

Table 2.4 : DMA Settlements with number of households

Rietbron	439
Glenconner	15
Kleinpoort	9
Wolwefontein	12
Miller	9
Vondeling	25
Total	509

Source : Cacadu Database

With the exception of Rietbron, all the DMA settlements are **railway stations** that were a catalyst for economic growth in the Karoo when rail was the preferred mode of transport for both passenger and freight.

iii) Population Growth Rate:

According to the GID, the average growth rate of the Cacadu District is estimated at 1.1%, which is higher than the Provincial growth rate, estimated at 0.3% and slightly lower than the National growth rate of 1.2%.

There has been a significant decrease in the growth rate of the District between 1996 (2.6%) to 2007 (1.1%).

There is a correlation between the concentration of people and population growth trends, with Makana, Kouga & Ndlambe experiencing the most significant increases between 1996 and 2007. Camdeboo and Sundays River Valley have also experienced increases over this period.

iv) Cacadu's 'Coastal Shift' and impact for Spatial Planning:

It is proposed that Cacadu's reduced population growth rate is strongly attributed to internal and external urban migration. The phenomenon of rural depopulation is common in developing countries, where many people in the 'rural areas' live below the poverty line.

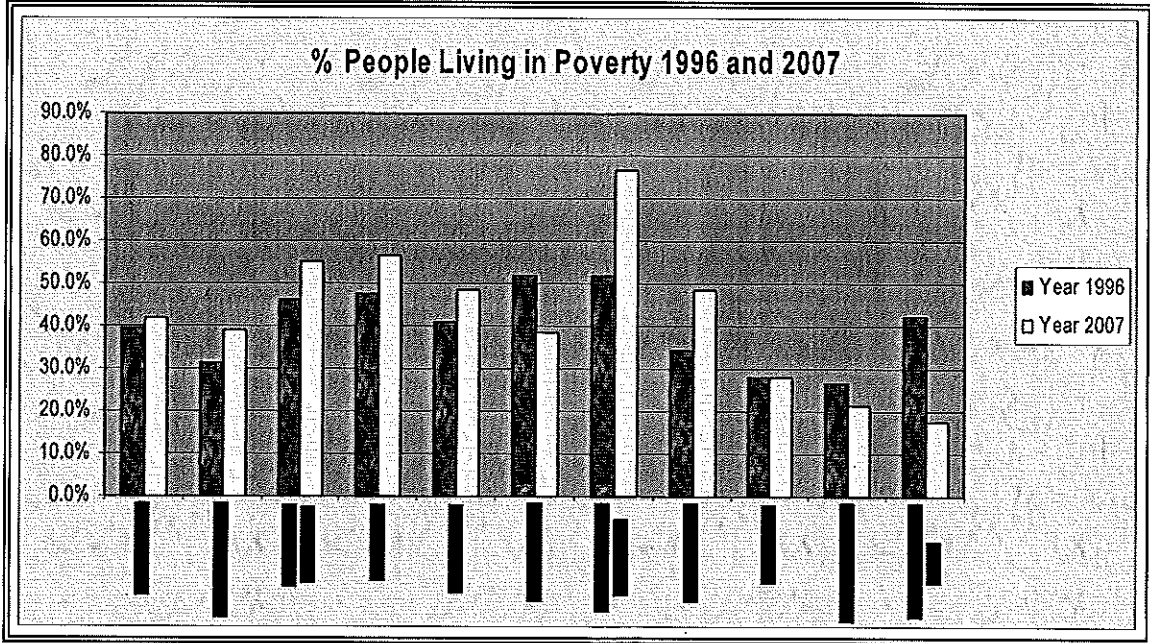
In rural areas it is difficult to improve one's standard of living beyond basic sustenance. Farm living is dependent on unpredictable environmental conditions, and in times of drought, flood or pestilence, favourable livelihoods are difficult to sustain. Rural occupants tend to migrate to urban areas in search of:

- Employment;
- Improved economic opportunities;
- Education;
- Housing;
- Social services, etc.

The following trends are indicative of an 'urban shift' (or in the case of Cacadu, a 'coastal shift') within and outside of the Cacadu District:

- An increase of the number of people in the district living in poverty (from 39.6% in 1996 to 42.0% in 2007);

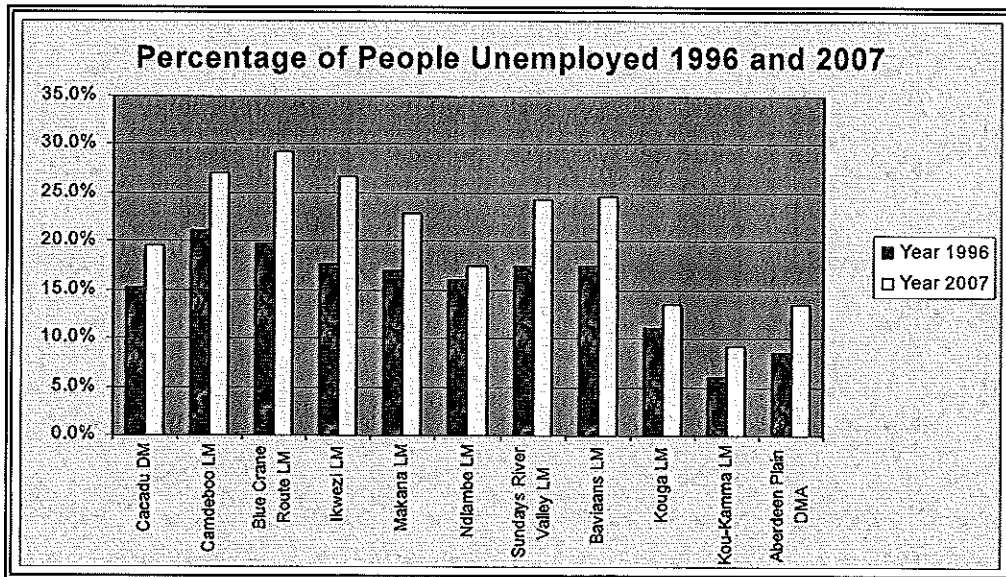
Figure 2.2: % People Living in Poverty 1996 and 2007



Source: Global Insight (2008)

- An increase in unemployment (from 15.3% in 1996 to 19.6% in 2007);

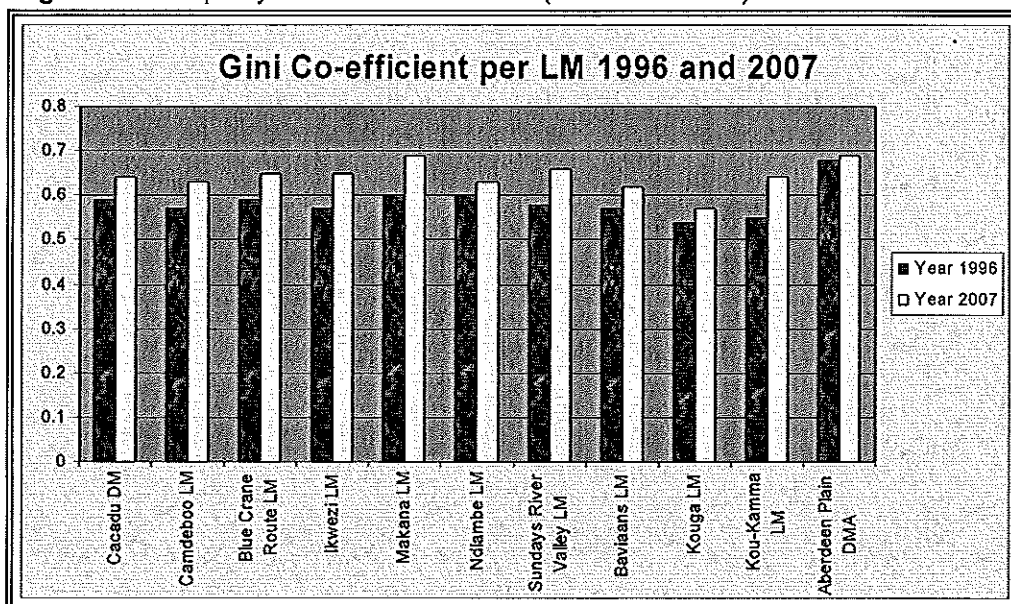
Figure 2.3: People Unemployed 1996 and 2007



Source: Global Insight (2008)

- An increase in the disparity of income distribution (from 0.52 in 1996 to 0.64 in 2007)⁶.

Figure 2.4: Disparity of Income Distribution (Gini Co-efficient) 1996 and 2007



Source: Global Insight (2008)

Locally, internal migration trends are predominantly towards the more affluent centres of Makana, Kouga and Ndlambe, presumably by people in search of improved economic opportunities.

Migration trends increase the number of people seeking employment, demand for housing and other associated services in more secure economic areas.

Living in larger cities permits individuals and families to take advantage of the opportunities of proximity, diversity, and marketplace competition. Rural migrants are attracted by the possibilities that larger cities can offer, but can find themselves in informal settlements and experience extreme poverty.

Migration trends need to be studied and formulated as a planned phenomenon to prevent urban sprawl and the perpetuation of impoverishment. The MTSF stipulates that effective and efficient urban management and development should provide impetus to employment and economic growth opportunities.

Statistical trends of migration within the Cacadu area should be used to influence the Spatial Development Frameworks of affected local municipalities to ensure that correct measures are in place to accommodate an anticipated influx.

⁶ Measured by means of the Gini Coefficient.

Further, interventions are required in the predominant economic sectors of the District (Agriculture and Tourism) to curb the indicated exodus and support sustainable rural livelihoods.

v) Population Size, Growth and Service Delivery:

Current trends as outlined above portray a challenging arena for service delivery with predominantly large and lightly populated areas balanced by the demand for acceptable infrastructure.

It is important to note that the low population densities do not lessen the demand for social infrastructure establishment and maintenance.

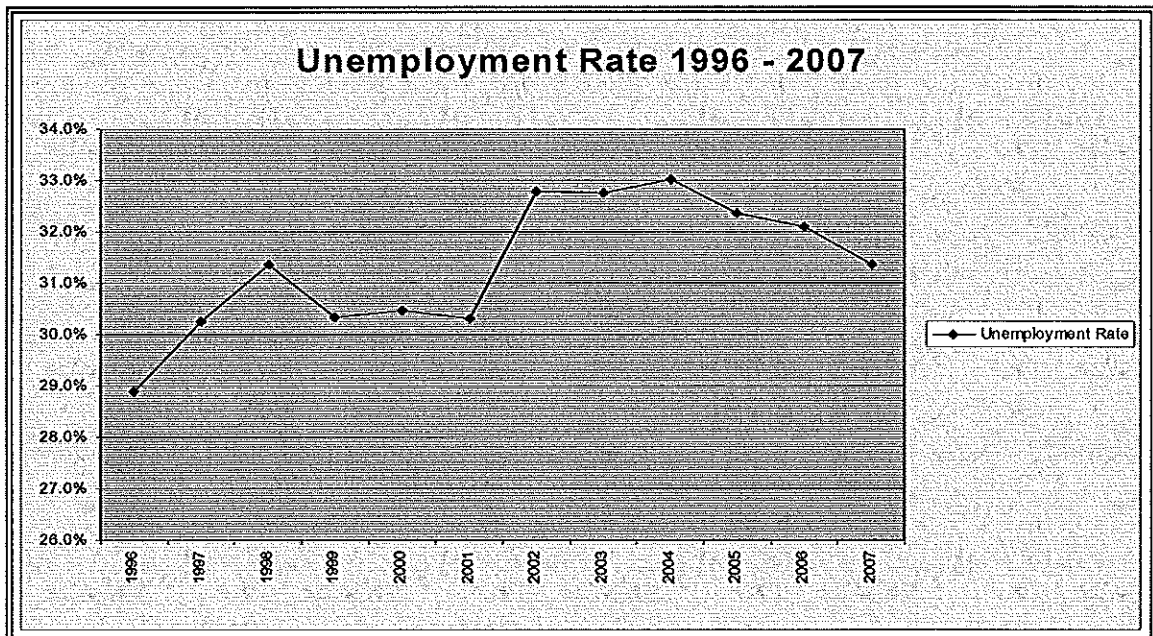
vi) Employment Trends:

According to STATSA, South Africa's unemployment rate has declined from 23.1% in 2008 to 21.9% April 2009.

The unemployment rate in Cacadu also declined between 2006 (32.1 %) and 2007 (31.4%) as indicated in the graph over leaf.

The Cacadu unemployment rate however remains substantially higher than the South African average. The rate of unemployment in Cacadu can be compared to other African Countries of Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea both of whom hold an unemployment rate of 30%.

Figure 2.5: Unemployment Rate 1996 to 2007



Source: Global Insight (2008)

According to the GID the unemployment rate has increased from 28.9% in 1996 to 31.4% in 2007 as indicated in the graph above.

Unemployment in Cacadu is coupled with slow job growth. Cacadu specific industries are limited with little expansion and or revitalization plans. This situation has resulted in the obvious increase in the number of job seekers. The increasing numbers of unemployed residents erodes the private income source of service provision and increases the demand for social services.

An economy with high unemployment is not utilising all of the labour resources available to it and is thus operating below its productive potential. Such an economy could have higher outputs if all of the available workforce were gainfully employed in industrious enterprises.

The MTSF calls specifically for efforts to be taken to identify and enhance existing economic opportunities in the interests of work creation and sustainable livelihoods.

The current situation in Cacadu requires:

- The mobilisation of existing industries to increase production or add value to existing products;
- The investigation and establishment of new or alternative production industries;
- Labour to become skilled in providing the services required by existing industries;
- A drive to establish and support gainful self-employment;
- The establishment of a committed work ethic.

Longterm unemployment has negative effects beyond impoverishment and social dependency of the jobless. These include:

- During a long period of unemployment, workers can lose their skills, causing a loss of human capital⁷;
- Being unemployed can also reduce the life expectancy of workers by approximately 7 years;
- High unemployment can encourage xenophobia as workers fear that foreigners could occupy available positions.

A. Unemployment and Poverty:

Poverty, arising from unemployment, remains unusually high in South Africa compared to other middle-income developing countries.

The Eastern Cape has the highest poverty rate⁸ in South Africa, calculated at 68.7% in 2005. Cacadu's poverty rate is calculated at 57.9%⁹.

⁷ Source: "Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1982)"

Sincere cognizance needs to be taken of the relationship between poverty and unemployment and the impact that the increasing unemployment rate could have on the:

- Demand for social grants;
- Depleting rates base of the district;
- Rural depopulation.

vii) CDM's Economic Base:

Cacadu ranks as a third largest economy of the province. The two predominant economic sectors within the District are agriculture and tourism.

The following section attempts to gauge the current and potential impact of these industries on the immediate spatial setting and surrounds.

A. Agriculture, the Economy and Social Impact:

Agriculture dominates the district's economy, contributing 28% of all value added and amounting to 41% of formal employment.

Small-stock farming predominates in the dry Karoo interior. This is the centre of wool and mohair farming in the Eastern Cape. Karoo mutton is known for its high quality and is also exported. Cattle and dairy farming are dominant in the areas around Grahamstown, Cookhouse, Alexandria and Humansdorp. Stock production has seen a decline in the past decade, primarily as a result of game farm establishment and the expansion of the Addo National Elephant Park.

Game reserves are now a major industry within the district and contribute to the other prominent economic sector of the area, namely tourism.

The Langkloof valley is home to deciduous and stone fruit production. Major citrus farming areas are irrigated from the Sundays and Fish Rivers. Fruit is exported through Port Elizabeth. Commercial forestry is established around Tsitsikamma and Grahamstown. A small fishing industry operates from St Francis, centered on rock lobster.

Manufacturing, focused on agro-processing, is a relatively small sector, providing only 10% of value added and 7% of employment.

Agro-processing is currently limited to food and dairy. Furniture production is present in the larger towns of Grahamstown and Humansdorp. Small businesses and craft co-operatives in district towns focus on specialty products ranging from hand knitted mohair items to essential oils.

⁸ The poverty rate, refers to the proportion of people in a particular group or area falling below the poverty line.

⁹ Source: "A profile of the Eastern Cape Province: Demographics, poverty, inequality and unemployment" Elsenburg (August, 2005)

Taking into account the dominant economic role of agriculture within the Cacadu District, it is important to note the following social issues:

- Agricultural households generally have a lower income level than non-agricultural households;
- Agricultural households often reside in rural areas and are isolated from the more lucrative employment opportunities in urban areas;
- Rural infrastructure and services are generally poor due to a sparsely located populace and low revenue.

The main challenges of the Cacadu District in terms of monopolizing the impact of the agricultural sector are to:

- Expand formal agricultural production;
- Reduce the dependency of the economy on 'pure' agriculture by establishing agro-processing industries¹⁰;
- Consolidate and expand the small specialist industries to benefit from formalized marketing campaigns and product and skills development initiatives.

B. Tourism, the Economy and Social Impact:

Tourism is well established in Cacadu. Tourism attractions include the well-known Tsitsikamma National Park, the Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve (a World Heritage Site) and the Addo Elephant National Park and the coastal resorts of Jeffrey's Bay and Port Alfred. Farm tourism is beginning to develop in the Karoo, and Graaff-Reinet is commonly visited for its history and architecture.

This economic sector has massive potential for growth. The Addo and Baviaans Parks and the Fish River reserve are expanding, and will increase the attraction of game reserves in the district with economic spin-offs in terms of retail, accommodation, hospitality etc.

According to the Cacadu District Municipality's Tourism Master Plan, it can be calculated that tourism contributes as follows to the local economy:

- R 2 676 000.00 in direct tourism income;
- R 6 803 000.00 contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the tourism sector;
- R 1 012 200 000.00 total economic activity generated by tourism;
- Supports 1 936 jobs in the tourism industry;
- Supports a total of 4 413 jobs within the tourism economy;
- Supports the equivalent of 294 SMMEs in the tourism economy.

¹⁰ Agro-processing refers to the process or action taken by manufacturers of changing raw agricultural products into consumable entities. These actions could include: cutting, milling, fermenting, roasting, blending, drying, extracting etc.

Socially, tourism has positive and negative impacts on the accommodating areas. Potential positive impacts of tourism include:

- Improvement in local living standards due to increased job opportunities associated with the tourism industry;
- The potential to establish tourism related SMME's in response to new markets for local products;
- The improvement of local infrastructure and services, improved retail, recreation and cultural facilities supported by an increase in municipal revenue derived from tourism activities and the demand for higher service standards by national and international tourists;
- Improvement in skills levels to satisfy the needs of the tourism industry and economy;
- The provision of an attractive, clean and unpolluted environment for tourists and residents alike;
- Improved conservation of local heritage, culture and resources.

The following positive social impacts of tourism have been recorded within Cacadu:

- Improvement in skills and education through training in tourism and hospitality – examples include: The Wilderness Foundation / Umzi Wethu Training Academy for Displaced Youth, the SA College for Tourism and the 3-year EISS BCOM in Hospitality Management;
- Improvement in economic circumstances through improved income from tourism employment;
- Improved employment of women.

Specific negative impacts of the tourism industry in Cacadu are:

- Petty crime and begging, specifically targeting tourists and tourist sites;
- Potential marginalization of older / poorly literate individuals from the tourism economy;
- Community disenchantment and resentment. Some local residents feel excluded from the tourism sector. According to the Master Plan, this is largely because excursions into the townships have not been developed. However, this sentiment may be reinforced by the fact the tourism areas remain unaffordable and inaccessible by local towns people. Participation in this sector, through employment and / or product supply could amend this situation.

C. Other relevant Minor Economies:

Government services play a significant role in the economy, providing 28% of added value and 23% of formal employment.

viii) Statistical Correlations:

A: The Spatial Distribution of Social Wellbeing:

The Human Development Index serves to measure social and economic wellbeing by combining and evaluating the following indicators:

- Life expectancy;
- Educational attainment; and
- Income.

The Human Development Index (HDI) sets a minimum and a maximum for each dimension, called goalposts, and then shows where a country stands in relation to these goalposts, expressed as a value between 0 and 1.

The *educational component* of the HDI is comprised of adult literacy rates and the combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schooling, weighted to give adult literacy more significance in the statistic.

The *life expectancy component* of the HDI is calculated using a minimum value for life expectancy of 25 years and maximum value of 85 years, so the longevity component for a country where life expectancy is 55 years would be 0.5.

For the *income component*, the goalpost for minimum income is \$100 purchasing power parity¹¹ (PPP) and the maximum is \$40,000 (PPP).

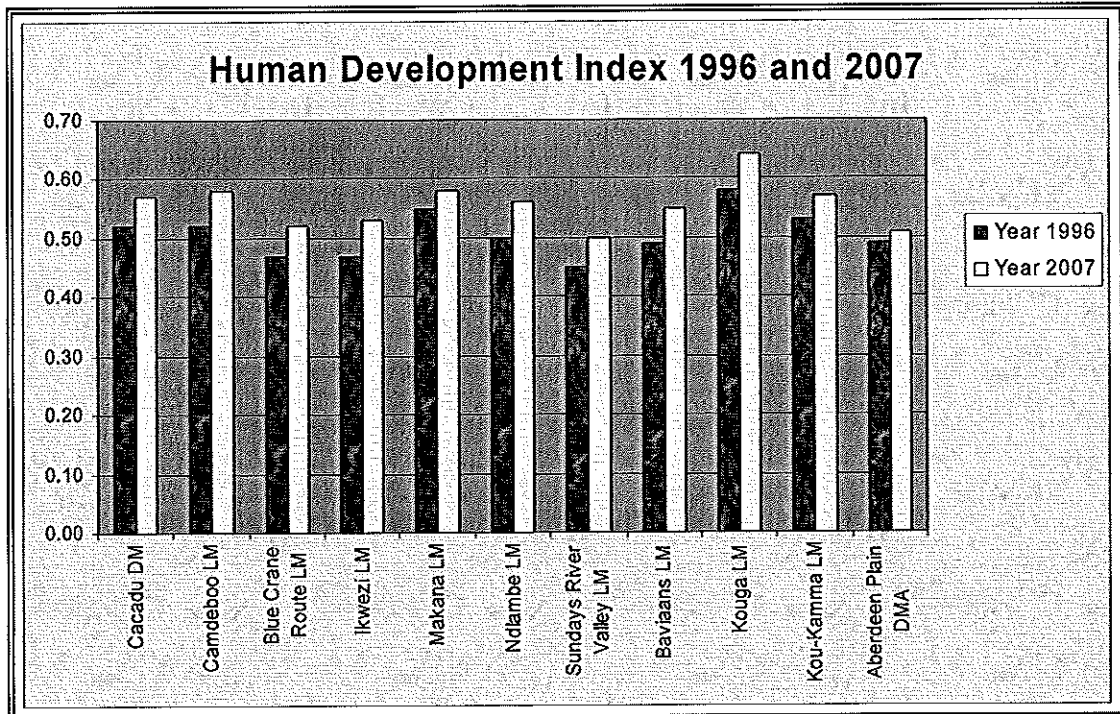
The trend for Cacadu demonstrates a general improvement in HDI between 1996 and 2007 as indicated in the graph that follows.

The HDI in Cacadu has specific spatial and social characteristics. Those municipalities with an urban bias display a stronger HDI demonstrating that human development was higher in urban rather than rural areas. These LMs include:

- Camdeboo (0.58)
- Makana (0.58)
- Ndlambe (0.58)
- Kouga (0.64)

¹¹ *Purchasing power parity* is an economic technique used when attempting to determine the relative values of two currencies. It is useful because often the amount of goods a currency can purchase within two nations varies drastically, based on availability of goods, demand for the goods, and a number of other, difficult to determine factors. The economy of the United States is used as a reference, so that country is set at 100.

Figure 2.6: The Cacadu Human Development Index 1996 and 2007



Source: Global Insight (2008)

B: The Gross Value Added (GVA) vs People Living in Poverty:

The concept of Gross Geographic Value Added (GVA) is used as a basis for making estimates of regional economic activity. The map that follows illustrates the geometric increase of GVA as one moves from areas with less than R 1 million per mesozone (white and beige) to areas with more than R 1 billion per mesozone (purple range of colours).

The map that follows illustrates that regional economic activity within the District is dominated within the medium sized towns of the District.

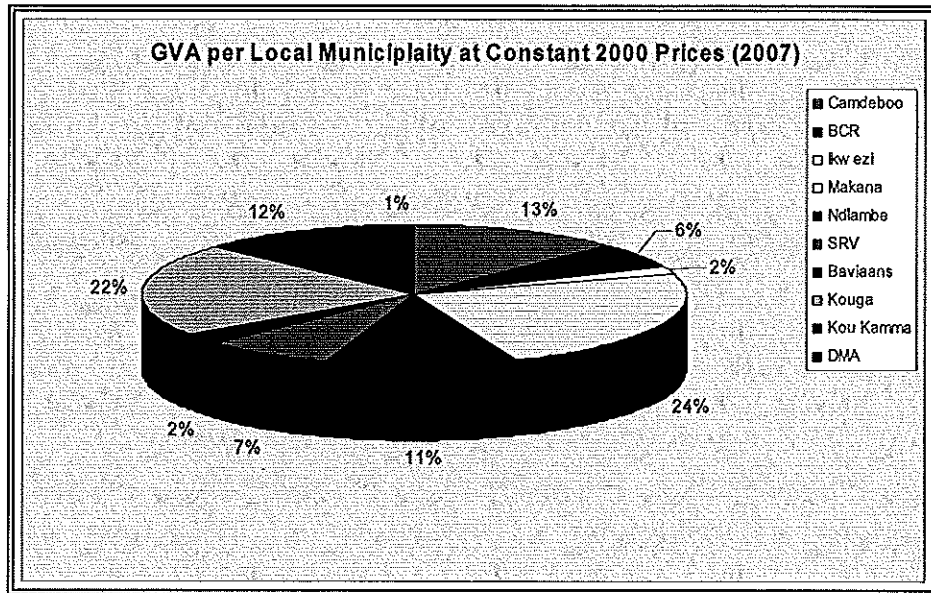
Figure 2.7: Total GVA per mesozone



Source: CSIR, 2007

Within the Cacadu District, Makana has the largest economy of the nine Local Municipalities, followed closely by Kouga.

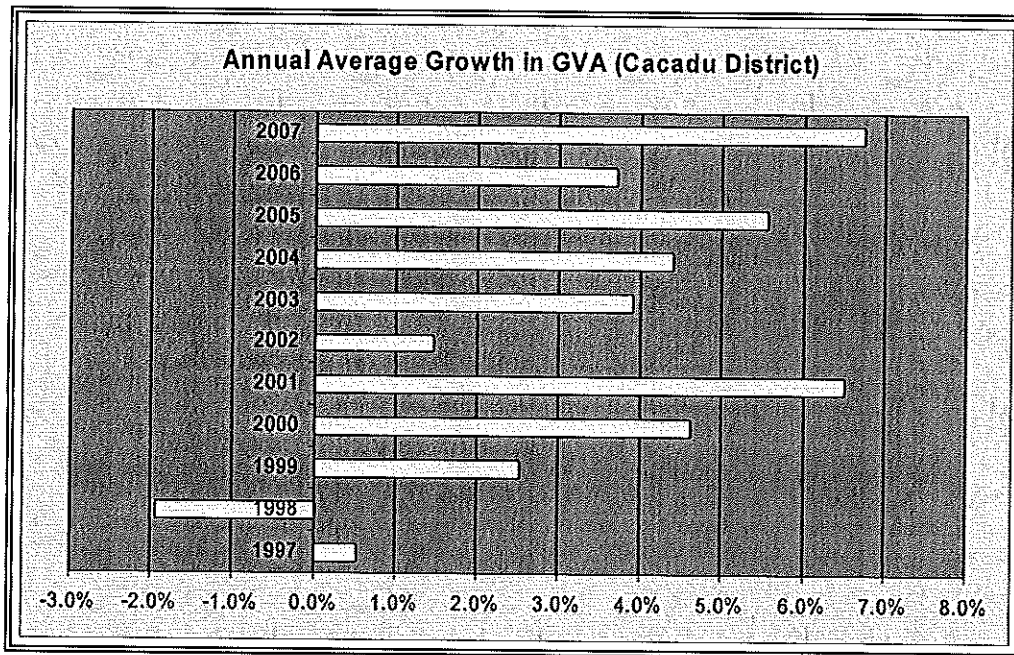
Figure 2.8: GVA per Local Municipality with the Cacadu District (2007)



Source: Global Insight (2008)

The Cacadu District's economy registered positive growth during the past decade. Given the widespread poverty, the District will have to maintain its growth rate to have a significant improvement in welfare indicators.

Figure 2.9: Average Annual Growth in GVA



Source: Global Insight (2008)

ix) Access to Social Grants

Due to the high unemployment, a significant portion of the population is dependent on social grants. Dependency on social grants is reflected by the table below (as provided by SASSA, 2009) which are categorised per SASSA's sub-regions.

The predominant type of grant is for child support followed by old age and permanent disability. There has been a gradual increase in social grant expenditure in the Cacadu District increasing to R 59,736,423.00 in the 2009 financial year from R 59,068,286.00 in the 2007 financial year.

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Source: SASSA, 2009

Office	2007			2008			2009		
	No of Beneficiaries	No of Children	Expenditure	No of Beneficiaries	No of Children	Expenditure	No of Beneficiaries	No of Children	Expenditure
Care Dependency	208	208	R 210,080.00	206	206	R 208,060.00	213	213	R 215,130.00
Child Support (0-15)	14051	22253	R 5,340,720.00	14087	22338	R 5,381,120.00	14203	22548	R 5,411,520.00
Foster Care	1051	1467	R 987,580.00	1085	1526	R 1,037,680.00	1098	1555	R 1,057,400.00
Grant in Aid	435		R 104,400.00	456		R 109,440.00	451		R 108,240.00
Old Age	7804		R 7,807,191.00	7828		R 7,824,148.00	7839		R 7,834,831.00
Permanent Disability	5177		R 5,215,348.00	5149		R 5,187,068.00	5186		R 5,222,648.00
Temporary Disability	230		R 231,806.00	227		R 228,776.00	236		R 237,866.00
War Veteran	8		R 8,240.00	7		R 7,210.00	7		R 7,210.00
Care Dependency	353	357	R 360,570.00	346	350	R 353,500.00	346	351	R 354,510.00
Child Support (0-15)	16026	22771	R 5,465,040.00	16081	22892	R 5,494,080.00	16169	23052	R 5,532,480.00
Foster Care	1407	1825	R 1,241,000.00	1485	1911	R 1,299,480.00	1522	1993	R 1,355,240.00
Grant in Aid	764		R 183,380.00	754		R 180,960.00	762		R 182,880.00
Old Age	9942		R 9,951,232.00	9962		R 9,967,907.00	10000		R 9,996,870.00
Permanent Disability	5258		R 5,301,519.00	5247		R 5,290,481.00	5323		R 5,366,811.00
Temporary Disability	498		R 502,120.00	477		R 480,791.00	421		R 423,362.00
War Veteran	5		R 5,150.00	5		R 5,150.00	5		R 5,150.00
Care Dependency	137	138	R 139,380.00	136	137	R 138,370.00	134	135	R 136,350.00
Child Support (0-15)	14317	22489	R 5,397,980.00	14411	22710	R 5,451,840.00	14534	23007	R 5,521,680.00
Foster Care	849	1185	R 805,800.00	921	1294	R 879,920.00	975	1373	R 933,640.00
Grant in Aid	186		R 44,840.00	187		R 44,880.00	190		R 45,600.00
Old Age	5745		R 5,710,429.00	5771		R 5,732,692.00	5817		R 5,772,745.00
Permanent Disability	3724		R 3,755,126.00	3705		R 3,725,242.00	3710		R 3,739,869.00
Temporary Disability	285		R 285,065.00	274		R 273,955.00	270		R 268,643.00
War Veteran	5		R 5,150.00	5		R 5,150.00	5		R 5,150.00
District Total	88465	72693	R 53,068,286.00	88750	73370	R 53,237,900.00	89416	74227	R 55,736,423.00

x) Crime Statistics

It is recognised that little research exists with respect to the level of crime across the country let alone the Cacadu District. As such the CDM has utilised the Global Insight database which illustrates a Composite Crime Index for South Africa that can be used to compare crime over time and compare crime across regions. "Region" refers to regions within South Africa, such as municipalities and provinces.

This index is based on the official reported crime statistics from the South African Police Service (SAPS), and in a nutshell applies weights to the different crime categories, weighing more serious crimes higher than less serious crimes. As seen in the table that follows the crime rate has generally decreased in the Cacadu District from the years 2001 to 2007. The highest crime rates exist within the Local Municipalities of Sundays River Valley, Makana and Kouga.

Global Insight Crime Index - calendar years (weighted avg / 100,000 people)		
Municipality	Overall Crime Index	
	2001	2007
EC - DC10 Cacadu District Municipality	264.01	217.69
EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	269.62	199.11
EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	210.97	178.93
EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	226.15	122.80
EC104: Makana Local Municipality	261.68	269.03
EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	187.90	204.94
EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	395.57	307.44
EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	246.66	192.40
EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	264.89	221.97
EC109: Kou-Kamma Local Municipality	320.34	157.44
ECDMA10: Aberdeen Plain District Management Area	191.48	144.23

Source: Global Insight, 2008

As illustrated in the table above, the incidence of crime has decreased in all Local Municipalities with the exception of Makana and Ndlambe. The incidence of crime remains highest within the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality.

Further detail on the specific incidence of crime per Local Municipality is indicated in the table that follows.

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Crime rates by detail categories - calendar years (crimes /
100,000 people)- 2007

CATEGORY	EC - DC10 Cacadu District Municipality	EC101: Carnegie Local Municipality	EC102: Blue Crane Route Local Municipality	EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	EC104: Makana Local Municipality	EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	EC106: Sundays River Valley Local Municipality	EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	EC109: Kou- Kamma Local Municipality	ECDMA10: Aberdeen Plain District Management Area
Murder	64.45	108.40	63.31	37.10	37.95	56.94	78.26	33.61	66.38	83.80	47.57
Rape	180.42	120.82	162.50	157.58	174.02	167.48	310.45	164.64	191.51	180.48	101.36
Indecent assault	35.59	33.54	32.64	37.08	37.91	21.59	37.09	39.16	53.97	21.76	22.36
Attempted murder	53.32	27.03	11.36	18.54	66.47	57.92	164.75	57.31	39.13	24.87	33.33
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	1,140.47	1,086.82	749.49	713.72	1,293.82	1,066.62	1,854.93	1,101.14	1,146.11	931.06	701.60
Common assault	668.73	603.81	917.05	287.53	1,010.09	557.70	700.16	794.63	580.17	286.46	588.13
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	103.89	30.13	38.79	9.28	185.70	124.70	140.53	0.71	131.67	46.93	47.92
Common robbery	137.00	158.72	109.24	27.83	230.22	107.18	143.06	12.94	169.92	39.85	46.94
Arson	21.90	21.74	8.69	9.27	44.31	7.19	28.15	12.61	22.53	19.27	6.74
Malicious damage to property	449.16	431.73	267.41	259.51	730.13	416.99	486.55	411.59	433.74	271.85	237.48
Burglary at residential premises	1,061.59	851.64	502.31	537.72	1,422.52	1,310.55	1,216.45	382.22	1,302.71	631.24	487.37
Burglary at business premises	211.80	349.73	138.73	64.97	117.96	217.18	69.34	29.24	342.58	290.89	111.46
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	68.66	25.47	41.25	18.55	113.76	126.16	78.31	12.30	51.76	31.39	41.22
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	214.34	188.54	76.50	83.43	422.21	197.30	134.02	41.87	287.38	61.75	122.64
Stock-theft	193.34	167.72	488.61	426.47	145.68	121.91	292.40	234.32	97.07	173.99	242.08
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	13.20	4.35	8.12	27.79	15.69	13.50	22.60	1.21	16.47	9.73	5.58
Drug-related crime	253.98	220.23	141.19	472.63	216.93	125.57	263.75	397.66	435.59	177.87	276.94
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	116.03	56.23	58.49	55.63	162.03	109.68	172.32	81.93	162.67	32.42	165.22

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CATEGORY	EC - DC10 Cacadu District Municipality	EC101: Camdeboo Local Municipality	EC102: Blue Grane Route Local Municipality	EC103: Ikwezi Local Municipality	EC104: Makana Local Municipality	EC105: Ndlambe Local Municipality	EC106: Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	EC107: Baviaans Local Municipality	EC108: Kouga Local Municipality	EC109: Kou- Kamma Local Municipality	ECDMA10: Aberdeen Plain District Management Area
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1,147.57	1,107.93	704.59	407.97	1,671.71	1,088.55	1,106.92	540.66	1,490.36	612.24	641.81
Commercial crime	93.33	68.33	31.24	9.30	176.34	92.17	67.43	51.12	130.90	19.06	66.53
Shoplifting	157.85	267.44	82.19	0.05	312.43	109.31	51.64	27.04	187.85	49.65	65.99
Culpable homicide (Manslaughter)	35.83	43.79	35.58	46.37	25.92	17.11	65.18	23.36	42.96	35.83	37.47
Public violence	1.67	2.17	5.65	0.00	0.02	0.00	7.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.04
Crimes injuria Neglect and ill- treatment of children	159.07	154.99	101.25	101.95	282.16	143.74	171.36	130.88	118.22	62.27	380.51
Kidnapping	15.10	4.35	5.91	18.52	22.19	14.40	11.25	40.32	11.90	23.61	9.00
Abduction	1.41	2.17	0.00	0.00	2.61	3.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	0.00	0.07
Aggravated robbery - Robbery at residential premises	5.68	2.18	0.25	0.00	11.78	8.06	11.81	6.00	2.31	2.43	2.24
Aggravated robbery - Robbery at business premises	5.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	9.00	5.09	0.04	10.81	9.74	2.40
Aggravated robbery - Truck hijacking	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.50	2.48	0.00	9.45	5.15	5.39
Aggravated robbery - Robbery of cash in transit	0.47	0.00	2.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27
Aggravated robbery - Bank robbery	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
Aggravated robbery - General	93.07	27.95	28.02	9.28	181.76	112.70	127.77	0.61	110.19	32.05	36.42

Source: Global Insight Database, 2008

Based on the aforementioned table the following trends are observed:

- Incidence of murder in the District is growing while the national incidence has declined. The incidence of murders has increased particularly in Camdeboo, Ndlambe, Kouga.
- The incidence of rape too has increased, particularly in Camdeboo and Sunday's River Valley, but also in Kouga and Makana.
- Although from a low base, the incidence of attempted murder in Kouga has more than doubled between 2001/02 and 2005/06
- Robbery is on the increase:
 - Robbery with aggravating circumstances shows an increase that far outstrips both the provincial and national growth figures;
 - Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased particularly in Makana, but also significantly in Kouga, Ndlambe, Koukamma, Sunday's River Valley and Blue Crane Route;
 - Common robbery has increased by over fifty percent since 2001/02 while the provincial and national proportions have decreased by around twenty percent during that period;
 - Makana, Ndlambe and Kouga recorded this highest increases in common robbery

Assault and the various forms of robbery or theft are the most commonly reported crimes. The social and environmental circumstances that underpin these activities share significant characteristics.

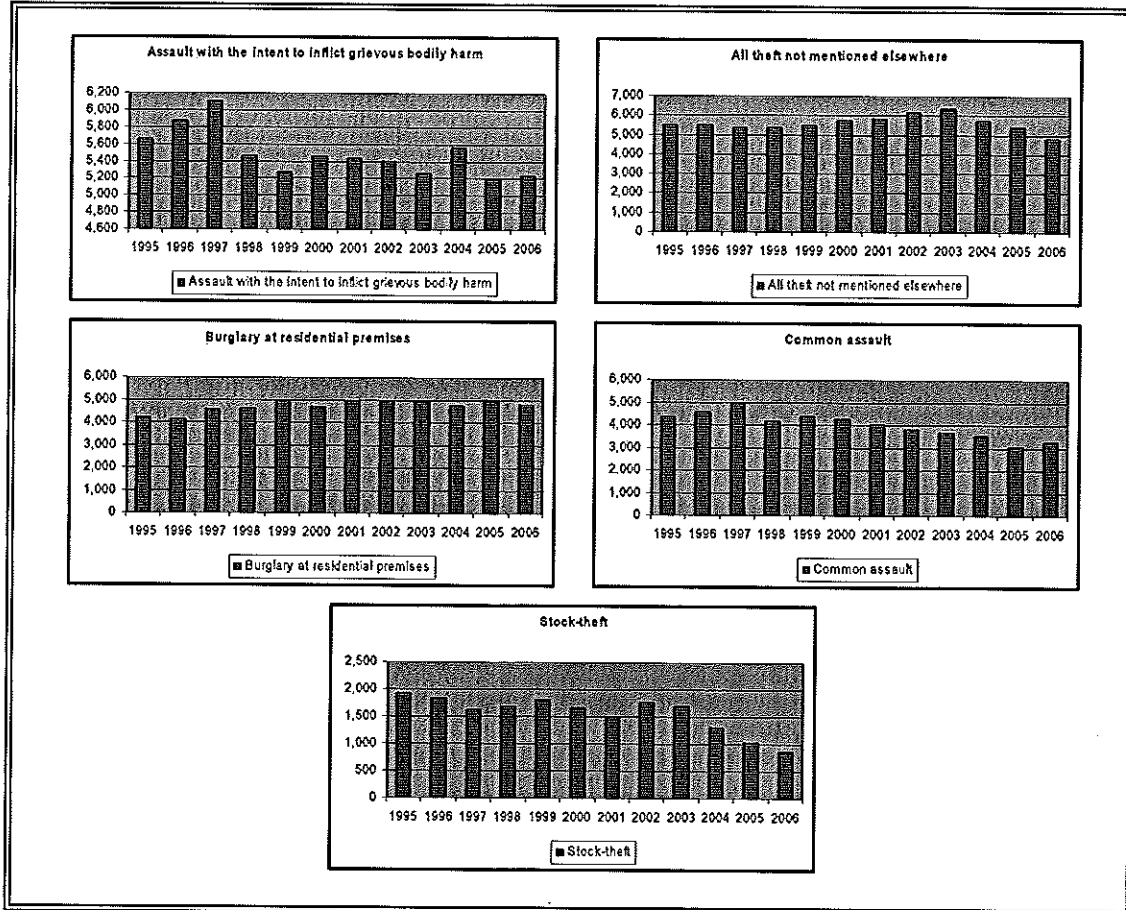
The relationship between lack of skills and opportunities, acts of theft and assault is well demonstrated in association with feelings of hopelessness and a lack of control over one's environment. Studies of theft and assault-related injuries have clearly established a relationship between:

- Unemployment;
- Alcohol and substance abuse;
- Young age and the male gender;
- Illiteracy or the lack of education opportunities.

Theft and assault related crime statistics could thus be indicative of other underlying development issues in the Cacadu District and needs attention through the following areas:

- Job creation;
- Substance abuse programs;
- Youth programs;
- Secondary and tertiary education programs relevant to required skills on a local level.
- Tourism awareness programmes.

Figure 2.10: Top five crimes within the District



Source: Global Insight, 2008

Local Police Forums:

The establishment of community police forums was legislated in the South African Police Service Act of 1995. The role of local government and crime prevention delivery at local level was further explored in the 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security. While the White Paper focussed mainly on municipal police services, it nevertheless points to the key role of local government “in ensuring an environment less conducive to crime”. It further encourages municipalities to develop crime prevention strategies, both to ensure crime prevention interventions, “but also to align local resources and development objectives within a crime prevention framework. Crime and crime prevention should be seen as central to the planning and functions of all municipal department line functions”. The White Paper acknowledges that the required resources and capacity may prove to be a constraint, but that local governments should attempt to provide a budget for this purpose, or leverage funding from other government spheres, the private sector and donors.

The White Paper presents several areas through which local government may play a role in crime prevention, ranging from working with the local police, the effective enforcement of by-laws, developing a crime prevention framework and allocating resources for its implementation, and generally mainstreaming crime prevention strategies in all development projects undertaken by the municipality. The role of community police forums and the need for local government to work closely with such forums, are highlighted considering the crime rates per crime categories per Local Municipality as illustrated in the table hereafter.

2.2.2 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

i) Powers and Functions

The table that follows illustrates the powers and functions allocated to the Cacadu District Municipality along with its associated local municipalities.

Key issues relating to powers and functions within the Cacadu District are as follows:

- The water services authority function in Cacadu is vested with the Local Municipalities.
- The environmental health function is currently being rendered on an agency basis by seven of the nine Local Municipalities.

Table 2.6 : Powers & Functions

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	Cacadu	Camdeboo	Blue Crane Route	Ikwezi	Makana	Ndlambe	Sundays River Valley	Enslaan	Kouga	Kou-Kamma
Air pollution		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building regulations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child care facilities		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Electricity reticulation	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fire fighting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local tourism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Municipal airports	Yes, excl EC101, EC106	Yes, incl, DMJ function	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, incl, DMJ function	Yes
Municipal planning	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Municipal health services	Performs its own function	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Municipal public transport	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pontoons and ferries		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Storm water		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Training regulations		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Visitor (probable)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sanitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Beaches and Amusement facilities		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cleansing		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control of public nuisance		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fencing and fences		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Licensing of dogs		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local amenities		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local sport facilities		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Markets	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Municipal abattoirs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Municipal parks and recreation		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Municipal roads	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Noise pollution	Yes, for EC103, EC106, EC107, EC109	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Pavements		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public places		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reduce removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Street trading		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Street lighting		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Traffic and parking		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

ii) Institutional Issues – Local Municipalities

The table that follows illustrates pertinent operational issues as relevant to each local municipality within the Cacadu District.

Table 2.7 : Institutional Issues – Local Municipality Scan

ISSUES	CAMDEBOO ('06)	BLUE CRANE ROUTE ('08)	IKWEZI ('07)	MAKANA ('07)	NDLAMBE ('08)	SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY ('07)	BAVIAANS ('08)	KOUGA ('08)	KOU-KAMMA ('07)	CACADU DMA ('08)
Staff Establishment	377	292	92	798	431	206	93	758	164	152
Vacancies Organizational Structure	35	61	40%	-	8	51 (36 funded; 15 unfunded)	10	-	40%	
Filled Positions	342	231	85%			155	83		60	
Salary % of Total Budget	46%	49%	41%	41%	40.2%	32%	42%	38%	37.1%	
Free Basic Services (60° water, 50 KW Electricity)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
By-laws	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	✓
Internal Audit	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Audit Committees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Revenue Collection	70%	83%	50%	84%	82%	65%	95%	94%	55%	
AFS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Audit Report	06/07	02/03	05/06	05/06	06/07	02/03	02/03	07/08	01/02	
Audit	Mar. 07	Apr. 07	✓	✓	✓	Mar. 07	Sep 08	✓	02/03 & 05/06 not completed	
MIFMA Implementation (Compliance Cost)	No Committee	No Committee	No Committee	No Committee	No Committee	No Committee	✓	✓	No Committee	
GAMAP / GRAP Compliance	No. 01.07.09	No	No	No	1/7/09	✓	No	✓	No	
SCM Compliance	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	
Asset Register	Yes. (being updated)	No	✓	✓	Phase 1	✓	✓	✓	Yes (but not up-to-date)	
M/M	✓	Vacant	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
CFO	✓	Vacant	✓	✓	1/7/07	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Job Evaluation	96%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	40%	90%	98%
Information Management System	✓	No	40%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2007 – 2012 (Review 2010)
CACADU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

ISSUES	CAMDEBOO ('07)	BLUE CRANE ROUTE ('08)	IKWEZI ('07)	MAKANA ('07)	NDLAMBE ('08)	SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY ('07)	BAYAANS ('08)	KOUGA ('08)	KOU-KAMMA ('07)	CACADU DNA ('08)
Delegations	In process	✓	50%	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
PMS	In process	✓	60%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	✓
Skills Development Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Employment Equity Plan	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Assistance Plan	No	✓	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Occupational Health & Safety	✓	✓	No	✓	No	✓	No	✓	No	
Website/Communication Plan	Yes (but no website)	✓	No	No	✓	No	No	No	No	
Customer Care Strategy (Batho Pele)	✓	✓	✓	No	No	No	✓		No	
Indigent Policy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HIV/AIDS Plan	✓	✓	48%	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	No	
Focus Groups - Good Gov. Survey	No	✓	✓	No	No	✓	Yes (done in 2005)	✓	✓	
Programme (Youth, Gender, Disability)	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	No	No	
Financial Delegations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Procurement Framework	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Audit Committees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
By-Law Reformer Policy	✓	No	No	No	✓	No	No	No	No	
Disaster Management Plan	✓	No	N/A	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	No	
Project Management Unit	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Organisational Structure	Yes, Being reviewed.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Reviewing	✓	✓	✓
Fin. Maintenance Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	No	
Capital Expenditure Budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Number of Wards	6	5	-	12	8	7	-	10	5	-

Source : Cacadu Database