Western Cape Government

Provincial Treasury

Socio-economic Profile

Cederberg Municipality

2015

Working Paper

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52 198

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Per Capita Income 2013	R19 858

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6	82.6%	0.0	12.2%

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

Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related	Murder	Sexual Crimes
268	67	929	26	123

Access to Basic Service Delivery, 2014 Minimum service level

Water	Refuse Removal	Electricity	Sanitation
97.6%	58.3%	88.5%	82.4%

Economy

GDP Growth 2005 – 2013
1.6%

Labour

Employment Growth 2005 – 2013
-2.3%

Broadband

Percentage of HH with access to Internet 2011	19.3%
Wi-FI Hotspots by 2017	6

Largest 3 Sectors, 2013

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Catering and Accommodation Services	Finance, Insurance and Business Services
26.2%	**17.4%**	**15.4%**

Introduction

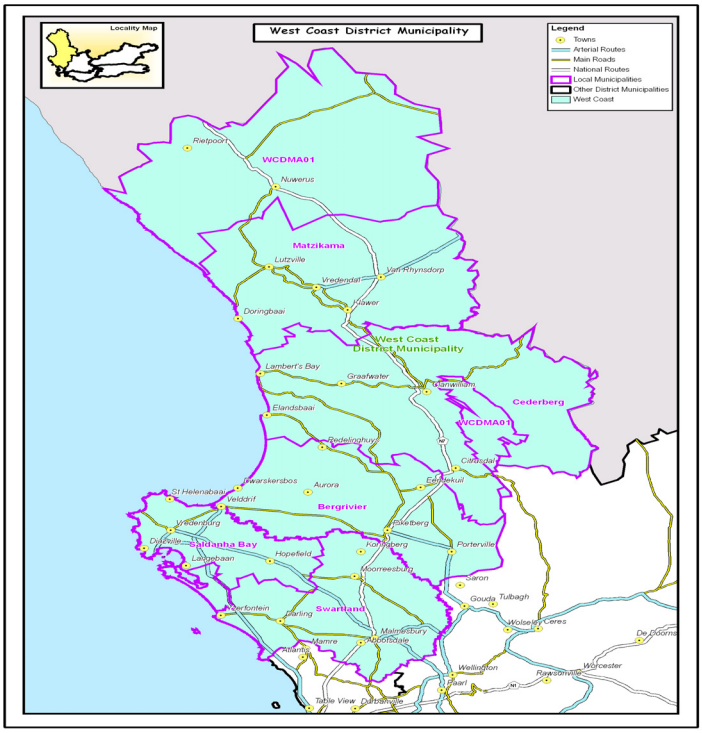
Regional profiles provide the Western Cape municipalities with valuable data and information which assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services. It is acknowledged that municipalities across the Western Cape have different capacities and therefore will use the information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

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

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

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

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



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

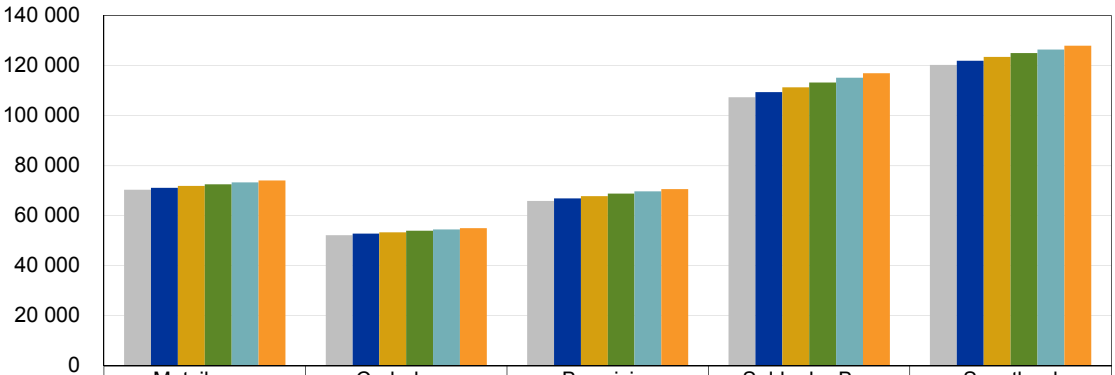
1. Demographics

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

Figure 1 West Coast District municipalities: Population projections, 2015 - 2020

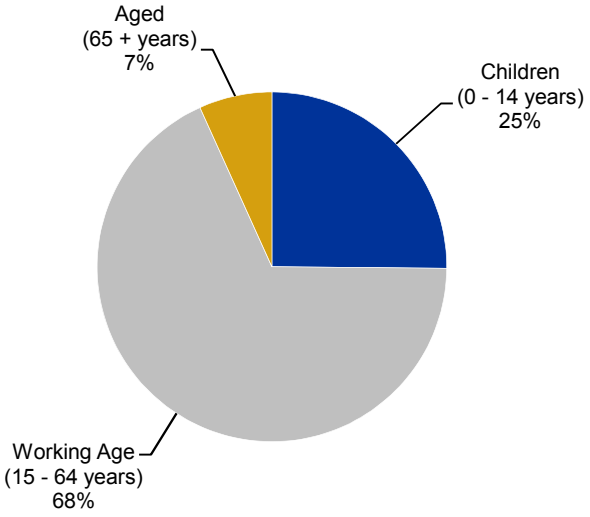


	Matzikama	Cederberg	Bergrivier	Saldanha Bay	Swartland
2015	70 274	52 198	65 874	107 366	120 314
2016	71 047	52 782	66 847	109 355	121 898
2017	71 813	53 355	67 807	111 315	123 452
2018	72 569	53 917	68 754	113 238	124 970
2019	73 315	54 464	69 686	115 124	126 448
2020	74 049	54 999	70 600	116 972	127 884

Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Of the five local municipalities within the West Coast District, Cederberg has the smallest population, estimated to be 52 198 in 2015. This total gradually increases across the 2015/16 MTREF years and is projected to reach 54 999 by 2020. This total equates to an approximate 5.4 per cent growth off the 2015 base estimate.

Figure 2 Cederberg: Population age cohort, 2015



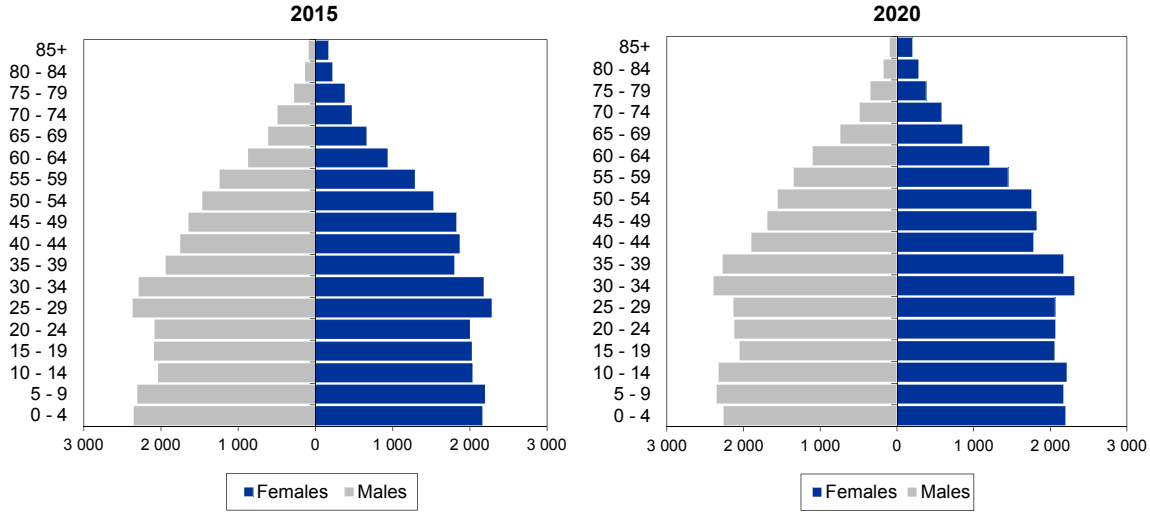
Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Figure 2 reflects the population age distribution of Cederberg for 2015 and reveals that approximately 68 per cent of the 52 198 inhabitants of the Municipality are currently considered to be within the working age category.

These figures also reveal that Cederberg has a total dependency ratio of 46.8 which is slightly lower than the 2013 total of 47.1 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.

The population pyramids reflected below shows the age and gender distributions of Cederberg's population in 2015 and 2020.

Figure 3 Cederberg: Population age distribution, 2015 and 2020



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.

The shape of the pyramids above suggests high birth rates and relatively fast population growth.

When comparing the shape of the 2015 and 2020 population pyramids, population increases are particularly noticeable at young ages (10 to 14 years), those within the working age (predominantly those between 35 and 39 years) and those nearing retirement age (60 - 64 years). The significant increase in the age group 10 - 14 years will have particular implications for the provision of educational facilities and services related to children about to enter (and already attending) high school. The growth in the labour force will result in a greater need for employment opportunities.

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 West Coast District: Household estimates, 2011 - 2015

Municipality	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
West Coast District	110 516	112 096	113 685	115 322	116 979
Matzikama	19 494	19 746	19 998	20 261	20 523
Cederberg	13 978	14 182	14 386	14 592	14 808
Bergrivier	16 916	17 125	17 340	17 558	17 776
Saldanha Bay	29 852	30 337	30 824	31 328	31 843
Swartland	30 276	30 706	31 137	31 583	32 029

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

As per Table 1, the total number of households in the Cederberg Municipality was estimated to be 14 808 in 2015 which equates to a 1.5 per cent growth from 2014.

2. Education

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

2.1 Literacy

Literacy is used to indicate a minimum education level attained. A simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, but it is more strictly defined as the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those

14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education. The literacy rate in Cederberg in 2011 was 73.2 per cent, which is significantly below 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 education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET). The learner-teacher ratio is very important, because it is closely related to the amount of money spent per child. It also has an impact on the education outcomes.

Table 2 West Coast District municipalities: Education indicators

	Learner enrolment		Dropout rate		Learner-teacher ratio	
Municipality	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
Matzikama	9 759	9 913	40.50%	30.60%	26.20	27.50
Cederberg	7 533	7 464	41.60%	37.40%	27.80	28.80
Bergrivier	8 027	7 981	40.00%	27.80%	26.90	27.60
Saldanha Bay	15 045	15 530	33.20%	32.40%	26.50	30.60
Swartland	16 407	16 613	32.90%	20.00%	28.00	30.70

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

The learner enrolment figures declined marginally from 7 533 learners in 2013 to 7 464 learners in 2014. The average school dropout rate in Cederberg was recorded at 41.6 per cent in 2012 and is the highest in the District. However, the dropout rate measured amongst Grade 10 learners of 2013 and Grade 12 learners at the start of 2015 was 37.4.3 per cent. The learner-teacher ratio remains relatively unchanged at 28 pupils per teacher in 2014 and this appears to be in line with overall district averages.

2.3 Education facilities

The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.

Table 3 West Coast District municipalities: Education facilities, 2012 and 2014

	Total number of schools	Number/proportion of no fee schools		Public FET colleges - main + sat	Education facilities: Number of schools with libraries/media centres	
Municipality	2014 Dec	2012	2014 Dec	ASS 2014 Lib	2012	2014
Matzikama	31	77.40%	80.70%	7	14	13
Cederberg	25	80.00%	80.00%	7	8	8
Bergrivier	20	55.00%	65.00%	17	9	9
Saldanha Bay	22	22.70%	54.60%	4	10	9
Swartland	31	64.50%	74.20%	13	20	18

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

Education facilities within the Cederberg region appear to be in line with the overall demographic shift reviewed in section 1 above. While the total number of schools (25) appears to be in line with District averages, the percentage of No Fee Schools (80 per cent) remain unchanged from previous recordings. Public FET (7) remains in line with neighbouring Matzikama Municipality but still well short of Bergrivier (17) which is an area of concern given the similar profiles. Education facilities with libraries/media centres remain unchanged (8) but worryingly still account for the lowest number for a municipality when measured against surrounding municipal numbers for this category.

2.4 Educational outcomes (matric pass rate)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised.

Table 4 West Coast District municipalities: Education outcomes, 2013 - 2014

	Education outcomes: Matric pass rate	
Municipality	2013	2014
Matzikama	92.0%	93.7%
Cederberg	91.6%	88.2%
Bergrivier	85.2%	84.1%
Saldanha Bay	90.5%	87.9%
Swartland	85.3%	88.3%

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

Matric outcomes have slid somewhat from a pass rate of 91.6 percent in 2013, to 88.2 per cent in 2014. The overall deterioration in the matric results is mainly attributed to stricter assessments and marking criteria during the 2014 examinations.

3. Health[1]

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

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

3.1 Healthcare services: Facilities and personnel

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

Table 5 West Coast 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
West Coast District	30	37	0	1	31	7	0	0.68
Matzikama	7	13	0	0	7	1	0	0.82
Cederberg	6	5	0	0	6	2	0	1.29
Bergrivier	3	7	0	0	3	2	0	0.74
Saldanha Bay	9	3	0	1	10	1	0	0.46
Swartland	5	9	0	0	5	1	0	0.48

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

The West Coast District has a range of primary healthcare facilities which includes 30 fixed clinics, 37 mobile/satellite clinics, 1 community day centre and 7 district hospitals.

Of these facilities, 6 fixed clinics, 5 mobile/satellite clinics and 2 district hospitals are situated within the Cederberg Municipality.

Healthcare personnel are also variedly spread across the districts; overall within the Western Cape, the West Coast District have the lowest number of medical officers and professional nurses and the second lowest number of staff nurses and nursing assistants compared to the other districts.

[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.

Table 6 Western Cape: Healthcare personnel, 2015

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

* Per 100 000 people

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

3.2 HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis treatment and care

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

Table 7 West Coast District: HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis prevalence and care, 2015

	HIV - Antiretroviral treatment					Tuberculosis			
Municipality	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
West Coast District	4 561	5 553	6 521	1.4%	41	3 508	3 573	3 593	73
Matzikama	569	812	901	3.0%	8	1 004	1 015	950	21
Cederberg	880	1 063	1 295	1.2%	5	557	599	612	11
Bergrivier	466	601	726	0.0%	9	395	425	452	12
Saldanha Bay	1 435	1 779	2 054	0.5%	6	852	867	748	11
Swartland	1 211	1 298	1 545	3.2%	13	700	667	831	18

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers.

The 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 ART patient load shows signs of gradual increase (880 in 2013; 1 295 in 2015) while the TB patient load increased at a much slower pace (557 in 2012/13; 612 in 2014/15). Naturally the ART patient load has negative implications on the Labour Force of the region from a productivity standpoint as it usually accounts for the productive segment of the Labour Force and this directly affects productivity. Given the rural pockets which exist in Cederberg and the likelihood that these pockets will consist of higher volumes of ART patients the need for intervention and assistance become more pertinent to the overall socio-economic challenges of the region.

3.3 Child health: Immunisation[2], malnutrition, neonatal mortality, low birth weight

Immunisation: Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised. In 2015, the full immunisation coverage rate for the West Coast was 74 per cent, Cederberg with a marginally higher rate of 83 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 West Coast in 2015 was 3.1 per 100 000. At 4.7, Cederberg's rate was above the District average.

Table 8 West Coast District: Child and maternal health, 2014/15

	Child health				Maternal health		
Municipality	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
West Coast District	74%	3.1	4.3	14%	76	9.1%	4.0%
Matzikama	78%	1.1	8.9	19%	0	10.4%	4.5%
Cederberg	83%	4.7	1.4	18%	0	12.2%	5.8%
Bergrivier	65%	1.1	7.4	20%	372	10.1%	1.7%
Saldanha Bay	72%	5.9	4.5	9%	112	7.4%	4.2%
Swartland	75%	2.2	1.5	13%	0	8.2%	3.9%

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. Both the District (4.3) as well as Cedeberg's (1.4) neonatal mortality rates are below the Province's 2019 target of 6.0 per 1 000 live births.

Low birth weight: Low birth weight is defined as weight at birth of less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short and long term consequences. In the West Coast District, 14 per cent of babies had a low birth weight; at 18 per cent, Cederberg's percentage of babies with low birth weight was above that of 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, termination of pregnancy

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

Maternal mortality[3]: Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium[4] 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).

Cederberg Municipality's most recent figures show a maternal mortality ratio of 0 per 100 000 live births, with the District's ratio at 76. The Province has a maternal mortality ratio target of 65 by 2019.

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 West Coast was 9.1 per cent. Cederberg's rate of 12.2 per cent was the highest in the District.

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.

Cederberg's termination of pregnancy rate[5] of 5.8 per cent was the highest in the District.

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

3.5 Community based services

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

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[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 West Coast 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
West Coast District	295	793 317	224
Matzikama	72	276 302	320
Cederberg	65	213 342	274
Bergrivier	42	91 084	181
Saldanha Bay	60	110 945	154
Swartland	56	101 644	151

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

The total number of NPO appointed carers in West Coast during 2014/15 was 295. On average, each carer carried out an average of 224 monthly visits. Within Cederberg Municipality, the average number of monthly visits for the 65 carers was significantly higher at 274.

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 below, Cederberg Municipality was in 2011 still behind this target with approximately 11.4 per cent of its households that earned less than R400 per 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 West Coast 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
West Coast District	10.7	1.9	3.1	14.0	21.6	19.3	13.2	9.4	5.0	1.2	0.4	0.3
Matzikama	8.2	1.9	3.3	17.6	24.7	17.8	11.8	8.6	4.4	1.0	0.4	0.2
Cederberg	9.5	1.9	3.2	17.8	25.5	21.1	10.6	6.4	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.2
Bergrivier	9.3	1.4	1.9	13.5	22.3	22.4	14.0	9.1	4.5	0.9	0.4	0.4
Saldanha Bay	13.9	2.4	4.0	10.7	17.4	16.7	15.2	11.5	6.1	1.5	0.4	0.3
Swartland	10.5	1.7	2.6	13.4	21.7	20.1	13.0	9.5	5.5	1.5	0.4	0.2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Measuring levels of poverty and inequality for the period 2006 to 2011, Statistics South Africa's 2014 Poverty Trends Report specifies that the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL) for March 2011 was set at R443 (per capita, inflation adjusted poverty line) meaning that any individual earning less than R443 a month would have to sacrifice essential food items in order to obtain non-food goods. Compared to the above specified average household income for the Cederberg Municipality, it is concerning to note that approximately 1 593 households in the municipal area earn less than R400 per month and must therefore survive on less than what an individual persons requires as per the LBPL measure.

Table 11 West Coast District: Per capita income, 2011 - 2013

	Per capita income (R)		
Regional area	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Western Cape	43 614	44 291	44 553
West Coast District	27 676	28 044	28 173
Matzikama	25 347	25 420	25 291
Cederberg	19 519	19 755	19 858
Bergrivier	23 288	23 400	23 555
Saldanha Bay	34 337	35 104	35 382
Swartland	27 828	28 180	28 307

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

As per Table 11, per capita income in the Cederberg Municipality is lowest compared with other local municipalities within the West Coast District. The Municipality is therefore well behind its peers to achieve the 2030 NDP target of R110 000 per person, per annum.

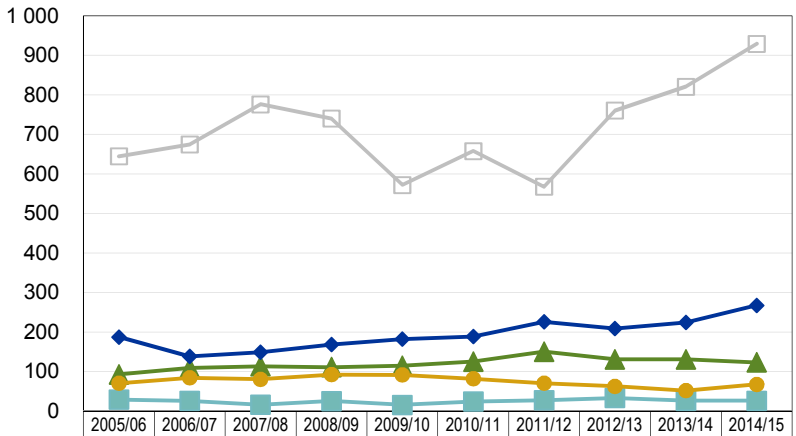
5. Safety and security

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

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

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

Figure 4 Cederberg: Crime statistics, 2005/06 - 2014/15



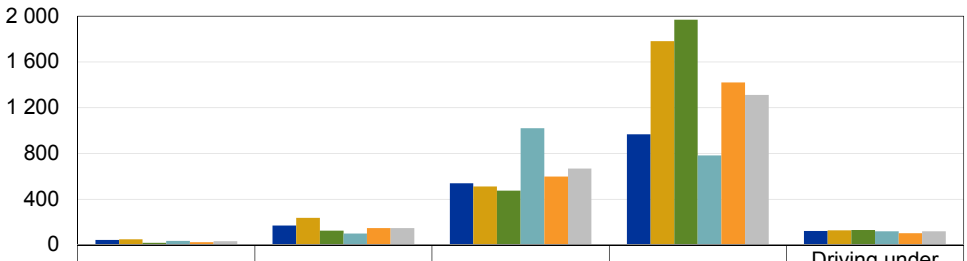
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Murder	29	26	16	26	16	24	28	33	26	26
Total sexual offences	93	109	113	111	114	125	150	131	131	123
Burglary at residential premises	187	138	149	169	182	189	226	209	224	268
Drug-related crime	645	675	776	740	572	658	568	760	821	929
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	71	84	80	92	92	82	71	63	52	67

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The categories pertaining to residential burglaries and drug-related crime are dominant in relation to crime within the Cederberg Municipality. Burglaries at residential premises increased steadily from 2007/08 to 2011/12, dropped in 2012/13 and rose again thereafter. Drug-related crimes have increased from 2005/06 to 2008/09, trended downwards from 2009/10 to 2011/12 and rose unabated for the remainder of the reporting period.

The number of sexual offences peaked at 150 cases in 2011/12 where after it tapered off to 123 cases in 2014/15. The number of reported murders and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs fluctuated over the reporting period and are below the original levels in 2014/15.

Figure 5 West Coast District: Crime statistics per 100 000, 2014/15



	Murder	Total sexual offences	Burglary at residential premises	Drug-related crime	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
Matzikama	44	170	539	968	123
Cederberg	51	236	513	1 780	129
Bergrivier	19	125	476	1 970	131
Saldanha Bay	36	101	1 019	784	120
Swartland	24	146	599	1 419	104
West Coast District	33	147	667	1 312	119

Source: SAPS, 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 West Coast District with an average of 1 312 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. Cederberg reported the 2nd highest incidence of such crimes, at 1 780 per 100 000.

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. The West Coast District is no exception, with residential burglaries being the second most prominent criminal offence among all local municipalities at an average of 667 occurrences per 100 000. Within the Cederberg Municipality, this crime impacted on 513 persons per 100 000.

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 2015 Municipal Economic Review and Outlook further highlights the positive economic impact of basic infrastructure spending on the overall economy.

The 2015 Socio-economic Profile also contains a breakdown of access to basic services for each ward within Cederberg 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 in 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.

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

6.1 Access to water

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

Table 12 West Coast 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
West Coast District	78.1	17.8	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Matzikama	71.8	19.3	5.4	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.1
Cederberg	74.6	20.0	3.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Bergrivier	83.2	14.0	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Saldanha Bay	79.1	18.0	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
Swartland	79.8	17.6	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The data indicates that in Cederberg 74.6 per cent of households have access to water within their dwellings and a further 20 per cent have access within their yard. The minimum service level is households that have access to water at least 200 m from their dwelling. Approximately 97.6 per cent of households meet this minimum standard. This puts Cederberg close to the NDP target of 100 per cent access to water by 2030. Cederberg's performance is on par with the provincial averages in this regard. There is nevertheless 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.

In 2013/14 Cederberg had a blue drop status of 80.39 per cent. The Municipality has managed to significantly improve the quality of its drinking water which achieved a blue drop status of 51.05 per cent in 2011. The Municipality has access to water resources of good quality. There nevertheless exists scope for improvement.

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 West Coast District in 2014.

Table 13 West Coast 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
West Coast District	76.7	1.8	2.5	16.9	1.2	0.9
Matzikama	68.1	1.8	2.3	23.3	2.5	2.0
Cederberg	58.3	3.9	4.3	30.6	1.4	1.5
Bergrivier	66.9	3.8	2.3	25.2	1.1	0.7
Saldanha Bay	96.5	0.5	0.3	2.1	0.4	0.2
Swartland	76.2	1.1	4.1	16.6	1.0	0.9

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The data indicates that within Cederberg only 58.3 per cent of households have their refuse removed at least once a week. This is the lowest in the District and significantly below the provincial average of 89.8 per cent. The biggest area of concern is the 30.6 per cent of households that have their own refuse dump. However, it is because the refuse removal service in the Municipality is mostly provided for urban households; generally not for rural households or farms.

6.3 Access to electricity

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

Table 14 West Coast District: Access to electricity, 2014

Municipality	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar/other/ unspecified
West Coast District	94.3	0.2	0.9	4.1	0.6
Matzikama	88.5	0.1	0.4	9.9	1.1
Cederberg	88.5	0.3	3.0	7.7	0.6
Bergrivier	94.7	0.3	0.8	3.5	0.8
Saldanha Bay	96.9	0.1	0.9	1.6	0.5
Swartland	97.8	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.3

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

It is evident that the biggest source of energy in Cederberg is electricity at 88.5 per cent in 2014. This is significantly below the West Coast District average of 94.3 per cent for 2014.

6.4 Access to sanitation

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

Table 15 West Coast District: Access to sanitation, 2014

Municipality	Flush or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	Not listed elsewhere
West Coast District	87.2	1.5	1.8	9.5
Matzikama	69.8	2.4	2.5	25.3
Cederberg	82.4	1.4	1.7	14.5
Bergrivier	89.3	0.9	2.1	7.8
Saldanha Bay	96.2	0.2	0.9	2.7
Swartland	90.4	2.5	2.1	5.0

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

In 2014, 82.4 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). This is the 2nd lowest level of access in the District. Approximately, 14.0 per cent of households did not have access to sanitation in 2014 whilst 3.1 per cent of households made use of bucket latrine and pit latrines.

6.5 Housing

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

Table 16 West Coast 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
West Coast District	78.9	0.6	1.9	4.3	1.4	4.7	6.3	0.8	1.3
Matzikama	78.0	0.5	2.2	5.9	1.6	2.9	7.0	0.5	1.4
Cederberg	79.5	0.9	2.0	3.5	1.0	3.2	8.3	0.4	1.2
Bergrivier	79.7	1.1	2.1	6.5	2.2	2.7	0.9	2.6	2.1
Saldanha Bay	76.6	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.8	5.7	12.7	0.4	0.7
Swartland	80.8	0.4	2.2	5.2	1.5	6.6	1.5	0.5	1.3

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

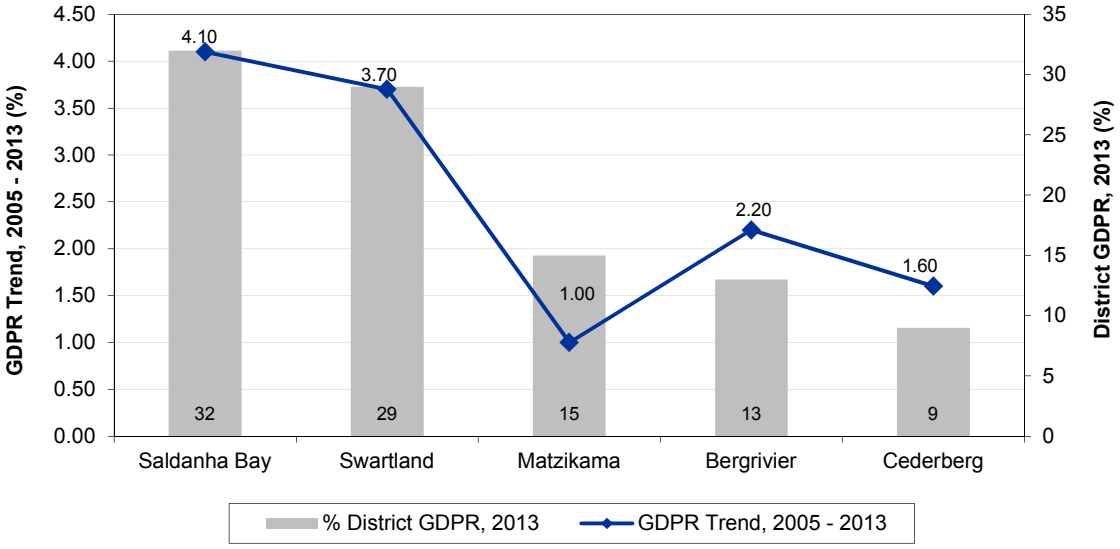
Table 16 highlights that the most common dwelling types in Cederberg Municipality were; House or brick structure on a separate stand (79.5 per cent) and Informal dwellings in an informal/squatter camp (8.3 per cent).

7. Economy

Economic growth in South Africa has been deteriorating since 2012. GDP growth of 2.5 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 1.5 per cent was achieved in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.[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.

The West Coast District grew by 3.0 per cent on average year-on-year from 2005 - 2013. The District managed to grow by 1.4 per cent per annum during the recessionary period (2008 - 2009) while managing a higher growth rate of 2.8 per cent per annum during the recovery period (2010 - 2013). The District has not yet managed to reach its 2005 - 2013 trend growth rate.

Figure 6 West Coast District municipalities: GDPR growth, 2005 - 2013



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

Cederberg's GDPR growth for the period 2005 - 2013 remains unflattering at 1.60 per cent. Only Matzikama records a lower figure for the same period at 1.0 per cent. Given the development challenges of the region these numbers become even more daunting. The major infrastructure projects (N7 road improvement and Clanwilliam Dam Wall raising) are envisaged to unlock the economic potential going forward.

[6] IMF World Economic Outlook July 2015.

Table 17 West Coast District: GDPR growth, 2000 - 2013

	Real GDPR growth (average yoy %)		
	Expansion	Recession	Recovery
Municipality	2000 - 2007	2008 - 2009	2010 - 2013
West Coast District	3.8	1.4	2.8
Matzikama	2.0	-1.4	1.6
Cederberg	2.9	0.4	1.8
Bergrivier	3.4	0.1	2.7
Saldanha Bay	5.3	2.0	3.8
Swartland	4.0	3.0	2.6

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

This growth is underscored by significant variation in industry-specific growth rates. Growth in a particular industry depends on a number of factors (economies of scale, technological developments and demand trends among others) which often diverge among industries. It's clear from the table above that Cederberg has been severely impacted by the effects of the recession, but this is to be expected given the economic profile and topography of the region.

The road to recovery will centre on key industries and innovative strategies in this regard but also ensuring the key infrastructure to support the competitiveness and sustainability of the said strategies will go a long way in improving the economic climate.

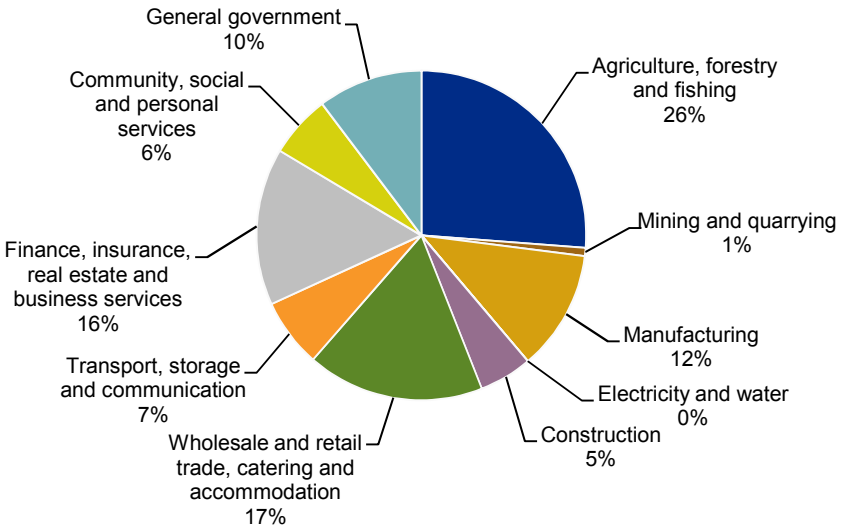
Table 18 West Coast District: Sectoral growth, 2005 - 2013

Industry	Matzikama	Cederberg	Bergrivier	Saldanha Bay	Swartland	West Coast District
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.3	-1.5	-2.7	3.7	0.3	-0.3
Manufacturing	-0.2	-1.9	2.3	-4.1	2.1	-0.3
Construction	7.5	10	9.2	3.4	5.1	6.2
Commercial services	2.6	4	6.4	6.9	7.7	6.1
General government and Community, social and personal services	2.3	4.3	-1.7	6.4	-2.8	2.8
Other	-10	-1.1	-7.2	3	0.3	-3
Total	**1**	**1.6**	**2.2**	**4.1**	**3.7**	**3**

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

The sectoral growth for the three dominant sectors across the West Coast (including Cederberg) further indicates the slow growth and regression in some areas which has significant influence on the local economy of Cederberg. Agriculture which is a major contributor to economic growth and employment alike is contracting at 1.5 per cent for the assessed period, while manufacturing displays similar regression at 1.9 per cent. The highly skilled commercial services sector remains robust at 4.0 per cent.

Figure 7 Cederberg: Sectoral composition, 2013



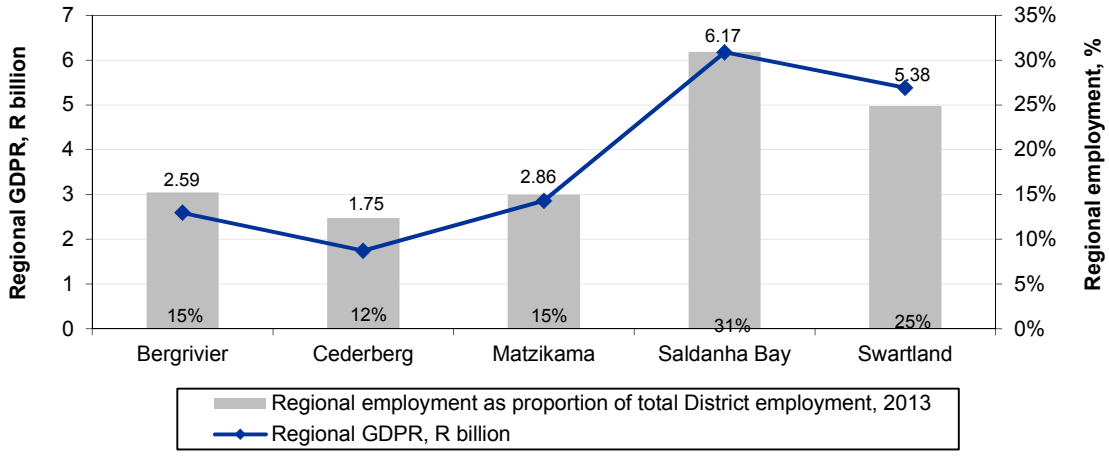
Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

The sectoral composition of Cederberg confirms the strong rural characteristics with agriculture, forestry and fishing (26%) the dominant economic driver. Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (17%) also features prominently but this particular sub-sector is not sustainable in achieving high and constant levels of economic growth as its dependent on primary economic sectors to a large extent. Manufacturing which is generally related to Agro-processing features strongly at 12 per cent while the highly skilled segment of the economy, Finance, Insurance and Business Services accounts for 16 per cent.

8. Labour market

Regional employment as a percentage of total District employment vis-à-vis Regional GDPR further illustrates the effects of a depressed economy on the labour market and job creation prospects in general.

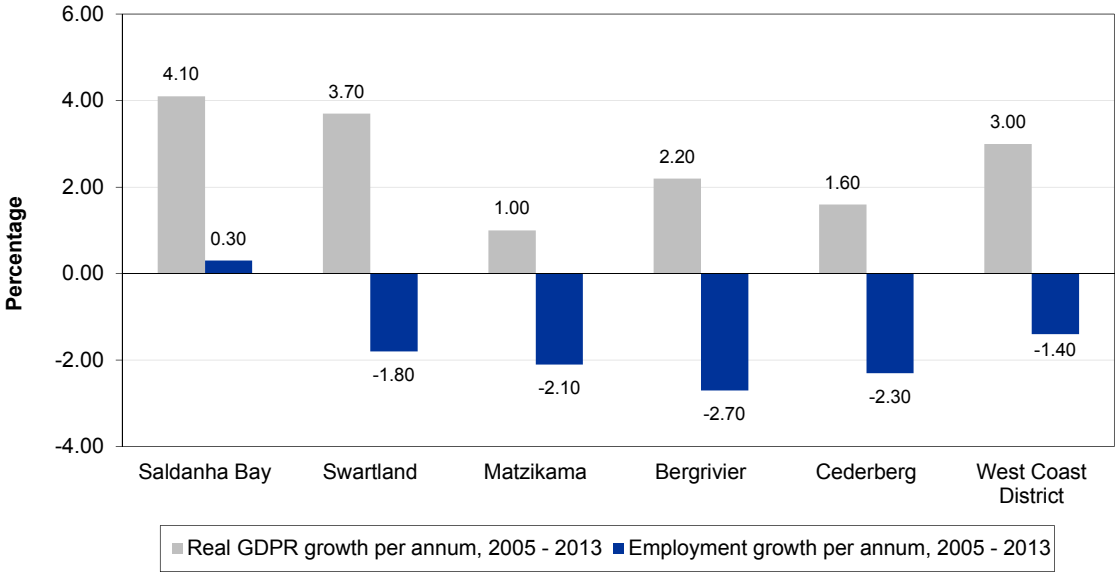
Figure 8 West Coast District municipalities: Municipal GDPR vs municipal employment, 2013



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

The point estimation year for this analysis (2013) shows a consistent trend in the level of economic performance and employment in the District context (GDPR for Cederberg at R1.7 billion and Employment as a percentage of District total at 12%).

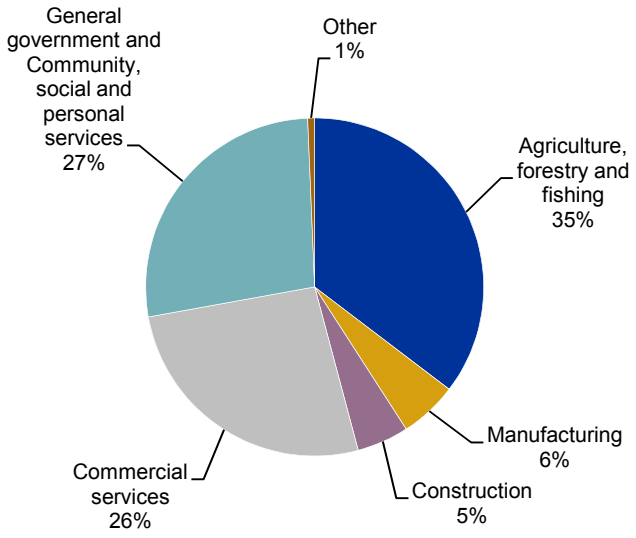
Figure 9 West Coast District: Municipal GDPR vs municipal employment, 2005 - 2013



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

Figure 9 provides a comparison of the annual municipal GDPR growth rate and annual employment growth rate in the District. Whilst all the municipalities in the District displayed a positive annual GDPR growth rate from 2005 - 2013, Saldanha Bay was the only municipality who experienced a positive annual employment rate over the period. Cederberg, who had the 2nd slowest GDPR growth per annum, experienced a drop in employment levels by 2.3 per cent.

Figure 10 Cederberg: Employment by sector, 2013



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

Again, the importance of the agriculture sector (35%) to Cederberg's overall welfare cannot be emphasised enough. Commercial services (26%) appears to be equally influential in terms of the overall labour profile but given the skills profile of Cederberg and the burning need in terms of socio-economic development, the challenge remains to gear the economy and associated municipal and provincial strategies to target the primary sector activity of agriculture and its connected value chains.

Table 19 West Coast District municipalities: Employment per skills sector, 2005 - 2013

	Matzikama		Cederberg		Bergrivier		Saldanha Bay		Swartland	
Sector composition	**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	1 606	-0.2%	1 193	0.7%	1 654	-1.4%	4 742	3.3%	2 698	0.1%
Skilled	3 669	-1.7%	2 838	-0.6%	4 392	-0.5%	10 790	1.5%	7 410	0.1%
Semi- and unskilled	6 845	-4.7%	6 136	-5.4%	6 105	-6.8%	10 748	-3.5%	10 087	-5.3%
Informal	3 595	3.8%	2 791	4.4%	3 821	4.6%	6 120	5%	5 873	3.5%
Total employment	**15 714**	**-2.1%**	**12 958**	**-2.3%**	**15 972**	**-2.7%**	**32 400**	**0.3%**	**26 068**	**-1.8%**

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

Naturally, the Cederberg Labour profile is characterised mainly by job losses amongst skilled and semi- and unskilled labour which displays no signs of abating. Semi- and unskilled (6 136) comprises of more than 50 per cent of the labour force with Informal sector labour accounting for 2 791 jobs across the period 2005 - 2013. Furthermore, the links to the agriculture sector become more apparent and it is precisely for this reason that up-skilling coupled with diversification in downstream activity (Agro-processing) be explored in order to absorb labour and possibly create jobs where possible.

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: DEADP 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 getting the Premier to implement LUPA in that particular municipality. Municipalities should note that this process may take 4 - 6 weeks to complete.

Cederberg Municipality has not yet implemented LUPA. However, they are at an advance stage of establishing their municipal planning tribunal and they have council adopted delegations and tariff structures in place.

Cederberg 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).

The Municipality has not yet commenced with the drafting of an integrated zoning scheme.

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. There is a big need 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 undisputable7. 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	General trend of rising temperatures, including both minimum and maximum temperatures. Increased temperatures and increased evapotranspiration result in dry soils and vegetation which becomes more readily fire-prone. Tuesday March 3rd 2015 was the highest temperature ever recorded (in 100 years) in Cape Town at 42°C. This coincided with severe fires.	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. 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.

[7] 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)	Reduction in rain days in autumn and summer especially on the Southern Coast. Evidence of a trend in increasing severity of rainfall events (i.e. more rain falls in a shorter time. Winter rainfall season starting later each year. Anecdotal information of reduction of winter snow in Karoo – may result in decreased groundwater recharge. Current status unknown.	City of Cape Town responding with increase flood preparedness plans in winter, and increasing standard requirements for storm water flows in infrastructure. 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).
Wind	Wind velocity expected to increase, with stronger South Easters. 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.[8]	Impacts of shifting marine resources have implications for social and economic fabric of coastal communities.
Ocean Acidification[9]	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:

[8] SAEON. 2011 Observations in Environmental Change in South Africa.

[9] As the ocean absorbs CO_2 its pH changes.

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Floods/Droughts	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. 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).	**ALERT:** As at 20 September 2015 the WC had 72 per cent dam capacity in the WC; at the end of the wet season in 2014 capacity stood at 92 per cent.
Sea Storm Surges (big storm events)	In the past 15 years various big storm events have caused infrastructure damage along the Western Cape coastline. Studies reflect sea level has risen on the Western Cape coastline in accordance with global trends. Most impacts are due to inappropriate coastal development.	Coastal municipalities potentially having a big role to play here. Insurance companies are starting to withdraw from some vulnerable coastal areas.
Fire	Observed increased fire incidences[10] and potential increase in extent and severity of fires. 2015 fires occurred in record breaking heat temperatures: Economic implications to the Tourism industry unknown; costs to CapeNature and SANParks not yet documented.	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. **GLOBAL ALERTS:** Fires in the USA and Canada in 2015 are unprecedented in scale and costs; also on the back of a prolonged drought.
Hail	There is anecdotal evidence that more hail storms are occurring in never before areas of the Western Cape, causing economic loses to agriculture (SmartAgri Status Quo Report).	Increase likelihood of hail storms is not well understood.

[10] 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

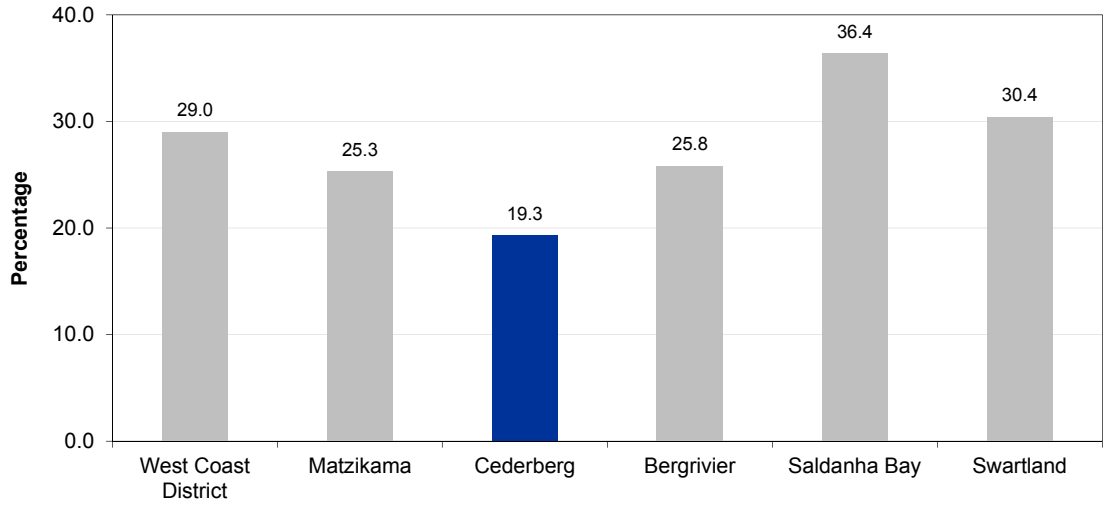
Broadband penetration offers immense economic benefits by fostering competition, encouraging innovation, developing human capital and by building infrastructure. Improved connectivity will attract new business and investments, reduce the cost of doing business and will offer small, medium and micro enterprises 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 West Coast District: Internet access, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

In the West Coast District Municipality, 29.0 per cent of households had access to the internet in 2011. Cederberg Municipality compares less favourably and, at 19.3 per cent, had the lowest penetration rate in the District. This rate offers great potential for economic growth by improving access, readiness and usage of the internet within the Municipality.

In order to improve access and stimulate usage of the Internet, the Western Cape Broadband Initiative will be implementing Wi-Fi hotspots at a provincial government building in every ward across the Province over the next three years. These hotspots will allow limited free access (250 Mb per month) to any citizen, as well as allow all gov.za websites to be accessed free of charge. In the West Coast District Municipality, Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in 46 wards in total, including a hotspot in all 6 of the wards in the Cederberg Municipality.

11. Concluding remarks

Cederberg has the smallest economy in the West Coast District and grew at 1.6 per cent per annum over the period 2005 - 2013 (which is significantly below the provincial growth rate of 3.6 per cent per annum). The Municipality employed the smallest portion (12 per cent) of the District's workforce, and employment has been contracting by 2.3 per cent per annum on average between 2005 and 2013 (with the majority of the job losses emanating from the agriculture sector). A municipality's economic performance plays a significant role in shaping the socio-economic reality of the regions inhabitants. The Municipality's economic performance is reflected in its socio-economic environment.

It is concerning that 1 593 households in the municipal area earn less than R400 a month. There is room for improvement in terms of water quality (given the Municipality's blue drop status of 80.39 per cent). Access levels to refuse removal, sanitation and electricity in the Municipality are below the District averages. The Municipality's literacy rate of 73.2 per cent in 2011 per cent fell short of the provincial

average of 87.2 per cent. The municipality's matric pass rate deteriorated from 91.6 per cent in 2013 to 88.2 per cent in 2014. At 18 per cent, Cederberg had one of the highest incidences of babies with low birth weight in the Province (which averaged 15 per cent). The municipality's delivery rate to woman under the age of 18 was 12.2 per cent (the highest in the District) and the termination of pregnancy rate of 5.8 per cent exceeded District average, which may be indicative of a problem of unplanned and unwanted pregnancies.

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 realised.

Annexure

Cederberg: 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
Cederberg	10 148	2 636	415	74	46	69	126
Ward 1	1 719	707	73	7	2	4	37
Ward 2	1 378	150	19	0	0	0	22
Ward 3	1 560	424	184	21	35	61	11
Ward 4	2 042	556	40	12	4	3	21
Ward 5	1 789	272	56	29	2	0	8
Ward 6	1 661	527	44	4	3	0	28

Electricity

Municipality/ Ward	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None
Cederberg	12 005	33	384	999	33	60
Ward 1	1 958	13	157	407	3	12
Ward 2	1 511	0	3	50	3	2
Ward 3	1 934	11	213	106	10	20
Ward 4	2 477	6	5	164	6	22
Ward 5	2 066	3	0	81	4	2
Ward 6	2 060	1	6	191	7	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
Cederberg	7 805	488	596	4 186	207	231
Ward 1	882	232	254	1 094	24	63
Ward 2	1 533	2	3	25	7	0
Ward 3	2 048	4	2	225	8	7
Ward 4	1 227	121	167	1 036	58	70
Ward 5	1 662	23	24	354	78	12
Ward 6	453	105	145	1 452	32	78

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
Cederberg	10 127	1 031	24	103	72	229	969	958
Ward 1	1 822	428	1	4	6	20	85	183
Ward 2	1 421	35	0	5	1	40	17	51
Ward 3	2 048	31	1	22	0	18	17	157
Ward 4	1 733	294	8	7	10	25	367	234
Ward 5	1 781	96	2	0	15	97	42	123
Ward 6	1 322	147	12	65	39	30	441	210