's local municipalities, the measles immunisation rates were positive across all local municipalities, all achieving a rate of more than 100 per cent except the DMA which recorded rate of 75.9 per cent in 2009/10. The rate for Bergvriev Municipality was a high 110.7 per cent which is second only after Swartland municipality's immunization rate for measles of 122.5 per cent in 2009/10.

3.3 Safety and Security

The safety of persons and property is vitally important to the physical and emotional well being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish. Peoples' general impressions, as well as the official statistics on safety and crime issues mold perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses.

The discussion that follows in this section will be limited to contact and property related crime as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detection such as drug related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in the table below.

Table 8: Crime in Bergvriër Local Municipality: April to March: 2003/2004 to 2009/2010

Crime Category	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	8	8	11	7	6	4	7
Total sexual crimes	37	23	19	26	17	34	33
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME							
Burglary at residential premises	158	101	118	132	86	119	158
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION							
Drug related crime	66	123	141	257	221	197	204
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	33	47	50	86	65	35	27

Source: Western Cape Department of Community Safety, 2010

It is encouraging to note a generally decreasing number of murders between the 2003/04 and 2008/09 financial years. The number of murders however increased by 75 per cent from the 4 to 7 incidents from 2008/09 to 2009/10. The number of burglaries at residential premises was also lower at 119 in the 2008/2009 year compared to the 2003/04 figure of 158; but the number of burglaries increased sharply in 2009/10, equaling the 2003/04 year high of 158 incidents.

When looking at crime that is heavily dependent on police detection such as drug related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, these crimes have increased sharply over the 2003/04 to 2009/10 period; both of these peaked in 2006/07 but then generally fell again thereafter. This could be either in the increase in the actual number of crimes or in the increased levels of policing in the area or as a result of a combination of these.

3.4 Poverty and Vulnerability

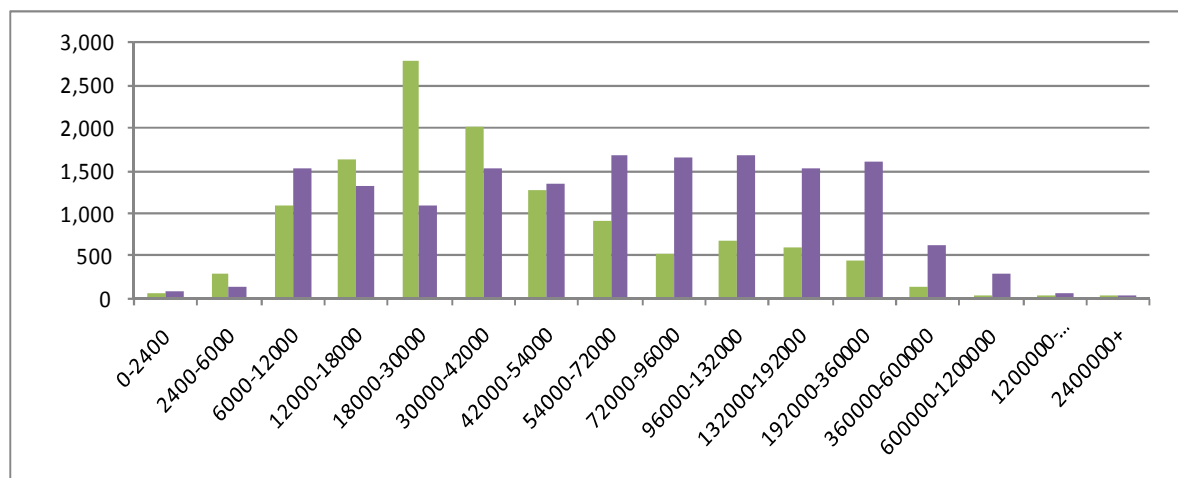
The total number of people living in poverty in the Bergvriër Local Municipality has decreased over the last number of years from 46 330 in 2001 to 44 740 in 2007. Whether a person is defined as poor or living in poverty depends on the household income relative to the number of people living within that household; the threshold therefore takes into account the number of people living in the household as well as a household income, which is updated annually to account for increases in the cost of living.

When looking in proportion to the total population, it shows an increase in the proportion of people in the Municipality living in poverty, increasing from 34.4 per cent in 2001 to 42.3 per cent in 2007.

3.4.1 Household Income

Household income serves as a proxy indicator for the standard of living of a household. It also informs the municipality with respect to the household's ability to pay for services, and the need for assistance. Household income is central to the classification of households as indigent and can serve as a guide to municipalities when setting tariff policies and when considering any poverty relief programmes.

Figure 7: Annual Household Income Categories, 2001 and 2009



Source: Western Cape Department of Economic Development: Global Insight Data, 2010

It is encouraging to observe that the number of households with lower income levels have declined from 2001 to 2009, while more households have moved up into higher income brackets. This increase in the average household income level should relieve the municipalities' need to support households who are unable to afford basic services.

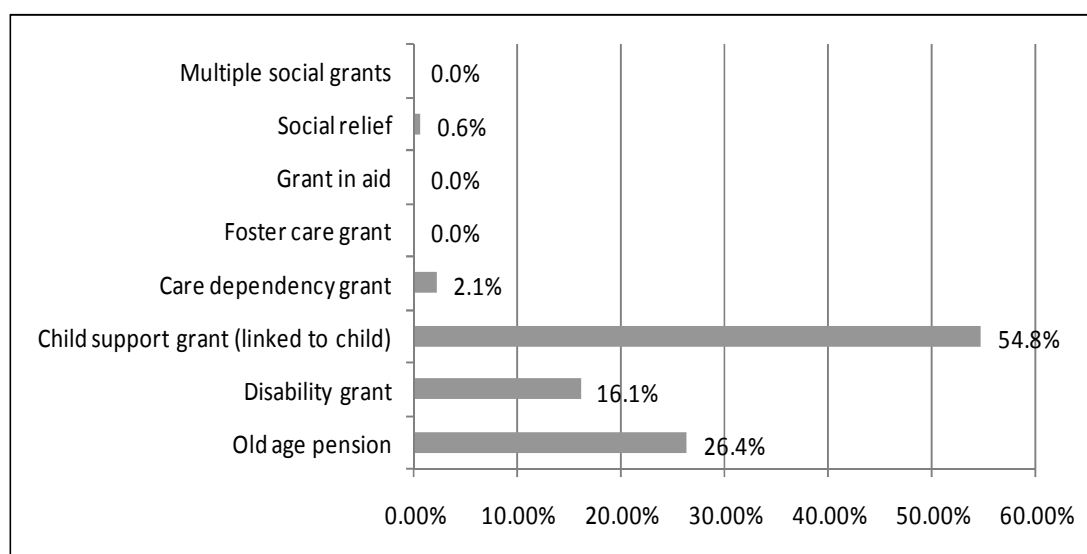
The percentage of households earning R0 – R2 400 per annum (R0 - R200 per month) decreased slightly from 0.6 per cent to 0.5 per cent between 2001 and 2009; these are households in extreme poverty. When broadening the group to include those who earn up to R18 000 per annum (from R0 up to R1 500 per month), the proportion of households in 2001 was 24.6 per cent, but decreased to 19.0 per cent in 2009; the proportion of households earning between R18 000 and R42 000 per annum (R1 500 – R3 500 per month) declined from 38.3 per cent to 16.2 per cent between 2001 and 2009 and the number of households earning between R42 000 and R54 000 per annum (R3 500 to R4 500 per month) declined from 10.1 per cent to 8.3 per cent. The proportion of households earning between R54 000 and R72 000 per annum (R4 500 – R6 000 per month) increased from 7.2 per cent to 10.3 per cent between 2001 and 2009.

Those households with low levels of income are those who would qualify for indigent status within the municipality, giving them access to a range of free or discounted services.

3.4.2 Social Grants

Government provides social grants to persons that are deemed to be vulnerable, in need of or qualify for income support. Although the grants are a lifeline to recipients and their families, on the brink of poverty, it does not enable recipients to break the cycle of poverty.

Figure 8: Percentage Breakdown of Total Grant Recipients, 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

The total number of 5 166 grant recipients was recorded in the Municipality through the Community Survey for 2007. More than half of all the grants extended to persons in Bergrivier were Child support grants; 26.4 per cent of grant recipients were Old age pension recipients and 16.1 per cent Disability grant recipients.

Municipalities offer additional support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free or discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse removal and also on property rates.

Table 9: Number of Indigent Households in the West Coast District, September 2010

Municipalities	Indigent households receiving Free Basic Services (September 2010)	Percentage of Total Number of Indigent Households in the West Coast District
Cederberg	1,029	6.5
Bergrivier	2,000	12.6
Saldanha	4,795	30.2
Matzikama	2,062	13.0
Swartland	5,566	35.1
DMA	418	2.6
West Coast District	15,870	100.0

Source: Department of Local Government, 2010

In September 2010, the number of indigent households in the West Coast District totalled 15 870. In September 2010, Bergrivier had a total of 2 000 indigent households (12.6 per cent) of the District's indigent households. It should be noted that the qualifying criteria as indigent differ from municipality to municipality.

4. Labour

The economically active population includes all persons between the ages of 15 and 65 years who are able to, willing and available for work, irrespective of whether they are employed or unemployed. This section looks at this group of people as an indication of the number of people available for work, the skill level of those currently employed as well as the sectors that present the most opportunities for employment.

Keeping in mind that employment earnings is the main source of income to most households, this section also looks at some of the demographic characteristics of the unemployed in an attempt to possibly highlight or confirm certain problem areas that the municipality which the municipality may choose or have already to address.

4.1 Labour Force Status

The labour force comprises all working-age individuals who are willing and capable of working, and therefore includes the employed and unemployed. The proportion of the working age population who are members of the labour force is known as the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR).

Table 10: Characteristics of the Total Working Age Population and Labour Force, 2001 and 2007

	Total population aged 15 - 65	Labour force	LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2007	29,389	19,393	66.0	17,332	2,061	10.6
2001	31,417	21,790	69.4	19,793	1,997	9.2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

Between 2001 and 2007 the proportion of people wanting to actively participate in the labour market decreased from 69.4 to 66.0 per cent. The labour force decreased by 2 397, from 21 790 to 19 393 persons whilst the number of employed decreased by 2 461 from 19 793 to 17 332 persons over the same period. The number of unemployed increased by 64 from 1 997 to 2 061 people resulting in the unemployment rate of Bergvler to increase from 9.2 to 10.6 per cent between 2001 and 2007.

4.1.1 Characteristics of the Unemployed

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have differing policy consequences. Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who not worked two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not or cannot take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

Table 11 provides a summary of the gender, population group and age characteristics of the unemployed. Each of these will be discussed, in turn, below.

The left hand column provides information of the group's unemployment rate, e.g. the unemployment rate for males in Bergrivier is 10.5 per cent or for Coloureds is 10.2 per cent. In this way we can compare unemployment rates between different sub-groups.

The middle and right columns should be used jointly to see if the group is over- or underrepresented in their share of the unemployed. For e.g. when looking at unemployment by age, at the group aged 15 to 19 years, this group represents only 4.8 per cent of the labour force but 23.7 per cent of the total unemployed; this means that this group is relatively over-represented in their share of the unemployed.

Table 11: Unemployment by Gender, Population Group and Age, 2007

Bergrivier Local Municipality	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender			
Male	10.5	53.3	52.8
Female	10.7	46.7	47.2
Population group			
African	32.2	8.1	24.6
Coloured	10.2	77.3	74.0
Indian or Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0
White	1.1	14.6	1.5
Age			
15 - 19	52.9	4.8	23.7
20 - 24	17.2	13.6	22.1
25 - 34	10.8	28.5	29.1
35 - 44	6.4	31.1	18.7
45 - 54	4.3	15.9	6.5
55 - 65	0.0	6.1	0.0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment by Gender

Unemployment in Bergrivier was fairly evenly spread across gender, with negligible difference between male and female unemployment rates differed.

Unemployment by Population Group

When comparing the unemployment rates across population groups, the unemployment rate within the African population group was the highest at 32.2 per cent, followed by the Coloured group (10.2 per cent), and the White population group at 1.1 per cent.

Unemployment by Age Cohort

When looking at the unemployment rates by age cohort, it is no surprise that the unemployment rate amongst young people is very high. Unemployment for the age cohort 15 to 19 years is the highest at 52.9 per cent; this group represents only 4.8 per cent of the total labour force. The group aged 20 to 24 years has an unemployment rate of 17.2 per cent, but represents only 13.6 per cent of the labour force. Together these (15 to 24 years) represents

about 18.4 per cent of the labour force, but represents 45.8 per cent of the unemployed. Young people are over-represented in the unemployed group, relative to their share of the labour force. This portrays an alarming picture of youth unemployment in the West Coast District.

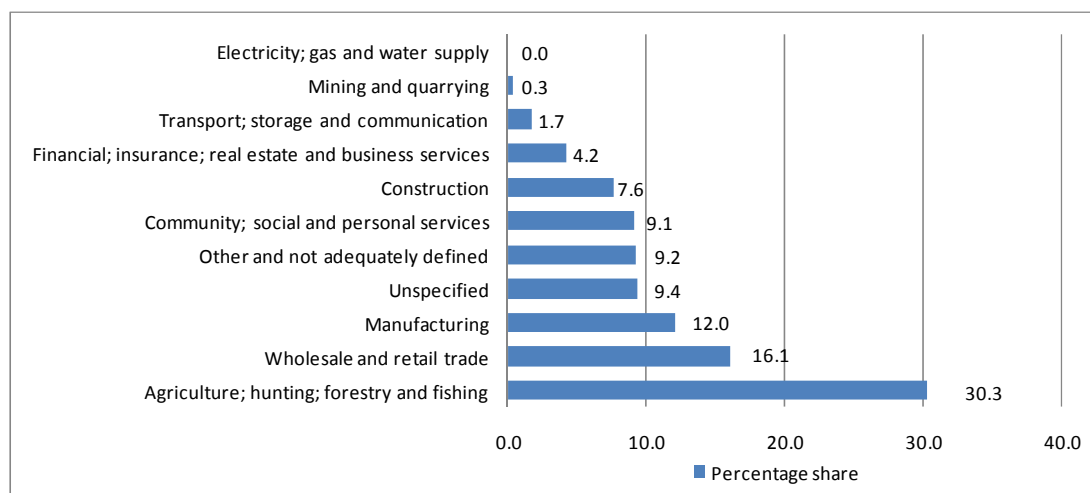
4.1.2 Characteristics of the Employed

This section takes the employed population as a group, and looks at sector employment and the skill level of the employed. The sector breakdown of the employment will give a good indication of which sectors are the greatest contributors to total employment in Bergriver, while the breakdown of the skill level of the employed indicates the skill level of the population utilised as grouped by occupational classification. This section draws on Statistics South Africa's Community Survey of 2007.

Employment by Sector

The sector that employed the largest proportion of people in Bergrivier in 2007 was the Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing sector; employing 30.3 per cent of the Municipality's employed.

Figure 9: Employment by Sector, 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

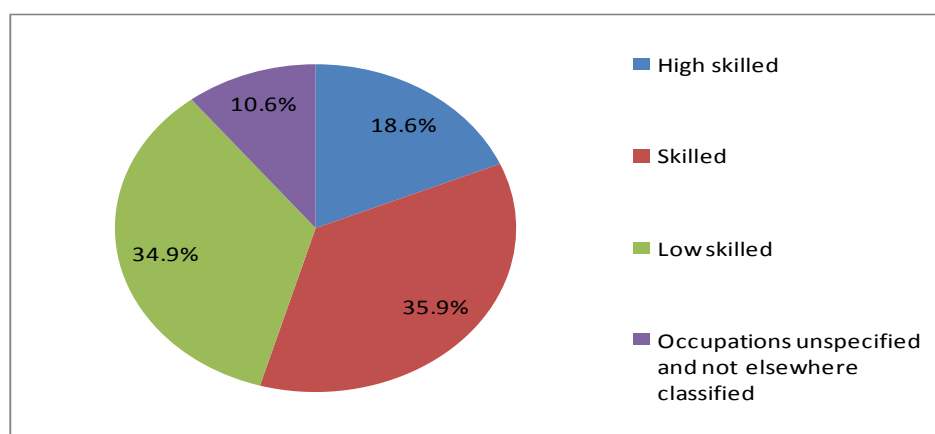
This was followed by the Wholesale and retail trade, Manufacturing and Community; social and personal services sectors, with a 16.1, 12.0 and 9.1 per cent respectively.

Skill Composition of the Employed

The occupation profile of an area is an important proxy of anticipated household income and the standard of living in a particular jurisdiction.

Figure 10 outlines the skill profile of the labour force in the Bergrivier. The labour force is classified into three main categories namely, high skilled, skilled and low skilled. The skill level is taken from the occupational classification of those employed.

Figure 10: Skill Level of the Employed, 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Within Bergrivier, 54.5 per cent of those employed occupied either high skilled or skilled positions whilst 34.9 per cent were in low skilled occupations. These proportions are impacted by the category of occupations that were unspecified or not classified elsewhere; in the case of the Bergrivier Municipality, this proportion was 10.6 per cent.

5. Economy

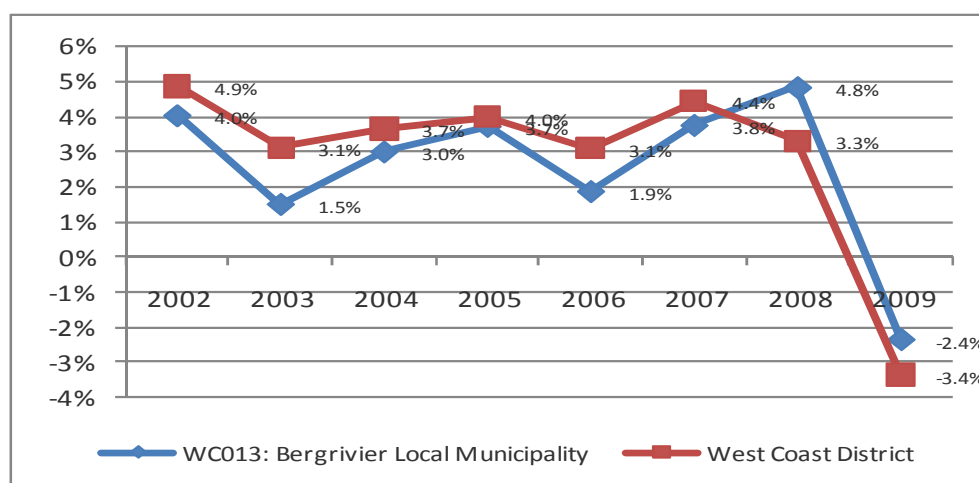
A healthy, vibrant and growing economy is an important to the livelihood and material prosperity of the inhabitants of a region.

5.1 Economic growth

Over the past decade, Bergrivier has generally shown relatively good year-on-year growth of between 1.5 and 4.8 per cent, except for the drop in 2009, resulting in a decline in total Regional Gross Value Added⁶ (GVA-R) of Bergrivier of 2.4 per cent compared to the 2008 totals; a decline from approximately R1.21 billion in 2008 to approximately R 1.18 billion in 2009.

⁶ GVA and GDP are very similarly related concepts. GVA excludes taxation and subsidies, but GDP includes it, as shown in the table below.

Figure 11: Growth in GVA-R, 2001 to 2009 (Constant 2005 prices)



Source: Western Cape Department of Economic Development: Global Insight Data, 2010

Compared to the District, Bergrivier performed less well in most years, particularly poorly in 2009 where GVA-R in Bergrivier declined by 2.4 per cent compared to the previous year. Bergrivier outperformed the District only in 2008 and 2009, growing strongly at 4.8 per cent in 2008, compared to the District's 3.3 growth in 2008.

The effect of the global recession caused the economies' of Bergrivier and the District to contract by 2.4 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively.

Overall, Bergrivier Municipality showed relatively good growth over the past years, except 2009; the Municipality will be eager for signs of economic recovery.

5.2 Sectoral Trends and Contribution

Table 12 shows the percentage contributions of all the local municipalities to the District's economy. Bergriver, with a 12.5 percentage share of District GVA-R, has one of the smallest economies in the District.

Table 12: Percentage Contribution to District GVA-R, 2009 (Constant 2005 Prices, R'000s)

	GVA-R 2009 (All Industries) R'000s	Percentage Share of District Total
Matzikama Local Municipality	1,410,733	14.9
Cederberg Local Municipality	1,013,955	10.7
Bergrivier Local Municipality	1,181,870	12.5
Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	3,326,982	35.1
Swartland Local Municipality	2,379,929	25.1
West Coast District Management Area	166,156	1.8
West Coast District Total	9,479,627	100.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Economic Development: Global Insight Data, 2010

When looking at sectoral contributions to GVA-R, it is clear that some sectors stand out. The largest sectoral contribution to Bergrivier's economy in 2009 came from Agriculture, which at

27.4 per cent was by far the largest contributing sector. This was followed by Finance (19.7 per cent), Manufacturing (17.8 per cent), Community services (14.8 per cent) and Trade (11.5 per cent).

Table 13: Average Annual Growth by Sector Between 2001 and 2009

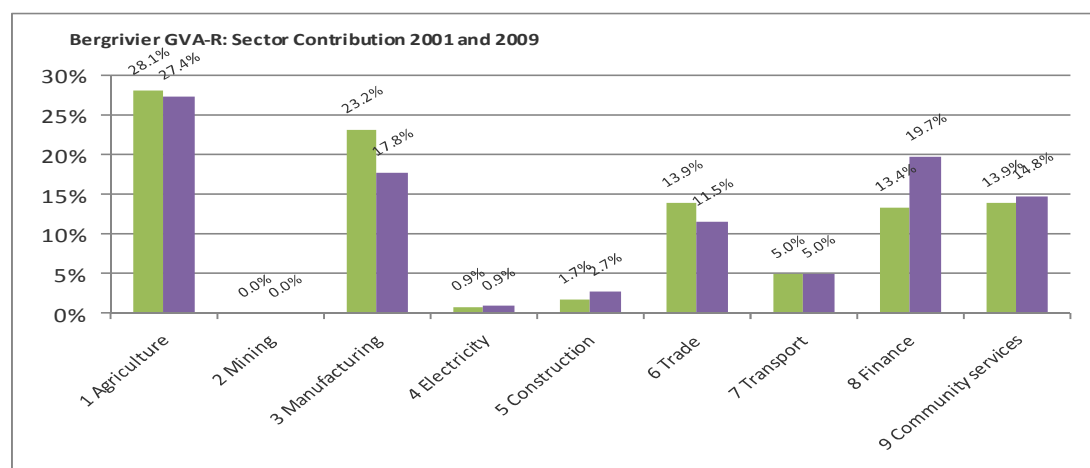
WC013: Bergrivier Local Municipality	GVA-R Constant 2005 prices (R '000), 2001	Percentage share 2001	GVA-R Constant 2005 prices (R '000), 2009	Percentage share 2009	Average Annual Growth Rate: 2001-2009
1 Agriculture	271,652	28.1	324,154	27.4	2.23%
2 Mining	297	0.0	126	0.0	-10.21%
3 Manufacturing	224,769	23.2	210,467	17.8	-0.82%
4 Electricity	8,392	0.9	10,525	0.9	2.87%
5 Construction	16,915	1.7	32,467	2.7	8.49%
6 Trade	134,393	13.9	136,177	11.5	0.17%
7 Transport	48,007	5.0	59,277	5.0	2.67%
8 Finance	129,469	13.4	233,242	19.7	7.64%
9 Community services	134,540	13.9	175,434	14.8	3.37%

Source: Western Cape Department of Economic Development: Global Insight Data, 2010

Between 2001 and 2009 the Finance sector grew at an average annual rate of 7.6 per cent over this period, increasing its contribution to the total economy from 13.4 per cent in 2001 to 19.7 per cent in 2009; while the manufacturing sector declined at an average annual rate of 0.8 per cent over the same time period, but its total share of Bergrivier's economy decreased from 23.2 per cent to 17.8 per cent.

The fastest growing sector over this period was the Construction sector, increasing at an annual average rate of 8.5 per cent between 2001 and 2009. This resulted in its share of the total economy increasing by 1.0 percentage point from 1.7 per cent in 2001 to 2.7 per cent in 2009.

Figure 12: Sectoral Contributions, 2001 and 2009 (Constant 2005 prices, R'000s)



Source: Department of Economic Development: Global Insight Data, 2010

Figure 12 shows sectoral contribution to Bergrivier's GVA-R in 2001 and 2009. The leading sector contributors to Bergrivier's economy in 2009 were; agriculture (27.4%), finance (19.7%) and manufacturing (17.8%).

The smaller contributors to Bergrivier's economy in 2009 were; mining (0.0%), electricity (0.9%) and construction (2.7%).

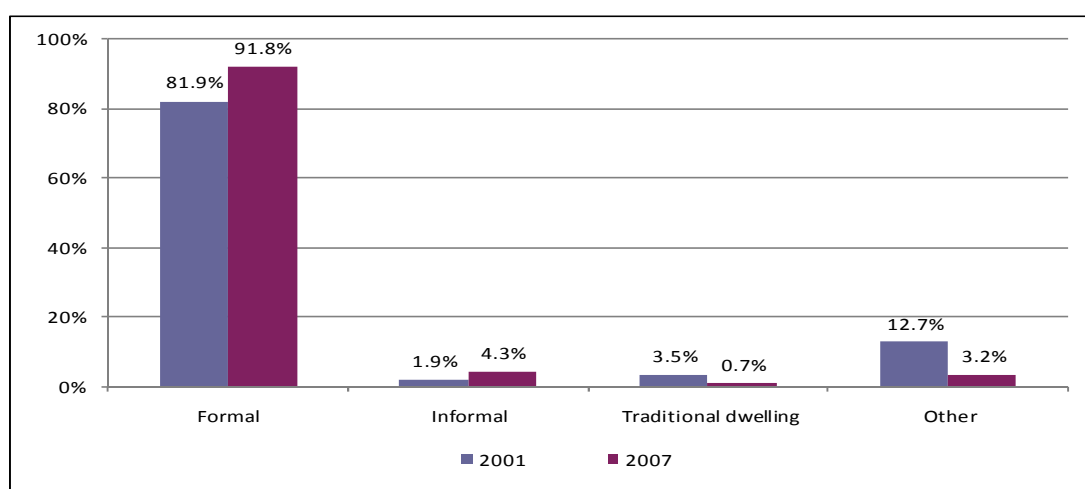
6. Built environment

Access to basic services is a key government priority. This section reflects on the dwellings and accompanied services available to households of Bergrivier.

6.1 Dwellings

When looking at the information from Statistics South Africa in 2001 and 2007, the housing situation relative to the number of households has improved.

Figure 13: Dwelling Type Occupied by Household, 2001 and 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

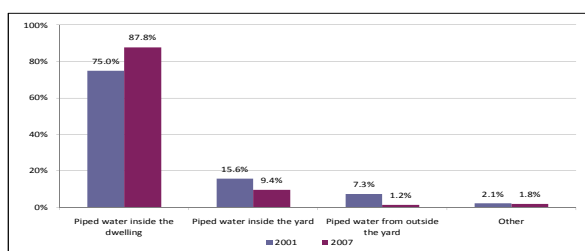
A greater proportion of the population has gained access to formal housing, increasing from 81.9 per cent in 2001 to 91.8 per cent in 2007. Even though the percentage of households in formal housing increased, over the same period, the proportion of households in informal households also increased, from 1.9 per cent in 2001 to 4.3 per cent in 2007; these increases are reflected in the proportional decrease in households living in traditional or other⁷ housing.

6.2 Water

Water is the sustaining source of life and hence access to safe and portable water is a priority service delivery. Figure 14 shows the various types of water sources available to households in Bergrivier Municipality in 2001 and 2007.

⁷Other includes ship, boat, caravan or tent, workers' hostel (bed/room), as well as anything that was not specified.

Figure 14: Household Access to Water, 2001 and 2007



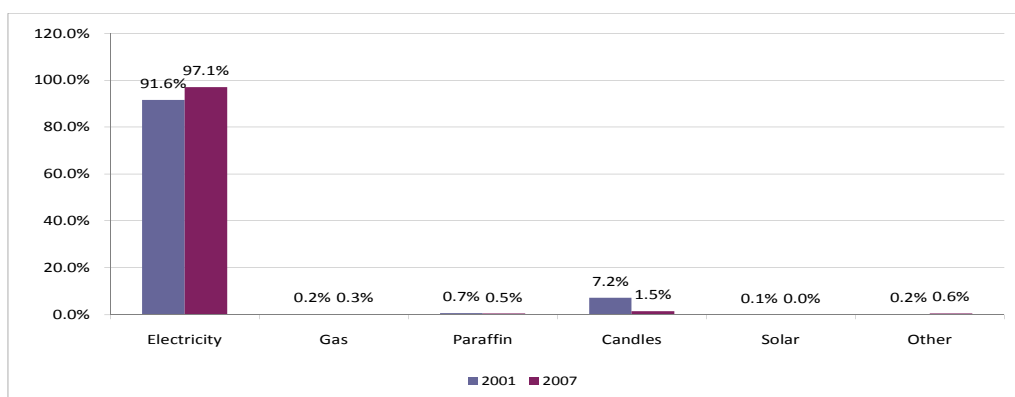
Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The biggest improvement in water services is that the proportion of total households in Bergvrievier with easy and convenient access to clean potable water inside dwellings increased from 75.0 per cent in 2001 to 87.8 per cent in 2007.

6.3 Electricity

Energy sources have a number of sources and have various uses; the most common household uses are for lighting, cooking and heating. The information below is in respect of energy used for lighting.

Figure 15: Main Type of Household Energy Source Used for Lighting, 2001 and 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

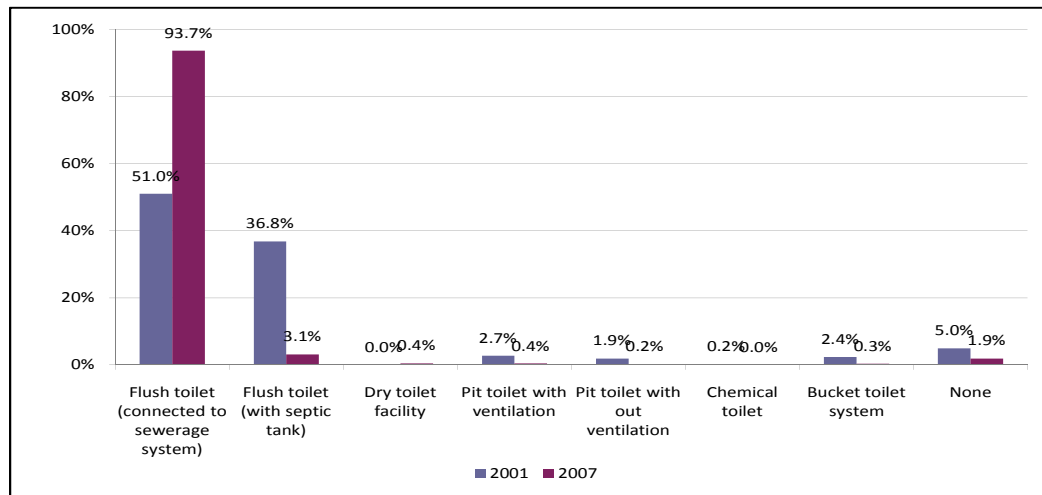
In Bergvrievier, the proportion of households making use of electricity as a form of lighting increased from 91.6 to 97.1 per cent between 2001 and 2007, while the usage other types of energy uses which pose fire and possible health hazards, such as paraffin and candles, has been reduced; the proportion of households using candles decreased significantly from 7.2 per cent to 1.5 per cent.

6.4 Sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most important basic services; it concerns the health and dignity of human beings. Figure 16 shows the type of sanitation facilities available to households in Bergrivier in 2001 and 2007.

Between 2001 and 2007 there has been a marked increase in the number and proportion of households in Bergrivier with access to a flush toilet, either connected to a sewerage system or with a septic tank, increasing from 87.8 to 96.8 per cent. Of note was the striking increase in the proportion of households with toilet facilities linked to a sewerage system.

Figure 16: Household Sanitation Facilities, 2001 and 2007



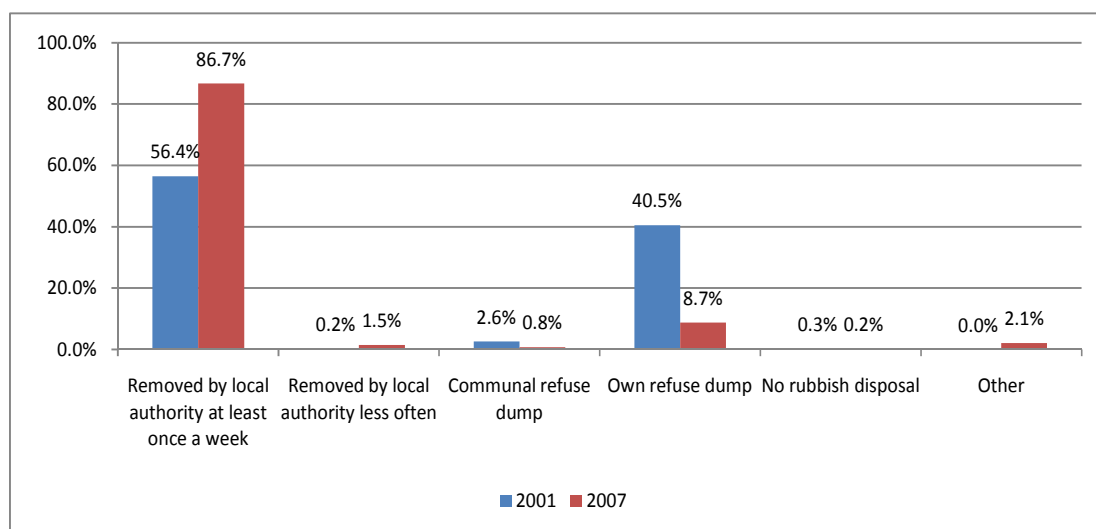
Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The proportion of households making use of the bucket system or with no access to sanitation facilities decreased between 2001 and 2007; in the latter year, a negligible proportion (0.3 per cent) of households still made use of the bucket system while 1.9 per cent of households had no form of sanitation facility.

6.5 Refuse Removal

Household access to refuse removal services improved greatly between the 2001 and 2007 period.

Figure 17: Main Sources of Refuse Removal Services, 2001 and 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

In 2001, only 56.4 per cent of households had refuse removed weekly while by 2007, this had increased to 86.7 per cent, significantly reducing the proportion of households with an own refuse dump. It is of concern that in 2007, 9.5 per cent of households still had to make use of a communal or own refuse dump facility; 0.2 per cent of households had no access to a rubbish disposal facility.

6.6 Roads

Roads facilitate movement of both people and materials within, and between countries. It provides linkages to other modes of transportation like railways, airways and shipping. An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfills the needs of a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 14: West Coast District Roads

	Kilometres		Total	Proportional Distribution	
	Surfaced	Gravel		Surfaced	Gravel
LM: Matzikama	309.52	1,261.29	1,570.81	19.70	80.30
LM: Cederberg	390.69	1,687.71	2,078.40	18.80	81.20
LM: Bergrivier	442.54	1,099.09	1,541.63	28.71	71.29
LM: Saldanha Bay	263.05	505.98	769.03	34.21	65.79
LM: Swartland	423.10	1,626.35	2,049.45	20.64	79.36
LM: DMA West Coast	126.08	1,815.97	1,942.05	6.49	93.51
West Coast District Total	1,954.98	7,996.39	9,951.37	19.65	80.35

Source: Western Cape Department of Transport, 2010

The total roads area that covers the West Coast District amounts to 7 996 km; of this 19.6 per cent is surfaced, and 80.4 per cent gravel. In Bergrivier, a total of 1 099 km of roads was recorded, with 28.7 per cent being surfaced and 71.3 per cent gravel.

Table 15: Bergrivier Municipality Roads by Type of Road

Category	Surfaced	Gravel	Total	Surfaced	Gravel
	Kilometres			Proportional Distribution	
National	47.84	0.00	47.84	100.0%	0.0%
Trunk	51.28	0.00	51.28	100.0%	0.0%
Main	282.79	54.17	336.96	83.9%	16.1%
Divisional	43.85	298.09	341.94	12.8%	87.2%
Minor	16.78	746.83	763.61	2.2%	97.8%
Total	442.54	1099.09	1541.63	28.7%	71.3%

Source: Western Cape Department of Transport, 2010

In Bergrivier Municipality, all national and trunk roads are surfaced, main roads are mainly (83.9 per cent) surfaced, while divisional and minor roads are mostly gravel.

7. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

This section reflects the consolidated budget of the West Coast District; it includes grant allocations and transfers by Provincial and National Government. A summary of all spending by Provincial Departments is also provided. Together, these include all spending by the three levels of government within the West Coast District.

Table 16: Municipal Budgeted Figures – 2008/2009 Outcomes, 2009/2010 Estimated Outcomes and 2010/2011 Budget

Municipality	2008/09			2009/10			2010/11		
	Audited outcome CAPITAL	Audited outcome OPERATING	Audited outcome TOTAL	Estimated outcome CAPITAL	Estimated outcome OPERATING	Estimated outcome TOTAL	Capex Budget	Opex Budget	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Bergrivier	33,153	115,346	148,499	40,617	126,453	167,070	33,943	147,813	181,756
Cederberg	35,490	105,954	141,444	47,786	110,016	157,802	40,813	127,665	168,478
Matzikamma	43,960	124,993	168,953	69,474	126,453	195,927	57,772	144,325	202,097
Saldanha	80,941	340,072	421,013	160,673	451,563	612,236	137,700	541,863	679,563
Swartland	51,696	232,285	283,981	66,264	268,056	334,320	83,603	324,927	408,530
West Coast District	72,374	196,168	268,542	66,377	248,901	315,278	61,395	237,882	299,277
Total	317,614	1,114,818	1,432,432	451,191	1,331,442	1,782,633	415,226	1,524,475	1,939,701

Source: Audit Outcome Figures from AFS, Appendix E(2)

The total budget for all local municipalities and the DMA in the West Coast District increased from R1.4 billion in the 2008/09 financial year to R1.9 billion in the 2010/11 year. The 2010/2011 budget is split between an operating and capital budget, comprising 78.6 per cent and 21.4 per cent respectively.

Bergrivier also experienced strong growth in its budget, the total budget increased at 12.5 per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10 years, and 8.8 per cent between the 2009/10 and 2010/11 years.

Bergrivier's total budget for the 2010/11 year was R181.8 million, 18.7 per cent of this total was towards the capital budget and 81.3 per cent operational. The capital and operational budgets showed strong growth in the 2009/10 year; even though the operating budget increased again in 2010/11, the capital budget declined compared to the period, but still remained above the 2008/09 amount.

Included in the budgeted totals are transfers by National and Provincial Government in the form of both conditional and non-conditional grant funding.

The largest part of National Government's transfers is the equitable share which is given to Municipalities in support of services provided to indigent households. In the 2010/11 year, the National Government's equitable share contribution was 63.2 per cent of its total transfers of R29.6 million to Bergrivier Municipality.

Table 17: National Transfers to Bergrivier Municipality

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Transfers	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<i>Equitable Share</i>	11 166	14 500	18 735	21 180	23 324
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	5 917	8 818	10 893	11 767	13 877
<i>Local Government Financial Management Grant (Sch 6)</i>	750	1 289	1 000	1 250	1 250
<i>Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (Sch 6)</i>	735	771	750	790	800
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) (Sch 4 & 6)</i>	4 432	6 758	8 087	9 727	11 827
<i>Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant (Sch 6)</i>			1 056	-	-
TOTAL	17 083	23 318	29 628	32 947	37 201

Source: Western Cape Provincial Treasury calculations based on Division of Revenue Act 2010/2011

Conditional grants or subsidies provided to the West Coast District by National Government in 2010/11 year consist of the Local Government Financial Management Grant (R1.0 million), Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (R750 000), the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (R8.1 million) and the Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant (R1.1 million).

The Municipal Infrastructure Grant, which is the largest conditional grant towards Bergrivier, over the 2010/11 MTREF totals R29.6 million.

Table 18 reflects conditional grants transferred by Provincial Sector Departments to Bergrivier Municipality. Provincial Transfers totaled R3.1 million in the 2010/2011 year, of which R2.4 million comes from the Department of Human Settlements for the Integrated Human Settlements Development Grant (IHHS). The other provincial departments that provides grant funding to Bergrivier Municipality include the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport (R653 000) of which R553 00 is in support of the Library Services and R100 000 for the Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities; the Department of Transport and Public Works as well as the Department of Local Government each provide grants of R50 000 each, for the Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads and a Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant respectively.

Total transfers by Provincial Department's increases in the 2011/2012 year, but then decreases significantly in the 2012/2013 financial year as the Library Services Grant falls away in this year.

Table 18: Provincial Transfers to Bergrivier Municipality

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome						Medium-term estimate			
	Audited	Audited	Audited	Main appro- piation	Adjusted appro- piation	Revised estimate		% Change from Revised estimate		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2009/10	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13
Department of the Premier	40									
Izimbizo	40									
Department of Health										
Department of Social Development										
Department of Human Settlements	362	2 959	5 283	2 002	8 052	8 052	2 381	(70.43)	2 758	2 636
Integrated Housing and Human Settlement Development Grant	299	2 902	283	2 002	8 002	8 002	2 381	(70.24)	2 758	2 636
Local Government Master Planning Grant	63	57								
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery			5 000							
Housing Consumer Education Grant					50	50		(100.00)		
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	100	150								
Spatial Planning	100	150								
Department of Transport and Public Works		450	80	39	39	39	50	28.21		
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads			80	39	39	39	50	28.21		
Non-motorised Transport		450								
Department of Agriculture										
Department of Economic Development and Tourism										
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	500	223	362	395	523	523	653	24.86	582	
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities	500						100			
Library Services (Conditional Grant)		223	362	395	523	523	553	5.74	582	
Department of Local Government		54	72	72	48	48	50	4.17	52	54
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant		54	72	72	48	48	50	4.17	52	54
Total Transfers	1 002	3 836	5 797	2 508	8 662	8 662	3 134	(63.82)	3 392	2 690

Source: Provincial Expenditure Estimates 2010, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

All the information above reflects the information of the Bergrivier Municipality's budget – the total budget of the Bergrivier Municipality inclusive of the transfer and grant funding received from National and Provincial Government.

The information in table 19 reflects total payments made by Provincial Sector Departments in Bergrivier Municipality. This differs from the above information in that this is not reflected in the budget of the Municipality, even though it is for services rendered within the Municipality's boundaries.

Table 19: Western Cape Provincial Departments' Payments and Medium Term Expenditure Estimates for Bergrivier Municipality

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- priation	Adjusted appro- priation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2006/07	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09				2010/11	% Change from Revised estimate	2011/12	2012/13
Department of the Premier										
Provincial Parliament										
Provincial Treasury										
Department of Community Safety										
Department of Education	54 137	61 197	72 020	80 936	83 422	83 422	92 668	1108	100 315	106 045
Department of Health	945	15 575	19 128	19 972	20 356	23 139	23 271	0.57	24 883	26 380
Department of Social Development										
Department of Human Settlements	299	2 956	5 329	2 074	8 074	2 674	2 381	(10.96)	2 758	2 636
Department of Environmental Affairs and	100	150								
Department of Transport and Public Works			14 142	1658	1658	1658	1554	(6.27)	1618	54 618
Department of Agriculture	80			1470	1470	1470	1710	16.33	1887	1887
Department of Economic Development and Tourism										
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	500	223	362	395	523	523	553	5.74	582	
Department of Local Government				72	48	48	50	4.17	52	54
Total	56 061	80 101	110 981	106 577	115 551	112 934	122 187	8.19	132 095	191 620
Total Transfers to Bergrivier Municipality	1002	3 836	5 797	2 508	8 662	8 662	3 134	(63.82)	3 392	2 690
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	1.79	4.79	5.22	2.35	7.50	7.67	2.56	(66.56)	2.57	1.40

Source: Provincial Expenditure Budget Estimates 2010, Western Cape Provincial Treasury

The total Provincial Spending in Bergrivier Municipality for the 2010/2011 financial year totals R122.2 million and increases to R132.1 million and then decrease to R191.6 million over the medium term in the 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 financial years respectively.

The departments with the largest proportions of total provincial payments in Bergrivier in the 2010/11 year were Education (75.8 per cent) and Health (19.1 per cent); together these two departments accounted for 94.9 per cent of all payments by Provincial Departments in 2010/11 in the Bergrivier Municipality.

8. Political Composition

Table 20 below reflects the West Coast District and Bergrivier Municipality's political structure as at 06 October 2010.

Table 20: West Coast District Political Structure as at 06 October 2010

Bergrivier Local Municipality		Representation on West Coast District	
	DA+ ID		
Total	13	Total	2
ANC	5	ANC	1
DA	7	DA	1
ID	1	ID	0
Independent	0	Independent	0
Vacancies	0	Vacancies	0

Source: Department of Local Government

9. Environmental Management

9.1 Land use

The entire Bergrivier area covers approximately 405 668 ha. In total, 0.4 per cent (1 766 ha) of this geographic land is urban land and 99.6 per cent rural land⁸. Overall Bergrivier constitutes 14.2 per cent of the entire West Coast geographic land making it one of the smaller municipalities in the district.

9.2 Air Quality Management⁹

With the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹⁰ the focus of air quality management shifted from source control to management of pollutants in the ambient environment through air quality management planning. Exposure to ambient air pollutants can cause a range of significance effects such as those on quality of life from offensive odour, irritation of eyes, the upper respiratory system and skin, and acute and long-term toxic effects.

A very high number of households in Bergrivier still rely on paraffin, wood, and dung for cooking and heating as a source of residential fuel burning which contributes to reduced ambient air quality. The municipality also indicated that residential fuel burning is a concern. The municipal perceptions furthermore recognised mining and quarrying activities was identified as problematic. Concerns with regard to agricultural burning were seasonal with a medium priority assigned to it. Odours from fishmeal and processing plant and landfill sites are a high priority in Bergrivier

Air quality management in the Western Cape is addressed at both provincial and local sphere with a number of air quality management initiatives under way. These projects include the development and maintenance of an emission inventory for fuel burning devices, the establishment and operation of three continuous monitoring stations and a passive monitoring campaign throughout the province. Certain institutional requirements are required at local level for effective air quality management. Districts have delegated authority as licensing authorities in their respective jurisdictions. (See West Coast District Profile for a summary of the institutional capacity of this region to monitor ambient air quality.)

At the time of the assessment Bergrivier have not officially appointed an air quality officer. The air quality management function is located in the Community Services Department with no time allocated to the air quality management function.

Ambient monitoring has been limited in the West Coast DM to the Saldanha Bay and Verdenburg areas, where the ambient PM₁₀ standard is exceeded at times.

⁸ Rural land just includes all other land types, namely: Dryland, Forestry, Improved Grassland, Irrigated, Useable Veld and Other.

⁹ Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, Baseline Assessment, Final Draft, November 2009

¹⁰ Act No. 39 of 2004, known as the NEM:AQA

9.3 Waste treatment and waste disposal

9.3.1 Waste Water Treatment¹¹

Recent investigation into waste water services has indicated that the national standards and international best practice is often not adhered to. The Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009 considers the following criteria waste water treatment:

- Process control, maintenance and management skills
- Monitoring programme efficiency
- Credibility of waste water sample analysis
- Regular submission of waste water quality results to Department of Water Affairs
- Waste water quality compliance
- Waste water failures response management
- Waste water treatment works capacity

The Western Cape has 156 of the 852 waste water treatment facilities in the country. In total 69 per cent (20 of 29) of all Water Service Authorities were assessed. The provincial average Green Drop score was 47 per cent.

In total, 3 waste water treatment plants were evaluated in Bergrivier Municipality. Overall Bergrivier scored an average of 11 per cent. The regulatory impression indicated that the performance of Bergrivier Municipality as a whole was very poor which will require substantial improvement in all areas. The waste water treatment facilities of Piketberg, Porterville and Velddrif were assessed each receiving a score of 11 per cent, 16.5 per cent and 5 per cent each.

9.3.2 Landfill¹²

Disposing of general municipal waste at landfill is common practice in the Western Cape. There are currently 72 operational landfill sites and 51 closed landfill sites in the Western Cape.

¹¹ Green Drop Regulatory Report Card of 2009.

¹² Source: Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province.

Table 21: General waste landfill sites in the West Coast DM

Local Municipality	Location
Matzikama	Vanrhynsdorp Bitterfontein Vredendal Strandfontein Lutzville Doornbaai Nuwerus Klawer Kliprand Rietport
Saldanha Bay	Vredenburg Langebaan
Swartland	Darling Koringberg Malmesbury
Cederberg	Citrusdal Lamberts Bay Wupperthal Elandsbaai Clanwilliam Graafwater Leipoldville Napier Augsberg Rondeberg Eselsbank
Bergrivier	Aurora Redelinghuys Piketberg Velddrift Porterville Eendekuil Goedverwacht

Source: Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province

There are 33 operational general landfill sites in the West Coast District. Of the 33 landfill sites 7 are located in Bergrivier, including Aurora, Redelingshuys, Piketberg, Velddrift, Porterville, Eendekuil and Goedverwacht.

9.4 Disaster Management

According to studies done by the Geographic and Spatial Unit at UCT, the Western Cape has been prone to a number of disasters over the past decade brought about by “cut off low”¹³ weather systems prevalent in the Western Cape. “Cut-off low” weather systems have wreaked havoc costing government and communities substantial amounts in this province. From a study conducted by the Disaster Risk Science unit at the University of Cape Town this type of weather condition has had disastrous effects throughout the Western Cape with a number of disasters recorded over this period with major financial implications for government. The research covers 12 disasters that occurred between 2003 and 2008 in the Western Cape. The research covers 12 disasters that occurred between 2003 and 2008 in the Western Cape.

Serious damages brought on by *cut off lows* have been carefully tracked in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. In certain instances this weather conditions has managed to affect communities more than once in a given year.

Table 22 highlights the number of disasters associated with “*cut off lows*” in Bergrivier Municipality between 2003 and 2008 and the financial impact it has had on government. It should be noted that the impact of the disaster cannot only be defined in terms of financial impact but the socio-economic conditions and the robustness of a local economy will also determine the ability of that economy to absorb the effects of the disaster. Hence, socio-economically challenges economies or less diversified economies may be more greatly affected although the costs incurred in response to the disaster may be less.


Table 22: Cost of Damages from Disasters

West Coast District			
Dept./ Municipality	June 2007 R'millions	July 2008 R'millions	Total R'millions
Bergrivier	12,798	122	12,920
Cederberg	22,702	13,022	35,724
Matzikama	3,896	3,261	7,157
Saldanha Bay	1,267	0	1,267
Swartland	2,778	1,344	4,122
West Coast	43,441	17,749	61,190

Source: RADAR, UCT Disaster Risk Science

There were no disasters recorded for March 2003, December 2004, April 2005, August 2006, November 2007 and November 2008 whereas other parts of the province may have been affected over this period. The effects of cut off lows was noted in Bergrivier for June 2007 and July 2008 which indicates that the damaging effects of this weather condition was relative to the rest of the province not very prevalent in this municipality resulting in total damages incurred by government of R43.441 million for June 2007 and R17.749 million for July 2008 for the West Coast. Bergrivier Municipality was the second most affected municipality in 2007 with relatively minimal damages in 2008. The total government damages incurred in

¹³ “A ‘cut-off low’ is a mid latitude cyclone that becomes ‘cut-off’ from the main planetary circulation, and spins off independently... losing all momentum and can just sit for days, or move very slowly before dissipating. ‘Cut-off lows’ are associated with very strong atmospheric instability and powerful convection updrafts. They also bring a range of severe types of weather, including torrential rainfall, snow in mountainous areas and violent winds. ‘Cut-off lows’ are one of the main drivers of damaging floods in South Africa, and can also trigger thunderstorms.”



Bergvriër amount to R12.920 million constituting 21.1 per cent of the total district damages. Being a smaller municipality with a number of socio-economic limitations Bergvriër may not be sufficiently robust to absorb the effects a disaster.

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001 data and Community Survey 2007 data), Department of Economic Development (Global Insight Data), Department of Health, Department of Community Safety, Department of Education, Department of Social Services, Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Department of Local Government, Western Cape Treasury, Department of Transport and Public Works and the Department of Local Government.

The Statistics Council evaluated the Community Survey 2007 data, which is accompanied by its own cautionary note. The Council cautions users of the 2007 Community Survey on the following:

- Institutional population (merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data);
- Unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable (because of questions that were asked differently);
- Grants do not match the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) data and should be interpreted with great care; and
- Distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or last census).

Systematic errors were observed in the population data, which include:

- An underestimate of men relative to women;
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years;
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men;
- Missing women aged 20–34 from the Coloured population;
- Mal-distribution of the population by province; and
- Excess of people aged 10–24 in Western Cape.

The Council also found that confidence intervals at some municipal and district levels are very wide. Hence the data needs to be analysed further to ensure reliable data at district and municipal level.

According to the Stats Council, these errors could be due to:

“In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, it is difficult to determine whether the differences are due to sampling error, biases or the reality that has changed beyond our expectations. There may be other variables that will require similar warnings after further interrogation”, (Statistical release P0301: Community Survey, 2007 [Revised version], 24 October 2008).

Labour Statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The Census and Community Survey provides a “rough” or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such as suburbs, towns and municipalities. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not be a realistic head count; however the data does give an indication as to trends.

References

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