



Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury

Socio-economic Profile
Central Karoo District Municipality

2015

Working Paper

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Central Karoo District: At a Glance

Demographics, 2015



Population

73 687



Households

20 730

Education



Matric Pass Rate 2014 70.0%

Literacy Rate 2011 73.4%

Poverty



Households earning less than R400 in 2011 11.5%

Per Capita Income 2013 R21 917

Health, 2015



Primary Health Care Facilities

9

Immunisation Rate

76.7%

Maternal Mortality Ratio
(per 100 000 live births)

371.1

Teenage Pregnancies -
Delivery rate to women U/18

9.2%

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



Residential Burglaries

729

DUI

137

Drug-related

1 182

Murder

27

Sexual Crimes

114

Access to Basic Service Delivery, 2014 Minimum service level



Water

98.1%

Refuse Removal

78.9%



Electricity

89.8%



Sanitation

89.2%



Economy

GDP Growth
2005 - 2013

3.9%

Labour

Employment Growth
2005 - 2013

-0.6%



Broadband



Percentage of HH with access
to Internet 2011

24.5%

Wi-Fi Hotspots by 2017

15

Largest 3 Sectors, 2013

Finance, Insurance and
Business Services

28.6%

Wholesale and Retail Trade, Catering
and Accommodation Services

13.8%

General Government

13.4%

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.

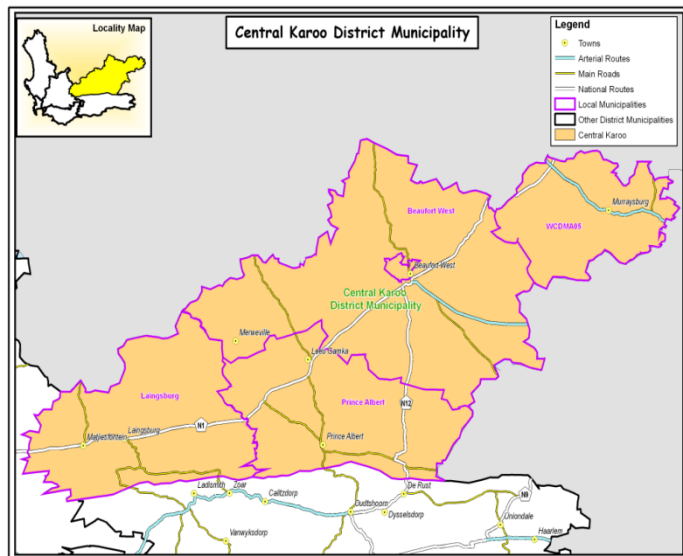
The 2015 Socio-economic Profiles builds upon the success of previous editions by providing updated information relating to demographics, education, health, poverty, safety and security, basic service delivery, economy, labour market and environmental management. New information has also been added in 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. 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 **Central Karoo District Municipality** in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.



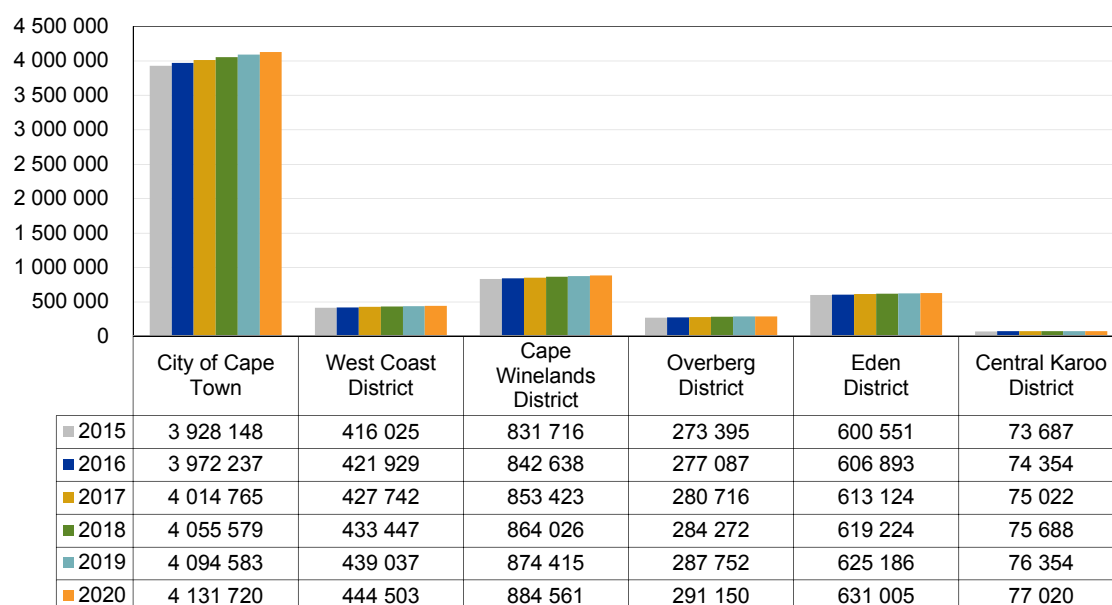
1. Demographics

1.1 Population

According to Census 2011 data, the Western Cape population grew at a rate of 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 projections for each municipality for the period 2015 - 2020. These projections will assist municipalities to align their budget allocations with basic service delivery priorities.

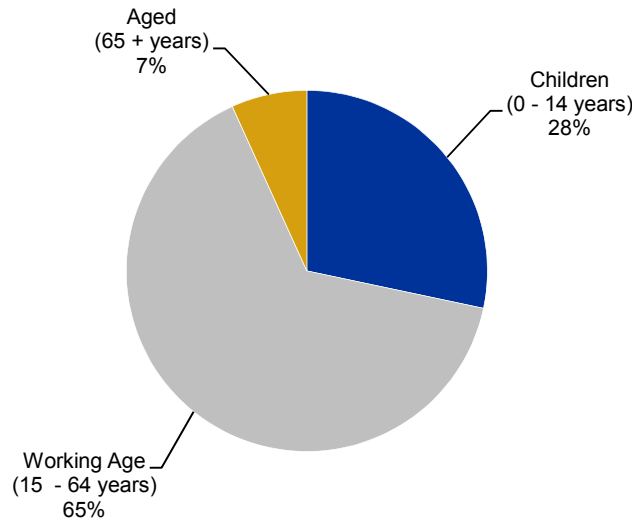
Figure 1 Western Cape districts: Population projections, 2015 - 2020



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

The Central Karoo District's population is currently estimated to 73 687 – the smallest of all other districts in the Western Cape. This total gradually increases across the 2015/16 MTREF years and is projected to reach 77 020 by 2020. This total equates to an approximate 4.5 per cent growth off the 2015 base estimate.

Figure 2 Central Karoo District: Population age distribution, 2015

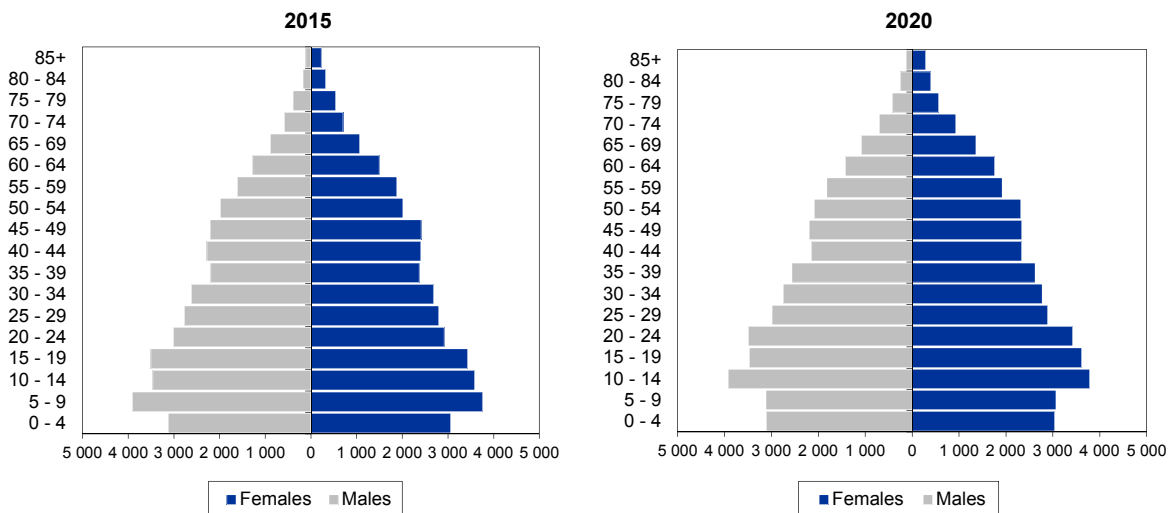


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Figure 2 reflects the population age distribution of the Central Karoo District for 2015 and indicates that approximately 65 per cent of its 73 687 inhabitants are currently considered to be within the working age.

These figures further reveal that the Central Karoo currently has a total dependency ratio of 54.1 per cent which is slightly lower than the 2013 rate of 55.9 per cent. As higher dependency ratios imply greater strain on the working age to support their economic dependants (children and aged), this decrease bodes well for improved social security and enhanced economic growth.

Figure 3 Central Karoo District: Population age distribution, 2015 and 2020



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

A population pyramid is a visual representation of a society's age and sex distribution and provides policymakers and scholars alike with valuable insight as to fertility, mortality and immigration rates.

It is notable that for 2015, there are substantially more people within the 5 - 9 age cohort (approximately just below 4 000 males and females respectively) than in the 0 - 4 age group (3 000 males and females respectively) group. This is an indication that there was a significant decrease in births in the years preceding 2015.

Consideration of the same pyramid for 2020 - 5 years after 2015 - indicates that the amount of people within the 0 - 4 age cohort remains at approximately 3 000.

1.2 Households

In addition to population estimates, household projections 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 Central Karoo is currently estimated to be 20 730 which equates to a 1.4 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 for the Central Karoo was recorded at 73.4 per cent in

2011 which was significantly lower than the average literacy rate of the Western Cape at 87.2 per cent.

2.2 Learner enrolment, the learner-teacher ratio 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) conducted by the WCED in 2014, **learner enrolment** in the Central Karoo slightly increased from 14 063 students in 2013 to 14 151 in 2014. This increase is interesting to note, considering that the 2013 enrolment figures included children with special educational needs.

WCED records indicate that 39.7 per cent of students that were in Grade 10 in 2012 dropped out of school by the time they reached Grade 12 in 2014. Similarly, 37.5 per cent of students that were in Grade 10 in 2013 dropped out of school by the time they reached Grade 12 in 2015. Although it seems that the dropout rate is improving, the high **learner dropout ratio** is still a concern given the ever increasing demand for skilled and highly skilled labour within the region.

Above table indicates that the average combined **learner-teacher ratio** for the Central Karoo and Eden districts significantly decreased from 35.7 in 2012 to 30 in 2014. This ratio is relatively on par with the Western Cape's 2014 average of 29.9. This can, amongst many other factors, be attributed to the relatively slow growth in learner enrolment figures coupled with increased teacher employment. The decrease does however bode well for improved educational outcomes as it is commonly assumed that children receive more personalised attention in smaller class environments.

2.3 Education facilities

The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and learning facilities equipped with libraries and media centres will have a positive effect on academic outcomes.

In 2014, there were a total of 29 schools in the Central Karoo that had to accommodate 14 151 children. Given the current extent of economic hardship, increasing living costs are putting additional strain on parents to afford school fees. In an effort to alleviate some of the funding challenges and to grant children access to their fundamental right to basic education, the Western Cape Department of Education offered certain fee-paying schools to become no fee schools. To this extent, 89.9 per cent of schools within the Central Karoo were considered no fee schools in 2014 which bodes well to improve access to quality education.

It is furthermore encouraging to note that there were 11 FET colleges (main plus satellite locations) in the Central Karoo in 2014. These colleges offer career-orientated education and training to address the growing demand for intermediate to higher-level skills to support lower levels of unemployment as well as enhanced economic growth and development.

It is also important to note that these colleges provide further training and education to children in Grades 10 - 12 and therefore offers alternative education options to the high number of children in the Central Karoo that drops out of school between Grade 10 and 12.

As it has been well documented that there is a strong relationship between access to media centres and academic achievement, the fact that 23 out of 29 schools in the Central Karoo had a media/library centre in 2014, bodes considerably well for future improved educational outcomes.

Table 3 Western Cape: Education facilities, 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		25	84	82
Central Karoo District	29	89.9%	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)

At 80.9 per cent, the Central Karoo had the lowest matric pass rate in the Western Cape in 2013. This rate dramatically dropped to 70 per cent in 2014 which is of great concern. Although there is a strong correlation between this low pass rate and the District's high learner dropout rates, it is difficult to pin-point a single root cause and it is expected that the decrease has been influenced by a combination of several socio-economic factors such as increased teenage pregnancies, extent of substance abuse, learner-teacher ratios etc.

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. Health¹

Good health is vital to achieve and maintain 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 diseases) 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.

It should be noted that the information provided by the Department of Health as detailed in this section, only relates to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in below data.

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 based on a three-tier system where patients must move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

The Central Karoo has a wide range of primary healthcare facilities which includes 8 fixed clinics, 9 mobile/satellite clinics, 1 community day centre and 4 district hospitals.

Table 5 Western Cape: Healthcare services, 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

Emergency medical services (EMS) provide essential medical care, basic pre-hospital assistance and transport to healthcare facilities for injured individuals. To ensure availability and rapid response times in rural communities, where distances between towns are greater and where population densities are less than in the metropole, authorities commit more emergency medical services. To this end, there are on average 2 ambulances per 100 000 population within the greater Central Karoo.

¹ 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.

In comparison to the other 5 districts in the Western Cape (including the City of Cape Town), the Central Karoo has a relatively below average healthcare personnel dispensation. For example, there are 19.4 medical officers per 100 000 people in the municipal area (3rd lowest). Similarly, there are 38.7 staff nurses per 100 000 people (again, 3rd lowest). The Central Karoo does however have the highest number of professional nurses (132.8) of all other districts in the Province.

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

Considering that there is no known cure for HIV and AIDS, preventative care is equally as important as symptomatic treatment in managing this disease.

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

As at March 2013, anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 130 000 persons in the Western Cape of whom 949 were in the Central Karoo. By March 2014, the Central Karoo had a total number of 1 174 ART patients which equated to a 23.7 per cent increase. This number however only increased by 20.8 per cent from 1 174 in March 2014 to 1 418 in March 2015. Treatment to these 1 418 patients were administered from 11 treatment sites within the Central Karoo.

In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also significantly decreases the chances of infants contracting HIV from their infected mothers. Recent data obtained from the Western Cape Department of Health reveals that for the 2014/15 year, the Central Karoo had a 3.4 per cent mother-to-child transmission rate which is the highest rate in the Western Cape. Interventions to reduce these high levels of mother-to-child transmissions include educational programmes, roll-out of antenatal services, HIV testing for mothers (during pregnancy) and infants, appropriate infant feeding schemes etc.

Tuberculosis (TB), a highly infectious yet curable bacterial disease, poses a significant threat to the long-term health of South African citizens, especially those in the Western Cape. It is estimated that approximately one out of ten people contract this 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 as people living 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 registered TB patients in the Central Karoo decreased slightly from 621 in 2012/13 to 590 in 2013/14 before gradually increasing again to 644 in 2014/15. There were 22 TB treatment centres in the Central Karoo in 2015.

3.3 Child health: Immunisation², 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 the 2014/15 financial year, the full child immunisation coverage rate for the Central Karoo was 77 per cent. This is the second lowest immunisation rate in the Western Cape (after the West Coast) and also significantly lower than the Provincial average of 90 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 Central Karoo were 10.78 per 100 000 in 2014/15. This is significantly higher than any of the other districts and Provincial average of 2.43.

² 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, 2015

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 after birth - the neonatal period - represent the most vulnerable time for a child's life. The neonatal mortality rate reflect the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The neonatal mortality rate for the Central Karoo was estimated to be 14.8 in the 2014/15 year. This is more than double the Provincial average of 6.2 per cent. The Central Karoo is therefore significantly off the Province's target of limiting deaths to 6 per 1 000 live births by 2019.

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 Central Karoo, 21 per cent of babies had a low birth weight which is the highest rate amongst all other districts in the Western Cape.

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 mortality³: Maternal death refers to occurrences where mothers die during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium⁴ 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). Statistics for the Central Karoo reveal a maternal mortality ratio of 371.1 per 100 000 live births. This figure is extremely high in comparison to the other districts in the Province.

The Western Cape aims to restrict the maternal mortality ratio to less than 65 by 2019. Although the Provincial average is at 55.4 already within this target range, the Central Karoo's total is extremely concerning.

³ Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities.

⁴ *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.

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. In the 2014/15 financial year, the delivery rate to women under 18 years in the Central Karoo was 9.2 per cent - the highest rate amongst all other districts within the Province.

Termination of pregnancy: Government hospitals, designated private doctors and gynaecologists as well as non-profit service providers offer safe and legal termination of pregnancy procedures. To have an abortion done without any costs to the patient, 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.

The Central Karoo is the only district in the Western Cape to record a zero termination of pregnancy rate⁵ in 2014/15.

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 NPO appointed carers in the Western Cape during 2014/15 was 3 522, carrying out 206 monthly visits. Within the Central Karoo, the number of monthly visits between the 75 carers was significantly higher at 402. Only Cape Winelands has a larger average number of monthly visits per carer.

⁵ 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 below table, the Central Karoo was still behind this target with approximately 11.5 per cent of its 19 576 households that earned less than R400 a month in 2011. 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 data, it is concerning to note that approximately 2 251 (11.5 per cent) households in the Central Karoo earned less than R400 a month in 2011 and therefore had to 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 Central Karoo is substantially lower than in any of the other districts the Western Cape and only increased by 0.74 per cent from R21 755 in 2012 to R21 917 in 2013. Although the economy has steadily been growing in the Central Karoo, increased growth has not translated into higher levels of per

capita income. The Central Karoo therefore needs to make significant progress in order to achieve the 2030 NDP target of R110 000 per person, per annum.

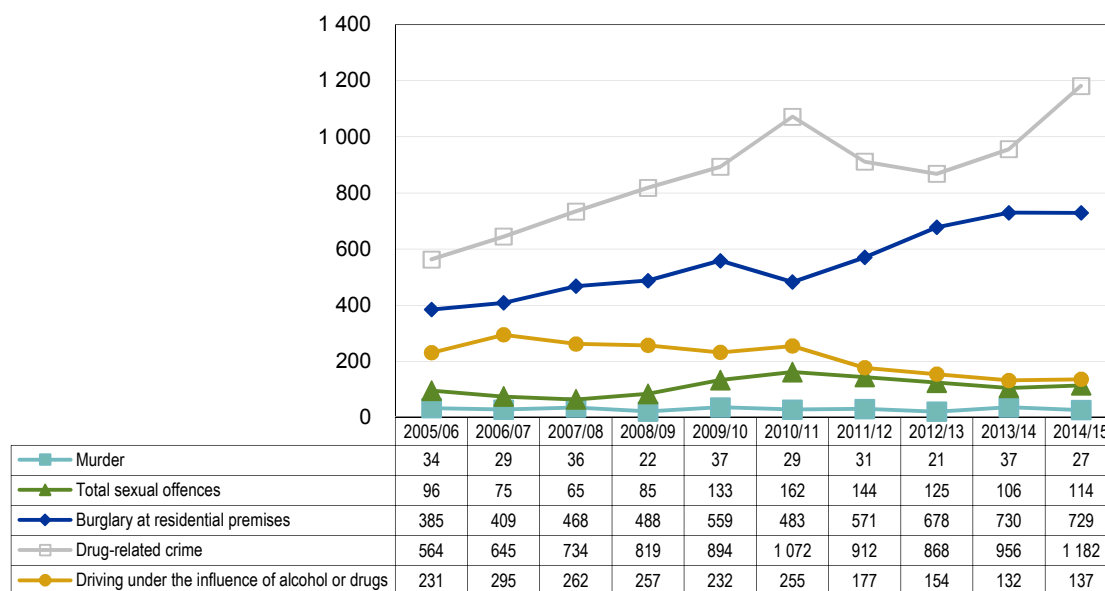
5. Safety and security

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 Central Karoo District: Crime statistics, 2005/06 - 2014/15



Source: Quantec Research, 2015

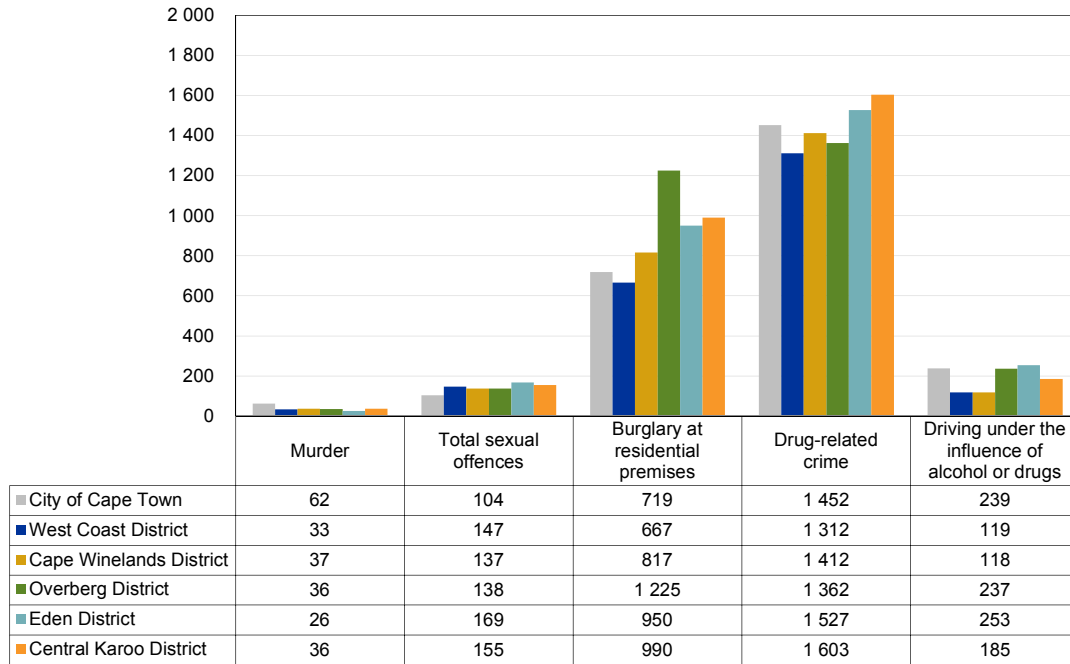
Drug-related offences were the most frequent occurring criminal activity within the Central Karoo during 2014/15. Although reported cases decreased slightly between 2011/12 and 2012/13, there has been a notable increase within the last two years.

Residential burglaries have gradually been increasing since 2010/11, but remained relatively stabled between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

Although there has been a notable decrease in the total number of murders (27 per cent decrease) between 2013/14 and 2014/15, above table does reveal a historically irregular murder rate pattern in the CKD.

The number of reported sexual offences has steadily declined since 2010/11. There has however been a slight increase in the number of offences between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

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.

Figure 5 reveals that drug-related offences – possession, manufacturing, distribution of illegal substances (including alcohol related transgressions) – are a major concern throughout the Central Karoo District with an average of 1 603 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 Central Karoo is no exception, with residential burglaries being the second most prominent criminal offence among all district municipalities at an average of 990 occurrences per 100 000.

Second to the Eden District, the Central Karoo has the highest incidence of sexual offences in the Western Cape. The number of murders recorded in 2014/15 was 36 whilst a total of 185 drunken driving incidents were reported.

6. Basic services

Access to basic services within South Africa is a fundamental 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 2015 Municipal Economic Review and Outlook further highlight 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

According to the National Development Plan (NDP) all households must by 2030 have access to potable water above the minimum service level. This minimum service level is defined as any household with access to piped water less than 200 meters from their dwelling.

The following table reflects household access to potable water amongst the districts of the Western Cape 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

As per Table 12, 77 per cent of households within the Central Karoo had access to piped water inside their dwelling with an additional 20 per cent of households having access to piped water within the parameters of their yard. In turn, a total of 1.1 per cent of households had access to piped water less than 200 meters from their dwelling. A total of 98.1 per cent of the 20 434 households in the Central Karoo therefore had access to potable water above the minimum service level in 2014. This figure is slightly lower than the access levels of the West Coast District (98.3 per cent), but higher than the Provincial total of 96.6 per cent.

The Central Karoo is therefore on track to achieve the minimum service level target as envisaged by the NDP.

6.2 Access to refuse removal

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

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

From a refuse removal perspective, the minimum service level is considered to be the removal of refuse at least once a week. Table 13 indicates that 78.9 per cent of the households within the Central Karoo had their refuse removed at least once a week. This is the second lowest refuse removal access rate in the Western Cape.

It is further concerning to note that 16.5 per cent of the households in the Central Karoo made use of their own refuse dumps. It is however assumed that these figures are influenced by households residing on outlying privately-owned farms that are not serviced by the various local municipalities.

6.3 Access to electricity

Table 14 reflects the different sources of energy used for lighting by households within the districts of the Western Cape.

Table 14 Western Cape: Access to electricity, 2014

Municipality	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 89.8 per cent of households in the Central Karoo relied on electricity as their main source of energy in 2014. This is the lowest district access to electricity rate in the Western Cape.

There is also a concerning trend throughout the Province where several households' only source of lighting is candles. In the Central Karoo, 6.5 per cent of households (approximately 1 328 households) in 2014 still relied on candles as their primary lighting source. This is almost triple the Provincial average.

6.4 Access to sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most essential basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings. Table 15 shows the type of sanitation facilities available to households in the Western Cape 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, 89.2 per cent of households in the Central Karoo had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank) which is considered to be the minimum service level.

A total of 6.2 per cent of households in the Central Karoo is however still making use of the bucket/pit latrine system. This is the second highest usage rate off all other districts in the Western Cape.

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 indicates that the majority of households in the Central Karoo had access to sufficient housing structures within 2014.

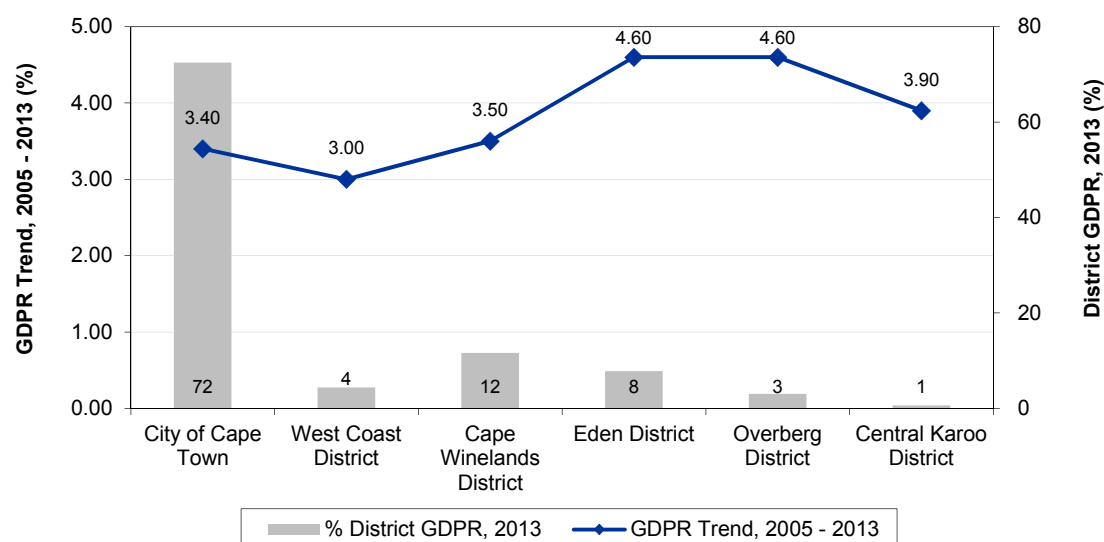
A total of 86 per cent of households within the District had access to a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. This is the highest access rate in this category amongst all other districts in the Western Cape. An additional 7.9 per cent of households occupied a town/cluster/semi-detached house. Also, 0.8 per cent of households occupied a flat in a block of flats whilst 2.4 per cent of households either stayed in a house, flat or room in a backyard/shared property. A total of 97.1 per cent of households therefore had access to adequate housing within the Central Karoo.

There is however a concern that 1.8 per cent of households occupied an informal dwelling or shack in an informal/squatter settlement or backyard.

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.⁶ 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.

⁶ IMF World Economic Outlook July 2015

Figure 6 Western Cape districts: GDPR growth, 2005 - 2013

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

The Central Karoo contributed the smallest share (1 per cent or R2.7 billion) to the Provincial GDP in 2013. Despite this small contribution to GDP, in comparison to the other districts, the Central Karoo has been one of the fastest growing districts in the Province with average year-on-year growth of 3.9 per cent for the period 2005 - 2013. This is higher than the Provincial growth rate of 3.4 per cent across the same period.

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*

As per Table 17, the Central Karoo managed to grow by 3.4 per cent per annum during the recessionary period (2008 - 2009). This impressive growth rate however contracted to 2.6 per cent during the recovery period (2010 - 2013) which is significantly off the District's trend rate of 3.9 per cent.

Above growth is underscored by significant variations 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 all districts in the Western Cape.

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

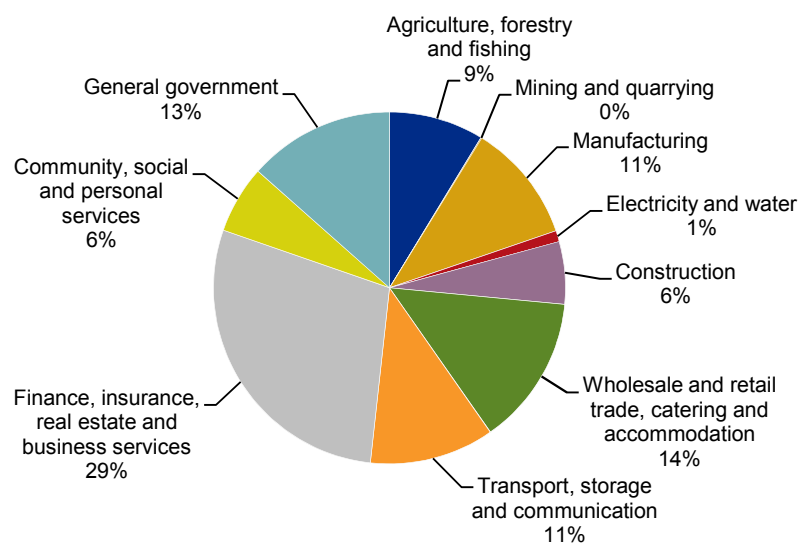
Industry	City of Cape Town	West Coast District	Cape Winelands District	Eden District	Overberg District	Central Karoo District
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.7	-0.3	0.6	1.6	-0.3	-0.7
Manufacturing	2.4	-0.3	1.8	3.6	5	8.8
Construction	5.5	6.2	6.6	8.7	7.9	8.6
Commercial services	4	6.1	5.3	4.9	6.2	3.9
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
Total	3.4	3	3.5	4.6	4.6	3.9

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

As mentioned previously, the Central Karoo experienced significant growth for the period 2005 - 2013. It is evident from Table 18 that this performance was largely supported by strong growth within the manufacturing and construction industries that maintained average growth of 8.8 and 8.6 per cent respectively.

It is evident from Table 18 that the construction sector grew strongly throughout the Western Cape. Central Karoo maintained the second highest construction growth rate amongst all other districts. The Central Karoo significantly outperformed all other districts in terms of growth within the manufacturing sector.

Growth within the Central Karoo's agriculture sector contracted by 0.7 per cent - the highest amongst all other districts in the Province. The subsequent decrease in real income generated by this sector potentially influenced growth within other sectors.

Figure 7 Central Karoo District: Sectoral composition, 2013

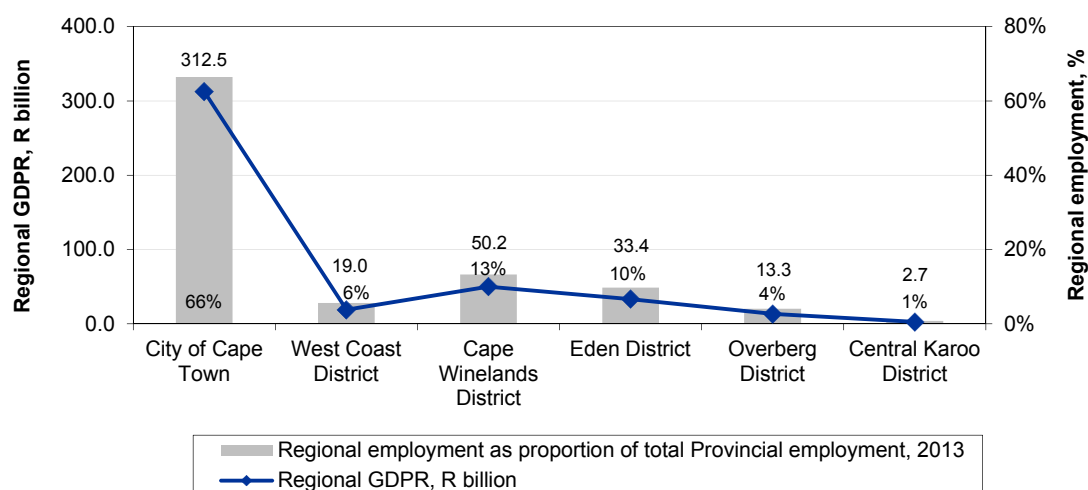
Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

As per Figure 7, the three largest contributors to GDP in the Central Karoo for 2013 were the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (29 per cent), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (14 per cent) as well as the general government (13 per cent) sectors. With the exception of the general government sector experiencing strong growth (3.5 per cent), the fastest growing sectors for the period 2005 - 2013 (manufacturing and construction) were not the biggest contributors to GDP in 2013.

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 2014⁷. 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.

Figure 8 Western Cape districts: Municipal GDP vs municipal employment, 2013



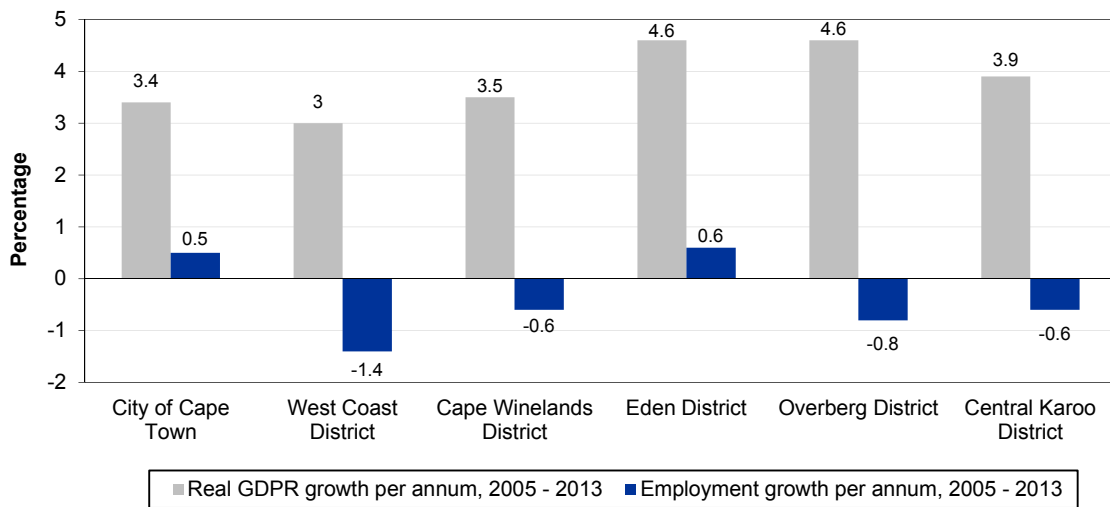
Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

In terms of contributions to GDP, the Central Karoo is the smallest regional economy in the Western Cape (1 per cent, R2.7 billion in 2013) and is eclipsed by the other districts. Figure 8 reveals that the Central Karoo also only employs about 1 per cent of the Province's workforce.

Figure 9 provides a comparison of the annual municipal GDP growth rate and annual employment growth rate of the respective Districts within the Western Cape for the period 2005 - 2013.

⁷ Statistics South Africa, 2015

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

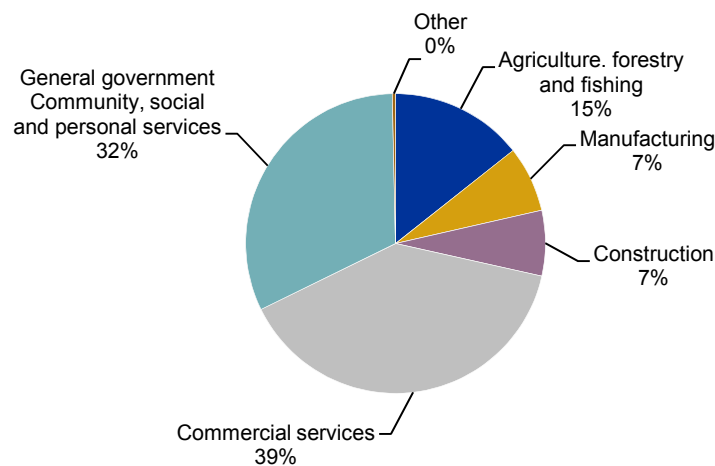


Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

Only two districts - the City of Cape Town and Eden (the only non-metro municipality) - managed to achieve positive employment growth across this period with growth of 0.5 and 0.6 per cent respectively. In comparison, the West Coast District experienced the worst annual employment rate of -1.40. Despite maintaining a positive growth rate, the Central Karoo shed jobs at 0.6 per cent. Similarly, employment in the Cape Winelands District also contracted by 0.6 per cent.

It can be argued that the relatively isolated nature of the Central Karoo economy guarded the labour market from severe job losses during the recession period.

Figure 10 Central Karoo District: Employment by sector, 2013



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

Figure 10 illustrates that the top three employing sectors in the Central Karoo was in 2013 was commercial services, general government and community, social and personal (CSP) services as well as agriculture. The commercial services sector was the largest employer in the District, employing 39 per cent of the Municipality's working population. General government and CSP services and agriculture in turn employed 32 and 15 per cent, respectively.

It is interesting to note that despite being the fastest growing sectors in the District, the construction and manufacturing sectors employ the smallest percentage of the District's workforce (each at 7 per cent).

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

Industry	City of Cape Town		West Coast District		Cape Winelands District		Overberg District		Eden District		Central Karoo District	
	GDPR trend	Net employment	GDPR trend	Net employment	GDPR trend	Net employment	GDPR trend	Net employment	GDPR trend	Net employment	GDPR 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
Total	3.40%	51 307	3.00%	-14 615	3.50%	-13 658	4.60%	-5 779	4.60%	8 669	3.90%	-824

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

Table 19 provides a comparison of net employment and GDPR growth for all districts of the Western Cape.

Consideration of the Central Karoo data reveals that consequent to the negative GDPR growth for the agriculture sector for the period 2005 - 2013, net employment within this sector decreased by 2 175. The only other sector to experience net job losses in the Central Karoo for this period was the construction sector that shed 88 jobs. The latter decrease is particularly interesting as the construction sector (together with manufacturing) was the fastest growing sector in the District. This occurrence of jobless growth (scenario where the economy grows without an associated increase in employment opportunities) can possibly be attributed to improved mechanisation practices within the construction sector. The manufacturing sector in turn created 269 employment opportunities.

With the exception of the agriculture and construction sectors, the District experienced positive employment growth in all other sectors. This growth was however not sufficient to offset the substantial employment losses in the agriculture sector and as a result, the District as a whole experienced 824 net employment losses.

Consideration of employment figures per skills sector indicates that there has been an increased demand for highly skilled labour throughout all districts of the Western Cape. In the Central Karoo, employment in this category increased by 0.60 per cent for the period 2005 - 2013.

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 undisputable⁸. 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 3rd 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>

⁸ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released its 5th 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 West Coast rock lobster. However the full understanding of these changes is complex and cannot necessarily all be attributed to a changing climate. ⁹	Impacts of shifting marine resources have implications for social and economic fabric of coastal communities.
Ocean Acidification ¹⁰	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 potentially cause other severe natural disasters which will be detrimental to human life. These include:

⁹ SAEON. 2011 Observations in Environmental Change in South Africa.

¹⁰ As the ocean absorbs CO₂ its pH changes.

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>ALERT: As at 20 September 2015 the Western Cape had 72 per cent of dam capacity at the end of the wet season (capacity was 92 per cent in 2014)</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 incidences¹¹ 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>GLOBAL ALERTS: 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 never before areas of the Western Cape, causing economic losses to agriculture (SmartAgri Status Quo Report).</p>	<p>Increase likelihood of hail storms is not well understood.</p>

¹¹ <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 our planning and infrastructure development to become climate resilient, and to reduce our 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").

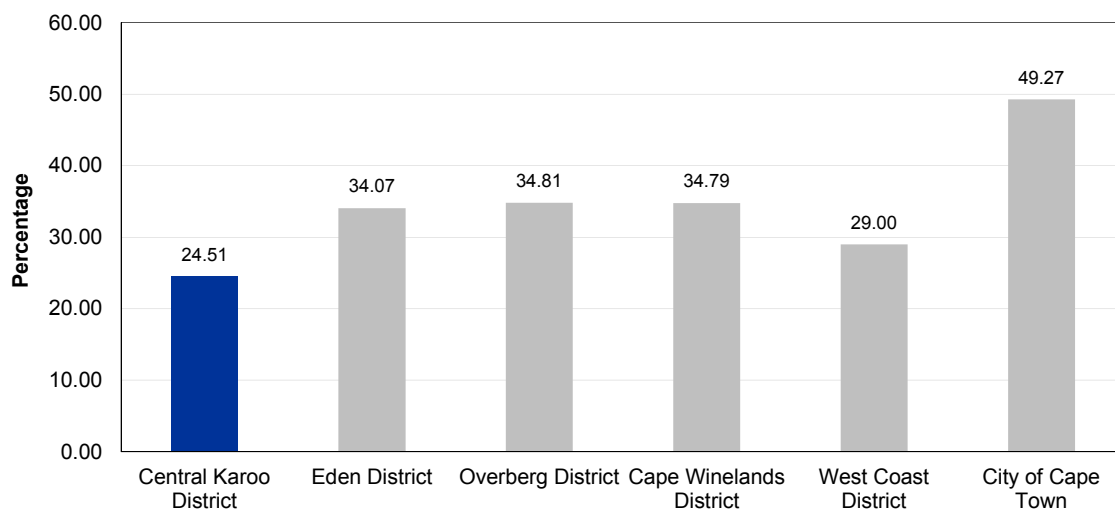
10. Broadband penetration

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 Central Karoo, only 24.5 per cent of households had access to the internet in 2011. Although it is concerning that this is the lowest district penetration rate in the Western Cape, it does offer immense potential for enhanced economic growth by improving access, readiness and usage of the Internet within the Municipality.

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. To this extent, Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in each of the 15 wards of the Central Karoo.

11. Concluding remarks

This profile aimed to provide an overview of the most relevant developmental indicators that shape the socio-economic reality of the Central Karoo.

It is contended that the information contained in this Profile will provide the Central Karoo District Municipality with sufficient socio-economic intelligence that will inform credible, responsive, efficient and effective budget allocations that will improve the living conditions of all citizens within Central Karoo.

The most prominent aspects contained in the profile are summarised as follows:

- In terms of its population size, the Central Karoo is the smallest district in the Western Cape, with a current estimated 20 730 households.
- The Central Karoo faces many **educational challenges**, the most noteworthy being a very **high learner dropout rate**. This is particularly concerning given the low employment opportunities on offer for semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The combined **learner-teacher ratio** for the Central Karoo and Eden District has been

decreasing. As it is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments, this decrease bodes well for improved educational outcomes. The majority of schools in the Central Karoo are currently **no fee schools** which will improve access to quality education to those that cannot afford tuition. The presence of **FET colleges** is encouraging as it can potentially absorb the high number of high-school dropouts and offer alternative education and training opportunities. These education challenges are impacting heavily on **educational outcomes** to the extent that the matric pass rate decreased from 80.9 per cent in 2013 to 70 per cent in 2014.

- The Central Karoo has a wide range of **primary healthcare facilities** and also the highest number of ambulances per 100 000 people in the Western Cape. In comparison to other districts and the Western Cape average, the Central Karoo does have a relatively below average healthcare personnel dispensation.
- Although the District's **anti-retroviral treatment load** is relatively low, it has the highest **mother-to-child transmission rate** in the Western Cape.
- The Central Karoo has the highest **malnutrition rate** in the Western Cape – 10.78 of every 100 000 children do not receive adequate or appropriate amounts of nutrients. It's a common misperception that these high rates can solely be attributed to poverty. Malnutrition has however increased in recent times amidst social and cultural perceptions regarding the use of formula feeds to prevent mother-to-child-transmissions of HIV. Malnutrition is also often prevalent amongst teenage pregnancies as young mothers try to finish school or are forced to seek employment and are therefore not always able to breastfeed. As a result, exclusive breastfeeding rates have remained relatively low. The extent of malnutrition can therefore be alleviated by the promotion, protection and support of exclusive breastfeeding practices and by the roll-out of effective anti and postnatal education programmes.
- The **neonatal and maternal mortality rates** for the Central Karoo are currently substantially higher than the Provincial average and not within the Province's 2019 target range.
- The extent of **teenage pregnancies** and **termination of pregnancy rates** in 2014/15 within the Central Karoo provides valuable insight as to high school dropout rates. As abortion rates are zero, it indicates that young mothers under the age of 18, and therefore still in school, choose to not terminate their pregnancies, but to drop out of school to raise the child.
- A large number of households within the Central Karoo **earned less than R400 a month** in 2011. In addition, the District has the lowest per capita income in the Western Cape which attests to high levels of inequality and an increased indigent dependency on municipal support.
- **Drug-related crimes and residential burglaries** remains an obstinate concern throughout the Central Karoo that poses a serious threat to the social, emotional and economic well-being of the community.

- Residents of the Central Karoo enjoy relatively high levels of **access to basic services** i.e. the majority of households have access to piped water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal above the minimum service standard. There is however a concern as to the high percentage of households that do not have access to services above the minimum services level and must make use of candles and their own refuse dumps.
- From an economic point of view, the Central Karoo has in recent times been one of the **fastest growing districts within the Western Cape**, despite the fact that its economy contributed the smallest share towards Provincial GDP in 2013. This growth has predominantly been driven by the performance of the manufacturing and construction sectors. The Central Karoo's growth potential is further emphasized by an ever decreasing dependency ratio that in itself bodes well for increased productivity. The District's impressive growth however coincided with net job losses, in particular within the agricultural sector. Such **jobless growth** is a distinctive feature of a post-recession economy that undergoes structural and cyclical changes as it follows a natural trend of consolidation and expansion. Although it is difficult to identify a single root cause of such jobless growth in the Central Karoo, it is expected that this phenomenon was influenced by several socio-economic factors including a growing population and automation within the agriculture sector that had a negative impact on semi and unskilled employment levels.
- The Central Karoo had a very low **internet penetration rate** in 2011 with 24.51 per cent of all households having access to the internet in 2011. Despite this relatively low rate, it does offer immense potential for enhanced economic growth by improving access, readiness and usage of the Internet within the region. The Provincial Government will over the next three years be rolling out Wi-Fi hotspots in each of the 15 wards within the District.