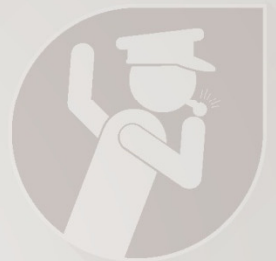




Western Cape
Government



Bitou Municipality

2019



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Bitou: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



Population

65 879



Households

21 914

Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate 82.2%

Retention Rate 56.8%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 30.6

Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient 0.653

Human Development Index 0.701

Health

2018/19



Primary Health Care Facilities

7

Immunisation Rate

48.0%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

0.0

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

510

DUI

48

Drug-related Crimes

316

Murder

20

Sexual Offences

97

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

94.5%

Refuse Removal

88.6%



Electricity

95.3%



Sanitation

98.2%



Housing

76.6%



Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities 12

Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

23%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Increased income inequality

Risk 2 High levels of unemployment

Risk 3 High learner/teacher ratio

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Finance, insurance, real estate & business services

25.3%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

19.1%

Construction

12.5%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Accurate and reliable population data lies at the heart of the municipal budget and planning process as it is the primary variable informing the demand for basic services and the subsequent allocation of resources. Changes in population figures can mostly be attributed to three broad demographic processes namely, fertility, mortality and migration rates.

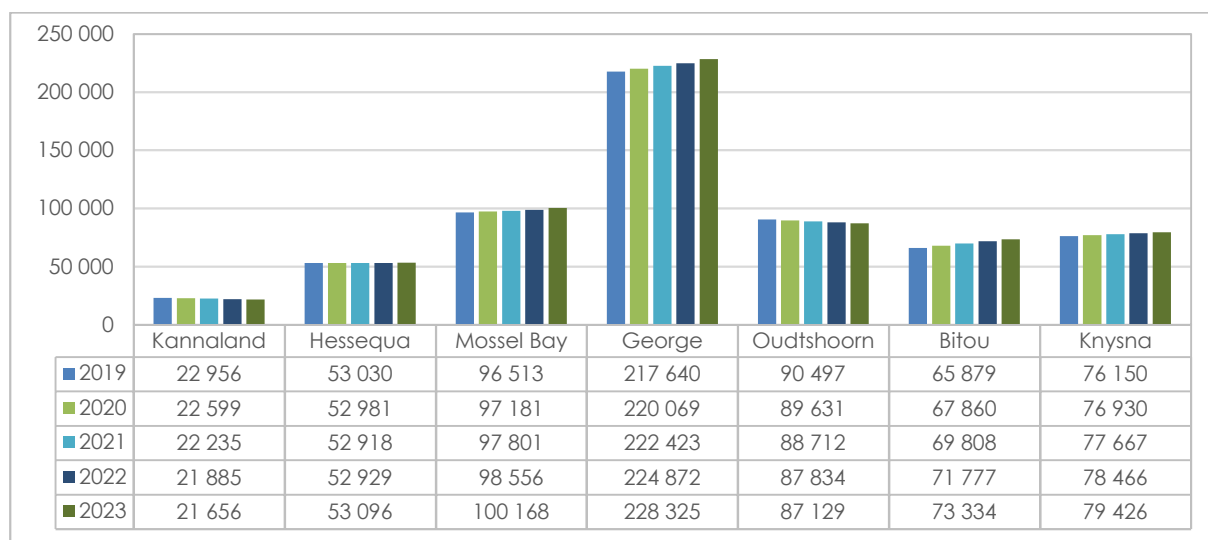
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households and household size compositions as well an overview of population density per local municipal area.

The demographic data provided in this Chapter was sourced from the Department of Social Development who used Stats SA's 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2002 – 2030) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2025.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019



POPULATION



Bitou currently has a population of 65 879, rendering it the third smallest municipal area in the Garden Route District (GRD). The total population is estimated to increase to 73 334 by 2023 which equates to a 2.7 per cent annual average growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Bitou is therefore notably above the estimated population growth of the District of 0.8 per cent.

All Districts: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 - 2023					
Municipality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Kannaland	91.6	91.4	91.2	91.1	90.4
Hessequa	92.3	92.1	91.9	91.9	91.5
Mossel Bay	93.8	93.4	93.0	92.9	92.0
George	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	93.9
Oudtshoorn	90.0	89.8	89.6	89.5	88.8
Bitou	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.0	97.0
Knysna	95.8	95.5	95.2	95.2	93.7
Garden Route District	94.4	94.1	94.0	93.9	92.9
Western Cape	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.5

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are in general considerably less males than females in the Bitou municipal area.

The SR for Bitou further decrease towards 2023 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase in male mortality rates and the potential outflow of working males. The variance in life expectancy between males and females can in turn also be attributed to a variety of social and behavioural dynamics (Stats SA, 2018: 23). There are in general less males than females across the various municipal areas of the Garden Route District.

Bitou: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025				
Year	Children 0 – 14 Years	Working Age 16 – 65 Years	Aged 65+	Dependency Ratio
2019	17 766	44 087	4 025	49.4
2022	19 078	48 140	4 560	49.1
2025	20 540	51 599	5 103	49.7
Growth	2.4%	2.7%	4.0%	-

The above table depicts the Bitou's population composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates who are part of the workforce (Age 15 - 64) and those, who are depending on them (children and senior citizens). A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

A comparison between the base year (2019) and 2025 shows a prominent increase across all cohorts. The dependency ratio is estimated to be 49.4 in 2019 where after it is expected to decreased to 49.1 in 2022 before increasing again to 49.7 by 2025.

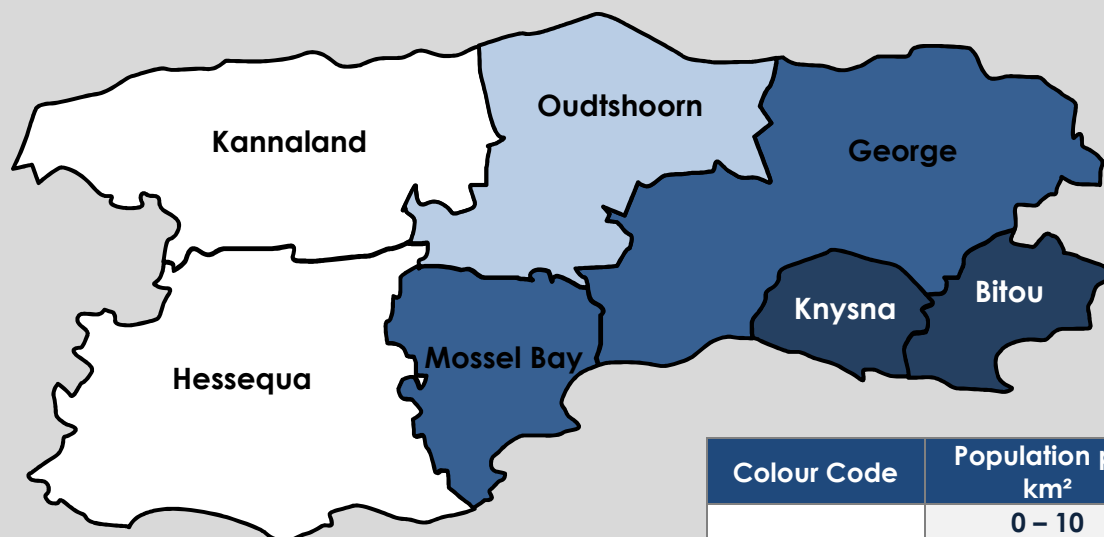
HOUSEHOLD SIZES

Bitou: Household size, 2019 – 2023				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0

Household size refers to the number of people per household. Despite the notably population growth expected in the municipal area, household sizes are expected to remain relatively constant towards 2023. Average household sizes in Bitou are in general the lowest across the entire GRD.

POPULATION DENSITY

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.



Colour Code	Population per km ²
	0 – 10
	11 – 20
	21 – 30
	31 – 40
	41 – 50
	50+

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.

In 2019, the population density of the Garden Route District (GRD) was 27 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the GRD compare as follows:

- Knysna 69 people/km²
- **Bitou 66 people/km²**
- Mossel Bay 48 people/km²
- George 42 people/km²
- Oudtshoorn 26 people/km²
- Hessequa 9 people/km²
- Kannaland 5 people/km²

2

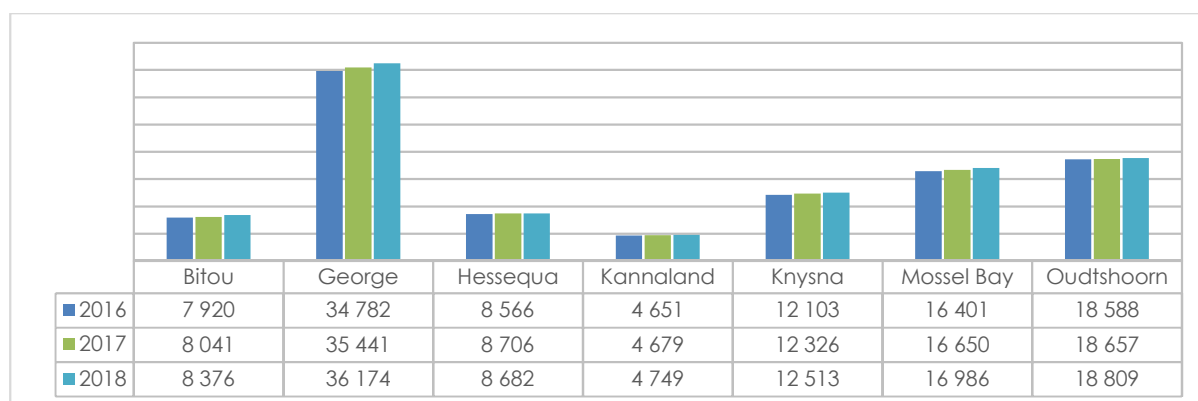
EDUCATION

The quality of education is closely correlated with economic development and social cohesion. Dramatically improving our education outcomes is an imperative not just to achieve the economic growth rates that South Africa needs to end poverty and increase inclusion, but also to tackle social ills such as crime and substance abuse.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019



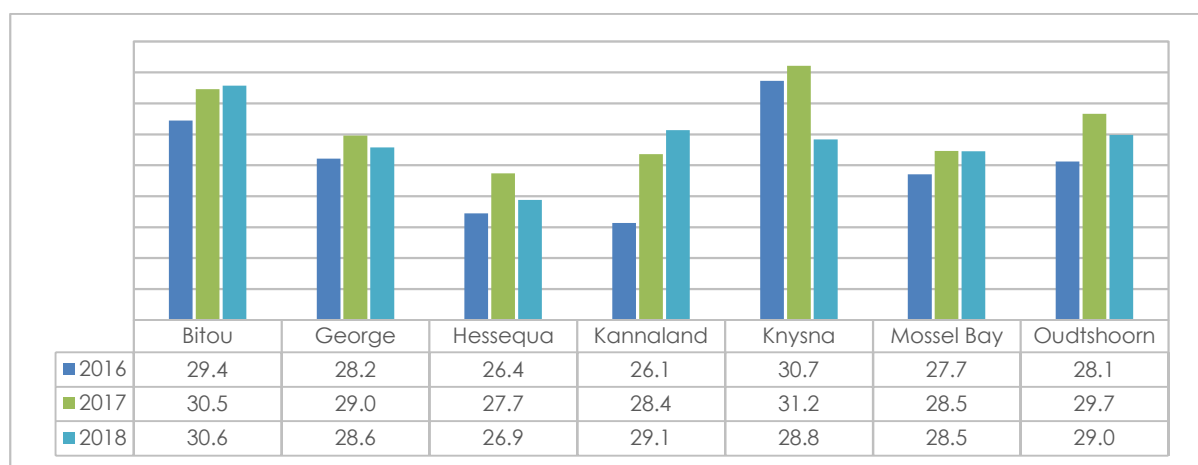
LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Bitou increased at an annual average growth rate of 5.7 per cent from 7 920 to 8 376 learners between 2016 and 2018. This could be attributed to a number of factors including changing demographic and socio-economic context.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

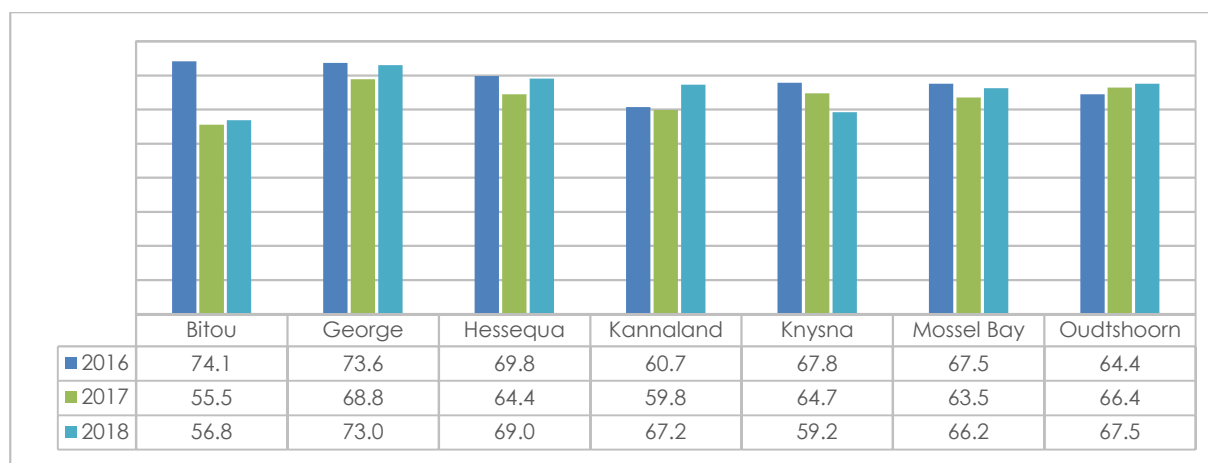
It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.



Changes in the learner-teacher ratio can affect learner performance. The learner-teacher ratio in Bitou increased from 29.4 per cent in 2016 to 30.6 per cent in 2018. The high learner-teacher ratio highlights the need for more teachers in the Bitou area.

LEARNER RETENTION

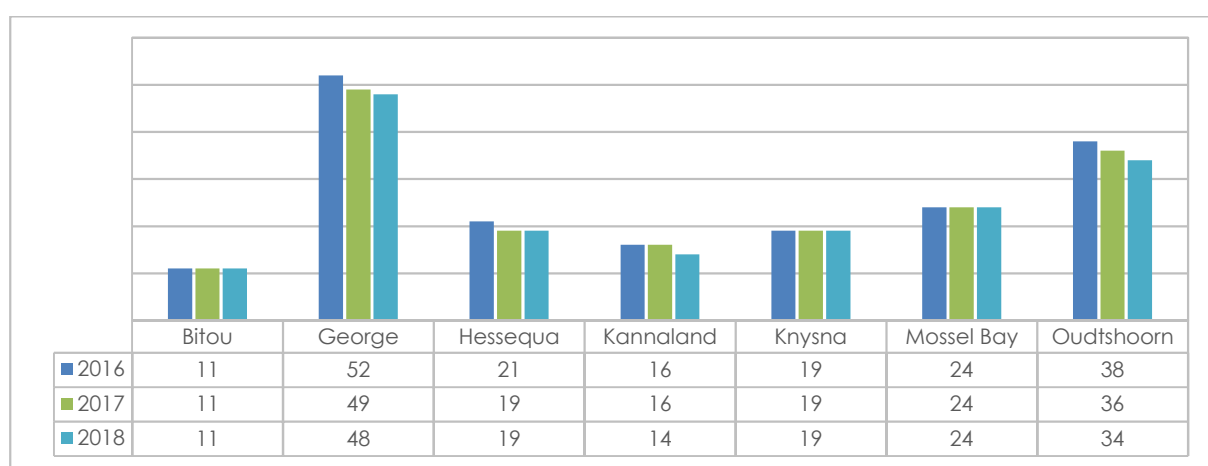
The learner-retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner retention rates are influenced by multiple social, economic and psychological factors.



The learner retention rate in Bitou decreased notably from 74.1 per cent in 2016 to 55.5 in 2017 before improving ever so slightly to 56.8 per cent in 2018. In 2018, the Bitou municipal area had the lowest learner retention rate in the entire GRD. The Garden Route average was 67.6 in the same reporting year.

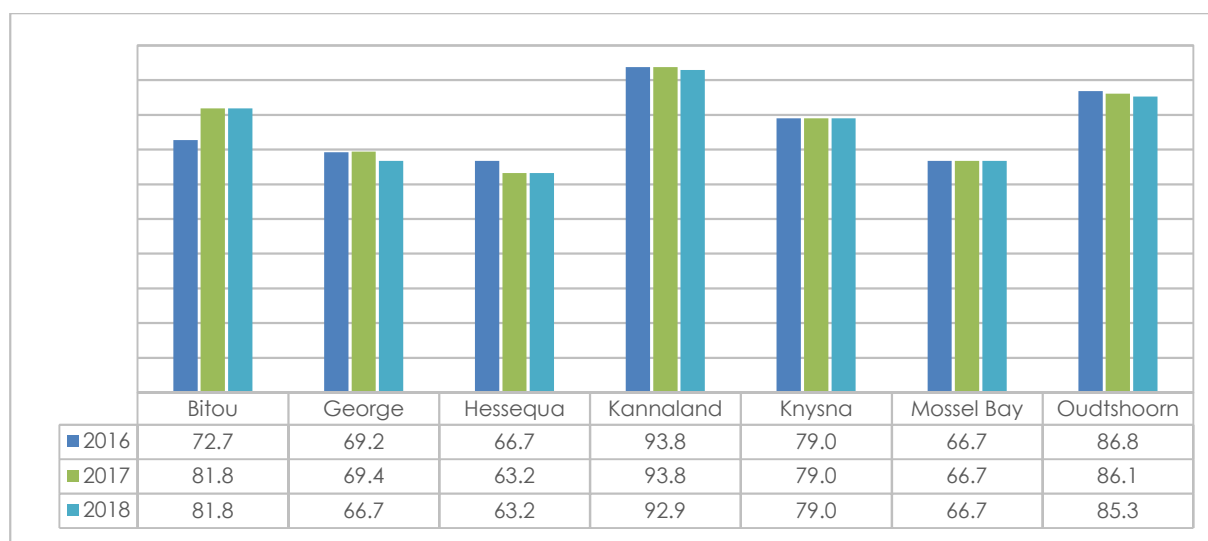
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The increased availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and schools equipped with libraries/media centres could positively affect academic outcomes.



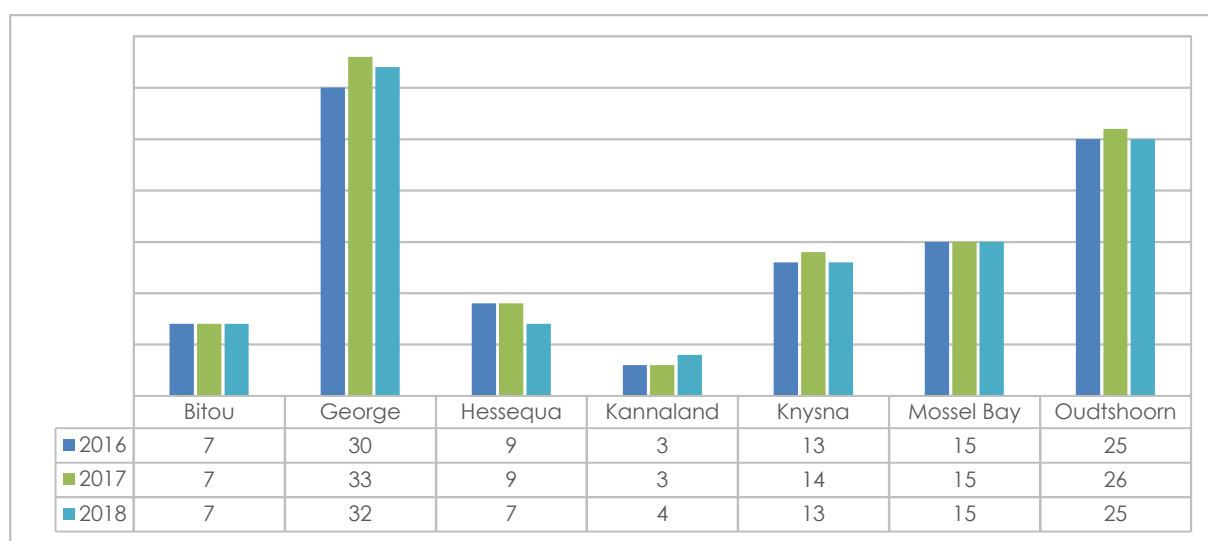
The number of schools within the Bitou Municipality remained unchanged between 2016 and 2018. This could negatively impact upon the education outcomes, given the gradual increase in learner enrolment.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools in the Bitou municipal area increase between 2016 and 2017, but remained unchanged towards 2018. Bitou has the third highest percentage of no-fee schools in the GRD.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES



As mentioned previously, there were 11 schools within the Bitou municipal area in 2018. In 2018, 11 of these schools that were equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes.

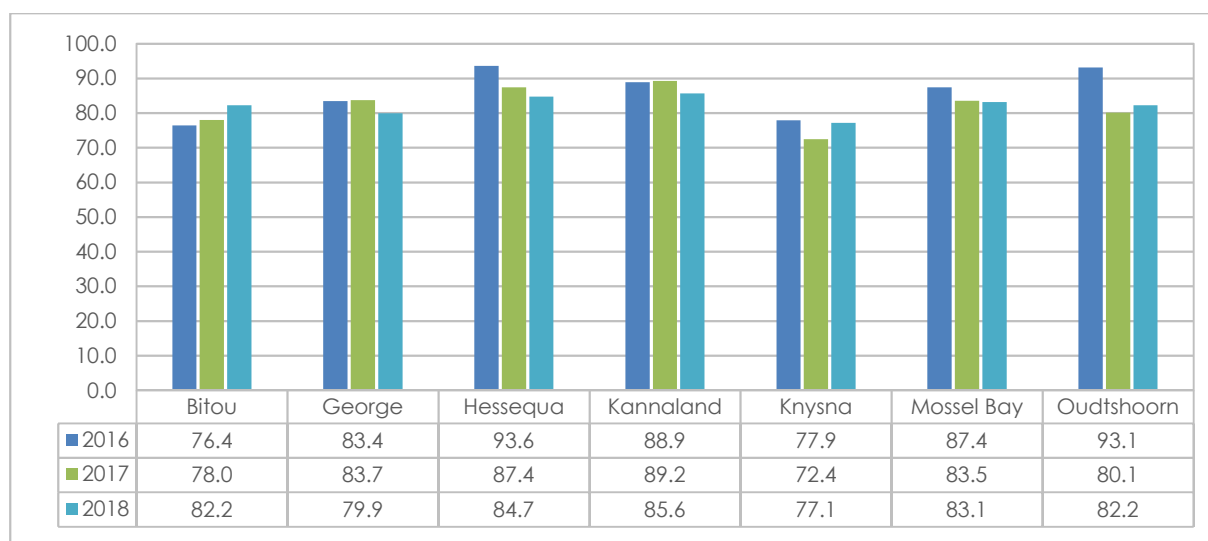
EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the State is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagements in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economy and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section reflects on the matric pass rates amongst the various local municipal areas in the GRD.

Area	2016	2017	2018
City of Cape Town	85.4	81.6	80.9
Cape Winelands	84.7	82.3	80.6
Central Karoo	76.8	79.5	78.5
Garden Route	85.7	82.0	81.3
Overberg	92.6	87.6	82.2
West Coast	87.5	85.9	82.0
Western Cape	85.6	82.1	81.0

The matric pass rate for the Garden Route dropped from 85.7 in 2016 to 82.0 in 2017 and 81.3 in 2018. The 2018 pass rate for the GRD is slightly above the Western Cape average.



The 2018 pass rate in Bitou has been improving year- on year from 76.4 per cent in 2016 to 78.0 per cent in 2017 and further to 82.2 per cent in 2018. This could improve access for learners to higher education opportunities. The matric pass rate within the Bitou municipal area is therefore above the District and Provincial average.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the Bitou municipal area. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or Tuberculosis (TB) and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, private facilities are not included.

Data source: Department of Health, 2019



HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
Bitou	4	3	0	1	0	0	7	7
Garden Route District	8	10	0	1	4	0	12	22

In terms of healthcare facilities, Bitou had 7 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2018, which comprises of 4 fixed and 3 mobile clinics. In addition, there are also 1 community day centre, as well as 7 Antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 7 Tuberculosis clinics/sites.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to rural distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities.

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Bitou has 2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2018 which is equivalent to the District average of 2 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and exclude all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS

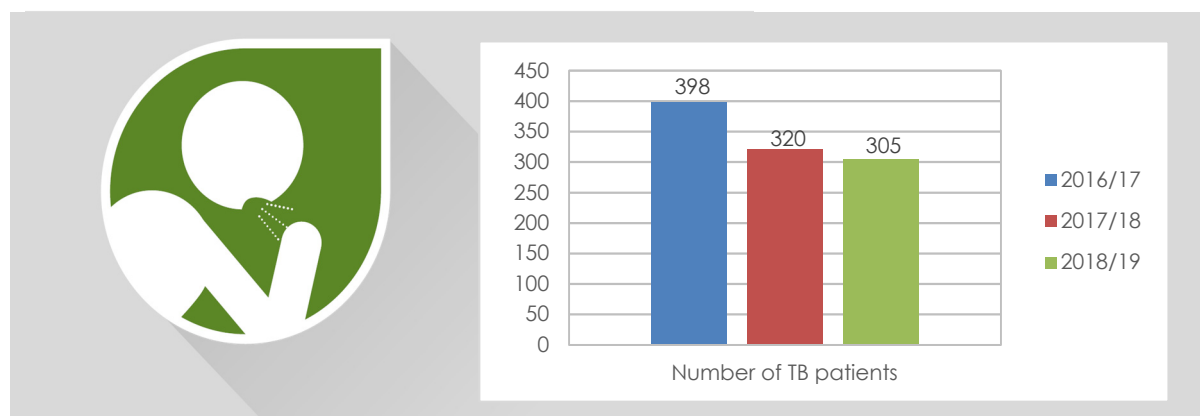
HIV/Aids is among the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province, accounting for 8.0 per cent of deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	ART clients that remain with treatment month end		Number of new ART patients	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Bitou	2 908	3 114	470	325
Garden Route	21 577	23 317	3 478	3 009

The number of clients (patients) that remain committed to their antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the Bitou municipal area increased by 7.1 per cent from 2 908 patients in 2017/18 to 3 114 in 2018/19. In turn, this number increased by 8.1 per cent in the GRD across the same reference period.

A substantial decrease was observed in the number of new clients starting ART treatment in the Bitou municipal area. This is of particular interest as the number of new ART patients increase in only 5 local municipalities across the entire Western Cape. This could be an indication that the HIV infections are decreasing or that less people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016. The number of TB patients within the Bitou municipal area declined from 398 in 2016/17 to 320 in 2017/18 and 305 in 2018/19. The 305 registered TB patients received treatment at 7 clinics/treatment sites.

CHILD HEALTH

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims by 2030 to end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortalities to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births (Source: UN SDG's).

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Bitou	48.2	48.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garden Route	61.1	65.7	2.7	1.5	11.4	9.0	17.8	16.4

The **immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the Bitou municipal area decreased slightly from 48.2 per cent in 2017/18 to 40 per cent in 2018/19. The Garden Route average for the same reporting year was 65.7 per cent.

The **number of malnourished children** under five years (per 100 000) in Bitou in 2017/18 was 0.4 which increased slightly to 0.5 in 2018/19. At 0.5 in 2018/19, Bitou's rate is notably below the District average of 1.5.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Bitou municipal area remained unchanged at 0.0 between 2017/18 and 2018/19. An improvement in the NMR may indicate progression in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The **low birth weight** indicator for Bitou remained unchanged at 0.0 between 2017/18 and 2018/19.

DEFINITIONS

Immunisation: The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.

Malnutrition: Expressed as the number of malnourished children under five years per 100 000 people. Malnutrition (either under- or over-nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.

Neonatal mortality rate: Measured as the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The first 28 days of life (neonatal period) represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The Province's target for 2019 is 6.0 per 1 000 live births.

Low birth weight: Percentage of all babies born in facility that weighed less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long-term consequences.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Area	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery Rate to Women under 20 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Bitou	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garden Route	81	55	15.0	15.9	0.6	0.6

The **maternal mortality rate** (deaths per 100 000) for Bitou remained at 0.0 between 2017/18 and 2018/19, while the average for the GRD decreased sharply from 81 in 2017/18 to 55 in 2018/19.

Bitou's **delivery rate to women under 20 years** remained at zero between 2017/18 and 2018/19. The delivery rate of women under 20 years for the District reflects a marginal increase from 15.0 per cent in 2017/18 to 15.9 per cent in 2018/19.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in Bitou has remained low at 0.0 percent between 2017/18 and 2018/19, while the average for the GRD remained constant at 0.6 per cent between 2017/18 and 2018/19.

DEFINITIONS

Maternal mortality rate: *Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities. Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).*

Births to teenage mothers: *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities. Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support.*

Termination of pregnancy: *The percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years. Government hospitals, designated private doctors and gynaecologists, and non-profit providers offer safe and legal termination of pregnancy. To have a free abortion, the request must be made at a primary healthcare clinic, where the pregnancy will be confirmed, counselling provided, an appointment made, and a referral letter be given to a facility where the procedure can be performed.*

4

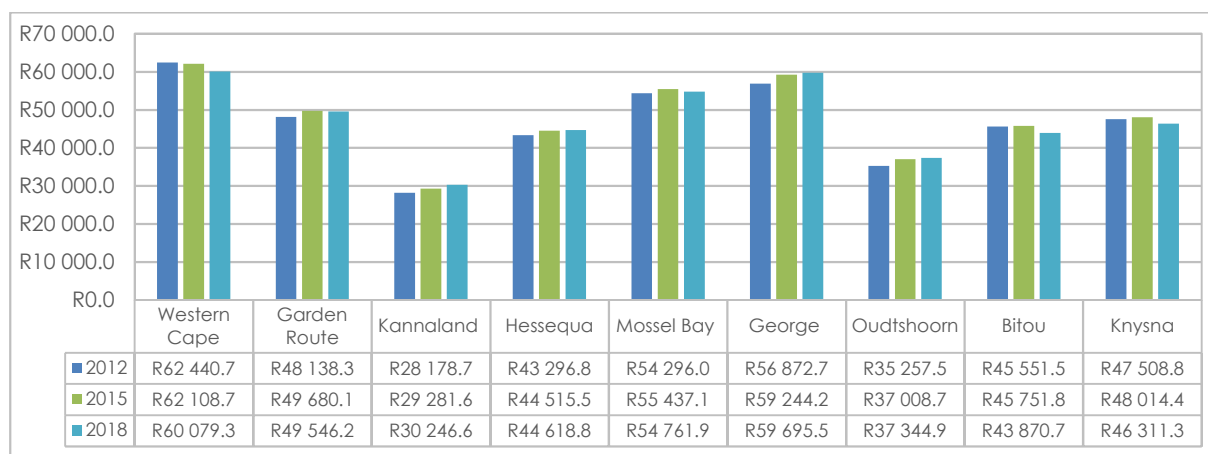
POVERTY

This section reflects on living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Bitou municipal area based on most recent data including Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2016 and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy a good standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators in terms of GDP per capita, income inequality, human development, as well as indigent households and free basic services to show the current reality of households residing in the Bitou municipal area. One key feature emerging from the research evidence is that South Africa has made progress in reducing poverty since 1993, with real earnings at the lower end income groups increasing. But, as the diagnostic overview explains, "per capita income growth is only one indicator of a region's wellbeing. It tells us how much income there is to share, but does not communicate the distribution of that income." In South Africa, as Murray Leibbrandt from Saldru points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10 per cent, with the lowest 5 per cent of the population getting hardly any of the income. This is a major sign of the growing inequality in our country. Despite this widening gap between the rich and the poor, social grants like the child support grant have undeniably had a significant impact on the lower and middle-income groups. The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned. According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.



GDPR PER CAPITA

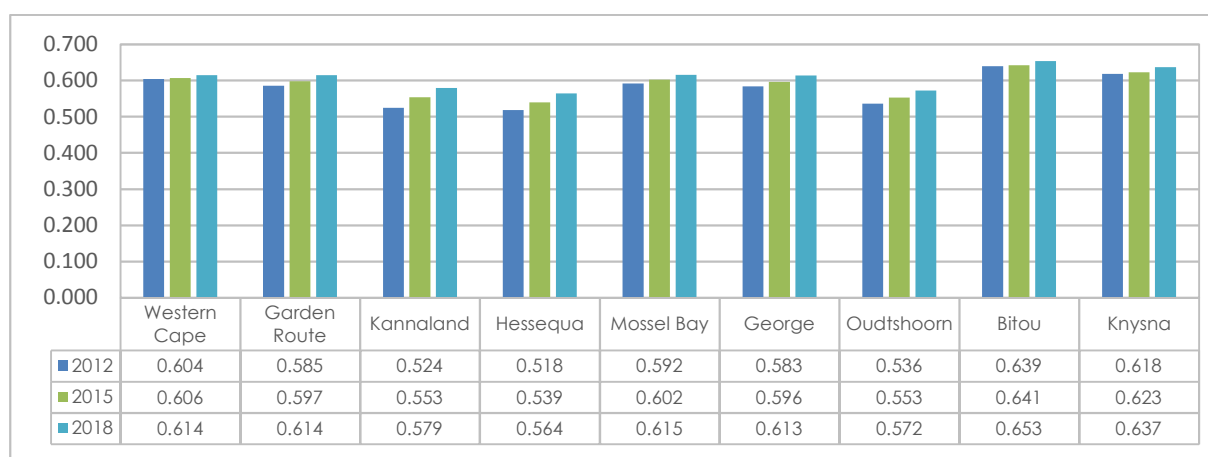
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDPR per capita indicator.



Real GDPR per capita (constant prices) for the GRD was R49 546 in 2018 significantly lower than the Western Cape average of R60 079. Bitou has the third lowest GDPR per capital compared to the other municipalities in the GRD. At R43 870 in 2018, Bitou GDPR is below that of GRD figure of R49 546 as well as that of the Western Cape's R60 079.

INCOME INEQUALITY

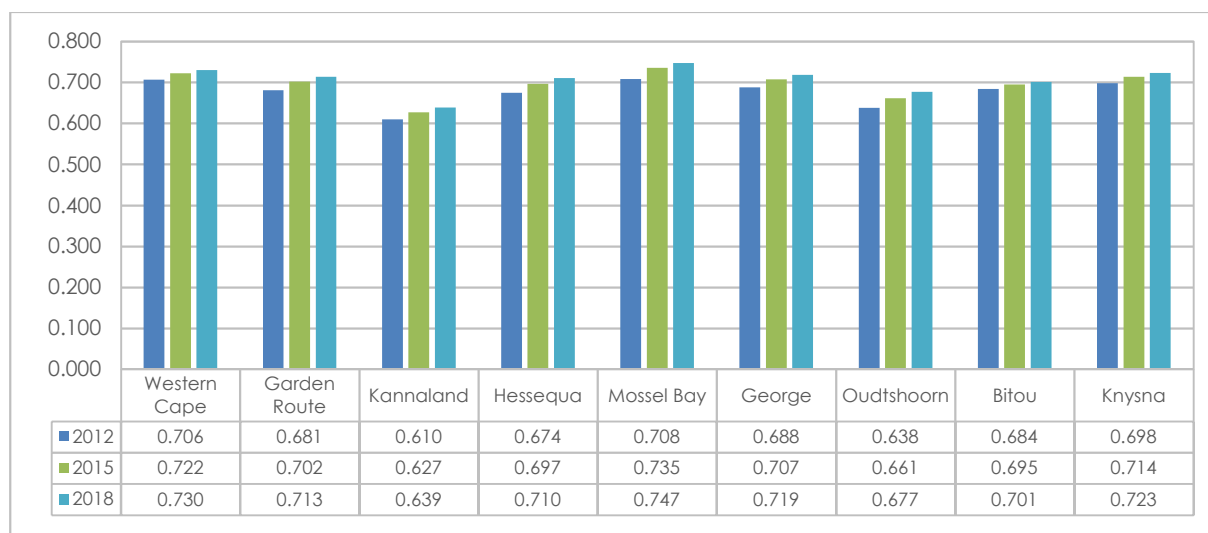
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



Income inequality increases in all the municipalities within the GRD. Income inequality in Bitou increased from 0.639 in 2012 to 0.653 in 2018 which is the highest in the entire GRD and well above the District and Provincial average.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduced in 1990 as part of a United Nations Development Program (UNDP) initiative, the Human Development Index (HDI) serves as a composite indicator of social and economic development and overall well-being amongst countries of the world. Reflecting education levels, health, and income, the HDI measures of peoples' ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, participate in the community and to have sufficient means to be able to afford a decent living. The HDI is represented by a number between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates a high level of human development and 0 represents no human development.



An overall improvement in human development is observed across the entire Western Cape with HDI levels increasing in all districts between 2012, 2015 and 2018. There has been a general increase in the HDI in Bitou from 0.684 in 2012 to 0.701 in 2018.

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to access to adequate housing and that the State must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Access to housing also includes access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services, to ensure that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section uses Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities (2015 to 2018) as well as information by Quantec Research to reflect on the most recent household information and services trends.



ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Since no new household survey information is available, this section highlights housing and household services access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021.

Community Survey 2016	Bitou	Garden Route District
Total number of households	21 914	189 345
Formal main dwelling	16 788 76.6%	162 325 85.7%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	20 718 94.5%	183 441 96.9%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	20 885 95.3%	178 646 94.3%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	21 514 98.2%	181 973 96.1%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	19 418 88.6%	168 079 88.8%

In 2016, there were a total of 21 914 households within the Bitou municipal area of which 76.6 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the District enjoyed access levels to housing, water and refuse removal at a rate above the Bitou average. However, Bitou's access to electricity and sanitation was above the GRD average rate in the same reporting year. The relatively lower number of consumer units for water and refuse removal can be attributed to the fact that certain areas receiving these services fall outside of the jurisdiction of the various local municipalities.

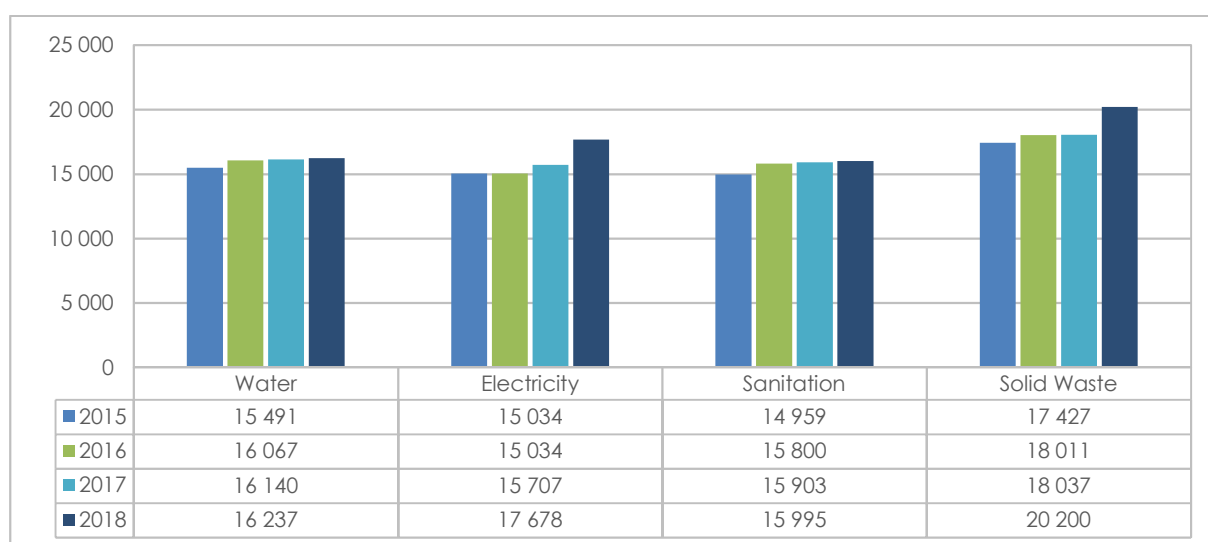
Dwelling Type	Bitou	%	Garden Route District	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	11 952	72.1	131 752	76.3
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	175	1.0	1 150	0.7
Flat in a block of flats	248	1.4	4 046	2.3
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	198	1.1	6 186	3.6
House/flat/room, in backyard	124	0.7	2 568	1.5
Informal dwelling/shack	3 890	23.4	23 733	13.7
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	85	0.5	1 156	0.7
Other/unspecified/NA	406	0.2	2 045	1.2
TOTAL	16 558	-	172 636	-

Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. Above table present a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the Bitou municipal area in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018). In the GRD, 76.3 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. The Bitou municipal area has the lowest proportion of the households in the District which reside in dwellings of this type – at 72.1 per cent. A total of 23 733 (13.7 per cent) and 3 890 (23.4 per cent) households still reside in informal dwellings or shacks within respectively the broader GRD and Bitou.

CONSUMER UNITS

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services, including free basic services, to enable informed projections on future demand. This section reflects on services growth based on information from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Survey of Municipalities. The unit of measure is a consumer/billing unit which is not comparable to household level information. Services provided by municipalities are done per 'plot' or consumer/billing unit, however, since households are the unit of measurement more often used in demographic surveys, an understanding of household dynamics remains important.

The figure below illustrates the access to basic services (measured in terms of the number of consumer units that has access) in the Bitou municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities¹.



Between 2015 and 2018, the number of consumers has grown across all services. In 2018, solid waste services represented the largest number of consumer units at 20 200. This was followed by electricity at 17 678, water services at 16 237. Sanitation services received the lowest number of consumers at 15 995.

The largest increase was recorded for access to solid waste removal services, where 2 773 additional consumers had access to this service in 2018 compared to 2015. Access to electricity services also increased substantially by 2 644 consumer units while an additional 1 036 and 746 consumer units had access to sanitation services and water respectively.

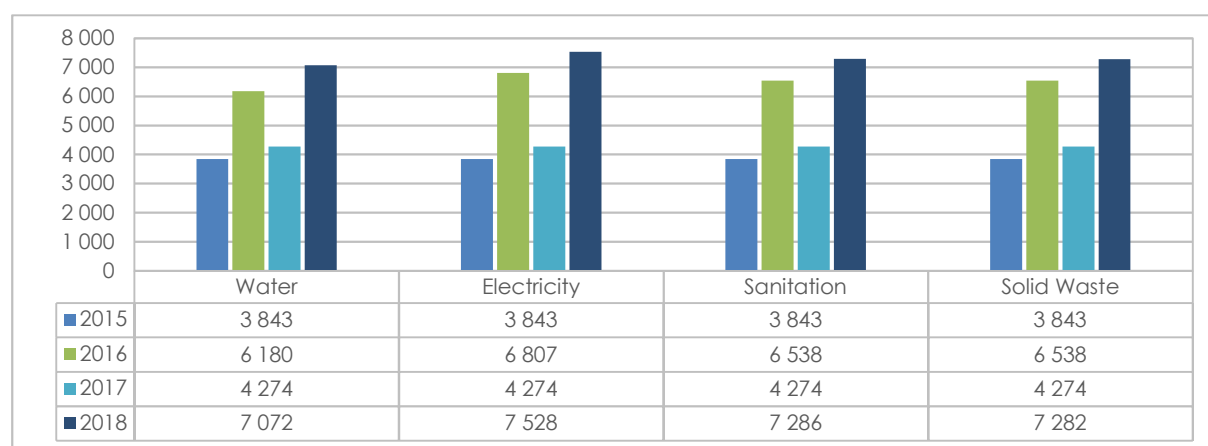
¹ Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

FREE BASIC SERVICES

As per the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the local sphere of government to provide services that satisfy the basic needs of its citizens. The Municipal Systems Act in turn defines a basic municipal services as those necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and, if not provided, would endanger public health or safety or the environment. Such basic services include, but are not limited to the provision of water, sewage collection and disposal, refuse removal, municipal health services, street lighting, parks and recreation facilities etc.

Government however provides a basket of free basic services (water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity) which aims to improve the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable communities. In order to qualify for the basket of free basic services, a household must be classified as an indigent household as per criteria determined by individual local municipalities. In general, a household is classified as indigent when the occupants in said households earn a combined income of less than a certain amount (poverty threshold) defined by the indigent policy of a municipality at that point in time. Municipalities review their indigent policies (and as such the determined amount) on an annual basis to bring the defined amount in line with reigning socio-economic conditions. According to Statistics South Africa, in 2017 most municipalities classified an indigent household as a family earning a combined income of less than R3 200 per month.

In 2018, the Bitou municipal area had had a total of 4 381 indigent households, 107 more than the previous year. Below figure illustrates the extent to which these indigent households had access to free basic services.



Increased economic hardship at national level is expected to impact on poorer households and their ability to afford quality services. The burden will in turn be passed to local municipalities who must strain their revenue streams to extend services to indigents. The expected scenario is evident upon consideration of the rising trend in the number of indigent households receiving free basic services for electricity, sanitation, solid waste and water. The notable increase in the provision of water services to indigent households in 2018 can potentially be associated with the drought and enhanced efforts to source additional water for human consumption.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA published the country's crime statistics for 2018/19, showing which types of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past financial year.

The 2018/19 financial year saw increases in all contact crimes, including murder, sexual offences, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Over the last year, 21 002 people were murdered across the country, up by 686 from 2017/18. The most common cause of murder was misunderstandings/arguments, followed by domestic violence and gang-related killings.

According to the 2018/19 crime stats, the murder rate increased by a staggering 3.4 per cent compared to the previous financial year. Most of these murders were committed between Saturday and Sunday, suggesting that weekends are the most violent and deadly periods in South Africa. The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that there are 3 974 murders in the Western cape. The murder rate is currently at 59.4 per 100 000 people.

Sexual offences have, according to SAPS and Stats SA, shot up by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18.

The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018/19 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2019. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by the Department of Social Development.



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Bitou	20	16	20
	Garden Route District	181	183	215
Per 100 000	Bitou	33	26	31
	Garden Route District	30	29	35

Definition: The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 3.4 per cent to over 21 002 cases recorded in 2018/19. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 58 murders a day and at a rate of 36.4 people murdered per 100 000 population. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased by 23.0 per cent (245) from 3 729 to 3 974, in 2018/19.

Within the Bitou municipal area, the number of murders increased from 16 in 2017/18 to 20 in 2018/19; the murder rate (per 100 000 population) increased from 26 in 2017/18 to 31 in 2018/19, while the murder rate for the GRD also increased from 29 in 2017/18 to 35 in 2018/19.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Bitou	77	108	97
	Garden Route District	1 037	1 046	1 059
Per 100 000	Bitou	127	175	149
	Garden Route District	170	168	172

Definition: Sexual offences includes rape (updated to the new definition of rape to provide for the inclusion of male rape), sex work, pornography, public indecency and human trafficking.

The rate of sexual offences in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. With respect to the crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA, sexual offences increased by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18. In 2018/19, there were 97 sexual offences in the Bitou area compared to 1 059 reported cases in the GRD. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 population) was significantly lower in Bitou (149) relative to the GRD (172).

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Bitou	623	648	316
	Garden Route District	10 931	10 809	7 330
Per 100 000	Bitou	1 031	1 051	486
	Garden Route District	1 787	1 733	1 192

Definition: Drug-related crimes refers to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs.

The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related in the country at 1 203 per 100 000. However, the 2018/19 statistics showed figures were trending downwards since 2017/18. While in 2017/18, 36.2 per cent of all drug-related crimes in South Africa occurred in the province, this year the province recorded 34.96 per cent of all drug-related crimes in the country. Drug related crimes within the Bitou area decrease from 648 cases in 2017/18 to 316 cases in 2018/19. There was also a significant drop in drug-related crimes in the broader GRD. When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 486 cases per 100 000 population in 2018/19, Bitou's cases is below the District and Province's rates of 1 192 and 1 203 respectively.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Bitou	63	50	48
	Garden Route District	1 441	1 739	1 745
Per 100 000	Bitou	104	81	74
	Garden Route District	236	279	284

Definition: Driving under the influence (DUI) refers to a situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. However, the number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Bitou municipal area decreased from 50 in 2017/18 to 48 in 2018/19. This translates into a rate of 74 reported incidences per 100 000 people in 2018/19, which is significantly below that of the Districts of 284 per 100 000 people in 2018/19.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Municipal Area		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Actual Number	Bitou	681	536	510
	Garden Route District	5 654	5 208	5 171
Per 100 000	Bitou	1 127	869	784
	Garden Route District	924	835	841

Definition: Residential burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.

The 2018/19 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 3 244 from 42 662 in 2017/18 to 39 418 in 2018/19. Residential burglary cases within the Bitou area dropped from 536 in 2017/18 to 510 in 2018/19. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 784 cases per 100 000 in 2018/19, Bitou's rate is below the District rate of 841 per 100 000 in the same reporting year.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2016	2017	2018
Bitou	7	11	12
Garden Route District	127	137	132

Definition: The type of road user that died in or during a crash i.e. driver, cyclist, passengers, pedestrians.

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 – 64 years – whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

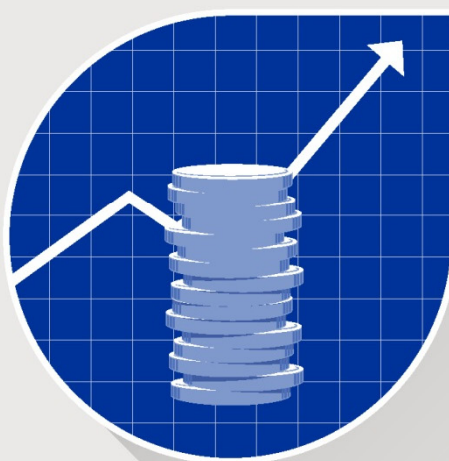
The number of road user fatalities in the Bitou municipal area increased from 11 in 2017 to 12 in 2018. Within the broader GRD, the number of fatalities declined from 137 in 2017 to 132 in 2018. Contributing factors can include driver fatigue and distractions, excessive speeding and reckless driving as well as road obstacles such as pedestrians and animals.

7

THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and the living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease taxes in order to stimulate economic activity, there are few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, among others, procurement of goods and services, job creation through expanded public works programmes as well as creating an enabling environment for small businesses.

The ability of households to pay for services such as water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal depends on income generated from economic activities. A slowdown in economic activity may result in job losses and inability of households to pay for services, leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.



ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

In the Bitou municipal area, the local economy was dominated by the finance, insurance, real estate & business services (R799.7 million; 25.3 per cent), followed by wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (R604.7 million; 19.1 per cent) and construction (R394.0 million; 12.5 per cent). Combined, these top three sectors contributed R1.798 billion (or 56.8 per cent) to Bitou's economy, estimated to be worth R3 164.6 billion in 2017.

Bitou GDP performance per sector, 2008 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2017	R million value 2017	Trend		Average Real GDP growth (%)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	5.9	186.4	3.0	0.6	6.2	-1.0	-5.0	8.7	-5.8
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	5.7	179.6	3.2	0.7	6.3	-1.0	-5.2	9.0	-5.8
Mining & quarrying	0.2	6.8	-0.9	-0.3	5.3	-1.5	-1.2	0.4	-4.3
Secondary sector	23.5	742.5	2.5	1.4	2.4	2.0	3.0	-0.1	-0.4
Manufacturing	10.0	315.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.6	4.9	0.6	0.1
Electricity, gas & water	1.0	33.2	1.5	0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	1.1	2.5
Construction	12.5	394.0	3.2	1.2	3.8	2.5	1.5	-0.7	-1.1
Tertiary sector	70.6	2 235.6	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	-0.1
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	19.1	604.7	2.0	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.8	-0.7	0.8
Transport, storage & communication	7.6	239.7	0.7	0.0	1.2	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1	0.1
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	25.3	799.7	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.9	-1.3
General government	10.6	336.8	4.9	2.4	5.2	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.0
Community, social & personal services	8.0	254.7	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.4	0.7
Total Bitou	100.0	3 164.6	2.3	1.2	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	-0.6

The 10-year trend shows that Bitou's economy on average grew by 2.3 per cent between 2008 and 2017, but tapered to 1.2 per cent annual average from 2014 to 2018 (estimated). From 2007 to 2018, the general government (4.9 per cent), construction (3.2 per cent) and agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors were the fastest growing in the municipal area.

Growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was robust at 9.0 per cent in 2017, however, the sector is estimated to contract by -5.8 per cent in 2018 as the effects of the drought becomes visible. The fastest growing sector in the municipal area in 2018 is expected to be electricity, gas & water at 2.5 per cent.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Bitou municipal area, starting with employment data per sector, a breakdown of current skill levels in the labour force as well as the unemployment rates. The wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation sector contributed the most jobs in the Bitou municipal area in 2017 (4 782; 24.7 per cent), followed by community, social & personal services (3 863; 20.0 per cent) and the finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector (3 257; 16.8 per cent).

Bitou employment growth per sector 2008 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2017	Number of jobs 2017	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2008 - 2017	2014 - 2018e	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018e
Primary sector	8.7	1 685	-392	106	-28	243	-44	-54	-11
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	8.7	1 678	-389	109	-27	242	-43	-53	-10
Mining & quarrying	0.0	7	-3	-3	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
Secondary sector	17.7	3 428	321	367	146	28	97	43	53
Manufacturing	5.4	1 044	-89	50	25	20	-22	21	6
Electricity, gas & water	0.1	20	6	2	0	2	1	-1	0
Construction	12.2	2 364	404	315	121	6	118	23	47
Tertiary sector	73.6	14 225	3 620	1 906	483	594	-1	534	296
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	24.7	4 782	1 265	754	110	249	65	250	80
Transport, storage & communication	3.4	654	162	-2	49	49	-122	28	-6
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	16.8	3 257	696	501	114	132	-11	107	159
General government	8.6	1 669	560	207	125	5	53	-22	46
Community, social & personal services	20.0	3 863	937	446	85	159	14	171	17
Total Bitou	100.0	19 338	3 549	2 379	601	865	52	523	338

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Bitou municipal area reported net job losses (-389) between 2008 and 2017. This is a major cause for concern considering the contribution of the sector to the Bitou economy. The sectors that reported the largest increase in jobs between 2008 and 2017 was wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (1 265) followed by community, social & personal services (937), finance, insurance, real estate & business services (696) and general government (560).

Bitou: Trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017				
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs 2016	
	2017	2014 - 2018e	2017	2018e
Skilled	20.6	3.4	2 881	2 965
Semi-skilled	44.5	3.0	6 223	6 384
Low skilled	34.9	3.0	4 888	4 957
Total Bitou	100.0	3.1	13 992	14 306

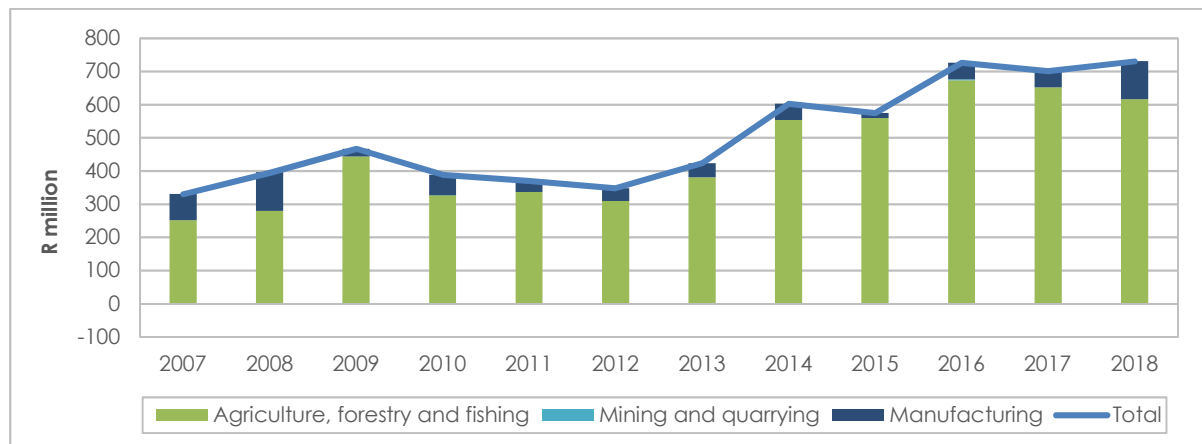
In 2017, Bitou's labour force mostly consisted of semi-skilled (44.5 per cent) and low-skilled (34.9 per cent) workers. The number of skilled workers (3.4 per cent) experienced the highest growth across the period 2014 – 2018. While the semi-skilled and low- skilled workers (3.0 per cent) experienced lower growth during the same reporting period. Evidently, the demand for skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Narrow Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bitou	17.1	18.8	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.7	22.3	23.1	23.0
Garden Route District	13.1	14.2	15.4	15.3	15.1	14.6	14.6	14.1	15.1	15.4	15.2
Western Cape	12.7	14.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.8	17.7

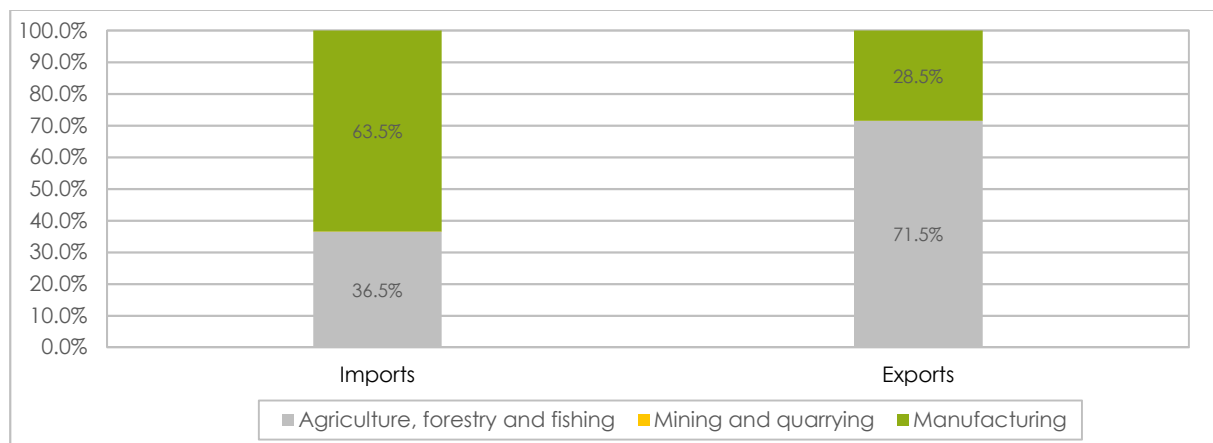
Over the last decade, the unemployment rate has been rising steadily. Unemployment in the Bitou municipal area started at 17.1 per cent in 2008, rising steadily to 20.8 in 2014, then lowered to 20.7 in 2015, where after it edged up to 23.0 per cent in 2018. The Bitou unemployment rate of 23.0 per cent in 2018 is notably higher than the District's 15.2 per cent and the Province's 17.7 per cent.

International Trade Dynamics

Between 2007 and 2018, the Bitou municipal area maintained a trade surplus, which has been increasing over the years. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was the main driver of the trade surplus experienced over the period, which has grown from an export value of R251.9 million in 2007 to R736.2 million in 2017. The manufacturing sector contributed approximately 7.1 per cent to the trade surplus of the municipal area, with a trade surplus of R49.9 million registered in this sector.



In 2018, the municipal area registered a trade surplus of R730.4 million. While the trade surplus in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector declined between 2017 and 2018, the trade surplus from the manufacturing sector more than doubled, accounting for nearly 15.6 per cent of the surplus registered by the municipal region in 2018. Goods to the value of R268.5 million were imported into the municipal area.



Source: Quantec Research, 2019

The manufacturing sector accounted for 63.5 per cent of all imports, with the agricultural sector accounting for the remaining 36.5 per cent. Exports, on the other hand, were predominantly from the agricultural sector. With a total value of R999.0 million in 2018, 71.5 per cent of exports from the municipal region were from the agricultural sector, with only 28.5 per cent stemming from the manufacturing sector.

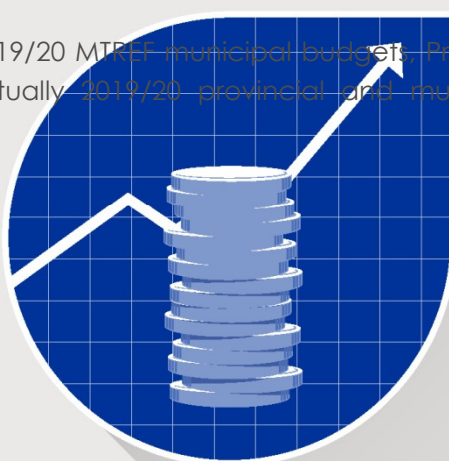
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PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Successfully leveraging infrastructure investment as a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development can however only be achieved through combined and complimentary contributions from all public sector spheres as well as the private sector.

The OPMII compared the 2019/10 MTREF infrastructure commitments made by the Western Cape Government (WCG) within the geographical jurisdiction of a local municipality to the capital budget contributions made by the various local municipalities themselves. As the provincial and municipal financial years do not fully align, the municipal capital budget information was sourced from the approved 2018/19 MTREF budgets. The 2019/20 municipal capital budget spend detailed in the OPMII therefore referred to the outer year estimates and not actual committed funds.

With the approval of the 2019/20 MTREF municipal budgets, Provincial Treasury is for the first time able to compare actually 2019/20 provincial and municipal infrastructure budget commitments.



PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the Bitou municipal area will amount to **R146.1 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

Bitou: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000)				
Vote	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Education	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	600	600
Human Settlements	34 561	48 200	62 800	145 561
Transport and Public Works	-	-	-	-
Total	34 561	48 200	63 400	146 161

The majority of provincial infrastructure spend will be directed towards the human settlements function (R145.5 million across the 2019/20 MTREF or 99.5 per cent of the Total MTREF expenditure) which will be applied to construct top structures and to develop service sites. A minor allocation has been made towards the health function in the outer year of the MTEF.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R448.0 million** across the 2019/20 MTEF.

Bitou: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTEF (R'000)				
Functional Classification	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Governance and Administration	6 572	8 832	3 874	19 278
Community and Public Safety	5 391	2 177	3 505	11 073
Economic and Environmental Services	5 300	27 058	25 777	58 135
Trading Services	66 760	58 345	54 635	179 740
<i>Energy Sources</i>	21 088	13 145	15 867	50 100
<i>Water Management</i>	21 017	26 942	22 113	70 072
<i>Waste Water Management</i>	14 525	16 958	15 355	46 838
<i>Waste Management</i>	10 130	1 300	1 300	12 730
Total	129 695	154 767	142 426	447 966

Most of the Municipality's capital budget is directed towards the trading services (basic service delivery) function (R179.7 million across the 2019/20 MTREF, 40.1 per cent), the majority of which will in turn be applied towards water services (R70.1 million). This allocation supports ongoing efforts by the municipality to mitigate the impact of the drought and to address water services backlogs. Furthermore, the relevance placed on economic development appears to have gathered momentum with a notable allocation of R58.1 million across the 2019/20 MTREF.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Sex Ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Number of Households: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Population Density: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2019*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2019*

SOURCES

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*

5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Dwelling type: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Consumer units: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Indigent Households: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2019*

SOURCES

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trade balance: *Wesgro, 2019*
- Sectoral trade distribution: *Wesgro, 2019*

8. Public Infrastructure Spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2019; Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment (OPMI), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*