



**Western Cape Government**  
**Provincial Treasury**

**Socio-economic Profile**  
**Cape Winelands District**  
**Municipality**

**2015**

Working Paper

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# Contents

## Cape Winelands District: At a Glance

Introduction	1
1. Demographics	2
2. Education	4
3. Health	7
4. Poverty	12
5. Safety and security	13
6. Basic services	15
7. Economy	18
8. Labour market	20
9. Environment	22
10. Broadband penetration	29
11. Concluding remarks	30

## Tables

Table 1	Western Cape districts: Household estimates, 2011 - 2015	4
Table 2	Western Cape: Education indicators	5
Table 3	Western Cape: Education facilities, 2012 and 2014	6
Table 4	Western Cape: Education outcomes, 2013 - 2014	6
Table 5	Western Cape: Healthcare facilities, 2015	7
Table 6	Western Cape: Healthcare personnel, 2015	8
Table 7	Western Cape: HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis prevalence and care, 2015	8
Table 8	Western Cape: Child and maternal health, 2014/15	10
Table 9	Western Cape: Community based services, 2015	11
Table 10	Western Cape districts: Household income, 2011	12
Table 11	Western Cape: Per capita income, 2011 - 2013	12
Table 12	Western Cape: Access to water, 2014	15
Table 13	Western Cape: Access to refuse removal, 2014	16
Table 14	Western Cape: Access to electricity, 2014	16
Table 15	Western Cape: Access to sanitation, 2014	17
Table 16	Western Cape: Types of housing structures, 2014	17

Table 17	Western Cape: GDPR growth, 2000 - 2013	19
Table 18	Western Cape districts: Sectoral growth, 2005 - 2013	19
Table 19	Western Cape districts: GDPR growth vs net employment, 2005 - 2013	22

## Figures

Figure 1	Western Cape districts: Population projections, 2015 - 2020	2
Figure 2	Cape Winelands District: Population age cohort, 2015	3
Figure 3	Cape Winelands District: Population age distribution, 2015 and 2020	3
Figure 4	Cape Winelands District: Crime statistics, 2005/06 - 2014/15	13
Figure 5	Western Cape districts: Crime statistics per 100 000, 2014/15	14
Figure 6	Western Cape districts: GDPR growth, 2005 - 2013	18
Figure 7	Cape Winelands District: Sectoral composition, 2013	20
Figure 8	Western Cape districts: GDPR vs municipal employment, 2013	21
Figure 9	Western Cape districts: GDPR vs district employment, 2005 - 2013	21
Figure 10	Cape Winelands District: Employment by sector, 2013	22
Figure 11	Western Cape districts: Internet access, 2011	30

# Cape Winelands District: At a Glance

## Demographics, 2015



Population

**831 716**



Households

**218 620**

## Education



Matric Pass Rate 2014 88.3%

Literacy Rate 2011 81.7%

## Poverty



Households earning less than R400 in 2011 15.0%

Per Capita Income 2013 R37 252

## Health, 2015



Primary Health Care Facilities

50

Immunisation Rate

79.4%

Maternal Mortality Ratio  
(per 100 000 live births)

20.8

Teenage Pregnancies -  
Delivery rate to women U/18

7.3%

## Safety and Security Actual number of crimes in 2014/15 year



Residential Burglaries

6 795

DUI

984

Drug-related

11 744

Murder

308

Sexual Crimes

1 142

## Access to Basic Service Delivery, 2014 Minimum service level



Water

97.3%

Refuse Removal

79.8%



Electricity

93.1%



Sanitation

90.8%



## Economy

GDP Growth  
2005 - 2013

3.5%

## Labour

Employment Growth  
2005 - 2013

-0.6%



## Broadband



Percentage of HH with access  
to Internet 2011

34.8%

Wi-Fi Hotspots by 2017

102

## Largest 3 Sectors, 2013

Finance, Insurance and  
Business Services

**23.6%**

Manufacturing

**22.7%**

Wholesale and Retail Trade, Catering  
and Accommodation Services

**14.4%**



## Introduction

Regional profiles provide the Western Cape municipalities with valuable data and information which assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services. It is acknowledged that municipalities across the Western Cape have different capacities and therefore will use the information in this publication to suit their own needs.

The 2015 Socio-economic Profiles builds upon the success of previous editions by providing updated information relating to demographics, education, health, poverty, safety and security, basic service delivery, economy, labour market and environmental management. New information has also been added in the form of ward specific basic service delivery statistics, broadband penetration rates as well as municipal specific Wi-Fi roll-out data.

The profile furthermore complements the socio-economic performance analysis of the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO) 2015 which was published in October 2015.

In all, the profile reflects the socio-economic reality of municipalities. As such, valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area.

This profile primarily uses data sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the 2015 MERO and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa includes the 2011 Census data. The updated population forecasts by the Department of Social Development will assist municipalities with future planning.

The information contained in this profile therefore highlights information for the **Cape Winelands District Municipality** in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.



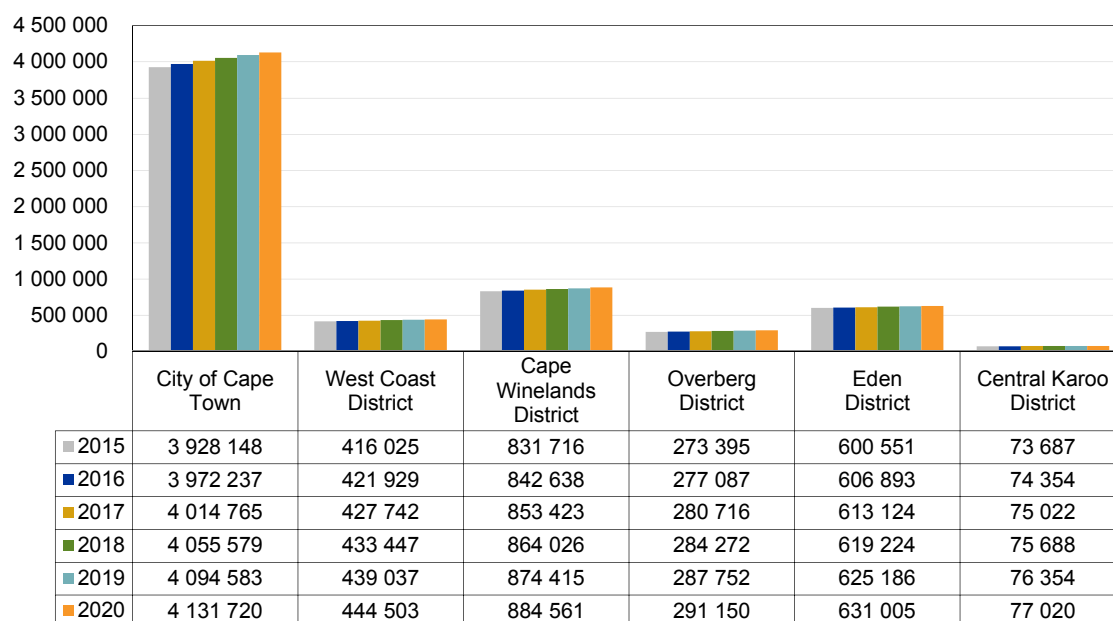
# 1. Demographics

## 1.1 Population

According to Census 2011 data, the Western Cape population grew at 2.6 per cent per annum between 2001 and 2011. This rate, which was higher than the national population growth rate of 1.5 per cent, can largely be attributed to an influx of individuals from other provinces that move to the Western Cape in search of job opportunities.

From this strong growth base, the Western Cape Department of Social Development was able to make accurate population growth estimates for each municipality for the period 2015 - 2020. These projections will assist municipalities to align their budget allocations with basic service delivery priorities.

**Figure 1 Western Cape districts: Population projections, 2015 - 2020**

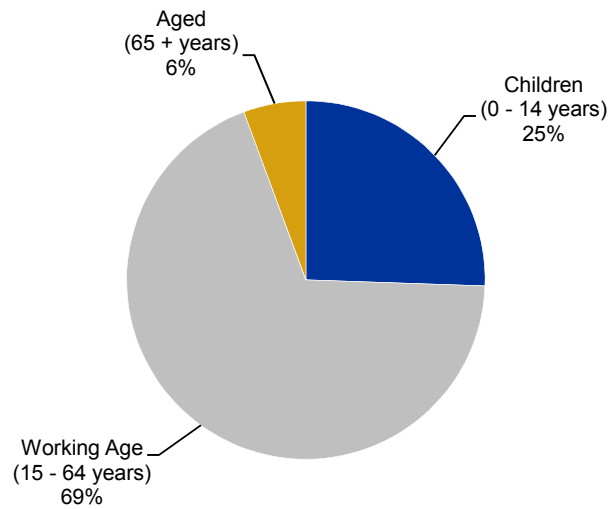


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Of the five districts within the Western Cape, the Cape Winelands has the largest population estimated to be 831 716 in 2015. This total gradually increases across the 2015/16 MTREF years and is projected to reach 884 561 by 2020. This total equates to an approximate 6.4 per cent growth off the 2015 base estimate.



**Figure 2 Cape Winelands District: Population age cohort, 2015**



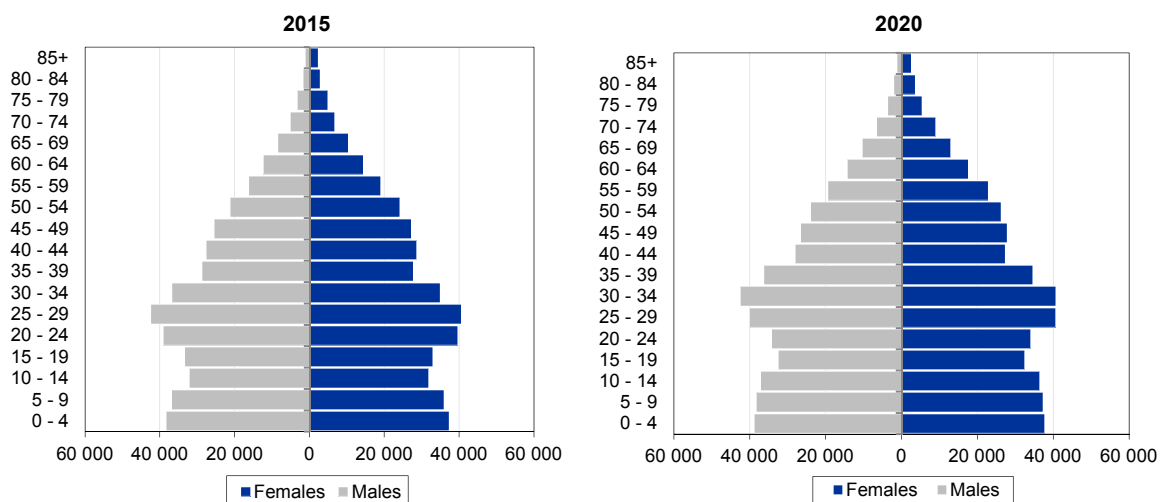
Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Figure 2 reflects the population age distribution of Cape Winelands for 2015 and reveals that approximately 69 per cent of the 831 716 inhabitants of the District are currently considered to be within the working age category.

These figures reveal that the Cape Winelands has a total dependency ratio of 45.3 per cent. Higher dependency ratios imply greater strain on the working age to support their economic dependants (children and aged), this increase does not bode well for improved social security and enhanced economic growth.

The population pyramids reflected in Figure 3 shows the age and gender distributions of the Cape Winelands District population in 2015 and 2020.

**Figure 3 Cape Winelands District: Population age distribution, 2015 and 2020**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

When comparing the shape of the 2015 and 2020 population pyramids, it is apparent that the bulge occurring in the 20 - 34 year age group in 2015 which could be partly indicative of the presence of the large student population within the District. The broader base is still indicative of a growing population.

## 1.2 Households

In addition to population projections, the projections on the number of households form the basis of municipal service delivery planning and essentially inform budget allocations towards basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal. It is therefore vital that for budget planning and implementation purposes a municipality rely on credible and accurate household estimates.

**Table 1 Western Cape districts: Household estimates, 2011 - 2015**

District	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
City of Cape Town	1 093 951	1 114 371	1 135 092	1 156 319	1 177 955
West Coast District	110 516	112 096	113 685	115 322	116 979
Cape Winelands District	204 909	208 265	211 646	215 104	218 620
Overberg District	78 251	79 424	80 614	81 835	83 072
Eden District	166 516	169 027	171 567	174 177	176 815
Central Karoo District	19 576	19 860	20 147	20 434	20 730

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

As per Table 1, the total number of households in the Cape Winelands Municipality was estimated to be 218 620 in 2015 which equates to a 1.63 per cent growth from 2014.

## 2. Education

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options available from which a person can choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a population also influences its welfare.

### 2.1 Literacy

Literacy is used to indicate a minimum education level attained. A simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, but it is more strictly defined as the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education. The literacy rate in Cape Winelands was recorded at 81.7 per cent in 2011 which is significantly lower than the average literacy rate of the Western Cape at 87.2 per cent.

## 2.2 Learner enrolment and learner dropout rate

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET). The learner-teacher ratio is very important, because it is closely related to the amount of money spent per child. It also has an impact on the education outcomes.

**Table 2 Western Cape: Education indicators**

Region	Learner enrolment		Dropout rate		Learner-teacher ratio	
	2013 (Gr 1 - 12 + LSEN)	ASS 2014	Average dropout rate 2012	Crude dropout rate using Yr 2013 - Gr 10 and Yr 2015 - Gr 12	Average learner-teacher ratio 2012	ASS 2014: ALL state+sgb+ substitutes teachers excl. practitioners and other
Western Cape	987 972	964 840	35.6%	31.0%	36.4	29.9
City of Cape Town	633 999	613 393	37.3%	31.9%	31.7	30.3
West Coast District	56 771	57 501	32.3%	28.8%	31.9	29.4
Cape Winelands District	140 819	139 088	32.0%	28.6%	29.9	28.5
Overberg District	40 746	39 542	36.9%	29.8%	33.4	30.3
Eden District	101 574	101 165	29.9%	29.1%	35.7	30.0
Central Karoo District	14 063	14 151	39.7%	37.5%		

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, Annual Survey of public and independent Schools (ASS) 2014

According to the Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS) done by the WCED in 2014, learner enrolment in Cape Winelands has decreased slightly from 140 819 in 2013 to 139 088 in 2014. This might be due to the fact that learner enrolment in 2013 included learners with special education needs. The average school dropout rate in Cape Winelands was recorded at 32.0 per cent in 2012, however the dropout rate measured amongst Grade 10 learners of 2013 and Grade 12 learners at the start of 2015 were 28.6 per cent. This implies that just over a quarter of Grade 10 and 12 learners, in the Cape Winelands, drop out of school before they complete their schooling.

## 2.3 Education facilities

The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively. Cape Winelands had 272 schools in 2014 which had to accommodate 139 088 learners at the start of 2014. The proportion of no fee schools was at 77.2 per cent in 2014 indicating that, given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. Cape Winelands however has 59 Public FET Colleges whose mandate is to ensure

that education, training and skills development initiatives respond to the economy, rural development challenges and an informed and critical citizenry. The number of schools in Cape Winelands with libraries or media centres (143) has remained constant from 2012 and 2014.

**Table 3 Western Cape: Education facilities, 2012 and 2014**

Region	Total number of schools 2014 Dec	Number/ proportion of no fee schools 2014 Dec	Public FET colleges - main + sat ASS 2014 Lib	Education facilities: Number of schools with libraries/media centres	
				2012	2014
Western Cape	1 587	55.8%	289	1 093	1 016
City of Cape Town	753	46.2%	88	640	576
West Coast District	129	72.1%	48	61	57
Cape Winelands District	272	77.2%	59	143	143
Overberg District	244	26.6%	58	141	135
Eden District	160	89.9%	25	84	82
Central Karoo District	29		11	24	23

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, Annual Survey of public and independent Schools (ASS) 2014

## 2.4 Educational outcomes (matric pass rate)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised. The 2014 matric results for Cape Winelands results showed a slight regression in the matric pass rate from 88.8 per cent in 2013 to 88.3 per cent in 2014.

**Table 4 Western Cape: Education outcomes, 2013 - 2014**

Region	Education outcomes: Matric pass rate	
	2013	2014
Western Cape	84.7%	82.2%
City of Cape Town	83.2%	81.7%
West Coast District	88.4%	88.4%
Cape Winelands District	88.8%	88.3%
Overberg District	89.8%	88.1%
Eden District	88.2%	81.5%
Central Karoo District	80.9%	70.0%

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, Annual Survey of public and independent schools (ASS) 2014

### 3. Health<sup>1</sup>

Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities and that disease, especially preventable and contagious/communicable ones, are kept at bay. Some of the factors include lifestyle features that also depend on the provision of high quality municipal services, such as clean water, sanitation and the removal of solid waste.

The information provided by the Department of Health as detailed in this section, pertains only to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in the information below.

#### 3.1 Healthcare services: Facilities and personnel

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of facilities within a geographic space. 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.

The Cape Winelands District has a range of primary healthcare facilities which includes 44 fixed clinics, 34 mobile/satellite clinics, 6 community day centres, 4 district hospitals and 2 regional hospitals.

**Table 5 Western Cape: Healthcare facilities, 2015**

Region	Number of PHC clinics - fixed	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (mobile/satellite)	Community Health centres	Community Day centres	Total number of PHC facilities (fixed clinics, CHCs and CDCs, excluding non-fixed)	Number of district hospitals	Number of regional hospitals	Emergency medical services: Number of operational ambulances per 100 000 population
Western Cape	233	165	9	58	300	34	5	0.40
City of Cape Town	96	27	9	41	146	9	2	0.28
West Coast District	30	37	0	1	31	7	0	0.68
Cape Winelands District	44	34	0	6	50	4	2	0.47
Overberg District	17	23	0	2	19	4	0	0.86
Eden District	38	35	0	7	45	6	1	0.50
Central Karoo District	8	9	0	1	9	4	0	2.08

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

Due to rural distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the metropole, 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. Within the Western Cape Province, Cape Winelands District (0.47) has the second lowest number of ambulances per 100 000 population.

<sup>1</sup> Information received from the Western Cape Department of Health including information from the Department's 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and the Department's website.

Healthcare personnel is also variedly spread across the Province; overall within the Western Cape, the Cape Winelands District had the second highest number of personnel per 100 000 people.

**Table 6 Western Cape: Healthcare personnel, 2015**

Regional area	Number of medical officers*	Number of professional nurses*	Number of staff nurses*	Number of nursing assistants*
Western Cape	33.4	99.2	40.3	66.5
City of Cape Town	42.1	107.8	42.4	79.1
West Coast District	9.3	63.8	31.8	34.8
Cape Winelands District	22.3	84.8	41.4	49.2
Overberg District	11.5	70.6	24.7	31.9
Eden District	20.7	97.1	39.0	45.8
Central Karoo District	19.4	132.8	38.7	74.7

\* Per 100 000 people

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

### 3.2 HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis treatment and care

Although treatment and care is essential in the management of HIV and AIDS, the need and importance of preventative care cannot be over-emphasised, especially since to date, there is no known cure.

**Table 7 Western Cape: HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis prevalence and care, 2015**

Region	HIV - Antiretroviral treatment					Tuberculosis			
	ART patient load March 2013	ART patient load March 2014	ART patient load March 2015	Mother-to-child transmission rate	Number of ART clinics/ treatment sites 2015	Number of TB patients 2012/13	Number of TB patients 2013/14	Number of TB patients 2014/15	Number of TB clinics/ treatment sites 2015
Western Cape	134 212	159 581	180 769	1.4%	259	45 852	44 807	44 994	433
City of Cape Town	99 223	116 421	131 177	1.3%	80	27 510	26 305	26 320	118
West Coast District	4 561	5 553	6 521	1.4%	41	3 508	3 573	3 593	73
Cape Winelands District	14 170	17 463	19 615	1.7%	44	7 213	7 327	7 382	94
Overberg District	4 907	6 182	7 233	1.3%	19	2 175	2 103	2 120	43
Eden District	10 402	12 788	14 805	1.6%	64	4 825	4 909	4 935	83
Central Karoo District	949	1 174	1 418	3.4%	11	621	590	644	22

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

At the end of March 2013, the Province highlighted that anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 100 000 persons in the Province, 14 170 of whom were in the Cape Winelands District. By the end of March 2015, Cape Winelands patient load increased to 19 615, administered from 44 treatment sites.

In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers. The most recent information for Cape Winelands indicates a mother-to-child transmission rate of 1.7 per cent which is above the 1.4 per cent Provincial rate as well as the medium term annual target for 2015/16 and 2016/17.

Tuberculosis (TB) is a bacterial disease, and is a serious problem in South Africa, especially in the Western Cape. TB is highly infectious but curable. Approximately one out of ten people develop the disease and if not treated the infectious person can affect 20 other people or more in a year.

TB can only be cured if the full course of treatment, which can be from six to eight months, is completed. People who stop treatment are likely to develop multi-drug resistance, making the TB more difficult to cure. These cases are treated at TB specialist clinics. TB can be fatal if not treated.

The HIV epidemic has led to an enormous increase in the number of TB cases. People with HIV are far more susceptible to TB infection, and are less able to fight it off. TB is responsible for a third of all deaths in HIV-infected people.

The number of TB patients in the Western Cape has fluctuated over past few years, reaching 44 994 cases in 2014/15, treated at 433 clinics or treatment sites. In the Cape Winelands area, patient load has shown a slight increase in recent years. Cape Winelands 2014/15 information shows a patient load of 7 382 with treatment administered from 94 clinics or treatment sites.

### **3.3 Child health: Immunisation<sup>2</sup>, malnutrition, neonatal mortality, low birth weight**

**Immunisation:** 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. In 2015, the full immunisation coverage rate for the Western Cape was 90 per cent whilst the Cape Winelands District had a lower rate of 79 per cent.

**Malnutrition:** Malnutrition (either under- or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients. The number of malnourished children under five years in the Western Cape in 2015 was 2.4 per 100 000. At 2.9, Cape Winelands's rate was slightly higher than the Western Cape ratio.

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<sup>2</sup> The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100 per cent because more than 100 per cent of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

**Table 8 Western Cape: Child and maternal health, 2014/15**

Region	Child health				Maternal health		
	Full immunisation coverage under 1 year	Severely malnutrition rate under 5 years	Neonatal mortality rate	Low birth weight	Maternal mortality ratio	Delivery rate to women under 18 years	Termination of pregnancy rate
Western Cape	90%	2.43	6.2	15%	55.4	6.1%	16.8%
City of Cape Town	97%	1.94	6.3	14%	58.0	5.2%	22.8%
West Coast District	74%	3.14	4.3	14%	75.6	9.1%	4.0%
Cape Winelands District	79%	2.94	4.9	15%	20.8	7.3%	9.4%
Overberg District	80%	1.54	7.7	14%	0.0	8.0%	7.0%
Eden District	85%	3.79	7.2	16%	62.9	7.4%	7.4%
Central Karoo District	77%	10.78	14.8	21%	371.1	9.2%	0.0%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

**Neonatal mortality rate:** The first 28 days of life - the neonatal period - represents the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The Cape Winelands's (4.9) neonatal mortality rate is below the Province's 2019 target of 6.0 per 1 000 live births.

**Low birth weight:** Low birth weight is defined as weight at birth of less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short and long term consequences. In the Province as well as the Cape Winelands District, 15 per cent of babies had a low birth weight.

### 3.4 Maternal health: Maternal mortality, births to teenage mothers, termination of pregnancy

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.

**Maternal mortality<sup>3</sup>:** Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium<sup>4</sup> 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).

Cape Winelands District most recent figures show a maternal mortality ratio of 20 per 100 000 live births with the Provinces ratio at 55. The Province has a maternal mortality ratio target of 65 by 2019 which has already been achieved.

**Births to teenage mothers:** 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.

<sup>3</sup> Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities.

<sup>4</sup> *Puerperium* is defined as the time from the delivery of the placenta through the first few weeks after the delivery. This period is usually considered to be 6 weeks in duration.



In the 2014/15 financial year, the delivery rate to women under 18 years in the Western Cape was 6.1 per cent. Although the Cape Winelands's rate of 7.3 per cent is above the provincial rate it was the second lowest in the Province.

**Termination of pregnancy:** 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.

Cape Winelands's termination of pregnancy rate<sup>5</sup> of 9.4 per cent was well below in that of the Western Cape's 16.8 per cent.

Reading the teenage delivery and termination of pregnancy rates together suggests that, especially within some districts, there may be a particular challenge with respect to unplanned and unwanted pregnancies.

### 3.5 Community based services

Community Based Services (CBS) in the Western Cape are provided by non-profit organisations (NPOs). Home CBS does not replace the family as the primary caregiver; it is meant to be a complementary and supportive service to the family to prevent 'burn-out' for family caregivers who care for sick relatives.

**Table 9 Western Cape: Community based services, 2015**

Region	Community based services		
	Total number of non-profit organisation appointed home carers	Total number of visits	Average number of monthly visits per carer
Western Cape	3 522	8 691 982	206
City of Cape Town	2 221	4 595 375	172
West Coast District	295	793 317	224
Cape Winelands District	325	1 656 602	425
Overberg District	244	558 196	191
Eden District	362	726 943	167
Central Karoo District	75	361 549	402

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

The total number of NPOs appointed carers in Western Cape during 2014/15 was 3 522. On average, each carer carried out an average of 206 monthly visits. Within Cape Winelands District, the average number of monthly visits for the 325 carers was significantly higher at 425.

<sup>5</sup> Termination of pregnancy rate is calculated as the percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years.

## 4. Poverty

In an effort to alleviate poverty and reduce inequality, the National Development Plan has set the objective of having zero households earn less than R418 per month by 2030.

As per Table 10, Cape Winelands District, in 2011, was still behind this target with approximately 15 per cent of its households earning less than R400 a month. Lower levels of household income increases indigent dependency on municipal support. Municipal resources are therefore strained in an effort to provide free basic services.

**Table 10 Western Cape districts: Household income, 2011**

Region	None income	R1 - R4 800	R4 801 - R9 600	R9 601 - R19 600	R19 601 - R38 200	R38 201 - R76 400	R76 401 - R153 800	R153 801 - R307 600	R307 601 - R614 400	R614 001 - R1 228 800	R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	R2 457 601 or more
West Coast District	10.7	1.9	3.1	14.0	21.6	19.3	13.2	9.4	5.0	1.2	0.4	0.3
Cape Winelands District	13.1	1.9	3.4	13.2	20.3	18.4	12.3	8.9	5.7	1.9	0.5	0.4
Overberg District	12.7	2.1	3.5	14.5	21.2	18.1	12.8	8.9	4.4	1.2	0.3	0.2
Eden District	13.2	2.8	4.3	14.3	20.0	17.1	12.1	9.1	5.0	1.4	0.4	0.3
Central Karoo District	8.4	3.1	5.5	21.2	24.5	16.5	9.7	6.8	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Measuring levels of poverty and inequality for the period 2006 to 2011, Statistics South Africa's 2014 Poverty Trends Report specifies that the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL) for March 2011 was set at R443 (per capita, inflation adjusted poverty line) meaning that any individual earning less than R443 a month would have to sacrifice essential food items in order to obtain non-food goods. Compared to the above specified average household income for the Cape Winelands District, it is concerning to note that 30 736 households in the municipal area earn less than R400 a month and must therefore survive on less than what an individual persons requires as per the LBPL measure.

**Table 11 Western Cape: Per capita income, 2011 - 2013**

Regional area	Per capita income (R)		
	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	43 614	44 291	44 553
West Coast District	27 676	28 044	28 173
Cape Winelands District	36 441	37 071	37 252
Overberg District	29 615	30 220	30 403
Eden District	33 171	34 203	34 655
Central Karoo District	21 415	21 755	21 917

Source: Own calculations, Department of Social Development, 2015 and Quantec, 2015

As per Table 11, per capita income in the Cape Winelands District is substantially higher than in any of the other districts in the Western Cape largely as a result of increased economic activity in its tertiary and agriculture sectors.

Despite these high income levels, per capita income in Cape Winelands only increased by 0.49 per cent from R37 071 in 2012 to R37 252 in 2013. Although these figures bodes well as a general measure of wealth and prosperity, the Municipality needs to make significant progress if it is to achieve the 2030 NDP target of R110 000 per person, per annum.

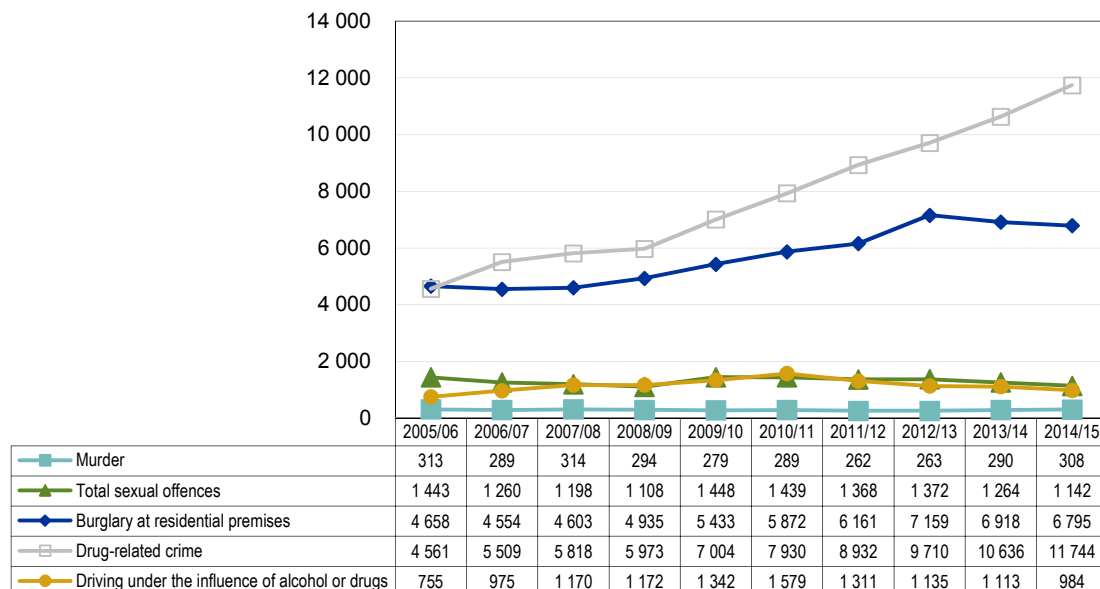
## 5. Safety and security

The Constitution upholds the notion that everybody has the right to freedom and security of the person. The safety of persons and property is therefore vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish.

The extent of crime in South Africa does however not only have a significant impact on the livelihood of citizens, but also affects the general economy. Crime hampers growth and discourages investment and capital accumulation. If not addressed with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

Peoples' general impressions, as well as official statistics on safety and crime issues, mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property-related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detecting drug-related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs.

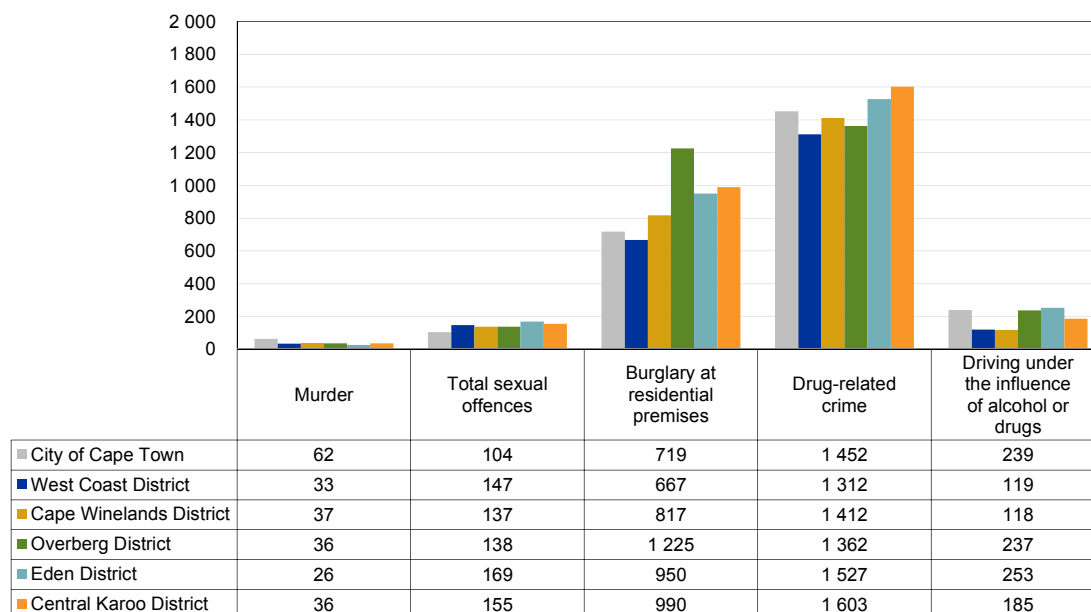
**Figure 4 Cape Winelands District: Crime statistics, 2005/06 - 2014/15**



Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The categories pertaining to residential burglaries and drug-related crime are dominant in relation to crime within the Cape Winelands District. Instances of burglaries at residential premises show a decline over the last two years, however the total number still remains high. Drug-related crimes show a steady increase over the reflected period with the occurrences more than doubling since 2005/06. While the number of murders seems to also have picked up in 2014/15, there is a slight drop in the number of sexual offences and the number of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs instances.

**Figure 5 Western Cape districts: Crime statistics per 100 000, 2014/15**



Source: Quantec Research, 2015

It is customary to express occurrences of crime per 100 000 as to allow for an easy comparison between areas with different population densities.

It is evident from above table that drug-related crimes – possession, manufacturing, distribution of illegal substances (including alcohol related transgressions) – is a major concern throughout the Cape Winelands District with an average of 1 412 crimes per 100 000. Drug-related crimes has a severe negative impact on human development by degrading the quality of life as it infiltrates all aspects of society including families, health, the work environment and the economy.

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. The Western Cape is no exception, with residential burglaries being the second most prominent criminal offence among all districts at an average of 894 occurrences per 100 000. Compared to the rest of the District, burglaries at residential premises affect 817 persons per 100 000 in the Cape Winelands - the third lowest incidence rate in the Province.

## 6. Basic services

Access to basic services within South Africa is a basic human right. It is also an indication of the quality of life of the inhabitants in the country. Access to basic services has a wider impact on education and health and therefore also on the economy. The Municipal Economic Review and Outlook of 2015 further highlights the positive economic impact of basic infrastructure spending on the overall economy.

The levels of access to basic services will be discussed below in terms of access to water, sanitation, energy, refuse removal and housing.

### 6.1 Access to water

Table 12 indicates the levels of access to potable water within the Cape Winelands District in 2014.

**Table 12 Western Cape: Access to water, 2014**

Regional area	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water less than 200 m from dwelling	Piped water more than 200 m from dwelling	Borehole/ rain-water tank/well	Dam/river stream/spring	Water-carrier tanker/water vendor	Other/ Unspecified
Western Cape	74.1	13.8	8.7	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
City of Cape Town	73.7	12.9	9.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
West Coast District	78.1	17.8	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Cape Winelands District	75.6	13.7	8.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
Overberg District	75.0	12.7	9.6	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Eden District	71.5	16.8	6.9	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7
Central Karoo District	77.0	20.0	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The data indicates that in Cape Winelands 75.6 per cent of households have access to water within their dwellings and a further 13.7 per cent have access within their yard. The minimum service level is households that have access to water at least 200 m from their dwelling. Approximately 97.3 per cent of households meet this minimum standard. This puts Cape Winelands close to the NDP target of 100 per cent access to water by 2030. Cape Winelands outperforms the provincial and average in this regard. There is however room for improvement in terms of household access to water within their homes.

### 6.2 Access to refuse removal

Inadequate waste services lead to unpleasant living conditions and a contaminated, unhealthy environment. For this reason municipalities across the country provide their inhabitants with waste removal services.

Table 13 displays the levels of access to refuse removal within the Cape Winelands District in 2014.

**Table 13 Western Cape: Access to refuse removal, 2014**

Regional area	Removed at least once a week	Removed less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Unspecified/other
Western Cape	89.8	1.2	2.8	4.6	1.0	0.6
City of Cape Town	94	0.7	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.2
West Coast District	76.7	1.8	2.5	16.9	1.2	0.9
Cape Winelands District	79.8	4.1	3.7	9.3	1.6	1.4
Overberg District	82.7	1.9	2.2	10.2	1.1	1.9
Eden District	86.3	0.7	1.7	7.4	2.4	1.4
Central Karoo District	78.9	1	1.6	16.5	1.3	0.6

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The data indicates that within Cape Winelands 79.8 per cent of households have their refuse removed at least once a week. Cape Winelands fares comparably to the other districts; however there is room for improvement. A concern is the 9.3 per cent of households that have their own refuse dump and 1.6 per cent have no rubbish disposal.

### 6.3 Access to electricity

Table 14 reflects the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in Cape Winelands.

**Table 14 Western Cape: Access to electricity, 2014**

Region	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar/other/unspecified
Western Cape	93.2	0.2	3.6	2.5	0.5
City of Cape Town	93.7	0.2	4.0	1.6	0.4
West Coast District	94.3	0.2	0.9	4.1	0.6
Cape Winelands District	93.1	0.2	3.1	2.9	0.6
Overberg District	90.6	0.3	4.3	4.1	0.7
Eden District	90.7	0.2	2.9	5.6	0.6
Central Karoo District	89.8	0.3	0.5	6.5	2.9

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

Table 14 indicates that the biggest source of energy in Cape Winelands is electricity at 93.1 per cent in 2014. This is slightly below the Western Cape's average of 93.2 per cent for 2014.

### 6.4 Access to sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most important basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings. Table 15 shows the type of sanitation facilities available to households in Cape Winelands in 2014.

**Table 15 Western Cape: Access to sanitation, 2014**

Region	Flush or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	Not listed elsewhere
Western Cape	89.2	1.2	3.9	5.7
City of Cape Town	89.8	0.4	4.8	5.0
West Coast District	87.2	1.5	1.8	9.5
Cape Winelands District	90.8	0.7	2.6	5.9
Overberg District	88.9	1.7	1.2	8.1
Eden District	84.5	6.4	2.0	7.1
Central Karoo District	89.2	4.9	1.3	4.6

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

In 2014, 90.8 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). Approximately 6.0 per cent of households did not have access to sanitation in 2014 whilst 3.3 per cent of households made use of bucket latrine and pit latrines.

## 6.5 Housing

Decent housing with the relevant basic services is essential for human security, dignity and well-being.

**Table 16 Western Cape: Types of housing structures, 2014**

Region	House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	Traditional dwelling	Flat in a block of flats	Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	House/ flat/ room in backyard	Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/ shack NOT in backyard, e.g. in an informal/ squatter settlement	Room/ flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	Other
Western Cape	61.7	0.5	7.7	7.8	1.5	6.7	12.4	0.9	1.0
City of Cape Town	55.6	0.3	9.9	9.4	1.5	7.3	14.2	1.0	0.8
West Coast District	78.9	0.6	1.9	4.3	1.4	4.7	6.3	0.8	1.3
Cape Winelands District	68.9	0.6	5.6	5.9	1.2	6.1	9.8	0.7	1.2
Overberg District	73.8	1.3	2.3	3.5	1.2	5.0	10.7	0.4	1.8
Eden District	75.0	0.7	2.3	3.5	1.5	5.9	9.3	0.7	1.2
Central Karoo District	86.0	0.4	0.8	7.9	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

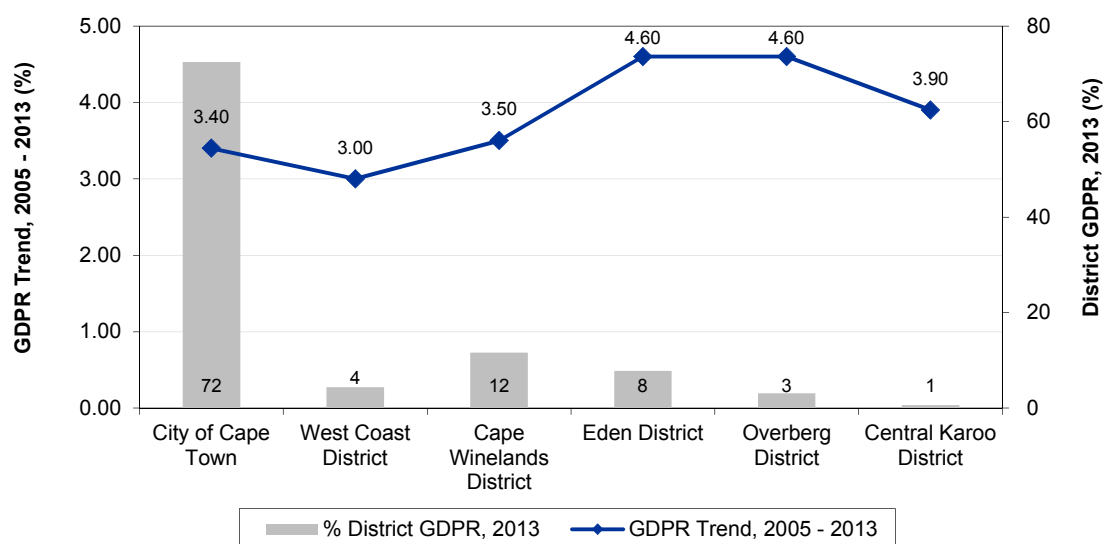
Table 16 highlights the most common dwellings in Cape Winelands District were: House or brick structure on a separate stand (68.9 per cent), Informal dwellings in an informal/squatter camp (9.8 per cent), informal dwellings/ shack in backyard (6.1 per cent) and town/cluster/semi-detached house/duplex (5.9 per cent).

## 7. Economy

Economic growth in South Africa has been deteriorating since 2012. GDP growth of 2.5 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 1.5 per cent was achieved in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.<sup>6</sup> Initiatives to bolster economic growth on a national scale have been undertaken and progress has been made – talks to establish a more sustainable labour relations environment have been undertaken, and administrative reforms to reduce red tape have been implemented. Key structural issues which hinder the desired growth levels nevertheless remain in place. Given the close linkages between the municipalities in the Province and the national economy, the metro and district (and thus local) municipalities in the Western Cape are impacted by current state and fluctuations in the national economy.

As per Figure 6, Cape Winelands comprised the largest share of the Province's non-metro GDP in 2013.

**Figure 6 Western Cape districts: GDP growth, 2005 - 2013**



Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

The Cape Winelands District grew by 3.5 per cent on average year-on-year from 2005 - 2013. The District managed to grow by 1.8 per cent per annum during the recessionary period (2008 - 2009); while managing a higher growth rate of 2.7 per cent per annum during the recovery period (2010 - 2013). The District has not yet managed to revert back to its 2005 - 2013 trend growth rate.

<sup>6</sup> IMF World Economic Outlook July 2015.



**Table 17 Western Cape: GDPR growth, 2000 - 2013**

Region	Real GDPR growth (average yoy %)		
	Expansion	Recession	Recovery
	2000 - 2007	2008 - 2009	2010 - 2013
Western Cape	4.9	1.4	2.8
City of Cape Town	5	1.5	2.7
West Coast District	3.8	1.4	2.8
Cape Winelands District	4.6	1.8	2.7
Eden District	6.1	3	3.8
Overberg District	5.7	4.2	3.4
Central Karoo District	4.3	3.4	2.6

Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

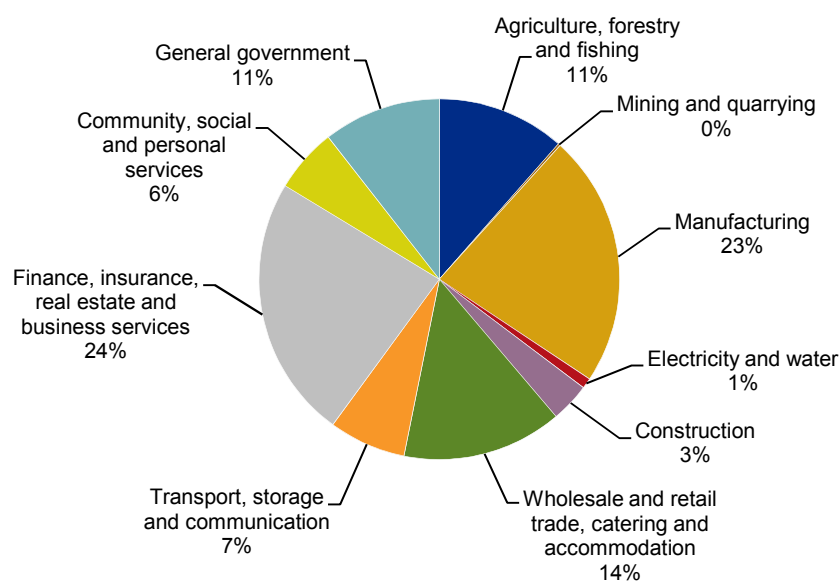
This growth is underscored by significant variation in industry-specific growth rates. Growth in a particular industry depends on a number of factors (economies of scale, technological developments and demand trends among others) which often diverge among industries. Table 18 displays the industry-specific growth rates for each of the districts in Province.

**Table 18 Western Cape districts: Sectoral growth, 2005 - 2013**

Industry	City of Cape Town	West Coast District	Cape Winelands District	Eden District	Overberg District	Central Karoo District
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.7	-0.3	0.6	1.6	-0.3	-0.7
Manufacturing	2.4	-0.3	1.8	3.6	5	8.8
Construction	5.5	6.2	6.6	8.7	7.9	8.6
Commercial services	4	6.1	5.3	4.9	6.2	3.9
General government and Community, social and personal services	2.9	2.8	4	5.2	3.3	3.5
Other	1.5	-3	1.8	-0.4	-0.1	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>

Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

Overall, Cape Winelands experienced strong growth in its construction (6.6 per cent) and commercial services (5.3 per cent; i.e. wholesale, retail, catering and accommodation; transport and communication; and finance, insurance, real estate and business services) sectors. None of the sectors experienced a contraction over the 2005 - 2013 period.

**Figure 7 Cape Winelands District: Sectoral composition, 2013**

Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

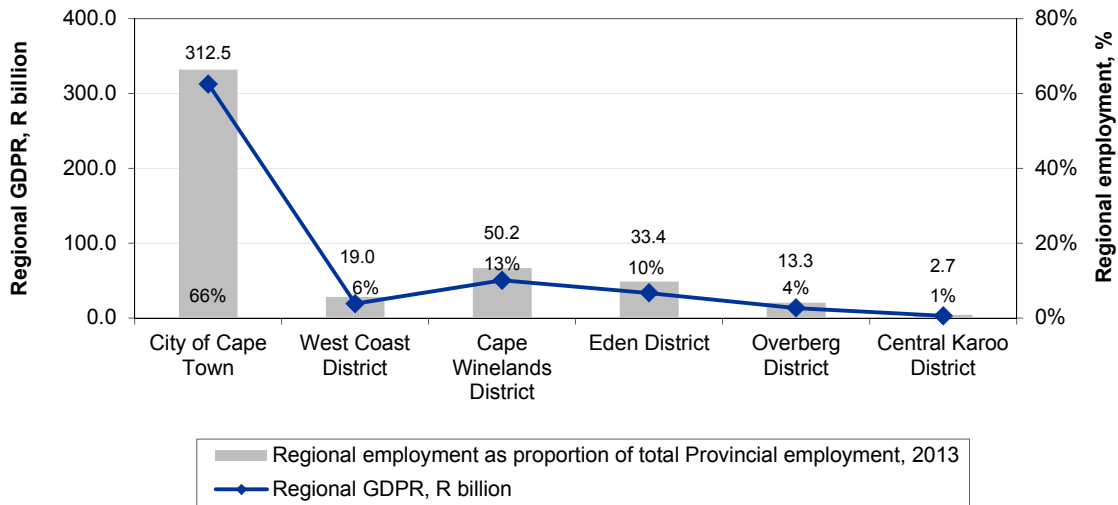
The largest sectors in the Cape Winelands economy in 2013 are the finance, insurance and business services (24 per cent), manufacturing (23 per cent), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation services (14 per cent) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (11 per cent).

## 8. Labour market

Unemployment remains one of South Africa's biggest challenges. Overall unemployment (as per the narrow definition) stood at 25 per cent as at the end of 2014. Skills shortages, weak economic growth and electricity supply constraints are among the most significant constraints on employment growth. The NDP aims to reduce unemployment to 6 per cent by 2030. Improvements in education and training are integral to the attainment of this goal. These issues are structural and are felt at a local government level, where high levels of unemployment put significant strain on municipal funds.

Cape Winelands District comprised 12 per cent of the GDP and 13 per cent of the employment in the Province in 2013.

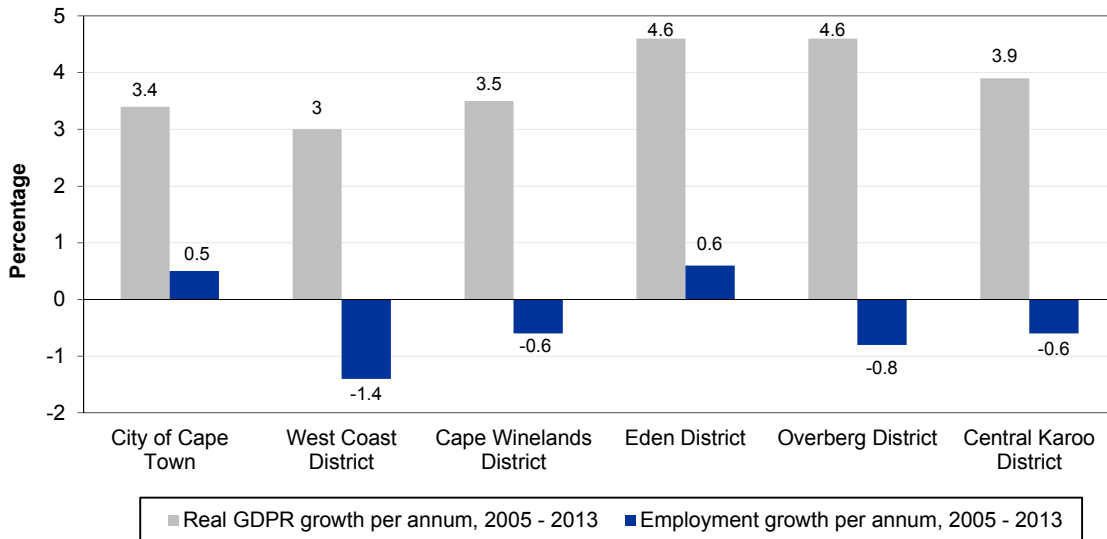
**Figure 8 Western Cape districts: GDPR vs municipal employment, 2013**



Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

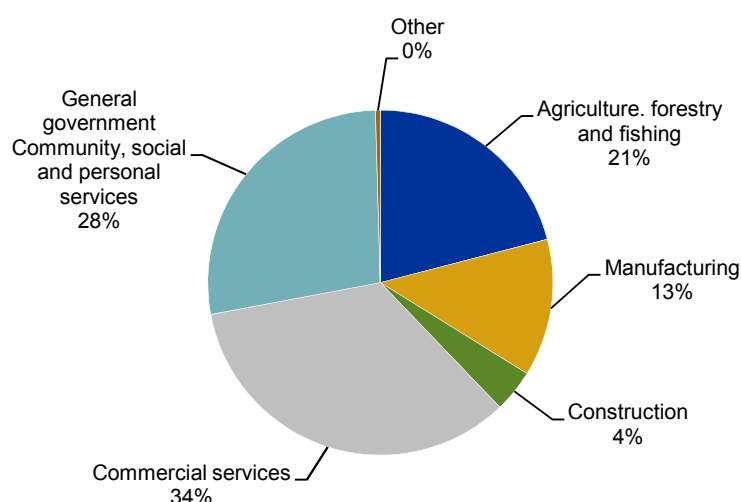
Figure 9 provides a comparison of the annual GDP growth rate and annual employment growth rate in the Province. Whilst all the districts displayed a positive annual GDP growth rate from 2005 - 2013, the City and Eden Districts were the only areas that experienced a positive annual employment rate over the period.

**Figure 9 Western Cape districts: GDP vs district employment, 2005 - 2013**



Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

The Cape Winelands District's commercial services sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 34 per cent of the District's working population in 2013, followed by general government and community, social and personal (CSP) services (28 per cent), agriculture (21 per cent), and manufacturing (13 per cent).

**Figure 10 Cape Winelands District: Employment by sector, 2013**

Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

Cape Winelands' agriculture and construction sectors experienced large job losses (38 284 and 2 699 respectively) over the period. Even though the construction sector's growth was strongest over the period, this sector still experienced job losses. The commercial services and general government and CSP services sectors contributed a significant number of jobs (15 597 and 11 856 respectively) over the period.

**Table 19 Western Cape districts: GDP growth vs net employment, 2005 - 2013**

Industry	City of Cape Town		West Coast District		Cape Winelands District		Overberg District		Eden District		Central Karoo District	
	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.70%	3 654	-0.30%	-20 804	0.60%	-38 284	-0.30%	-13 097	1.60%	-12 881	-0.70%	-2 175
Manufacturing	2.40%	-40 465	-0.30%	-4 108	1.80%	-557	5.00%	-4	3.60%	-3 136	8.80%	269
Construction	5.50%	-21 983	6.20%	-1 395	6.60%	-2 699	7.90%	-978	8.70%	-1 475	8.60%	-88
Commercial services	4.00%	71 395	6.10%	9 566	5.30%	15 597	6.20%	6 039	4.90%	12 643	3.90%	727
General government and Community, social and personal services	2.90%	36 545	2.80%	1 741	4.00%	11 856	3.30%	2 261	5.20%	13 258	3.50%	432
Other	1.50%	2 161	-3.00%	385	1.80%	429	-0.10%	0	-0.40%	260	0.70%	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.40%</b>	<b>51 307</b>	<b>3.00%</b>	<b>-14 615</b>	<b>3.50%</b>	<b>-13 658</b>	<b>4.60%</b>	<b>-5 779</b>	<b>4.60%</b>	<b>8 669</b>	<b>3.90%</b>	<b>-824</b>

Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

## 9. Environment

The 2011 National Strategy for Sustainable Development for South Africa describes the concept of sustainability as composing of three overlapping developmental spheres namely, the natural environment, social context and economic activity. These spheres, which are underpinned by a system of governance, are interlinked and fully dependent on the extent and functionality of the others. A trade-off in one sphere will compromise the functionality of another with significant knock-on effects.

The natural environment, inclusive of elements such as land, inland water, biodiversity and oceans and coastlines are increasingly under pressure as a result of certain socio-economic factors such as population growth rates and increased land use. These pressures on natural resources also pose limitations to economic growth. Climate change also poses significant bio-physical and economic risks and as such, sustainable and effective resource-use and climate change response, should be both a Provincial as well as Municipal strategic priority.

The Environmental section outlines key focus areas relevant to the current state of the natural environment and the associated need for environmental management, specifically, within the sphere of local government. These broad focus areas - legislative reform, integrated waste management, climate change - are briefly discussed in the following section and where available, include a municipal specific overview.

This information is intended to strengthen municipal planning support, inform future budget allocations and promote resource efficiency and effectiveness to ultimately preserve the natural environment for future generations.

## **9.1 Law reform - Implementation of SPLUMA/LUPA in municipalities**

It is paramount that municipalities have planning and decision-making mechanisms in place to support its service delivery obligations and growth objectives. The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA), implemented on 1 July 2015, and the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act 2014 (LUPA) ushers in a new era of planning and development decision-making where the responsibility rests largely on local municipalities to fulfil their role as land use planning decision-makers as per Constitutional mandates and obligations. Section 24(1) of SPLUMA determines that a municipality must, after consultation as prescribed in the Act, adopt and approve a single land use scheme for its entire area within five years from the commencement of this Act.

This land use scheme serves as a tool for municipalities to guide and manage development according to their vision in terms of its Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This will provide potential developers and land users with a clear indication of developable land and its associated land uses within the municipal space. Clarity in land use zones can avoid any future confusion and lengthy delays in terms of prospective developments/uses.

Currently many municipalities have a Land Use Management Scheme in place in the form of Zoning Schemes, which are compliant with the provisions of the Land Use Planning Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985) (LUPO). These are known as LUPO section 7 and 8 Schemes. The process has commenced to replace these schemes to meet the requirements for Integrated Zoning Schemes (Land Use Schemes) in terms of section 24 of SPLUMA.

Transitional arrangements following the planning law reform should be noted. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRD&LR) and SALGA Circular 1 of 2015 noted that a municipality can continue to operate within old order legislative

parameters in so far as that legislation does not conflict with SPLUMA. The Circular proposed that the decision-making structures associated with SPLUMA must be applied.

The Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning sought a legal opinion in this regard and subsequently adopted a different approach. After consultation, the Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning has decided against a blanket implementation of LUPA in the Western Cape. Instead, a staggered implementation approach will be adopted. LUPA will be implemented, and LUPO will be repealed, in a staggered manner as and when municipalities are ready.

During the transition period, Western Cape municipalities were advised not to adopt the 'hybrid' solution proposed by DRD&LR and SALGA (Circular 1 of 2015). Instead, municipalities were advised to utilise the old-order legislation in its entirety (including decision-making structures) until the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, Act No. 3 of 2014 (LUPA) and the LUPA Municipal Planning By-law is adopted. This was communicated in WCG: EADP Departmental Circular 0009/2015.

In order to determine a municipality's readiness, the Department developed a set of actions that each Municipality must complete before the Minister will consider recommending that the Premier repeal LUPO and implement LUPA in a particular municipality.

These actions, as communicated in WCG: EADP Departmental Circular 0006/2015, are as follows:

- a) Municipalities must have adopted and gazetted their By-law on Municipal Land Use Planning.
- b) Municipalities must be at an advanced stage of establishing their Municipal Planning Tribunal. An advanced stage is regarded as having completed Step 7 of the 'Municipal Planning Tribunal Establishment Manual'.
- c) Municipalities must have Council adopted delegations. This includes appointing the Authorised Official(s) and adopting their categorisation of land use applications.
- d) Municipalities must have Council adopted tariff structures in place for receiving land use management applications in terms of the new legislation.

On completion of these actions, the Municipal Manager must submit a letter to the Department noting the completion thereof in addition to providing the Department with the necessary supporting documentation / proof. The Department will then initiate the process of LUPA implementation by the Premier in that particular municipality. Municipalities should note that this process may take 4 – 6 weeks to complete.

## 9.2 From waste management to integrated waste management

There is a shortage of available landfill airspace across the Province. The recovery of waste material for the waste economy is only at 9 per cent. It is paramount to move away from the landfill bias to integrated waste management. To achieve this, more integrated waste management infrastructure is urgently needed. This will increase the recovery of waste material and thereby save landfill airspace, promote the waste economy, reduce the environmental impacts of waste management and create jobs. A mind shift also is needed from municipalities to move away from seeing waste just as a nuisance and risk to realise the intrinsic value of waste and to utilise the potential value of it.

Due to the landfill airspace shortage, municipalities are exploring regional waste disposal options. Such options are however costly due to the high transport cost. The effective management of such regional facilities is also problematic due to the multi-party involvement. These regional facilities have to be operated by the district municipalities and unfortunately these municipalities do not receive any MIG Funding, which makes these facilities difficult to construct and operate. However, regionalisation of not just waste disposal facilities, but integrated waste management facilities have to be encouraged and alternative business cases such as private public ventures have to be explored.

All the waste disposal facilities except one (application to obtain a waste management licence is currently in process) have waste management licences. Since 2013 the requirements for landfill operation has increased dramatically, therefore making it difficult and very expensive for municipalities to comply with. The compliance of landfills in the Province has to increase dramatically which means that more resources are needed to meet the new legislative requirements. The majority of the landfills in the Province has by now reached full capacity must be closed and rehabilitated. Due to the strict environmental requirements set by the national government for closure and rehabilitation of waste disposal facilities, it is very expensive to comply and municipalities find them in the difficult position that it does not have the necessary resources to rehabilitate these facilities.

Cost reflective waste tariffs are in general not charged by municipalities and combined with the high level of poverty with people who cannot afford high service charges, impacts negatively on the sustainability of the waste management service. Waste management should also be regarded as bulk infrastructure. If not, it further puts this service at a funding disadvantage. This is a perception that must be changed urgently so that waste management can also benefit equally from government funding for development and building of houses.

In general, the skill levels of municipal waste managers should be improved as well as the staff capacity available to render an effective and efficient waste management service. A further priority area for municipalities is to either align its waste management by-laws with national legislation or to publish a waste management by-law which will assist in the management of this service and facilitate interaction which

the private sector to improve service delivery and to benefit from the waste economy and job creation.

### 9.3 Climate change

The science of human-caused climate change is undisputable<sup>7</sup>. The average global temperature has already increased by 0.8°C; at this rate we are on track to reach a 4°C global average warming by 2100. Evidence suggests Africa is warming faster than the global average which is having severe impacts for hard-won developmental gains across an already vulnerable continent. Climate change impacts are already evident in the Western Cape and are negatively impacting and undermining economic and social development. Infrastructure, basic resources (water, food and energy) and livelihoods will all be impacted on and these impacts will affect all sectors and stakeholders, with a particular impact on the poor and vulnerable sectors of our community. Substantial responses are required by all role-players in order to adapt to the changes that will be experienced.

To date, the implementation of climate change responses to this changed climate has been slow. Many stakeholders do not perceive that it is their responsibility or mandate to prepare for climate change, and state limited resources and the delivery of other basic services as a challenge. Climate change is everyone's business and has to be incorporated into every facet of spatial and land use planning, service delivery, infrastructure development and economic planning. Failure would compromise basic service delivery, exacerbate poverty and undermine the most vulnerable communities.

The following are some recent observed trends in the Western Cape:

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Temperature	<p>General trend of rising temperatures, including both minimum and maximum temperatures.</p> <p>Increased temperatures and increased evapotranspiration result in dry soils and vegetation which becomes more readily fire-prone.</p> <p>Tuesday March 3<sup>rd</sup> 2015 was the highest temperature ever recorded (in 100 years) in Cape Town at 42°C. This coincided with severe fires.</p>	<p>For example there has been a decrease in the number of very cold days to create the cold (or chill) units required for deciduous fruit cultivars to grow.</p> <p>Number and intensity of fires seem to be on the increase. Disaster funds for fires will need to increase, but more importantly proactive protection of ecosystems and water is the required long term response.</p>

<sup>7</sup> The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released its 5<sup>th</sup> global assessment report in 2013, and states "warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over dates to millennia. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, sea level has risen, and the concentrations of greenhouse gasses have increased".



Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Precipitation (Rain, snow)	<p>Reduction in rain days in autumn and summer especially on the Southern Coast.</p> <p>Evidence of a trend in increasing severity of rainfall events (i.e. more rain falls in a shorter time).</p> <p>Winter rainfall season starting later each year.</p> <p>Anecdotal information of reduction of winter snow in Karoo – may result in decreased groundwater recharge. Current status unknown.</p>	<p>City of Cape Town responding with increase flood preparedness plans in winter, and increasing standard requirements for storm water flows in infrastructure.</p> <p>Late onset of rainfall in winter of 2015 was very close to causing a major problem for wheat farmers (documented in SmartAgri Status Quo Assessment – DOA and DEADP).</p>
Wind	Wind velocity expected to increase, with stronger South Easterly. Impacts currently unknown.	Impacts on tourism: e.g. Table Mountain cable car operations, Robben Island ferry operations, beach usability etc.
Sea level rise	Sea level has been rising at the same rate as global trends. See discussion on 'sea storm surges' below.	There is global concern that previous estimates of the rates of sea level rise may have been too optimistic, and that decision makers need to be aware that worst case scenarios in this century may be possible.
Ocean temperature	The Agulhas current has warmed by 1.5°C since 1980. Changes in the distributional range of fish and other marine species. Climate change is also responsible for shifts in the distribution of the Cape Winelands rock lobster. However the full understanding of these changes is complex and cannot necessarily all be attributed to a changing climate. <sup>8</sup>	Impacts of shifting marine resources have implications for social and economic fabric of coastal communities.
Ocean Acidification <sup>9</sup>	Ocean acidification would have severe impacts on most ocean life. Currently the ocean has already acidified by 0.1 pH points as a global average (this varies from region to region).	Current impacts not evidently well described.

Between 2003 and 2008, direct damage (predominantly from floods and drought in the Eden and Central Karoo Districts), caused approximately R3 billion of damage in the Western Cape. If not closely monitored and managed, above variables could

<sup>8</sup> SAEON. 2011 Observations in Environmental Change in South Africa.

<sup>9</sup> As the ocean absorbs CO<sub>2</sub> its pH changes.

potentially cause other severe natural disasters which will be detrimental to human life. These include:

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Floods/Droughts	<p>Numerous flood and drought events have occurred in the Western Cape in the past decades with frequency seeming to increase. Difficult to determine if these are all attributable to a changing climate, but likely, given similar trends globally.</p> <p>There is currently a drought in the north of South Africa which is impacting sugar and maize commodities. The Central Karoo might be entering a drought scenario (although some climate responses such as the water reuse plant in Beaufort West might be reducing these impacts currently).</p>	<p><b>ALERT:</b> As at 20 September 2015, the Western Cape had 72 per cent of dam capacity at the end of the wet season (in 2014 it was at 92 per cent of capacity).</p>
Sea Storm Surges (big storm events)	<p>In the past 15 years various big storm events have caused infrastructure damage along the Western Cape coastline. Studies reflect sea level has risen on the Western Cape coastline in accordance with global trends. Most impacts are due to inappropriate coastal development.</p>	<p>Coastal municipalities potentially having a big role to play here. Insurance companies are starting to withdraw from some vulnerable coastal areas.</p>
Fire	<p>Observed increased fire incidences<sup>10</sup> and potential increase in extent and severity of fires.</p> <p>2015 fires occurred in record breaking heat temperatures: Economic implications to the Tourism industry unknown; costs to CapeNature and SANParks not yet documented.</p>	<p>Challenging to differentiate how much of increase in fires and intensity is climate change related but global trends indicate climate change has a role to play.</p> <p><b>GLOBAL ALERTS:</b> Fires in the USA and Canada in 2015 are unprecedented in scale and costs; also on the back of a prolonged drought.</p>
Hail	<p>There is anecdotal evidence that more hail storms are occurring in areas where it has never before been experienced in the Western Cape, causing economic losses to agriculture (SmartAgri Status Quo Report).</p>	<p>Increase likelihood of hail storms is not well understood.</p>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.iol.co.za/news/south-africa/western-cape/cape-fire-insurance-firms-brace-for-claims-1.1827557#.VfnA8RGeDGc>

There is thus a unique opportunity in the immediate short term to radically shift planning and infrastructure development to become climate resilient, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are directly driving the problem. The window of opportunity is however short and closing rapidly, implying that climate change response is urgent if the Western Cape aims to continue with a thriving local economy and to reducing inequality and poverty.

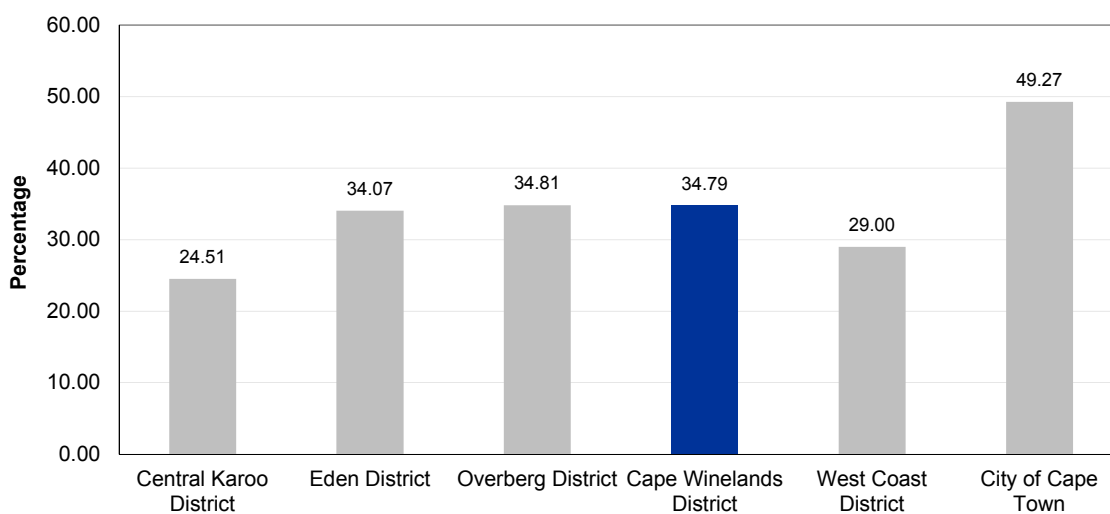
Current disaster funding approaches are not sufficient for responding to climate change. These funds are generally reactive. Disaster funding is often utilised to rebuild the exact same infrastructure in the exact same places. In order to respond effectively and responsibly to climate change all departments need to integrate climate change into infrastructure build, and planning, and to utilise standards appropriate for a changed climate regime. Furthermore, critical ecological infrastructure is required to support and buffer built infrastructure (such as dune barriers, wetlands and mountain catchments – our “natural water towers”).

## **10. Broadband penetration**

Broadband penetration offers immense economic benefits by fostering competition, encouraging innovation, developing human capital and by building infrastructure. Improved connectivity will attract new business and investments, reduce the cost of doing business and will offer small, medium and micro enterprises access to new markets. The World Bank found that for every 10 per cent increase in broadband penetration in developing countries, there is an increase of 1.38 per cent in GDP growth. Municipal broadband initiatives (internet services provided by a municipality) also offer great potential for enhanced economic growth and development, provided they address the key pillars of access, readiness (skills) and usage (stimulating demand for the Internet).

Improved internet penetration and accessibility also offers direct benefits for local government entities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public services. These benefits include the roll-out of e-services that will allow for the online payment of municipal accounts, motor vehicle registrations, animal registrations, reporting of infrastructure defects, free indigent services applications, career applications as well as tender applications. Online feedback mechanisms via social media will also support the facilitation of public participation during the annual reporting process and will offer constituents a platform to express public satisfaction.

Greater connectivity will also allow public servants remote access to information such as previous traffic infringements, building plan applications and outstanding accounts, for example.

**Figure 11 Western Cape districts: Internet access, 2011**

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

In the Cape Winelands District, 34.79 per cent of households had access to the internet in 2011, amongst the highest penetration rates within the Province. This rate offers great potential for economic growth by improving access, readiness and usage of the Internet within the District.

In order to improve access and stimulate usage of the Internet, the Western Cape Broadband Initiative will be implementing Wi-Fi hotspots at a provincial government building in every ward across the Province over the next three years. These hotspots will allow limited free access (250 Mb per month) to any citizen, as well as allow all gov.za websites to be accessed free of charge. In the Cape Winelands District, Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in 102 out of 103 wards in the District.

## 11. Concluding remarks

The Cape Winelands District has shown improvement over the years with regard to its socio-economic environment. Despite the progress, in relation to other Districts, poverty levels are still relatively high. According to Census 2011 information, 13.1 per cent of households have no income, which places increased reliance on indigent support from municipalities and other social services being provided by the Province.

Education indicators show that Cape Winelands District 2011 literacy rate of 81.7 per cent was still slightly below the Province's 87.2 per cent. Education outcomes as measured by the matric pass rate in 2014 of 88.3 per cent, is slightly down from the 2013 pass rate of 88.8 per cent, which is a concern.

In terms of crime, the Winelands District is hard hit when it comes to residential burglaries and drug-related crime.

Outside of the metro, the Cape Winelands District has the largest district economy (12 per cent in 2013) within the Province. Growth in the region between 2005 and 2013 was relatively low compared to other districts, coming in second from the bottom at an average annual rate of 3.5 per cent. Dominant sectors in the region are the finance, insurance and business services (24 per cent), manufacturing (23 per cent), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation services (14 per cent) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (11 per cent). Planned broadband rollout by Province within all but one of the wards in the District with over the next 3 years has the potential to further strengthen the region's economy.

In terms of employment, the region took a serious hit over the 2005 to 2013 period. Although the commercial services sector managed to provide an additional 15 597 jobs and general government and CSP services 11 856, it was still not sufficient to counter the massive losses in agriculture (38 284), construction (2 699) and manufacturing (557) sectors over the same period. This meant that Cape Winelands District experienced a decline in employment between 2005 and 2013 of 13 658.

Given strong population growth and continued emphasis on economic growth and development, the need to conserve and better manage limited resources, including that of the environment, is becoming more pronounced. Observable trends and impacts related to climate change are also fast becoming tangible and something that requires behavioural changes, also from municipalities. The interface of the environment with social and economic sectors will likely require much more attention and emphasis in coming years.

