



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

**Socio-economic Profile**  
**Kannaland Municipality**

**2015**

Working Paper

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# Kannaland: At a Glance

## Demographics, 2015



## Education



## Poverty



## Health, 2015



Primary Health Care Facilities

4

Immunisation Rate

84.3%

Maternal Mortality Ratio  
(per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies -  
Delivery rate to women U/18

8.8%

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



Residential Burglaries

157

DUI

32

Drug-related

451

Murder

8

Sexual Crimes

35

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



Water

94.2%

Refuse Removal

66.3%



Electricity

89.7%



Sanitation

73.6%



## Economy

GDP Growth  
2005 - 2013

4.9%

## Labour

Employment Growth  
2005 - 2013

-1.0%



## Broadband



Percentage of HH with access  
to Internet 2011

21.7%

Wi-Fi Hotspots by 2017

4

## Largest 3 Sectors, 2013

Finance, Insurance and  
Business Services

**26.0%**

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

**20.0%**

Manufacturing

**19.0%**



## 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 **Kannaland Municipality** in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.



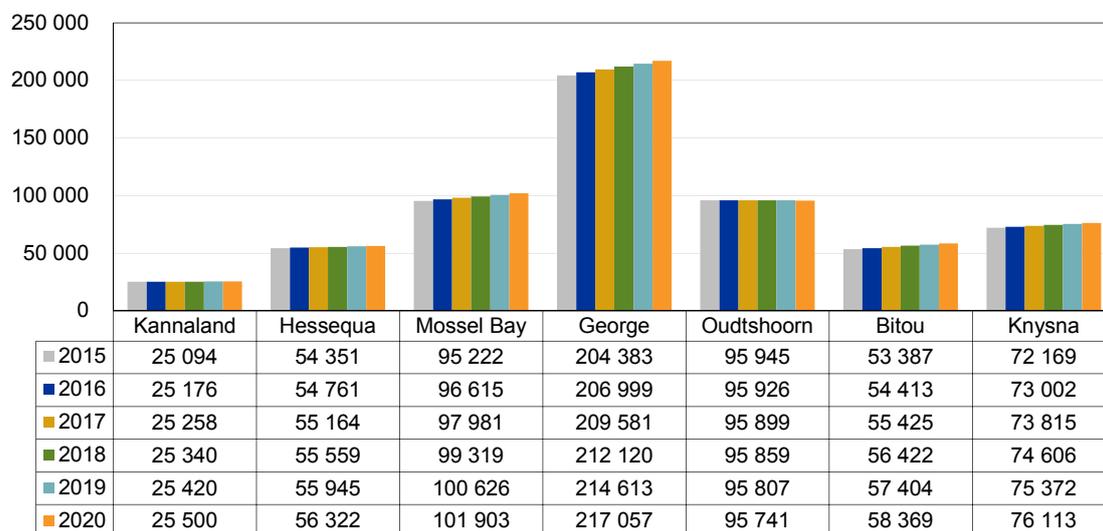
# 1. Demographics

## 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 population growth estimates for each municipality for the period 2015 - 2020. These projections will assist municipalities to align their budget allocations with basic service delivery priorities.

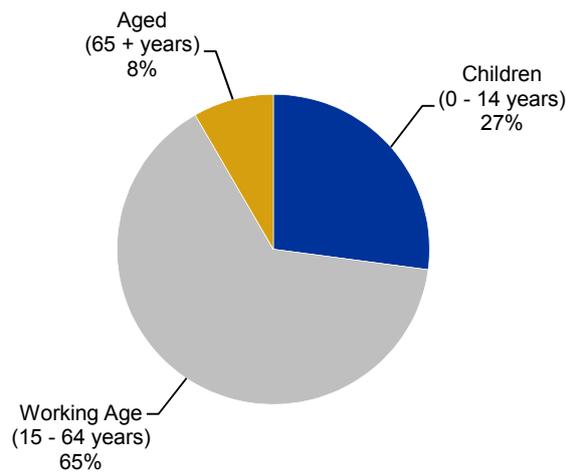
**Figure 1 Eden District municipalities: Population projections, 2015 - 2020**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Of the seven local municipalities within the Eden District, approximately 4.18 per cent of the population (or 25 094) currently resides in Kannaland. This total gradually increases across the 2015/16 MTREF years and is projected to reach 25 500 by 2020.

**Figure 2 Kannaland: Population age cohort, 2015**



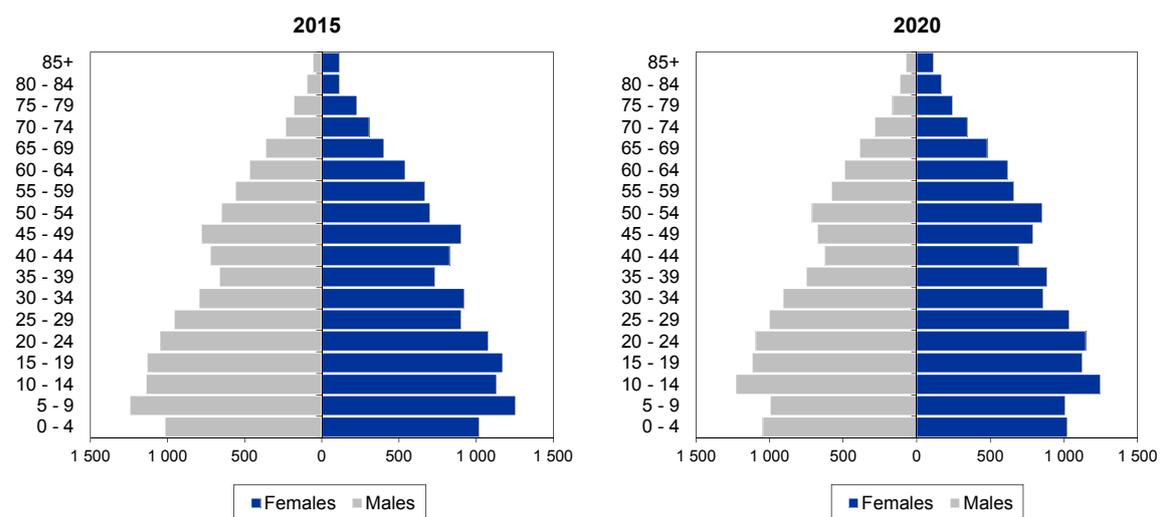
Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

The figure above reflects the population age distribution of Kannaland for 2015 and reveals that approximately 65 per cent of the 25 094 inhabitants of the Municipality are currently considered to be within the working age.

These figures reveal that Kannaland has a total dependency ratio of 54.9 in 2015. As higher dependency ratios imply greater strain on the working age to support their economic dependants (children and aged), an increase in the ratio does not bode well for improved social security and enhanced economic growth.

Figure 3 reflects the population pyramids for Kannaland Municipality for 2015 and 2020. The composition of the upper age cohorts is in line with the provincial trend.

**Figure 3 Kannaland: Population age distribution, 2015 and 2020**



Source: Department of Social Development, 2015

The different age cohorts can typically be grouped into three main categories: Children (0 - 14 years); economically active population (15 - 64 years); and persons aged 65 years and older. These statistics provide important insights regarding the age groups where the bulk of the population is located.

When comparing the shape of the two pyramids above it becomes evident that the composition of most of the age groups has remained the same between 2015 and 2020. Furthermore, it can be seen that the bulk of the population comprises children and young people between 0 - 34.

## 1.2 Households

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

**Table 1 Eden District: Household estimates, 2011 - 2015**

Municipality	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Eden District	166 516	169 027	171 567	174 177	176 815
Kannaland	6 425	6 506	6 585	6 667	6 749
Hessequa	16 558	16 731	16 909	17 092	17 278
Mossel Bay	28 025	29 495	29 938	30 393	30 852
George	53 591	54 411	55 236	56 090	56 949
Oudtshoorn	22 683	22 976	23 274	23 574	23 878
Bitou	15 529	15 843	16 160	16 485	16 814
Knysna	22 667	23 065	23 465	23 876	24 295

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The total number of households in Kannaland Municipality is currently estimated to be 6 749, which equates to growth of 1.2 per cent per annum (or approximately 81 households per annum) from 2011.

## 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 having indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education attained by an individual influences that individual's welfare.

### 2.1 Literacy

Literacy is used as a benchmark to measure some minimum level of educational attainment. *Literacy* is broadly defined as the ability to read and write; it is more strictly defined as the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education. The literacy rate in Kannaland was 72.5 per cent in 2011, which is significantly lower than the Provincial average of 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 educational planning. Knowledge of the number of learners enrolled at schools in a municipality (both at present and in the past) enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the extent of the demands placed on schools in the current year, as well as the demand anticipated in future years and plan accordingly. 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 as it is closely related to the amount of money spent per child and has a significant impact on learner educational outcomes.

**Table 2 Eden 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
Kannaland	4 810	4 685	47.20%	39.40%	25.30	27.70
Hessequa	8 475	8 520	33.90%	21.20%	24.30	28.20
Mossel Bay	15 388	15 679	40.40%	29.00%	26.10	29.50
George	34 643	34 158	37.90%	31.60%	28.50	29.70
Oudtshoorn	18 836	18 860	26.60%	23.10%	29.00	30.00
Bitou	7 476	7 535	36.00%	26.70%	29.40	31.40
Knysna	11 946	11 728	36.50%	32.00%	24.50	31.10

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

According to the Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS) done by the WCED in 2014, learner enrolment in Kannaland decreased from 4 810 in 2013 to 4 685 in 2014. The learner enrolment figures presented in 2013 are inclusive of learners with special education needs. The average school dropout rate in Kannaland was 47.2 per cent in 2012, the highest in the District. WCED records further indicate that 39.4 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 in Kannaland has increased from 25.3 per cent in 2012 to 27.7 per cent in 2014.

## 2.3 Education facilities

The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could have a positive influence on academic outcomes. Kannaland had 18 schools in 2014 which had to accommodate 4 685 learners. The proportion of no fee schools has increased significantly from 77.7 per cent in 2012 to 94.4 per cent in 2014, indicating that given the challenging economic climate, there is an effort to alleviate funding challenges of parents that are unable to afford school fees. The WCED offered certain fee-paying schools the option of becoming no fee schools. The majority of the schools in Kannaland are registered with the WCED as no fee schools.

Kannaland has 3 Public FET Colleges whose mandate is to ensure that education, training and skills development initiatives respond to the economy, rural development challenges and an informed and critical citizenry.

The number of schools in Kannaland with libraries or media centres has remained at 3 from 2012 to 2014. This entails that the majority (15 out of 18) schools in the Municipality, remain without a library and/or media centre.

**Table 3 Eden District municipalities: Education facilities, 2012 and 2014**

Municipality	Total number of schools	Number/proportion of no fee schools		Public FET colleges - main + sat	Education facilities: Number of schools with libraries/media centres	
	2014 Dec	2012	2014 Dec	ASS 2014 Lib	2012	2014
Kannaland	18	77.70%	94.40%	3	3	3
Hessequa	26	76.90%	73.10%	3	12	11
Mossel Bay	26	50.00%	65.40%	5	15	15
George	51	66.60%	70.60%	8	32	30
Oudtshoorn	39	87.00%	87.20%	6	22	23
Bitou	10	80.00%	80.00%	6	6	6
Knysna	20	65.00%	80.00%	4	15	15

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

## 2.4 Educational outcomes (matric pass rate)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state participates in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction initiatives can be realised. The 2014 matric results for Kannaland were slightly lower at 85.3 per cent from 88.6 per cent in 2013. This may partly be attributed to the increase in the learner-teacher ratio and the phasing in of the Curriculum Assessment Policy Statements (CAPS curriculum).

**Table 4 Eden District: Education outcomes, 2013 - 2014**

Municipality	Education outcomes: Matric pass rate	
	2013	2014
Western Cape	84.70%	82.20%
Eden District	88.20%	81.50%
<b>Kannaland</b>	<b>88.60%</b>	<b>85.30%</b>
Hessequa	96.50%	85.90%
Mossel Bay	92.60%	83.00%
George	89.20%	81.90%
Oudtshoorn	89.40%	84.50%
Bitou	74.00%	73.90%
Knysna	81.10%	72.20%

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

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

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

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

#### 3.1 Healthcare services: Facilities and personnel

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of facilities within a geographic space. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

The Eden District has a range of primary healthcare facilities which includes 38 fixed clinics, 35 mobile/satellite clinics, 7 community day centres, 6 district hospitals and 1 regional hospital.

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

**Table 5 Eden District: Healthcare facilities, 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
Eden District	38	35	0	7	80	6	1	0.50
Kannaland	4	5	0	0	9	1	0	1.17
Hessequa	4	5	0	0	9	1	0	0.92
Mossel Bay	3	11	0	1	15	1	0	0.32
George	10	6	0	3	19	1	1	0.45
Oudtshoorn	8	3	0	1	12	1	0	0.40
Bitou	4	2	0	1	7	0	0	0.39
Knysna	5	3	0	1	9	1	0	0.56

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

Of these facilities, 4 fixed clinics, 5 mobile/satellite clinics and 1 district hospital are situated within the Kannaland Municipality.

Due to rural distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the metropole, combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities. Within the Eden District, Kannaland has the highest number of ambulances per 100 000 population.

Although healthcare personnel varied across the districts, the Eden District had the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest number of personnel per 100 000 people within the Western Cape.

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

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

\* Per 100 000 people

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

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

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

**Table 7 Eden District: HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis prevalence and care, 2014/15**

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
Eden District	10 402	12 788	14 805	1.6%	64	4 825	4 909	4 935	83
Kannaland	100	273	260	0.0%	5	221	258	206	7
Hessequa	364	482	552	6.9%	5	343	333	291	9
Mossel Bay	2 117	2 490	2 966	0.6%	17	823	853	761	15
George	3 886	4 534	5 461	2.0%	18	1 730	1 742	1 807	24
Oudtshoorn	740	1 109	1 239	1.3%	6	774	893	911	12
Bitou	1 578	1 640	1 837	0.8%	7	443	344	395	6
Knysna	1 617	2 260	2 490	1.6%	6	491	486	564	10

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

At the end of June 2011, the Province highlighted that anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 100 000 persons in the Province, 7 847 of whom were in the Eden District and 14 in Kannaland. By the end of March 2015, Kannaland's patient load had increased to 260, with treatment being administered from 5 treatment sites.

In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers. In 2014/15, Kannaland had a zero mother to child transmission rate. Kannaland's rate is therefore significantly below the 1.6 per cent District rate, and the Provincial medium term annual target of 1.4 per cent for 2015/16 and 2016/17.

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

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

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

The TB patient load in the Eden District stood at 4 935 in 2014/15, with treatment being administered from 83 clinics/treatment sites. Kannaland's patient load dropped to 206 in 2014/15 from 258 in 2013/14, with treatment being administered from 7 clinics/treatment sites.

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

**Immunisation:** Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised. The full immunisation coverage rate for the Eden District was 85 per cent (the highest among the District municipalities) in 2014/15. Kannaland's coverage rate of 84 per cent is slightly lower than that of the District. The Provincial average is 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 Eden District in 2015 was 3.79 per 100 000, which was the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest incidence in the Province after the Central Karoo District. At 3.51, Kannaland's rate was below the District average of 3.79 per 100 000, but higher than the Provincial average of 2.43 per 100 000.

**Table 8 Eden District: Child and maternal health, 2014/15**

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
Eden District	85%	3.79	7.2	16%	62.9	7.4%	7.4%
Kannaland	84%	3.51	14.2	23%	0.0	8.8%	0.0%
Hessequa	81%	0.99	5.6	17%	0.0	11.3%	0.1%
Mossel Bay	91%	4.69	9.5	13%	0.0	6.6%	9.5%
George	88%	2.40	8.7	19%	109.0	6.5%	12.6%
Oudtshoorn	84%	9.78	8.5	18%	56.7	9.6%	2.0%
Bitou	80%	0.46	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Knysna	78%	2.47	0.6	12%	58.3	6.4%	10.7%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

**Neonatal mortality rate:** The first 28 days of life - the neonatal period - represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. Kannaland's neonatal mortality rate of 14.2 is higher than the District and Provincial averages of 7.2 and 6.2 per 1 000 live births respectively, and is also much higher than the Province's target of limiting deaths to 6 or less per 1 000 live births by 2019.

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

**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 Eden District, 16 per cent of babies had a low birth weight; at 23 per cent, Kannaland had the highest incidences of babies with low birth weight in the District.

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

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

**Maternal mortality<sup>3</sup>:** Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium<sup>4</sup> of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).

In the Eden District, Kannaland, Hessequa and Mossel Bay had a zero maternal mortality ratio. The maternal mortality ratio of 62.9 for the overall Eden District exceeds that of the Province which averaged 55.4 per 100 000 live births. The Province has a maternal mortality ratio target of limiting deaths to 65 or less per 100 000 live births by 2019. Kannaland is therefore well within this target.

**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 Eden District was 7.4 per cent. Kannaland's rate of 8.8 per cent was the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in the District, below Oudtshoorn's 9.6 per cent rate and Hessequa's 11.3 per cent, but higher than the Provincial average of 6.1 per cent.

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

The municipalities of Kannaland, Bitou and Hessequa all recorded a zero termination of pregnancy rate<sup>5</sup>. George, Knysna and Mossel Bay had the highest rates at 12.6, 10.7 and 9.5 per cent respectively.

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

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

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

### 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 Eden 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
Eden District	362	726 943	167
Kannaland	34	67 873	166
Hessequa	45	187 118	347
Mossel Bay	72	123 125	143
George	96	136 148	118
Oudtshoorn	57	113 860	166
Bitou	22	15 504	59
Knysna	36	83 315	193

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

The total number of NPO appointed carers in Eden during 2014/15 was 362, each carrying out an average of 167 monthly visits. Kannaland Municipality's average number of monthly visits amongst the 34 carers was, at 166, almost on par with the District's average.

## 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 the table below, Kannaland Municipality was in 2011 still behind this target with approximately 10.4 per cent of its 6 425 households earning less than R400 a month. Indigent dependency on municipal support increases due to lower levels of household income. Municipal resources are therefore strained in an effort to provide free basic services.

**Table 10 Eden 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
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
Kannaland	8.0	2.4	4.7	20.1	28.1	18.6	9.3	5.8	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Hessequa	7.9	1.7	3.0	14.1	22.6	22.5	14.3	9.0	3.6	0.9	0.3	0.3
Mossel Bay	17.4	2.8	4.1	12.5	16.0	15.4	13.2	10.5	5.5	1.7	0.5	0.4
George	12.2	2.6	4.4	13.2	19.4	17.3	12.7	9.8	6.0	1.7	0.5	0.3
Oudtshoorn	9.0	2.3	4.5	16.3	23.7	18.9	11.5	8.4	4.2	0.8	0.3	0.2
Bitou	18.1	4.4	5.5	16.4	19.7	13.8	9.0	6.7	4.0	1.6	0.5	0.4
Knysna	16.4	3.3	4.3	13.9	18.8	15.0	11.1	8.8	5.6	1.9	0.6	0.5

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Measuring levels of poverty and inequality for the period 2006 to 2011, Statistics South Africa's 2014 Poverty Trends Report specifies that the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL) for March 2011 was set at R443 (per capita, inflation adjusted poverty line) meaning that any individual earning less than R443 a month would have to sacrifice essential food items in order to obtain non-food goods. Compared to the above specified average household income for the Kannaland Municipality, it is concerning to note that there are approximately 668 households in the municipal area that still earn less than R400 a month and must therefore survive on less than what an individual persons requires as per the LBPL measure.

**Table 11 Eden District: Per capita income, 2011 - 2013**

Regional area	Per capita income (R)		
	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	43 614	44 291	44 553
Eden District	33 171	34 203	34 655
Kannaland	27 346	28 117	28 703
Hessequa	19 710	19 748	19 749
Mossel Bay	56 682	60 176	61 186
George	30 290	30 706	30 889
Oudtshoorn	23 060	23 589	23 940
Bitou	31 005	31 891	32 411
Knysna	34 314	35 095	35 593

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

As per Table 11, the per capita income in Kannaland of R28 703 in 2013 is lower than that of both the District and the Province. The lack of diverse large scale industries within the Municipality plays a significant role in the low per capita earnings.

The Municipality needs to make significant progress if it is to achieve the 2030 NDP target of R110 000 per person, per annum.

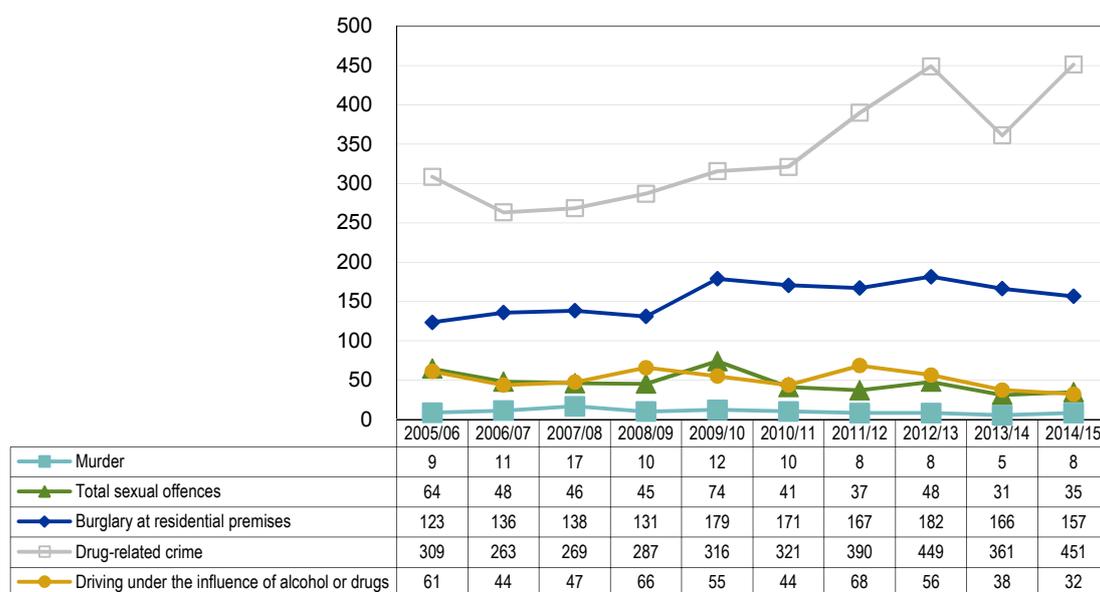
## 5. Safety and security

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

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

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 Kannaland: Crime statistics, 2005/06 - 2014/15**



Source: Quantec Research, 2015

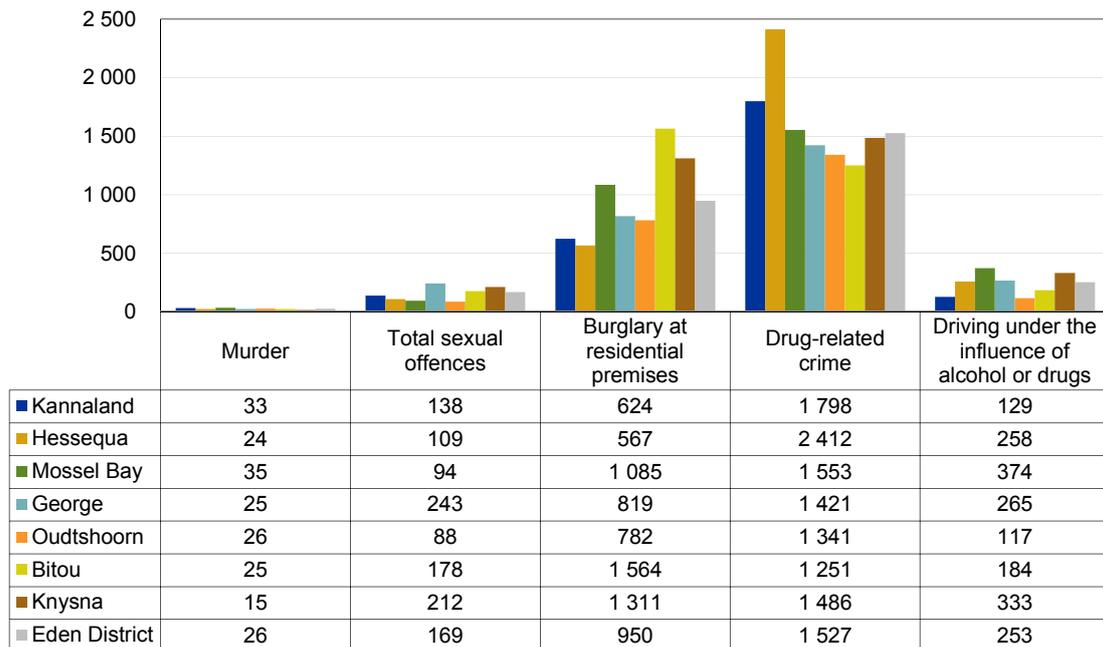
Drug-related crime is the dominant category within Kannaland, with a total of 451 reported cases in 2014/15, a sharp increase from the 361 cases reported during the previous year.

Burglaries at residential premises are the second most frequent criminal activity within Kannaland with 157 reported cases in 2014/15.

The number of sexual offences reached a high of 74 reported cases in 2009/10 after which it substantially declined for the next two years until it again increased in 2012/13. The number of cases increased from 31 in 2013/14 to 35 in 2014/15.

Reported cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs have been on the decrease since 2011/12.

The number of murders reported is a cause for concern and needs to be addressed. There were 8 murders in 2014/15 up from 5 murders in 2013/14.

**Figure 5 Eden 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.

It is evident from above table that drug-related crimes - possession, manufacturing, distribution of illegal substances (including alcohol related transgressions) - is a major concern throughout the Eden District with an average of 1 527 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. The incidence of drug-related crime in Kannaland is at 1 798 above the District average.

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. The Eden District is no exception, with residential burglaries being the second most prominent criminal offence among all local municipalities at an average of 950 occurrences per 100 000. Incidences of burglaries in Kannaland are significantly below the District average.

Kannaland has also recorded the second highest murder rate (33 per 100 000) amongst all local municipalities within the Eden District.

Incidences of drunk driving and sexual offences are also relatively low within Kannaland.

## 6. Basic services

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

The levels of access to basic services will be discussed below in terms of access to water, sanitation, energy, refuse removal and housing. The 2015 Socio-economic Profile also contains a breakdown of access to basic services for each ward within Kannaland Municipality, hereto attached as an Annexure. This information provides the Municipality with an 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 inform the Municipality's IDP and service delivery budget and implementation plan (SDBIP), the latter which, as per MFMA Circular 13, must contain a ward-specific capital works plan.

### 6.1 Access to water

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

**Table 12 Eden 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
Eden District	71.5	16.8	6.9	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7
Kannaland	76.2	15.1	3.0	1.3	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.1
Hessequa	80.4	14.4	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Mossel Bay	77.0	15.1	3.4	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7
George	70.1	20.1	5.6	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.7
Oudtshoorn	74.4	14.4	5.6	2.6	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.2
Bitou	58.2	21.8	11.5	6.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Knysna	66.5	12.0	15.9	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.0

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The data indicates that in Kannaland, 76.2 per cent of households have access to water within their dwellings and a further 15.1 per cent have access within their yard. The minimum service level is households that have access to water 200 m or less from their dwelling. Approximately 94.3 per cent of households meet this minimum standard. This puts Kannaland close to the NDP target of 100 per cent access to water by 2030. Kannaland's level of access to water is slightly below the Provincial and District averages of 96.6 and 95.2 per cent respectively. This entails that there is room for improvement in terms of household access to water within their homes.

The 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 achieve overall scores above 95 per cent are officially awarded the prestigious Blue Drop Status.

Kannaland achieved a 92 percentage score for 2011. This performance is encouraging given the numerous challenges the Municipality has faced (with particular regard to water scarcity).

## 6.2 Access to refuse removal

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

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

**Table 13 Eden 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	0.6
Eden District	86.3	0.7	1.7	7.4	2.4	1.4
Kannaland	66.3	1.3	1.6	22.9	5.0	3.0
Hessequa	78.7	0.5	1.1	15.9	1.7	2.1
Mossel Bay	92.6	0.5	0.7	3.1	2.4	0.6
George	87.8	0.6	1.1	6.0	2.7	1.7
Oudtshoorn	78.2	1.4	2.8	13	3.2	1.4
Bitou	86.7	0.8	5.4	4.7	1.2	1.2
Knysna	93.1	0.7	1.5	2.6	1.4	0.8

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The data indicates that within Kannaland, 66.3 per cent of households have their refuse removed at least once a week. This is the lowest level in the District and it is also lower than both the Province and the District in terms of the levels of access to refuse removal by the local authority at least once a week.

Challenges in terms of waste management may include limited land availability for waste management facilities. In such a case potential sites have to be identified.

### 6.3 Access to electricity

Table 14 reflects the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in the Eden District.

**Table 14 Eden District: Access to electricity, 2014**

Municipality	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar/other/ unspecified
Eden District	90.7	0.2	2.9	5.6	0.6
Kannaland	89.7	0.3	0.0	8.7	1.3
Hessequa	94.8	0.3	0.2	4.0	0.7
Mossel Bay	93.5	0.4	2.1	3.4	0.6
George	90.5	0.2	4.3	4.4	0.7
Oudtshoorn	85.2	0.1	0.9	13.4	0.4
Bitou	93.5	0.1	1.6	4.2	0.5
Knysna	88.4	0.3	6.3	4.6	0.3

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

Table 14 above indicates that 89.7 per cent of households in Kannaland had access to electricity for lighting purposes in 2014. This is slightly below the District average of 90.7 per cent during this period.

### 6.4 Access to sanitation

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

**Table 15 Eden District: Access to sanitation, 2014**

Municipality	Flush or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	Not listed elsewhere
Eden District	84.5	6.4	2.0	7.1
Kannaland	73.6	16.1	1.8	8.6
Hessequa	90.2	5.2	0.9	3.7
Mossel Bay	90.5	2.0	1.6	5.8
George	87.4	3.6	2.1	6.9
Oudtshoorn	80.5	9.3	3.5	6.7
Bitou	81.8	13.6	0.9	3.7
Knysna	75.4	8.9	2.2	13.5

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

In 2014, 73.6 per cent of households in Kannaland had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank), which is below the District average of 84.5 per cent.

There is however a concern that a total of 17.9 per cent of households still relied on the bucket/pit latrine system.

## 6.5 Housing

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

**Table 16 Eden 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/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
Eden District	75.0	0.7	2.3	3.5	1.5	5.9	9.3	0.7	1.2
Kannaland	94.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.7
Hessequa	89.8	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.0	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.8
Mossel Bay	72.9	0.6	2.7	6.8	1.2	5.3	7.8	1.3	1.2
George	75.2	0.6	2.6	2.6	2.0	7.3	8.0	0.7	1.1
Oudtshoorn	78.1	0.7	2.0	6.0	1.7	4.6	5.5	0.5	0.9
Bitou	66.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.8	8.8	17.3	0.6	2.5
Knysna	64.4	0.6	2.7	3.6	1.5	6.1	19.1	0.5	1.4

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

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

A total of 94.9 per cent of households within the Municipality had access to a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard whilst 0.5 per cent of households occupied a town/cluster/semi-detached house. In addition, 0.6 per cent of households occupy a flat in a block of flats whilst 0.4 per cent of households stay in a house, flat or room in a backyard.

A total of 96.4 per cent of households within Kannaland therefore had access to adequate housing.

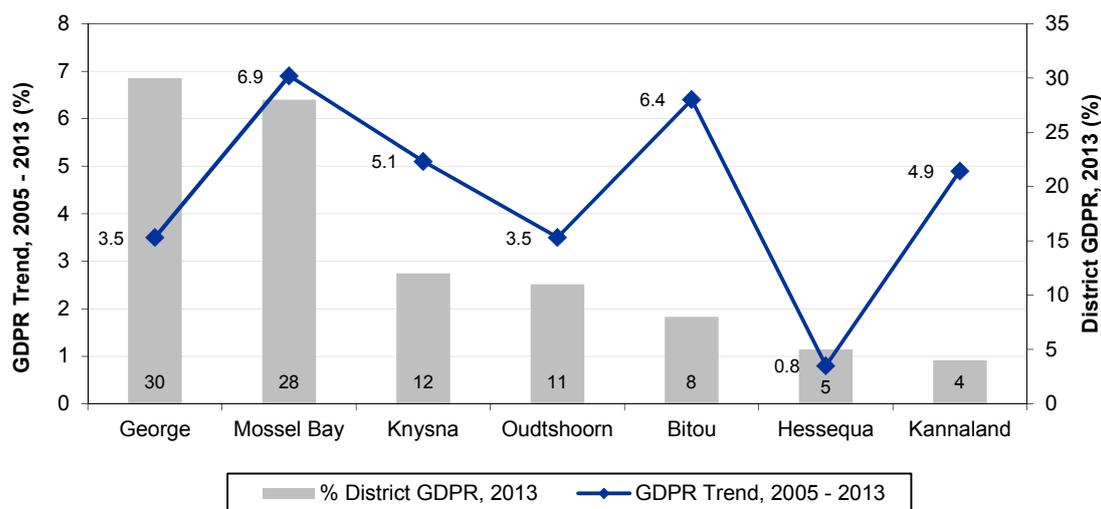
Only 2.4 per cent of households occupied an informal dwelling or shack in either an informal/squatter settlement or a backyard.

## 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.<sup>6</sup> Initiatives to bolster economic growth on a national scale have been undertaken and progress has been made – talks to establish a more sustainable labour relations environment have been undertaken, and administrative reforms to reduce red tape have been implemented. Key structural issues which hinder the desired growth levels nevertheless remain entrenched. 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.

The Eden District grew by 4.6 per cent on average year-on-year from 2005 - 2013. The District managed to grow by 3.0 per cent per annum during the recessionary period (2008 - 2009); while managing a higher growth rate of 3.8 per cent per annum during the recovery period (2010 - 2013). The District has hitherto failed to reach its 2005 - 2013 trend growth rate.

**Figure 6 Eden District municipalities: GDPR growth, 2005 - 2013**



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

As per Figure 6, Kannaland comprised 4 per cent of the District's GDPR (or R1.2 billion of the District's R33.4 billion Gross Value Added) in 2013, making it the smallest economy in the District. The Municipality experienced average year-on-year growth of 4.9 per cent from 2005 - 2013, thus exceeding the Province's growth rate of 3.6 over this period. Kannaland is among the fastest growing municipalities in the District, and the Province.

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

**Table 17 Eden District: GDPR growth, 2000 - 2013**

Municipality	Real GDPR growth (average yoy %)		
	Expansion 2000 - 2007	Recession 2008 - 2009	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Eden District	6.1	3.0	3.8
Kannaland	6.2	5.3	2.9
Hessequa	1.7	-1.6	1.8
Mossel Bay	9.0	4.7	5.9
George	5.1	1.7	2.7
Oudtshoorn	4.3	2.4	2.4
Bitou	9.6	4.8	5.3
Knysna	6.9	3.9	3.8

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

As per Table 17, economic growth in Kannaland came in strong at an average of 5.3 per cent annually during the recessionary period 2008 - 2009. Average growth slowed to 2.9 per cent over the recovery period (2010 - 2013), and remains significantly below the 2005 - 2013 trend growth rate of 4.9 per cent per annum.

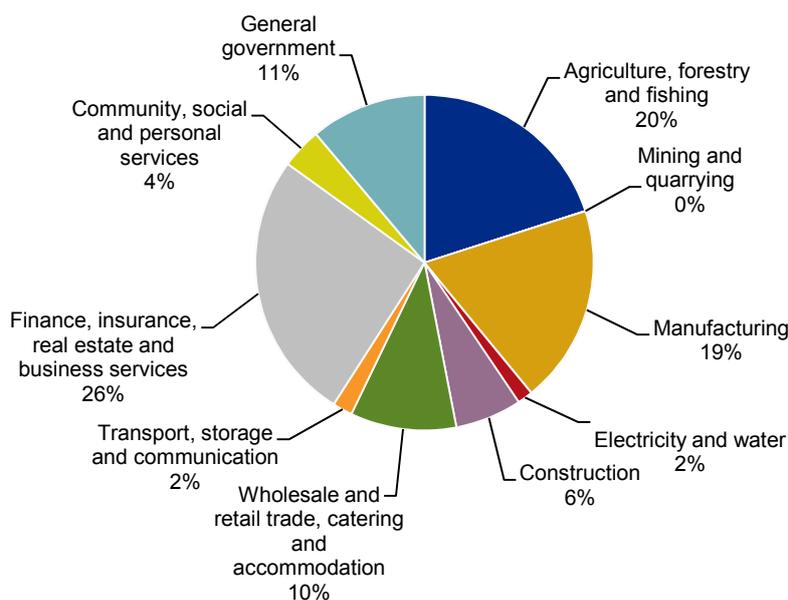
This growth is underscored by significant variation in industry-specific growth rates. Growth in a particular industry depends on a number of factors (economies of scale, technological developments and demand trends among others) which often diverge among industries. Table 18 displays the industry-specific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

**Table 18 Eden District: Sectoral growth, 2005 - 2013**

Industry	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna	Eden District
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.3	-1.5	4.8	1.0	1.0	5.5	7.7	1.6
Manufacturing	4.1	1.7	5.5	1.5	2.0	5.3	3.0	3.6
Construction	13.3	2.0	10.9	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.1	8.7
Commercial services	7.2	0.6	6.7	3.8	3.8	6.9	4.9	4.9
General government and Community, social and personal services	5.0	3.3	9.2	4.2	3.8	3.5	5.1	5.2
Other	-0.6	-4.0	4.2	-4.0	-0.6	1.5	5.4	-0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>

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

Kannaland experienced strong growth in its construction sector and commercial services sector for the period 2005 - 2013. However, its agriculture sector grew at a rate of 1.3 per cent per annum which is lower than the District average of 1.6 per cent during the same period.

**Figure 7 Kannaland: Sectoral composition, 2013**

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

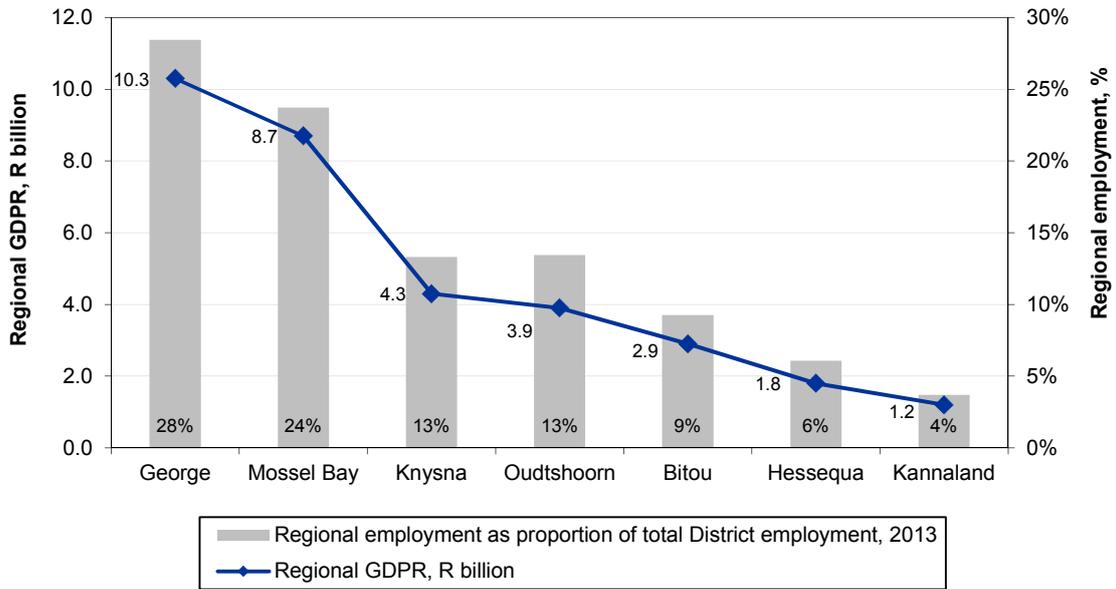
As seen in Figure 7, Kannaland's fastest growing sectors (construction and commercial services) made up 44 per cent of the total GDP in the municipal area in 2013. The finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector (which is included under the commercial services sector) made the largest sector contribution to GDP in 2013 (26 per cent), followed by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (20 per cent). Kannaland Municipality's manufacturing sector, which grew by 4.1 per cent (during the period 2005 - 2013), comprises 19 per cent of the Municipality's total GDP in 2013. The general government sector and the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector comprise 11 and 10 per cent respectively of the Municipality's GDP.

## 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.<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Statistics South Africa, 2015

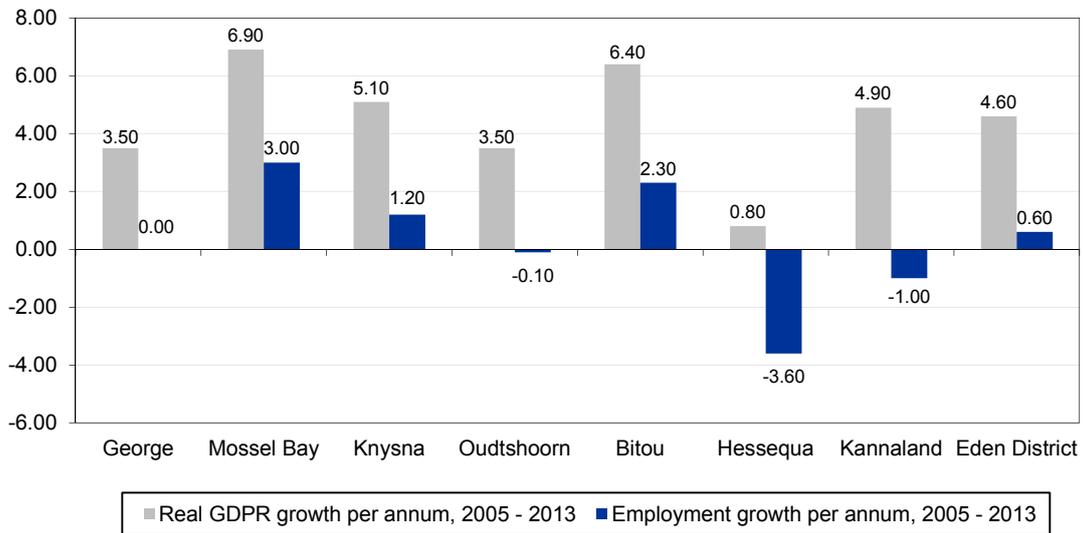
**Figure 8 Eden District municipalities: Municipal GDP vs municipal employment, 2013**



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

Kannaland comprised only R1.2 billion (or 4 per cent) of the GDP and 4 per cent of the employment in the District in 2013. Figure 8 show that Kannaland employs the lowest number of workers in the region. The relationship between economic well-being of the region and employment in the Municipality is brought to the fore here.

**Figure 9 Eden District municipalities: Municipal GDP vs municipal employment, 2005 - 2013**

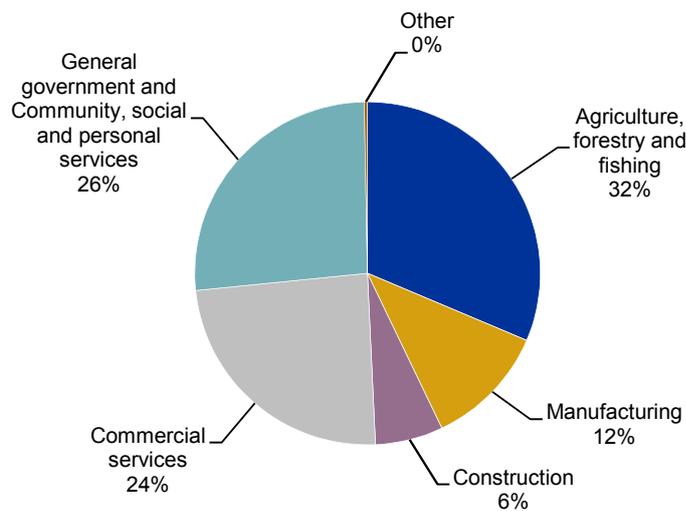


Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

Figure 9 provides a comparison of the annual municipal GDP growth rate and annual employment growth rate in the District. Whilst all the municipalities in the District displayed a positive annual GDP growth rate from 2005 - 2013, Hessequa and Kannaland were the only municipalities who experienced a negative annual

employment rate over the period. Despite an impressive growth rate between 2005 - 2013, employment in Kannaland declined by approximately 1 per cent.

**Figure 10 Kannaland: Employment by sector, 2013**



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

Figure 10 shows that most people in Kannaland are employed by the agriculture sector (32 per cent), followed by general government and community, social and personal (CSP) services sector (26 per cent) and commercial services sector (24 per cent). It must be noted that although agriculture is the largest employing sector, its GDPR growth rate over the review period is small. Many households in Kannaland would be affected by a poor economic performance of the agriculture, general government and commercial services sectors.

**Table 19 Eden District: GDPR growth vs net employment, 2005 - 2013**

Industry	Kannaland		Hessequa		Mossel Bay		George		Oudtshoorn		Bitou		Knysna		Eden District	
	GDPR Trend	Net Employment	GDPR Trend	Net Employment												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.30%	-1 603	-1.50%	-2 813	4.80%	-1 200	1.00%	-2 342	1.00%	-1 726	5.50%	-589	7.70%	-1 083	1.60%	-12 881
Manufacturing	4.10%	20	1.70%	-303	5.50%	-587	1.50%	-1 526	2.00%	-446	5.30%	-4	3.00%	-362	3.60%	-3 136
Construction	13.30%	100	2.00%	-873	10.90%	520	8.30%	-585	8.80%	-96	8.80%	-138	8.10%	-376	8.70%	-1 475
Commercial services	7.20%	378	0.60%	-682	6.70%	5 330	3.80%	1 455	3.80%	591	6.90%	2 991	4.90%	2 538	4.90%	12 643
General government and Community, social and personal services	5.00%	436	3.30%	270	9.20%	5 734	4.20%	2 924	3.80%	1 488	3.50%	723	5.10%	1 555	5.20%	13 258
Other	-0.60%	-2	-4.00%	3	4.20%	90	-4.00%	58	-0.60%	20	1.50%	9	5.40%	86	-0.40%	260
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.90%</b>	<b>-671</b>	<b>0.80%</b>	<b>-4 398</b>	<b>6.90%</b>	<b>9 887</b>	<b>3.50%</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>3.50%</b>	<b>-169</b>	<b>6.40%</b>	<b>2 992</b>	<b>5.10%</b>	<b>2 358</b>	<b>4.60%</b>	<b>8 669</b>

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

Despite a 4.9 per cent increase in GDPR across the period 2005 - 2013, Kannaland recorded a net decrease in labour demand with 671 jobs lost. Most of the 1 603 jobs lost across all sectors came from the agriculture sector.

**Table 20 Eden District municipalities: Employment per skills sector, 2005 - 2013**

Sector composition	Kannaland		Hessequa		Mossel Bay		George		Oudtshoorn		Bitou		Knysna	
	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013
Highly skilled	753	2.4%	1 229	-0.9%	5 728	4.7%	6 663	1%	3 717	1.2%	1 594	2.4%	2 779	2.3%
Skilled	1 671	1.2%	2 922	-2.7%	13 654	2.8%	16 504	-0.6%	7 603	0%	5 101	2.1%	7 702	0.9%
Semi- and unskilled	2 956	-4.4%	4 264	-6.5%	12 795	-0.3%	14 882	-2.8%	7 785	-3%	5 011	-1.4%	6 825	-2.1%
Informal	1 355	5.1%	2 616	0.4%	10 928	7.6%	13 622	4.8%	5 321	5%	5 128	7.6%	6 872	5.7%
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>6 735</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>11 030</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>	<b>43 105</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>51 671</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>24 426</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>16 836</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>24 179</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

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

Table 20 shows that the employment of semi and unskilled people decreased by 4.4 per cent during the period 2005 - 2013. However, at the same time, the informal sector expanded by 5.1 per cent, which could indicate that semi and unskilled workers are getting into the informal sector when they lose their jobs. Growth is noted in the demand for highly skilled (2.4 per cent) and skilled people (1.2 per cent).

## 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 LUP implementation by the Premier in that particular municipality. Municipalities should note that this process may take 4 – 6 weeks to complete.

Kannaland Municipality has not yet implemented LUPA. However, they are in a relatively advanced stage of readiness and have gazetted their municipal land use planning by-law and have council adopted delegations and tariff structures in place. The appointment of a Municipal Planning Tribunal is still required before the process of giving effect to the implementation of LUPA can commence.

The Municipality currently has 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).

Kannaland intends to use the proposed Standard Draft Zoning Scheme that is being prepared by WCG: EADP, once it is finalised (with or without possible amendments). This Standard Draft Zoning Scheme is in an advanced stage of preparation.

## **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 have by now reached full capacity must be closed and rehabilitated. Due to the strict environmental requirements set by the national government for closure and rehabilitation of waste disposal facilities, it is very expensive to comply and municipalities find them in the difficult position that it does not have the necessary resources to rehabilitate these facilities.

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

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

### 9.3 Climate change

The science of human-caused climate change is undisputable<sup>8</sup>. The average global temperature has already increased by 0.8°C; at this rate we are on track to reach a 4°C global average warming by 2100. Evidence suggests Africa is warming faster than the global average which is having severe impacts for hard-won developmental gains across an already vulnerable continent. Climate change impacts are already evident in the Western Cape and are negatively impacting and undermining economic and social development. Infrastructure, basic resources (water, food and energy) and livelihoods will all be impacted on and these impacts will affect all sectors and stakeholders, with a particular impact on the poor and vulnerable sectors of our community. Substantial responses are required by all role-players in order to adapt to the changes that will be experienced.

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

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

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

<sup>8</sup> The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released its 5<sup>th</sup> global assessment report in 2013, and states "warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over dates to millennia. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, sea level has risen, and the concentrations of greenhouse gasses have increased".

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Precipitation (Rain, snow)	<p>Reduction in rain days in autumn and summer especially on the Southern Coast.</p> <p>Evidence of a trend in increasing severity of rainfall events (i.e. more rain falls in a shorter time).</p> <p>Winter rainfall season starting later each year.</p> <p>Anecdotal information of reduction of winter snow in Karoo – may result in decreased groundwater recharge. Current status unknown.</p>	<p>City of Cape Town responding with increase flood preparedness plans in winter, and increasing standard requirements for storm water flows in infrastructure.</p> <p>Late onset of rainfall in winter of 2015 was very close to causing a major problem for wheat farmers (documented in SmartAgri Status Quo Assessment – DOA and DEADP).</p>
Wind	Wind velocity expected to increase, with stronger South Easterly. Impacts currently unknown.	Impacts on tourism: e.g. Table Mountain cable car operations, Robben Island ferry operations,
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. <sup>9</sup>	Impacts of shifting marine resources have implications for social and economic fabric of coastal communities.
Ocean Acidification <sup>10</sup>	Ocean acidification would have severe impacts on most ocean life. Currently the ocean has already acidified by 0.1 pH points as a global average (this varies from region to region).	Current impacts not evidently well described.

Between 2003 and 2008, direct damage (predominantly from floods and drought in the Eden and Central Karoo Districts), caused approximately R3 billion of damage in the Western Cape. If not closely monitored and managed, above variables could potentially cause other severe natural disasters which will be detrimental to human life. These include:

<sup>9</sup> SAEON. 2011 Observations in Environmental Change in South Africa.

<sup>10</sup> As the ocean absorbs CO<sub>2</sub> 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><b>ALERT:</b> As at 20 September 2015 the Western Cape had a 72 per cent 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 incidences<sup>11</sup> and potential increase in extent and severity of fires.</p> <p>2015 fires occurred in record breaking heat temperatures: Economic implications to the Tourism industry unknown; costs to CapeNature and SANParks not yet documented.</p>	<p>Challenging to differentiate how much of increase in fires and intensity is climate change related but global trends indicate climate change has a role to play.</p> <p><b>GLOBAL ALERTS:</b> Fires in the USA and Canada in 2015 are unprecedented in scale and costs; also on the back of a prolonged drought.</p>
Hail	<p>There is anecdotal evidence that more hail storms are occurring in 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>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.iol.co.za/news/south-africa/western-cape/cape-fire-insurance-firms-brace-for-claims-1.1827557#.VfnA8RGeDGc>

There is thus a unique opportunity in the immediate short term to radically shift 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”).

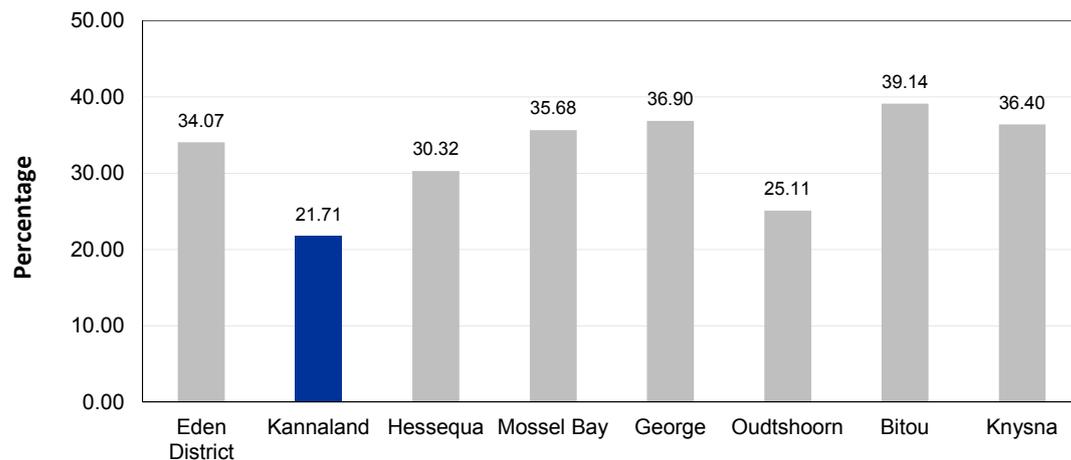
## **10. Broadband penetration**

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 Eden District: Internet access, 2011**

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

In the Eden District, 34.07 per cent of households had access to the internet in 2011. Kannaland had the lowest access rate at 21.7 per cent. Higher access to internet provides a great potential for economic growth and so the Municipality must support the improvement of 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. In the Eden District, Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in a total of 79 wards, including a hotspot in each of the 4 wards within Kannaland.

## 11. Concluding remarks

Kannaland comprised 4 per cent (or R1.2 billion) of the District's GDP in 2013, making it the smallest economy in the District. The Municipality experienced average year-on-year growth of 4.9 per cent from 2005 - 2013, thus exceeding the Province's growth rate of 3.6 over this period. Kannaland is among the fastest growing municipalities in the District and the Province.

Kannaland employs the lowest number of workers in the region and most people are employed by the agriculture sector (32 per cent), followed by general government and CSP services sector (26 per cent) and commercial services sector (24 per cent).

Despite a 4.9 per cent increase in GDP across the period 2005 - 2013, Kannaland recorded a net decrease in labour demand with 671 jobs lost. Most of the 1 603 jobs lost across all sectors came from the agriculture sector.

A municipality's economic performance plays a significant role in shaping the socio-economic reality of the regions inhabitants. Given the Kannaland's economic performance, there is room for the improvement of the socio-economic conditions extant in the area.

It is concerning to note that there are still many households in the municipal area that earn less than R400 a month.

The Municipality in general performs well to provide citizens with access to basic services. There is however a particular concern regarding the number of households that still makes use of the bucket/pit latrine system.

The Municipality's literacy rate of 72.5 in 2011 per cent fell short of the Western Cape's average of 87.2 per cent. Kannaland also faces many educational challenges which have impacted on educational outcomes, most noteworthy a decreasing matric pass rate.

With regard to health, the Municipality had an immunisation coverage rate of 84 per cent which was slightly below both the District and provincial averages. Kannaland's delivery rate to women under the age of 18 was 8.8 per cent which exceeded the Provincial average. Kannaland had a zero termination of pregnancy rate.

It is important that the Municipality takes cognisance of the information provided in this report (with particular reference to the areas within which there exists scope for improvement) if the holistic development of the inhabitants in the Municipality is to be achieved.

## Annexure

## Kannaland: 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
Kannaland	4 748	922	190	77	7	4	263
Ward 1	1 415	143	21	28	0	1	44
Ward 2	1 182	239	91	35	2	0	48
Ward 3	1 047	256	3	3	0	0	20
Ward 4	1 104	284	76	11	6	3	151

Electricity						
Municipality/ Ward	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None
Kannaland	5 571	22	5	531	57	26
Ward 1	1 587	4	0	43	14	3
Ward 2	1 307	9	2	251	14	13
Ward 3	1 283	2	3	28	6	8
Ward 4	1 394	6	1	209	23	2

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
Kannaland	4 109	88	105	1 432	296	180
Ward 1	1 401	18	10	198	22	3
Ward 2	832	6	17	654	68	19
Ward 3	1 214	2	4	53	48	8
Ward 4	663	62	74	527	159	149

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
Kannaland	4 415	213	7	744	216	112	212	292
Ward 1	1 404	11	0	81	54	24	22	56
Ward 2	990	65	1	307	45	26	53	109
Ward 3	1 141	18	2	15	3	7	113	29
Ward 4	880	119	4	341	114	55	24	98