



Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury

Socio-economic Profile
Prince Albert Municipality

2015

Working Paper

To obtain additional information of this document, please contact:

Western Cape Provincial Treasury
Local Government Budget Office
Private Bag X9165
7 Wale Street
Cape Town
tel: +27 21 483 3386 **fax:** +27 21 483 4680

This publication is available online at www.westerncape.gov.za

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Prince Albert: At a Glance

Demographics, 2015



Population

13 684



Households

3 887

Education



Matric Pass Rate 2014 85.5%

Literacy Rate 2011 69.9%

Poverty



Households earning less than R400 in 2011 9.6%

Per Capita Income 2013 R16 786

Health, 2015



Primary Health Care Facilities

2

Immunisation Rate

76.0%

Maternal Mortality Ratio
(per 100 000 live births)

781.3

Teenage Pregnancies -
Delivery rate to women U/18

14.3%

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



Residential Burglaries

52

DUI

6

Drug-related

198

Murder

3

Sexual Crimes

12

Access to Basic Service Delivery, 2014 Minimum service level



Water

98.4%

Refuse Removal

73.8%



Electricity

86.8%



Sanitation

81.4%



Economy

GDP Growth
2005 - 2013

4.5%

Labour

Employment Growth
2005 - 2013

-1.9%



Broadband



Percentage of HH with access
to Internet 2011

27.9%

Wi-Fi Hotspots by 2017

4

Largest 3 Sectors, 2013

Finance, Insurance and
Business Services

33.4%

Construction

14.5%

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

12.6%

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.

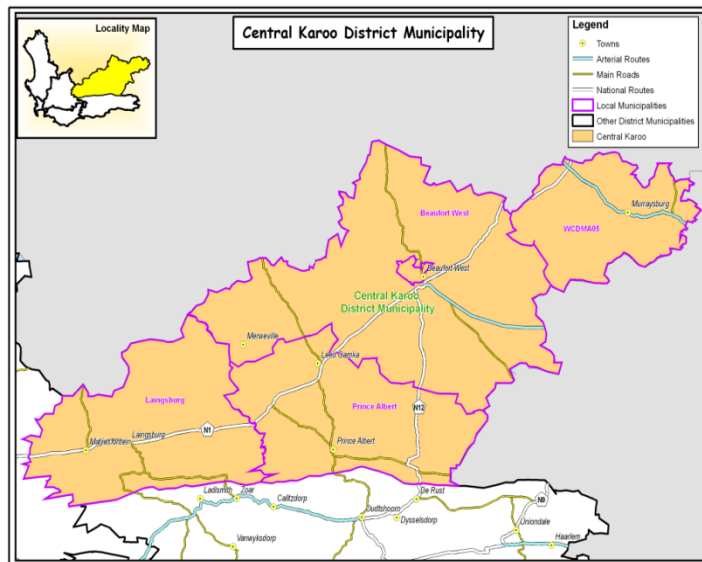
The 2015 Socio-economic Profiles builds upon the success of previous editions by providing updated information relating to demographics, education, health, poverty, safety and security, basic service delivery, economy, labour market and environmental management. New information has also been added in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



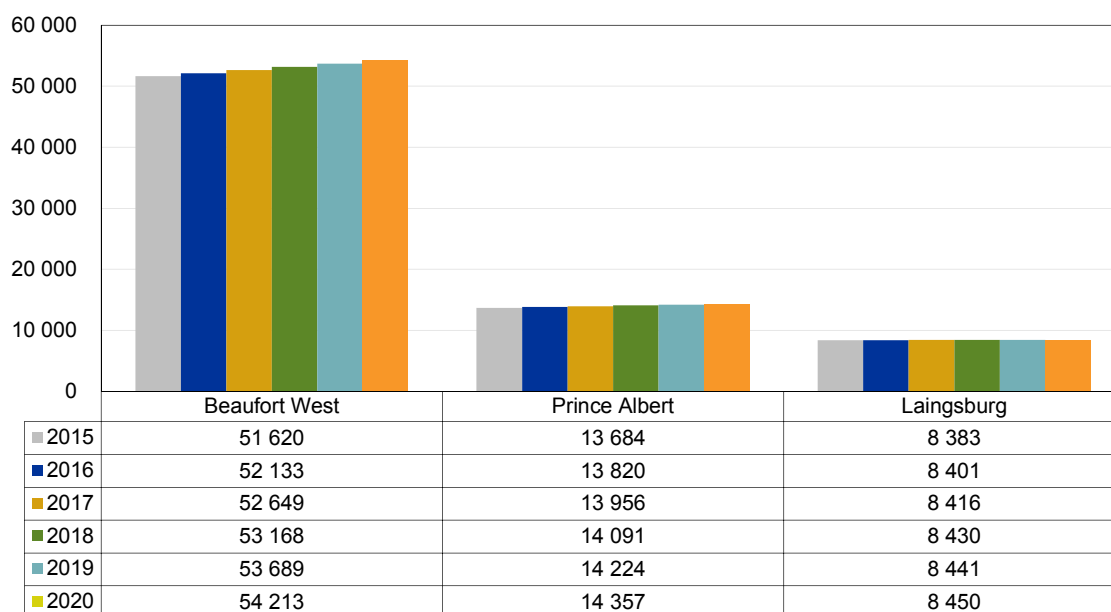
1. Demographics

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.

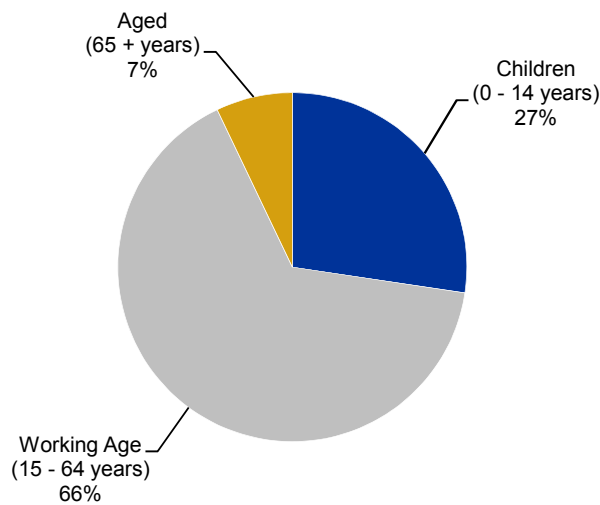
Figure 1 Central Karoo District municipalities: Population projections, 2015 - 2020



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Of the three local municipalities within the Central Karoo District, Prince Albert has the second largest population which is estimated to be 13 684 in 2015. This total gradually increases across the 2015/16 MTREF years and is projected to reach 14 357 by 2020. This total equates to an approximate 4.9 per cent growth off the 2015 base estimate.

Figure 2 Prince Albert: Population age cohort, 2015

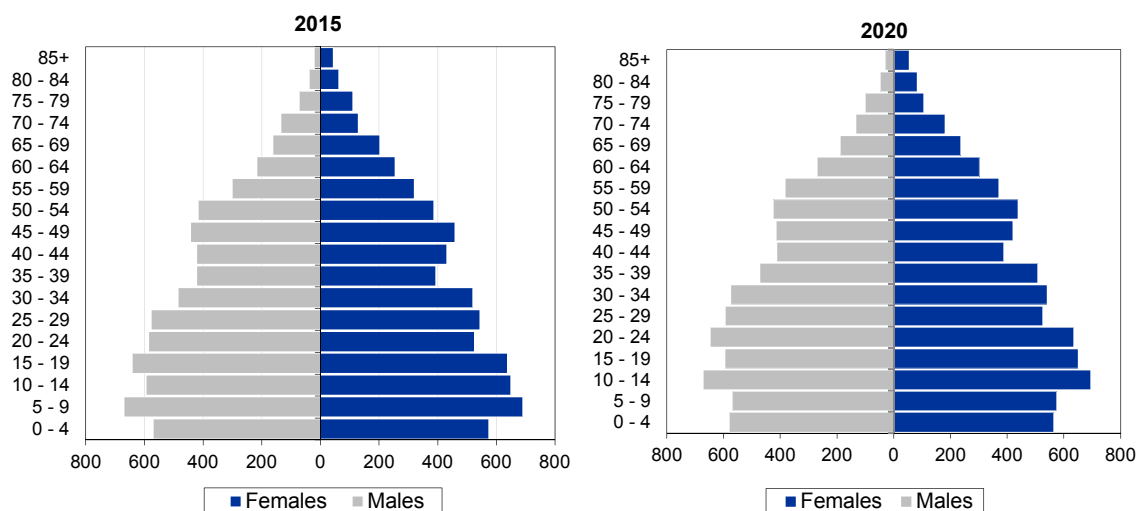


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Figure 2 reflects the population age distribution of Prince Albert for 2015 and reveals that approximately 66 per cent of the 13 684 inhabitants of the Municipality are currently considered to be within the working age category.

These figures reveal that Prince Albert has a total dependency ratio of 52.5 which is slightly lower than the 2013 total of 53.9 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 Prince Albert: 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 700 males and females respectively) than in the 0 - 4 age group (below 600 males and females respectively) group within Prince Albert. 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 slightly increased, but remained relatively low.

It also seems that there is a trend whereby the population significantly decreases between the 15 - 19 and 30 - 34 cohort, before stabilising towards the 55 - 59 cohort. This points to the possibility that the new entrants to the labour market move away from Prince Albert in search of better employment opportunities.

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 Central Karoo District: Household estimates, 2011 - 2015

Municipality	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central Karoo District	19 576	19 860	20 147	20 434	20 730
Laingsburg	2 363	2 394	2 426	2 458	2 490
Prince Albert	3 709	3 753	3 797	3 842	3 887
Beaufort West	13 504	13 713	13 924	14 134	14 353

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

As per Table 1, the total number of households in the Prince Albert Municipality was estimated to be 3 887 in 2015 which equates to a 1.2 per cent growth from 2014.

2. Education

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

2.1 Literacy

Literacy is used to indicate a minimum education level attained. In laymen's terms, it is defined as the ability to read and write, but from a more theoretical perspective, literacy refers to 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.

As per Census 2011 data, the literacy rate for Prince Albert was recorded at 69.9 per cent in 2011. This rate is substantially lower than the Western Cape average (87.2 per cent) for the same year and is also the lowest literacy rate in the District.

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. By knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality, the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) is not only able to determine current and future the demand levels for a particular school.

School exit-level statistics equip the WCED to plan more effectively in their effort to provide Further Education and Training (FET) opportunities.

In addition, learner-teacher ratios provide a good indication of how educational resources are allocated i.e. the amount of money spent to provide a child with formal education. Learner-teacher ratios are therefore also closely related to educational outcomes.

Table 2 Central Karoo District municipalities: Education indicators

Municipality	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
Laingsburg	2 154	1 220	39.20%	64.60%	30.8	31.3
Prince Albert	1 221	2 097	65.90%	40.00%	21.9	31.8
Beaufort West	10 688	10 834	41.00%	33.40%	30.8	32.2

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 Prince Albert significantly increased from 1 221 students in 2013 to 2 097 in 2014. This increase is interesting to note, considering that the 2013 enrolment figures included children with special educational needs.

The average 2012 **learner dropout rate** for Prince Albert was recorded at 65.9 per cent. WCED records further indicate that 40 per cent of students that were in Grade 10 in 2013 dropped out of school by the time they reached Grade 12 in 2015. This is a particularly concerning trend given the ever increasing demand for skilled and highly skilled labour within the region.

The average **learner-teacher ratio** for Prince Albert dramatically increased from 21.9 in 2012 to 31.8 in 2014. This increase can, amongst other factors, be attributed to the higher learner enrolment figures coupled with lower teacher employment. The increase is nonetheless a case of concern as it is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to educational outcomes.

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 5 schools in Prince Albert that had to accommodate 2 097 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, the majority of schools within Prince Albert (80 per cent) were considered no fee schools 2014 which bodes well to improve access to quality education.

It is furthermore encouraging to note that there were 3 FET colleges (main plus satellite locations) in Prince Albert 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 Prince Albert (40 per cent) that drops out of school between Grade 10 and 12.

Table 3 Central Karoo District municipalities: Education facilities, 2012 and 2014

Municipality	Total number of schools 2014 Dec	Number/proportion of no fee schools		Public FET colleges - main + sat ASS 2014 Lib	Education facilities: Number of schools with libraries/media centres	
		2012	2014 Dec		2012	2014
Laingsburg	4	100.00%	75.00%	0	4	2
Prince Albert	5	60.00%	80.00%	3	3	4
Beaufort West	20	80.00%	80.00%	8	17	17

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

As it has been well documented that there is a strong relationship between access to media centres and academic achievement, the fact that 4 out of 5 schools in Prince Albert had a media/library centre in 2014, bodes considerably well for future improved educational outcomes.

2.4 Educational outcomes (matric pass rate)

The matric pass rate for Prince Albert slightly decreased from 88.9 per cent in 2013 to 85.5 per cent in 2014. This decrease can be attributed to several socio-economic factors such as increased teenage pregnancies, extent of substance abuse, learner-teacher ratios, etc.

Table 4 Central Karoo District municipalities: Education outcomes, 2013 - 2014

Municipality	Education outcomes: Matric pass rate	
	2013	2014
Laingsburg	100.0%	75.0%
Prince Albert	88.9%	85.5%
Beaufort West	78.4%	67.6%

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

It should however be noted that despite these negative figures and despite the fact that matric pass rates are an important education indicator, it is not the sole measure of quality education.

3. Health¹

Good health is vital to achieve and maintain a 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 only relates to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are therefore 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.

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.

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

Table 5 Central Karoo District: Healthcare services, 2015

Municipality	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
Central Karoo District	8	9	0	1	18	4	0	2.08
Laingsburg	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	3.56
Prince Albert	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	3.73
Beaufort West	5	5	0	1	11	2	0	1.39

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

Of these facilities, 2 fixed clinics, 2 mobile/satellite clinics and 1 district hospital are situated within Prince Albert.

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. Prince Albert has the highest number of ambulances (3.73) per 100 000 people.

In comparison to the other districts of 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 district total). 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 Central Karoo District: HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis prevalence, 2015

Municipality	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
Central Karoo District	949	1 174	1 418	3.4%	11	621	590	644	22
Laingsburg	78	119	117	0.0%	1	61	52	73	3
Prince Albert	131	151	242	0.0%	3	130	119	124	6
Beaufort West	740	904	1 059	3.7%	7	430	419	447	13

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

As at June 2013, anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 130 000 persons in the Western Cape of whom 949 were in the Central Karoo District. By March 2015, the Central Karoo District ART patient load increased to 1 418. In comparison, 131 people received ARV treatment in Prince Albert in 2013. This number increased to 151 in 2013 and to 242 by 2015. Treatment to these patients is being administered from 3 treatment sites within Prince Albert.

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, Prince Albert had a zero mother-to-child transmission rate. This low figure can possibly be attributed to the occurrences were mothers living in Prince Albert and Laingsburg seek treatment in Beaufort West where the transmissions are then recorded.

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 between 2012/13 and 2013/14 (621 and 590 patients respectively) before gradually increasing again to 644 patients in 2014/15. Prince Albert mirrored this pattern as the number of patients decreased from 130 in 2012/13 to 119 in 2013/14 before rising slightly to 124 in 2014/15.

There are currently 22 TB treatment centres in the Central Karoo of which 6 are located within Prince Albert.

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 2015, the full child immunisation coverage rate for the Central Karoo was 77 per cent. Prince Albert maintained a slightly lower rate of 76 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 2015. Prince Albert had a substantially higher rate at 16.25 for every 100 000 children - the highest rate amongst all local municipalities in the Western Cape.

Table 8 Central Karoo District: Child and maternal health, 2015

Municipality	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
Central Karoo District	77%	10.78	14.8	21%	371.1	9.2%	0.0%
Laingsburg	72%	0.00	30.9	25%	1 030.9	10.2%	0.0%
Prince Albert	76%	16.25	7.8	31%	781.3	14.3%	0.0%
Beaufort West	78%	11.05	14.1	19%	234.5	8.4%	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 Prince Albert was 7.8 in 2015 which places the Municipality in a favourable position to achieve 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. At 31 per cent, Prince Albert had the highest percentage of babies with a low birth weight in the District.

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.

3.4 Maternal health: Maternal mortality, births to teenage mothers and 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 Prince Albert reveal a maternal mortality ratio of 781.3 per 100 000 live births. This concerning trend is noted throughout the other local municipalities in the District i.e. Laingsburg, at 1 030.9, has the highest maternal mortality rate of all local municipalities in the Western Cape.

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 District was 9.2 per cent. Prince Albert's rate of 14.3 per cent was the highest in the District.

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.

All of the municipalities in the Central Karoo had 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.

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.

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

Table 9 Central Karoo District: Community based services, 2015

Municipality	Community based services		
	Total number of non-profit organisation appointed home carers	Total number of visits	Average number of monthly visits per carer
Central Karoo District	75	361 549	402
Laingsburg	0	0	0
Prince Albert	30	71 550	199
Beaufort West	45	289 999	537

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

The total number of NPO appointed carers in the Central Karoo District during 2014/15 was 75 who, on average, carried out 402 monthly visits. Within the Prince Albert Municipality, the average number of monthly visits for the 30 carers was significantly lower at 199.

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, Prince Albert Municipality was in 2011 still behind this target with approximately 9.6 per cent of its 3 709 households that earned 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 Central Karoo District: Household income, 2011

Municipality	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
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
Laingsburg	5.3	2.0	2.9	20.9	25.4	21.8	11.0	6.6	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.1
Prince Albert	6.3	3.3	6.1	19.7	26.7	17.1	9.4	6.5	3.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
Beaufort West	9.5	3.3	5.8	21.7	23.8	15.3	9.5	6.9	3.2	0.7	0.2	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 356 households in the Prince Albert Municipality earned less than R400 a month in 2011 therefore had to survive on less than what an individual persons requires as per the LBPL measure.

Table 11 Central Karoo District: Per capita income, 2011 - 2013

Regional area	Per capita income (R)		
	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	43 614	44 291	44 553
Central Karoo District	21 415	21 755	21 917
Laingsburg	17 021	17 210	17 364
Prince Albert	16 328	16 633	16 786
Beaufort West	21 036	21 401	21 485

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

Per capita income offers a general indication of the standards of living and general well-being of citizens. As per Table 11, per capita income in the Prince Albert Municipality is the lowest of all other local municipalities in the Central Karoo. Per capita income increased by 0.9 per cent between 2012 and 2013, which does not bode well as a general measure of wealth and prosperity. The Municipality must therefore make significant progress in order to achieve the 2030 NDP target of R110 000 per person, per annum.

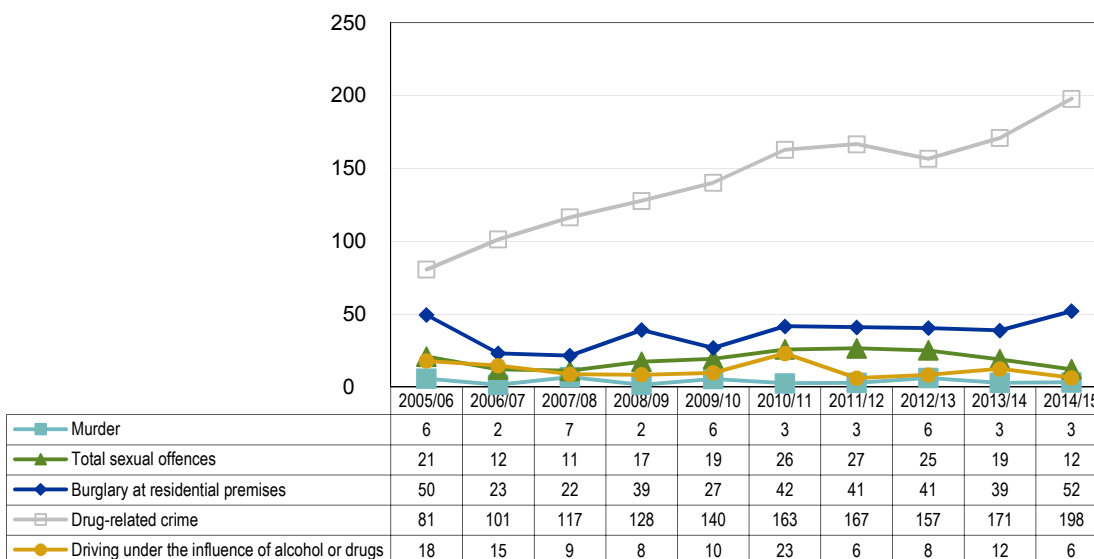
5. Safety and security

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.

People's 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 Prince Albert: Crime statistics, 2005/06 - 2014/15



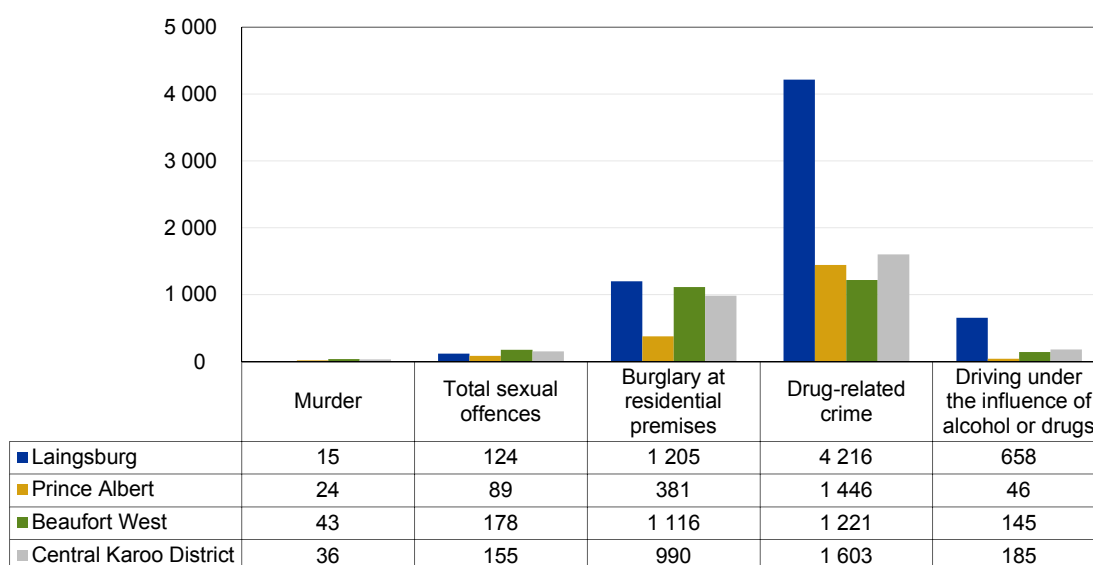
Source: Quantec Research, 2015

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

Since 2010/11, residential burglaries remained relatively stable with the exception of a sharp incline towards the end of 2014/15.

The number of reported murders remained unchanged between 2013/14 and 2014/15 whilst there is a notable decline in the number of sexual offences since 2012/13. The number of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs halved to 6 reported incidents in 2014/15.

Figure 5 Central Karoo District: 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.

In comparison to the other local municipalities in the region and the District average, crime per 100 000 population has been relatively low in Prince Albert in 2014/15. To this extent, Prince Albert had the lowest occurrences of sexual offences, residential burglaries as well as driving whilst under the influence within the District.

Drug-related crimes - possession, manufacturing, distribution of illegal substances (including alcohol related transgressions) - does however remain 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. Prince Albert have the second highest incidence of such crime rate 1 446 per 100 000.

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. The Central Karoo District is no exception, with residential burglaries being the second most prominent criminal offence among all local municipalities at an average of 990 occurrences per 100 000. Prince Albert has the lowest rate in the District at 381 per 100 000.

Prince Albert has a murder rate of 24 per 100 000 people which is lower than Beaufort West and the Central Karoo average.

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.

The 2015 Socio-economic Profile also contains a breakdown of access to basic services for each ward within the Prince Albert Municipality, hereto attached as an Annexure. This information provides the Municipality with a detailed overview of ground-level access to basic services that will assist in the allocation of resources towards the areas of most need. This data will also in future inform the Municipality's service delivery budget and implementation plan which, as per MFMA Circular 3, must contain a ward-specific capital works plan.

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.

Table 12 reflects household access to potable water amongst the local municipalities of the Central Karoo in 2014.

Table 12 Central Karoo District: 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
Central Karoo District	77.0	20.0	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Laingsburg	62.9	34.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
Prince Albert	69.9	25.8	2.7	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Beaufort West	81.2	16.2	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

As per Table 12, 69.9 per cent of households within Prince Albert had access to piped water inside their dwelling with an additional 25.8 per cent of households having access to piped water within the parameters of their yard. In turn, a total of 2.7 per cent of households had access to piped water less than 200 meters from their dwelling. A total of 98.4 per cent of the 3 842 households in Prince Albert therefore had access to potable water above the minimum service level in 2014. This figure is relatively on par with the District's 98.1 per cent and slightly higher than the Provincial total of 96.6 per cent.

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

Blue Drop Certification reflects on the actual quality of tap water within a municipality. It further acknowledges a municipality's ability to sustain this quality and provides an indication of preparedness to deal with any incident that may pose a water related health risk to the public. The certification process attributes a weighted score according to a municipality's performance measured against a specific set of water management criteria such as water safety planning, drinking water quality process management and control, drinking water quality compliance etc. Municipalities that overall scores above 95 per cent are officially awarded the prestigious Blue Drop Status.

Prince Albert achieved a 70.08 percentage score for 2011. Although the Municipality can be commended for this compliance achievement given its limited resources and revenue base, there is significant room to improve its rating.

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 Central Karoo District: 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	0.6
Central Karoo District	78.9	1	1.6	16.5	1.3	0.6
Laingsburg	56.1	6.6	5.5	29.7	1.5	0.6
Prince Albert	73.8	0.6	1.4	19.5	3.2	1.4
Beaufort West	84.0	0.2	1.1	13.5	0.8	0.5

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 73.8 per cent of the households within Prince Albert had their refuse removed at least once a week.

This service level is lower than the Central Karoo District and Western Cape averages. It is further concerning to note that 19.5 per cent of the households in Prince Albert make 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 Municipality.

6.3 Access to electricity

Table 14 reflects the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in the Central Karoo District during 2014.

Table 14 Central Karoo District: Access to electricity, 2014

Municipality	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar/other/unspecified
Central Karoo District	89.8	0.3	0.5	6.5	2.9
Laingsburg	77.4	0.4	0.9	12.9	8.3
Prince Albert	86.8	0.0	0.3	8.6	4.3
Beaufort West	92.6	0.3	0.4	4.9	1.7

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

Table 14 indicates that 86.8 per cent of households in Prince Albert relied on electricity as their main source of energy in 2014. This is the second highest electricity usage rate in the District after Beaufort West on 92.6 per cent. Prince Albert's total is however slightly lower than the District's total of 89.8 per cent.

There is however a concerning trend throughout the District where several households' only source of energy is candles. In Prince Albert, 8.6 per cent of

households in 2014 still relied on candles as their primary energy source. In comparison, 4.9 per cent of households in Beaufort West and 12.9 per cent of households in Laingsburg suffered the same fate. The Central Karoo average is 6.5 per cent. Although the Prince Albert total was not the highest in the District, the 8.6 per cent still translated to approximately 330 households which is a major case of concern.

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 Central Karoo in 2014.

Table 15 Central Karoo District: Access to sanitation, 2014

Municipality	Flush or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	Not listed elsewhere
Central Karoo District	89.2	4.9	1.3	4.6
Laingsburg	81.9	9.2	1.6	7.2
Prince Albert	81.4	7.0	4.2	7.4
Beaufort West	92.4	3.6	0.5	3.4

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

In 2014, 81.4 per cent of households in Prince Albert had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank) - the lowest access level amongst the local municipalities of the Central Karoo.

There is also a concern as to the number of households that still had to make use of the bucket/pit latrine system. Table 15 indicates that there were in 2014, 11.2 per cent of all households still had to rely on the bucket/pit latrine system - the highest occurrence amongst the local municipalities of the Central Karoo.

6.5 Housing

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

Table 16 Central Karoo District: Types of housing structures, 2014

Municipality	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/s hack 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
Central Karoo District	86.0	0.4	0.8	7.9	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7
Laingsburg	77.6	1.0	0.3	15.8	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.4
Prince Albert	91.0	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.5	2.6	0.9	1.0
Beaufort West	86.0	0.3	1.0	8.4	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

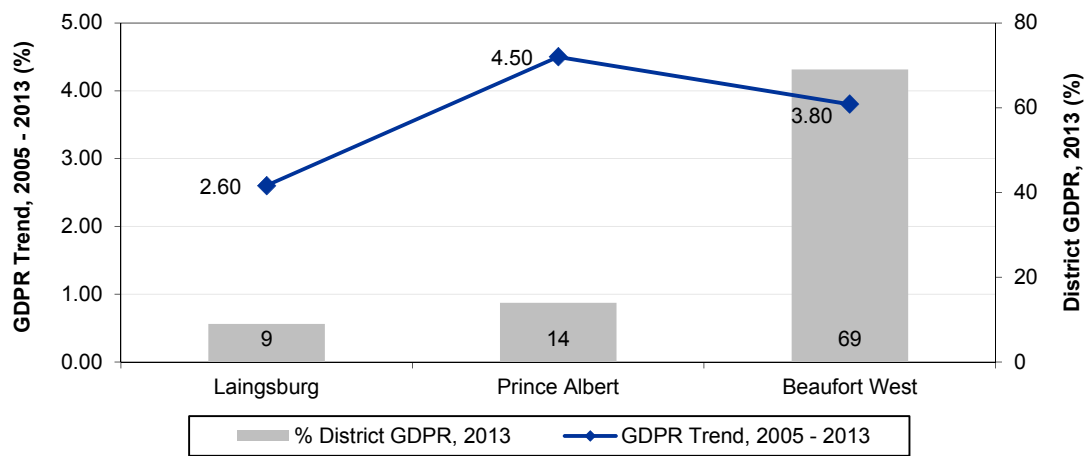
Table 16 indicates that the majority of households in Prince Albert had access to sufficient housing structures within 2014.

A total of 91 per cent of households within the Municipality had access to a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard whilst 1.2 per cent of households occupied a town/cluster/semi-detached house. A total of 2.6 households however occupied an informal dwelling or shack in an informal/squatter settlement.

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.

Figure 6 Central Karoo District municipalities: GDPR growth, 2005 - 2013



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

Prince Albert contributed the second largest share (14 per cent or R380 million) to the District's GDPR of R2.7 billion in 2013.

Despite its relatively small contribution to GDPR, in comparison to Beaufort West, Prince Albert was the fastest growing local municipality in the District with average year-on-year growth of 4.5 per cent for the period 2005 - 2013. This growth is not only above the District's average of 3.9 per cent, but also significantly above that of the Province on 3.4 per cent over the same period.

⁶ IMF World Economic Outlook July 2015

Table 17 Central Karoo District: GDPR growth, 2000 - 2013

Municipality	Real GDPR growth (average yoy %)		
	Expansion	Recession	Recovery
	2000 - 2007	2008 - 2009	2010 - 2013
Central Karoo District	4.3	3.4	2.6
Laingsburg	2.4	2.7	2
Prince Albert	4.2	4.9	3.1
Beaufort West	4.6	2.8	2.6

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

As per Table 17, Prince Albert managed to grow by 4.9 per cent per annum during the recessionary period (2008 - 2009). This impressive growth rate however moderated during the recovery period (2010 - 2013) to 3.1 per cent which is significantly off the trend rate of 4.5 per cent.

Economic 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 each municipality in the Central Karoo District.

Table 18 Central Karoo District: Sectoral growth, 2005 - 2013

Industry	Laingsburg	Prince Albert	Beaufort West	Central Karoo District
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.6	-1.6	-1.1	-0.7
Manufacturing	11.6	1.3	8.4	8.8
Construction	8.9	11.6	7.3	8.6
Commercial services	2.2	6.8	3.4	3.9
General government and Community, social and personal services	1.5	2.2	4.2	3.5
Other	4.9	0	-2.1	0.7
Total	2.6	4.5	3.8	3.9

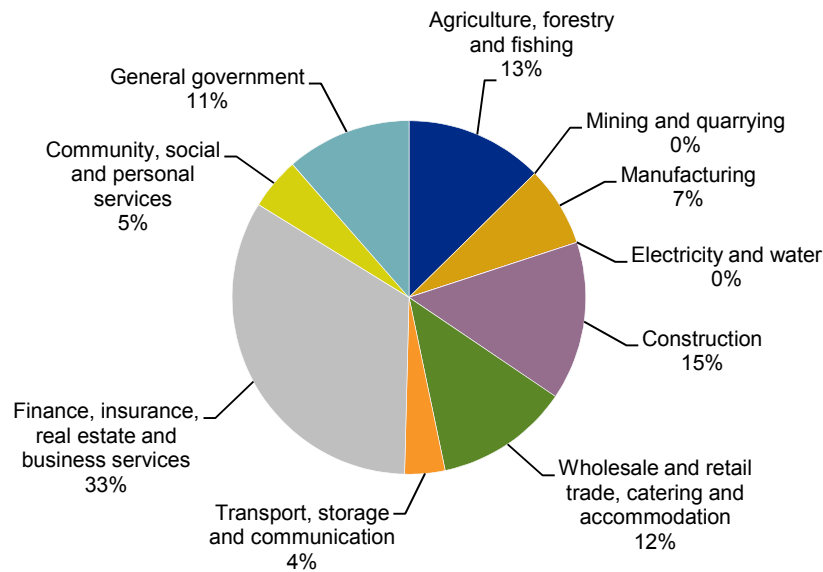
Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

As mentioned previously, Prince Albert has been the fastest growing municipality in the District at 4.5 per cent for the period 2005 - 2013.

This performance was largely supported by strong growth within the construction and commercial services industry which maintained average growth of 11.6 and 6.8 per cent respectively - the two fastest growing sectors within Prince Albert.

Growth within the manufacturing (1.3 per cent) and general government and community, social and personal (CSP) services sectors (2.2 per cent) were less favourable. At 1.3 per cent, manufacturing growth was particularly weak in comparison to the other local municipalities and the District average of 8.8 per cent.

Prince Albert's agriculture sector contracted which, in particular the declining real income generated from the agricultural sector, potentially influenced growth in other service sectors. The contraction of the agriculture sector was notable throughout the District.

Figure 7 Prince Albert: Sectoral composition, 2013

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

As per Figure 7, the three largest contributors to GDP in 2013 for Prince Albert were the finance, insurance and business services (33 per cent), construction (15 per cent) as well as agriculture, forestry and fishing (13 per cent) sectors. The finance sector is grouped within the broader commercial services sector which, as per Table 18, maintained the second highest growth rate throughout the period 2005 - 2013.

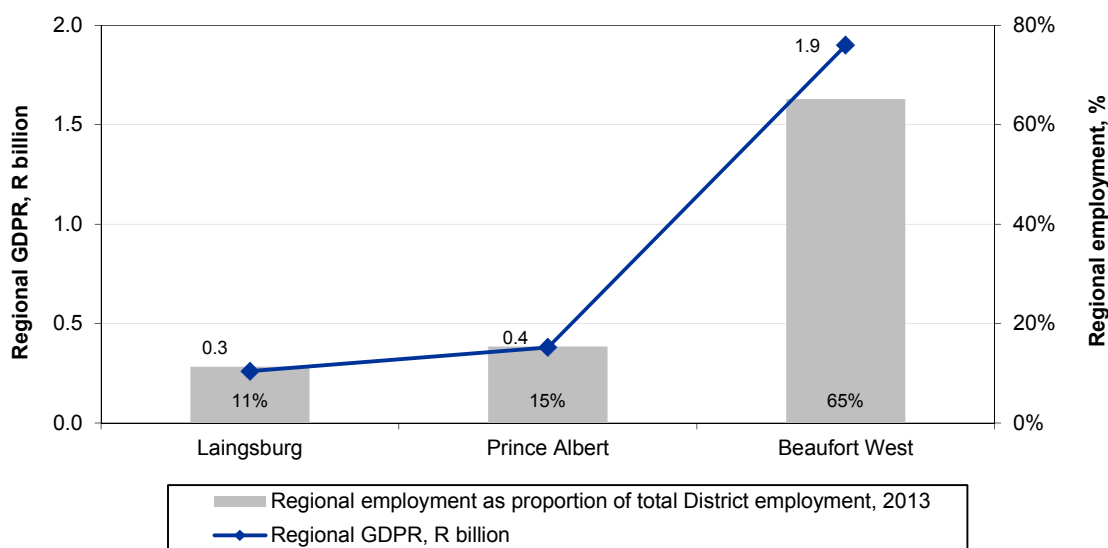
8. Labour market

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 2014.⁷ 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.

As mentioned previously, Prince Albert is the second most dominant regional economy in the Central Karoo District (14 per cent contribution to GDP in 2013). This contribution is however eclipsed by the economy of Beaufort West which contributed 69 per cent to GDP.

⁷ Statistics South Africa, 2015

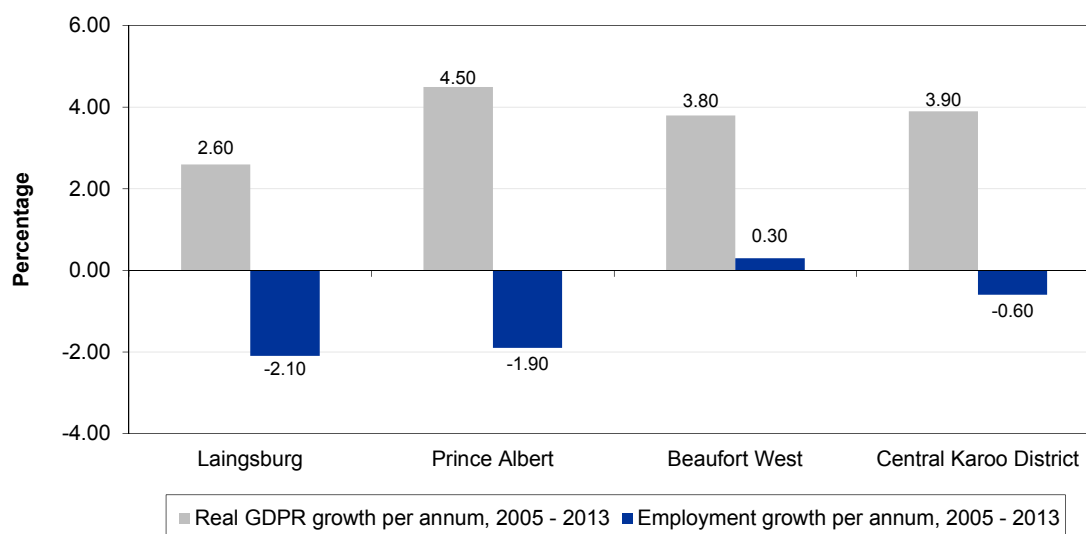
Figure 8 Central Karoo District municipalities: Municipal GDPR vs municipal employment, 2013



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

Figure 8 reveals that Prince Albert employs 15 per cent of the District's workforce. Beaufort West and Laingsburg employ 65 and 11 per cent respectively.

Figure 9 Central Karoo District: Municipal GDPR vs municipal employment, 2005 - 2013

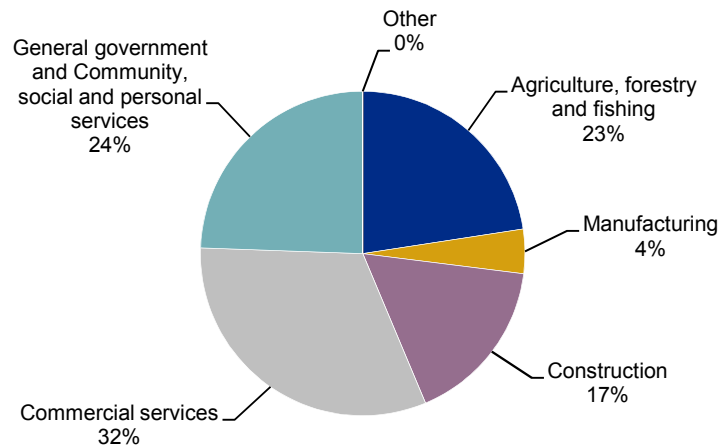


Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

Figure 9 provides a comparison of the annual municipal GDPR growth rates and annual employment growth rates of the local municipalities within the District.

Only Beaufort West recorded positive employment growth for the period 2005 - 2013. Despite maintaining positive GDP growth rate across this period, Prince Albert shed jobs at -1.9 per cent.

Figure 10 Prince Albert: Employment by sector, 2013



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

Figure 10 illustrates that the commercial services sector was in 2013 the largest employer in Prince Albert, employing 32 per cent of the Municipality’s working population in 2013. In turn, the general government and CSP services and the agriculture sectors employed relatively the same percentage of the working population at 24 and 23 per cent respectively.

Table 19 Central Karoo District: GDP growth vs net employment, 2005 - 2013

Industry	Laingsburg		Prince Albert		Beaufort West		Central Karoo District	
	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.60%	-370	-1.60%	-661	-1.10%	-805	-0.70%	-2 175
Manufacturing	11.60%	46	1.30%	-2	8.40%	138	8.80%	269
Construction	8.90%	-5	11.60%	48	7.30%	-104	8.60%	-88
Commercial services	2.20%	-17	6.80%	166	3.40%	493	3.90%	727
General government and Community, social and personal services	1.50%	-20	2.20%	19	4.20%	503	3.50%	432
Other	4.90%	8	0.00%	0	-2.10%	3	0.70%	11
Total	2.60%	-358	4.50%	-430	3.80%	228	3.90%	-824

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

Consequent to the contraction of the agricultural sector in Prince Albert for the period 2005 - 2013, net employment within this sector decreased by 661. Although only the manufacturing sector further shed jobs (2) across this period, job creation within the other sectors were not sufficient enough to compensate for the losses within the agriculture sector.

As expected, the fastest two growing sectors in Prince Albert (construction and commercial services) generated the most jobs. However, the construction sector, which grew by an impressive 11.6 per cent, only managed to create an additional

48 jobs. In comparison, the commercial services sector, which grew by 6.8 per cent, created substantially more jobs at 1 66.

Despite its positive growth, employment creation within Prince Albert has been relatively poor.

Table 20 Central Karoo District municipalities: Employment per skills sector, 2005 - 2013

Sector composition	Laingsburg		Prince Albert		Beaufort West	
	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013
Highly skilled	178	-0.3%	228	0.8%	1 289	1.3%
Skilled	421	-1.2%	552	0.4%	3 000	0.2%
Semi- and unskilled	702	-4.8%	887	-5.9%	2 822	-3.1%
Informal	348	2.9%	573	4.2%	2 400	5.8%
Total employment	1 650	-2.1%	2 240	-1.9%	9 511	0.3%

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

Consideration of employment figures per skills sector indicates that there has been an increased demand for skilled and highly skilled labour within Prince Albert as employment in these categories increased by 0.8 and 0.4 per cent respectively for the period 2005 - 2013.

As per Table 20, semi-skilled and unskilled labour constitutes approximately 40 per cent of the total labour force in Prince Albert. It is therefore concerning to note that employment within this skills sector contracted by 5.9 per cent. This pattern is prevalent across the Central Karoo District. The job losses in this sector are congruent with the job losses experienced in the agricultural and construction sectors and can, amongst other factors, be attributed to the mechanisation of certain labour practices within these industries.

There has also been a substantial increase in employment within the informal skills sector across the Central Karoo and to the extent of 4.2 per cent in Prince Albert. Importantly, this district wide increase coincides with net job losses within the agricultural sector across the same period which indicates that the agricultural losses could potentially be absorbed within the informal sector as the workforce turns towards self-employment opportunities.

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.

Prince Albert Municipality has not taken any steps towards the implementation of LUPA. Although, the Municipality does currently have a Land Use Management Scheme in the form of Zoning Schemes compliant with the provisions of the Land Use Planning Ordinance No. 15 of 1985 (LUPO).

The Municipality intends to use the proposed standard draft zoning scheme (with or without possible amendment).

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 Easter. 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. This will increase to 92 per cent at the end of the wet season.</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 that the 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 new 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”).

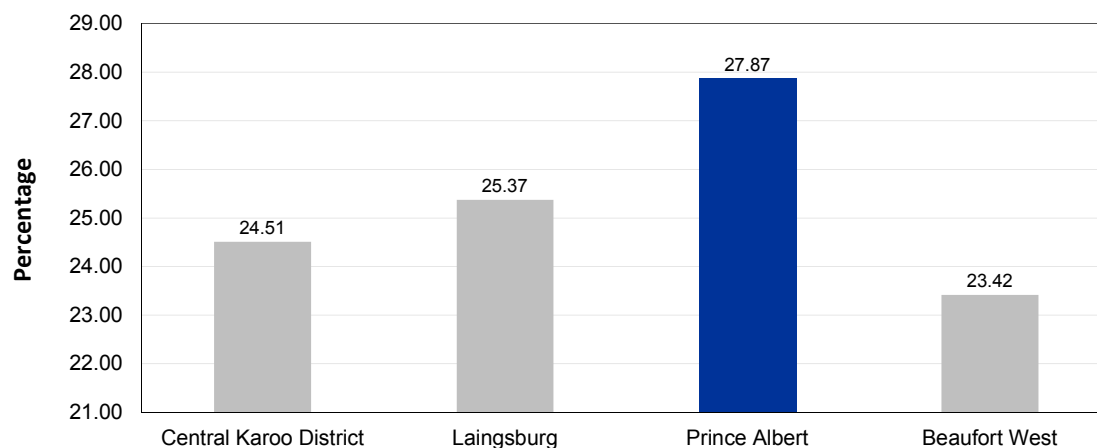
10. Broadband penetration

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 Central Karoo District: Internet access, 2011

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

In the Central Karoo, 24.51 per cent of households had access to the internet in 2011. In comparison, 27.87 per cent of households in Prince Albert had access to the internet - the highest penetration rate in the District. This high rate bodes well for enhanced economic growth by improving access, readiness and usage of the Internet.

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. Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in 15 wards across the Central Karoo, including a hotspot in each of the 4 wards in the Prince Albert Municipality.

11. Concluding remarks

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

It is contended that the information contained in this Profile will provide the 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 Prince Albert.

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

- Prince Albert is currently the second largest local municipality in the Central Karoo with an estimated population size of 13 684. There are currently an estimated 14 353 households in the Municipality.

- The Municipality faces many **educational challenges**, the most noteworthy being a **high learner dropout rate** which is particularly concerning given the low employment opportunities on offer for semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The average **learner-teacher ratio** has in recent years significantly increased which is problematic as it is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to educational outcomes. The majority of schools in Prince Albert were at the end of 2014 **no fee schools** which bode well to 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 educational challenges are however impacting on **matric pass rate** which decreased from 78.4 per cent in 2013 to 67.6 per cent in 2014.
- In addition to having a good presence of **primary healthcare facilities**, Prince Albert has the highest number of ambulances per 100 000 people to ensure the availability and rapid response of **emergency medical services**. In comparison to other districts and the Western Cape average, the Central Karoo does have a relatively below average healthcare personnel dispensation.
- Prince Albert has a relatively low **anti-retroviral treatment load** and a zero **mother-to-child transmission rates**. These low figures can potentially be attributed to the occurrence where mothers living in Prince Albert seek treatment in Beaufort West where the incidents are then recorded. The number of **registered TB patients** in Prince Albert increased in 2014/15.
- Prince Albert has the highest **malnutrition rate** in the Western Cape - 16.25 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.
- Although Prince Albert's **neonatal mortality rate** is relatively low, it has an excessively high **maternal mortality rate** which is more than double the Central Karoo average.
- The extent of **teenage pregnancies** and **termination of pregnancy rates** (zero per cent) in 2014/15 within Prince Albert 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 Prince Albert were in 2011 still earning less than R400 a month which attests to high levels of inequality and an increased indigent dependency on municipal support. **Per capita income** levels in Prince Albert are also considerably lower than the District average. The Municipality must therefore still make significant progress in order to improve general levels of wealth and prosperity.
- Although Prince Albert has relatively **low levels of crime**, in comparison to the other local municipalities in the District, drug-related crimes and residential burglaries remain an obstinate concern which poses a serious threat to the social, emotional and economic wellbeing of the community.
- The Municipality in general performs well to provide citizens with **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 are however concerns as to the number of households that makes use of their own rubbish dumps, rely on candles as the only source of lighting as well as the general presence of the bucket/pit latrine system.
- From an economic point of view, Prince Albert has in recent times been the **fastest growing municipality within the Central Karoo**, despite the fact that its economy is substantially smaller than that of the dominant Beaufort West Municipality in terms of contributions towards GDP. This growth can predominantly be attributed to the strong performance of the construction and commercial services sector throughout the 2005 - 2013 period. This impressive growth was 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 Prince Albert, 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.
- From an **environmental perspective**, the Municipality is urged to proactively implement the provisions of the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 as to ensure that it fulfils its land-use planning and decision-making responsibilities.
- Prince Albert had the highest **internet penetration rate** in the District in 2011 which bodes well for enhanced economic growth by improving access, readiness and usage of the internet.

Annexure

Prince Albert: Ward specific access to basic services, 2011

Water							
Municipality/ Ward	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200 m from dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200 m and 500 m from dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500 m and 1 000 m (1 km) from dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1 000 m (1 km) from dwelling/ institution	No access to piped (tap) water
Prince Albert	2 495	930	93	25	5	6	24
Ward 1	610	283	29	17	0	1	8
Ward 2	704	176	2	0	0	0	2
Ward 3	364	206	0	1	0	0	0
Ward 4	817	265	62	7	5	4	14

Electricity						
Municipality/ Ward	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None
Prince Albert	3 092	0	11	317	150	9
Ward 1	827	0	4	93	21	2
Ward 2	857	0	0	16	11	1
Ward 3	539	0	2	14	12	5
Ward 4	869	0	5	194	106	1

Refuse removal						
Municipality/ Ward	Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other
Prince Albert	2 625	16	51	721	113	52
Ward 1	639	0	17	205	68	18
Ward 2	863	0	2	12	2	5
Ward 3	569	0	2	0	0	0
Ward 4	555	16	29	503	43	29

Sanitation								
Municipality/ Ward	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	Pit toilet without ventilation	Bucket toilet	Other	None
Prince Albert	2 274	645	3	175	62	148	125	148
Ward 1	531	169	0	38	18	121	9	60
Ward 2	568	197	0	0	1	10	106	3
Ward 3	568	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ward 4	607	278	3	137	43	16	10	82