

5. SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS: SWOT ANALYSIS

The following serves as a Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis for the District Municipality. These are based on either internal or external factors. The internal factors are classified as either strengths or weaknesses and the external factors as either opportunities or threats.

5.1 SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF INTERNAL FACTORS

Table 5.1.1 shows a summary of the main strengths and weaknesses of the various elements that are generally under the direct control or influence of the municipality.

Factor	Strengths	Weaknesses
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21% increase in population from 2001 (2010: 130 530) 11 828 additional households since 2001 Population growth rate: 2,65% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low densities Smaller household number with increased housing need (3,5 persons per household) 63,5% of people migrating to NDM are from SADC countries which exasperate the problems (economic, social, education, health, etc.) in the district.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean air Clean water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing HIV prevalence rate (5%) Only three hospitals for 102072km²
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair distribution of schools in each municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very few schools have halls Only 6% of population has higher education Only 26% of persons older than 20 years in Richtersveld have secondary education
Employment, occupation and income levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of 2148 jobs. (Still too low w.r.t. labour force increase) Employment generators : Community services, Agriculture and mining Agriculture – responsible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment rate increased since 2001 (now 26,82%); Job losses in Agriculture, mining, general and government services and wholesale, retail and trade

	for between 20 and 24% of all employment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade; Finances and business services and Community, social and personal services increased employment Fastest growth rates: Transport (16,6%), Construction (14,7%) and Community, Social and personal services (14,26%) All sectors show positive growth in GGP LED identified numerous potential projects. p117, p118. 	sectors; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% of households have income of less than R3200pm (2001) 36% of households dependent on grants
Land reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous TRANCAA areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient management and provision of services to some TRANCAA areas
Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low levels of crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nama Khoi highest recorded rates for crime Contact crime is the most common crime in the District More visible policing needed in Nama Khoi and Richtersveld
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major freeways: N7 and N14. Fishing harbours Saldanha -Sishen railway line could potentially be an opportunity to link with surrounding districts. Many rural roads are well maintained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little attention is paid to NMT Many roads still to be tarred Public transport needs attention No airport in vicinity - need to travel to Upington
Solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate opportunities for waste management separation and recycling 74% of waste is removed by municipalities at least once a week. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need a waste management strategy
Water infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96% of households have piped water to at least their yard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of water in many places. Water resource challenges:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water is generally supplied through boreholes and Orange River. 	Kamiesberg Municipality and Port Nolloth, Witbank and Calvinia
Waste water treatments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72,8% of households have flush toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,4% still use bucket system
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good opportunity for wind and solar energy generation Dependency on electricity reduced (91% in 2007 and 75,7% in 2010) Solar energy up from 0,9% to 2,4% (2008 to 2010) Natural Gas opportunity Biomass energy production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Witbank – no electricity
Telecommunication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SKA will bring good telecommunication to some settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SKA may limit some bandwidth Only 31,5% have access to landline 5,1% have access to internet
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 7000 units supplied between 2004 and 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still a large housing need (6500 in 2006)
Land ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 6% of the land is privately owned – the rest government, parastatals, or undefined (assumed government) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 8% of the land is owned by the local authorities
Vacant land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each SDF identified vacant land (await Kamiesberg and Nama Khoi) 	

Table 5.1.1 Summary of internal strengths and weaknesses

5.2 SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF EXTERNAL FACTORS

Table 5.1.2 shows a summary of the main opportunities and threats of the various elements that are generally not under the direct control of the NDM.

Factor	Opportunities	Threats
Geology, soils and clay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable geology from seismic activity perspective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas identified with clay content of greater than 35% - need a geotechnical study prior to development Impact of overgrazing and mining on soils generally around: Pella, Mommas, Richtersveld Municipality; Steinkopf; Concordia and Kamiesfontein. Generally poor quality soils due to lack of water
Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predominant southerly wind direction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harsh climate, long droughts, < 200mm pa rainfall-predominantly High levels of evaporation Impact of climate change – increased storms and droughts Khâi-Mai municipality receives the lowest rainfall
Topography and Slopes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mountain kloofs, south facing slopes, riverine corridors and topographically diverse areas help to mitigate against the impact of climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid developing on 1:4 slopes for low income housing.
Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High mountain areas provide freshwater for surrounding towns. Potential new dam is being investigated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level of pollution of rivers Water shortages – dependent on boreholes and on Orange River Lack of efficient water management strategies Low mean annual runoff (1,07million m³) Dependent on dams from outside the NDM for water provision Unacceptable ground water quality Boreholes – level under pressure in Garies, Kamieskroon, Hondeklipbaai and Koiingnaas
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fynbos presents opportunities for tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dominant desert biome Numerous threatened vegetation types

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-4°C Increase in temperature could lead to 30-40% loss in species • Climate change could lead to major losses in the Succulent Karoo biome and increase in the footprint of the Desert Biome
Conservation, heritage and tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous conservation related attractions for tourism • Ai! Ais Transfrontier Park – to be extended • List of eco, adventure, technological, historical and cultural tourism opportunities – each municipality has a share • SKA approved- science and tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative impact of climate change
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third largest contributor to the GVA • Table grapes (44%) and Wheat (41%) = crop leaders in GVA • Livestock the biggest contributor (90%) towards the Agricultural GVA • Processing of agricultural exports • Potential to increase irrigated lands as mining after-use. Investigate with DOA and DME. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative impact of climate change • Lack of water
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great employment generator • Leader in Provincial economy (third biggest GVA contributor) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in market demand – leads to closure of mines and job losses • Impact of unrehabilitated mines along the coast • Extent of local economy linkages
Telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SKA will bring good telecoms to certain settlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SKA may limit some bandwidths.
Municipal Finances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install pre-paid electrical meters with usage linked to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality has a dependency on grants • Gross amounts owed by

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • satisfactory arrears; • Investigate delivery indigent services through non-grid sources – bio-gas digesters (waste water), rainwater harvesting and recycling (water), solar HWCs and PV panels (electricity). 	<p>debtors increased by 169% from 2009/10 to 2010/11</p>
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Table 5.1.2 Summary of external opportunities and threats

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