



Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury

Socio-economic Profile
Breede Valley Municipality

2015

Working Paper

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Breede Valley: At a Glance

Demographics, 2015


Population
 **174 198**

Households
 **46 963**

Education

 Matric Pass Rate 2014 **82.1%**
 Literacy Rate 2011 **82.1%**

Poverty

 Households earning less than R400 in 2011 **13.7%**
 Per Capita Income 2013 **R25 923**

Health, 2015



Primary Health Care Facilities

7

Immunisation Rate

86.1%

Maternal Mortality Ratio
 (per 100 000 live births)

27.0

Teenage Pregnancies -
 Delivery rate to women U/18

7.9%

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



Residential Burglaries

1 386

DUI

239

Drug-related

2 009

Murder

63

Sexual Crimes

240

Access to Basic Service Delivery, 2014 Minimum service level



Water

96.4%

Refuse Removal

75.1%



Electricity

87.8%



Sanitation

87.9%



Economy

GDP Growth
 2005 - 2013

2.2%

Labour

Employment Growth
 2005 - 2013

-1.9%



Broadband



Percentage of HH with access
 to Internet 2011

29.6%

Wi-Fi Hotspots by 2017

21

Largest 3 Sectors, 2013

Manufacturing

19.2%

Wholesale and Retail Trade, Catering
 and Accommodation Services

16.4%

Finance, Insurance and
 Business Services

14.6%

Introduction

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

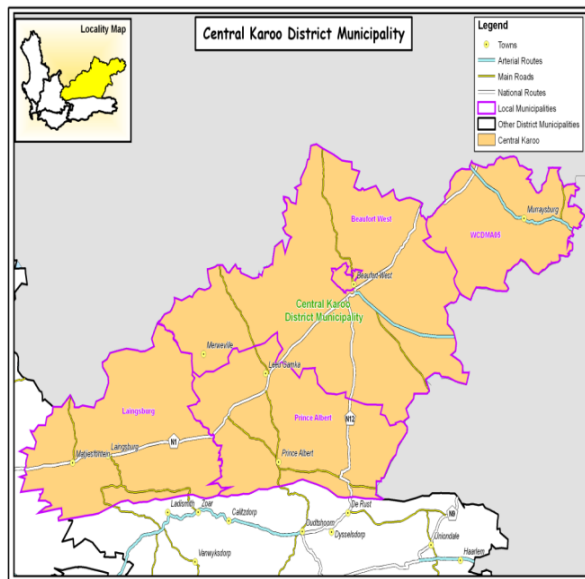
The 2015 Socio-economic Profiles builds upon the success of previous editions by providing updated information relating to demographics, education, health, poverty, safety and security, basic service delivery, economy, labour market and environmental management. New information has also been added in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

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

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

This profile primarily uses data sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the 2015 MERO and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa include 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 **Breede Valley Municipality** in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.



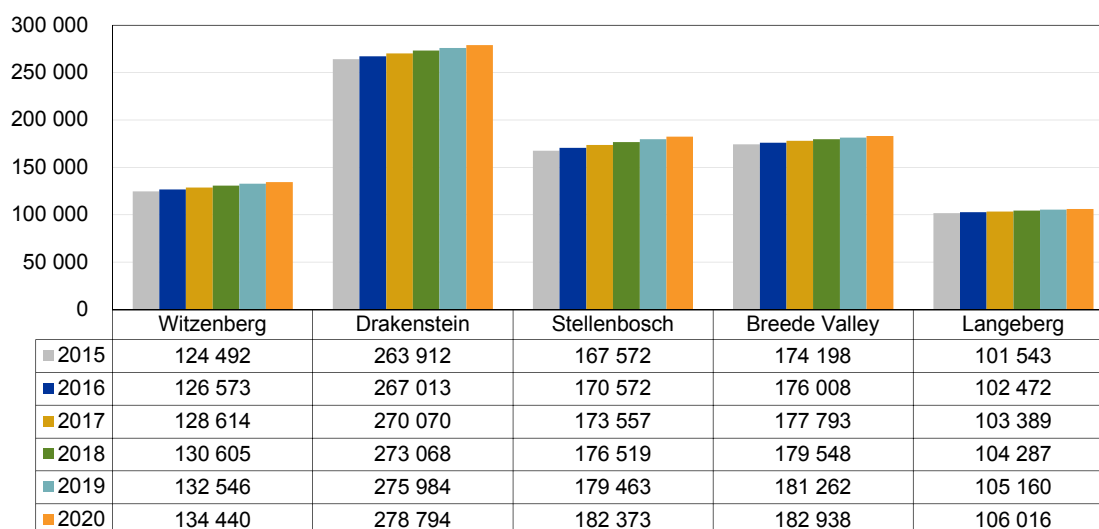
1. Demographics

1.1 Population

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

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

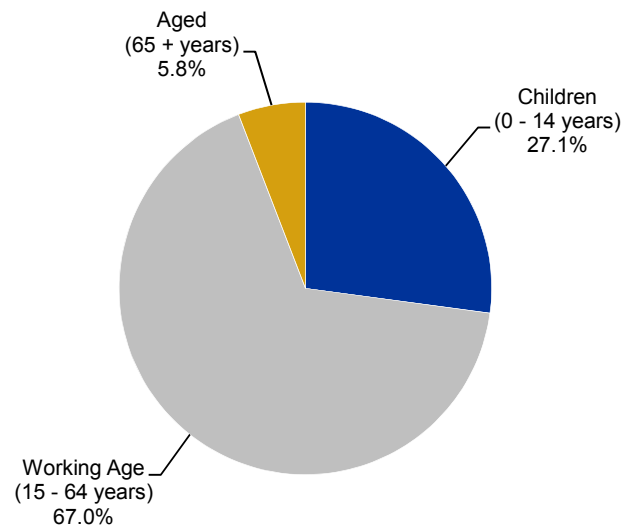
Figure 1 Cape Winelands District municipalities: Population projections, 2015 - 2020



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Of the five local municipalities within the Cape Winelands District, Breede Valley has the second largest population which is estimated to be 174 198 in 2015. This total gradually increases across the 2015/16 MTREF years and is projected to reach 182 938 by 2020. This total equates to an approximate 5.0 per cent growth off the 2015 base estimate.

Figure 2 Breede Valley: Population cohort, 2015



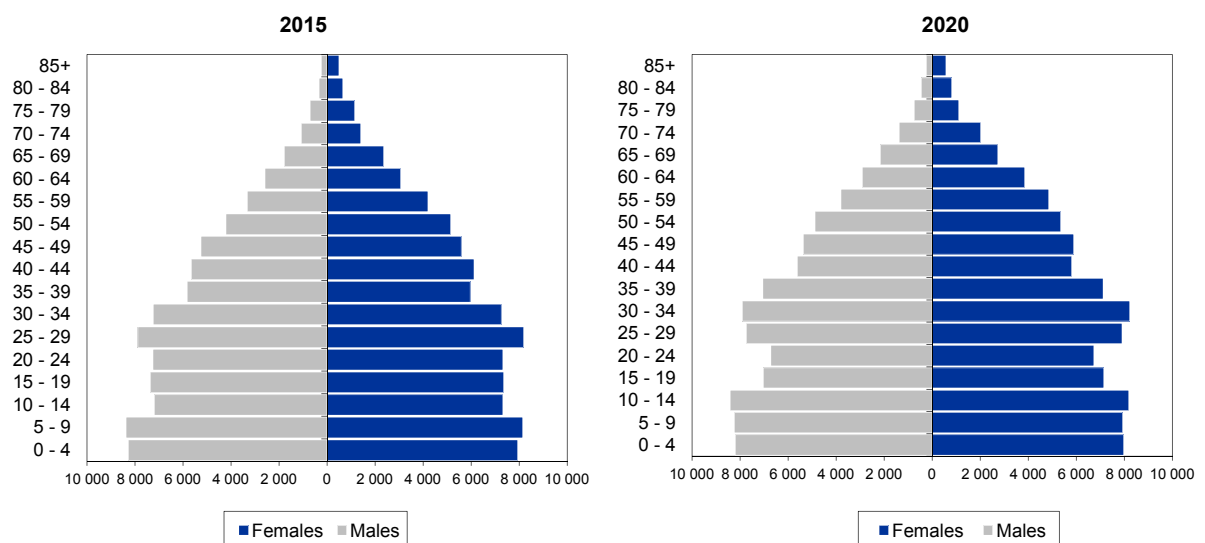
Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

In 2015, the Breede Valley's population composition was as follows: 27 687 (27.1 per cent) children, 67 212 (67 per cent) economically active and 6 644 persons (5.8 per cent) aged 65 years and older.

These figures reveal that Breede Valley has a total dependency ratio of 49.2 in 2015 which is slightly lower than the 2011 total of 49.5 per cent. As higher dependency ratios imply greater strain on the working age to support their economic dependants (children and aged), this high dependency ratio does not bode well for improved social security and enhanced economic growth.

The population pyramids reflected below shows the age and gender distributions of the Breede Valley's population in 2015 and 2020:

Figure 3 Breede Valley: Population pyramids, 2015 and 2020



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

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

When comparing the shape of the 2015 and 2020 population pyramids, population increases are particularly noticeable at young ages, particularly from 10 to 14 years, as well as in the working age population between 35 and 44 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 Cape Winelands District: Household estimates, 2011 - 2015

Municipality	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cape Winelands District	204 909	208 265	211 646	215 104	218 620
Witzenberg	28 262	28 766	29 268	29 785	30 305
Drakenstein	61 859	62 818	63 785	64 768	65 778
Stellenbosch	44 953	45 695	46 446	47 219	48 008
Breede Valley	43 832	44 599	45 374	46 163	46 963
Langeberg	26 003	26 387	26 773	27 169	27 566

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

As per Table 1, the total number of households in Breede Valley Municipality was estimated at 46 963 in 2015 which equates to a 1.73 per cent growth from 2014. Although Breede Valley has a larger population than Stellenbosch it has fewer households.

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 Breede Valley was recorded at 82.1 per cent in 2011 which is slightly lower than the average literacy rate of the Western Cape at 87.2 per cent.

2.2 Learner enrolment, the learner-teacher ratio and learner dropout rate

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

Table 2 Cape Winelands 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
Witzenberg	17 922	18 038	38.00%	29.00%	27.3	29.3
Drakenstein	46 821	46 474	28.60%	27.00%	26.6	28.8
Stellenbosch	26 657	25 274	31.90%	21.80%	21.5	26.3
Breede Valley	32 004	32 076	40.90%	32.20%	27.3	29.3
Langeberg	17 415	17 226	48.30%	38.70%	26.8	29.4

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 Breede Valley has increased slightly from 32 004 in 2013 to 32 076 in 2014. The average school dropout rate in Breede Valley was recorded at 40.90 per cent in 2012. WCED records further indicate that 32.20 per cent of students that were in Grade 10 in 2013 dropped out of school by the time they reached Grade 12 in 2015.

Learner enrolment in the Breede Valley municipality has increased from 32 004 in 2013 to 32 076 in 2014. For the same period, the average learner-teacher ratio in the District has increased as expected from 27.3 in 2013 to 29.3 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 affect academic outcomes positively. Breede Valley had 56 schools in 2014 which had to accommodate 32 076 learners at the start of 2014. The proportion of no fee schools has increased from 66.07 per cent in 2012 to 80.40 per cent in 2014 indicating that, given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. The number of schools in Breede Valley with libraries or media centres also increased from 31 to 33 between 2012 and 2014.

Table 3 Cape Winelands District municipalities: Education facilities, 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
Witzenberg	53	67.90%	84.90%	9	16	16
Drakenstein	68	58.80%	67.70%	17	45	48
Stellenbosch	40	67.50%	65.00%	9	32	29
Breede Valley	56	66.07%	80.40%	15	31	33
Langeberg	55	90.90%	87.30%	9	19	17

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

Breede Valley has the second highest a number (15) of Public FET Colleges which are mandated to ensure that education, training and skills development initiatives respond to the economy, rural development challenges and an informed and critical citizenry.

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 Cape Winelands District municipalities: Education Outcomes, 2013 - 2014

Municipality	Education outcomes: Matric pass rate	
	2013	2014
Witzenberg	84.7%	75.1%
Drakenstein	89.4%	83.8%
Stellenbosch	88.1%	87.2%
Breede Valley	81.7%	82.1%
Langeberg	88.9%	84.2%

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

The 2014 matric results for Breede Valley showed a slight increase in the matric pass rate from 81.7 per cent in 2013 to 82.1 per cent in 2014. Despite the improvement the region recorded the second lowest matric pass rate in the District. The overall worsening in the matric pass rates is mainly attributed due to the stricter assessments and marking criteria used in the 2014 examinations.

3. Health¹

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

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

3.1 Healthcare services: Facilities and personnel

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

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

Table 5 Cape Winelands District: Healthcare services, 2015

Municipality	Number of PHC clinics - fixed	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (mobile/satellite)	Community Health centres	Community Day centres	Total number of PHC facilities (fixed clinics, CHCs and CDCs, excluding non-fixed)	Number of district hospitals	Number of regional hospitals	Emergency medical services: Number of operational ambulances per 100 000 population
Cape Winelands District	44	34	0	6	84	4	2	0.47
Witzenberg	8	6	0	1	15	1	0	0.57
Drakenstein	14	6	0	3	23	0	1	0.23
Stellenbosch	8	7	0	1	16	1	0	0.31
Breede Valley	6	9	0	1	16	0	1	0.74
Langeberg	8	6	0	0	14	2	0	0.78

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

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.

Currently in 2015, there are 17 healthcare facilities operational in the Breede Valley municipal area. These include 6 fixed clinics, 9 mobile/satellite clinics, 1 community day centre and 1 regional hospital. There are no district hospitals situated in the Breede Valley municipal area.

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 Cape Winelands District, Breede Valley has 0.74 ambulances per 100 000 population, the second highest ratio within the Cape Winelands District.

Table 6 Cape Winelands District: 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

Healthcare personnel is also variedly spread across the districts; overall within the Western Cape. The Cape Winelands District had less than average medical officers, professional nurses, nursing assistants but above average staff nurses.

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 Cape Winelands District: HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis prevalence and care, 2015

Municipality	HIV - Antiretroviral treatment					Tuberculosis			
	ART patient load March 2013	ART patient load March 2014	ART patient load March 2015	Mother-to-child transmission rate	Number of ART clinics/ treatment sites 2015	Number of TB patients 2012/13	Number of TB patients 2013/14	Number of TB patients 2014/15	Number of TB clinics/ treatment sites 2015
Cape Winelands District	14 170	17 463	19 615	1.7%	44	7 213	7 327	7 382	94
Witzenberg	2 008	2 786	3 250	3.2%	5	1 066	1 112	1 035	19
Drakenstein	4 627	5 276	5 902	1.1%	15	2 208	2 137	2 067	27
Stellenbosch	2 940	3 574	4 021	2.6%	9	1 100	1 215	1 191	15
Breede Valley	3 358	4 248	4 584	1.2%	8	1 833	1 865	2 050	17
Langeberg	1 237	1 579	1 858	0.0%	7	1 006	998	1 039	16

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

By the end of March 2015, the number ART patient load within Cape Winelands District stood at 19 615, administered from 44 treatment sites. , Breede Valley's patient load stood at 4 584, administered from 8 treatment sites. These are disproportionate considering the large patient load compared to that in the other municipalities in the District.

In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers. The most recent information for Breede Valley indicates a mother-to-child transmission rate of 1.2 per cent which is below the 1.7 per cent District and Provincial rate as well as the medium term annual target for 2015/16 and 2016/17.

Tuberculosis (TB) patient numbers in Breede Valley is the second highest (2 050) of the local municipalities within the Cape Winelands region in 2014/15, up from 1 865 in 2013/14. There are 17 treatment sites available to care for TB patients within the Breede Valley municipal area.

3.3 Child health: Immunisation², malnutrition, neonatal mortality, low birth weight

Immunisation: Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised. In 2015, full immunisation coverage rate for the Breede Valley Municipality and Stellenbosch Municipality were the highest (86 per cent) in the District and also higher than the District average (79 per cent).

Malnutrition (either under or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or excessive amounts of nutrients. The number of malnourished children under five years in the Breede Valley municipal area in 2015 was 2.60 per 100 000 population, the second lowest after Stellenbosch Municipality (1.76).

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

Table 8 Cape Winelands District: Child and maternal health, 2015

Municipality	Child health				Maternal health		
	Full immunisation coverage under 1 year	Severely malnutrition rate under 5 years	Neonatal mortality rate	Low birth weight	Maternal mortality ratio	Delivery rate to women under 18 years	Termination of pregnancy rate
Cape Winelands District	79%	2.94	4.9	15%	20.8	7.3%	9.4%
Witzenberg	69%	3.64	11.6	16%	0.0	9.6%	1.1%
Drakenstein	78%	3.65	0.7	14%	35.8	6.7%	15.4%
Stellenbosch	86%	1.76	4.0	10%	0.0	4.8%	8.0%
Breede Valley	86%	2.60	6.8	19%	27.0	7.9%	10.7%
Langeberg	73%	2.62	10.8	16%	0.0	9.8%	2.9%

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. Breede Valley's (6.8) neonatal mortality rates are above 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 Cape Winelands District, 15 per cent of babies had a low birth weight; at 19 per cent, Breede Valley had the highest percentage 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 mortality³: Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium⁴ of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).

Breede Valley Municipality's most recent figures show a maternal mortality ratio of 27.0 per 100 000 live births with the District's ratio at 20.8. The Province has a maternal mortality ratio target of 65 or less per 100 000 live births 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.

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.

In the 2014/15 financial year, the delivery rate to women under 18 years in the Cape Winelands District was 7.3 per cent. Breede Valley's rate of 7.9 per cent was the third lowest 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.

Breede Valley's termination of pregnancy rate⁵ of 10.7 per cent is the second highest in the District and exceeds the District average of 9.4 per cent.

Reading the teenage delivery and termination of pregnancy rates together suggests that, especially within some local municipalities, 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). HCBC 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 Cape Winelands 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
Cape Winelands District	325	1 656 602	425
Witzenberg	43	225 827	438
Drakenstein	95	492 333	432
Stellenbosch	68	376 007	461
Breede Valley	63	375 992	497
Langeberg	56	186 443	277

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

The total number of NPOs appointed carers in Cape Winelands District during 2014/15 was 325. On average, each carer carried out an average of 425 monthly visits. Within Breede Valley Municipality, the average number of monthly visits for the 63 carers was the highest at 497.

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

4. Poverty

In an effort to eliminate 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, Breede Valley Municipality was in 2011 still behind target with approximately 13.7 per cent of Breede Valley's 43 832 households earning an income of 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 Cape Winelands 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
Cape Winelands District	13.1	1.9	3.4	13.2	20.3	18.4	12.3	8.9	5.7	1.9	0.5	0.4
Witzenberg	6.4	1.9	4.0	18.5	25.8	20.9	10.4	6.8	3.9	0.9	0.3	0.2
Drakenstein	13.0	1.7	3.1	10.7	17.2	18.4	14.0	11.0	7.4	2.5	0.7	0.4
Stellenbosch	20.6	2.1	3.5	10.2	16.5	15.5	11.5	8.5	6.6	3.3	1.0	0.7
Breede Valley	12.0	1.7	2.9	14.9	22.2	19.0	12.6	8.5	4.7	1.0	0.3	0.2
Langeberg	9.7	2.3	4.4	15.5	24.9	20.0	11.0	7.3	3.6	0.8	0.2	0.2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Measuring levels of poverty and inequality for the period 2006 to 2011, Statistics South Africa's 2014 Poverty Trends Report specifies that the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL) for March 2011 was set at R443 (per capita, inflation adjusted poverty line) meaning that any individual earning less than R443 a month would have to sacrifice essential food items in order to obtain non-food goods.

Compared to the above specified average household income for the Breede Valley Municipality, it is concerning to note that 6 005 households in the municipal area earn less than R400 a month and must therefore survive on less than what an individual person requires as per the LBPL measure. These households would need municipal support to enable survival indicating strain on the municipal budget to provide free basic services.

Table 11 Cape Winelands District: Per capita income, 2011 - 2013

Regional area	Per capita income (R)		
	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	43 614	44 291	44 553
Cape Winelands District	36 441	37 071	37 252
Witzenberg	21 243	21 640	21 787
Drakenstein	35 655	36 427	36 535
Stellenbosch	61 012	62 120	62 437
Breede Valley	25 807	25 969	25 923
Langeberg	33 872	34 204	34 592

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

As per Table 11, per capita income in the Breede Valley Municipality is the second lowest compared to the other local municipalities in the Cape Winelands region. Per capita income for Breede Valley increased from R25 807 in 2011 to R25 923 in 2013 indicating that the average income per person in the Breede Valley area remained more or less the same between 2011 and 2013.

Significant development is required within Breede Valley if it is to achieve the 2030 target of R110 000 per person per annum.

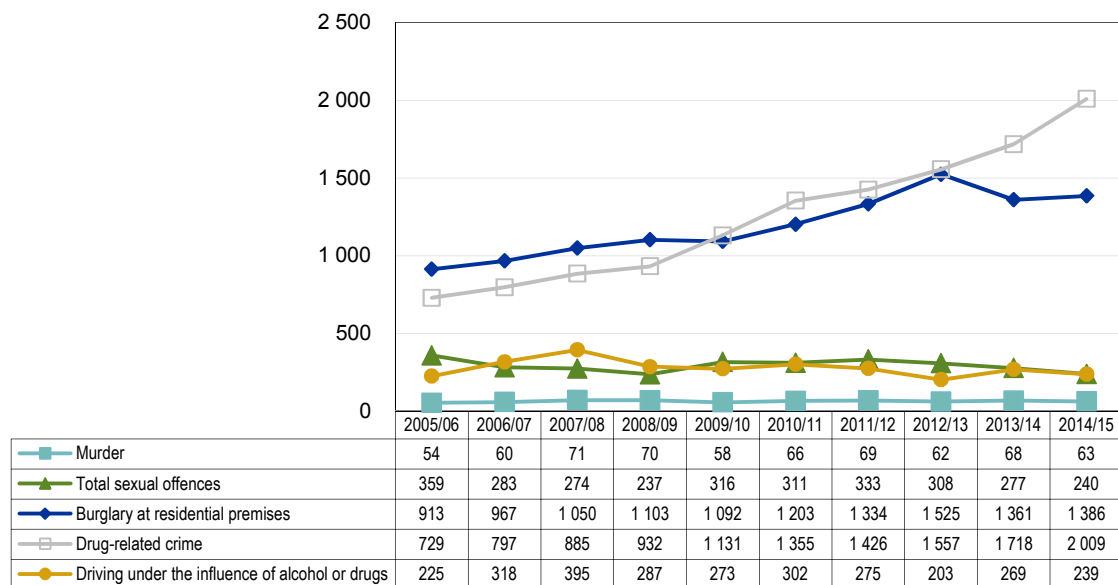
5. Safety and security

The Constitution upholds the notion that everybody has the right to freedom and security of the person. The safety of persons and property is 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.

Crime has a significant impact on the economy. It can hamper growth and discourage investment and capital accumulation. If it is not tackled with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

Peoples' general impressions, as well as the 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; these are detailed in the figure below.

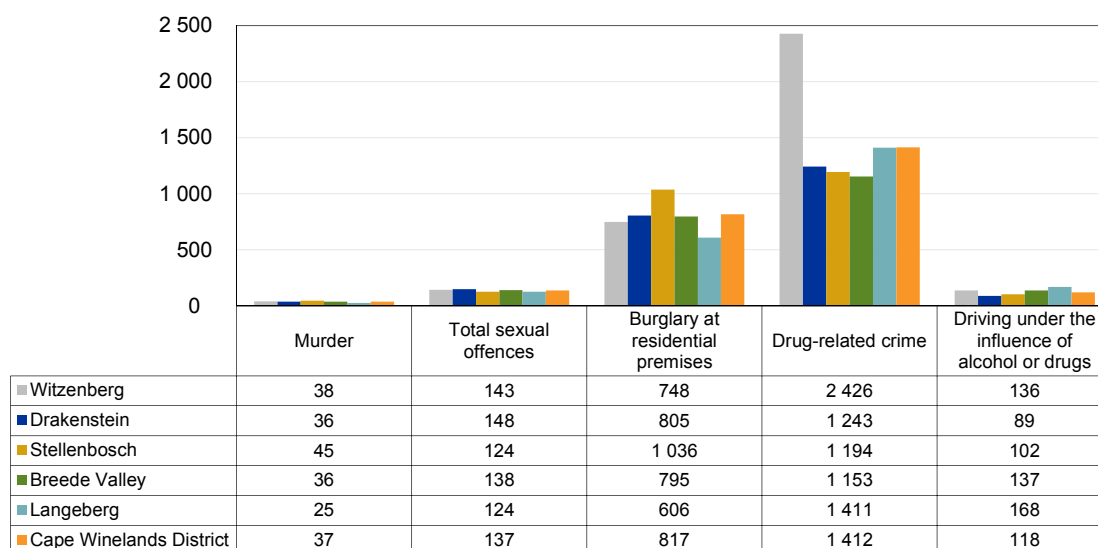
Figure 4 Breede Valley: Crime statistics, 2005/06 - 2014/15



Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The categories pertaining to burglary at residential premises and drug-related crime are dominant in relation to crime within the Breede Valley Municipality. There has been a steady increase in drug-related crimes since 2005/06 whilst residential burglaries tapered off in 2013/14 and picked up again in 2014/15. The number of sexual offences peaked in 2011/12 and then dropped steadily thereafter. Both murders and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs fluctuated up and down over the reporting period.

Figure 5 Cape Winelands District: Crime statistics per 100 000, 2014/15



Source: South African Police Service, 2014/15

It is customary to express occurrences of crime per 100 000 as to allow for an easy comparison between areas with different population densities. In comparison to the other local municipalities in the region and the District average, crime per 100 000 population has been high in Breede Valley in 2014/15. To this extent, the incidence of murders, residential burglaries and drug-related crimes are below the District averages but sexual offences and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs are above the District averages.

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 (MERO) of 2015 further highlight the positive economic impact of basic infrastructure spending on the overall economy.

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

6.1 Access to water

Table 12 indicates the levels of access to potable water within the Cape Winelands District in 2014. The 2015 Socio-economic Profile also contains a breakdown of access to basic services for each ward within Breede Valley 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 and budget implementation plan (SDBIP), the latter which, as per MFMA Circular 13, must contain a ward-specific capital works plan.

Table 12 Cape Winelands 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
Cape Winelands District	75.6	13.7	8.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
Witzenberg	78.0	12.4	8.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Drakenstein	79.3	13.9	5.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
Stellenbosch	73.9	8.6	12.9	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Breede Valley	68.2	18.7	9.5	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2
Langeberg	79.9	14.2	3.7	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The data indicates that in Breede Valley 68.2 per cent of households have access to water within their dwellings and 18.7 per cent have access within their yard. A further 9.5 per cent of households have access within 200 metres from the dwelling, thus resulting in 96.4 per cent of households meet the minimum standard. The Blue Drop Certification reflects on the actual quality of tap water within a municipality. It further acknowledges the 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. In 2013/14 Breede Valley had an excellent blue drop status of 89.02 per cent, but water losses of 16.7 per cent.

6.2 Access to refuse removal

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

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

Table 13 Cape Winelands 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
Cape Winelands District	79.8	4.1	3.7	9.3	1.6	1.4
Witzenberg	69.7	8.7	6.9	11.4	1	2.3
Drakenstein	86.2	2.8	3.3	5.3	1	1.4
Stellenbosch	87.3	2.6	2.4	4.7	1	1.9
Breede Valley	75.1	5.2	5.1	11.3	2.9	0.4
Langeberg	72.0	2.7	1	20.8	2.1	1.4

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The data indicates that within Breede Valley municipal area, 75.1 per cent of households have their refuse removed at least once a week whilst 11.3 per of households relied on own refuse dumps. Compared to other municipalities across the District, Breede Valley access levels are the third lowest in 2014 and below the District and Western Cape averages.

6.3 Access to electricity

Table 14 reflects the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in Breede Valley.

Table 14 Cape Winelands District: Access to electricity, 2014

Municipality	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar/other/unspecified
Cape Winelands District	93.1	0.2	3.1	2.9	0.6
Witzenberg	93.4	0.2	1.8	3.9	0.8
Drakenstein	94.9	0.2	2.5	1.9	0.5
Stellenbosch	95.3	0.3	1.8	2.0	0.7
Breede Valley	87.8	0.2	7.2	4.3	0.5
Langeberg	94.3	0.1	1.0	3.5	1.1

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

It is evident that the biggest source of energy in Breede Valley is electricity at 87.8 per cent in 2014. This is the lowest compared to other local municipalities in the Cape Winelands District (93.1 per cent average) and the Province (90.7 per cent average). A large contingent of households thus relies on paraffin as a source of energy.

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 Breede Valley in 2014.

Table 15 Cape Winelands District: Access to sanitation, 2015

Municipality	Flush or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	Not listed elsewhere
Cape Winelands District	90.8	0.7	2.6	5.9
Witzenberg	91.3	0.9	2.0	5.9
Drakenstein	93.6	0.5	2.9	2.9
Stellenbosch	90.4	0.9	3.0	5.7
Breede Valley	87.9	0.7	2.6	8.9
Langeberg	89.2	0.6	2.3	7.9

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

In 2014, 87.9 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank), which is below the District average of 90.8 per cent. The percentage of households that did not have access to sanitation in 2014 stood at 8.9 per cent in 2014 whilst 3.3 per cent of households made use of bucket latrine and pit latrines.

6.5 Housing

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

Table 16 Cape Winelands 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
Cape Winelands District	68.9	0.6	5.6	5.9	1.2	6.1	9.8	0.7	1.2
Witzenberg	77.5	0.8	1.2	5.6	0.6	3.6	8.6	0.6	1.4
Drakenstein	70.0	0.5	6.4	5.9	1.4	8.0	5.9	0.9	1.0
Stellenbosch	59.8	0.6	9.9	5.6	1.1	5.6	15.2	0.7	1.5
Breede Valley	61.0	0.7	5.7	8.0	1.6	5.6	15.4	0.6	1.4
Langeberg	84.7	0.4	1.4	3.2	0.9	6.0	2.3	0.2	0.8

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

Table 16 highlights the most common dwellings in Breede Valley Municipality were: House or brick structure on a separate stand (61.0 per cent), Informal dwellings in an informal/squatter camp (15.4 per cent) and town/cluster/semi-detached house/duplex (8.0 per cent in 2014).

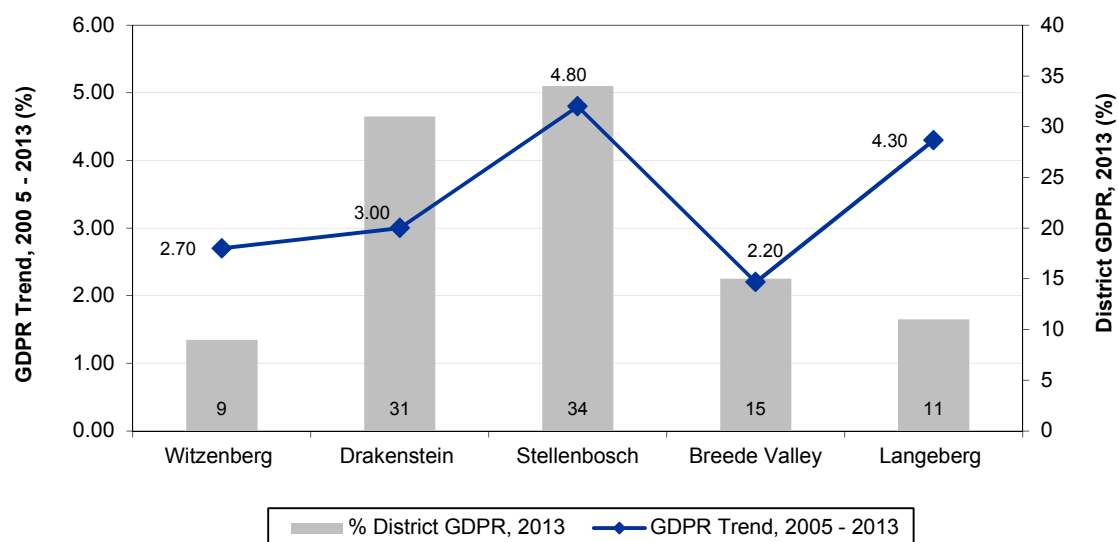
7. Economy

The CWD economy grew by 1.9 per cent in 2013, but growth slowed down to an estimated 1.4 per cent in 2014. These rates are unfortunately still below the District's average long term (2005 - 2013) trend growth of 3.5 per cent. The forecasted average annual growth for the District is estimated at 2.8 per cent over the

2015 - 2020 period. This forecast was revised downwards in line with global, national and provincial growth forecasts from a more optimistic 3.1 per cent.

The District is the largest non-metro district in the Western Cape economy, contributing 11.7 per cent of the Province's GDP and employing 13.2 per cent of the provincial workforce. Breede Valley represents the third largest municipal economy in the CWD, accounting for close to 15 per cent of GDP and 18 per cent of employment in the region. The Municipality generated R15 billion of the CWD's R50.2 billion gross value added in 2013. Breede Valley's economy grew by 2.2 per cent over the same period; the slowest growing municipality in the region.

Figure 6 Cape Winelands District municipalities: GDP growth, 2005 - 2013



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

As per Table 17, economic growth in Breede Valley tapered down to 0.4 per cent per annum during the recessionary period (2008 - 2009) from 3 per cent between 2000 and 2007. Growth started recovering after 2009 and averaged at 1.6 per cent between 2010 and 2013.

Table 17 Cape Winelands District: GDP Growth, 2000 - 2013

Municipality	Real GDP growth (average yoy %)		
	Expansion	Recession	Recovery
	2000 - 2007	2008 - 2009	2010 - 2013
Cape Winelands District	4.6	1.8	2.7
Witzenberg	3.8	3.2	1.5
Drakenstein	3.5	0.7	2.8
Stellenbosch	6.4	2.6	3.7
Breede Valley	3.0	0.4	1.6
Langeberg	6.0	3.2	2.4

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

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

Table 18 Cape Winelands District: Sectoral growth, 2005 - 2013

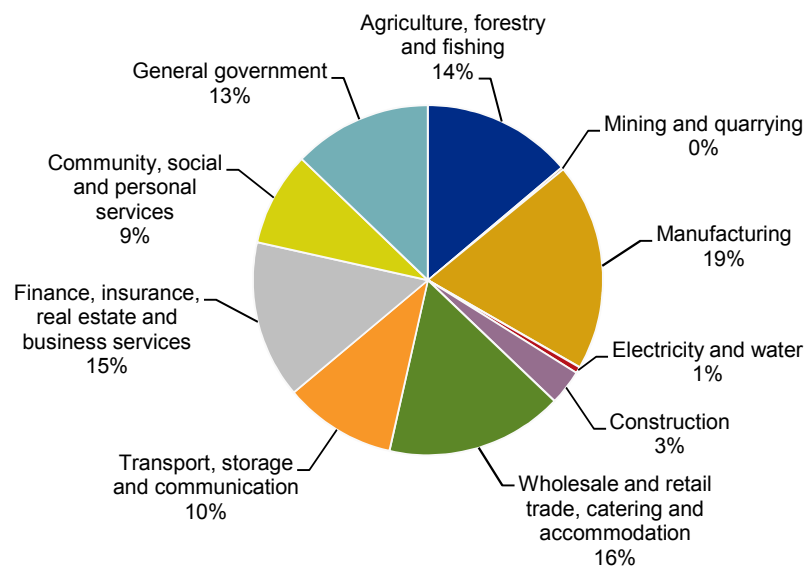
Industry	Witzenberg	Drakenstein	Stellenbosch	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Cape Winelands District
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.3	1.0	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.6
Manufacturing	1.4	0.6	1.9	3	3.5	1.8
Construction	0.8	3.4	9.4	7.7	7.8	6.6
Commercial services	4.8	5.1	6.1	2.8	7.9	5.3
General government and Community, social and personal services	3.3	2.2	6.7	1.9	5.1	4
Other	0.5	4.1	4.3	-6	-0.4	1.8
Total	2.7	3	4.8	2.2	4.3	3.5

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

Overall, Breede Valley (2.2 per cent) has been the lowest growing economy in the region. The fastest growing municipalities were Stellenbosch (4.8 per cent per annum) and Langeberg (4.3 per cent per annum).

Breede Valley experienced strong growth (7.7 per cent) in its construction sector. The Breede Valley agricultural sector is the only one to contract in the Cape Winelands District.

Figure 7 Breede Valley: Sectoral composition, 2013



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

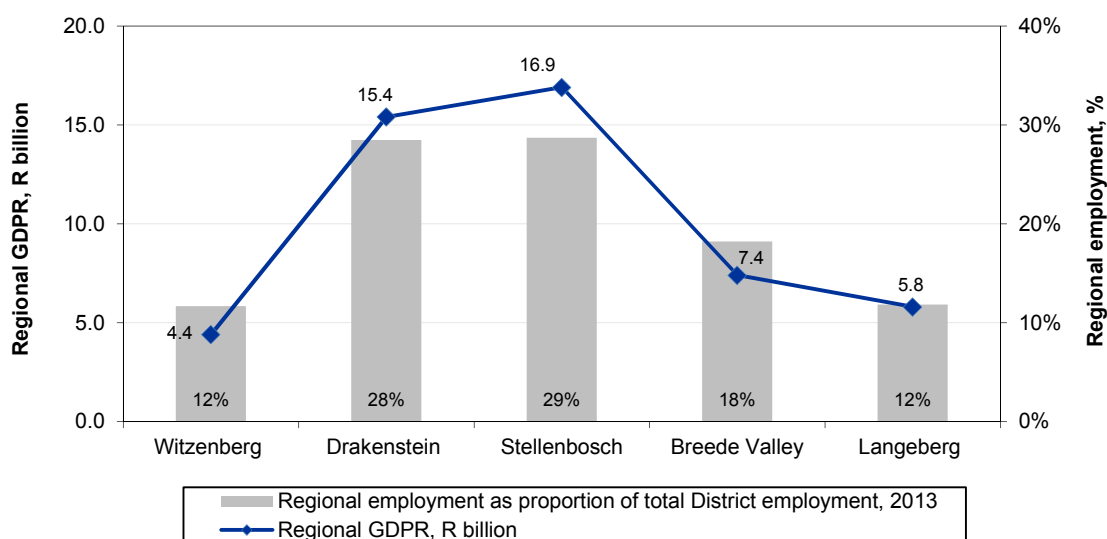
The three biggest sectors in Breede valley are manufacturing (19 per cent), wholesale and retail (16 per cent) as well as finance and business services (15 per cent). The fastest growing sector, construction (7.7 per cent) represents only 3 per cent of the Breede Valley economy.

8. Labour market

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

Breede Valley comprised 15 per cent of the GDP and 18 per cent of the employment in the District in 2013. The Municipality generated R7.4 billion of the CWD's R50.2 billion gross value added in 2013. The Municipality is the third biggest employer in the District when compared to the other municipalities in the District.

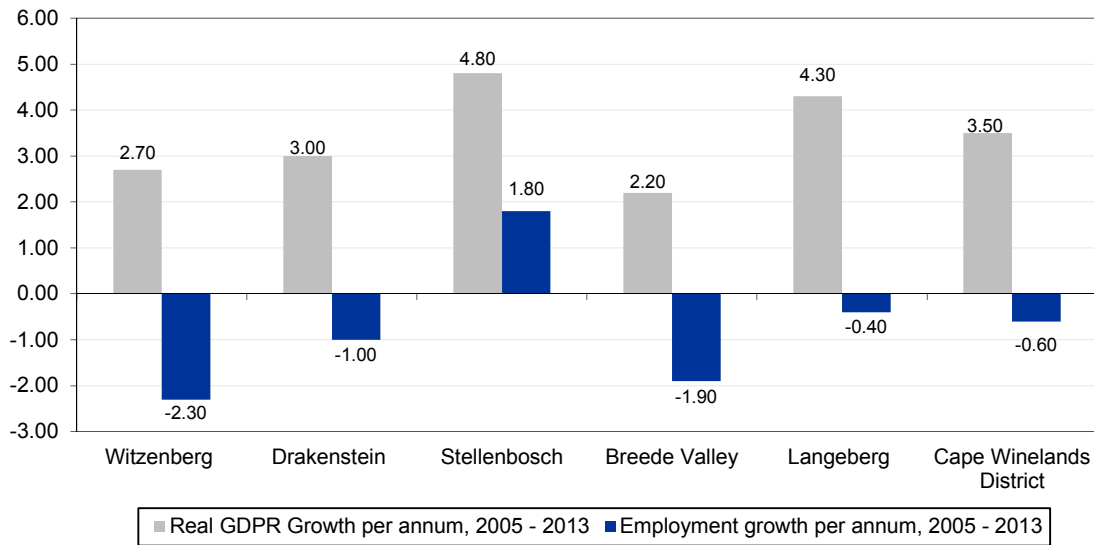
Figure 8 Cape Winelands District municipalities: Municipal GDP vs municipal employment, 2013



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. From a growth and employment creation perspective, the Breede Valley economy followed the same pattern as Witzenberg, Drakenstein, and Langeberg municipalities, which is positive annual GDP growth accompanied by negative employment growth over the 2005 - 2013 period. Even though Breede Valley reflected an annual GDP growth rate of 2.2 per cent its employment growth rate was -1.9 per cent over the 2005 - 2013 period.

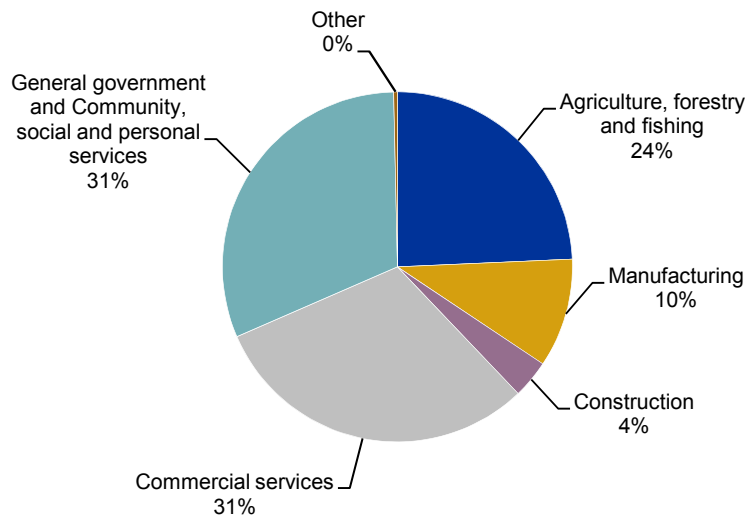
Figure 9 Cape Winelands District: Municipal GDPR vs municipal employment, 2005 - 2013



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

Figure 10, illustrates that Breede Valley's commercial services sector (31.0 per cent) and general government and community, social and personal (CSP) services sector (31 per cent) are the largest employers in the Municipality in 2013 followed by agriculture (24 per cent). The manufacturing and construction sectors were among the Municipality's bottom 2 employers, employing 10 and 4 per cent of the Municipality's working population respectively.

Figure 10 Breede Valley: Employment by sector, 2013



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

Consequent to the negative GDPR growth for the agricultural sector, net employment over the period stood at -9 791. Despite the economic growth experienced in the construction and manufacturing sectors, these sectors were the only other sectors to experience net job losses of -241 and -72 respectively. The two fastest growing sectors (commercial services and general government and CSP

services) also created the most jobs in the Municipality overall, with 991 net jobs created in the commercial services sector and 420 net jobs created in the general government and CSP services sector.

Table 19 Cape Winelands District: GDPR growth vs net employment, 2005 - 2013

Industry	Witzenberg		Drakenstein		Stellenbosch		Breede Valley		Langeberg		Cape Winelands District	
	GDPR trend	Net employment	GDPR trend	Net employment	GDPR trend	Net employment	GDPR trend	Net employment	GDPR trend	Net employment	GDPR trend	Net employment
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.30%	-7 773	1.00%	-8 396	0.50%	-5 550	-0.10%	-9 791	0.30%	-6 313	0.60%	-38 284
Manufacturing	1.40%	-399	0.60%	-1 338	1.90%	676	3.00%	-72	3.50%	505	1.80%	-557
Construction	0.80%	-381	3.40%	-1 805	9.40%	-73	7.70%	-241	7.80%	-191	6.60%	-2 699
Commercial services	4.80%	497	5.10%	3 675	6.10%	7 427	2.80%	91	7.90%	2 922	5.30%	15 597
General government and Community, social and personal services	3.30%	910	2.20%	581	6.70%	7 755	1.90%	420	5.10%	1 659	4.00%	11 856
Other	0.50%	19	4.10%	212	4.30%	94	-6.00%	23	-0.40%	81	1.80%	429
Total	2.70%	-7 127	3.00%	-7 071	4.80%	10 329	2.20%	-8 670	4.30%	-1 337	3.50%	-13 658

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

The poor employment performance of the municipal economy is also reflected in the fact that the demand for all categories of labour skills contracted over the 2005 - 2013 period. Demand for highly skilled labour contracted at a rate of 0.5 per cent; that for skilled labour, by 1.2 per cent and for semi- and unskilled labour close to 5 per cent per annum.

Table 20 Cape Winelands District municipalities: Employment per skills sector, 2005 - 2013

Sector composition	Witzenberg		Drakenstein		Stellenbosch		Breede Valley		Langeberg	
	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	2 730	1.1%	9 100	0.4%	9 028	3.3%	4 871	-0.5%	3 038	2.6%
Skilled	6 038	-0.5%	21 502	-0.5%	21 651	1.9%	11 249	-1.2%	7 526	1.7%
Semi- and unskilled	15 286	-4.6%	24 006	-4.3%	22 664	-1.9%	18 595	-4.9%	12 050	-4.3%
Informal	4 907	2.6%	16 060	4.5%	17 875	7.8%	10 475	4.7%	6 778	6.1%
Total employment	28 960	-2.3%	70 668	-1.0%	71 217	1.8%	45 190	-1.9%	29 392	-0.4%

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

Despite this high outflow of semi- and unskilled employment, this segment of the labour market still accounted for 41 per cent of the total in 2013. This reflects the size of semi- and unskilled labour supply in the region and at the same time the risk of a sustained outflow. As is to be expected in these labour market conditions, characterised by low economic growth and an oversupply of semi- and unskilled labour, the ranks of the informal sector were swelled. The informal sector employment grew by 4.7 per cent between 2005 and 2013.

9. Environment

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

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

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

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

9.1 Law reform - Implementation of SPLUMA/LUPA in municipalities

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

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

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

Transitional arrangements following the planning law reform should be noted. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRD&LR) and SALGA Circular 1 of 2015 noted that a municipality can continue to operate within old order legislative parameters in so far as that legislation does not conflict with SPLUMA. The Circular proposed that the decision-making structures associated with SPLUMA must be applied.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Breede Valley Municipality has not yet implemented LUPA. However, the Municipality is in a relatively advanced stage of readiness and as such has gazetted their municipal planning by-law and has 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.

Breede Valley 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 process has not yet commenced to replace these schemes, known as LUPO section 7 and 8 Schemes, to meet the requirements for Integrated Zoning Schemes in terms of section 24(1) of SPLUMA.

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 has by now reached full capacity must be closed and rehabilitated. Due to the strict environmental requirements set by the national

government for closure and rehabilitation of waste disposal facilities, it is very expensive to comply and municipalities find them in the difficult position that it does not have the necessary resources to rehabilitate these facilities.

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

In general, the skill levels of municipal waste managers should be improved as well as the staff capacity available to render an effective and efficient waste management service. A further priority area for municipalities is to either align its waste management by-laws with national legislation or to publish a waste management by-law which will assist in the management of this service and facilitate interaction with 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 undisputable⁶. 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.

⁶ 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".

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

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Temperature	<p>General trend of rising temperatures, including both minimum and maximum temperatures.</p> <p>Increased temperatures and increased evapotranspiration result in dry soils and vegetation which becomes more readily fire-prone.</p> <p>Tuesday March 3rd 2015 was the highest temperature ever recorded (in 100 years) in Cape Town at 42°C. This coincided with severe fires.</p>	<p>For example there has been a decrease in the number of very cold days to create the cold (or chill) units required for deciduous fruit cultivars to grow.</p> <p>Number and intensity of fires seem to be on the increase. Disaster funds for fires will need to increase, but more importantly proactive protection of ecosystems and water is the required long term response.</p>
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	<p>Wind velocity expected to increase, with stronger South Easterly. Impacts currently unknown.</p>	<p>Impacts on tourism: e.g. Table Mountain cable car operations, Robben Island ferry operations, beach usability etc.</p>
Sea level rise	<p>Sea level has been rising at the same rate as global trends. See discussion on 'sea storm surges' below.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Ocean temperature	<p>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.⁷</p>	<p>Impacts of shifting marine resources have implications for social and economic fabric of coastal communities.</p>

⁷ SAEON. 2011 Observations in Environmental Change in South Africa.

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Ocean Acidification ⁸	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:

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>	ALERT: As at 20 September 2015, the Western Cape had 72 per cent of dam capacity at the end of the wet season (in 2015 the Western Cape had 92 per cent of capacity).
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	<p>Observed increased fire incidences⁹ and potential increase in extent and severity of fires.</p> <p>2015 fires occurred in record breaking heat temperatures: Economic implications to the Tourism industry unknown; costs to CapeNature and SANParks not yet documented.</p>	<p>Challenging to differentiate how much of increase in fires and intensity is climate change related but global trends indicate climate change has a role to play.</p> <p>GLOBAL ALERTS: Fires in the USA and Canada in 2015 are unprecedented in scale and costs; also on the back of a prolonged drought.</p>

⁸ As the ocean absorbs CO₂ its pH changes.

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Hail	There is anecdotal evidence that more hail storms are occurring in never before areas of the Western Cape, causing economic losses to agriculture (Smart Agri Status Quo Report).	Increase likelihood of hail storms is not well understood.

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).

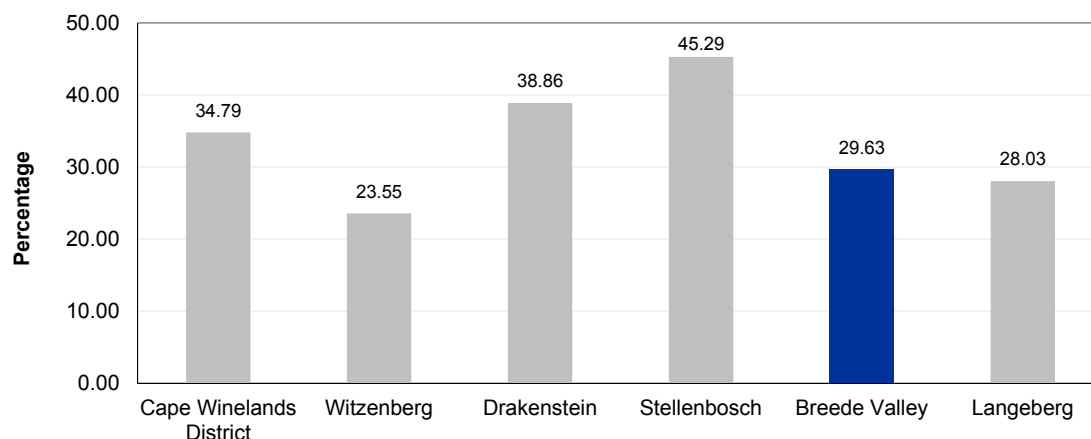
Improved internet penetration and accessibility also offers direct benefits for local government entities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public services. These benefits include the roll-out of e-services that will allow for the online payment of municipal accounts, motor vehicle registrations, 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

⁹ <http://www.iol.co.za/news/south-africa/western-cape/cape-fire-insurance-firms-brace-for-claims-1.1827557#.VfnA8RGedGc>

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 Cape Winelands District: Internet access, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

In 2011, 34.79 per cent households had access to the internet in Cape Winelands District. The Breede Valley Municipality had the 3rd lowest penetration rate (29.63 per cent) in the District. This rate does not offer great potential for economic growth within the municipal area as 70.37 households do not have access to the internet within the Breede Valley municipal area.

In order to improve access and stimulate usage of the Internet, the Western Cape Broadband Initiative will be implementing Wi-Fi hotspots at a provincial government building in every ward across the Province over the next three years.

These hotspots will allow limited free access (250 Mb per month) to any citizen, as well as allow all gov.za websites to be accessed free of charge. In the Cape Winelands District Municipality, Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in 103 wards in total, including a hotspot in each of the 21 wards in the Breede Valley municipal area.

11. Concluding remarks

Breede Valley economy reported below average real economic growth over the past decade. Growth was particularly under pressure during the period of economic recovery from the recession. The adverse trend in overall employment is particularly in the agricultural sector is worrying, especially in view of the large semi- and unskilled supply of labour.

The Municipality has shown deterioration over the years with regard to its socio-economic environment as discussed above, i.e. with regard to access to basic services, crime, job losses, health (TB and ART patient loads), as well as with regard to

education (matric pass rates). The socio-economic profile illustrates how the socio-economic environment impacts on the standard of living for people within the Municipality.

According to Census information, in 2011, 12.0 per cent of households had no income. Although poverty levels are still relatively high, they have decreased over time. A decrease in poverty levels will in turn translate into decreased dependence on indigent support that the Municipality provides.

The relatively low proportion of households with access to refuse removal and formal dwellings in Breede Valley and the increasing crime rates pose a challenge.

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

Breede Valley: 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
Breede Valley	29 453	7 739	3 839	452	370	60	615
Ward 1	1 708	317	4	0	7	0	34
Ward 2	452	797	1 857	123	4	0	128
Ward 3	1 502	393	228	13	8	0	10
Ward 4	1 725	394	104	4	0	1	48
Ward 5	1 780	559	279	66	6	11	18
Ward 6	1 576	52	14	4	5	0	2
Ward 7	2 127	8	5	3	4	3	2
Ward 8	1 492	826	5	1	0	0	3
Ward 9	1 222	286	4	0	0	0	1
Ward 10	1 483	93	2	0	0	0	55
Ward 11	1 524	225	2	0	0	0	5
Ward 12	1 294	228	0	1	0	0	1
Ward 13	1 476	264	5	0	1	0	2
Ward 14	1 298	23	0	0	0	0	1
Ward 15	1 990	28	14	1	2	0	10
Ward 16	413	1 175	586	52	320	19	138
Ward 17	612	307	1	0	0	0	6
Ward 18	1 271	628	123	12	0	0	26
Ward 19	1 143	224	17	3	0	0	10
Ward 20	1 300	406	95	6	2	1	18
Ward 21	2 065	505	491	162	10	25	94

Electricity						
Municipality/ Ward	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None
Breede Valley	37 558	88	2 889	1 793	61	139
Ward 1	1 982	2	1	72	4	10
Ward 2	1 155	22	1 897	269	14	3
Ward 3	1 914	6	100	133	0	1
Ward 4	2 164	0	51	55	4	2
Ward 5	2 152	14	174	307	4	68
Ward 6	1 641	1	2	5	3	1
Ward 7	2 148	1	0	1	2	0
Ward 8	2 294	0	3	26	2	4
Ward 9	1 496	3	1	11	1	0
Ward 10	1 606	2	0	18	3	3
Ward 11	1 694	10	6	31	8	8
Ward 12	1 504	0	3	14	3	1
Ward 13	1 716	3	1	23	0	6
Ward 14	1 314	0	1	4	2	0
Ward 15	2 029	0	1	6	3	7
Ward 16	2 148	5	452	89	2	9
Ward 17	920	0	0	6	1	0
Ward 18	1 925	2	95	37	0	2
Ward 19	1 369	2	0	22	0	4
Ward 20	1 722	6	3	89	4	4
Ward 21	2 664	8	99	574	1	6

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
Breede Valley	32 011	2 205	2 148	4 750	1 232	181
Ward 1	1 768	13	73	160	45	13
Ward 2	1 139	280	1 010	604	317	11
Ward 3	1 438	229	72	349	59	8
Ward 4	1 400	273	56	531	8	8
Ward 5	1 186	515	116	635	206	61
Ward 6	1 646	4	0	1	2	1
Ward 7	2 116	4	29	1	1	1
Ward 8	2 306	1	6	10	0	4
Ward 9	1 511	0	0	0	0	2
Ward 10	1 624	4	0	2	2	0
Ward 11	1 755	1	0	2	0	0
Ward 12	1 523	0	1	1	0	0
Ward 13	1 747	0	1	0	1	0
Ward 14	902	4	408	1	5	1
Ward 15	1 738	151	42	96	16	1
Ward 16	1 973	1	12	421	287	9
Ward 17	920	3	0	0	4	0
Ward 18	1 130	25	143	732	21	10
Ward 19	277	296	40	719	56	10
Ward 20	961	385	70	338	56	18
Ward 21	2 952	15	69	147	146	24

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
Breede Valley	35 521	1 993	366	117	143	1 137	990	2 260
Ward 1	1 843	56	4	0	4	20	77	68
Ward 2	2 919	299	0	0	3	7	9	125
Ward 3	1 838	51	7	0	4	76	89	90
Ward 4	2 087	32	4	3	7	74	27	42
Ward 5	1 581	389	185	6	58	162	123	214
Ward 6	1 626	3	0	0	1	2	6	14
Ward 7	2 142	0	0	2	0	3	1	4
Ward 8	2 287	12	1	3	3	4	4	12
Ward 9	1 471	8	0	5	5	17	7	0
Ward 10	1 515	1	1	3	0	102	2	8
Ward 11	1 642	28	0	15	16	21	16	19
Ward 12	1 466	3	0	0	0	36	13	6
Ward 13	1 694	8	1	2	0	28	8	8
Ward 14	1 302	0	0	0	1	9	5	4
Ward 15	1 928	78	0	0	4	4	6	25
Ward 16	1 583	24	24	0	1	24	11	1 036
Ward 17	893	28	0	0	0	0	0	6
Ward 18	1 465	281	2	48	10	73	109	73
Ward 19	879	389	8	13	12	14	25	57
Ward 20	1 223	287	125	5	7	49	23	109
Ward 21	2 137	16	4	12	6	411	427	340