

West Coast District Municipality

IDP 2009-2013



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*A Better Quality
of life
For all*

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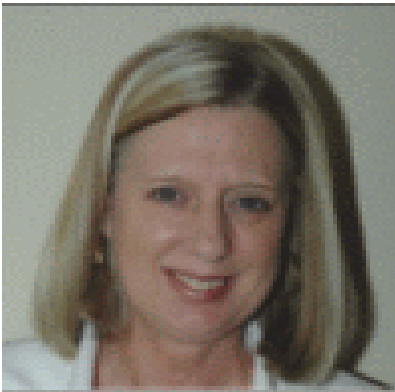
WEST COAST MAP



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FOREWORD BY MAYOR



On behalf of the West Coast District Municipality it gives me great pleasure to highlight the importance of the annual Review Integrated Development Plan and Budget for 2009/2013. The annual Review of the Integrated Development Plan/Budget 2009/2013 provides a platform for the West Coast District Municipality to assess our performance in terms of our strategic objectives that we have set for the 2008/2009 financial year. The outcomes and impact of our performance are based on the programs and projects that we successfully delivered throughout the region and our communities. I further want to emphasize that we are operating on a three-year budgeting-cycle, thus it is of great importance that communities are aware of the fact that there are some projects that are still ongoing and will be completed before the end of the financial year.

One of our major achievements in 2008/2009 was the Vuna Awards where the West Coast District Municipality won the National Vuna Award for Financial Viability throughout the country. In September 2008 the West Coast District Municipality opened the West Coast Disaster Management Centre. The West Coast Region Disaster Management Centre will have its focus on disasters such as fires, droughts, floods and accidents throughout the West Coast Region. The West Coast District Municipality furthermore received two awards from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry for ensuring the provision of quality water to 19 towns in the region and 5 towns in the West Coast District Municipal Area.

As part of the West Coast District Municipality’s vision in ensuring a ‘Better Quality of Life for All’ we appointed a service provider in conjunction with our health practioners to conduct ward profiles throughout our rural areas in the region. This will ensure that our planning and budgeting processes will take into consideration the information which emanated out of the ward profiles study to improve service delivery in these areas.



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Our emphasis is to ensure that our people in the region attain a 'Better Quality of Life for All' through enhancing social-economic development programs and projects. Part of our focus in the 2009/2013 financial year would be on human capital with our focus on empowering the youth, adults; disabled and the elderly on educational programs which will meaningfully contribute to their well-being and self-esteem. We will continue with the roll-out of the Early Childhood Development Programs for the region as we are mindful of the Millennium Development Goals in achieving universal primary education for the region.

We strive in all essence to ensure that the annual review of the Integrated Development Plan and Budget 2009/2013 is developmental as we are gearing towards addressing the inequalities of the past in our communities. Our communities must be mindful of the fact that we are not able to address all their needs as highlighted through our public participation engagements. The successful delivery of services in our region can only be honestly achieved and attained through our partnership with Provincial/ National Government, Private Sectors and NGO'S and Community Based Organisations in the region.

In the past year we endured a lot of challenges as the West Coast District Municipality. One of those challenges was the passing away of the Former Mayor namely Councillor Schoor and we want to pay tribute to her for the role that she has played in our communities.

We as the mayoral committee through our engagements with communities on a daily basis are fully aware of the developmental issues such as the high unemployment rate, poverty, illiteracy, high food prices and HIV/Aids that are negatively impacting on the well-being of our people. We as the mayoral committee will encourage the annual review of the Integrated Development Plan and Budget 2009/2013 to address these challenging issues for our communities on an incremental basis through our strategies that we already have in place.

Our commitment as the mayoral committee is to ensure that we are vigilant in understanding the challenges experienced in our communities and on a continuous basis will evaluate and monitor our performance on the goals we have set for ourselves by aspiring a better standard of living for our people.

Lastly, as the Executive Mayor of the West Coast District Municipality I encourage our communities to take ownership of the annual review Integrated Development Plan and Budget 2009/2013 in becoming actively involved in our processes and provide further suggestions to us which will ensure a 'Better Quality of Life for All' in the region.

R Kitshoff (Executive Mayor)





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Chapter 1

Introduction and Background



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Chapter 1:

Vision

The West Coast District realises that our core responsibility and mandate is to be developmentally orientated, namely to inspire, encourage and ensure a safe, healthy, educational, economically viable and friendly environment that will enhance and harness a culture of self-reliance amongst the citizens of the West Coast Region.

Mission

To ensure that the West Coast District Municipality provides a Better Quality of Life for All in the West Coast Region through the encouragement of communities to participate in decision-making processes that will develop the citizens of the region to their optimal capacity.

The Vision and Mission of the West Coast District Municipality emanate from four strategic goals, namely:

- Social Wellbeing
- Environmental Integrity
- Economic Efficiency
- Institutional Preparedness

Our Vision and Mission are furthermore mindful of the eight Millennium Development Goals:

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve material health
- Combat HIV/Aids, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

1.1 Introduction and Background

The Integrated Development Plan of the West Coast District is the long-term strategic plan for the West Coast Region. The main objective and ultimate goal of this plan is to strive to ensure economic prosperity which will lead to job creation, basic infrastructure development that will reduce service delivery backlogs and ensure that the West Coast District invests in hard and soft infrastructure development, good governance and public participation that will harness a culture of





community participation in decision-making processes that affect and impact their lives. The latter will also lead to a culture of openness and transparency regarding the municipality's financial viability and management processes.

1.2 Purpose and Process of Integrated Development Planning

Developmental local government should stem from a development-centred planning process that culminates in a product that is called an Integrated Development Plan which represents a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the West Coast Region as a legislative requirement.

1.3 Legal Mandate

1.3.1 The Constitution

Section 152 of the Constitution of South Africa stipulates the objectives for developmental local government, namely:

- To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- To promote social and economic development;
- To promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- To encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in matters of local government.

1.3.2 Integrated Development Planning

The West Coast District's Integrated Development Plan has been compiled in terms of Chapter 5 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000).

The process of integrated development planning should lead to the optimal preservation, utilisation and development of all resources present in the region (human and natural) as well as the allocation of external resources to the region in such a manner that they contribute to the integrated, sustainable and equitable social and economic development of the region as a whole. Such a process should take place with the cooperation of all role players and against the background of predetermined Vision/Mission/Objectives in accordance with guidelines and suggestions for the utilisation, conservation and development of resources proceeding from strategic planning.

The Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) provides clear guidelines as to the core components of integrated development planning. Hence, a municipality's Integrated Development Plan must reflect the following components:

- The municipal **council's vision** for the long-term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;



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- An **assessment of the existing level of development** in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- The **council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term**, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- The **council's development strategies** which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation;
- A **spatial development framework** which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land-use management system for the municipality;
- The **council's operational strategies**;
- Applicable **disaster management plans**;
- A **financial plan**, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and
- The **key performance indicators** and **performance targets**.





Chapter 2 *Integrated Development Plan in Municipal Context*





IDP Context

The sub-sections below will provide a brief explanation of the Integrated Development Plan as the long-term strategic planning tool for the West Coast Region.

2.1.1 IDP Process

Three processes can be identified in integrated development planning:

- The development of the Integrated Development Plan as a **long-term strategic plan** for the West Coast District in terms of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000);
- The **annual review** of the **Integrated Development Plan** in terms of the **strategic reasoning** undertaken by the West Coast District and the B-Municipalities and, importantly, **consultation** with the communities to determine whether other needs that can impact on their daily lives can be adjusted and linked to the annual review of the IDP and budget in terms of **Section 34** of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000); and
- The **annual assessment** of the **Performance Management Indicators** derived from the strategic objectives and development priorities of the West Coast District which need to address the developmental challenges that impact the development of communities in the region in terms of Section 41 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000).

2.1.2 IDP and Sectoral Plans

The sectoral plans are derived from the **analysis phase** of the integrated development planning process and are compiled in consultation with communities, national and provincial departments, B-Municipalities, the private sector and other non-governmental organisations in the West Coast Region. The formulation of the sectoral plans provides clear guidelines to various stakeholders regarding the active role that needs to be fulfilled in the realisation and implementation of programmes and projects emanating from these plans. The West Coast District Municipality has a need for enhanced strategic engagement with national and provincial departments and requests that their planning be aligned with the strategic plans of the West Coast District Municipality and the B-Municipalities in the region.

IDP and Regional Economic Development Strategy

In 2007, the West Coast District, in conjunction with the B-Municipalities, successfully hosted Growth and Development Summits in the region that culminated in the West Coast Regional Economic Development Strategy, which was





approved by council. The following sector interventions to address economic development in the region have been derived from this strategy:

- Fishing and Aquaculture
- Women in Construction
- Tourism
- Oil and Gas
- Agriculture

It is the intention of the West Coast Regional Economic Development Strategy to have a meaningful impact on economic growth and job creation and to reduce and alleviate poverty in the region. In order to enhance economic growth in the region, the West Coast Regional Economic Development Strategy (WCREDS) identified four main objectives:

- Get the basics right and retain jobs
- Grow competitiveness amongst businesses
- Attract new investments and funding
- Share the benefits of growth in the West Coast Region

2.1.3 IDP and Poverty Alleviation Strategy

The West Coast Poverty Alleviation Strategy, which was approved in 2006 by council, has been derived from the region's Integrated Development Plan. This strategy's main objective is to address the daunting challenge of comprehensively addressing poverty as a multi-dimensional threat to sustain prosperity and social wellbeing in the West Coast Region.

The strategy is aimed at the development and identification of opportunities, programmes and projects that will:

- Effectively utilise and apply the local resource base for the benefit of local communities in the various local municipalities in the region;
- Increase the living standards of communities living in poverty through job creation, SMME development and encouraging investors to invest in the region;
- Enable the municipalities in the region to provide quality services and facilities for communities;
- Develop the human resource potential and opportunities for development; and
- Develop linkages between developed and underdeveloped areas.





2.1.4 IDP and Community Participation

Both the Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) and the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 Of 2000) provide a statutory framework that broadly outlines a system of participatory democracy. The IDP and community participation cannot be separated; thus, by the same token one can say that the establishment and formulation of the West Coast Integrated Development Plan stems directly from the active participation of communities, the private sector, non-governmental organisations, local authorities, national -and provincial departments in the integrated development planning process within the region. The West Coast District is in possession of a Communication and Participation Strategy Framework which aims to facilitate proactive participation of all developmental role players.

Community Participation Structures

The respective B-Municipalities have established a total of 42 ward committees within the region which operate effectively following the election of members and subsequent training. No ward committee exists for the District Management Area but an IDP Representative Forum has been established. The statistics are captured below:

2.1.5 Strategic Engagements

Strategic engagements with the various stakeholders were undertaken on various occasions to ensure that the strategic alignment regarding our planning for the West Coast Region is on par. These discussions are vital to ensure that our legislative mandate is being adhered regarding community participation and, most importantly, to draw in the private sector and non-governmental organisations to participate actively in the West Coast District Municipality's planning.





Chapter 3:

Socio-economic Background of the West Coast Region

3.1 Background

The West Coast District Municipality is a category C-Municipality and is defined according to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) as a municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality.

The West Coast District Municipality comprises five municipalities and a District Management Area (DMA). A District Management Area in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) means a part of a district municipality which, in terms of section 6, has no local municipality and is governed by that district municipality alone.

The five municipalities in the West Coast District are:

- ✚ Swartland Municipality with Malmesbury as administrative headquarters;
- ✚ Bergrivier Municipality with Piketberg as administrative headquarters;
- ✚ Matzikama Municipality with Vredendal as administrative headquarters;
- ✚ Cederberg Municipality with Clanwilliam as administrative headquarters; and
- ✚ Saldanha Bay Municipality with Vredenburg as administrative headquarters.

These five municipalities are served by the West Coast District Municipality, which is also responsible for the District Management Area (DMA) north of Van Rhynsdorp and which includes the settlements Bitterfontein, Rietpoort, Kliprand and Nuwerus.

There are six main areas in the West Coast District, namely Saldanha Bay, St Helena Bay, Cederberg, Olifants River Valley, Swartland and Sandveld.

The West Coast District Municipality stretches over 400 km of coastline alongside the west-coast Atlantic Ocean of the Western Cape Province. The West Coast borders the Northern Cape in the north and the Cape Metro and Cape Winelands of the Western Cape in the south and south-east.

In 2007, the West Coast District Municipality's total population was estimated to be 327 548. The Saldanha Bay Municipality is projected to have the largest population (25.3%) and Swartland Municipality the second largest population with a projected figure of 23,4%.





The main economic sectors contributing to the economy of the West Coast District are:

- ✚ Manufacturing (20.8%);
- ✚ Agriculture (20,1%);
- ✚ Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (15.3%); and
- ✚ Finance and the business service sector (13,4%).

One other unique feature of the West Coast District is the naval base and the commercial and fishing port in Saldanha Bay, which is at the heart of the South African fishing industry and a major portal for the export of commodities.

The West Coast road links Cape Town to coastal towns such as Saldanha Bay and Paternoster. The national road (N7) stretches through the West Coast District and links Cape Town to towns such as Malmesbury, Moorreesburg, Piketberg, Clanwilliam, Vanrhynsdorp and Bitterfontein.

A railway line furthermore links Cape Town and the Saldanha Bay municipality and also runs between Saldanha Bay and Sishen in the Northern Cape. The railway line is mainly utilised for the transport of goods and commodities.

3.1.2 Demographic Trends

The current socio-economic analysis and the demographic patterns of the West Coast District Municipality have been compiled by the Western Cape Provincial Treasury. Most of the current information contained in the socio-economic analysis of the West Coast District emanates from the different Integrated Development Plans of municipalities in the West Coast Region, national and provincial departments, Census 2001 statistics and other relevant research conducted in the West Coast Region by various research organisations.

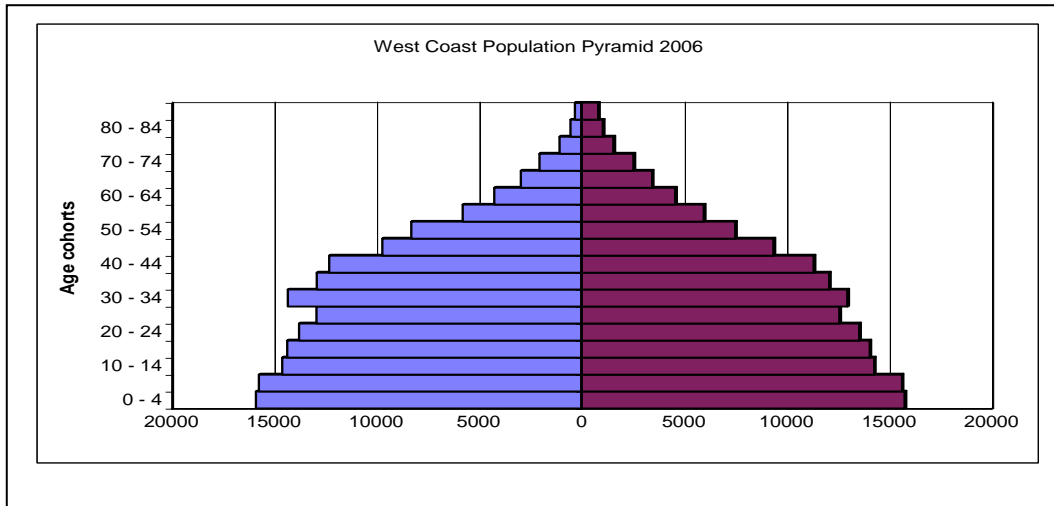
This socio-economic analysis of the West Coast Region must assist and guide national and provincial departments, private investors, businesses, non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations in their respective planning regarding the region and must specifically guide these institutions in where to invest geographically in economic opportunities in the West Coast Region.





3.1.2.1 Population

The West Coast Region's population, according to a recent socio-economic analysis conducted by the Western Cape Provincial Treasury, is estimated to be 327 548.



This graph reflects a community that represents a population pyramid that can be considered as normal in general terms with the only outstanding characteristic the increase in the number of people in the age cohort between 30 and 40 years compared to the age cohort of 20 to 30 years. This can be ascribed to the constant home-coming of work seekers from areas other than the West Coast Region.

The research conducted in the West Coast District by the Actuarial Society of South Africa estimates that children aged 0-14 years account for 28.5% of the West Coast District Municipality's total population.

The youth accounts for 33.5% of the total population in the region. There is however a decrease in the youth aged 25-29 years. There is also an increase in the age group 30-34 years, which could be attributed to in-migration.

The elderly is estimated to be 5.2% of the total population of the region, and it is projected that they will make up 6.0% of the total population by 2015.

The West Coast District's estimated population growth rate for 2001-2007 was projected to be 2, 3%. The statistics project that there will be a decline in the district's population growth rate (1, 7%) by 2007-2015. This decline could possibly be attributed to the out-migration of the youth, who is in search of better economic opportunities.





Table 2

Municipality	Estimated population growth rates: West Coast Region			
	2005	2010	2015	2020
Bergriver	4.57%	3.53%	2.48%	2.48%
Cederberg	4.4%	3.36%	2.32%	2.32%
Matzikama	4.75%	3.7%	2.65%	2.65%
Saldanha Bay	4.53%	3.48%	2.44%	2.44%
Swartland	2.10%	1.08%	.06%	.06%
DMA	-1.82%	-1.82%	-1.82%	-1.82%
Total	3.08	2.22	1.35	1.35
SOURCE	Infrastructure Strategy, 2003			

The West Coast District's population composition is estimated to be as follows:

- Coloured households = 60% (47 245)
- White households = 20% (17 712)
- Black African households = 10% (8 327)

3.1.2.2 Migration

Table 3

Municipal Area	Migration (foremost)	Urban/Rural Split	Trend - Percentage
District Management Area	Rural to Urban	60/40	-9.3% annual rural growth rate
Matzikama	Growth in rural and urban	60/40	4.3% annual/ 5% annual
Cederberg	Growth in rural and urban	50/50	4.4% annual/ 4% annual
Bergriver	Growth in rural and urban	56/44	2.4% annual/ 6.5% annual
Saldanha Bay	Rural to Urban	95/5	10.2% annual
Swartland	Rural to Urban	70/30	-1.6% annual decline/ 4% annual
Region (2006)		65/35	
SOURCE	<i>Land Reform, Jan 2006</i>		
Region (1996)		67/33	
SOURCE	Urbanisation Strategy, 2000		
	Black	Coloured	White
Migration (till 2025)	In-migration: constant at 2000 annually	In-migration: declining but around 2000 annually	Out-migration: dominant from 2008

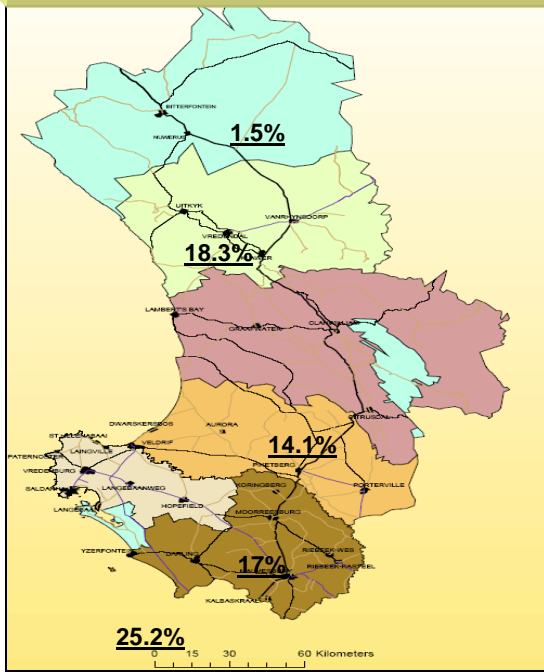




A further aspect of the physical distribution of the population is that the urban/rural composition of the northern municipalities (DMA, Matzikama, Cederberg, Bergriver) is less urbanised than the southern municipalities (Swartland, Saldanha Bay) (as percentage of the total population per municipal area). The ratio between urban and rural did remain constant from 1996 until now but would be inclined towards an increase in migration to urbanised areas (which are mainly growth nodes as recipients from rural areas as well as other urban areas).

Spatial Distribution of the West Coast Region

Fig 14: Spatial distribution: West Coast Population



The different trends within certain population groupings cannot be overlooked when considering the impact of migration on future growth and development of the region.

A migration study conducted by the Provincial Government of the Western Cape indicated that flow patterns exist within all three groupings towards the district from other districts but with distinctive elements present. A net outflow of whites is foreseen with a constant to slight decline in in-migration of coloureds and blacks to the West Coast District.





3.1.2.3 Informal Settlements

An increase of informal settlements in the West Coast Region is evident in the different municipal areas. Informal settlements are common in the following municipal areas:

- Saldanha Bay Municipality
- Swartland Municipality
- Matzikama Municipality

Backyard dwellers are a common problem in the municipal areas of Bergriver, Cederberg and the District Management Area. Due to the influx of people to the Swartland, Saldanha Bay and Matzikama municipal areas, informal settlements will become a common phenomenon mainly because these areas are experiencing major economic opportunities that attract people in search of social and economic opportunities.

3.1.2.4 Housing and Service Backlogs

Service Delivery Backlog	
Extent of services in rural areas still to be quantified	
Water	
Cederberg	Backlogs in Lambert's Bay/ Elands Bay
Sanitation	
Saldanha Bay	Need intervention with 1700 "outside toilets"
Cederberg	Need intervention to eradicate "bush toilets"
Waste	
Region	Integrated Waste Management Plans to be completed
Bergriver	Solid waste disposal site needed
Matzikama	Solid waste disposal site needed
Cederberg	Solid waste disposal site needed
Electricity	
Region	Urban areas almost provided to full extend; consider new housing developments
Housing	
Saldanha Bay	Six approved housing projects; progress made with Housing Delivery Strategy
Matzikama	Large housing backlog – Vredendal = 2000; Klawer = 800; Doringbaai = 200; Vanrhynsdorp = 580
Cederberg	Backlogs exist
Swartland	7084 housing backlog
Bergriver	2500 housing backlog





3.1.2.4.1 Water Backlogs

According to an environmental health analysis published in the 2006/07 Annual Report, it was found that there are a number of households without access to a safe water supply in the West Coast Region. These backlogs in water provisioning are depicted per municipal area as follows:

❖ Matzikama	581
❖ Cederberg	401
❖ Bergriver	425
❖ Swartland	376

It is assumed that the water backlogs could be more than the numbers highlighted above; thus it is important to mention that the West Coast District Municipality is currently finalising Ward Profiles in the region which ought to provide the district with a rigorous analysis of the backlogs in services throughout the region and, more importantly, in our informal settlements.

3.1.2.5 Housing Backlog

In all five municipal jurisdictions and the District Management Area in the West Coast Region, there is a backlog in housing. Due to the challenges faced by municipalities in terms of bulk infrastructure, it is also a major frustration for the municipalities to address the shortages in housing in the area. Municipal areas such as Swartland, Saldanha Bay and Vredendal are also faced with the possibility of a large influx of people into their areas as the National Spatial Development Plan and a study on the Growth Potential of Towns have earmarked them as towns with the greatest economic potential. It is common that people in search of employment will relocate to areas where economic opportunities prevail.

The Housing Backlogs in the District Management Area are:

- Bitterfontein 48
- Kliprand 32
- Algeria 8

In the 08/09 review of the Integrated Development Plan, an Integrated Housing Development Strategy Sector Plan will be developed in conjunction with the B-Municipalities once the necessary capacity is available in the district.





3.1.2.6 Education

Education	District	Matzika	Cederber	Bergriver	Saldanha	Swartland	DMA
Percentage of people older than 14 years	29	31	34	30	21	31	34
Learner-educator ratio	37	36	36	37	38	37	
Number of schools (Secondary and primary)	133	26	24	24	19	40	
(WCED, 2005)							

There is a high degree of illiteracy in the West Coast Region. The region has few educational opportunities, but this is not an excuse for the high illiteracy rate in the area. It is estimated that 29% of the population older than 14 years are illiterate, and the learner-educator ratio is projected to be 37%.

Other educational initiatives are being launched in the region, such as the establishment of Further Education and Training Colleges and the West Coast District's active involvement in initiating ABET programmes throughout the region. In addition, various Abet Satellite Programmes have been implemented in the District Management Area due to the high level of illiteracy prevalent in this area.

The Department of Education and the West Coast District in conjunction with the B-Municipalities need to devise a long-term educational strategy for the West Coast which will enhance educational opportunities in the region. As part of the West Coast District's intergovernmental relationship with the Department of Education in the Western Cape, the WCDM has successfully facilitated the re-opening of the primary school in the Algeria community. This is a major achievement for the community of Algeria as the children no longer have to travel 30-40 km outside the area.

3.1.2.7 West Coast District's Response to Education

- West Coast District Municipality, in conjunction with the Department of Education, established the ABET programme in the District Management Area.
- There are various Abet Satellite Programmes in the different settlements in the District Management Area.
- The WCDM successfully facilitated the re-opening of the primary school in the Algeria community in the District Management Area.
- The WCDM successfully conducted capacity-building interventions with various NGOs and CBOs in the region, including:
 - Project Management Programmes
 - Proposal Writing
 - Financial Management





3.1.2.8 Health Status Quo: West Coast Region

The most important health issues affecting the West Coast Region, according to the Health Department, are the increase in infectious diseases such as HIV/Aids and TB as well as childhood infections. There is also an increase in teenage pregnancy in the region. Due to the high unemployment rate in the region, it is expected that most households have a low income, thus increasing the chances that most households will not have an adequate income to feed families which in most instances results in poor childcare. Violence and substance abuse are also constantly prevalent in lower-income households impacting on the health situation in the region.

According to the health report, the specific challenges for Health in the West Coast Region are an increased burden as a result of the following factors:

- TB and HIV;
- Chronic lifestyle diseases;
- Trauma/violence;
- Childhood infections; and
- Mental health, including drug-induced psychosis.

Some of the major challenges encountered by the Health Department in the West Coast Region are the poor/insufficient physical infrastructure and overcrowded primary healthcare facilities. There are also insufficient numbers of skilled health workers in the region, according to the health report.

The West Coast District, in conjunction with the Health Department, responded by establishing six MSATS in the region. This led to the active involvement of the local municipalities and other provincial departments in improving the status quo of healthcare in the region. To actively engage the West Coast District and the local municipalities in matters relating to health in the region, a West Coast MSAT Conference was held in 2006 to evaluate the programme in the West Coast District. It is believed that 51 organisations received global funding for various programmes such as food security, community-based care, job creation and life skills development and programmes for the youth to create awareness of HIV/Aids in the region.

3.1.2.9 Department of Health and Education Response

- HIV and Aids: peer education programme funded by Global Fund (via the Health Department) in the region.
- Hunger and Nutrition: primary school nutrition programme (Education) and community-based nutrition programme (Health).
- General Health: school health and health promoting schools (addressing substance abuse, hygiene and sanitation, oral health, etc.)





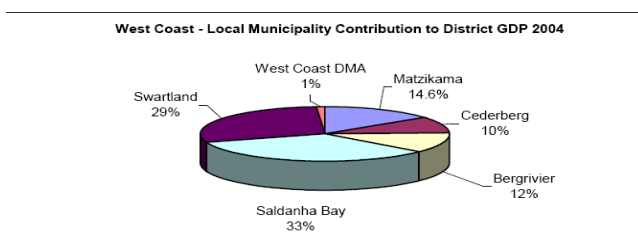
3.2 Economy

3.2.1 Employment

The West Coast Region's unemployment rate is estimated to be 15,7%. The same estimate shows that people who are not economically active total 36% of the population with a further 56,4% being economically active. Despite an increase in population, it is estimated that from 1994-2004, formal employment declined by about 5000 jobs with a resultant marked increase in unemployment.

The community, social and personal services sector contributed 17,9% of the job opportunities while wholesale and trade accounted for 15,8%.

Over the period 1996-2004, the employment performance of the District's economy has been generally poor with net losses being experienced in all sectors except manufacturing, transport, social services and government:



The current socio-economic analysis shows that the four main economic drivers in the region are:

- Agriculture;
- Hunting;
- Forestry; and
- Fishing.

3.2.2 Economic Sectors

Based on these past trends and current economic importance, the focus should be on ways to retain existing employment through restructuring the following key existing sectors/clusters:

- Agriculture
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Construction and mining (both are strongly linked and interdependent)
- Tourism
- Oil and gas (including steel beneficiation)





GDP per Sector and Local Municipality and Average Annual Growth 1995 – 2004

(R million at constant 2000 prices)	Saldanha	Swartland	Matzikama	Bergrivier	Cederberg	DMA	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	224.7	326.1	150.5	224.5	154.8	12.6	1,093.2
Mining	6.8	5.5	31.1	7.8	0.4	1.4	53.0
Manufacturing	556.1	340.5	107.9	83.1	69.2	3.1	1,159.8
Electricity and water	20.1	42.8	31.0	5.2	6.9	-	105.9
Construction	87.2	69.8	29.2	20.5	17.4	3.3	227.4
Wholesale and retail trade; catering and accom	277.9	242.3	146.0	102.4	128.4	9.2	906.2
Transport and communication	280.9	67.2	74.2	52.4	30.3	10.3	515.3
Finance and business services	182.7	330.5	95.9	75.1	64.9	1.3	750.3
Community, social and other personal services	115.5	82.5	64.7	12.0	31.4	11.4	317.5
General government services	132.5	129.0	92.0	88.5	54.8	6.2	503.0
Total	1,884.5	1,636.0	822.5	671.5	558.4	58.6	5,631.6
Average annual growth 1995 - 2004	2.6	3.6	1.3	0.3	2.9	1.3	2.4

3.2.3 Natural Environment

The West Coast's topography is governed by the geology of the area. The sandy plains of the Sandveld along the coast are unconsolidated quaternary sediments. These sediments form the basis of the rolling hills and plains of the 30 to 40 km-wide strip along the coast.

The West Coast Region falls within the Cape Floristic Kingdom, which is an international diversity hotspot. The region is also comprised of Succulent Karoo vegetation, which overlaps in areas with the Cape Floristic region. The West Coast is renowned for its exceptionally high levels of landscape and biological diversity.

The region incorporates two estuaries namely the Olifants River estuary and the Berg River estuary, which are two of only three permanently open estuaries on the west coast of South Africa.

A bioregional planning approach, as adopted by the Provincial Government of the Western Cape, forms the basis of current spatial planning in the West Coast District. The main overarching goal of bioregional planning is therefore to improve the general status and sustainability of the natural and the man-made environments throughout the province. The Knersvlakte Bioregion is the first important planning initiative in this regard in the West Coast District.

As part of its strategic objective to ensure environmental integrity, the West Coast District took children from disadvantaged communities in the region on an environmental excursion where they were educated about the importance of the environment. The West Coast District is playing an important developmental role throughout the region and is committed to creating and raising awareness amongst the children and youth regarding the importance of a sustainable environment.





3.2.4 Household Income, Health and Crime Statistics

Socio-economic indicators for District and Local Municipalities

	District	Matzikama	Cederberg	Bergrivier	Saldanha	Swartland	DMA
Household Income							
Proportion of households with no income	6.6	5.6	7.0	3.7	10.9	4.7	9.2
Number of households with no income	5141	814	784	490	2060	884	109
<i>(StatsSA, Census 2001)</i>							
Health¹							
No. of medical facilities	74	12	12	15	12	17	6
Nurse-patient workload per day	40	34	37	35	57	36	
Percentage births under 2.5kg	16	21	20	24	14	8	
Proportion of under 1-year-olds with 1st measles immunisation	88	82	79	87	86	101	58
TB prevalence rate	1214	1708	1303	969	1062	1135	1148
TB cure rate	73	72	77	75	76	67	77
HIV/Aids prevalence 2005	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.6	4.3	3.1	2.7
Number of Aids deaths 2005	425	61	55	56	150	98	5
HIV/Aids prevalence 2010	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.6	5.5	3.9	4.5
Number of Aids deaths 2010	807	124	110	114	282	164	13
<i>(District Health Review, 2005)</i> CARE							
Crime (2004/2005)							
Number of police stations	26	5	5	5	5	5	1
Total number of cases reported	21642	3469	2793	2697	6687	5881	115
Number of murders	164	25	22	19	45	53	0
Number of rapes	456	94	74	44	95	148	1
Drug-related crimes 2002/2003	1617	374	259	299	285	378	22
Drug-related crimes 2004/2005	3480	598	687	954	613	613	15
<i>(SAPS, 2005)</i>							

*PGWC socio-econ profiling, Oct 2006





TB Prevalence Rate: West Coast Region

The TB prevalence rate for the West Coast is currently in question as the numbers do not depict the true reality within the region. We have consulted with the District Municipality's Health Practitioners, and they confirmed that the TB prevalence rate is not a true reflection of what the numbers should in actual fact be. The regional health office based in Malmesbury will be able to provide the district with accurate figures in due time.

3.2.5 Household Income

The percentage of households with no income in the region is relatively high. It is evident from the table that 6.6% of households do not contribute to the region's economy. This gives credit to the notion that the unemployment rate in the West Coast Region is high, where most of the people are dependent upon sectors such as agriculture, mining and fishing.

3.2.6 Safety and Security: West Coast Region

Safety and security issues are a major concern throughout the region. Due to the high rate of unemployment, most people attribute the high level of crime to the high percentage of poorer households in the region. Substance abuse is also on the increase, especially amongst the youth; thus people are linking substance abuse to the high rate of crime in their respective areas. There is one police station in the District Management Area, a situation which makes people in this area more vulnerable to the high level of crime taking place in their respective communities. In the course of the public participation process, the need was expressed to either establish satellite police stations to render services to the eight settlements within the area or to establish another police station. The West Coast District does not have a comprehensive safety and security strategy in place for the region but wishes to engage with the Department of Community and Safety with a view to fulfilling a more rigorous and active role within the West Coast District in order to reduce the level of crime within the region.

It is clear that the number of drug-related cases in the West Coast Region has increased tremendously, perhaps creating a greater platform for the increase in crime activities in general. Most communities attribute the increase in drug abuse to the substance 'Tik', where it is felt that most of the teenagers are vulnerable to the substance.

The West Coast District aspires to become actively involved in raising greater awareness regarding substance abuse and crime in the West Coast Region.





3.3 Developmental Challenges in the West Coast Region

This section will outline each municipality's developmental challenges in accordance with the five key strategic objectives for local government whilst relating key performance areas to the seven priority areas as highlighted by the Premier of the Western Cape. It is the intention of the West Coast District to encourage provincial and national departments to engage with the district and the local municipalities in addressing these developmental challenges.

Provincial Treasury in the Western Cape during the LGMTEC 1 engagements in November 2007.

3.3.1 Matzikama Municipality

Priority	Key Performance Areas Challenges	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Local Economic Development	Financial Viability	Transformation & Institutional Development	Good Governance
4	Poverty	Providing a minimum service to poor households Making use of local labor in all municipal projects	LED strategy speak to eradication of poverty, currently running programs to eradicate poverty in the most poverty stricken areas	Negative impact on municipal viability Municipal indigent database	Additional funding required to implement food security programs such as food gardens etc. and introduction of support structures	Improving accessibility
3	Economic Development	Providing services and infrastructure MIG funding insufficient infrastructure development plan lack	LED strategy and process plan approved, funding insufficient to fully implement strategy	Financial control and procurement should focus more on local pro	Attract local and overseas investment, address the lack of skills, encourage JV's through state contracts and support establishment of sector development institutions, develop in-house institutional capacity	Focus on monitoring and evaluation of systems and programs to secure sustainability, better coordination between Prov. and Nat Gov programs
5	Public Transport	Lack of funding for public transport infrastructure	Additional transport infrastructure funding required to improve access to marginalized communities		Local transport association not inclusive	
1	Bulk Infrastructure	Insufficient MIG Insufficient municipal funds	Urban growth subject to the availability of sufficient bulk services	Long term maintenance and operational cost of infrastructure projects Introduce investment attraction policy	Recruiting skilled personnel, especially engineering staff Impact of brain drain	Put systems and programs in place to prevent brain drains
2	Human Settlements	Bulk infrastructure have to keep up with urban/residential expansion	Creating improved access to employment opportunities through spatial planning	Subsidized households impacts negatively on financial sustainability – increase in equitable share should be parallel to the development of subsidized housing		

Disaster Management: Matzikama Municipality

There is a lack of funding to increase and improve the status of infrastructure damaged by natural disasters in the Matzikama municipal area.

Intergovernmental Relations: Matzikama Municipality

There needs to be improved coordination between local, provincial and national government that will improve intergovernmental relations amongst the different spheres of government to improve on service delivery.





3.3.2 Swartland Municipality

PRIORITY	Key Performance Areas Challenges	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Local Economic Development	Financial Viability	Transformation & Institutional Development	Good Governance
4	Poverty	Providing a minimum service to poor households	Capacity building	Negative impact on municipal viability Municipal indigent database		Improving accessibility
3	Economic Development	Insufficient MIG	Insufficient MIG	Financial control and procurement should focus more on local procurement		
5	Public Transport	Funding for public transport infrastructure	Additional transport infrastructure funding required to improve access to marginalized communities			
1	Bulk Infrastructure	Insufficient MIG Insufficient municipal funds	Urban growth subject to the availability of sufficient bulk services	Long term maintenance and operational cost of infrastructure projects	Recruiting skilled personnel, especially engineering staff Impact of brain drain	
2	Human Settlements	Bulk infrastructure have to keep up with urban/residential expansion	Creating improved access to employment opportunities through spatial planning Provincial WCSFP pro-growth? Practical implementation of policy	Subsidized households impacts negatively on financial sustainability – increase in equitable share should be parallel to the development of subsidized housing		
6	Disaster Management	MIG funds should be increased to improve status of infrastructure to be more resilient in light of natural disasters			Clarity between different government spheres should be clarified in order to roll out service in a comprehensive manner	Focus on risk reduction infrastructure to reduce risk incidence
7	Inter-governmental Relations	Singular funding streams*	Simplify access to government contracts*	Improved coordination between provincial and national government	Reduce red tape re. participation and performance reporting Library services – clarification of	Clarity regarding the future of districts / provincial government

Disaster Management: Swartland

MIG funds to improve the status of infrastructure in the Swartland Municipal Area.





3.3.3 Saldanha Municipality

PRIORITY	Key Performance Areas Challenges	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Local Economic Development	Financial Viability	Transformation & Institutional Development	Good Governance
3	Poverty		Create opportunities for people to become involve in projects which can generate income for them.	Need more funding for labour intensive projects in the municipality.		
4	Economic Development	Maintenance of Infrastructure in the Saldanha area	Oil and Gas as one of the Economic initiatives in the West Coast Region.	Lack of funding to address economic development issues in the Municipality.	Shortage of personnel that will implement economic development projects in the area	Dept of Economic Affairs, WCDM, and other sector departments.
7	Public Transport	Need for new taxi ranks and bus stop facilities. Proper public transport facilities. Maintenance and upgrading of bulk infrastructure	BEE hives at taxi ranks and bus stops. Taxi recap programme need certain requirements	Not enough funding to address these challenges.		Municipality, WCDM and Public Works.
2	Bulk Infrastructure	Need for bulk infrastructure for medium voltage/low voltage and street lights for residential and commercial/industrial purposes. Water, Sanitation, Solid Waste. The municipality is a presidential is a presidential node therefore bulk infrastructure need to be provided, challenge exceeds municipality capacity.	Municipal growth subject to the availability of sufficient bulk services	Long term maintenance and operational cost of infrastructure projects	Need for continuous skills development and training of new energy professionals.	All sector departments, WCDM. Municipality.
1	Human Settlements	Transferring of state land in Saldanha are on even to Local Municipality. Lack of ownership of land in the municipal area. The redevelopment and regeneration of township neighborhood developments	There is an increase in the number of indigent households, so we need to enhance job creation through bulk infrastructure development.	Lack of fund to address the housing backlog in the Municipality.		

Disaster Management Plan: Saldanha Municipality

The Saldanha Municipality has a Disaster Management Plan and encourages other spheres of government to support them in strategically implementing the plan.

Intergovernmental Relations

There is a need for strong intergovernmental relations amongst governmental departments to strengthen better strategic planning in municipalities.





3.3.4 Bergriver Municipality

PRIORITY	Key Performance Areas Challenges	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Local Economic Development	Financial Viability	Transformation & Institutional Development	Good Governance
4	Poverty	Providing a minimum service to poor households Services to Act 9 towns High refuse removal costs	Low skills levels	Negative impact on municipal viability		Improving accessibility
3	Economic Development	Natural and financial resource constraints	Natural and financial resource constraints; Agricultural dependence Water availability	Financially secure SMME's to utilise as service providers	Incorporate different by-laws into one category of by-laws. Attract suitable and qualified artisans of colour	
5	Public Transport	Funding for public transport infrastructure in Bergrivier	Additional transport infrastructure funding required to improve access to marginalized communities			
1	Bulk Infrastructure	Roads and sanitation upgrade; Availability of adequate funding from internal & external sources; Insufficient MIG	Municipal growth subject to the availability of sufficient bulk services	Long term maintenance and operational cost of infrastructure projects		
2	Human Settlements	Bulk infrastructure have to keep up with residential expansion	Utilising local labour to create employment opportunities	Subsidized households impacts negatively on financial sustainability – increase in equitable share should be parallel to the development of subsidized housing	Establish a unified town planning scheme for the different towns in Bergrivier	
6	Disaster Management	MIG funds should be increased to improve status of infrastructure to be more resilient in light of natural disasters	Lengthy approval process for EIA studies, rezoning applications.	Strain on municipal resources to repair disaster damage when no disaster allocation from National government.	Attracting qualified disaster management specialists. Limited funding to staff critical posts	
7	Inter-governmental Relations	Provincial and National government taking responsibility for functions mandated in terms of the Constitution	Accessible and available funding programmes for LED Releasing government owned land for development	Improved coordination between provincial and national government in terms of budgeting processes and service delivery	Reduce red tape re. participation and performance reporting	Clarity regarding the future of districts / provincial government





3.3.5 West Coast District Municipality

PRIORITY	Key Performance Areas Challenges	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Local Economic Development	Financial Viability	Transformation & Institutional Development	Good Governance
5	Poverty	<p>West Coast in possession of Poverty Alleviation Strategy which addresses.</p> <p>The West Coast District have budgeted R1,000,000.00 for the rural Development of Basic Services</p> <p>The high prevalence of poverty in the West Coast Region with people earning low wages and most people being seasonal workers.</p> <p>To pursue equitable access to resources to meet the basic human needs and ensure human well-being</p>	<p>The Golden Games in the west Coast Region.</p> <p>2010 SAFA office contribution and the West Coast Youth Unit Programmes.</p> <p>The West Coast District established a fund to empower poor communities during Public Holiday and have budgeted R500 000.</p>	<p>The West Coast Has budgeted for these projects R165 000.000.</p>	<p>A need for internal training on the poverty alleviation strategy for all the departments in the West Coast District Municipality.</p>	<p>All sector departments and National Departments.</p>
1	Economic Development	<p>Information Offices on R27 and N7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Piketberg: Operational * Vanrhynsdorp: project cancelled by DEAT due to lack of suitable land. * Bitterfontein: Operational. Unmanned. * Yzerfontein: In process. <p>Lack of sufficient funding.</p> <p>Invest in soft and hard infrastructure for Economic Development</p> <p>The West Coat District have made provision to develop a 2010 World Cup Strategic Plan and have budgeted R50 000.00</p>	<p>Shortage of hospitality skills. SA Host Training in place. Need for community guide training, SMME training, computer literacy, Tourism awareness.</p> <p>The West Coast has budgeted for economic development in the West Coast Region R238,810.00.</p> <p>For SMME Development in the West Coast Region have the West Coast District Budgeted R75000.00.</p> <p>The West Coast Furthermore budgeted R100 000 for tourism opportunities in the West Coast.</p> <p>For Skills Development and enhancing human capital in the West Coast Region has the West Coast District allocated a budget of R1,300,000.00.</p>	<p>Lack of funding for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Aduquate staff. * Community awareness programmes * SMME training * Training <p>Too small budgets of B Municipalities.</p> <p>Lack of public transport – Travel vast distances on own costs.</p> <p>The West Coast District has budgeted R50 000.00 for the Multipurpose Centre in Bitterfontein.</p>	<p>High turnover of tourism information staff.</p> <p>Shortage of staff in RTO office.</p> <p>Lack of dedicated tourism development staff on B level.</p> <p>The need for an established West Coast Economic Division that will be dedicated and capacitated to drive economic development in the West Coast Region.</p>	<p>Dept of Environmental Affairs and Tourism and West Coast District Municipalities, NGO's and Private Sectors.</p>





West Coast District: Developmental Challenges

PRIORITY	Key Performance Areas Challenges	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Local Economic Development	Financial Viability	Transformation & Institutional Development	Good Governance
1	<p>Bulk Infrastructure</p>	<p>Doing a study on alternative sources of acquiring water, because of scarcity of water in the West Coast Region Big and costly infrastructure needed Historical Backlogs – Old Distribution system and purification plants – High maintenance costs High risk due to power failures Lack of services of water in Swartland, Saldanha and Bergriver. Water scarcity in Lambertsbaai and Elands Bay. There is a great need to deal with the extend of backlog services on the farms.</p>	<p>Expand more on the EPWP projects in the West Coast Region where communities can be skilled and capacitated with soft and hard infrastructure development.. The need to invest in infrastructure for Economic Growth in the West Coast Region.</p>	<p>The West Coast District has budgeted 600,000.00 for infrastructure strategies in the West Coast Region. The West Coast District has budgeted 200,000.00 for implementing infrastructure strategies No Backlogs in the DMA except in the rural areas. All basic services in the DMA are paid out of the Equitable Share. Bulk Infrastructure funding gabs.</p>	<p>The need for more funding and additional personnel that will deal with infrastructure development in the West Coast Region. The training of personnel regarding the implementation of the West Coast Infrastructure Plan.</p>	<p>Department of Public Works Dwaf and the West Coast District Municipality</p>
3	<p>Human Settlements</p>	<p>Housing Backlogs in Vredendal (2000)units in Vredendal, Klawer (800)units and Doringbaai (200)units including the need for emergency housing. Huge housing backlog in the West Coast Region. There is a need for long term housing provision in the area. The need for land to build housing</p>	<p>The Need to educate and invest in human capital regarding the empowerment of communities in the construction of their own houses.</p>	<p>The need for adequate funding to combat the housing backlog in the West Coast Region and the District Management Area.</p>	<p>The need for housing personnel in the West Coast District.</p>	<p>DPLG and the Department of land Affairs and the West Coast District Municipality and all other sector departments.</p>





3.3.6 Cederberg Municipality

PRIORITY	Key Performance Areas Challenges	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Local Economic Development	Financial Viability	Transformation & Institutional Development	Good Governance
1	Bulk Infrastructure	Insufficient MIG Insufficient municipal funds Historical backlogs – impact human settlements (provision of Housing) Scarcity of water for human consumption High desalination costs Electricity – unpredictable supply Integrated asset management by Eskom	Rural growth hampered by bulk infrastructure backlogs Historical backlogs promote the failure to attract investors to our area Water shortage impacts growth of businesses Regular power failures affect local businesses and threaten access to export markets Due to bulk infrastructure backlogs, we cannot build shopping malls – income flows out of our area	Low capacity municipality – Unable to address historical backlogs High salary costs as percentage of total expenditure High cost of water provision Eskom to invent better electricity generating networks Selling of municipal land to fund bulk infrastructure upgrades Amendment of Equitable Share Regime	Natural attrition (loss of personnel) Cannot compete with other B-Municipalities with regard to salaries due to the remoteness of the area Poor service by Eskom staff	Credibility of municipality negatively affected by insufficient MIG allocations etc. to address historical backlogs – this results in failure to deliver reliable services to the community; therefore, we lose public confidence





Cederberg Municipality

PRIORITY	Key Performance Areas Challenges	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Local Economic Development	Financial Viability	Transformation & Institutional Development	Good Governance
2.	Human Settlements	Bulk infrastructure backlogs Historical backlogs Eradication of historical bulk infrastructure backlogs Integrated asset management Demand for higher electricity supply by Eskom not addressed (NER) Lack of monitoring of water consumption by Farmers by DWAF Vacant govt. land within municipal boundaries to be transferred to local municipalities	Creating improved access to employment opportunities through spatial planning Social responsibility of local businesses to provide houses for employees Make GAP land available to private developers Joint ventures with private property developers with regard to GAP housing Black procurement – capacitating of local contractors by private developers / external contractors / EPWP	Amendment of Equitable Share Regime	Constant change of housing programmes causes confusion	Lack of policy on backyard dwellers EHP funding to relocate backyard dwellers





Cederberg Municipality

PRIORITY	Key Performance Areas Challenges	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Local Economic Development	Financial Viability	Transformation & Institutional Development	Good Governance
3	Economic Development	Insufficient MIG Sustainability & growth potential of our harbour Condition of the N7 (SA National Road Agency) Lack of public transport	Insufficient MIG Roll out of Social Plan by govt. to substitute fishing quotas with aquaculture farms CEDA – potential funding (Opex and Capex) Lack of public transport Funding for beneficiation projects Lack of skills in hospitality industry	Lack of funding for LED (Unfunded Mandate) Local procurement PPP support and capacitation Funding for rural settlement development (CEDA) Govt. subsidies to support local businesses to transport local produce to markets / Tax relief for existing local businesses	National and Provincial govt, to establish stakeholder participation forums in local municipal areas – engage with labour, business and civic society on behalf of local govt – Task teams	Funding of NGOs by all govt departments within municipal boundaries without consulting the local municipality Protocol to be observed when other govt. departments have events within the boundaries of local authorities





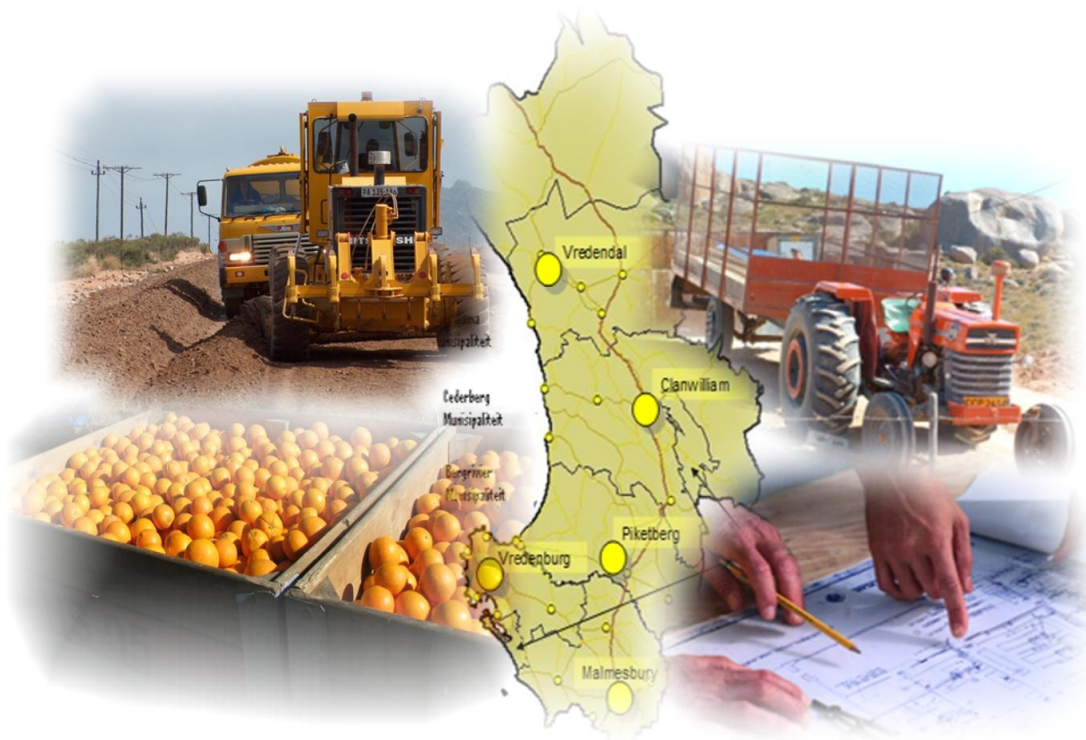
Cederberg Municipality

PRIORITY	Key Performance Areas Challenges	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Local Economic Development	Financial Viability	Transformation & Institutional Development	Good Governance
5	Disaster Management	Increase of MIG allocations to ensure regular maintenance Infrastructure for fire services upgrade and roll out of fire stations by WCDM Regional dumpsite by WCDM HIV/Aids Pandemic (ARV clinic) Water boreholes running dry Condition of N7 highway – chemical spillage in Citrusdal and Clanwilliam Raising of Clanwilliam Dam wall	Veld fires impact on agricultural industry Working on fire response units Floods damage crops Earthquakes	HIV/Aids Pandemic – job losses become a potential burden for the revenue base of municipalities	Disaster management awareness Role clarification between respective govt. spheres	Cooperative agreement with District Municipality





Chapter 4 Strategic Analysis





4.1 Strategic Logic and Analysis

Naturally, an array of government policies and strategies intended to guide and direct local government had a positive impact on the West Coast District's Integrated Development Plan. To this end, the Integrated Development Plan of the West Coast District takes cognisance of the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), the Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (AsgiSA), the Joint Initiative Priority of Skills Acquisition in South Africa (JIPSA), the Millennium Goals and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (*iKapa* GDS). Another major strategy that influenced the West Coast District's planning and provided clear guidelines for investment in first- and second-order towns in the West Coast is the Growth Potential of Towns Strategy.

Importantly, the West Coast's strategic logic is also clearly in alignment with the February 2008 statement and the Apex Priorities alluded to by the President. It is critical that investment in the West Coast Region is strategically guided by the National Spatial Development Framework, the District's Spatial Development Framework and the Growth Potential of Towns Study conducted in the region.

The strategies and policies highlighted are the key drivers for economic growth and economic investment which can play a pivotal role in the reduction and alleviation of poverty in the West Coast Region.

4.1.1 National Spatial Development Perspective

The National Spatial Development Perspective's main objectives are to ensure that local, national and provincial government, non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations and the private sector invest in geographical areas that will enhance maximum economic growth and opportunities and encourage greater spatial integration between these sectors. Part of the strategic guidance offered by the National Spatial Development Perspective to the three tiers of government as well as the private sector includes the following:

- **Better performance by the State entails three things:**
 - Make government as a whole work better in meeting common objectives and outcomes;
 - Decisive, coordinated interventions are required to improve upon the State's capacity to spend on and deliver services; and
 - A geographical dimension to growth and employment must specifically be included.
- **Districts and metros identified as pivotal sites to:**





- Build an understanding of the nature and distribution of regional potential across the country;
 - Drive intergovernmental coordination, in conjunction with provinces, to maximise the potential of the regions; and
 - Capitalise on synergies and harness the energies and contributions of a range of actors and role players with a view to enhancing an area's social and economic potential.
- **Focus**
 - Configure district/metro areas to assume strategic responsibility for building an understanding of the nature and extent of development poverty and inequality in spatial terms; and
 - Ensure integrated development planning by municipalities which can serve as a tool to integrate and coordinate implementation in terms of geographical space and time which must hence inform and be informed by the planning of other spheres of government.
 - **Components of the NSDP**
 - Developing a shared analysis among the different spheres of government;
 - Envisioning a shared socio-economic and development trajectory for the West Coast Region;
 - Identifying pivotal economic and social interventions and developing strategies that can enhance economic growth in the region; and
 - Building the institutional base for multi-stakeholder cooperation and action-plan key economic drivers in the region.

The National Spatial Development Perspective is a guiding tool for the West Coast District Municipality and provides clear guidelines for the district to inform proper investment in areas where economic growth can occur. This perspective is also in alignment with the West Coast District's Integrated Development Plan.

4.1.2 ACCELERATED AND SHARED GROWTH INITIATIVE FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA) is in alignment with the National Spatial Development Perspective and informs the Integrated Development Plan of the West Coast District. The District is fully aware of the objectives of AsgiSA, namely to reach a 6% economic growth rate by 2014 in order to halve poverty and unemployment. The principles and objectives of AsgiSA are furthermore to:

- Roll-out a R320 billion infrastructure plan nationally, enhancing economic growth through job creation;





- Encourage skills development through sector education and higher educational training institutions;
- Enhance greater training and skills development through the Joint Initiative on Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA);
- Review administrative barriers to investment;
- Reduce the cost of doing business and to enhance pricing competitiveness;
- Promote Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE); and
- Address the uneven geographic distribution of economic opportunities.

Most of the economic sectors in the West Coast Region are aligned with AsgiSA, a National Program of Action which is geared towards facilitating and spearheading economic growth.

As part of the West Coast District's strategic mandate to alleviate and reduce poverty in the region, the District is in the process of completing a West Coast Regional Skills Audit in order to ascertain the shortage of skills in the region and to, importantly, invest in the appropriate skills that will harness the economic sectors identified in the region.

4.1.3 The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

The West Coast District's Integrated Development Plan is informed by the key objectives of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (the *iKapa* GDS), namely to:

- Broaden economic participation in the West Coast Region;
- Invest in efficient connectivity of infrastructure development in the region;
- Plan, build and manage effective public and non-motorised transport;
- Create liveable and creative communities in the region;
- Foster a culture of resilient and creative communities;
- Ensure greater spatial integration in the region;
- Nurture a culture of tolerance and mutual respect amongst the citizens of the region; and
- Create and protect effective governance institutions.

4.1.4 Regional Goals and Objectives

Based on the above-mentioned national and provincial policies and strategies that inform the West Coast District's integrated development planning, the district in conjunction with the B-Municipalities has developed regional goals and objectives which inform the West Coast Integrated Development Plan. The West Coast's regional goals and objectives are:





- Improving the quality of life of all residents in the region through the development of key long-term strategies that will enhance their quality of life;
- Establishing and maintaining safe surroundings;
- Stimulating the regional economy pro-actively and responsibly;
- Promoting and conserving the natural environment;
- Conserving natural resources;
- Promoting and fostering pro-active cooperation with all development role players; and
- Supporting and developing the marginalised share of the community (youth, disabled, women and children).

4.1.5 Strategic Objectives

The West Coast District's long-term strategic objectives are informed by the five key performance areas for local government:

- Municipal transformation and organisational development;
- Delivery of basic services;
- Local economic development;
- Municipal financial viability and management; and
- Good governance and public participation.

4.1.5.1 Key Focus Areas for Development Goals

- Skills Development
- Saldanha Industrial Corridor
- Construction
- Tourism/ Argeological/ Medical
- Aqua culture/ land Reform
- Early Childhood Development
- Mineral and Mining
- Food Security
- Construction Dumping- Site
- Small-Scale Farming
- Soup-kitchen

4.1.6 Development Priorities: Key Focus Areas

The regional strategies of the West Coast District are first of all aligned with national and provincial policies and strategies such as the NSDP, AsgiSA, *iKapa* GDS and other macro-economic policies which are geared to enhance economic growth





opportunities in the West Coast Region. The regional strategy of the region informs the strategic objectives of its B-Municipalities.

The West Coast District's formulation of strategies and planning emanate from the integrated development planning process. Through this process, the West Coast District has derived the following development planning and key priorities that will address unemployment, enhance educational opportunities, alleviate poverty, and create jobs and fast-track hard and soft infrastructure development in the region.

The West Coast District's development planning and key priorities clearly address the disparity amongst the rich and the poor and aim to narrow the gap through the following developmental priorities:

- **Human wellbeing;**
- **Human resources development;**
- **Economic development;**
- **Cooperation amongst stakeholders;**
- **Development of the natural and built environment;**
- **Creation and establishment of a safe environment; and**
- **Infrastructure development in the region.**

It is important to allude to the fact that the West Coast District Municipality's key development priorities stem directly from strategic key performance objectives for local government. Equally, it should be noted that the programmes and projects emanating from the various line functions in the municipality are strategically linked to the five key performance areas for local government and the West Coast District's development priorities. The key development priority areas identified by the West Coast District emanate from the integrated development planning process culminating in a five-year strategic long-term plan for the district which the municipality reviews annually.

The Municipalities in the West Coast Region promote and implement a methodology referred to as **“the formulation of strategies”** which clearly reflects the component-orientated approach as an indispensable element of regional development-centred planning as the outcome the integrated development planning process.

4.2 West Coast Long-term Strategy Development

It is important to highlight the pertinent role the Department of Local Government and Housing is playing in the assessment of the Integrated Development Plan of municipalities in the Western Cape. Some of the comments on the Integrated





Development Plan of the West Coast District made by the MEC for Local Government and Housing reflected a concern regarding key aspects of the IDP that are meant to strategically inform a plan of action in terms of the district's long-term strategic agenda that will address the social and economic needs of the region.

4.2.1 West Coast Regional Economic Development Strategy

In March 2007, the West Coast District Municipality successfully hosted a West Coast Growth and Development Summit. The purpose of this summit was to establish a shared vision in conjunction with key stakeholders for the fast-tracking of economic growth in the West Coast Region.

Vision: *An economy that generates sustainable jobs reduces poverty and improves the quality of life through aligned, coordinated and integrated partnerships between government, the private sector, labour and communities.*

WC REDS Aims and Objectives - The WC REDS needs to meaningfully impact on economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction. The WC REDS has four main aims:

- Get the basics right and retain existing jobs;
- Grow competitive businesses;
- Attract new investments and funding; and
- Share the benefits of growth.

Furthermore, a pertinent aspect of the West Coast Growth and Development Summit was to identify key economic sectors that will harness economic growth opportunities in the region which will benefit the communities of the West Coast. Importantly, the West Coast Growth and Development Summit also provided a platform for the provincial and local government as well as other key stakeholders to provide their inputs and to help decide on the important implementation structures that would be utilised to actively unlock economic growth in the region.

The purpose/objective of the West Coast Growth and Development Strategy (WCGDS) was to:

- Identify key strategies which can impact on accelerated and shared economic growth in the West Coast Region that will aspire towards attaining AsgiSA's 6% economic growth by 2014;
- Discuss strategies that will enhance job creation in the region;
- Enhance human and social capital in the region;
- Create an enabling environment for economic development and growth in the region; and





- Importantly, to involve and identify critical role players that will have a key impact on:
 - Economic development
 - Environmental integrity
 - Hard and soft infrastructure development
 - Investment in social development in the West Coast Region.

The outcomes of the West Coast Growth and Development Summit directly informed the West Coast Regional Economic Development Strategy. This strategy is also clearly aligned with the NSDP, *iKapa* GDS, WCSDF and the 'Growth Potential of Towns' study conducted in the Western Cape by Professor van der Merwe.

The West Coast District Municipality encourages national and provincial departments and other major key stakeholders to actively participate in the processes of the West Coast Region. In terms of the West Coast Regional Economic Development Strategy, the region places great emphasis on the key economic sectors that can positively impact and drive the region's economy.

The West Coast communities, through their involvement in economic initiatives throughout the region, are gearing themselves to become actively involved in key economic projects that will see these communities earn an income which they can then reinvest in the economy of the West Coast Region.

Part of the West Coast Regional Economic Development Strategy is to brand the West Coast Region throughout the country and internationally with the assistance of our tourism counterparts and to encourage potential investors to invest extensively in the West Coast communities. Importantly, this strategy also endeavours to gear the West Coast Region for the 2010 FIFA World Cup.





Investment Areas: West Coast Region

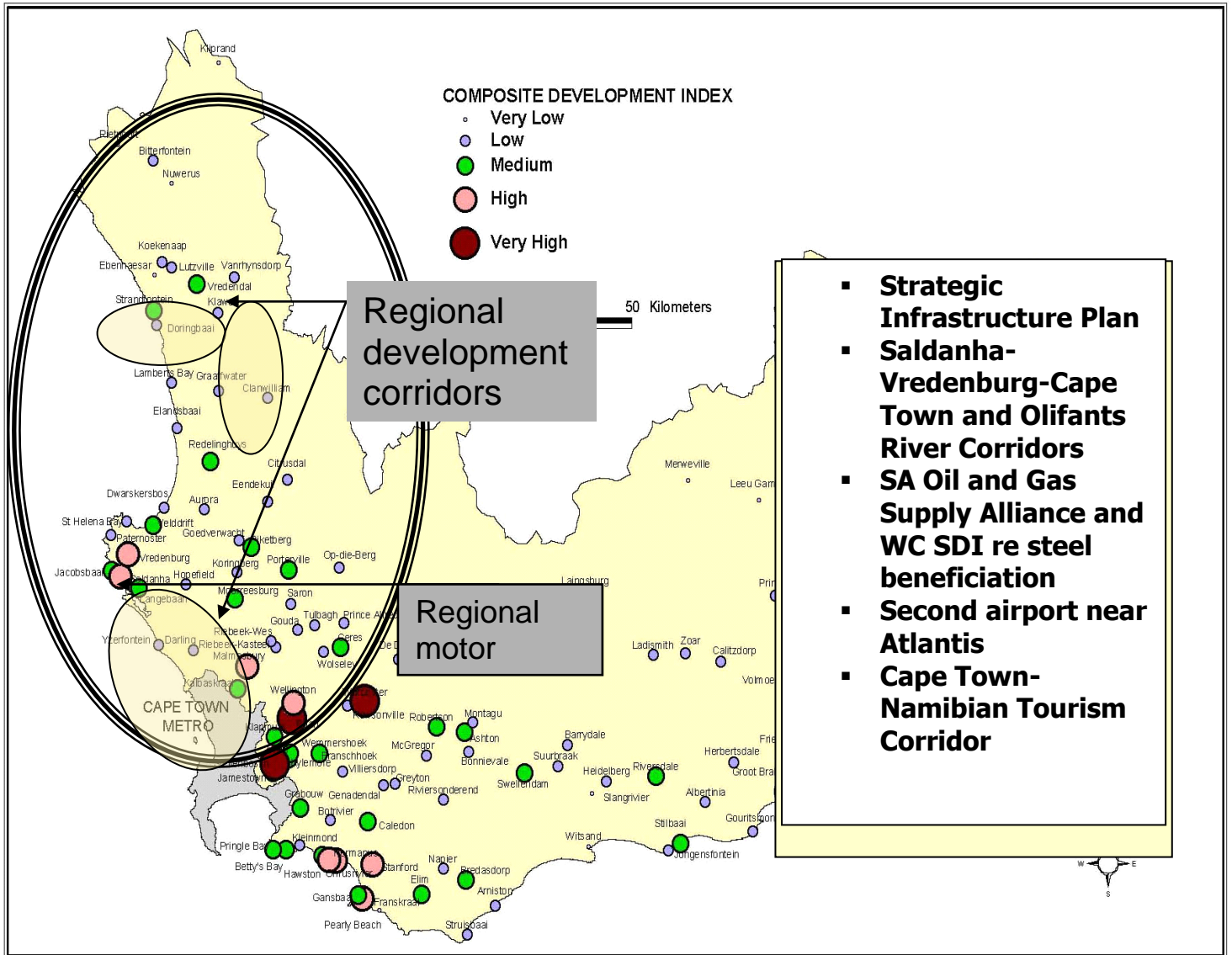


Figure 2: Development potential of towns in the Western Cape

The Growth and Development Summit and the West Coast Regional Economic Development Strategy identified the following sectors for the West Coast Region that will spearhead fast economic growth in the region:

- ❖ Agriculture
- ❖ Fishing and Aquaculture
- ❖ Women in Construction
- ❖ Tourism





❖ Oil and Gas

The West Coast Regional Economic Development Strategy, which stemmed from the West Coast Growth and Development Summit, further identified seven economic themes for the region, namely:

- **Theme One:** A Learning Region: Skills for Development
- **Theme Two:** Oil and Gas: Opportunities for the West Coast
- **Theme Three:** Aquaculture: Supplementing the Fishing Industry
- **Theme Four:** Small-scale Mining
- **Theme Five:** Agriculture: Linking Small Farmers to the First Economy
- **Theme Six:** The West Coast: A People and Place Experience
- **Theme Seven:** Women in Construction: Opportunities for Vulnerable Groups.

As part of the West Coast Regional Economic Development Strategy, the district is currently conducting a skills audit throughout the region to determine the skills needed to enhance economic growth in the region. The West Coast Region can proudly boast of a wide array of economic opportunities which can harness economic growth.

Working committees have been established throughout the region to address each of the seven themes identified by the West Coast Growth and Economic Development Summit that can enhance economic growth in the region. The aquaculture committee has already established terms of reference to enhance aquaculture. In addition, the West Coast Region has been actively involved in the formulation of the Provincial Aquaculture Policy and the latter will greatly inform the region's own policy which is currently in draft format.

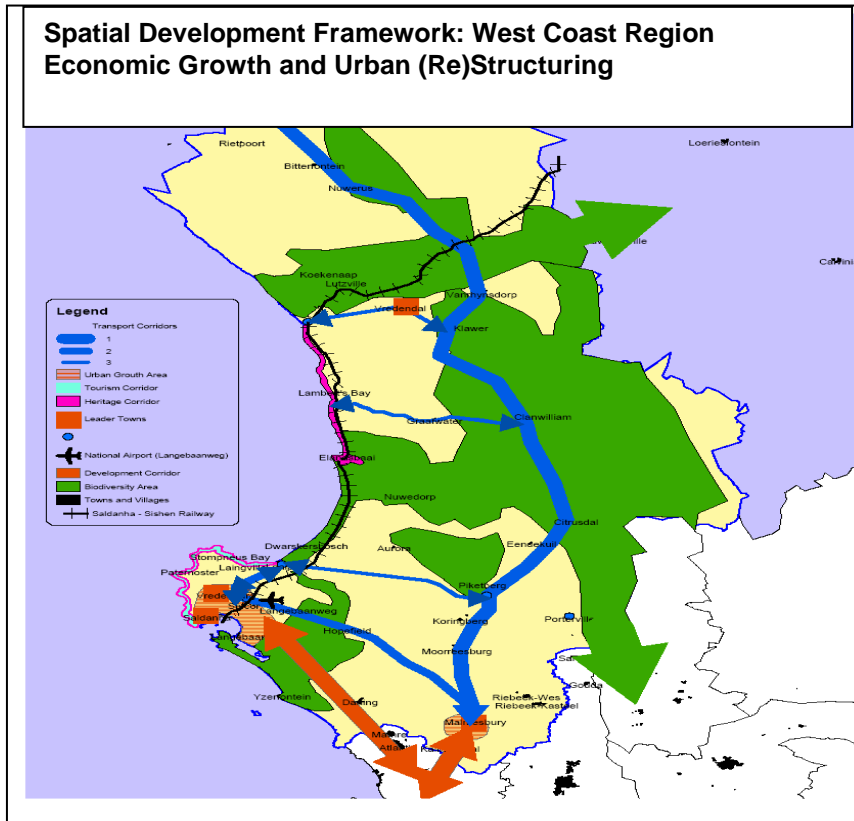
There are key essential areas for economic growth in the West Coast Region. The West Coast District, in conjunction with the B-Municipalities, is committed to support major economic initiatives that will result in the involvement of our communities in the following areas:

- **SMME Development**
- **Skills Development**
- **Women and Youth Development**
- **Infrastructure Development**
- **Investors**
- **Access to Land**
- **Procurement**
- **Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment.**





4.2.2 West Coast Spatial Development Plan



The West Coast Spatial Development Plan did not originate from or does not operate within a vacuum. Each municipal spatial framework is the result of the interpretation of national, provincial and local policies. In formulating the West Coast Spatial Development Plan, we first interpreted the national policy before moving on to the provincial policy and then bringing the local policy in alignment. Thus, the National and Provincial Spatial Development Plans fully informed the West Coast Spatial Development Plan.

The West Coast Spatial Development Plan has four strategic themes which form the basis for the West Coast's spatial development objectives:

4.2.2.1 Strategic Theme One:

- **Align future settlements and investments with places of economic and resource potential, also taking into account efficiency at regional level.**





Key Features

- It is expected that a transport corridor will develop between Strandfontein and Vredendal. This is based on the development potential of both Doringbaai and Strandfontein. In February 2007, 300 ha land was put out on tender in Strandfontein, indicating the development potential of the town.
- A transport corridor between Vredenburg and Velddrif/Laaipek/St Helena Bay will also develop as these coastal destinations become more and more attractive as secondary property investments to people who live elsewhere.
- The major regional development corridor shown along the N7/Olifants River in the PSDF is not seen as a corridor of major importance to urban development. It is mainly agriculturally based and the development of its potential will be determined (and limited) by the extent of water supply. Even actions such as the proposed increase in the height of the Clanwilliam Dam are unlikely to have a substantial influence on urban settlement. The current Gross Regional Product is, however, expected to remain stable.
- A transport corridor between Malmesbury and Saldanha, via Hopefield, will also develop in future. This will be strengthened should the Saldanha airport be moved closer to Malmesbury, for instance to Langebaan Road.

4.2.2.2 Objective Two

- **Facilitate job creation.**

Overarching Strategies

- Support land reform, coupled with assistance to small farmers.
- Ensure sound and effective spatial planning, allocation of land and land use management.

Key Features

- The overwhelming urban and economic concentration that currently occurs in the south of the region is expected to strengthen over time.
- The three main towns that fuel this growth are Vredenburg, Saldanha and Malmesbury. It is expected that these towns will experience increasing development pressure. It is therefore very important to attend to the development policies, including the demarcation of urban edges. Malmesbury in particular needs to address the issue of urban edges as a matter of urgency.





- The Saldanha area was identified as a 'Regional Motor', combined with the planned enlargement of the harbour, current investigations into the establishment of a national airport, the proposed increase in the capacity of the Sishen-Saldanha railway line and growing linkages between the Cape Metropolis and the Saldanha area.
- It is envisaged that the Saldanha/Vredenburg area will, over time, become a secondary metropolis, Langebaan then forming an integral part of this urban complex.

4.3 Strategic Theme 2

- **Promote sound urban (re)structuring**

4.3.1 Objective Three

- **Correct existing negative developmental legacies of the past**

4.3.1.1 Overarching Strategies

- ❖ Reduction of spatial discrimination.
- ❖ Reduction of inefficiencies through the convenient location of urban activities for all.
- ❖ Increase accessibility through the promotion of public and non-motorised transport.
- ❖ Enhancement of the (re)development of un(der)utilised land, especially strategically located land, giving priority to the development of affordable and subsidised housing where appropriate.
- ❖ Concentrate development into compact nodes and corridors as far as possible and prevent urban sprawl.

Key Features

At regional level, it is difficult to propose key interventions to correct the spatial legacies of the past. The following, however, justifies listing:

- Land reform should be focussed on individual towns where the re-arrangement of spatial patterns can be implemented. The usage of commonages and state-owned land should form the basis of such a programme. All the towns which have potential to address this aspect are identified in the spatial plan.
- The agricultural sector offers unique opportunities for land reform. The agricultural corridor along the Olifants River should be investigated to identify





land parcels where upcoming farmers can, under the guidance of established farmers, be nurtured to successfully produce for the commercial market.

- The fishing industry also offers unique opportunities for empowerment.
- The quota system should be revisited to ensure maximum benefit to the local communities.

4.3.2 Objective Four

- **Conserve and strengthen a sense of 'Place for All'.**

Overarching Strategies

- Conserve and enhance important natural features, cultural and historic landscapes, artefacts and buildings.

Key Features

- Long stretches along the coastline are sensitive archaeological and palaeontological areas and need to be incorporated into the development patterns of the region in future.
- Certain individual towns have their unique characters which need to be preserved and improved in order to secure their attractiveness. These towns are included in the spatial plan.
- Other settlements in the region need to determine their own special characteristics and draw up site-specific development guidelines.

4.4 Strategic Theme 3

- **Ensure environmental sustainability and integrity**

4.4.1 Objective Five

- **Ensure the wise use of existing resources**

Overarching Strategies

- Prevent the wasteful usage of water, building materials, mine-able minerals, and land and energy sources.
- Protect existing productive agricultural land.





Key Features

- Due to its scarcity, water is the most valuable resource in the West Coast.
- There are two water schemes providing water to the West Coast Region, i.e. the Bergriver Scheme and the Olifants-Doorn Scheme.
- The Bergriver Scheme is under tremendous pressure due to residential and industrial developments in the Vredenburg, Saldanha and Malmesbury areas.
- The Olifants-Doorn Scheme mainly provides water to the agricultural sector along the Olifants River, but the limitations of this resource also inhibit further growth of this sector.
- The agricultural sector is concentrated along the Olifants River corridor and in the southern part of the region where the availability of water is less of a challenge.

4.4.2.1 Objective Six

- **Conserve biodiversity resources**

Overarching Strategies

- Protect Lowland Fynbos, Renosterveld and the Succulent Karoo eco-systems.
- Create and maintain biodiversity corridors between the coast and the mountains and along mountain ranges.
- Maintain and protect the natural diversity of coastal environments, as well as its historic, archaeological and palaeontological characteristics.
- Minimise pressure on biodiversity resources and ecosystem functioning through careful planning of urban, mining and agricultural developments.

Key Features

- Large portions of the West Coast Region can be classified as being sensitive from a biodiversity point of view. It is important that these features are uniquely integrated with other land uses, particularly agriculture, to ensure conservation and proper management.
- The whole coastal zone requires a management plan.
- The mining areas need to be properly managed to ensure appropriate rehabilitation of the land after mining and also to limit the impact during mining operations.

4.4.3 Strategic Theme 4





- **Enhance effective local government**

Overarching Strategies

- Provide guidance with the formulation of Spatial Development Frameworks and other spatial plans on a more localised scale.
- Employ and enhance bioregional planning principles in the region.
- Assist with the prioritisation and alignment of public sector investment and infrastructure plans.
- Provide adequate staffing in order to ensure the achievement of the above objectives through proper coordination, control, law/policy enforcement and monitoring.

4.5 Integrated Environmental Strategy

- The West Coast District Municipality (WCDM), with the local municipalities, drafted an Integrated Environmental Plan (IEP) for the West Coast Region as part of the integrated development planning process, and this plan was approved in 2006.
- The initial demand for an IEP stemmed from the need to devise a strategy that would enhance environmental integrity by balancing social and economic development in order to ensure sustainable development.
- Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their realistic needs.
- The WCDM then embarked upon the creation of a framework of performance with regard to environmental planning and environmental management through the application of a specific methodology entailing, amongst others, a consultative process with relevant role players and the general public.
- This framework refers to available resources and determines timeframes, legislative responsibilities, involvement of civil society and desired outcomes to be promoted and to be considered conjointly with other core components that constitute the realisation of sustainable development in the West Coast Region.

4.5.1 Purpose of Integrated Environmental Strategy

- To provide a **working guide on relevant environmental legislation, regulations, guidelines and policies** applicable to the West Coast Region (legal compliance);





4.5.2 West Coast District Municipality: Implementation of Integrated Environmental Strategy (2007/2008)

Marine Week Awareness Raising & Education

Coordinating & Marine Management Assistance

Inland Waters & Recreation Management

Arbour Day Celebrations

Coordinating International Coastal Cleanups Campaigns

Environmental Management at Environmental Disasters

4.5.3 Objectives of Integrated Environmental Strategy

- Coordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans, legislation, programmes and decisions that may affect the environment;
- Entrust the powers and duties aimed at the promotion and protection of a sustainable environment;
- Minimise the duplication of procedures and functions amongst local spheres of government and promote consistency in exercising functions that may affect the environment;
- Give effect to the principle of cooperative government in Chapter 3 of the Constitution; and
- Secure the protection of the environment within the West Coast Region and across the country as a whole.





4.5.4 The overall objectives for the Integrated Environmental Strategy for the West Coast Region are mainly to:

- Provide synthesis between existing environmental initiatives and projects within the region;
- Identify and describe the existing roles and responsibilities in the region within the ambit of environmental planning, conservation and management;
- Enable local government to position itself as a role player in the region, with respect to environmental planning, conservation and management;
- Formulate proposals to enable the region to achieve goals and objectives set by the various legal requirements and initiatives in terms of environmental planning, conservation and management, where such goals and objectives are not currently being met; and to
- Facilitate the effective and efficient execution of environmental planning, conservation and management by all role players in the region – West Coast Regional Coastal Committee established.

Estuary Management Plan

The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Bill of 2006 established a system of integrated coastal and estuary management in South Africa, including norms, standards and policies, in order to promote the conservation of the coastal environment and to improve ecological sustainable development of the coastal zone; to define rights and duties in relation to the seashore and other coastal areas; to determine the responsibilities of organs of state in relation to the seashore and other coastal areas; to prohibit incineration at sea; to control dumping at sea and estuary pollution in the coastal zone and other adverse effects on the coastal environment; to give effect to South Africa's international obligations in relation to coastal matters; and to provide for related matters.

4.6 Integrated Transport Plan Strategy

In 2005, the West Coast District Municipality embarked on a process to draft an Integrated Transport Plan in conjunction with the Provincial Department of Transport and Public Works.

The West Coast District currently has a Draft Integrated Transport Plan. Due to financial constraints being experienced by the Department of Transport and Public Works, this plan has not yet been finalised and/or approved. It must, however, be





noted that the Integrated Transport Development Plan is a crucial element in planning infrastructure/roads in the West Coast Region.

The Department of Public Works has appointed service providers to draft the Integrated Transport Plan for the West Coast Region 2009/2010.

4.6.1 Roads Infrastructure: West Coast Region

- The West Coast comprises an area of 31 000km².
- Roads in the West Coast area (excluding the N7 national route and municipal streets) are maintained by the West Coast District Municipality on an agency basis on behalf of the Western Cape Provincial Department Transport and Public Works.
- The total distance of these roads is 10097km.
- Road works include the following:
 - Maintenance work by 15 regional graders and 12 maintenance teams;
 - Minor reseal and construction works; and
 - Repair and maintenance work that needs to be done on roads that have been damaged during the floods in the region.
 - In addition, regravelling is done on a small scale but the biggest concentration is on repair and maintenance work.

4.6.2 Prioritisation Model: Infrastructure/Roads

- A prioritisation model prescribed by the Provincial Department of Transport and Public Works as developed by Dr Francois Botes, a lecturer in Transport Economy at the University of Stellenbosch, is used to allocate funding for road works.
- Information on roads is submitted to the Department of Transport and Public Works on an annual basis where contractors are appointed to manage the tendering process.
- These regravelling contracts are highly dependent upon the availability of funding where these contracts are incorporated into the RPM Programme of the Department of Transport and Public Works.
- The total roads network is currently being maintained by a personnel compliment of 165.
- There are currently 54 posts vacant while at senior level, four of the eight posts are vacant.
- The West Coast District Municipality is currently doing an EPWP Project in Algeria with own funding to the value of R 4, 5 million. This project entails the paving of all streets in Algeria through labour-intensive construction methods, and this project will be extended to Bitterfontein and Nuwerus.





4.6.3 B-Municipalities' Feedback: Roads/Infrastructure

Matzikama Municipality: Road Challenges

- Lack of funding and equipment to do proper maintenance (municipal roads).
- Lack of funding to build new roads and infrastructure (municipal).
- Assistance (monetary and/or expertise) is needed to develop a functional infrastructure development plan.
- Assistance is required to establish a functional pavement management system.

Matzikama Municipality: Request to the Department Transport and Public Works

- Upgrading of roads in municipal area.
- The road between Lambert's Bay and Vredendal needs urgent attention.
- It is proposed that the latter and the remainder of the Holrivier road between Vredendal and Lutzville be provided with a tarred surface as this would positively impact on tourism and economic development in Matzikama.
- There is a need for technical capacity as well as engineers and technical expertise.
- The rural gravel roads are currently serviced by the WCDM as an agent for the provincial department. The users of these roads contact the municipality with their complaints.
- It is unclear where the complaints should be referred to; municipality needs a contact person.

4.6.4 Swartland Municipality: Roads/Infrastructure

The Municipality's Challenges

Basic Services

- Sanitation and water-related bulk infrastructure.
- Roads
 - Road linking Moorreesburg and Darling
 - Linkage between Riebeeck Valley and N7
 - Upgrade of N7 between Malmesbury and Cape Town
 - Upgrade/repair of Darling-Malmesbury road.

Streets

- Overall maintenance in older towns: Moorreesburg, Rosenhof, Darling East, Malmesbury's older residential areas





- Chatsworth bus route.

Technical Capacity Needed:

- Technical staff required for sewerage, water and roads infrastructure
- Project management (administrative, technical and financial)
- Artisans: Plumbers
- Shortage of General Foremen.

Analysis of Roads:

- The municipality has an extensive roads maintenance programme that includes analysis of roads.
- Document available from municipality; contact L. Zikmann.

4.6.5 Bergriver Municipality: Roads/Infrastructure Challenges

- Tarring of roads within the boundaries of towns
- Bergriver currently has 170 km of roads of which 30km is gravel
- The reconstruction and/or construction of the following main roads and divisional roads:
 - Velddrif-Piketberg (reconstruction of road)
 - Porterville-Piketberg (reconstruction of road)
 - 4km between Eendekuil and the N7 (construction of tarred road)
 - Road between Aurora and Redelinghuys (new construction)
 - Piketberg to Redelinghuys (reconstruction of tarred road).

Request/Challenges from Municipality:

- There is a need for technical expertise in terms of both civil and electrical services.
- There are three vacancies for senior municipal electricians.
- These vacancies have been advertised, but no suitable candidates could be recruited.
- Two staff members are currently trained as municipal civil engineers.

4.6.5 Saldanha Bay Municipality: Roads/Infrastructure

Challenges

- Limited availability of bituminous road surfacing construction material and contractors/suppliers in the Saldanha region.
- Above mentioned impacts on maintenance and time-related costs and quality of new and upgraded roads.





- Funding for resealing, rejuvenation, etc. of roads surface is limited while the backlog is growing.
- Pavement management system to be upgraded; funding?
- Storm-water infrastructure is closely related to conditions of the roads and needs urgent attention, i.e. master planning, funding, new and additional infrastructure and maintenance.
- The conditions of the roads in the Saldanha region are deteriorating at a more rapid rate.
- Saldanha has adequate technical expertise (engineers and technicians) but this is not utilised to its full capacity.
- A typical day's work for an engineer or technician consists of 90% administration and 10% engineering-related tasks.
- The challenge is for engineers to apply their expertise fully and focus exclusively on engineering-related projects and maintenance as part of municipal service delivery.

4.6.6 ROADS STATISTICS: West Coast Region

Roads Statistics: West Coast Region

	Bitumen-km	Gravel-km	Total
Main Roads	563,1km	663,6km	1226,7km
Divisional Roads	103,9km	1845,5km	1949,4km
Minor Roads	55,4km	6865,6km	6921,0km
			1,0097km.



4.7 West Coast Disaster Management Plan





The West Coast District Disaster Management Framework was approved in February 2006.

"In terms of section 28 and 42 of the Act, provincial governments as well as metropolitan and district municipalities must compile Disaster Management Frameworks consistent with the relevant provincial and national frameworks and the Act.

The West Coast District DMP is essential to ensure an efficient and effective disaster risk management effort in the municipality. The DMF must also ensure that all role players in the municipality's disaster risk management arena (including government, semi-government and non-government bodies, traditional entities and the private sector) work together in a coherent and coordinated fashion to prevent and/or mitigate the occurrence of disasters."

Regional risks identified:

- Fires
- Drought
- Environmental degradation (water quality)
- Vehicle accidents
- Some flooding

Risk Reduction and Preparedness Plans must be prepared as part of the formulation of the Regional Disaster Management Plan.

The West Coast District Municipality opened the West Coast Disaster Management Centre in September 2008. This facility will include an ambulance and fire fighting station (to be utilised as "control rooms"). The focal point of all efforts in disaster risk management lies in the Disaster Management Centre. The centre is required to fulfil numerous important disaster risk management functions, namely planning, resource management and reporting.

The West Coast District Municipality is also completed five fire stations in the region. These sites will be located in Vredendal, Clanwilliam, Piketberg, Vredenburg and Malmesbury.

4.8 District-wide Infrastructure Strategy

The West Coast District Municipality Infrastructure Strategy was approved in 2003. The Municipality acknowledges that a lot could have transpired since 2003 regarding service delivery in the West Coast Region. It furthermore takes note of the feedback from the MEC for Local Government and Housing regarding the district's





stance on a district-wide infrastructure strategy. The Municipality is of the opinion that the current West Coast Infrastructure Strategy needs to be reviewed in order to address the concerns highlighted by the MEC for Local Government and Housing.

4.8.1 Infrastructure

There are no backlogs in basic services in the District Management Area, and the same holds true for upgrades and rehabilitation of the bulk water system and municipal services. The West Coast District Municipality is planning to review the current Infrastructure Strategy which will provide a comprehensive analysis of backlogs in terms of services throughout the region.

All current new infrastructure projects pertain to the bulk water system. The capital projects regarding bulk water infrastructure are executed in accordance with the Bulk Water Master Plan. It is important to emphasise that all tenders for bulk water infrastructure projects are subject to the Supply Chain Management Policy of the West Coast District Municipality. The bulk water infrastructure is well maintained in the district.

4.8.2 Human Settlements

There are housing backlogs in the District Management Area. The West Coast District Municipality also needs to emphasise that there is a need for the Department of Local Government and Housing to address the community of the District Management Area regarding their need for housing. There are people in this area who are in need of housing, especially where some of the communities find themselves subjected to housing conditions that are inhumane.





These pictures reflect some of the living conditions that some of the people in the District Management Area are subjected to and emphasise the fact that the need for housing has now become a critical factor.

4.8.3. Water Services Development Plan

The West Coast District Municipality Water Services Development Plan for the District Management Area and Region was approved by Council in May 2008. It is the West Coast District's ultimate goal to progressively ensure efficient, affordable, economical and sustainable access to water services that will promote sustainable livelihoods and economic development for the region.

4.8.3 Water and Sanitation

- A master plan for the bulk water system is in place and is being updated annually.
- All water complies with the relevant standards 100% of the time and the key performance indicators are included in the Performance Management System and monitored monthly.
- A Water Demand Management Strategy, as identified in the Water Services Development Plan, is being implemented.
- A Water Monitoring Committee for the Langebaan aquifer extraction scheme is in place and meets quarterly.
- All bucket systems in the District Management Area have been eradicated.

4.8.3.1 Water Backlogs

According to the environmental health analysis included in the 2006/2007 Annual Report, it has been found that there are a number of communities without access to a safe water supply in the West Coast Region. Details on the affected households in the respective municipal areas are as follows:

❖ Matzikama	581
❖ Cederberg	401
❖ Bergriver	425
❖ Swartland	376

It is assumed that there could be more communities in the West Coast Region without access to safe water, especially in the informal settlements and in the rural areas. The West Coast District Municipality, in conjunction with the B-





Municipalities, is finalising the ward profiles in the region which will provide an analysis of service backlogs throughout the region.

4.8.4 Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Status Quo: West Coast Region

	Bergriver	Cederberg	Matzikama	Saldanha Bay	Swartland	DMA
Housing budget	R10m	R3,5m for emergency housing project	R22 m	R9,53m	R4,15 m	Funds applied for
Planned units	231	320 families	550	646	50	58 units
Informal settlements and service provision	None n/a	626 families to be relocated- Clanwilliam Resettlement – Citrusdal (Wendy houses provided) Toilets, water, refuge	700 Basic service provision for 300	2936 All basic services	Phola Park Pending upgrade with regard to basic services and electrification	None n/a

4.8.5 Progress: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Status Quo: Urban Areas

%	Bergriver	Cederberg	Matzikama	Saldanha Bay	Swartland	DMA	Region
Water	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sanitation	100	98	95	100	100	100 (UDS)	98.83
Electricity	100	98	95	97	100	100	98.33
Solid Waste	100	98	100	100	100	100	99.67





4.8.6 Integrated Waste Management Strategy

The Integrated Waste Management Strategy for the West Coast Region is completed and has been approved by Council.

Core recommendations:

- ❖ Reduction of waste at source of origin – this approach requires advanced industrial technology encompassing aspects such as product development, the composition of materials, improved manufacturing processes and modified household practices.
- ❖ Reutilisation and recycling – must take place at “drop-off” facilities or at special recycling plant. No recycling and/or reuse will be allowed at disposal sites.
- ❖ Disposal of municipal solid waste –
 - All municipal solid waste will be disposed of in the area of the West Coast District Municipality;
 - Incineration of medical and sanitary waste will be allowed;
 - All hazardous waste will be disposed of at suitable licensed sites, and all generators of such waste must report on an annual bases to the West Coast District Municipality on the type and extent of such waste and the disposal thereof;
 - Disposal of municipal solid waste at sites will be subject to the “minimum requirements for the disposal of solid waste at sites” as proclaimed by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry;
 - Only three permitted sites will be established and operated in the West Coast Region, namely Malmesbury (Highlands), Vredenburg and Vredendal surrounds:

4.8.7 Energy: West Coast Region

There is no current personnel capacity for Energy in the West Coast District Municipality. However, the South African government has set a 10-year target for renewable energy by 2013. Eskom Holdings Limited is investigating renewable energy projects, which include a proposed wind energy facility in the Matzikama municipal area. This proposed facility will be comprised of a cluster of up to 100 wind energy turbines.

4.8.7.1 Energy Progress:

- Eskom will build 100 wind energy turbines in the Matzikama municipal area.
- Each wind energy turbine will deliver 2MW.





- Therefore, the proposed 100 energy turbines will provide the Matzikama municipal area with 200MW electricity.
- Importantly, one wind energy turbine can provide 300 households with electricity.
- The Environmental Impact Assessment has been completed.
- The EIA report has been forwarded to the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Planning (DEAT).
- DEAT needs to provide Eskom with a Record of Decision (ROD), a process which will take approximately three months.
- If DEAT is not happy with Eskom's EIA report, it will be returned for review.
- IF DEAT is happy with Eskom's EIA report, Eskom can go ahead with its planning to build the wind energy facility in the Matzikama municipal area.

Importantly, it would also be possible to locate a similar wind energy facility near Darling which falls within the boundaries of the Swartland municipal area.

4.9 West Coast Tourism Strategy: 2002

Purpose

The objective with the formulation of a comprehensive tourism strategy for the West Coast Region was to look objectively at the entire tourism environment and to make recommendations accordingly with a view to ensuring that West Coast tourism in all its facets is developed, marketed and managed optimally.

Simultaneously, the intention was to provide answers to the W5H principle.

Product

Proposals forthcoming from this strategy included the following:

- Focused development and marketing approach;
- Establishment of gateways;
- Effective use of media for marketing;
- Staffing/funding and functioning of regional tourism structure; and
- Incorporating communities into mainstream tourism.





4.11.1 Tourism Opportunities: West Coast Region

Swartland	Saldanha	Matzikama	Cederberg	Bergriver	DMA
Cultural Village	Cultural Village	Cultural Village	Cultural Village	Cultural Village	Cultural Village
Heritage Development	Heritage Development	Heritage Development	Heritage Development	Heritage Development	Heritage Development
Tour Guides	Tour Guides	Tour Guides	Tour Guides	Tour Guides	Tour Guides
Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts
Hospitality Industry	Hospitality Industry	Hospitality Industry	Hospitality Industry	Hospitality Industry	Hospitality Industry

The West Coast District Municipality is currently reviewing the tourism strategy. There are a lot of tourism opportunities in the region, and as a district municipality, we encourage visitors to phone the West Coast Tourism Offices for more information regarding tourism in the region.

Furthermore, the West Coast District Municipality is also involved in driving Heritage Tourism in the region. To this end, our intention is to develop a Palaeo-Tourism Strategy for the region which will enhance the district's involvement in the tourism industry and encourage economic development throughout the region. In terms of the municipality's involvement in Ancient Heritage Tourism, the district's main emphasis will be on Archaeology, Palaeontology and Biodiversity.

West Coast Archaeology:





Heritage Tourism: West Coast Region

The West Coast Region

- Economy on a downward spiral for 10 consecutive years.
- Below the provincial average.

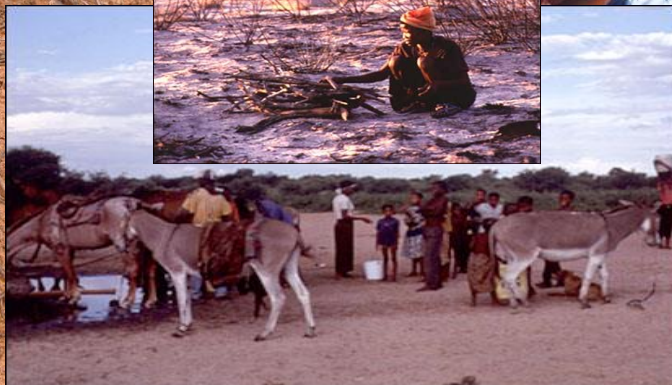
21-53% Unemployment.



West Coast:

Preferred location for Paleo Tourism.

- (b) Communities to benefit directly
- (a) Heritage assets...



A Better Quality of life For all



Three compelling reasons for the West Coast District's involvement in Ancient Heritage Tourism:



2. A new economy could be created through a Palaeo-tourism industry.
3. National policy in place.
4. Provincial Growth Development Strategy to incorporate Palaeo-tourism.
5. West Coast Region can furthermore incorporate the Cradle of Humankind into national policy.

The West Coast will emphasise the following nodes:

- Griqua Ratelgat Centre
- Verlorenvlei Centre
- Rock Paintings Centre
- !Kwa ttu Centre
- West Coast Fossil Park

The West Coast District Municipality encourages an intergovernmental agreement with various national and provincial departments to ensure the successful implementation of Heritage Tourism in the region. The West Coast District, in





conjunction with other stakeholders, plans to draw up a Master Plan for Development, encourage intergovernmental funding arrangements and to, lastly, develop a strategy team for the successful implementation of Heritage Tourism in the region.

4.12 Land Reform Strategy

Outcome

A strategic document aligned with national land reform policy and targets which, with application, will enable role players in the West Coast Region to conjointly plan and operate in order to reach predetermined goals and objectives. With the formulation of the strategy, the WCDM has preconceived the national policy for area-based plans.

Purpose

To provide answers to the W5H principle with regard to land reform in order to achieve the national target.

Product

The following priority actions (i.e. one to two years) have been identified to stimulate, achieve and maintain land reform momentum in pursuance of the set target:

- (i) Initiating a West Coast District task team representative of the major role players to spearhead the implementation of the strategy, specifically the consolidation and integration of programmes at national, provincial, district and municipal level (e.g. water reform, beneficiary empowerment, capacity building, environmental awareness, local economic development, etc.).

In summary, the West Coast District Municipality has developed the above-mentioned long-term strategies that have been earmarked to address the needs of communities in the West Coast Region. It is of crucial importance to encourage provincial and national departments to engage with the district municipality regarding the implementation of these strategies. The West Coast District Municipality acknowledges that we are not the sole custodian of the integrated development planning process for the West Coast Region, and we call upon the private sector, non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations and provincial and national departments to strategically align their long-term plans with the West Coast District's Integrated Development Plan.





Chapter 5 Human Rights Programme





The Constitution of the Republic of SA, Act 108 of 1996, enshrines the right of people to the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. Chapter 7 of the Constitution calls upon local government to promote the social and economic development of communities and community organisations in matters of local government.

The White Paper on Local Government provides a framework for the development of local government and defines the latter as working within the communities to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve their quality of life. It outlines the vision for developmental local government and requires municipalities to ensure that all citizens receive at least minimum levels of basic services, that democracy and human rights are promoted and that economic and sectoral development is facilitated.

The Municipal Systems Act contains processes and elements that lay the foundation for developmental local government as envisaged in the above White Paper. It calls upon municipalities to facilitate such participation by simplifying the manner in which it does business with communities.

Emergence of Human Rights Desk: West Coast Region

- Since 2005, the Department of the Premier has had engagements with all districts within the Western Cape to ensure that a rights-based culture is promoted within all aspects of provincial government.
- The objective of these engagements was to establish an Integrated Human Rights Desk where all the issues regarding gender, children, youth, persons with disabilities and the aged can be dealt with. In 2006, R70,000 was allocated to establish such a Desk.
- In 2007, a West Coast Women Caucus was established based on the Gender Policy Framework for Local Government. The main objective of this Caucus is to focus on gender-based issues and HIV/Aids. However, subsequently the Caucus has expanded its activities to encompass all human rights issues.

5.1 West Coast District: Human Rights Agenda

Through their planning, the West Coast District and the local municipalities have managed to address issues regarding gender, disability, youth, women and HIV/Aids; however, these issues have not really filtered through to our daily strategic planning programmes. This is evident in that on a district level and in some municipalities in the West Coast Region, we have not yet devised rigorous and robust structures and strategies to address the developmental challenges experienced by these groups effectively. The West Coast District Municipality, however, has a constitutional mandate to build institutional capacity to address





human rights issues in the region and, furthermore, to fulfil a leading and capacitating role with reference to the local municipalities.

As part of its commitment to address issues pertaining to women, children, the disabled, youth and HIV/Aids, the West Coast District has allocated specific interventions and programmes to the Directorate Community Services, Social and Economic Development.

West Coast District Interventions:

The District intends to establish a West Coast Integrated Human Rights Council with the following sub-councils in June 2008:

- District Gender Machinery
- District Children's Rights Advisory Council
- District Youth Council
- District Disability Forum
- District Aids Council

The following personnel will also be appointed before June 2008 to ensure effective implementation of the key objectives of the Council:

- Manager: Human Rights and officers to oversee each of the following: youth/children, gender equality, disability, the aged.

5.7 Challenges

- Gender: Mainstreaming
- HIV/Aids: Establishment of a District Aids Council
- Youth: Organised youth structure
- Disability: A need for an organised forum where organisations dealing with the disabled can strategically discuss and share best practices.

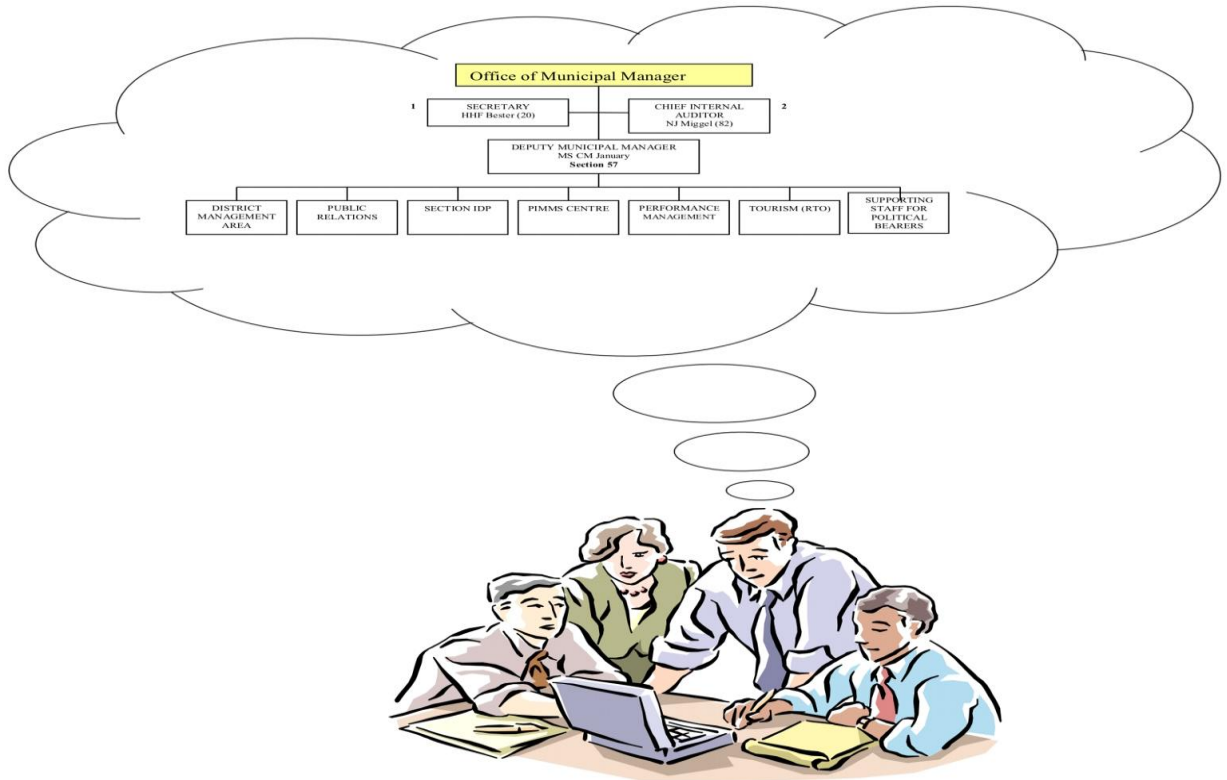
5.8 Support Required

In order for the West Coast District Municipality and the B-Municipalities to implement programmes and projects regarding youth, women, children, the disabled and HIV/Aids effectively, it is essential that sector departments should partake in the relevant processes. There is a great need for financial support so as to formulate programmes and projects that will, to a certain extent, alleviate some of the challenges our youth, women, the disabled and people living with HIV/Aids are experiencing on a regular basis. There is also a request from the West Coast District Municipality to call upon sector departments to assist and support the district and municipalities in the region with the formulation of guidelines for policies and strategies regarding youth, women, the disabled and people living with HIV/Aids.





Chapter 6 Institutional Context



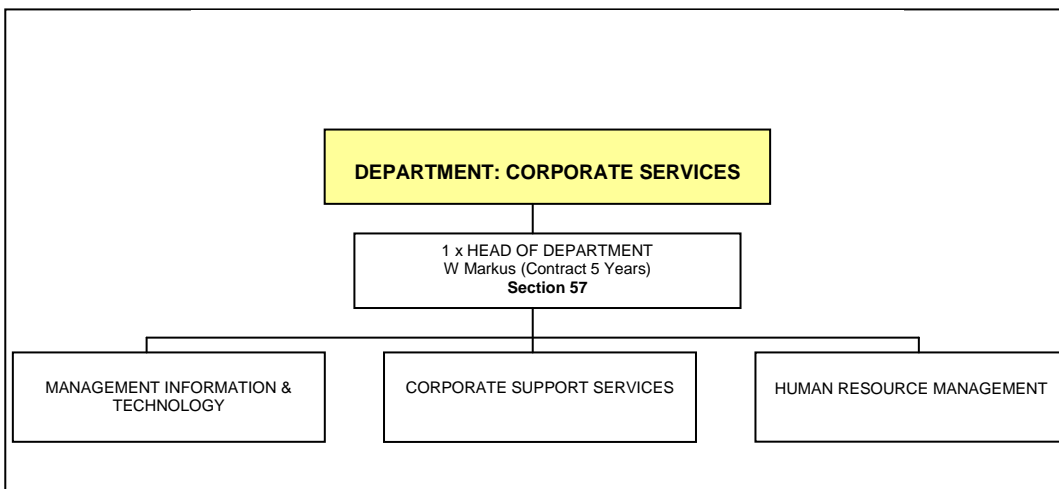
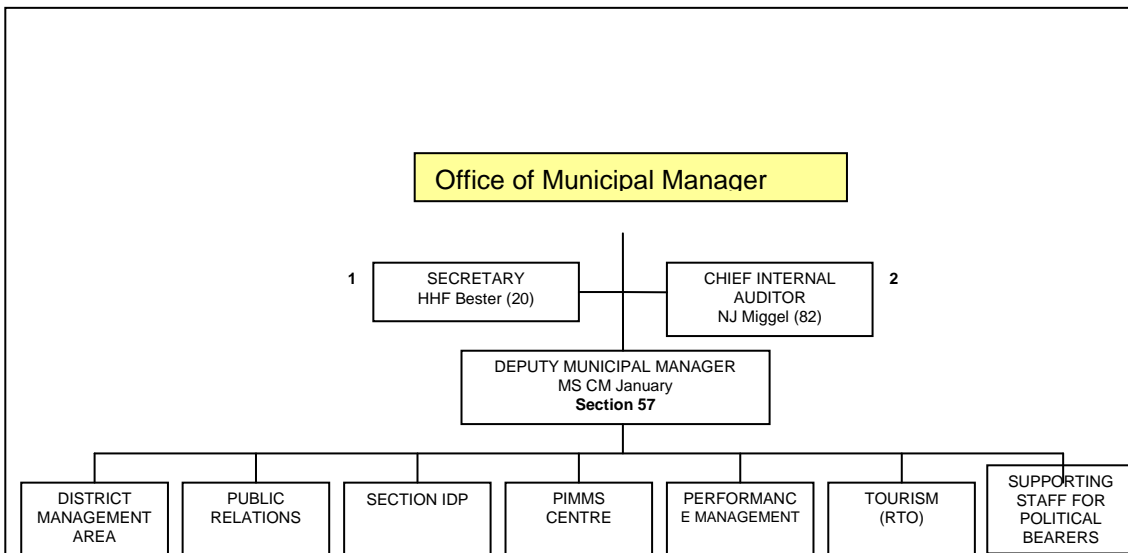


The West Coast District Municipality is governed by the DA and ID coalition political structure. The employees number 436 permanent workers with another 67 contractual workers employed on a rotational basis who function in as yet vacant but allocated positions within the organogram.

WCDM Institutional Structure

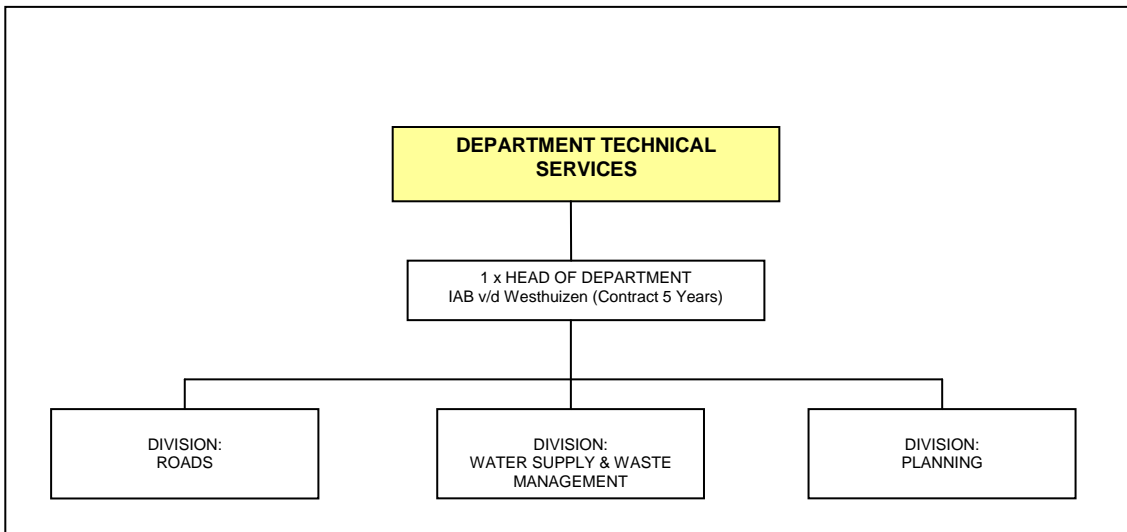
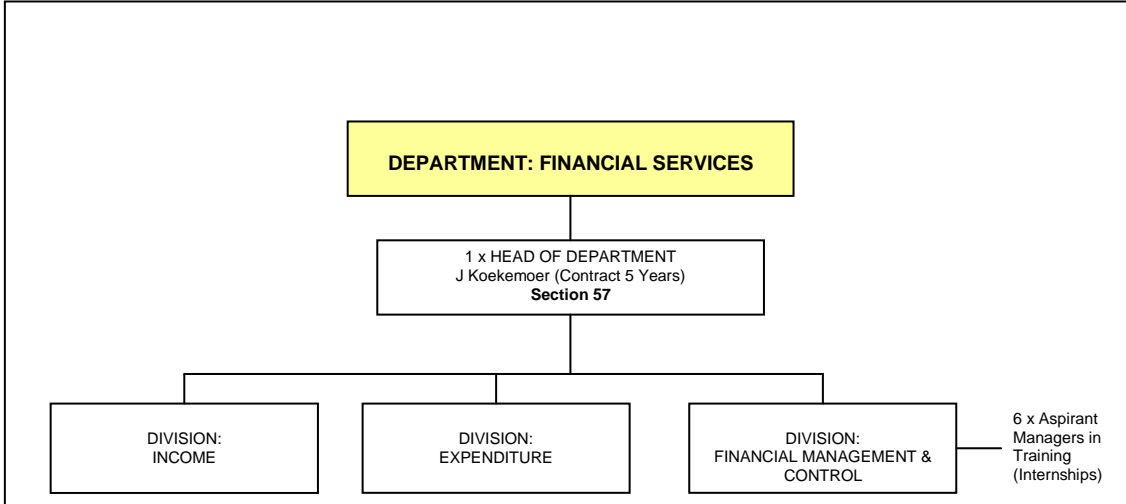
The organogram (as depicted below) of the West Coast District Municipality has been approved by the Council in October 2007.

West Coast District Municipality Institutional Organogram:



West Coast District Municipality

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Chapter 7
Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan





Chapter 9

Performance Management System





10.1 BERGRIVER – WARD PROFILES

10.1.1 Background

The Bergriver Local Municipality is situated in the West Coast District, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean in the west, with other West Coast District local municipalities to the north (Cederberg, Matzikama) and south (Saldanha Bay, Swartland), and the Cape Winelands District in the east.

Bergriver is characterised by natural beauty, including the Olifants and Piketberg mountain ranges and the Olifants- and Berg rivers that run through it. Its main town is Piketberg, which is also the administrative centre of the Municipality. Other larger areas include Velddrif, Porterville, the Moravian Mission stations of Goedverwacht and Wittewater, Eendekuil, Aurora, Redelinghuys and Dwarskersbos. Population projections for 2006 show Bergriver's population at 17 percent of the District.

10.1.2 Economy

In 2004 the economy had sizeable contributions from:

- Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (33,4%);
- Wholesale & Retail Trade; Catering & Accommodation (15,2%);
- Manufacturing (12,4%); and
- Finance & Business Services (11,2%).

Bergriver contributed 11,9 percent of GDP or R671,5 million of the District's R5,6 billion in 2004. Between 1995 and 2004, economic growth was weak, at an annual average rate of 0,3 percent. The Wholesale & Retail Trade (3,6%); Catering & Accommodation and Transport & Communication (3,3%) sectors showed strongest growth.

10.1.3 Demographic Profile

In 2006, Bergriver has an estimated projected population of 54 568, accounting for 17 percent of the population of the West Coast District. Between 2001 and 2006, Bergriver's population increased from 48 076 to 54 568, at an average annual rate of 2,6 percent. Population growth is projected to decline only slightly between 2006 and 2010 to 2,5 percent. The Municipality's population is predominantly Colored (74%), while the Whites form 19 percent and Africans 6 percent of the total in 2006. Bergriver has a relatively large rural population (39,3%), making it one of the largely rural municipalities within the District, which had an estimated 30,1 percent of households residing in rural areas.





10.1.4 Statistics

10.1.4.1 Population

Population for Bergriver Municipal Area							
Town	Ethnic Composition					Total	%
	Blac	Coloure	Indian	White	Other		
Aurora	160	204	0	261	0	625	3.0
Dwarskersbos	2	58	0	266	0	326	1.5
Eendekuil	13	624	0	139	0	776	3.7
Goedverwach	4	1 378	2	0	4	1 388	6.5
Wittewater	0	720	3	3	0	726	3.4
Piketberg	55	5262	1	1472	130	6 920	32.6
Porterville	15	3 100	6	1368	5	4 494	21.2
Redelinghuys	47	141	0	193	0	381	1.8
Velddrif	169	3455	2	1932	19	5 577	26.3
Total	465	14 942	14	5634	158	21 213	100.

10.1.4.2 Health

Bergriver Health Statistics 2007 / 08				
	Bergriver Total	WCDM Total		
District Hospital	2	7		
Actual Beds	46	354		
CDC	1	7		
Clinic	2	20		
Satellite	5	23		
Mobile	4	19		
Health Post	0	1		
Total PHC Facilities	12	70		
Mobile Routes	42	155		
Regional Hospital	0	1		
Specialist Hospital	0	1		
HIV				
Municipal Area	Bergriver	WCDM Total		
Persons tested for HIV excluding	5269	31051		



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Antenatal: 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008				
Persons tested Positive for HIV excluding Antenatal: 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008	265	2192		
% Positive	5.0	7.1		
ART				
Municipal Area	Bergriver	WCDM Total		
Accumulative Raw Data on ART 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008		880		
Source: ME Report 07-08 WCD				
NS: West Cost DMA included in Matzikama Sub District				
Hospital data for West Coast District	2007	2008	2007	2008
Municipal Area	Bergriver	Bergriver	WCDM Total	WCDM Total
Live birth in facility under 2500g	220	104	1527	759
Delivery in facility	563	640	4787	5088
Delivery to woman under 18 years	62	71	447	511
Casualty/Emergency/Trauma total headcount	2648	3177	39503	39409
Primary Health data Jan-07 and Dec-07 for West Coast		2007	2008	WCDM
Element		Bergriver	Bergriver	Total
PHC headcount under 5 years		26662	28013	169025
PHC headcount 5 years and older		111724	118341	864751
PHC total headcount		138386	146354	1033776
Curative case under 5 years		9063	7548	59668
Diarrhoea with dehydration under 5 years - new ambulatory		98	450	952
Diarrhoea without dehydration under 5 years - new ambulatory		426	3921	3361
Diarrhoea under 5 years - new ambulatory		524	735	4313
Immunised fully under 1 year - new		685	1991	5110
Mental health visit		2181	38176	14261
Chronic care visit		34303	4737	242731





Asthma visit	5129	7892	29943
Diabetes mellitus follow-up visit	7931	25959	42341
Hypertension follow-up visit	23578	0	166958

10.1.4.3 Crime Statistics

The statistics in the following table is for the year 2007 / 08. The figures for Goedverwacht and Wittewater are included in Piketberg stations statistics and the towns of Velddrif, Aurora and Dwarskersbos are included in Laaiplek's police station stats.

	Station	Murder	Drug Related Crimes	Rape	Robbery Aggravated	Common Robbery	Total nr of all cases
1	Piketberg	6	102	24	3	3	682
2	Laaiplek	3	103	5	2	4	565
3	Porterville	5	448	23	0	3	993
4	Eendekuil	1	26	9	0	0	131
5	Redelinghuys	0	49	4	1	0	139
	Totals	15	728	65	6	10	2510

10.1.5 Municipal Wards

Ward 1 consists of constructed/built areas and rural areas which includes half of Velddrif town and rural areas with approximately 9 farms.

Ward 2 consists of constructed/built areas which include half of Velddrif town, Aurora, Redelinghuys and Velddrif (Laaiplek, Noordhoek & Dwarskersbos).

Ward 3 consists of areas which include the parts south of Kloof Street in Piketberg, Goedverwacht and Wittewater.

Ward 4 consists of constructed/built areas of Piketberg, parts north of Kloof Street.

Ward 5 consists of rural areas / farms that surround the town Porterville.



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Ward 6 consists of constructed/built areas of the town Porterville.

Ward 7 consists of rural areas, which include constructed/built areas of Eendekuil and Piket-Bo-Berg.





10.2 CEDERBERG – WARD PROFILES

10.2.1 Background

The Cederberg Municipality is situated in the West Coast district, between Matzikama (north), Bergriver (south), the Atlantic Ocean (west) and the Northern Cape Province (east). Cederberg Municipality borders the Cape Winelands district (south) in the South, Bergriver Local Municipality (west) and the Northern Cape Province (east). It includes the communities of Clanwilliam, Citrusdal, Lamberts Bay, Graafwater, Elands Bay and Wupperthal.

10.2.2 Climate

Winters in the Cederberg are cold and wet while summers are warm and dry. In winter night temperatures drop sharply while in summer temperatures reach as high as 46°C. Vegetation is predominantly mountain fynbos. Ceder trees are dying out despite the protection offered.

10.2.3 Socio Economic Background

Cederberg has one of the smaller populations in the West Coast District – 14.0% (39300) of the district's population in 2006. However, the population is expected to grow at an average rate of 2.3% a year between 2006 and 2010. Its share of the district population remained around the 14.0% mark. In-migration of between 800 to 1 100 people a year is expected to contribute to the population growth.

10.2.4 Developmental Challenges

Infrastructure investment should primarily focus on the Elephants River development corridor (Citrusdal and Clanwilliam) and the tourism corridor on the West Coast (Elands Bay and Lamberts Bay). Infrastructure development (above the minimum service levels) in the minor towns and settlements, such as Graafwater, Leipoldtville, Paleisheuwel, Elandskloof and Wupperthal, should not be encouraged, and the focus should be on increasing the mobility of the residents through capacity building initiatives.

Service backlogs still exist in the area, especially in the rural parts. The eradication of the bucket system is a very high administrative and political priority for the municipality. Approximately 300 households are still using the bucket system.

Central to Cederberg Municipality's development challenges is the bulk service shortcomings. Although reticulation and distribution are sufficient from a service perspective, the bulk provision of water and sanitation are problematic. Funding support, either through long-term loans, private sector contributions, or grant funding will be of the utmost importance for growth in the area.





From an institutional perspective the major challenge of the municipality is the recruitment and retention of skilled personnel. A significant percentage of critical positions are not being filled, which reduces service quality. Other critical institutional issues relates to administrative and financial systems, as well as insufficient office space

10.2.5 STATISTICS

10.2.5.1 CRIME

The statistics in the following table is for the year 2007 / 08. The figures for Wupperthal are included in Clanwilliam stations stats.

	Station	Murder	Drug Related Crimes	Rape	Robbery Aggravated	Common Robbery	Total nr of all cases
1	Clanwilliam	5	215	13	0	3	688
2	Citrusdal	7	311	29	2	4	989
3	Lamberts Bay	1	96	7	4	5	489
4	Graafwater	2	87	9	1	0	199
5	Elands Bay	0	55	8	0	1	137
	Totals	15	764	66	7	13	2502

10.2.5.1 HEALTH

Cederberg Health Statistics 2007 / 08			
	Cederberg Total	WCDM Total	
District Hospital	2	7	
Actual Beds	82	354	
CDC	1	7	
Clinic	5	20	
Satellite	0	23	
Mobile	5	19	
Health Post	0	1	
Total PHC Facilities	11	70	
Mobile Routes	46	155	
Regional Hospital	0	1	
Specialist Hospital	0	1	





HIV				
Municipal Area	Cederberg	WCDM Total		
Persons tested for HIV excluding Antenatal: 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008	4399	31051		
Persons tested Positive for HIV excluding Antenatal: 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008	359	2192		
% Positive	8.2	7.1		
ART				
Municipal Area	Cederberg	WCDM Total		
Accumulative Raw Data on ART 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008	137	880		
<i>Source: ME Report 07-08 WCD</i>				
NS: West Cost DMA included in Matzikama Sub District				
Hospital data for West Coast District				
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Municipal Area	Cederberg	Cederberg	WCDM Total	WCDM Total
Live birth in facility under 2500g	256	117	1527	759
Delivery in facility	602	619	4787	5088
Delivery to woman under 18 years	65	78	447	511
Casualty/Emergency/Trauma total headcount	7290	5949	39503	39409
Primary Health data Jan-07 and Dec-07 for West Coast			2007	2008
Element	Cederberg	Cederberg	WCDM Total	
PHC headcount under 5 years		24249	24260	169025
PHC headcount 5 years and older		115830	113555	864751
PHC total headcount		140079	137815	1033776
Curative case under 5 years		7417	7443	59668
Diarrhoea with dehydration under 5 years - new ambulatory		112	835	952
Diarrhoea without dehydration under 5 years - new ambulatory		548	3554	3361





Diarrhoea under 5 years - new ambulatory	660	697	4313
Immunised fully under 1 year - new	723	2859	5110
Mental health visit	2713	33867	14261
Chronic care visit	37592	3730	242731
Asthma visit	3888	5178	29943
Diabetes mellitus follow-up visit	5815	24174	42341
Hypertension follow-up visit	25789	5171	166958

10.2.6 Developmental Challenges

Infrastructure investment should primarily focus on the Elephants River development corridor (Citrusdal and Clanwilliam) and the tourism corridor on the West Coast (Elands Bay and Lamberts Bay). Infrastructure development (above the minimum service levels) in the minor towns and settlements, such as Graafwater, Leipoldtville, Paleisheuvel, Elandskloof and Wupperthal, should not be encouraged, and the focus should be on increasing the mobility of the residents through capacity building initiatives.

Service backlogs still exist in the area, especially in the rural parts. The eradication of the bucket system is a very high administrative and political priority for the municipality. Approximately 300 households are still using the bucket system.

Central to Cederberg Municipality's development challenges is the bulk service shortcomings. Although reticulation and distribution are sufficient from a service perspective, the bulk provision of water and sanitation are problematic. Funding support, either through long-term loans, private sector contributions, or grant funding will be of the utmost importance for growth in the area.

From an institutional perspective the major challenge of the municipality is the recruitment and retention of skilled personnel. A significant percentage of critical positions are not being filled, which reduce service quality. Other critical institutional issues relates to administrative and financial systems, as well as insufficient office space.

10.2.7 Municipal Wards

Cederberg Municipality consists of 6 wards. The following figures are from the census 2001.





Table 1

Ward	Population	Male	Female
Ward 1	7780	3968	3812
Ward 2	5022	2433	2589
Ward 3	7858		
Ward 4	7397	3743	3654
Ward 5	6203	3056	3147
Ward 6	5066	3522	2544

A small profile of each ward is contained in the paragraphs to follow:

Ward 1 consists of rural areas around Citrusdal. It is situated around ward 2 (Citrusdal urban area) as well as the only semi-urban area, **Elandskloof**.

Ward 2 consists of the town **Citrusdal** alone which is also the only ward in the Cederberg Municipality that consists of an urban component only.

Ward 3 consists of the town **Clanwilliam** and includes the rural areas south of Clanwilliam as well as both sides of the N7.

Ward 4 has a diverse C-shape consisting of the towns **Elandsbaai** and **Graafwater** as well as smaller settlements such as **Sandberg** and **Paleisheuvel**. Ward 4 excludes the following rural areas:

- From Die Bakke (North), Heeren Logement (North-west), Holfontein (North-east), Voëlfontein (East), Brandenburg (West) up to Elandsbaai (South);
- The rural areas that are situated South and South-east from Elandsbaai till before Redelinghuys en Eenheid (South), up to La Rhyn (East) just before the N7 and next to Piekenierskloof (South-east) before Citrusdal.

Ward 5 consists of the towns **Lambertsbaai** and **Leipoldtville** as well as the rural areas that surround Lambertsbaai up unto Graafwater and Elandsbaai.

Ward 6 is mainly a rural community but the historical town **Wupperthal** and various rural communities are situated here.





10.3 MATZIKAMA – WARD PROFILES

10.3.1 Background

Matzikama is situated to the north within the West Coast District, with the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Northern Cape to the east and other West Coast municipal areas to the north (District Management Area) and south (Cederberg). The Matzikama Municipality is a category B municipality (A category B municipality is defined as a municipality that shares executive and legislative authority with a category C municipality (here the West Coast District Municipality) in that area.) proclaimed in terms of Provincial Notice No. 481/2000 of September 2000. Matzikama Municipality is the result of the amalgamation of the towns of Klawer, Vanrhynsdorp, Lutzville, Vredendal, Ebenhaeser, Papendorp, Doringbaai and Strandfontein.

10.3.2 Local Economy

The economy is spread over a variety of sectors. The economic activity is driven primarily by the Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (27%) and Wholesale & Retail Trade; Catering & Accommodation (26, 1%) sectors. Matzikama's economic contribution to the district's GDP in 2004 was 14, 6 percent, or R822, 5 million of the district's R5, 63 billion. The average annual growth between 1995 and 2004 was at a low 1, 3 percent. It is disconcerting that during this time the Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing sector, which accounted for more than 40 percent of employment, only grew at an annual average of 0, 3 percent, and is worsening in more recent years. The period between 2000 and 2004 recorded a negative growth rate of 0, 6 percent for this sector.

10.3.3 Population

Matzikama's population projection for 2006 was 58 840, which represents 18, 3 percent of the district's population. Between 2001 and 2006 the population growth in Matzikama was the fastest in the district at an annual average of 3, 27 percent. The population figures of the various towns in Matzikama can be summarized as follow:

Census figures

Towns	1996	Growth rate (%)	2001
Vredendal	11750	3.99	14292
Vanrhynsdorp	4025	2.55	4566
Klawer	3799	3.35	4479
Lutzville	2762	9.12	4274
Ebenhaeser	925	13.25	1723





Koekenaap	483	11.45	830
Doringbaai	961	3.64	1149
Strandfontein	31	16.67	67
Rural	15051	4.56	18813
Matzikama	39787	4.76	50199

10.3.4 Demographic Trends

The analysis is intended to examine the extent to which the vulnerable population groups are included in the provision of services, and the areas in which the allocation of resources positively influence their welfare.

This is important in guiding Provincial and Local Government planning, budgeting and service delivery processes. The municipality is estimated to account for 18, 4 percent or 60 419 of the West Coast District's population 327 548) in 2007. The Municipality has a median age of 28 years and a total dependency ratio of 0, 5. The municipality's population growth rate for 2001–2007 was estimated at 3, 2 percent. The model predicts the municipality's population growth rate to decline to 2, 3 percent for the period 2007–2015.

10.3.5 STATISTICS

10.3.5.1 CRIME

The statistics in the following table is for the year 2007 / 08. The figures for Ebenheaser and Papendorp are included in the Lutzville stations stats, and Strandfontein are included in Doring Bay stations stats.

	Station	Murder	Drug Related Crimes	Rape	Robbery Aggravated	Common Robbery	Total nr of all cases
1	Klawer	9	209	27	2	2	617
2	Van Rhynsdorp	5	98	1	0	0	217
3	Lutzville	10	79	24	1	13	894
4	Vredendal	11	177	44	1	9	1092
5	Doring Bay	0	22	2	0	0	91
	Totals	35	585	98	4	24	2911





10.3.5.2 Health

Matzikama Health Statistics 2007 / 08				
	Total Matzikama	WCDM Total		
District Hospital	1	7		
Actual Beds	84	354		
CDC	1	7		
Clinic	4	20		
Satellite	9	23		
Mobile	4	19		
Health Post	0	1		
Total PHC Facilities	18	70		
Mobile Routes	40	155		
Regional Hospital	0	1		
Specialist Hospital	0	1		
HIV				
Municipal Area	Matzikama	WCDM Total		
Persons tested for HIV excluding Antenatal: 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008	6598	31051		
Persons tested Positive for HIV excluding Antenatal: 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008	314	2192		
% Positive	4.8	7.1		
ART				
Municipal Area	Matzikama	WCDM Total		
Accumulative Raw Data on ART 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008	146	880		
<i>Source: ME Report 07-08 WCD</i>				
NS: West Cost DMA included in Matzikama Sub District				
Hospital data for West Coast District				
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Municipal Area	Matzikama	Matzikama	WCDM	WCDM





			Total	Total
Live birth in facility under 2500g	318	171	1527	759
Delivery in facility	899	897	4787	5088
Delivery to woman under 18 years	74	88	447	511
Casualty/Emergency/Trauma total headcount	3728	3839	39503	39409
Primary Health data Jan-07 and Dec-07 for West Coast		2007	2008	WCDM
Element		Matzikama	Matzikama	Total
PHC headcount under 5 years		24722	24916	169025
PHC headcount 5 years and older		171335	166385	864751
PHC total headcount		196057	191301	1033776
Curative case under 5 years		10215	11090	59668
Diarrhoea with dehydration under 5 years - new ambulatory		318	934	952
Diarrhoea without dehydration under 5 years - new ambulatory		510	4173	3361
Diarrhoea under 5 years - new ambulatory		828	879	4313
Immunised fully under 1 year - new		886	2679	5110
Mental health visit		3089	46053	14261
Chronic care visit		45683	5132	242731
Asthma visit		5535	5503	29943
Diabetes mellitus follow-up visit		5650	34114	42341
Hypertension follow-up visit		31968	6	166958

10.3.6 Developmental Challenges

- The lack of a social services strategy.
- The increase in population severely impact on the need for more houses to be built.
- As a consequence of the above, support from other spheres of government needs to align itself with constraints experienced by local government, for example the provision of bulk services by local municipalities need to be reviewed.
- The lack of a poverty alleviation strategy.
- Training programs for communities to be able to introduce and manage food gardens and livestock.
- Budget constraints.





10.3.7 Municipal Wards

The wards:

Ward 1 consists of the following town areas: Lutzville, Koekenaap, the rural nodal point Booyensdal, and various farms. However, progress and development in this particular ward is slow.

Ward 2 consists of the towns Ebenaeser, Lutzville-Wes, Doringbaai, Strandfontein, Papendorp as well as surrounding farms.

Ward 3 consists of a partial of the urban area, Vredendal North and rural areas (Vredendal Region in the Knersvlakte biosphere).

Ward 4 consists partially of Vredendal North and Vredendal South as well as surrounding farms (Vredendal Region in the Knersvlakte biosphere).

Ward 5 consists of a part of Vredendal South and surrounding farms (Vredendal Kontrei, Knersvlakte biosphere).

Ward 6 consists of the town area, Klawer, Trawal and surrounding farms.

Ward 7 includes the town area Van Rhynsdorp and surrounding farms.





10.4 SALDANHA BAY – WARD PROFILES

10.4.1 Background

Saldanha Bay Municipality (WC014) is a local municipality located on the West Coast of South Africa, approximately 140 kilometers north of Cape Town. It forms part of the West Coast District Municipality (DC1), situated in the Western Cape Province. The municipality is bordered in the west by the Atlantic Ocean, in the south by the West Coast National Park (forms part of the West Coast District Management Area), in the north by the Bergriver Municipality and the east by the Swartland Municipality

Saldanha Bay is home to the Naval Training Base and the South African Military Academy, while Vredenburg serves as the business and administrative centre of the Saldanha Bay Municipality. Other towns include Hopefield, Langebaan, Paternoster and St Helena Bay.

10.4.2 Economy

The largest sectors within the municipality in 2004 were Manufacturing (29,5%), Transport & Communication (14,9%), the Wholesale & Retail trade; Catering & Accommodation (14,7%), with a relatively smaller contribution from the Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing sector (11,9%) compared to other municipalities in the district . Tourism and fishing-sector activities are also strong. In addition, Saldanha Bay has a well-developed iron-ore export facility at the harbour for iron-ore exports from the Northern Cape. In 2004, Saldanha Bay Municipality had the largest economy in the district, accounting for 33,5 percent of the district's total regional gross domestic product (GDPR).

10.4.3 Population

The following table will look at the major areas in the Saldanha Bay municipal area.

1. Population of Saldanha Bay Municipality

TOWN	TOTAL	%
Hopefield	4745	7
Jacobsbaai	126	0
Langebaan	3436	5
Langebaanweg	847	1
Paternoster	1454	2
Rural	3025	4
Saldanha	21640	31
St Helena Bay	8101	11
Vredenburg	27081	38
Total	70455	





10.4.4 Statistics

10.4.4.1 Crime

The statistics in the following table is for the year 2007 / 08. The figures for Ebenheaser and Papendorp are included in the Lutzville stations stats, and Strandfontein are included in Doring Bay stations stats.

	Station	Murder	Drug Related Crimes	Rape	Robbery Aggravated	Common Robbery	Total nr of all cases
1	Saldanha	8	279	13	9	6	1512
2	Vredenburg	22	321	25	54	55	3425
3	Hopefield	1	100	3	1	0	295
4	Langebaan	0	66	6	3	1	537
5	St Helena Bay	3	118	5	0	1	394
	Totals	34	884	52	67	63	6163

10.4.4.2 Health

Saldanha Bay Health Statistics 2007 / 08			
	Total Saldanha	WCDM Total	
District Hospital	1	7	
Actual Beds	57	354	
CDC	2	7	
Clinic	6	20	
Satellite	2	23	
Mobile	2	19	
Health Post	1	1	
Total PHC Facilities	13	70	
Mobile Routes	7	155	
Regional Hospital	0	1	
Specialist Hospital	0	1	
HIV			
Municipal Area	Saldanha	WCDM Total	



West Coast District Municipality

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Persons tested for HIV excluding Antenatal: 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008	7671	31051		
Persons tested Positive for HIV excluding Antenatal: 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008	833	2192		
% Positive	10.9	7.1		
ART				
Municipal Area	Saldanha	WCDM Total		
Accumulative Raw Data on ART 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008	268	880		
<i>Source: ME Report 07-08 WCD</i>				
NS: West Cost DMA included in Matzikama Sub District				
Hospital data for West Coast District				
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Municipal Area	Saldanha	Saldanha	WCDM Total	WCDM Total
Live birth in facility under 2500g	360	206	1527	759
Delivery in facility	1423	1644	4787	5088
Delivery to woman under 18 years	108	138	447	511
Casualty/Emergency/Trauma total headcount	18335	18833	39503	39409
Primary Health data Jan-07 and Dec-07 for West Coast		2007	2008	WCDM
Element		Saldanha	Saldanha	Total
PHC headcount under 5 years		49744	56386	169025
PHC headcount 5 years and older		228472	244783	864751
PHC total headcount		278216	301169	1033776
Curative case under 5 years		17590	18789	59668
Diarrhoea with dehydration under 5 years - new ambulatory		231	1402	952
Diarrhoea without dehydration under 5 years - new ambulatory		1054	8685	3361
Diarrhoea under 5 years - new ambulatory		1285	1323	4313
Immunised fully under 1 year - new		1357	2798	5110
Mental health visit		2647	59325	14261
Chronic care visit		57322	6357	242731





Asthma visit	5775	11367	29943
Diabetes mellitus follow-up visit	11738	40363	42341
Hypertension follow-up visit	40138	26875	166958

10.4.5 Developmental Challenges

The growing unemployment rate is a serious challenge which needs to be addressed. The area has also seen a sharp increase in drug related crime. There is a high workload on the healthcare sector.

10.4.6 Municipal wards

Ward 1 consists of:

- A part of **Diazville**, an older housing scheme that was structured during the nineteen sixties and seventies;
- **Middelpos**, an informal residential area 85
- **8** which consist of two parts, namely Ou Middelpos (partly supplied with services) and Nuwe Middelpos where only rudimentary services were supplied;
- **Jakobs Bay**, a beach resort; and
- A **Rural area** which consists of two farms. Most farms in this area are not really bona fide Agricultural units. Farms at the seaside are developing into urban areas or towns while others are used for the purpose of guesthouses. The ward Councillor is unaware of farm workers in this ward.

Ward 2 consists of a part of Louwville, Witteklip, two farms (Eenzaamheid and Driehoek) and according to the ward Councillor there are only two farm workers in this ward.

Ward 3 consists of White City, the Military area around Saldanha Academy and Saldanha Fleet base, a part of the central area of Saldanha and Tabak Bay. (This ward does not contain any rural population or farms.)

Ward 4 consists of a part of Diazville (the remaining part of Diazville is forms part of ward 1).

Ward 5 consists of the Saldanha industrial area and the mineral harbour/port; the town Saldanha unto Berg Street (which forms the boarder of ward 3); and two farms.

Ward 6 consists of an urban as well as rural component with six distinguishable areas:

- The town Langebaan;
- The Langebaanweg Air-force base;
- Farms from Langebaan lagoon up until the Hopefield area Koperfontein but exclude Hopefield (Ward 7);





- Koperfontein, a railway siding, which is the depot of the Moorreesburg Koringboere Koöperasie (MKB), and Koperfontein Meule.
- Green Village, a mining town which was developed by Chemfos and still occupied since the closing down of the mine.
- Hartbeesfontein a smallholding in the Hopefield area.

Ward 7 consists of the town Hopefield. There are no farms but a lot of smallholdings.

Ward 8 consists of:

- The greater part of the business centre of Vredenburg;
- Various residential areas in the central part of Vredenburg as well Akkerdyk and a part of Louwville; and
- A limited rural part that directly borders Vredenburg.

Ward 9 consists of residential areas known as Ongegund (Timber City), Tsefe Tswete and George Karridge.

Ward 10 consists of residential areas south of the business centre of Vredenburg, a part of the business centre, Marais Industria and a part Louwville.

Ward 11 consists of Paternoster; Stompneus Bay, Duyker Island, Brittanica Bay, St. Helena Bay and various other smaller coastal towns and approximately 12 farms.

Ward 12 consists of Laingville, WestPoint and approximately 6 to 8 farms.





10.5 SWARTLAND – WARD PROFILES

10.5.1 Overview of area

The Swartland Municipal Area is located north of Cape Town and comprises of 3700 km². The area comprises of 11 towns which is divided into 10 wards Swartland is situated in the West Coast District, bordering the Atlantic Ocean in the west, City of Cape Town in the south, the Cape Winelands District (Western Cape) in the east and other West Coast Districts to its north. Swartland is a type B1 municipality, falling within the boundaries of the West Coast District (its C municipality). The larger towns in the Swartland include Malmesbury, Moorreesburg, Darling, Riebeeck-Wes, Riebeeck Kasteel and Yzerfontein.

In 2001, Swartland municipality had the largest population in the West Coast District but was overtaken by Saldanha Bay by 2006. In 2006 it had 23,8 per cent (a total of 76 225 people) of the district's population compared with the 25,2 per cent of Saldanha Bay. Its economy is driven by manufacturing (20,8%), finance & business services (20,2%) and agriculture, forestry & fishing (19,9%). Swartland contributes 29,1 per cent to the district's GDP, a total of R1,6 billion of the District's total R5,6 billion. The overall average annual growth rate between 1995 and 2004 was 3,6 percent. , Agriculture, forestry & fishing, the largest employment sector in the area, registered strong growth of 4,9 percent.

10.5.2 Population

The Swartland population is estimated at 85 000 residents. The estimated population composition is as follows:

- Black African = 14% (12 000)
- Coloured = 72% (60 000)
- White = 14% (11 500)

(The % Indian/Other is less than 1% of the population)

10.5.3 STATISTICS

10.5.3.1 Crime Statistics

The statistics in the following table is for the year 2007 / 08. The figures for Riebeeck Kasteel is include in Riebeeck West's stations stats, and the town of Yzerfontein is included in Darling's SAPS stats.





	Station	Murder	Drug Related Crimes	Rape	Robbery Aggravated	Common Robbery	Total nr of all cases
1	Malmesbury	17	274	53	17	35	2438
2	Moorreesburg	10	245	16	2	19	1052
3	Darling	6	79	14	4	2	664
4	Riebeeck West	5	113	24	1	6	858
	Totals	38	711	107	24	62	5012

10.5.3.2 Health

Swartland Health Statistics 2007 / 08			
	Swartland Total	WCDM Total	
District Hospital	1	7	
Actual Beds	85	354	
CDC	2	7	
Clinic	3	20	
Satellite	7	23	
Mobile	4	19	
Health Post	0	1	
Total PHC Facilities	16	70	
Mobile Routes	20	155	
Regional Hospital	0	1	
Specialist Hospital	0	1	
HIV			
Municipal Area	Swartland	WCDM Total	
Persons tested for HIV excluding Antenatal: 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008	7114	31051	
Persons tested Positive for HIV excluding Antenatal: 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008	421	2192	
% Positive	5.9	7.1	
ART			





Municipal Area	Swartland	WCDM Total		
Accumulative Raw Data on ART 1/4/2007 - 30/3/2008	329	880		
<i>Source: ME Report 07-08 WCD</i>				
NS: West Cost DMA included in Matzikama Sub District				
Hospital data for West Coast District	2007	2008	2007	2008
Municipal Area	Swartland	Swartland	WCDM Total	WCDM Total
Live birth in facility under 2500g	373	161	1527	759
Delivery in facility	1300	1288	4787	5088
Delivery to woman under 18 years	138	136	447	511
Casualty/Emergency/Trauma total headcount	7502	7611	39503	39409
Primary Health data Jan-07 and Dec-07 for West Coast		2007	2008	WCDM
Element	Swartland	Swartland	Swartland	Total
PHC headcount under 5 years		41237	40646	169025
PHC headcount 5 years and older		224631	200670	864751
PHC total headcount		265868	241316	1033776
Curative case under 5 years		14116	12311	59668
Diarrhoea with dehydration under 5 years - new ambulatory		181	1200	952
Diarrhoea without dehydration under 5 years - new ambulatory		799	7831	3361
Diarrhoea under 5 years – new ambulatory		980	1294	4313
Immunised fully under 1 year - new		1399	3660	5110
Mental health visit		3129	56872	14261
Chronic care visit		62859	7465	242731
Asthma visit		8535	9577	29943
Diabetes mellitus follow-up visit		10809	39100	42341
Hypertension follow-up visit		42435	0	166958

10.5.4 Developmental Challenges

- Plugging the leaks in the local economy;
- Development of human capital;





- Development of social capital;
- SMME development;
- To identify and support business clusters and business opportunities; and
- Stimulating the establishment of new businesses.

10.5.5 Wards

The following section will briefly discuss the respective wards in the area.

Ward 1 consists of the northern part of Moorreesburg, Koringberg as well as surrounding rural area.

Ward 2 consists of the southern part of Moorreesburg, Ruststasie as well as surrounding rural area.

Ward 3 consists of the towns, Riebeek Kasteel, Riebeek West, PPC village as well as surrounding rural area.

Ward 4 comprises of a portion of Darling west of Pastorie, Cole, Donkin and Smith Streets as well as the surrounding rural area.

Ward 5 consists of a portion of Darling east of Pastorie, Cole, Donkin and Smith Streets, Yzerfontein, Jakkalsfontein, Grottoebai, Ganzekraal, Dassen Island as well as surrounding rural area.

Ward 6 comprises of Malmesbury (Saamstaan and portion of Wesbank).

Ward 7 consists of Chatsworth, Kalbaskraal, Riverlands, Abbotsdale as well as the surrounding rural area.

Ward 8 comprises of sections in Malmesbury (portion of Amandelrug, Dalsig, De Molen, Die Wingerd and Prison Extension).

Ward 9 is also in Malmesbury (Illinge Lethu, portion of Sunnyside and portion of Wesbank)

Ward 10 comprises of sections in Malmesbury (portion of Amandelrug, Bergzicht, Garden Village, Newclair, Panorama, portion of Sunnyside and Tafelzicht)





10.6 DMA – WARD PROFILES

10.6.1 Background

The West Coast DMA comprises of the three geographical areas, namely:

1. The West Coast National Park;
2. Algeria, in the Cederberg;
Algeria is situated 30 km from Clanwilliam on a gravel road. This remote, pristine area has a breathtaking natural beauty which includes a variety of 'fynbos' and dramatic rock formations. The area is home to a variety of unique plant species such as the Cedar tree.
3. The rural areas, smaller towns and communities (Bitterfontein, Nuwerus, Kliprand, Molsvlei, Putsekloof, Rietpoort, Stofkraal) that boundaries Matzikama Local Municipalities in the South, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the boundary of the Northern Cape in the North and the East.

10.6.2 Demography

In the official publications of Stats SA they only refer to Rietpoort. It includes all the other rural towns (Putsekloof, Molsvlei en Stofkraal).

10.6.3 Population

According to the 2001 Census, the biggest part of the DMA population resides in Bitterfontein.

Population of the DMA

Bitterfontein	903
Kliprand	247
Nuwerus	530
Putsekloof, Rietpoort, Molsvlei, Stofkraal.	679
Algeria	228
TOTAL	2587

10.6.4 Health

A mobile clinic visits the Algeria community once a month. Figures are also included in the Matzikama health statistics.





10.6.5 Crime

The occurrence of crime in these areas is relatively low, and the most problems occur because of alcohol abuse starvation. The areas are calm, quiet and pleasant to live in.

The most common crimes in Algeria are assault, drug – and alcohol abuse.

10.6.6 Security services and structures

The whole area is serviced by the Nuwerus police station. The crime reaction time is slow, but this could be due to factors out of their mandate.

The Algeria community uses the services of the Clanwilliam police station, which is situated 36km away.





Chapter 10

B-Municipalities and DMA Needs



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