



Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury

Regional Development Profile
Cape Winelands District

2013

Working paper

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Cape Winelands District



List of towns

- Ceres
- Paarl
- Robertson
- Stellenbosch
- Wellington
- Worcester

Cape Winelands District at a glance

Population	2001	2011	
Cape Winelands	629 490	787 490	
Western Cape	4 524 331	5 822 734	
Cape Winelands as percentage of Western Cape	13.9%	13.5%	
Percentage share	2001	2011	
African	19.9%	24%	
Coloured	64.90%	62.0	
Indian/Asian	0.2	0.4	
White	15	13	
Socio-economic indicators			
Education		2011	
Literacy rate		81.7%	
Health	Number of Primary Health Care Facilities 2013 – 6 Community Health Centres, Community Day Centres, 44 Clinics, 7 Satellite clinics, 27 mobile clinics; 4 district hospitals and 2 regional hospitals		
	Jun-12	Jun-13	
Immunisation rate	90.0%	91.8	
Anti-retroviral patient load (HIV/AIDS)	11 830	14 170	
Crime (numbers)	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Murder	262	300	316
Total sexual crimes	1 292	159 592	1 569
Drug related crimes	6 731	10 883	11 865
Driving under the influence	1 346	1 638	1441
Poverty levels	2001	2007	2010
Poverty rate (percentage of people living in poverty)	31.6%	23.4%	21.7%
Number of indigent households - 2013			33 592
Unemployment rate	2001	2011	
	22.4%	14.1%	
Access to housing and municipal services (Percentage share of households with access)	2001	2011	
Formal dwellings	82.7	91.2	
Informal dwellings	17.3	8.8	
Electricity	79.5	87.8	
Flush toilets (sewerage system)	76.6	88.8	
Piped water inside dwelling	86.8	89.1	
Refuse removal (by local authority at least once a week)	70.0	80.0	
Economy			
GDP-R (R billion)	2001	2012	
Cape Winelands		3.1%	
Average annual growth, 2001 - 2011			
Largest sector contributions to GDP-R in 2011			
- Manufacturing; 24.2%			
- Finance; insurance; real estate and business 22.9%			

Introduction

Regional profiles provide Western Cape municipalities with data and information which may 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 areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy, finance and resource mobilisation and environmental management. The indicators reflect 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 uses data¹ primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Bureau of Economic Research and Quantec Regional Data. 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 is from the 2011 Census; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with data being displayed in a table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

¹ A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

1. Demographics

Demographic change brings about a specific set of challenges and opportunities for planners, decision makers which can guide funding priorities. Demographic characteristics in a municipal service delivery environment, determines the extent and quantum of services to be delivered. Population figures helps to target plans and budget priorities more accurately and reduce the occurrence of fragmented and unfocussed planning within a context of limited resource availability.

Factors influencing the demographic fabric of the Western Cape include economic conditions, the burden of disease, healthcare, fertility levels, crime, services levels and development generally. In essence, effective functioning of the healthcare system, lower accident rates and good sanitation levels positively influences population growth. On the other hand, high mortality, reduced fertility, increased burden of disease and poor service delivery, could contribute to negative population growth.

This section outlines certain factors affecting the demography of the Western Cape and more specifically that of the Cape Winelands District. It provides a gauge of anticipated population growth trends since 2001, the gender and age distribution of the population and the racial distribution of the population.

1.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical space. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners in matching available resources to the relative demand for services. According to the 2011 Census results the Western Cape population grew at 28.7 per cent from 4.5 million people in 2001 to 5.8 million people in 2011. The largest population growth was recorded in the West Coast District at 38.6 per cent followed by the Cape Town Metro at 29.3 per cent. The population of Overberg grew at 26.9 per cent, Eden District at 26.2 per cent and Cape Winelands at 25.1 per cent whilst the lowest population growth was recorded in the Central Karoo District at 17.4 per cent over the same period.

Table 1 Western Cape Population Numbers and Projections

Population numbers and Projections	Stats SA 2001 Census	Stats SA 2011 Census	Quantec 2012 Projections	Quantec 2013 Projections
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	3 750 785	3 823 068
West Coast	282 673	391 766	401 710	409 930
Cape Winelands	629 490	787 490	814 061	828 902
Overberg	203 520	258 176	267 142	272 195
Eden	454 919	574 265	595 857	607 161
Central Karoo	60 482	71 011	74 462	75 671
Western Cape	4 524 331	5 822 734	5 904 017	6 016 927

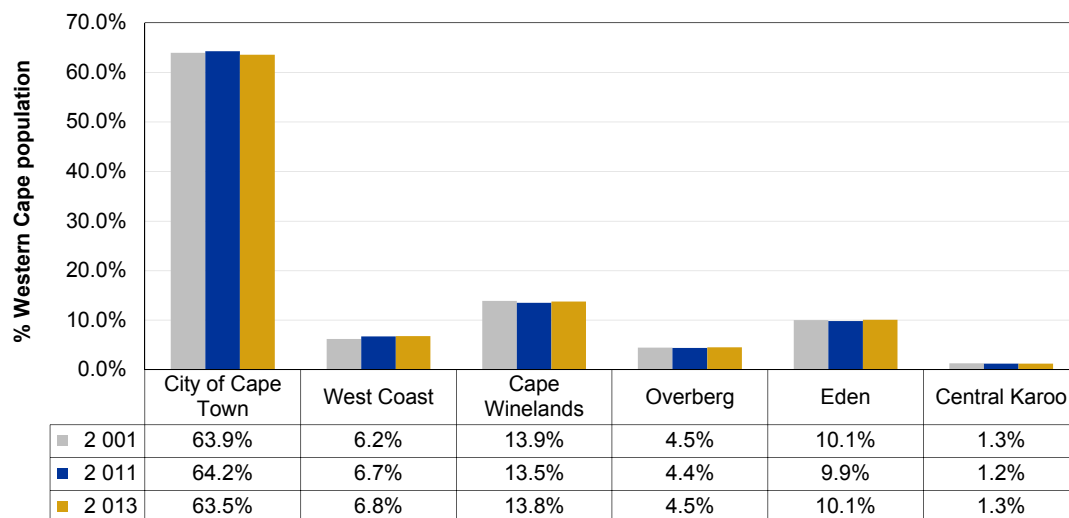
Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and 2011; Quantec 2013

The population of the Western Cape grew at an annual average rate of 2.6 per cent from 2001 to 2011. The annual average growth rate of the West Coast is the highest at 3.3 per cent and is followed by the City of Cape Town at 2.6 per cent, Overberg and Eden at 2.4 per cent respectively, Cape Winelands at 2.3 per cent and Central Karoo with the lowest annual average growth rate of 1.6 per cent.

Quantec estimates the Western Cape population to be at 6.0 million people in 2013; whilst the Cape Winelands District population is projected to be at 828 902 people.

Figure 1 below depicts the regional composition of the total population across the Western Cape Province.

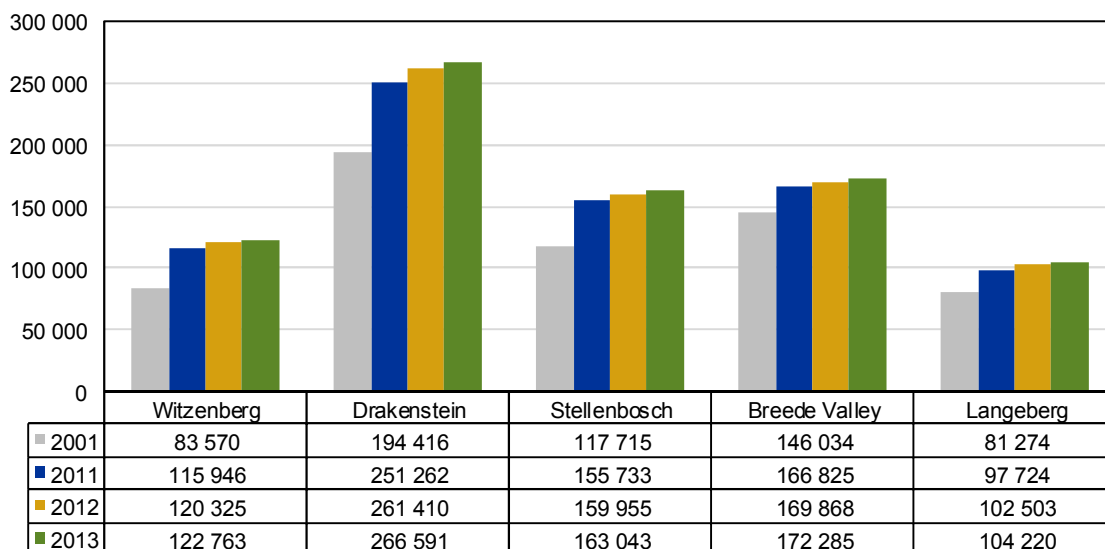
Figure 1 Population distribution between 2001 and 2011 across the districts in the Western Cape



Source: Stats SA, Census 200, Census 2011 and Quantec 2012, 2013 projections

The City of Cape Town accounts for almost two thirds of the Western Cape population in both 2001 and 2011 with 63.9 per cent in 2001 and 64.2 per cent in 2011. Cape Winelands District remains the largest district outside of the metro in the Western Cape, as it is home to 13.5 per cent of the total population, followed by Eden at 9.9 per cent of the total population in 2011. No significant shifts were evident in the population distribution across the districts between the two last Censuses.

The 2013 projections estimate that the Cape Winelands District population will marginally increase to 13.8 per cent in 2013.

Figure 2 Population of Cape Winelands District, 2001 and 2011

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001, Census 2011 and Quantec 2012, 2013 projections

Both 2001 and 2011 Census highlight Drakenstein as the most populous municipality within the Cape Winelands region. The population of Drakenstein grew from 194 416 in 2001 to 251 262 in 2011. According to the 2011 Census results, the next most populous municipalities are Breede Valley at 166 825 and Stellenbosch at 155 733 people, whereas the least populated municipalities within the region is Witzenberg at 115 946 and Langeberg at 97 724.

The 2013 projections estimate Drakenstein population at 266 591, Breede Valley and Stellenbosch at 172 285 and 163 043 respectively. The smaller municipal areas such as Witzenberg and Langeberg populations are expected to increase to 122 763 and 104 220 respectively.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Statistics of the age distribution of a particular population can assist in targeting resources more appropriately toward the relevant age groups. The age distribution of a population provides a crucial guide for differentiated policy options.

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

Figure 3 Cape Winelands population pyramids for 2001

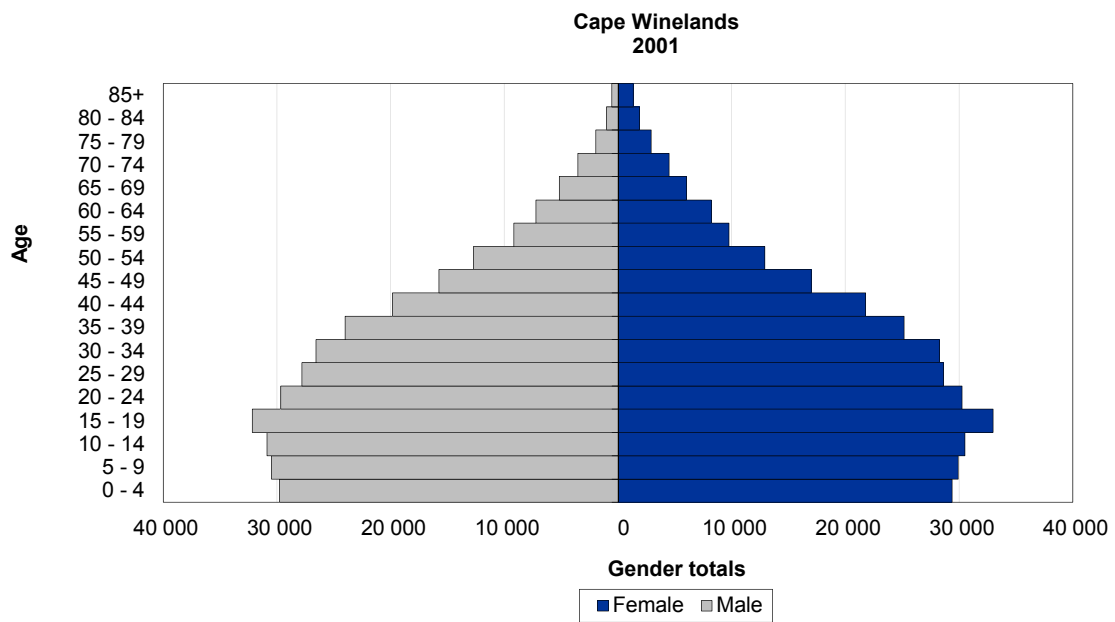
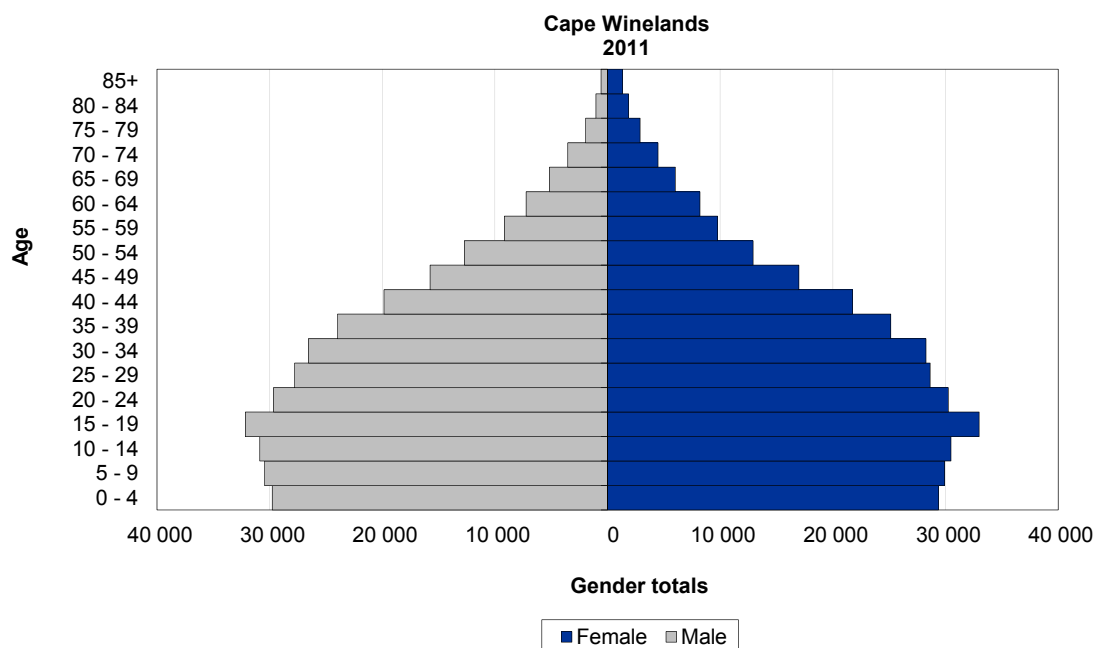


Figure 4 Cape Winelands population pyramids for 2011



Source: Census 2011

In 2011, the Cape Winelands Regional population composition was as follows: 203 475 (25.8 per cent) children, 543 601 (69 per cent) economically active and 40 417 persons (5.1 per cent) aged 65 years and older.

The 289 623 youth² accounts for 36.8 per cent of the population in 2011 and together with the children represent 493 098 people or 62.6 per cent of the Cape Winelands

² Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

Regional population. Children and the economically active population grew at an average annual rate of 0.9 per cent respectively between 2001 and 2011 compared to 10.3 per cent growth for the persons aged 65 years and older.

Accordingly, the child dependency ratio decreased from 43.1 per cent in 2001 to 37.4 in 2011 whilst the age dependency ratio increased from 6.9 per cent to 7.4 per cent over the same period.

1.2.1 Gender Distribution

The 2011 Census estimates that 50.7 per cent of the population in Cape Winelands District is female and 49.3 per cent male. The gender ratio for Cape Winelands District in 2001 was 95.9 males per 100 females but increased to 97.2 males per 100 females in 2011. The male population increased by 26 per cent from 308 124 males in 2001 to 388 214 males in 2011 whilst the female population increased by 24.2 per cent from 321 366 people in 2001 to 399 278 people in 2011.

1.3 Population Groups

The historical and emerging South African context has particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to improve the socio economic realities of society. Migration patterns, in turn have implications for current and future demand for municipal services. In addition, population disaggregation provides insights into the service levels of the various racial groups to the employment opportunities and government services. These dynamics hold implications for government planning, including the delivery of education, health, housing and basic services.

Table 2 Cape Winelands District population groups, 2001 and 2011

Population Group	Population for 2001	Percentage Breakdown of Population 2001	Population for 2011	Percentage Breakdown of Population 2011	Average Annual Growth %
African	124 975	19.9%	186 472	23.9%	6.9%
Coloured	408 764	64.9%	489 189	62.7%	3.0%
Indian or Asian	1 542	0.2%	3 153	0.4%	12.7%
White	94 208	15.0%	101 491	13.0%	1.2%
Total	629 489	100.0%	780 305	100.0%	3.6%

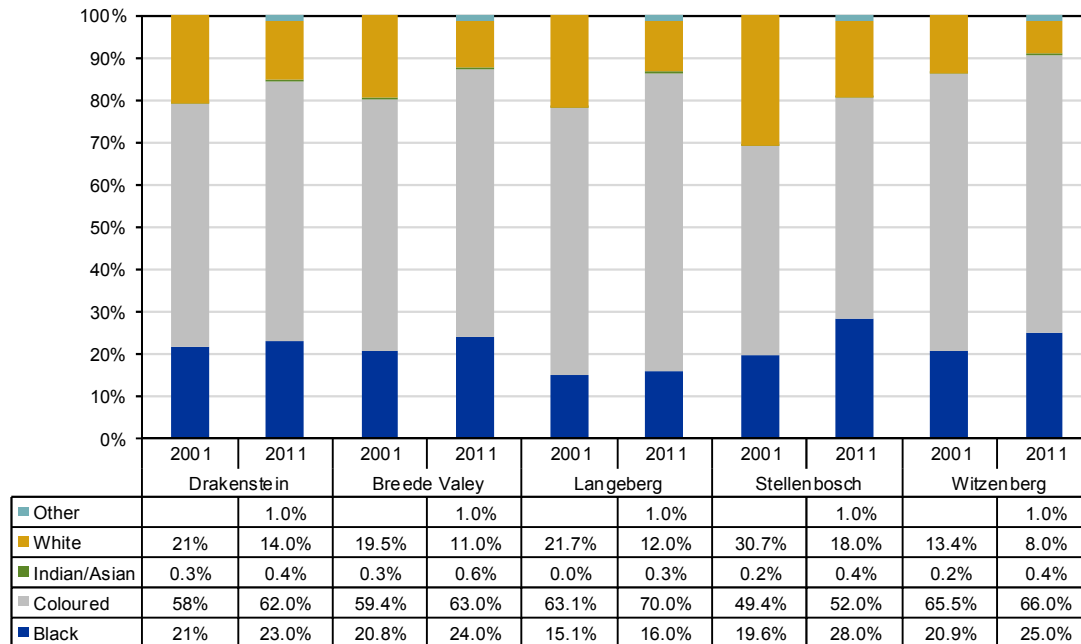
Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 2 depicts Cape Winelands Region's disaggregated population per racial group. In 2001, the Coloured population accounted for 64.9 per cent of the total population, followed by the African population and White population at 19.9 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively.

The 2011 Census highlighted that the Coloured racial group remained the largest population group at 62.7 per cent of the total population in 2011. The African and White population groups retained their positions as the 2nd and 3rd largest population groups as Africans and Whites accounted for 23.9 per cent and 13 per cent respectively of the total population in 2011.

The Indian/Asian population group account for less than 1 per cent of the total population in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 5 Cape Winelands District Racial Group Distribution, 2001 & 2011



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

As illustrated in Figure 5 the racial group distribution in both 2001 and 2011 Census is uniformly distributed across the Cape Winelands District municipalities, with all municipalities having a predominately Coloured population, whilst Africans are proportionately the second most populous racial group in all municipalities, followed by Whites and Indians/Asians.

Stellenbosch, Drakenstein and Langeberg municipalities experienced notable shifts in the racial distribution of its population, especially amongst the White/African Black population groups.

2. Social Development and Well-being

2.1 Education and Human Development

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options from which a person may choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. The level of education of the population in a region influences amongst others its welfare through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy.

Selected indicators affecting the education and skill levels in communities discussed here are the learner enrolment and learner teacher ratio, literacy rate and access to training facilities, Education outcomes and learner drop-out rates in the municipal area. An indication of the number of no fee schools in a municipal area is also included; this gives a sense of the extent to which the Department of Education has identified and prioritised support to households who are unable to make a contribution towards the costs of education.

2.1.1 Literacy

Literacy is used as a concept to indicate a minimum education level attained; a simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, which has been translated into 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.

Table 3 Literacy rates, 2011 intra-provincial comparison

Municipal area	Literacy rate 2011
City of Cape Town	90.5%
West Coast	79.1%
Cape Winelands	81.7%
Overberg	81.1%
Eden	82.6%
Central Karoo	73.4%
Western Cape	87.2%

Table 3 depicts the intra-provincial comparison for the Metro and the respective districts in the Western Cape which is based on Census 2011. The City of Cape Town has an average literacy rate of 90.5 per cent in 2011. Cape Winelands District has the second highest literate rate outside Metro at 81.7 per cent. The Central Karoo District has the lowest literacy rate at 73.4 per cent.

Table 4 Comparison of Literacy rates across the Cape Winelands District

Municipality	Literacy Rate 2011
Witzenberg Municipality	75.5%
Drakenstein Municipality	84.8%
Stellenbosch Municipality	84.9%
Breede Valley Municipality	82.1%
Langeberg Municipality	75.3%
Regional Literacy Rate	81.7%

As shown in Table 4 the average literacy rate of the region is 81.7 per cent. Stellenbosch Municipality has the highest literate population in the Cape Winelands Region in 2011 at 84.9 per cent, followed by Drakenstein Municipality and Breede Valley at 84.8 per cent and 82.1 per cent respectively. Witzenberg and Langeberg municipalities have the lowest literacy rates at 75.5 per cent and 75.3 per cent respectively.

2.1.2 Early Childhood Development

The Western Cape Government has prioritised investment in Early Childhood Development (ECD) to ensure that children have opportunities to access a range of quality, developmentally appropriate ECD programmes that promote their care, protection and development.

Table 5 Early Childhood Development in Cape Winelands District

Area	Number of ECD Facilities Funded	Number of Children Accessing ECD Services in Funded Facilities
Paarl	69	5 405
Worcester	93	6 654
Total	162	12 059

Table 5 indicates that there are 162 Early Childhood Development (ECD) Facilities in the Cape Winelands Region that are being funded by the Department of Social Development. The highest proportion of ECD facilities in the Cape Winelands District are situated in Breede Valley (93) followed by Drakenstein (69). These facilities provide access to a total 12 059 children; with 6 654 in Breede Valley and 5 405 in Drakenstein.

2.1.3 Learner Enrolment

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).

This information should further be used by local government and business partners in the region to assess the current and potential skills base in a region. Learners in a farming area for example may be encouraged through various support initiatives such as learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider agriculture related studies, often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done in an effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist is to ensure that sufficient technical curricula exists, particularly those of engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisan training are available within municipal areas.

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 6 Cape Winelands District Learner enrolment, Learner-teacher ratio and Drop-out rate, 2012 and 2013

Cape Winelands District	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)		Average Learner teacher ratio		Average Drop-out rate	Average Drop-out rate
	2 012	2 013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Drakenstein	45 149	46 821	34.0%	31.0%	28.6%	35.3%
Langeberg	16 891	17 415	27.0%	32.1%	48.3%	40.8%
Stellenbosch	24 110	26 657	33.7%	28.6%	31.9%	27.5%
Witzenberg	17 639	17 922	30.6%	31.6%	38.0%	38.6%
Breede Valley	31 411	32 004	32.7%	32.2%	40.9%	36.9%

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2013

In terms of Table 6 the highest teacher/learner ratio in the Cape Winelands District municipal area are recorded at schools in the Breede Valley municipal area at 32.2 per cent, followed by Langeberg at 32.1 per cent and Witzenberg at 31.6 per cent. The lowest teacher/learner ratio is in the Stellenbosch and Drakenstein at 28.6 per cent and 31.0 respectively. The highest drop-out rates appear within Langeberg and Witzenberg municipal area at 40.8 and 38.6 per cent respectively. The lowest drop-out rate appears within Stellenbosch municipal area at 27.5 per cent.

2.1.4 Access to Further Education and Training Facilities and Media (Centres/Libraries)

Access to higher and further education and training institutions is essential to equip individuals to access employment opportunities. According to the Department of Education, the Cape Winelands District has one university (i.e. Stellenbosch University) and a few Further Education and Training institutions located within its boundaries. The Stellenbosch University, one of the leading South African universities, is based in Stellenbosch Municipality.

Boland Further Education and Training College has a main campus in Stellenbosch and eight satellite campuses in Paarl, Worcester, Caledon and Stellenbosch. The courses offered include the development of critical skills in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Tourism and Eco-tourism, Entertainment, Hi-tech Enterprises, Finance, Film-making, cheeses and dairy products secondary production, fruit juices, Jewellery Design/Manufacturing and Security Practices.

Table 7 Public Further Education and Training Facilities and Schools with Libraries/Media Centres in the Cape Winelands District, 2012 and 2013

Municipality	2012	2013
Drakenstein	62	64
Langeberg	29	30
Stellenbosch	39	39
Breede Valley	45	49
Witzenberg	37	41
Total	212	223

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012 and 2013

School libraries and media centres undoubtedly make a difference to student achievements and it has a positive impact on students and on learning. The highest number of schools with libraries/media centres in the Cape Winelands are situated in Drakenstein (64), followed by Breede Valley (49), Witzenberg (41), and Stellenbosch (39). Langeberg Municipality (30) has the lowest number of schools with libraries/media centres compared to other municipalities in the Cape Winelands municipal area.

2.1.5 No fee schools

No fee schools³ make provision for learners who live in low income communities where the majority of learners are unable to make a financial contribution towards the cost of education. No fee school status ensures extra state support to schools where contributions in the form of school fees are not possible.

The three poverty indicators utilised for this purpose are income, unemployment rates and the level of education of the community, which are weighted to assign a poverty score for the community and the school.

Table 8 Number/proportion of no fee schools

Municipality	2012	2013
Breede Valley	37	37
Drakenstein	40	40
Langeberg	50	49
Stellenbosch	26	26
Witzenberg	36	36

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2013

Table 8 indicates that Langeberg Municipality has 49 no fee schools in the Cape Winelands Region followed by Drakenstein (40) and Breede Valley (37). Witzenberg and Stellenbosch have the lowest number of no fee schools within the Cape Winelands Region at 36 and 26 respectively.

2.1.6 Education 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.

The impact of the education and training system on the lives of the general population is an important barometer of the contribution to development, and human resource development in particular, that the South African education and training system has achieved. The matric results are among the most important indicators of the performance of the schooling system.

³ 2011 SNAP Survey, Public Ordinary Schools.

Table 9 Education Outcomes – 2011 and 2012 Matric Pass Rates within the Eden District

Municipality	2011	2012
Drakenstein	83.6	88.0
Breede Valley	87.0	90.9
Stellenbosch	87.1	89.1
Langeberg	90.0	86.4
Witzenberg	83.4	85.2

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2013

In terms of Table 9, schools within Breede Valley Municipality (90.9 per cent) achieved the highest pass rate in the 2012 matric exams, followed by Stellenbosch with 89.1 per cent and Drakenstein with 88.0 per cent. Schools within the Langeberg and Witzenberg municipalities achieved matric pass rate at 86.4 per cent and 85.2 per cent compared to other municipalities in the Cape Winelands District.

2.2 Healthcare Services

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 and sanitation. It is the function of healthcare services not only to restore bad health, but also to prevent communities from contracting preventable diseases.

In September 2000, 191 United Nations member states signed the United Nations Millennium Declaration that commits world leaders to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women. The eight Millennium Development Goals are derived from this declaration, and although they are all interdependent, three are specifically focused on achieving improved health outcomes; these are to reduce child mortality, to improve maternal health and to combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

The Western Cape Provincial Strategic Objective 4: Increasing Wellness has also identified a number of these factors identified in the MDGs as key indicators of wellness; these include maternal mortality, child mortality and HIV and TB incidence.

This section on healthcare services focuses on selected health outcomes and speaks to the ability of the healthcare system to deal with these pertinent issues. Some of the key health indicators, identified also through the MDGs as well as the Province's Strategic Objective 4: Increasing wellness will also be discussed below.

Although healthcare is provided by both public and private institutions, 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.

2.2.1 Healthcare Facilities

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of healthcare facilities within a geographic space. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, to secondary and tertiary levels of healthcare. The first point of contact would be at the primary healthcare level. Primary healthcare facilities include Community Health Centres (CHCs), Community Day Centres (CDCs) and Clinics, including satellite and mobile clinics.

Table 10 Number of Western Cape Healthcare Facilities, 2013

List of facilities 2013	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	Total Primary Healthcare Facilities* - Fixed, satellite and mobile clinics, CHCs, CDCs			District Hospitals*			Regional Hospitals*		
						2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
						City of Cape Town	9	37	82	17	4	149	149	159
West Coast District	0	1	26	20	20	67	67	69	7	7	7	0	0	0
Cape Winelands District	0	6	42	6	28	82	82	84	4	4	4	2	2	2
Overberg District	0	1	22	7	14	44	44	47	4	4	4	0	0	0
Eden District	0	5	33	12	21	71	71	76	6	6	6	1	1	1
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	10	22	22	20	4	4	4	0	0	0
Western Cape	9	51	213	65	97	435	435	455	34	34	34	5	8	8

* Information for 2010 and 2011 from 2010/11 and 2011/12 Annual Performance Plans.

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2012/13

A total of 474 Public healthcare facilities located in the Western Cape, of which 88 are located in Cape Winelands District, the highest number of health facilities for the districts. Eden District Municipality (78) has the second highest number of healthcare facilities of the districts, followed by West Coast (74) Overberg (48) and Central Karoo (26).

Table 11 Number of Healthcare Facilities across Cape Winelands District, 2012

List of facilities 2013	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	Total Primary Healthcare Facilities* - Fixed, satellite and mobile clinics, CHCs, CDCs			District Hospitals*			Regional Hospitals*		
						2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
						Witzenberg	0	1	9	0	6	16	16	15
Drakenstein	0	3	14	1	9	27	27	27	0	0	0	1	1	1
Stellenbosch	0	1	7	1	2	11	11	11	1	1	1	0	0	0
Breede Valley	0	1	8	4	5	18	18	18	0	0	0	1	1	1
Langeberg	0	0	6	1	5	12	12	12	2	2	2	0	0	0
Cape Winelands DMA**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0
Cape Winelands District	0	6	44	7	27	84	84	84	4	4	4	2	2	2

* Information for 2010 and 2011 from 2010/11 and 2011/12 Annual Performance Plans.

** In 2012/13, Cape Winelands DMA included in Witzenberg Municipality.

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2012/13

The 90 Public Health Care (PHC) facilities within Cape Winelands comprise of 6 community day centres, 44 clinics, 7 satellite clinics, 27 mobile clinics, 4 district hospitals and 2 regional hospitals.

Drakenstein Municipality has the largest number of PHC facilities at 28, followed by Breede Valley at 19, Witzenberg at 17, Langeberg at 14 and Stellenbosch Municipality at 12.

2.2.2 HIV and AIDS Treatment and Care

According to the 2009 National HIV Survey the estimated HIV prevalence for the Western Cape was 16.9 per cent (CI 95%: 13.8 – 20.5%). The weighted Provincial Survey estimate from the larger sub-district survey was 16.8 per cent (95% CI: 16 - 17.7%). The highest HIV prevalence estimates remain amongst the age groups of 25 - 29 and 30 - 34 years.

The information presented here shows how the metro and different health districts in the Western Cape responded to the healthcare need with respect to HIV and AIDS treatment and care. Although treatment and care is essential in managing the disease, in the case of HIV and AIDS the need and importance of preventative care must be emphasised, especially since there is still no known cure to date. In preventative care, the department is planning to distribute 122 million male and 1 million female condoms and deliver on-going campaigns to encourage the practice of safe sex⁴ (Department of Health Annual Performance Plan: 2011/12:8). Concurrent HIV infection is the biggest risk factor for TB.

Table 12 HIV and AIDS Prevalence and Care, across the Western Cape

City/Districts	Number of Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2011	Number of Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2012	Number of Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2013	ART Patient Load 2011*	ART Patient Load 2012*	ART Patient Load 2013*
City of Cape Town	61	64	66	75 652	85 791	99 223
West Coast District	17	28	36	3 205	3 547	4 561
Cape Winelands District	23	31	40	9 750	11 830	14 170
Overberg District	6	17	17	3 259	4 253	4 907
Eden District	23	34	49	7 847	9 397	10 402
Central Karoo District	3	3	7	674	715	949
Western Cape	133	177	215	100 387	115 533	134 212

* Patient load at June 2011 and 2012 at end June; at end March 2013.

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

At the end of June 2013, the Province highlighted that it provides anti-retroviral treatment (ART) to over 134 212 persons. The Province has 215 anti-retroviral treatment (ART) sites across the Western Cape in 2013, up from 177 anti-retroviral sites reported during June 2012. The City of Cape Town has registered the highest number of anti-retroviral sites (66) with a total number of 99 223 persons currently on the anti-retroviral treatment.

⁴ Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 8

Outside Metro, the Cape Winelands Region has the second highest number of anti-retroviral sites registered at 40 sites in 2013, up from 31 sites in 2012. The Cape Winelands Region has the highest number of people (14 170) that are on anti-retroviral treatment as at end of June 2013. Whilst the Central Karoo region has the lowest number of persons (949) receiving the anti-retroviral treatment as at the end of June 2013.

Table 13 HIV and AIDS Prevalence and Care across Cape Winelands District

	Number of Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2011	Number of Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2012	Number of Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2013	ART Patient Load 2011*	ART Patient Load 2012*	ART Patient Load 2013*
Witzenberg Local Municipality	2	4	6	1 376	1 678	2 008
Drakenstein Local Municipality	5	5	11	3 515	4 103	4 627
Stellenbosch Local Municipality	3	9	10	2 030	2 360	2 940
Breede Valley Local Municipality	6	6	6	2 126	2 697	3 358
Langeberg Municipality	7	7	7	703	992	1 237
Cape Winelands District	23	31	40	9 750	11 830	14 170

* Patient load at June 2011 and 2012 at end June; at end March 2013.

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

In the 2012/13 financial year, Drakenstein with 4 627 cases had the highest ART patient load in Cape Winelands District followed by Breede Valley (3 358) and Stellenbosch (2 940). Witzenberg and Langeberg municipality had the lowest ART patient load in the Cape Winelands region at 2 008 and 1 237 respectively. Cape Winelands Region have a total of 40 anti-retroviral sites spread as follows; 11 in Drakenstein, 10 in Stellenbosch, 7 in Langeberg and 6 each in Breede Valley and Witzenberg municipalities.

2.2.3 Child Health

Children, infants and especially new-born babies are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition and the contraction of infectious diseases, many of which are preventable or can be treated. The prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission has already been discussed above.

Two other indicators of child health will be discussed here, namely, immunisation and malnutrition. Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases; the administration of a vaccine stimulates the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease. Malnutrition (either under- or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients; however, the indicator looked at here focus on underweight children.

Immunisation⁵

The National Department of Health has set an immunisation target of 90 per cent against which the results from the Western Cape can be benchmarked. The Western Cape's 2012/13 immunisation target is set at 95 per cent, above the national target as well as significantly above current Western Cape attainment in this area.

Table 14 Child Health in the Western Cape: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2012/13

City/Districts	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2012/13	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2011/12	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2012/13
Western Cape Province	87.8%	89.0%	3.0	2.8
Cape Town	87.5%	89.5%	3.2	2.8
West Coast DM	97.1%	96.3%	1.8	1.6
Cape Winelands DM	90.0%	91.8%	3.2	2.9
Overberg DM	74.4%	75.8%	2.8	2.5
Eden DM	88.6%	102.8%	2.9	4.2
Central Karoo DM	80.3%	77.0%	2.0	3.7

Source: Western Cape Department of Health 2012 and 2013

In the 2012/13 financial year, full immunisation levels for the Western Cape were 89.0 per cent, up from 87.8 per cent in the 2011/12 year. The full immunisation rate for Cape Winelands District has increased from 90.0 to 91.8 per cent from 2011/12 to 2012/13.

A closer look at immunisation across the district reveals different levels of immunisation in the different local authorities in the Cape Winelands District.

Table 15 Child Health in the Cape Winelands District: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2012/13

	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2012/13	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2011/12	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2012/13
Cape Winelands District	90.0%	91.8%	3.2	2.9
Witzenberg	73.2%	79.1%	2.8	3.1
Drakenstein	99.8%	170.9%	1.0	3.1
Stellenbosch	95.0%	94.0%	1.9	1.7
Breede Valley	137.5%	100.6%	3.9	3.7
Langeberg	49.7%	40.8%	7.6	2.5

Source: Western Cape Department of Health 2012 and 2013

⁵ 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.

Drakenstein and Breede Valley appear to be outperforming the national and provincial target with immunisations levels of 170.9 per cent and 100.6 per cent respectively. Immunisation levels in Langeberg (40.8 per cent) and Witzenberg (79.1 per cent) are concerning with immunisation levels substantially well below the provincial and national targets.

2.2.4 Maternal Health

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Even though it may not strictly fit the definition, information on births to teenage mothers and termination of pregnancies are also included.

Table 16 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Mortality, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2012/13

<i>Maternal mortality</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2010/11	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2010/11	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2010/11</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2011/12	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2011/12	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2011/12</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2012/13	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2012/13	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2012/13</i>
Western Cape Province	92 462	40	43.3	89 394	26	28.7	93 321	64	68.6
Cape Town	59 786	33	55.2	61 898	19	30.7	62 143	49	78.9
West Coast DM	5 124	0	0.0	4 854	0	0.0	4 972	6	120.7
Cape Winelands DM	13 856	4	28.9	10 500	2	17.0	12 683	5	39.4
Overberg DM	3 150	0	0.0	2 838	0	0.0	3 051	0	0.0
Eden DM	9 507	2	21.0	8 220	5	60.8	9 405	4	42.5
Central Karoo DM	1 039	1	96.2	1 084	0	0.0	1 067	0	0.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

In the 2012/13, 64 maternal deaths were recorded at public health facilities in the Western Cape; of which 5 were reported in the Cape Winelands District. The Cape Winelands District recorded a maternal mortality ratio of 39.4 cases per 100 000 live births in 2012/13 financial year. Cape Winelands District accounts for 12 683 of the total number of births followed by Eden district at 9 405.

Table 17 Maternal Health: Mortality in the Cape Winelands District, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2012/13

<i>Maternal mortality</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2010/11	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2010/11	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2010/11</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2011/12	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2011/12	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2011/12</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2012/13	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2012/13	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2012/13</i>
Cape Winelands DM	13 856	4	28.9	10 500	2	17.0	12 683	5	39.4
Langeberg	1 312	2	152.4	1 295	0	0.0	1 334	0	0.0
Breede Valley	3 722	0	0.0	3 077	1	32.5	3 797	3	79.0
Drakenstein	5 147	1	19.4	4 324	1	23.1	5 219	1	19.2
Stellenbosch	2 298	1	43.5	1 621	0	0.0	2 263	1	44.2
Witzenberg	1 377	0	0.0	1 478	0	0.0	1 404	0	0.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

The 5 maternal death incidents that occurred in Cape Winelands District Municipality in 2012/13 were spread amongst Breede Valley (3), Drakenstein (1) and Stellenbosch (1).

Drakenstein recorded 5 219 live births, which is the highest occurrence in the Cape Winelands Municipal District. Breede Valley recorded 3 797 live births; the second highest number of live births and deliveries in the District. Langeberg Municipality recorded 1 334 live births, which is the lowest in the Cape Winelands District.

Births to teenage mothers

Teenage pregnancy is always unplanned; as a result when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, they often have to postpone or sacrifice their own lives dreams. For these young people life can become particular tough, especially if they do not have family or social support. Women with unplanned pregnancies, whether teenage or other, may also terminate their pregnancy.

Table 18 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Births to Women under 18 years

<i>Delivery to women under 18 years</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11</i>	<i>Total deliveries 2010/11</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2010/11</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12</i>	<i>Total deliveries 2011/12</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2011/12</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years 2012/13</i>	<i>Total deliveries in facilities 2012/13</i>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2012/13</i>
Western Cape Province	6 484	93 192	69.6	6 320	93 199	40.2	5 906	92 125	64.1
Cape Town	3 911	63 082	62.0	3 756	64 116	58.6	3 448	63 178	54.6
West Coast DM	416	4 921	84.5	472	4 926	95.8	451	4 932	91.4
Cape Winelands DM	1 136	12 156	93.5	1 085	11 905	91.1	993	11 146	89.1
Overberg DM	279	2 948	94.6	241	2 906	82.9	231	2 879	80.2
Eden DM	650	9 042	71.9	657	8 244	79.7	683	8 883	76.9
Central Karoo DM	92	1 043	88.2	109	1 102	98.9	100	1 107	90.3

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

A total of 92 125 deliveries were registered in the Western Cape in the 2012/13 financial year, 5 906 were born to mothers under 18 years, which translates to a teenage delivery rate of 64.1 per 1 000 deliveries. The Cape Winelands District's teenage delivery rate of 89.1 per 1 000 deliveries was the third highest in the Western Cape.

Table 19 Maternal Health in the Cape Winelands district: Births to Women under 18 years

Delivery to women under 18 years	Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11		Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2010/11	Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12		Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2011/12	Delivery to women under 18 years 2012/13		Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2012/13
	Total deliveries 2010/11	Total deliveries in facilities 2010/11		Total deliveries 2011/12	Total deliveries in facilities 2011/12		Total deliveries 2012/13	Total deliveries in facilities 2012/13	
Cape Winelands DM	1 136	12 156	93.5	1 085	11 905	91.1	993	11 146	89.1
Langeberg	162	1 327	122.1	132	1 314	100.5	147	1 355	108.5
Breede Valley	304	3 467	87.7	274	3 094	88.6	328	3 771	87.0
Drakenstein	398	4 308	92.4	409	4 368	93.6	379	4 304	88.1
Stellenbosch	147	1 691	86.9	133	1 648	80.7	136	1 667	81.6
Witzenberg	125	1 363	91.7	137	1 481	92.5	150	1 404	106.8

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

Langeberg Municipality recorded a teenage delivery rate of 108.5 per 1 000 deliveries, the highest for the Cape Winelands District. Breede Valley and Stellenbosch municipalities had the lowest teenage delivery rate at 87.0 and 81.6 per 1 000 deliveries in the 2012/13 financial year respectively.

Table 20 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Mortality, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2012/13

Termination of pregnancy (TOP)	Total TOPs performed 2010/11		Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	Total TOPs performed 2011/12		Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	Total TOPs performed 2012/13		Female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13	TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13
	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11			Total TOPs performed 2011/12	Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12			Total TOPs performed 2012/13	Female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13		
Western Cape Province	14 359	1 380 716	10.4	10.4	14 474	1 405 654	10.3	10.3	15 248	1 470 176	10.4	10.4
Cape Town	10 233	923 847	11.1	11.1	10 753	945 028	11.4	11.4	11 930	987 390	12.1	12.1
West Coast DM	847	74 942	11.3	11.3	675	74 262	9.1	9.1	341	78 613	4.3	4.3
Cape Winelands DM	1 378	186 405	7.4	7.4	1 533	189 863	10.5	10.5	1 490	196 780	7.6	7.6
Overberg DM	282	53 927	5.2	5.2	288	55 017	5.2	5.2	330	57 199	5.8	5.8
Eden DM	1 262	128 498	9.8	9.8	1 225	128 259	9.6	9.6	1 156	136 711	8.5	8.5
Central Karoo DM	357	13 096	27.3	27.3	0	13 225	0.0	0.0	1	13 484	0.1	0.1

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

In 2012/13, 15 248 terminations of pregnancies (TOPs) were recorded at public health facilities in the Western Cape of which 1 490 TOPs were reported within the Cape Winelands District.

Table 21 Maternal Health in the Cape Winelands District: Termination of pregnancy, 2012/13

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11</i>	Total TOPs performed 2011/12	Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12</i>	Total TOPs performed 2012/13	Female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13</i>
Cape Winelands DM	1378	186 405	7.4	1533	189 863	8.1	1 490	196 780	7.6
Langeberg	118	25 649	4.6	86	26 398	3.3	86	27 896	3.1
Breede Valley	205	36 835	5.6	315	37 222	8.5	322	37 998	8.5
Drakenstein	664	51 654	12.9	690	52 023	13.3	737	52 760	14.0
Stellenbosch	314	45 675	6.9	346	47 016	7.4	310	49 697	6.2
Witzenberg	77	26 592	2.9	98	27 204	3.6	121	28 429	4.3

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011, 2012 and 2013

Table 21 reflects Termination of Pregnancy in the Cape Winelands District. Drakenstein and Breede Valley municipalities reflect the highest prevalence of termination of pregnancies in 2012/13 in the Cape Winelands Region with TOP rates of 14.0 and 8.5 per 1 000 respectively, which exceed the District's average TOP of 7.6 per 1 000.

2.2.5 Community Based Services

Community Based Services (CBS) in the Western Cape are provided by Non-profit Organisations (NPOs), subsidised by the Provincial Government. Patients who require on-going care upon discharge from hospital are referred to a primary healthcare facility in the area in which they live. The Home Community-Based Services (HCBS) Coordinator at the primary healthcare facility refers the patient to the NPO partner responsible for services HCBS in the area. The caregiver will render the service according to the instruction on the care plan and the sister will visit the individual to make sure the plan is being carried through.

HCBS 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 22 Community Based Services by NPOs, Western Cape, 2012/13

<i>Community Based Services</i>	<i>Monthly average number of Non-profit Organisation appointed home carers 2012/13</i>
Western Cape Province	3 064
Cape Town	1 856
West Coast DM	278
Cape Winelands DM	303
Overberg DM	240
Eden DM	312
Central Karoo DM	74

Source: Western Cape Department of Health 2013

There are 3 064 Non-profit Organisations (NPOs) appointed home carers in the Western Cape of which 303 were located in Cape Winelands District Municipality. Central Karoo district has 74 NPOs, the lowest number of NPOs appointed home carers in the Western Cape in the 2012/13 financial year.

Table 23 Community Based Services by NPOs, Cape Winelands Region, 2012/13

<i>Community Based Services</i>	Monthly average number of Non-profit Organisation appointed home carers 2012/13
Cape Winelands DM	303
Langeberg	54
Breede Valley	56
Drakenstein	94
Stellenbosch	59
Witzenberg	40

Source: Western Cape Department of Health 2013

Drakenstein municipality has the highest number of NPO appointed home carers at 94, followed by Stellenbosch and Breede Valley at 59 and 56 respectively. Langeberg and Witzenberg municipalities have the lowest number of NPOs at 54 and 40 respectively.

2.3 Safety and Security

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.

National, Provincial and local government departments allocate considerable resources to programmes and activities that are aimed at maintaining safety and security within the geographical areas for which they are responsible.

In order to maximise the impact of the resources allocated to increasing safety, it remains critical that those limited resources are deployed in the areas where they are most needed.

The discussion in the 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 table below.

Table 24 Crime in the Cape Winelands District: April to March 2003/04 – 2012/13

Cape Winelands District	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010	April 2010 to March 2011	April 2011 to March 2012	April 2012 to March 2013
Contact crime (crimes against the person)										
Murder	350	359	296	267	308	295	284	262	300	316
Total sexual crimes	1 406	1 635	1 379	1 188	1 164	1 063	1 401	1 292	1 595	1 569
Property related crime										
Burglary at residential premises	7 278	6 683	4 893	4 593	4 919	5 294	5 817	5 022	7 092	8 168
Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection										
Drug related crime	3 386	4 370	4 125	4 993	5 421	5 427	6 113	6 731	10 883	11 865
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	648	640	696	879	1 086	1 156	1 357	1 346	1 638	1 441

Source: South African Police Service, 2012/13

Murder has declined year on year from 2004/05 to 2006/07, increased to 308 in 2007/08 and then declined to 262 in 2010/11 but increased to 300 in 2011/12 and 316 in 2012/13. The number of sexual crimes fluctuated between 2003/04 and 2011/12 with spikes in 2004/05 to 1 635, 1 401 in 2009/10, 1 595 in 2011/12 and then declined to 1 569 in 2012/13.

Property related crimes were on a downward trajectory from 2003/04 to 2006/07 but then steadily picked up year-on-year to reach 8 168 incidences in 2012/13.

Drug related crimes steadily increased from 3 386 in 2003/04 to 11 865 cases in 2012/13. The number of reported cases of driving under the influence has declined to 1 441 in 2012/13 after recording to constant increases since 2003/04 to 2011/12.

2.4 Poverty and Inequality⁶

The section on poverty and inequality outlines the level of human development as well as the levels of poverty and inequality within different areas within the Western Cape. The level of development and income level of the population also serves as an indication to the level of need within communities and the need for assistance required. Inequality levels highlight how the experience of different members of the same broader community may be dissimilar in varying degrees.

2.4.1 Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, to participate in the life of the community and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living. The HDI can assume a maximum level of 1, indicating a high level of human development, and a minimum value of 0.

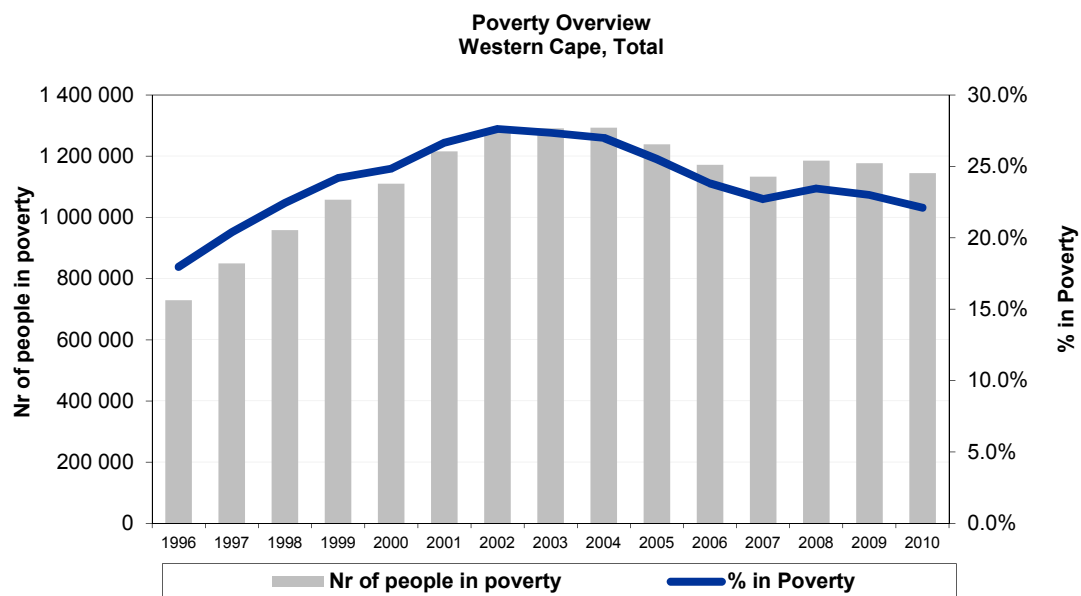
⁶ This section draws on Global Insight data.

2.4.2 People Living in Poverty

The poverty rate represents the percentage of people living in households with an income less than the poverty income. The poverty income is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to household size, the larger the household the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty.

The poverty income used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR Report No. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996). For example, the monthly income needed to keep a 1 person household out of poverty in 2010 is estimated⁷ to be R1 315, while for a two person household it is R1 626; a four person household requires an estimated income of R2 544 to stay out of poverty while a household with eight or more person requires an estimated R4 729.

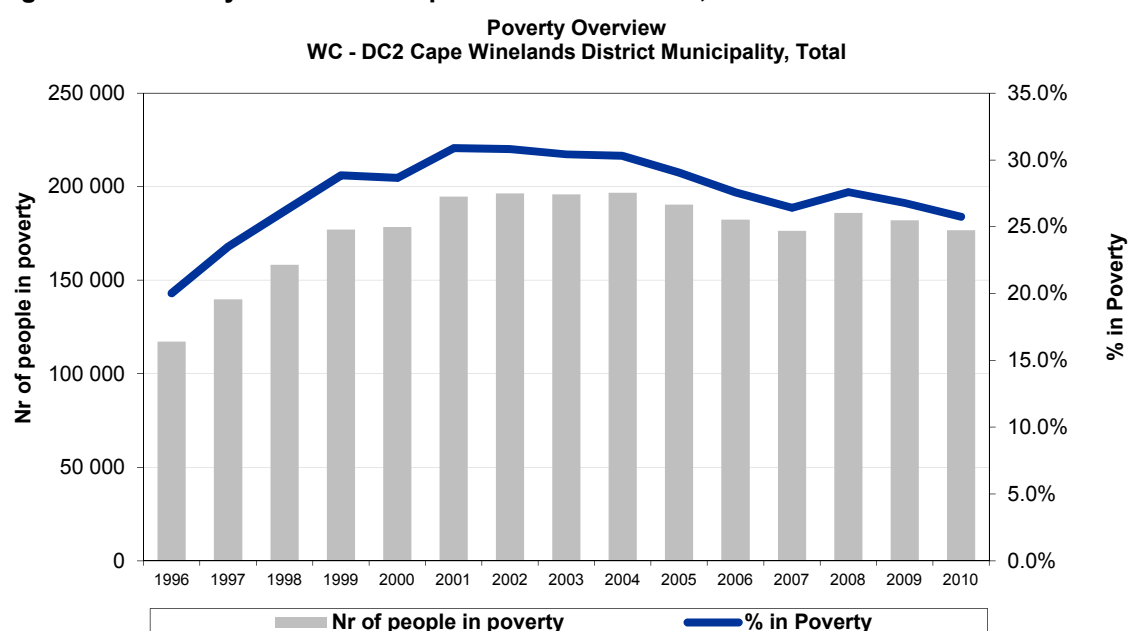
Figure 6 Poverty Overview – Western Cape, 1996 – 2010



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional Explorer version 574

The statistics will reveal that poverty is a major concern in the Province and is very fragile to social and economic conditions. Global Insight estimates on the number of people living in poverty in the Western Cape shows a sharp increase between 1996 and 2003, increasing from approximately 720 000 in 1995 to almost 1.3 million people in 2003, almost doubling over this period. Between 2004 and 2007 poverty levels remained fairly high. In 2008 and 2009, the poverty levels in the Western Cape improved, resulting in almost 1.2 million people living in poverty in the Province.

⁷ Global Insight estimates.

Figure 7 Poverty Overview – Cape Winelands District, 1996 – 2010

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional Explorer version 574

Poverty levels in the Cape Winelands District also reveal a disheartening trend. Between 1996 and 2004, poverty levels increased steadily from approximately 117 000 people living poverty to 197 000 people living in poverty, almost doubling over a period of 8 years. The increase in poverty levels appears to have stabilised between 2008 and 2010 fluctuating between 190 000 and 175 000 people living in poverty.

2.4.3 Indigent Households

In response to the poverty levels of its communities, municipalities offer households support through their indigent policy. The indigent policy provides for free or discounted rates on municipal services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse removal as well as property rates.

Table 25 Indigent Households

Municipality	Indigent Households	%
Drakenstein	11 165	33.2%
Stellenbosch	4 781	14.2%
Witzenberg	3 950	11.8%
Breede Valley	7 061	21.0%
Langeberg	6 635	19.8%
Total	33 592	100.0%

Source: Western Cape Department of Local Government, June 2013

According to the Western Cape Department of Local Government, Cape Winelands District had a total of 33 592 indigent households. Drakenstein and Breede Valley account for 54.2 per cent of the total indigent households in the District; 11 165 and 7 061 indigent households respectively.

2.4.4 Gini coefficient

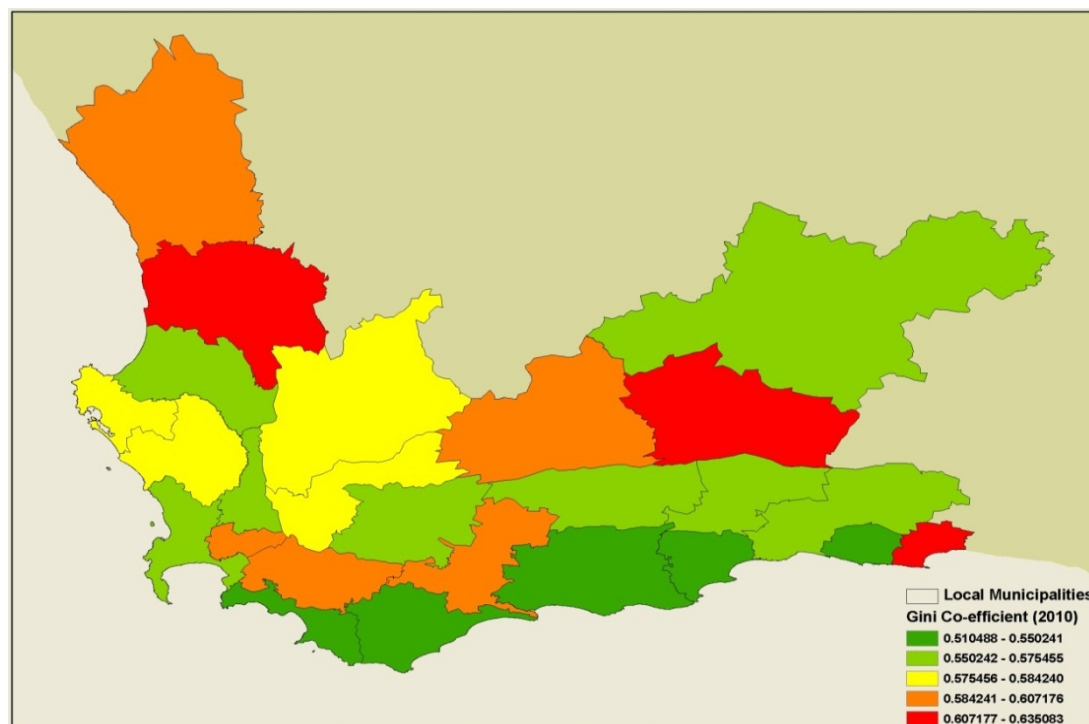
The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0 (in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income) to 1 (in the case where one household earns all the income and other households earn nothing). In practice the coefficient is likely to vary from approximately 0.25 to 0.70.

Table 26 Gini coefficient 2001, 2007 and 2010

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	0.60	0.59	0.57
West Coast District Municipality	0.59	0.61	0.60
Cape Winelands District Municipality	0.60	0.60	0.59
Overberg District Municipality	0.58	0.59	0.58
Eden District Municipality	0.59	0.59	0.56
Central Karoo District Municipality	0.59	0.60	0.58

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

Map 1 Gini coefficient, Western Cape, 2010



Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2010. Map created by E-Innovation, WC Department of the Premier*

A comparison across the Western Cape shows that inequality across all districts and the metro has been relatively high, but has over the past decade showed some improvement, according to the Gini coefficient.

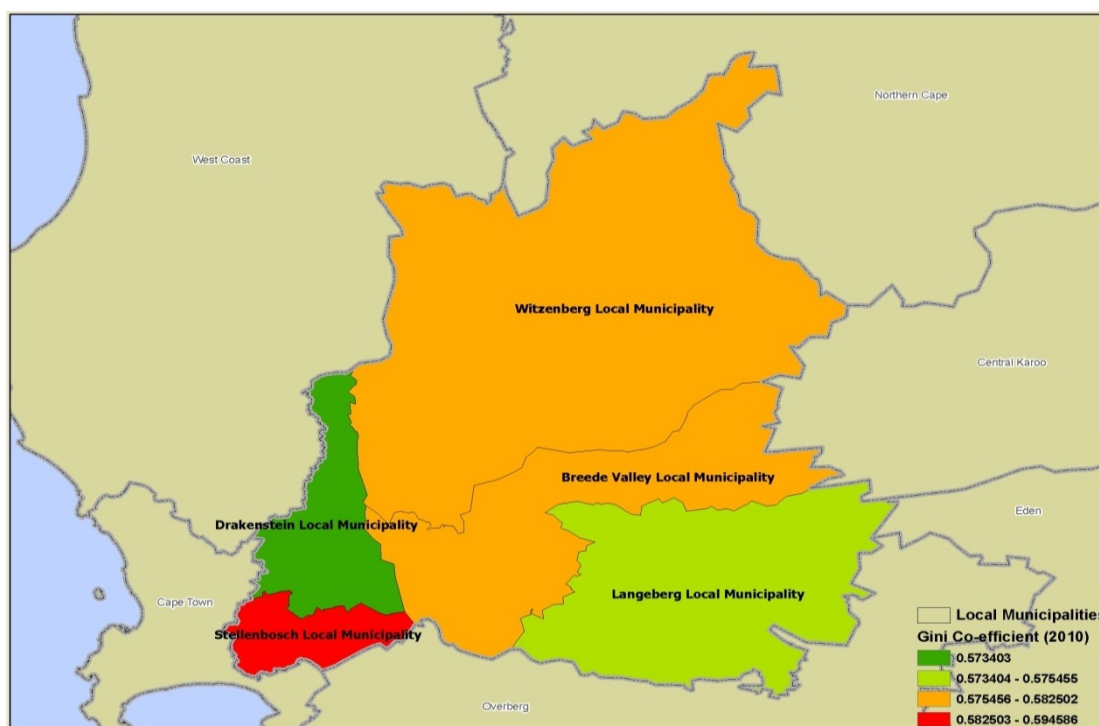
Income levels in Cape Winelands remained unchanged between 2001 and 2007 at 0.60 but improved to 0.59 in 2010.

Table 27 Gini coefficient, Cape Winelands District

Cape Winelands District		2001	2007	2010
D022	Witzenberg	0.59	0.59	0.58
D023	Drakenstein	0.59	0.59	0.57
D024	Stellenbosch	0.62	0.62	0.59
D025	Breede Valley	0.59	0.60	0.58
D026	Langeberg	0.58	0.59	0.58

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

Map 2 Gini coefficient, Cape Winelands District, 2010



Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2010. Map created by E-Innovation, WC Department of the Premier*

Overall inequality within Cape Winelands District has decreased from 2001 to 2010, with the exception of Langeberg, which remains at the 2001 levels of 0.58. Drakenstein (0.57) has the lowest levels of inequality whilst inequality is highest in Stellenbosch (0.59). Nonetheless, Stellenbosch improved from inequality levels of 0.62 in 2001 and 2007 to 0.59 in 2010.

2.4.5 Human Development Index

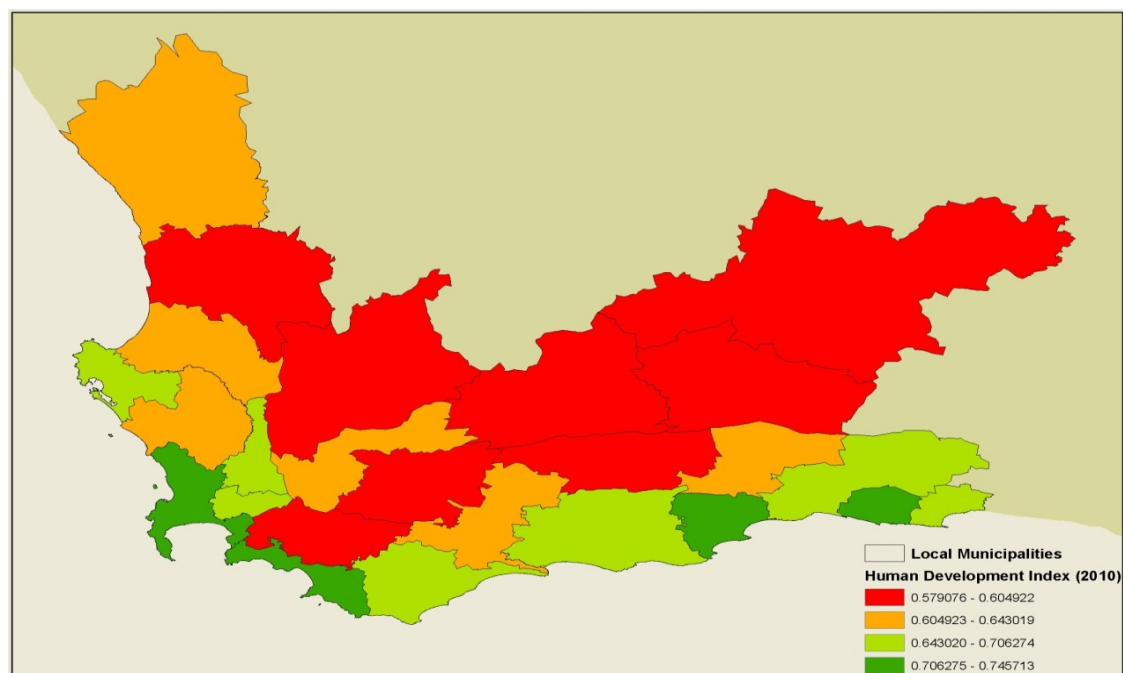
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, to participate in the life of the community and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living. The HDI can assume a maximum level of 1, indicating a high level of human development, and a minimum value of 0.

Table 28 HDI, Western Cape: 2001, 2007 and 2010 per district

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
Western Cape	0.68	0.70	0.71
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	0.71	0.73	0.74
West Coast District Municipality	0.63	0.64	0.65
Cape Winelands District Municipality	0.63	0.65	0.65
Overberg District Municipality	0.63	0.65	0.66
Eden District Municipality	0.64	0.68	0.69
Central Karoo District Municipality	0.57	0.59	0.60

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

Map 3 HDI, Western Cape, 2010



Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2010. Map created by E-Innovation, WC Department of the Premier*

The levels of human development differ across the broad geographic areas in the Western Cape; the average score for the Province improving slowly over time, from 0.68 in 2001 to 0.70 in 2007 and 0.71 in 2010.

The HDI results of Cape Winelands District indicate that that the level of development has gradually improved between 2001 and 2007 from 0.63 to 0.65 but development appeared to have plateaued between 2007 and 2010.

Table 29 HDI, Western Cape: 2001, 2007 and 2010 per municipality

Code	Municipality	2001	2007	2010
D022	Witzenberg	0.58	0.60	0.60
D023	Drakenstein	0.65	0.68	0.68
D024	Stellenbosch	0.66	0.69	0.70
D025	Breede Valley	0.62	0.63	0.64
D026	Langeberg	0.58	0.59	0.60
D02A	Cape Winelands DMA	0.52	0.56	0.57

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

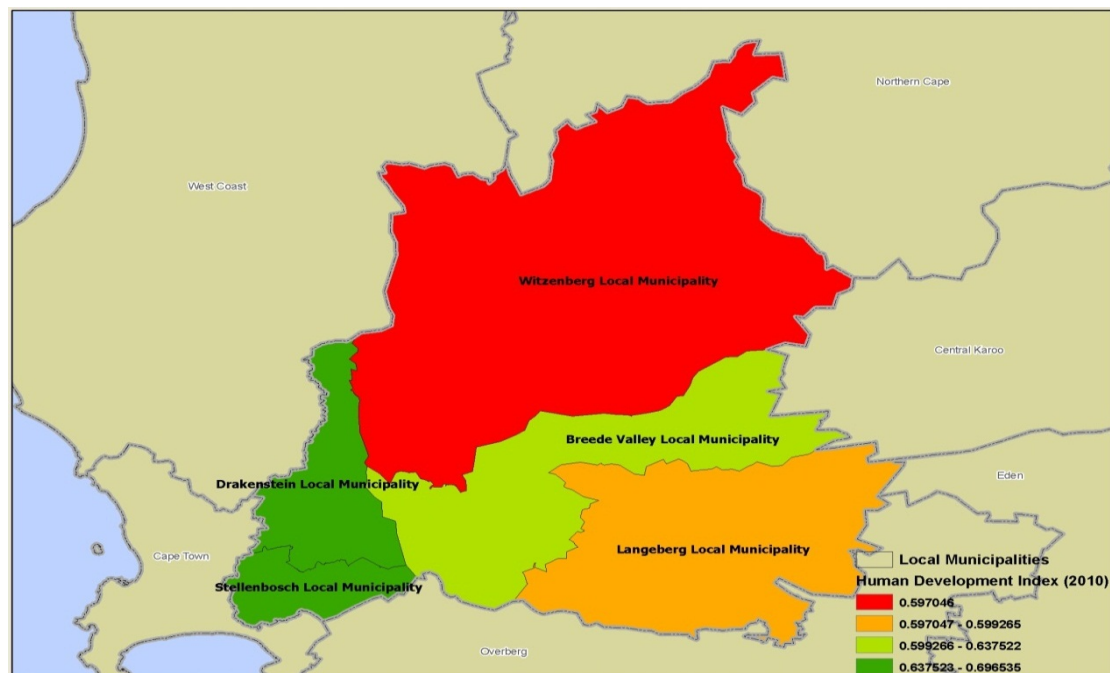
2.4.6 Household Income

Household income according to various sources is the total income from all individuals living in a particular household. Income refers not only to the salaries and benefits received but also to receipts from any personal business, investments, dividends and other income received by a particular household. Household income is often used as an economic indicator which can determine the standard of living of a particular household.

Table 30 Household Income, 2011

Series	No income	R1 - R4 800	R4 801 - R9 600	R9 601 - R19 200	R19 201 - R38 400	R38 401 - R76 800	R76 801 - R153 600	R153 601 - R307 200	R307 201 - R614 400	R614 401 - R1 228 800	R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	R2 457 601 and more	Unspecified
Units													
Cape Winelands (DC2)	26 002	3 812	6 804	26 150	40 219	36 524	24 294	17 541	11 245	3 829	1 080	750	3
Witzenberg (WC022)	1 757	532	1 098	5 073	7 079	5 723	2 863	1 851	1 064	253	77	49	0
Drakenstein (WC023)	7 743	1 042	1 837	6 421	10 280	10 983	8 337	6 558	4 419	1 507	403	242	1
Stellenbosch (WC024)	8 961	914	1 517	4 415	7 160	6 742	4 994	3 671	2 874	1 432	430	305	2
Breede Valley (WC025)	5 107	735	1 245	6 338	9 455	8 061	5 338	3 620	1 988	431	110	95	0
Langeberg (WC026)	2 434	588	1 107	3 904	6 244	5 015	2 762	1 842	900	207	59	59	0

Table 30 indicates that 26 002 households in Cape Winelands Region have no income. Stellenbosch Municipality has the highest number of households with no income at 8 961; followed by Drakenstein and Breede Valley Municipality at 7 743 and 5 107 households that receives no income. Witzenberg and Langeberg municipality has the lowest number of households with no income at 1 757 and 2 434 respectively.

Map 4 HDI, Cape Winelands District, 2010

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2010. Map created by E-Innovation, WC Department of the Premier

The Human Development Index in Cape Winelands District is between 0.60 and 0.70 in 2010. Stellenbosch (0.70) and Drakenstein (0.68) had the highest human development indices in Cape Winelands District, whilst the former district management area (0.57) had the lowest human development index. The district management area has however been incorporated in the municipal space of Witzenberg, Breede Valley and Drakenstein, which will affect the human development of those municipalities in future HDI evaluations.

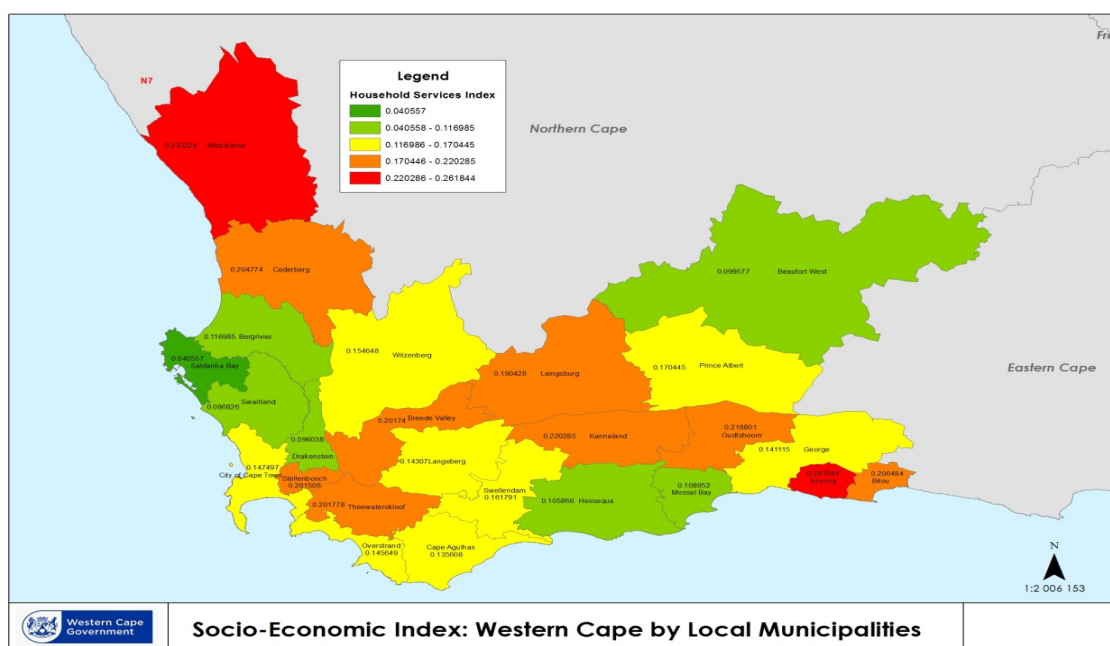
2.4.7 Poverty Indexes

The Socio-economic Poverty Index is derived from Census 2011 variables with its main purpose to identify areas of greatest need. The higher the values index the “poorer” the area is in relation to the index.

The Socio-economic Poverty Index has four domains namely Education (20 per cent), Housing (20 per cent), Household Services (30 per cent) and Economic (30 per cent). Each Poverty Index domain as highlighted has a specific weight that is attached to it as per the census 2011.

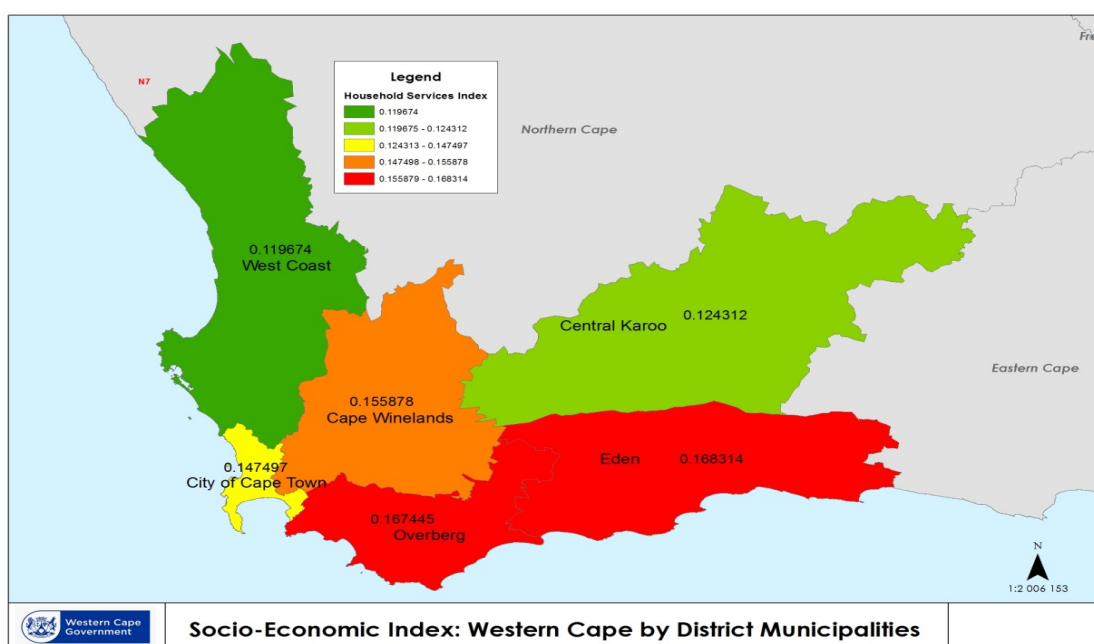
The objective of the Socio-economic Poverty Index is to identify areas (wards) of greatest need for developmental purpose or further to identify the most vulnerable wards. It is imperative to note the Socio-economic Poverty Index variables described is only limited to the identified variables as per the Census 2011.

Map 5 Household Services Poverty Index: Western Cape Local Municipalities



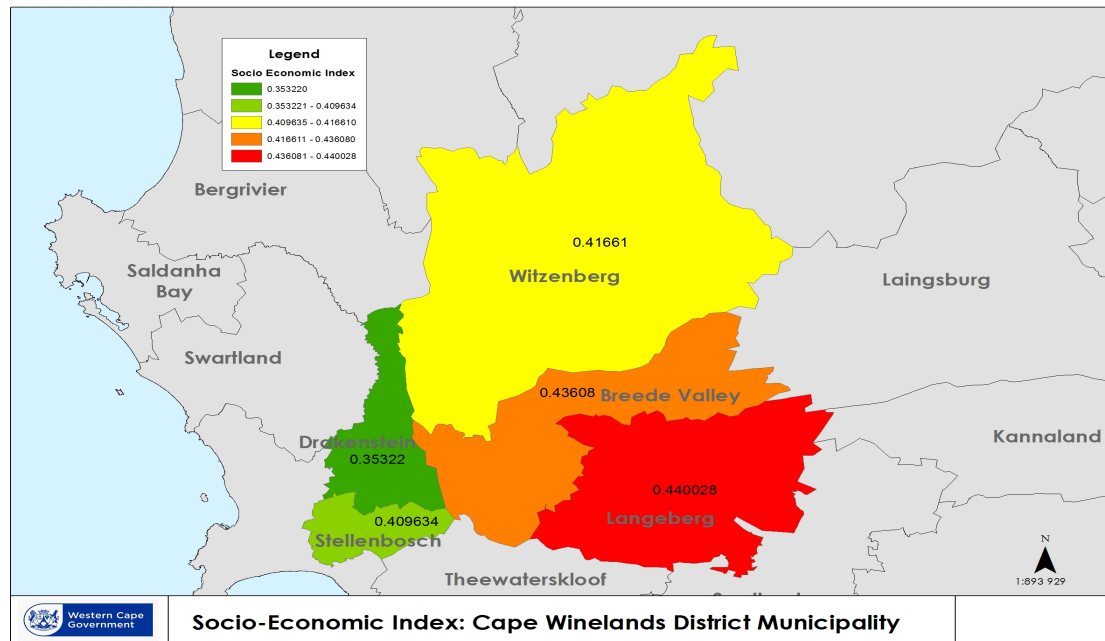
Map 5 depicts the Socio-economic Index for Household Services for all 30 municipalities across the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index for Household Services includes the following sub-variables such as Energy for lightning, main water supply, refuse disposal and toilet facilities. This variable measures households with an income below R38 401 per annum. Map 5 indicates that Matzikama and Knysna municipality has the most vulnerability in relating to household service in the Western Cape. The municipalities in the Cape Winelands District fall within the average to medium high vulnerability with the exception of Drakenstein Municipality which has medium low vulnerability.

Map 6 Household Services Poverty Index: Inter-district and Metro Comparison

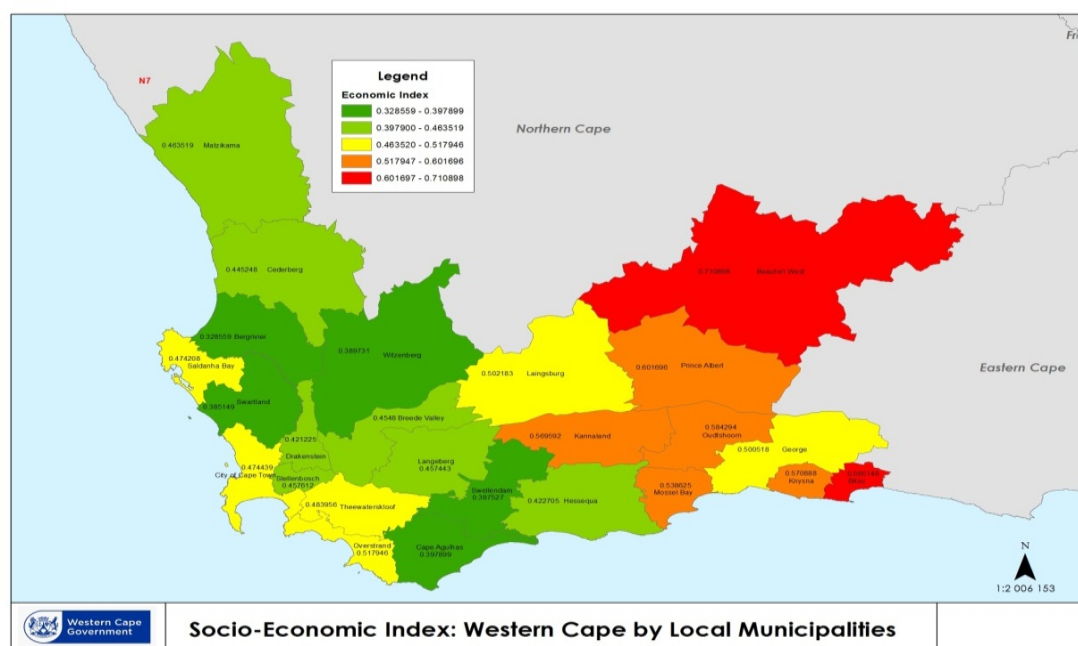


Map 6 depicts the Socio-economic Index for Household Services for the respective district municipalities and the City of Cape Town within the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index for Household Services includes the following sub-variables such as Energy for lightning, main water supply, refuse disposal and toilet facilities. This variable measures households with an income below R38 401 per annum. Map 7 clearly indicates that across the districts Eden and the Overberg Districts are the most vulnerable in relation to household services, followed by the Cape Winelands District.

Map 7 Household Services Poverty Index: Western Cape Local Municipalities



Map 7 depicts the Socio-economic Index for Household Services for the municipalities situated within the Cape Winelands District. The Socio-economic Index for Household Services includes the following sub-variables such as Energy for lightning, main water supply, refuse disposal and toilet facilities. This variable measures households with an income below R38 401 per annum. The map clearly indicates that Langeberg Municipality is the most vulnerable area with respect to the household's services within the Cape Winelands Region.

Map 8 Economic Poverty Index: Inter-Municipal comparison

Map 8 depicts the Socio-economic Poverty Index for Economic for all 30 municipalities across the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index measures the following sub-variables employment, income and economic dependency ratio.

This map indicates that the municipalities that are most vulnerable to the economic poverty index are Beaufort West and Bitou. The other municipalities that furthermore display medium high vulnerability in relation to this variable are Prince Albert, Kannaland, Oudtshoorn, Mossel Bay and Knysna. The municipalities in the Cape Winelands District fall within the medium low to low vulnerability.

2.5 Access to Housing

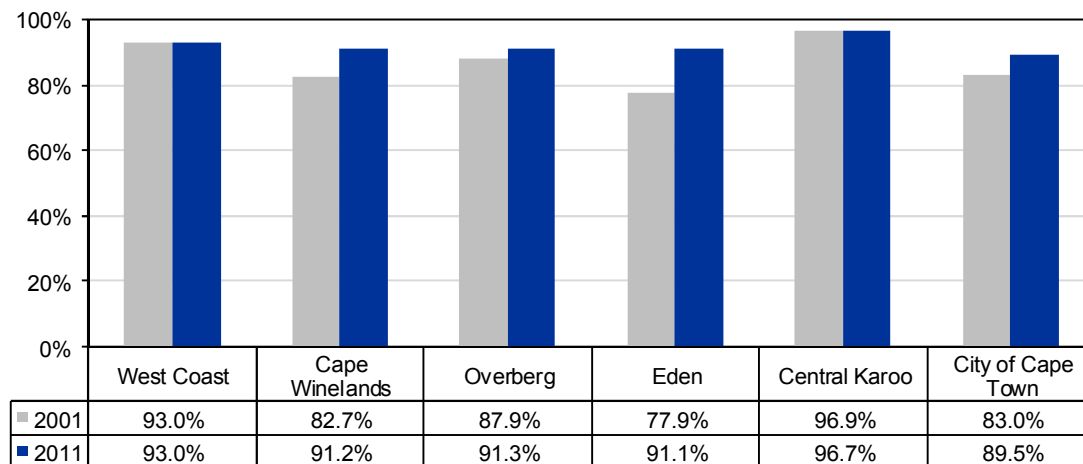
The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (The Constitution) states that every citizen has to the right to access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislation and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of his right. Still, there are many South Africans who lack this basic right.

Information from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses is used to provide estimates of the extent of the backlog⁸ in housing within the Cape Winelands District.

2.5.1 Access to Housing: Western Cape District/City Level Comparison

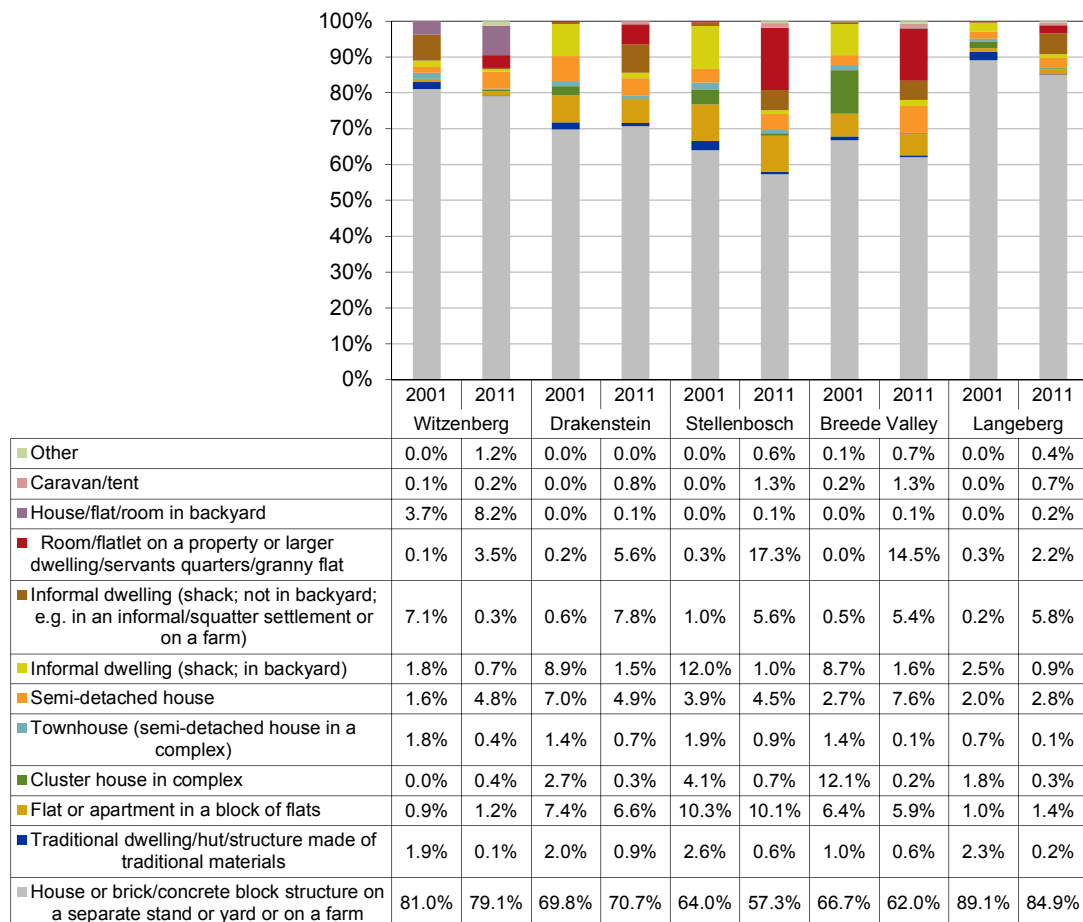
Figure 8 shows the percentage of households that are categorised as formal/informal dwellings and compares household dwelling types across the Western Cape districts in 2011.

⁸ These surveys present the most recent comparative municipal level information across the Western Cape.

Figure 8 Comparison of dwelling types across the Western Cape, 2001 and 2011

Source: Stats SA: Census 2001 & 2011

The proportion of households with access to formal dwellings has increased between 2001 and 2011 with the exception of West Coast district where the access level remained the same at 93 per cent and Central Karoo where access levels declined marginally. Cape Winelands households' access to formal dwelling has improved from 82.7 per cent in 2001 to 91.2 per cent in 2011.

Figure 9 Comparison of dwelling types across the Cape Winelands District, 2011

Source: Stats SA: Census 2001 & 2011

Despite an overall improvement in the level of access to formal dwellings across the Cape Winelands District, certain municipalities experience a rise in informal dwellings from 2001 to 2011, namely Drakenstein, Langeberg, Stellenbosch and Breede valley. Witzenberg, on the other hand, recorded a significant reduction in the level of informal dwellings from 2001 to 2011, as the proportion of informal dwellings reduced from 7.1 to 0.3 per cent over the period.

2.6 Access to Municipal Services

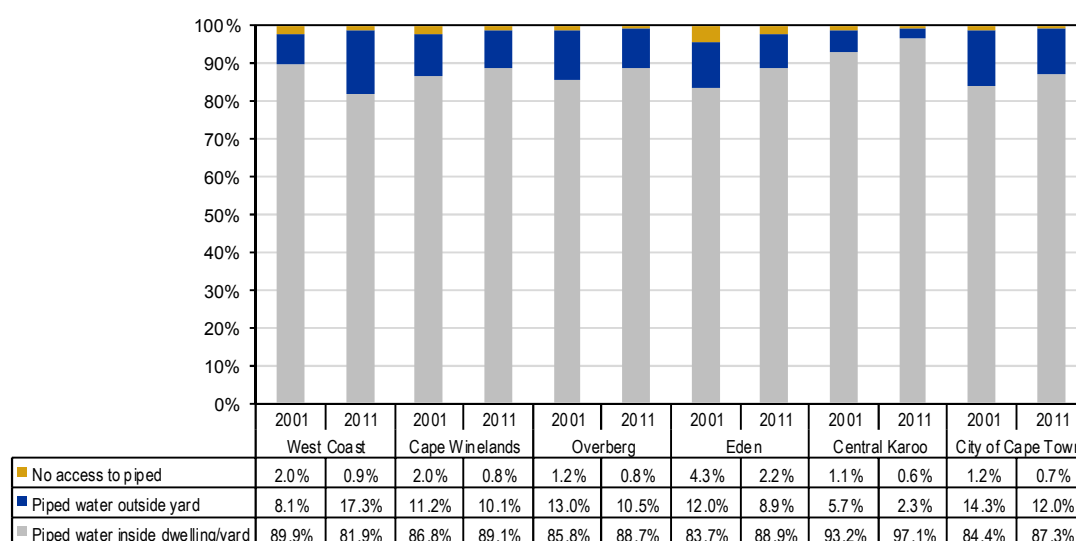
Access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services ensures that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section looks at household access to services as drawn from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The information provides a breakdown of the types of access for each service area; changes in the relative proportions indicate either improvements or worsening in the overall access levels.

2.6.1 Water

Access to potable water is essential to maintaining a healthy life. Figure 10 shows the difference in household accessibility to piped water across the Western Cape districts in 2011.

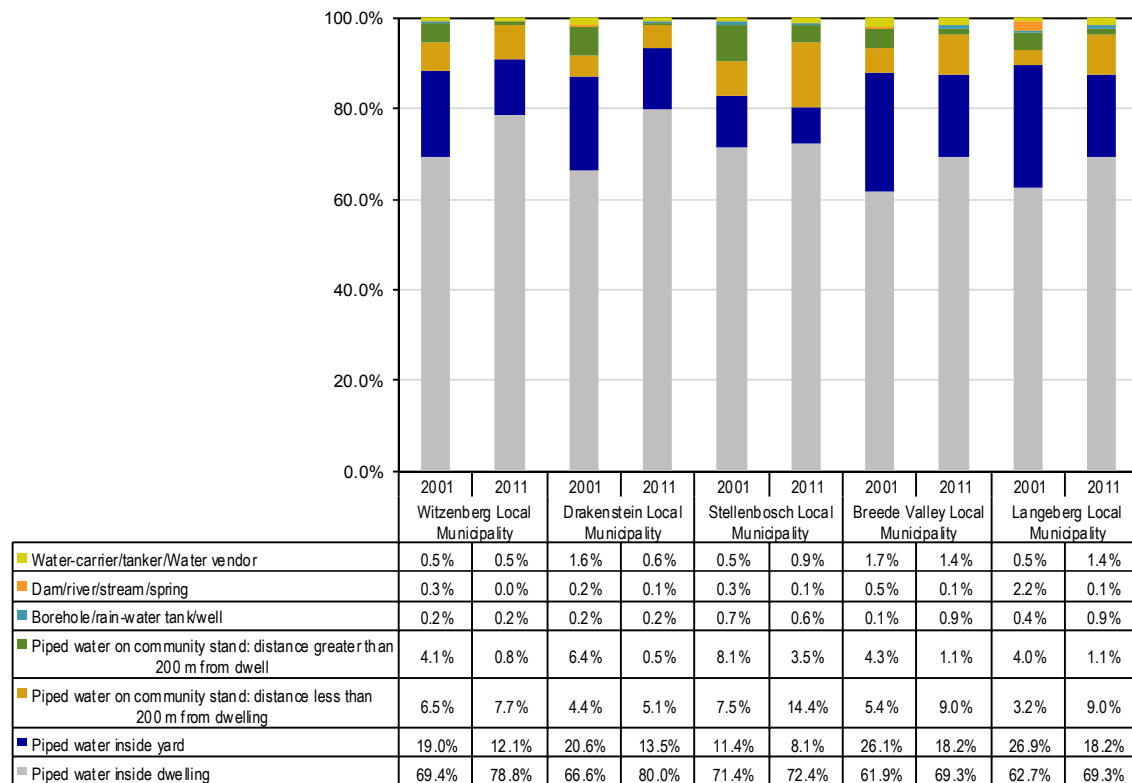
Figure 10 Comparison of access to piped water across the Western Cape, 2011



Source: Stats SA: Census 2001 & 2011

Households' access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard for the Province has increased from 85.2 to 88.4 per cent between 2001 and 2011. The proportion of households with access piped water inside dwelling/yard in the Cape Winelands region has improved from 86.8 per cent in 2001 to 89.1 per cent in 2011. West Coast is the only district that experienced a regression in the proportion of households that have access to piped water inside dwelling/yard; as the levels of access for these categories decreased from 89.9 to 81.9 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 11 Comparison of access to piped water in the Cape Winelands District between 2001 and 2011



Source: Stats SA: Census 2001 & 2011

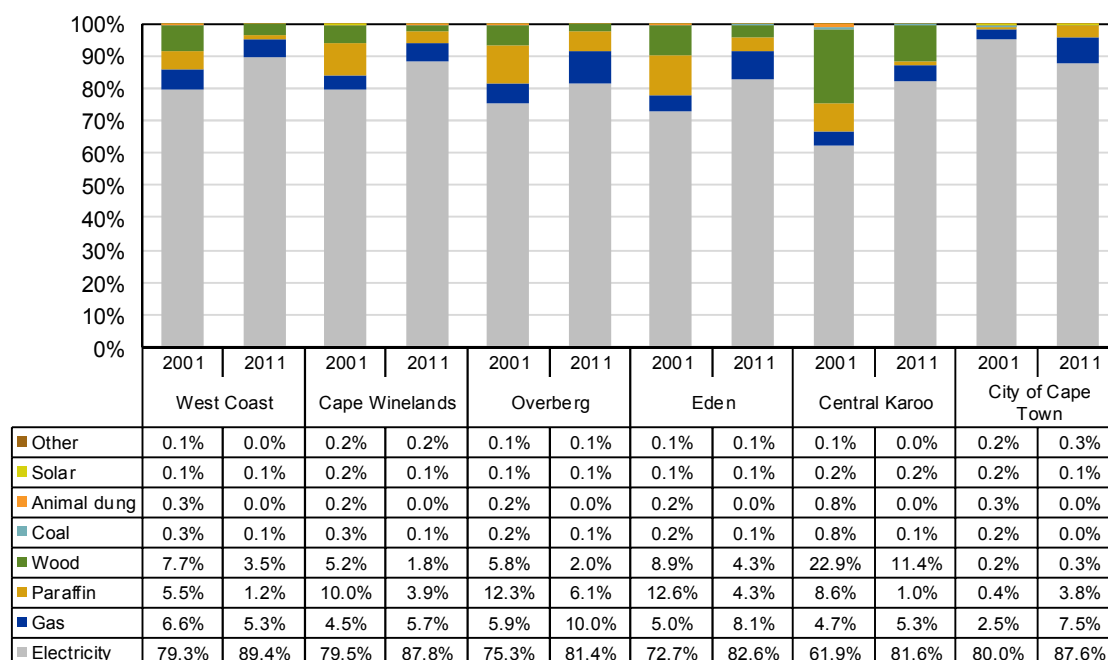
The level of access to piped water inside dwelling/yard/outside yard less than 200 metres from dwelling has improved for Cape Winelands municipalities between 2001 and 2011. A comparison across the municipalities' show that Drakenstein has the highest level of access to piped water inside dwelling. Furthermore, Drakenstein and Witzenberg have the lowest proportion of households that do not have access to potable water at 0.9 and 0.7 per cent respectively in 2011.

Stellenbosch and Breede Valley have experienced marginal drops in access to potable water from 2001 to 2011.

2.6.2 Energy

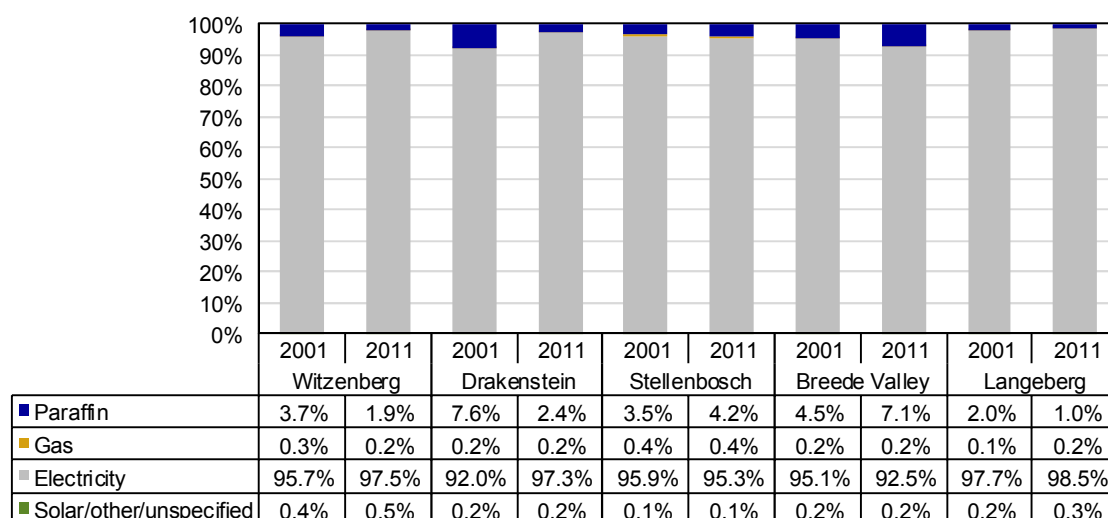
Energy is essential for human life; commonly identified uses include energy for cooking, heating and lighting. Given the harmful environmental impacts of certain identifiable energy sources, as well as growing energy demand and needs, the use of clean and sustainable energy is becoming increasingly important. Different energy sources also have other usage risks; e.g. health and safety risks especially in the use of paraffin and open flame usage.

The information below outlines the sources of energy used for lighting for households in the Cape Winelands District.

Figure 12 Comparison of access to electricity across the Western Cape between 2001 and 2011


Source: Stats SA Census 2001 & 2011

The level of access to electricity has improved between 2001 and 2011. Overall, 88 per cent of all households in the Western Cape had access to electricity in 2001 which improved to 93.4 per cent in 2011. Access to electricity in Cape Winelands improved from 79.5 in 2001 to 87.8 per cent in 2011, which is the second highest after West Coast in 2011. Overberg has the lowest level of access to electricity in 2011 but a significant proportion of households that make use of alternative energy such as gas and paraffin.

Figure 13 Access to electricity across the Cape Winelands District between 2001 and 2011


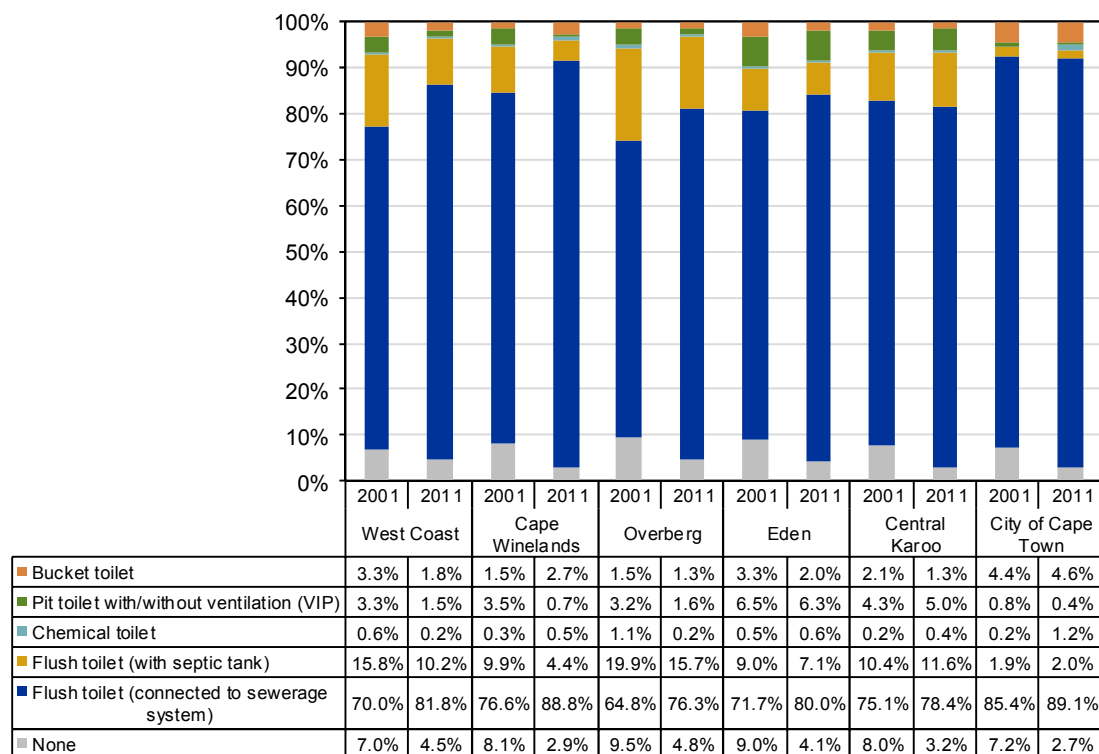
Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

Access to electricity has improved in the Cape Winelands region between 2001 and 2011 with the exception of Stellenbosch municipality where the access levels dropped slightly from 95.9 in 2001 to 95.3 per cent in 2011. Langeberg has the highest level of access to electricity at 98.5 per cent in 2011, up from 97.7 per cent in 2001.

2.6.3 Sanitation

Sanitation is a means of promoting health through the provision of safe disposal and treatment of human waste. Access to a toilet advances physical health as well as providing the user with sense of human dignity.

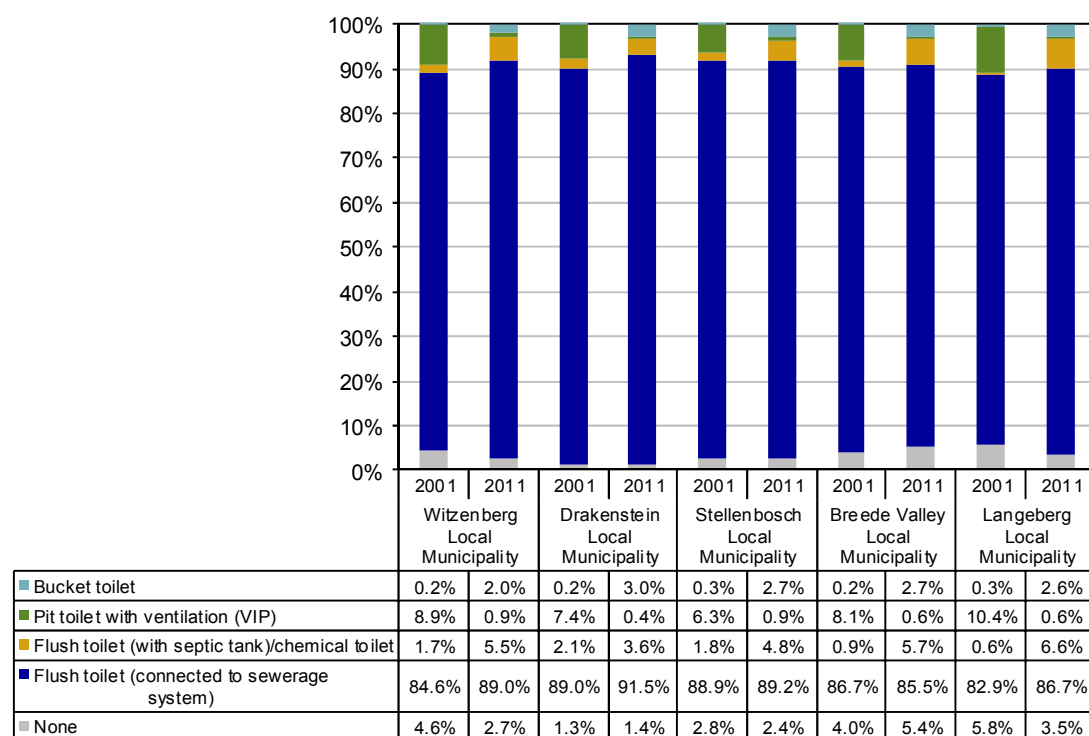
Figure 14 Comparison of access to sanitation across the Western Cape, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

Access to acceptable standards of sanitation has improved in all municipalities in the Western Cape region as the level of unacceptable standard of sanitation (including PIT latrine without ventilation, Bucket latrine and None) decreased from 12.7 to 7.4 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

The most accessible form of sanitation within the Western Cape is flush toilets at 89.6 per cent in 2011, up from 86.2 per cent from 2001. Cape Winelands' households have the highest level of access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage system or septic tank) in the Western Cape in 2011 at 93.2 per cent.

Figure 15 Comparison of access to sanitation across the Cape Winelands District, 2011

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

Access to sanitation has improved in all municipalities in the Cape Winelands region between 2001 and 2011. The following observations are noted within Cape Winelands District in 2011; Drakenstein has the highest proportion of households with access to flush toilets connected to sewerage system at 91.5 per cent, Breede Valley has the highest proportion of households with no access to sanitation at 5.4 per cent, Langeberg has the highest proportion of households with access flush toilets connected to a septic tank at 6.6 per cent, and Drakenstein has the highest proportion of households that make use of the bucket toilet system at 3 per cent of all households.

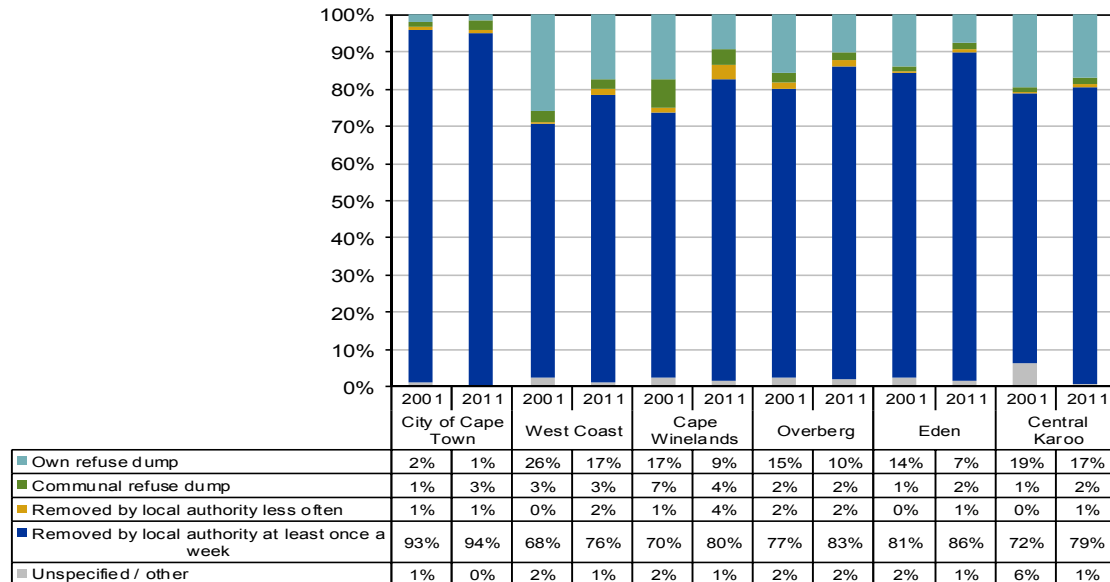
2.6.4 Refuse Removal

Refuse removal is an essential service that ensures that health related problems are kept at bay as well as ensuring the protection of the physical environment. A lack of the service is likely to result in uncontrolled and unregulated dumping.

Given the environmental limitations in the creation of landfill sites, recycling is strongly encouraged; recycling extends the lifespan of landfill sites. By reducing the need for the creation of 'new' products, recycling also strongly encourages the preservation of our natural resources; in this sense it could best be used as part of the broader '**Reduce – Reuse – Recycle**' environmental approach, that firstly encourages non-wasteful consumption practices (reduce), the reuse of products where possible (reuse) and the recycling of the product where its use in current form has been exhausted (recycle).

Figure 16 provides a comparison of household access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape in 2001 and 2011.

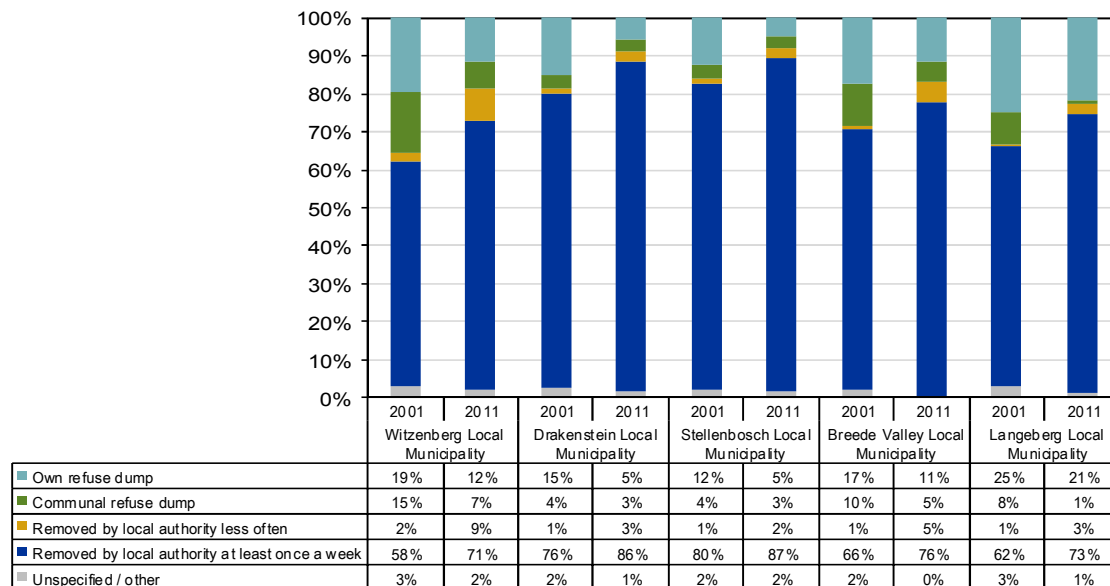
Figure 16 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape, 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

Refuse removal services by local authority/private company is the leading source of refuse removal for almost 90 per cent of households in the Western Cape. The Census of 2011 highlighted that the refuse of 80 per cent of households in the Cape Winelands Region were removed by a local authority/private company.

Figure 17 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Cape Winelands District between 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

Refuse removal services by local authority/private company is also the leading source of refuse removal for households in the Cape Winelands Region. The Census of 2011 highlighted that the Stellenbosch municipal area has the highest level of access to refuse removal within the Cape Winelands region, followed by Drakenstein. Langeberg, Witzenberg and Breede Valley have the highest proportions of households that dump their own refuse.

3. Economically Active Population

3.1 Labour Force

Economically active people (those in the labour force) are those between the ages of 15 and 65 years who chose to participate in the labour market, by being willing to supply their labour in exchange for an income. Being defined as being economically active does not depend on being employed; as long as there is a desire, willingness and availability to work, even if that desire does not translate into employment, then you are seen as part of the labour force.

Participation in the labour market is influenced by many factors which includes disability, early retirement choices, long-term illness which includes AIDS, study choices or even feelings of discouragement from participating. Participation levels have a direct impact on the labour force statistics e.g. high levels of labour force participation with few employment opportunities is easily evident in a high unemployment rate, while low levels of participation with few employment opportunities results in a lower unemployment rate. The differences in participation levels as a result of discouragement, people who want to work but have given up hope in finding employment and therefore are not taking active steps to look for work is what is typically captured difference between South Africa's official versus the broad/expanded unemployment definition.

Table 31 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, Cape Winelands District (Consolidated), 2001 and 2011

	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2011	337 252	289 765	47 487	14.1
2001	284 807	221 090	63 717	22.4

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Census 2011

Statistics for the 2001 to 2011 period indicate new entrants to the labour market were being accommodated in the Cape Winelands District by reducing unemployment from 22.4 per cent in 2001 to 14.1 per cent in 2011.

Table 32 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, Cape Winelands District municipal area (Consolidated), 2001 and 2011

<i>Census 2011</i>	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
Cape Winelands	337 252	289 765	47 487	14.1
Witzenberg	56 334	52 062	4 272	7.6
Drakenstein	106 030	87 336	18 694	17.6
Stellenbosch	67 135	56 957	10 178	15.2
Breede Valley	68 607	58 696	9 911	14.4
Langeberg	39 145	34 713	4 432	11.3

The 2011 Census indicates that new entrance to the labour markets were being accommodated in the Cape Winelands region. The unemployment rate in Witzenberg Municipality is the lowest in the Cape Winelands region at 7.6 per cent, followed by Langeberg Municipality at 11.3 per cent. The highest unemployment rate is in Drakenstein at 17.6 per cent, followed by Stellenbosch and Breede Valley at 15.2 per cent and 14.4 per cent respectively.

3.2 Unemployment

3.2.1 The Unemployment Rate

Information on unemployment represents official unemployment statistics and does not make provision for discouraged workers (workers not actively looking for work).

Table 33 Comparison of Labour Force Information across Western Cape Municipal Areas, 2011

<i>Census 2011</i>	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
City of Cape Town	1 700 228	1 294 239	405 989	23.9
West Coast	165 321	141 117	24 204	14.6
Cape Winelands	337 252	289 765	47 487	14.1
Overberg	112 072	93 061	19 011	17.0
Eden	225 842	175 055	50 787	22.5
Central Karoo	22 714	17 460	5 254	23.1
Western Cape	2 563 430	2 010 697	552 733	21.6

Cape Winelands District proportionally represents 13.2 per cent of the Province's labour force but comprising 8.6 per cent of the total unemployed.

Table 34 Comparison of Labour Force Information across Western Cape Municipal Areas, 2011

<i>Census 2011</i>	Labour force	Percentage of District's labour force	Employed	Percentage of District's employed	Unemployed	Percentage of District's unemployed	Unemployment rate
Cape Winelands	337 252	100.0	289 765	100.0	47 487	100.0	14.1
Witzenberg	56 334	16.7	52 062	18.0	4 272	9.0	7.6
Drakenstein	106 030	31.4	87 336	30.1	18 694	39.4	17.6
Stellenbosch	67 135	19.9	56 957	19.7	10 178	21.4	15.2
Breede Valley	68 607	20.3	58 696	20.3	9 911	20.9	14.4
Langeberg	39 145	11.6	34 713	12.0	4 432	9.3	11.3

Drakenstein, Breede Valley and Stellenbosch have the largest labour force in the District, jointly representing 71.6 per cent of the total district labour force and constitute 70.1 per cent of the total employed in the district.

The unemployment prevalence is the highest in Drakenstein, Stellenbosch, and Breede Valley home to 39.4 per cent, 21.4 and 20.9 per of the total unemployed in the District. Witzenberg and Langeberg municipalities account for the lowest share of the unemployed at 9.0 and 9.3 per cent respectively.

3.2.2 Characteristics of the Unemployed

Although unemployment impacts across gender, race, age and other social divides its effects within certain groups are more pronounced. This could be as a result of a number of factors which could include past or current discrimination or differences in skill or education levels of individuals.

Some of the differential impacts of unemployment can be found within the breakdown of gender, population group and age. This is highlighted in the table below.

Table 35 Characteristics of the Unemployed, 2011

Cape Winelands District 2011	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender				
Male	22 218	12.3	53.5	46.8
Female	25 269	16.1	46.5	53.2
Population Group				
Black	21 154	25.0	25.1	44.5
Coloured	23 969	11.9	59.8	50.5
Indian or Asian	134	10.1	0.4	0.3
White	1 782	3.9	13.6	3.8
Other	447	11.6	1.1	0.9
Age				
15 - 19	6 519	38.3	5.0	13.7
20 - 24	11 255	23.1	14.4	23.7
25 - 34	14 445	14.4	29.8	30.4
35 - 44	8 732	10.2	25.5	18.4
45 - 54	4 943	8.1	18.2	10.4
55 - 65	1 594	6.7	7.1	3.4

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Unemployment by Gender

The 2011 Census highlighted that 12.3 per cent of males and 16.1 per cent of females were unemployed. It further highlighted that males constituted 53.5 per cent of the labour force and accounted for 46.8 per cent of the unemployed while females constituted 46.5 per cent of the labour force and accounted for 53.2 per cent of the unemployed.

Unemployment by Population Group

The 2011 Census highlighted that unemployment in Cape Winelands Region was concentrated within the Coloured population and African population groups over the period in 2011.

The Coloured population had the largest share of unemployed in the District at 50.5 per cent while the African population accounted for 44.5 per cent in 2011. Unemployment among the White and Indian/Asian population groups residing in Cape Winelands Region was low; representing 3.8 per cent and 0.3 per cent share of the unemployed in 2011.

Unemployment by Age

The 2011 Census further highlighted that unemployment within Cape Winelands Region for 2011 is the greatest among those aged 15 – 19 years, 20 - 24 years, 25 - 29 years, 30 - 34 years and 35 - 44 years, as shown in Table 35. The age group 25 - 34 years is the most vulnerable at 30.4 per cent of the total unemployed. Government has to pay attention to this phenomenon to ensure that the youth and particularly the age group 20 - 34 years can be absorbed into the economy.

4. Economic Structure and Performance

The **Western Cape economy** grew at a rate of 3 per cent during calendar 2012 compared to the 2.5 per cent real GDP growth rate of the national economy as the region did not experience the impact of the sharp decline in mining output experienced in other regions. However, economic activity was impacted adversely by the unrest in the agricultural sector, which erupted towards the end of the year. Real economic growth in the region decelerated from 3.5 per cent in 2011 to an estimated 3 per cent in 2012. The slowdown was mainly driven by the impact of weaker global economic growth and the recovery in the national consumer sector running out of steam.

Table 36 Western Cape economy sectoral growth & employment: 2000 – 2011

Sector	Real GDP growth (yoy %)			Net employment creation		
	Trend	Recession	Recovery	Trend	Recession	Recovery
	2000 - 2011	2008 - 2009	2010 - 2011	2000 - 2011	2008 - 2009	2010 - 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.0	8.2	-0.8	-186 297	-48 263	-5 874
Mining and quarrying	-1.4	-7.5	1.1	1 138	872	871
Manufacturing	2.7	-3.3	4.3	-63 932	-27 506	-1 828
Electricity, gas and water	2.8	-1.6	1.2	1 487	-1 370	764
Construction	7.1	5.5	0.7	-14 843	-17 160	735
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	4.4	-0.6	4.3	70 280	-4 115	16 461
Transport, storage and communication	5.1	2.0	2.5	6 858	479	6 778
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	5.8	3.9	2.9	105 169	-18 699	10 452
Community, social and personal services	3.0	1.4	1.3	46 831	9 333	-5 016
General government	2.4	4.2	3.9	71 647	12 189	23 763
Total Western Cape economy	4.1	1.7	3.0	38 338	-94 241	47 107

Source: BER/JP Morgan, June 2013

Table 36 shows the sectoral growth and employment trends in the Western Cape economy. Whereas growth trended at 4.1 per cent per annum (this compares to 3.6 per cent per annum nationally), it slowed sharply during the recession years (i.e. 2008/09) to 1.7 per cent per annum. The sharp contraction in the manufacturing sector (3.3 per cent per annum and with this sector contributing around 17 per cent of GDP) is notable and – to a lesser extent – that of mining, electricity & water and wholesale & retail. Sustained growth in the agriculture, forestry & fishing sector, construction, transport & communication, finance & business services, CSP services and – importantly – the general government in an attempt at (national) counter-cyclical fiscal policy ensured the continued expansion of the regional economy.

The rate of employment creation deteriorated during the recession years – from trending at 0.6 per cent per annum (i.e. 38 000 net additional jobs, 2000 - 2011), net retrenchments amounted to 2.7 per cent per annum (i.e. around 94 000 net job losses per annum, 2008 - 2009) during the recession. During the economic recovery the rate of employment creation was restored to 1.4 per cent per annum (i.e. around 47 000 net new jobs).

A notable feature of the recovery years (2010 - 2011) is the strong performance of the manufacturing sector (4.3 per cent per annum, actually rising above trend growth at 2.7 per cent per annum). However, this was in large part a rebound from the sharp contraction in 2008/09 and it could not stem the employment losses in the sector – both agriculture and manufacturing reported sustained net job losses during the economic recovery, as well as the CSP services sector. The strongest job growth during the economic recovery occurred in the tertiary sectors, with the general government leading the way and followed by retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation, finance & business services.

Table 37 Western Cape: Growth forecast for real GDP: 2013 – 2017 (%)

Sector	2012e	2013f	2014f	2015f	2016f	2017f	Average annual growth, 2013 - 2017
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7
Mining and quarrying	-5.1	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0
Manufacturing	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.0
Electricity, gas and water	-1.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8
Construction	2.6	4.1	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.3	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	4.3	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8
Transport, storage and communication	2.5	3.2	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	4.6
Community, social and personal services	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9
General government	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.9
Total Western Cape	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.8
Primary sector	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.6
Secondary sector	1.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.3
Tertiary sector	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.0

Source: Western Cape Government: Provincial Budget Review, February 2013 (e = estimate; f = forecast)

Regarding the outlook for real economic growth in the region the weakness in the global economy, the second quarter financial volatility, brittle business and consumer confidence and the slowdown in the (national) consumer sector are likely to continue to weigh on the provincial economic performance during calendar 2013. Real GDP growth is forecast at a similar rate compared to 2012 (i.e. 3 per cent per annum) and projected to accelerate thereafter, with an average real growth rate of 3.8 per cent over the medium term⁹. During both calendar 2013 and the remainder of the forecast period, the tertiary sector is expected to drive real economic growth in the region, with growth averaging 4 per cent per annum, 2013 - 2017. However, the slowdown in the consumer sector will likely drive somewhat slower growth in the tertiary sector in 2013 compared to 2012, whereas the secondary sector recovery is projected to strengthen from 1.9 per cent average growth in 2012 to 2.8 per cent in 2013 and projected at 3.3 per cent over the medium term.

4.1 The Cape Winelands District (CWD) Economy

The regional economy grew marginally slower (3.9 per cent per annum, 2000 - 2011) than the wider province (4.1 per cent) over the 2000s. However, the superior growth of its strong services sector (5.6 per cent) was counterbalanced by modest growth in its large manufacturing sector (2.4 per cent) dominated by mature agro-processing industries. The manufacturing sector contributes the largest share of GDP according to the Standard Industrial Classification, but growth was driven by the finance,

⁹ The forecast was compiled with information known up to and including the middle of June 2013; it is possible that growth may be slower during 2012/13 than forecast here.

insurance, real estate & business services sector, transport & communication and retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation, with tourism contributing as well. The Cape Winelands also hosts a large agriculture & forestry sector, albeit that real value added only grew marginally over the 2000 to 2011 period and the sector suffered serious net job losses.

Given the large share of manufacturing in the region's GDP, the CWD economy took a huge hit in calendar 2009, with real value added growth contracting by 3 per cent following growth of 6.5 per cent in 2008 at the peak of the business cycle. Real GDP growth averaged 1.7 per cent, 2008/09 compared to average growth of 5.7 per cent per annum over the 2004 to 2007 period, suggesting a huge recessionary adjustment in the regional economy due to the impact of the recession. Two thirds of all the net job losses in the region over the 2000 - 2011 period occurred during the recessionary years and all being in the primary and secondary sectors, mainly agriculture & manufacturing. Real GDP growth recovered during 2010/11, averaging 3.4 per cent per annum, with some of the job losses in agriculture being reversed, that in manufacturing stabilising and net job growth re-accelerating in the services sectors. Close to a third of the recessionary net job losses were reversed during the economic recovery, 2010/11. Real GDP growth is estimated to have slowed to 3.1 per cent in 2012 compared to the 3½ per cent growth momentum during calendar years 2010/11.

Table 38 Cape Winelands District: Sectoral contribution to recovery growth, 2010/11 and employment creation

Sector	Ave real GDP growth 2010 - 2011	% point contribution	% share	Net employment creation 2010 - 2011
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-4.4	-0.5	-14.3%	2 756
Mining & quarrying	-1.1	0.0	-0.1%	164
Manufacturing	5.5	1.3	38.1%	117
Electricity, gas & water	0.7	0.0	0.2%	-10
Construction	1.1	0.0	1.1%	-130
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	5.6	0.7	21.9%	1 812
Transport, storage & communication	5.1	0.3	10.3%	255
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	4.0	0.9	25.9%	1 034
Community, social & personal services	2.1	0.1	3.4%	-1 192
General government	4.7	0.5	13.5%	3 361
Total District economy	3.4	3.4	100%	8 168

Source: Quantec Research/CER

Table 38 shows the sector spread of the recovery growth in the district economy during calendars 2010/11, including net employment creation over the corresponding period. A most encouraging aspect of the recovery, is the strong rebound in the local manufacturing sector, which grew by 5.5 per cent, 2010/11, accounting for close to 40 per cent of the overall real recovery growth of the region (3.4 per cent per annum). Furthermore, the net job losses stabilised in this sector.

Whilst the manufacturing recovery is to be welcomed, it is only a rebound from the deep contraction in 2009; by 2012 the level of real value add was not restored and net job losses merely stabilised. Furthermore, the estimated growth rate for 2012 is 2.2 per cent, i.e. slightly below the 2000s trend growth rate for the sector. A whole range of manufacturing sub-sectors contributed to the contraction in 2009, namely non-metal minerals (linked to the residential and non-residential building and construction sectors), agro-processing, wood & paper products, automotive and – to a lesser extent – metals & machinery. All these sub-sectors recovered during 2010/11.

The remaining large sectors contributing to the economic recovery were finance, insurance, real estate and business services (accounting for 26 per cent of the overall real GDP growth), retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation (22 per cent), the government (13.5 per cent) and transport & communication (10 per cent). These services sectors therefore account for more than 70 per cent of the recovery growth in the region and a large share of the net employment creation over the corresponding period.

4.2 Current profile – growth and employment trends in a provincial context

Table 39 shows the composition of the CWD economy in the context of the five other districts of the Province. The manufacturing sector is the largest in the CWD (contributing close to one quarter of GDP, 2011). This relative share is also by far the largest compared to the situation in all the other districts – see Table 39 and is mainly due to the strong backward linkages with the agricultural industries (wine, fruit & dairy, etc.). Agro-processing accounts for 65 per cent of all manufacturing activity in the region; it also accounts for 27 per cent of the overall CWD real GDP.

The finance, insurance, real estate & services sector is the second largest broad sector and of similar relative size compared to the other non-metro districts. Likewise the retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation sector is of similar relative size compared to the other districts – only Eden and the Cape Metro has relatively larger retail & wholesale sectors where tourism arguably plays a relatively bigger role.

Table 39 Cape Winelands District economy in provincial perspective: Sectoral composition: 2011 (%)

Sector	Cape Winelands	Cape Metro	Eden	West Coast	Overberg	Central Karoo
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	11.1	1.4	5.5	14.6	11.6	9.0
Mining & quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	24.2	15.9	16.5	17.7	16.2	11.1
Electricity, gas & water	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.1
Construction	3.5	3.9	8.7	4.3	7.7	5.6
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	13.8	15.2	17.9	12.8	13.9	13.9
Transport, storage & communication	7.3	10.9	7.7	8.5	7.9	12.2
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	22.9	36.1	24.3	25.6	27.1	27.4
Community, social & personal services	5.8	5.1	5.3	4.1	4.2	6.5
General government	10.2	9.8	12.4	10.7	10.2	13.1
Total District economy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Quantec Research/CER

While the CWD has a well-developed services economy, with a strong manufacturing base, including mature agro-processing industries, agriculture continues to play a big part given the importance of the wine industry. The region's agricultural contribution (11 per cent) is similar to that of the Overberg but smaller than that of the West Coast (14.6 per cent); however, it is the largest in the Western Cape Province accounting for more than a third of the Province's agricultural real value add. The agriculture and agro-processing industries are also responsible for the bulk of the region's exports – see Chapter 3.

Regarding the growth of the CWD economy over the 2000s, the regional economy expanded in line with that of the Province, the Cape Metro and the Central Karoo, slower than Eden and the Overberg and faster than the West Coast district. Its agricultural sector expanded marginally rather than to contract as happened in some other districts, its manufacturing sector growth was average and its services industries all grew more or less in line with the other districts, albeit evident that the financial & business services sector, transport & communication and retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation sectors expanded slightly faster compared to the remaining districts. The role of the CWD tourism sector (linked to retail, catering & accommodation, transport & business services) is also evident from the growth statistics.

Table 38 shows that the CWD economy recovered nicely during calendars 2010/11, with real GDP growth accelerating to 3.4 per cent per annum approaching the trend growth rate over the 2000s. However, the growth rate registered in 2011, i.e. 4.1 per cent, was not sustainable and – in line with the provincial and national economies – slowed down to an estimated 3.1 per cent in 2012. The exposure of the region's manufacturing sector (mainly agro-processing exports) to the deteriorating economic conditions abroad (particularly in Europe) and the domestic consumer sector slowdown explain the slower growth rate in 2012. The region has a strong

export sector and 95 per cent of all exports originate in the agricultural and agro-processing sectors of the region – see Chapter 3.

Regarding the employment trends shown in Table 38 it is necessary to consider the non-agricultural sectors. These sectors created around 38 000 jobs on a net basis over the 2000 to 2011 period and shed only 2 400 during the recession (2008/09) whilst recovering more than double these employment opportunities during 2010/11. Contrastingly the agricultural sector shed more than 70 000 jobs (2000 - 2011) and a further 19 600 (2008/09) before recovering some jobs during 2010/11, i.e. 2 750.¹⁰

Table 40 Cape Winelands District economy: Municipal growth across sectors: 2000 – 2011 (%)

Sector	Witzenberg	Drakenstein	Stellenbosch	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Cape Winelands
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.8	0.6	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.3
Mining & quarrying	-10.0	3.3	3.1	1.2	6.7	2.1
Manufacturing	3.3	0.2	3.2	2.8	6.0	2.4
Electricity, gas & water	3.2	6.5	4.9	-7.4	-0.8	2.1
Construction	0.2	4.2	11.0	7.8	8.7	7.2
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	-0.6	4.0	8.9	3.6	7.2	5.4
Transport, storage and communication	7.3	5.3	6.6	6.1	15.5	6.8
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	10.8	7.6	7.3	2.6	9.0	7.1
Community, social & personal services	3.4	2.3	6.1	2.3	5.0	3.8
General government	2.9	1.8	5.9	1.5	4.3	3.3
Total	3.0	3.0	5.5	2.4	5.1	3.9

Source: Quantec Research

Table 40 shows the average real GDP growth rates across the five municipalities in the Cape Winelands District over the 2000 to 2011 period. The Stellenbosch municipal economy is the largest and also fastest-growing (5.5 per cent per annum), with Langeberg catching-up the most rapid (5.1 per cent per annum). While Drakenstein is of similar size compared to Stellenbosch it only grew at 3 per cent per annum equivalent to the growth rate registered in Witzenberg.

In the Stellenbosch municipal economy, the manufacturing and financial & business services sectors accounted for more than half of GDP. Real manufacturing value added growth was also higher than average in the region (and the wider Western Cape); however, that of the financial & business services sector was in line with the (high) average growth in the wider district and the Province. The almost unique aspect of the Stellenbosch manufacturing sector is the fact that net employment creation occurred over the 2000 to 2011 period, with only marginal retrenchments during the recession. However, the neighbouring Drakenstein manufacturing sector

¹⁰ It is possible that some of the net job losses reported in the primary & secondary sectors reflect a statistical error on the part of Statistics SA that classify employment via labour brokers as employment in the 'other business services' sector, which then overstates the actual employment creation in the broader finance & business services sector.

did shed jobs on a large scale. The Stellenbosch construction sector expanded strongly, as did the Breede Valley and Langeberg construction sectors.

Regarding the CWD services sector, the comparatively strong growth in the Stellenbosch and Langeberg municipalities' retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation sectors is probably a reflection of the vibrant tourism industry in these regions. The latter-mentioned municipality also hosts a rapidly growing transport, storage & communication sector. The growth in the financial & business services sectors is more uniform across the municipalities. In the community, social & personal services and government sectors, the stronger growth in the Stellenbosch and Langeberg municipalities stand out again. From a growth perspective it is evident that the Stellenbosch and Langeberg municipal economies are the leaders; these sub-regional economies are also well-balanced and the Stellenbosch municipal economy the largest in the district. The overall growth in the second largest municipal economy, i.e. Drakenstein, is being held back by a disappointing manufacturing performance.

This is by way of background regarding the CWD's municipal growth performance over the 2000s tracked over the nine broad sectors. The missing variable is employment creation. While data reliability tends to be a challenge, the employment creation track record across 22 sub-sectors is investigated below in an attempt to identify the leading employment-creating sectors in the CWD.

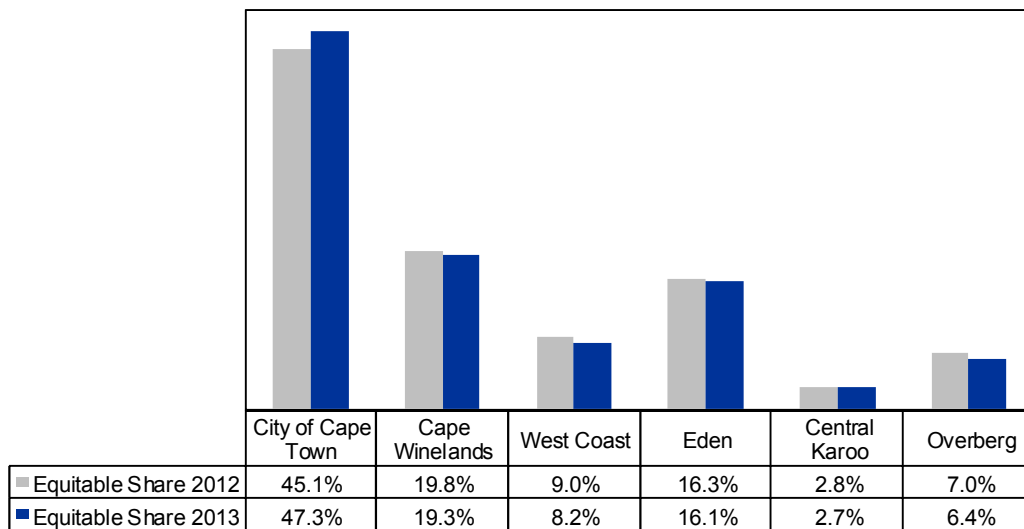
5. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

Unlike provinces, municipalities have the ability to raise revenue through property rates, administration fees, penalties and tariffs on services rendered such as electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal. However, the South African Fiscal Framework entitles municipalities to a share of nationally raised revenue through the equitable share grant (unconditional) as well as other allocations from national and provincial government in the form of either conditional or unconditional grants.

The value of transfers varies between municipalities. The objectives of the transfers are to address historical imbalances between revenue and expenditure, to support national priorities to improve the quality of life of people and to promote good governance and strengthen administrative capacity.

5.1 National Transfers

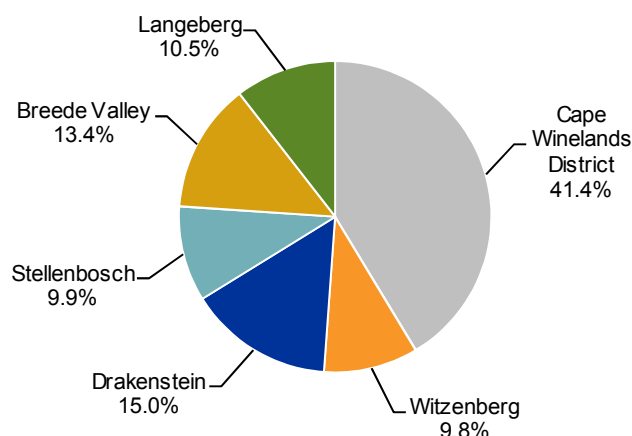
The largest allocation of the equitable share went to the City of Cape Town at 47.3 per cent. The second largest allocation went to the Cape Winelands District at 19.3 per cent, followed by the Eden District at 16.1 per cent. All the allocations below 10 per cent were made to West Coast at 8.2 per cent, Overberg District at 6.4 per cent and Central Karoo District at 2.7 per cent.

Figure 18 Western Cape Equitable Share 2012 and 2013**Table 41 National Transfers to Cape Winelands District Municipality, 2012/13**

Type of Transfer	Cape Winelands District	Witzenberg	Drakenstein	Stellenbosch	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Cape Winelands Region
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
TOTAL	212 576	85 094	135 990	113 576	151 102	76 147	774 485
Equitable Share	209 436	49 553	75 995	50 157	67 964	53 158	506 263
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	3 140	35 541	59 995	63 419	83 138	22 989	268 222
Local Government Financial Management Grant		1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	6 500
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	890	890	890	890	890	890	5 340
Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant							
Municipal Water infrastructure grant	1 250						
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)		21 020	33 305	29 469	30 960	19 299	134 053
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Cities)							
Urban Settlement Development Grant							
Regional bulk infrastructure grant		8 331	4 000	30 000	18 700		
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital Grant)							
Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant							
Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant							
Integrated National Electrification Programme (ESKOM) Grant					4 288		
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant		3 000	14 500		26 000	500	44 000
Energy efficiency and demand side management Grant			5 000				
Electricity Demand Side Management (Municipal) Grant							
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Municipalities	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 760	1 000	1 000	6 760

The equitable share is an unconditional grant which is the largest of all the national transfers to Cape Winelands Region accounting for 65.4 per cent of national transfers during the 2013/14 MTREF.

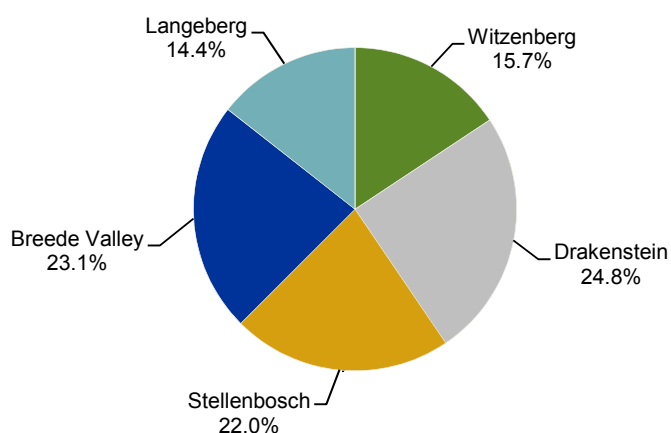
Figure 19 Equitable share within Cape Winelands Region



Source: Division of Revenue Act, 2013 (No. 5 of 2013)

The largest recipient of equitable share is Cape Winelands District at 41.4 per cent followed by Drakenstein at 15.0 per cent, Breede Valley at 13.4 per cent and Langeberg at 10.5 per cent. Stellenbosch and Witzenberg receive the least of the equitable share at approximately 10.0 per cent each.

Figure 20 Municipal Infrastructure Grant within the Cape Winelands Region



Source: Division of Revenue Act, 2013, (No.5 of 2013)

The Drakenstein Municipality is the largest recipient of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant at 24.8 per cent in 2013/14. Breede Valley receives 23.1 per cent; Stellenbosch, 22.0 per cent; Witzenberg 15.7 per cent and Langeberg Municipality the least at 14.4 per cent.

5.2 Provincial Transfers

Table 42 captures the different conditional transfers to municipalities of Cape Winelands District which are disaggregated for specific grants transferred by sector departments to municipalities.

Table 42 Provincial transfers

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome						Medium-term estimate				
	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Audited 2011/12	Main appro- piation 2012/13	Adjusted appro- piation 2012/13	Revised estimate 2012/13	% Change from Revised estimate				
							2013/14	2012/13	2012/13	2015/16	
Provincial Treasury			300		300	300		(100.00)			
Financial Management Support Grant			300		300	300		(100.00)			
Department of Social Development	2 500										
Multi-Purpose Centres	2 500										
Department of Human Settlements	159 909	216 450	149 453	175 227	175 227	242 958	256 548	5.59			
Human Settlements Development Grant (Beneficiaries)	158 209	215 450	144 453	167 727	167 727	220 958	256 548	16.11			
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning Grant	1 000	1 000									
Local government master planning grant	450										
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery			5 000	7 500	7 500	22 000		(100.00)			
Housing Consumer Education Grant	250										
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning		100	160		310	310		(100.00)			
Cleanest Town/Greenest Municipality		100	160		310	310		(100.00)			
Department of Transport and Public Works	8 814	13 490	7 272	3 205	7 205	7 205	19 922	176.50	13 500	1 500	
Maintenance and construction of Transport Transport Safety and Compliance - SHADOW Centre	5 314	12 775	2 261	794	794	794	18 422	2220.15	12 000		
Integrated Transport Planning Implementation of Impoundment Facilities	3 500	715	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 000	(9.99)	1 500	1 500	
			1 500	1 000	1 000	1 000	500	(50.00)			
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	4 519	4 606	16 843	15 976	15 976	15 976	22 135	38.55	18 099	31 326	
Development of Sport and Recreation	1 000			194	194	194	750	286.60			
Library Services (Conditional Grant)	3 519	4 606	8 905	7 396	7 396	7 396	12 351	67.00	8 524	21 177	
Library Service Replacement funding for most vulnerable B3 municipalities			7 938	8 386	8 386	8 386	9 034	7.73	9 575	10 149	
Fire Fighting Assistance	280	333									
Provincial Management Support Grant	454										
Thusong Service Centres Grant (Sustainability: Operational Support Grant)		1 500			218	218		(100.00)			
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant	552	1 041	676	756	840	840		(100.00)			
Total Transfers	177 028	237 520	174 704	195 164	200 076	267 807	298 605	11.50	31 599	32 826	

The total transfers to municipalities in Cape Winelands District amounts to R298.605 million in the 2013/14 financial year.

The largest proportion of transfers to municipalities in Cape Winelands Districts flows from the Department of Human Settlements amounting to R256.548 million in the 2013/14 financial year.

5.2.1 Provincial Payments and Estimates

In addition to transfers to the local municipalities, the Western Cape Government also invest or spend in the municipal areas.

Table 43 shows the total projected provincial government spending in the Cape Winelands District Municipality for the 2013/14 MTREF.

The total provincial government spending over the 2013/14 MTREF period in Cape Winelands District Municipality amounts to R16.716 billion.

Table 43 Provincial Payments and Estimates

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2012/13	Adjusted appro- piation 2012/13	Revised estimate 2012/13	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Audited 2011/12				% Change from Revised estimate 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Department of the Premier	12 300	16 310	17 761	19 698	20 098	20 098	20 437	169	21649	22 515
Department of Community Safety	11517	11932	13 658	15 536	16 044	16 044	16 945	5.62	18 014	18 993
Department of Education	1589 065	1790 060	1985 414	2 111852	2 111852	2 111852	2 340 290	10.82	2 408 599	2 605 334
Department of Health	1089 347	1237 537	1254 574	1338 479	1309 658	1309 658	1409 669	7.64	1524 648	1583 007
Department of Social Development	212 063	217 166	243 337	259 818	258 018	258 018	280 326	8.65	291770	303 872
Department of Human Settlements	160 678	216 450	144 452	185 517	185 517	185 517	256 548	38.29		
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning		100	160		310	310		(100.00)		
Department of Transport and Public Works	276 068	362 144	428 599	532 792	564 792	564 792	566 428	0.29	812 190	744 302
Department of Agriculture	305 722	403 964	395 520	413 793	414 375	394 375	449 420	13.96	447 382	482 974
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	44 107	37 809	832	6 016	6 016	6 016	6 346	5.49	6 346	6 346
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	4 519	4 606	16 843	17 550	17 550	17 550	21935	24.99	18 099	31326
Department of Local Government	1286	2 874	676	783	1058	1058		(100.00)		
Total	3 706 672	4 300 942	4 501 826	4 901 834	4 905 288	4 885 288	5 368 344	9.89	5 548 697	5 798 669
Total Transfers to Cape Winelands District	177 028	237 520	174 704	195 164	200 076	267 807	298 605	11.50	31599	32 826
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payments and Estimates	4.78	5.52	3.88	3.98	4.08	5.48	5.56	1.47	0.57	0.57

Source: 2013 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

The largest share of the provincial spending flows from Education followed by Health with a total investment of R7.354 billion and R4.517 billion respectively over the 2013/14 MTREF. Thereafter, the Department of Transport and Public Works and the Department of Agriculture makes the biggest investment and total spending of R2.123 billion and R1.380 billion over the 2013/14 MTREF respectively.

6. Environmental Challenges and Status Quo

6.1 Regional Water Volume and Losses

With regard to Water Balances Analysis and the Determination of Water Losses, Regulation 11 of the Compulsory National Standards in terms of section 9(1) of the Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) specifies that a Water Services Institution must every month measure the quantity of water provided to each supply zone within its supply area; and determine the quantity of unaccounted for water by comparing the measured quantity of water provided to each supply zone with the total measured quantity of water provided to all user connections within that supply zone

Table 44 Summary of Western Cape Regional System Input Volumes and Non-Revenue Water and Water Losses, 2013

Western Cape Regional Information	Supply of Water (12 months ending June 2013)		Demand for Water (12 months ending June 2013)		Average Water Losses for 12 months ending June 2013		Average Percentage Water Losses for 12 months ending June 2013
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	%
City of Cape Town	320 921 723	26 743 477	274 447 703	22 870 642	46 474 020	3 872 835	14.5
Cape Winelands Region	57 111 202	4 759 267	48 384 112	4 032 009	8 727 090	727 258	15.3
Overberg Region	15 292 567	1 274 381	11 983 994	998 666	3 308 573	275 714	21.6
Eden Region	35 164 023	2 930 335	28 124 768	2 343 731	7 039 255	586 605	20.0
Central Karoo Region	3 435 006	286 251	1 593 052	132 754	1 841 954	153 496	53.6
West Coast Region	28 889 849	2 407 487	24 335 017	2 027 918	4 554 832	379 569	18.8

Source: DWA Report 2013

The Cape Winelands District Municipality's average monthly supply of water for the year ending June 2013 totalled 4.8 million kilolitres per month; whilst the demand for water on a monthly basis totalled 4.0 million kilolitres. The City of Cape Town has the lowest water losses, with an average monthly water loss of 14.5 per cent; followed by the Cape Winelands at 15.3 per cent. The Central Karoo Region has the lowest demand for water for the year ending June 2013 of 1.6 million kilolitres, whilst the average monthly water losses is extremely high at 53.6 per cent.

Table 45 Summary of System Input Volume and Non-Revenue Water (NRW) – Cape Winelands District Region 2013 – June 2013

WSA	System Input (12 months ending Jun 2013)		Authorised Consumption (Billed and Un-billed consumption 12 months ending Jun 2013)		Average Water Loss for 12 months ending June 2013		Average Water Losses % for 12 months ending Jun 2013
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	%
Cape Winelands Region	57 111 202	4 759 267	48 384 112	4 032 009	4 554 832	379 569	15.3%
Witzenberg LM	6 786 705	565 559	5 346 655	445 555	1 564 607	130 384	21.2%
Drakenstein LM	17 580 866	1 465 072	15 487 366	1 290 614	567 996	47 333	11.9%
Stellenbosch LM*	9 735 027	811 252	8 338 353	694 863	234 958	19 580	14.3%
Breede Valley LM	15 439 567	1 286 631	13 229 075	1 102 423	1 235 707	102 976	14.3%
Langeberg LM	7 569 037	630 753	5 982 663	498 555	951 564	79 297	21.0%

* 12 months ending March 2013

Table 45 provides a summary of the system input volume and non-revenue water for the Cape Winelands District Region.

Witzenberg Municipality has the highest water losses in the Cape Winelands Region, with an average monthly loss of 21.2 per cent; followed by the Langeberg at 21.0 per cent. Drakenstein Municipality has the lowest water losses with an average monthly loss of 11.9 per cent, followed by Stellenbosch and Breede Valley at 14.3 per cent each.

Table 46 Number of Water Systems Monitored

WSA	Number of systems monitored	Information submitted by WSA					
		1 st Round	2 nd Round	3 rd Round	4 th Round	5 th Round	6 th Round
City of Cape Town	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Coast Region	29						
Matzikama Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cederberg Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bergrivier Municipality	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Saldanha Bay Municipality	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swartland Municipality	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cape Winelands Region	23						
Witzenberg Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Drakenstein Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stellenbosch Municipality	4	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓
Breede Valley Municipality	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Langeberg Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Overberg Region	26						
Theewaterskloof Municipality	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Overstrand Municipality	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cape Agulhas Municipality	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swellendam Municipality	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eden Region	27						
Kannaland Municipality	4	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hessequa Municipality	6	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Mossel Bay Municipality	1	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x
George Municipality	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oudtshoorn Municipality	3	x	x	x	x	✓	x
Bitou Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knysna Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x
Central Karoo Region	9						
Laingsburg Municipality	2	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Prince Albert Municipality	4	x	x	x	x	x	x
Beaufort West Municipality	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Total Western Cape	115						

Table 46 indicates the number of water systems monitored for the Western Cape Province. In the Western Cape, a total of 115 water systems were monitored at the year end June 2013. Whilst in the Cape Winelands region, 23 water systems were monitored at the year end June 2013. For the City of Cape Town, 1 water system was monitored at the year end June 2013.

6.2 Water Quality¹¹

A satisfactory standard of quality water is essential to make it fit for human consumption and use. The Department of Water Affairs has developed a system of assessing the quality of drinking water throughout South Africa. Through the Blue Drop Certification Programme is mainly to ensure the quality of water that is used for consumption.

Compared to other provinces, in the 2011/12 financial year, the Western Cape was highly ranked in terms of its Blue Drop score; with a score of 94 per cent, the Western Cape was second to Gauteng who realised a 95 per cent Blue drop score. The 100 per cent assessment coverage for the Western Cape included a total of 123 water systems for the Western Cape, with 29 Blue Drop awards.

Table 47 Blue & Green Drop Performance

Water Service Authority	Provincial Blue Drop log Position	Blue Drop Score 2012 in percentage	Blue Drop Score 2011 in percentage	Blue Drop Score 2010 in percentage	Green Drop Score 2011 in percentage
Cape Winelands District	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Witzenberg	3	97.6	97.6	93.3	89.7
Drakenstein	6	96.3	95.7	91.7	74.2
Stellenbosch	8	95.6	95.7	94.9	71.5
Breede Valley	14	89.0	85.9	74	78.4
Langeberg	23	51.6	32.4	0	43

Witzenberg Municipality is the best performing municipality in the Cape Winelands District with a Blue Drop score of 97.6 per cent, followed by Drakenstein at 96.3 per cent and Stellenbosch at 95.6 per cent, whilst Breede Valley and Langeberg has the lowest blue Drop score at 89.0 per cent and 51.6 per cent respectively.

6.3 Waste Water Treatment

Waste water services delivery is performed by twenty-seven (27) Water Services Authorities in Western Cape via an infrastructure network comprising of 155 waste water collector and treatment system. The Western Cape Provincial Green Drop Score achieved was 83.1 per cent in 2011/12.

Analysis of the Green Drop assessments and site inspection results indicate that performance vary from excellent to unsatisfactory. A total of **100 per cent municipalities** were assessed during the 2011/12 Green Drop Analysis.

Witzenberg Municipality is the best performing municipality in the Cape Winelands region with a Green Drop score of 89.7 per cent, followed by Breede Valley and Drakenstein at 78.4 per cent and 74.2 per cent respectively. Stellenbosch and Langeberg municipalities have the lowest Green Drop score of 71.5 per cent and 43.0 per cent respectively.

¹¹ 2012 Blue Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

6.4 The current legislation around Water Services Development Plans (WSDPS)

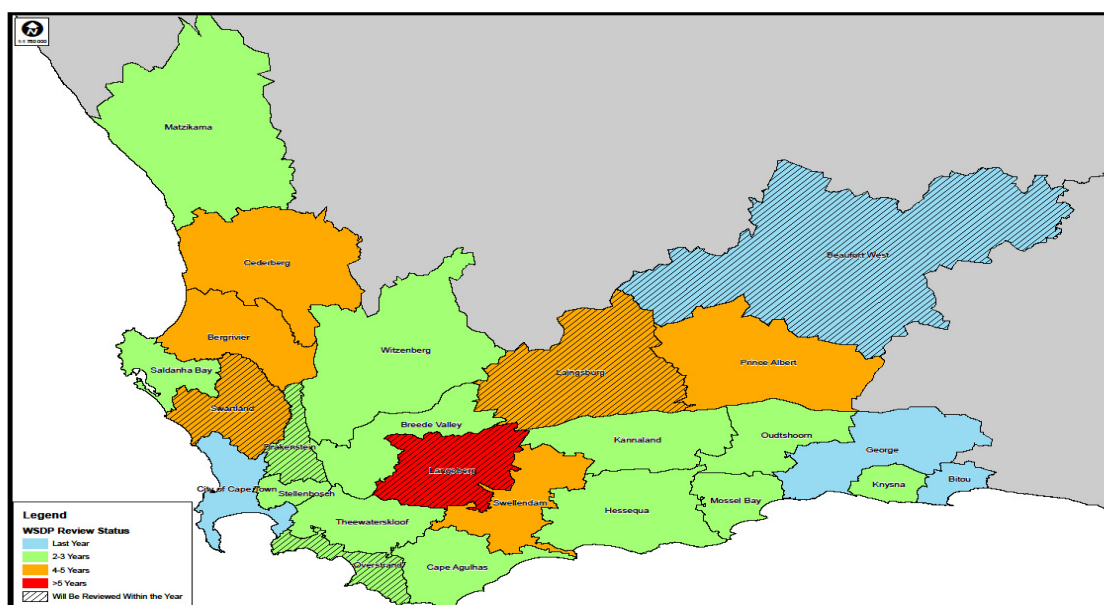
“EVERY WATER SERVICE AUTHORITY HAS A DUTY TO ALL CUSTOMERS OR POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS IN ITS AREA OF JURISDICTION TO PROGRESSIVELY ENSURE EFFICIENT, AFFORDABLE, ECONOMICAL AND SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO WATER SERVICES”

(Section 11 of the Water Services Act)

“THEREFORE: EVERY WATER SERVICES AUTHORITY MUST, PREPARE A WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR IT’S AREA OF JURISDICTION”

(Section 12 of the Water Services Act)

Map 9 Current legislation around WSDPS



6.4.1 Integrated Waste Management Plans

Integrated Waste Management Planning is a basic requirement of all waste management activities in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEMWA) for government. The Waste Act requires that the development of an IWMP must follow a public participation and consultation process.

Table 48 Integrated Waste Management Plan

Municipality	2 nd Generation waste management plans	Waste Disposal facilities: licensed	Material recovery facilities per district	% hh with basic refuse collection	Waste disposal facilities
Breede Valley	Yes			85%	
Drakenstein	Yes			86%	
Langeberg	Yes			58%	
Stellenbosch	Yes			71%	
Witzenberg	Yes			96%	

Source: DEADP, 2013

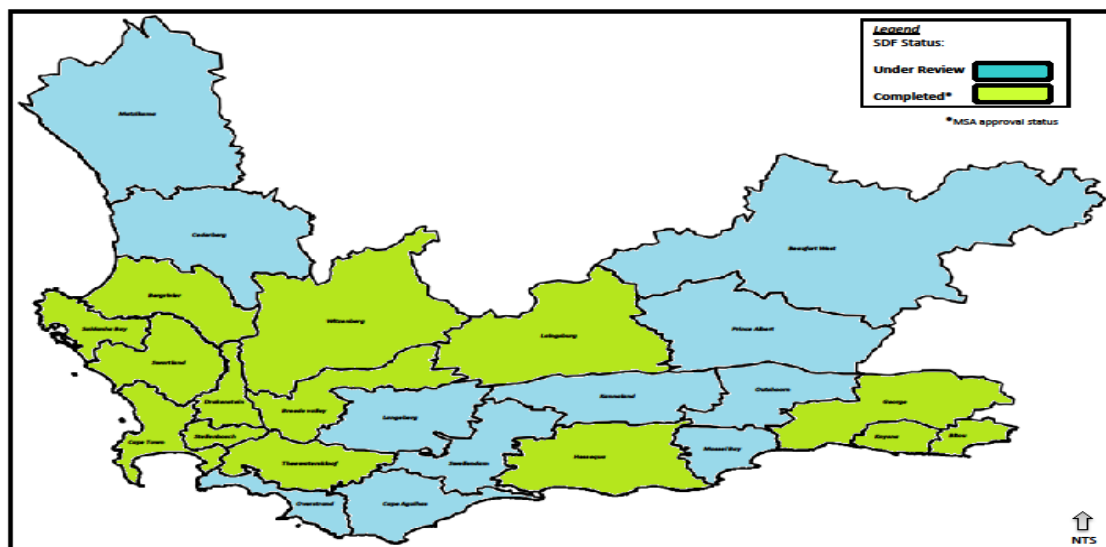
Table 48 highlights the municipalities who have approved their 2nd generations integrated waste management plans. All the municipalities within the Cape Winelands Region have approved their 2nd generation integrated waste management plans.

6.5 Spatial Development Plan: Cape Winelands District Region

In order to act in alignment with this Constitutional obligation, while remaining true to the Provincial planning mandate, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism is placing greater emphasis on the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) alignment process in terms of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA, Act 32 of 2000) with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) established as an integral component of the IDP.

With reference to the new Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act 16 of 2013 – (not yet effective), section 12 states that: “The national and provincial spheres of government and each municipality must prepare spatial development frameworks...”

Map 10 Spatial Development Plan



Most municipalities within the Cape Winelands District have approved their Spatial Development Framework. Map 10 indicates that Langeberg's SDF is still under review.

Background to BESP

The Western Cape Province is confronted with the reality of persistent inequalities; the need for spatial restructuring and urban integration, while our life-supporting ecosystems are deteriorating at an alarming rate. In an attempt to address the above-mentioned needs, the Department of Human Settlements (DoHS) in partnership with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) and relevant stakeholders, embarked on the Built Environment Support Program (BESP).

Table 49 Spatial Development Plan

Municipality	Part of BESP/RD&LR SDF Support Programme	BESP/RD& LR Support Progress	State of SDF	MSA Approval Status	LUPO Approval Status	Status of Air Quality Management Plan
Cape Winelands District Municipality	Not part of BESP. SDF completed with joint funding from DEADP and district.	N/A	Completed.	Approved on 31/3/2011.	Municipality has not indicated it's intention to pursue Lupo.	Plan Approved.
Stellenbosch Municipality	BESP Round 1 (2009/10)	BESP Intervention completed.	Completed.	Approved on 28/02/2013.	Municipality submitted Section 4(1) letter indicating its intention to approve the i.t.o Lupo.	Plan not developed yet.
Drakenstein Municipality	BESP Round 1 (2009/10)	BESP Intervention completed.	Completed - Urban edge amendment - 28/01/2013.	Approved on 24/11/2010 - Urban Edge amendments approved - 28/01/2013.	The Municipality has not indicated its intention to pursue Lupo.	Plan Approved.
Witzenberg Municipality	DoRD&LR SDF Support	SDF currently under review to be completed by November 2012.	Completed - Council approved on 13/12/2012.	Previous SDF Approved in 2006.	It is the intention of the Municipality to follow the Lupo 4(6) approval process.	Plan not developed yet.
Breede Valley Municipality	BESP Round 2 (2011/12)	SDF currently under review. Date of completion of final draft SDF - September 2012.	Complete - Approved on 30/05/2013.	Previous SDF approved in 2004.	It is the of the Municipality to follow the Lupo Process.	Plan not developed yet.
Langeberg	BESP Round 3 (2011/12 & 2012/13/14)	Round 3 Phase 1 - Gap analysis completed. SDF Gap Analysis 2011/12.	Completed.	SDF Currently under review. Previous SDF approved in 2004.	The Municipality has submitted a Section 4(1) letter indicating its intention to approved the SDF i.t.o Lupo.	Plan not developed yet.

6.6 Air Quality Management¹²

Table 49 demonstrates that Cape Winelands District Municipality and Drakenstein Municipality have approved Air Quality Plans; whilst the rest of the municipalities within the Cape Winelands Region have not yet approved Air Quality plans.

However the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹³ marked the turning point in the approach taken to air pollution control and governance in South Africa. The philosophy of Air Quality Management was introduced in line with international policy developments and the environmental right, i.e. Section 24 of the Constitution. The focus shifted from source control under the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act No. 45 of 1965 (APPA), to the management of pollutants in the ambient environment, through air quality management planning. In accordance with the requirements of NEM: AQA, Section 15(1), the Western Cape's Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEADP) developed the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Western Cape Province.

¹² This section is **drawn directly** from selected sections in the Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, March 2010

¹³ Act No. 39 of 2004 (NEM: AQA)

The development of the AQMP was undertaken in two phases. Phase 1 entailed the development of the report on the Status Quo of Air Quality Management in the Western Cape (DEADP, 2010). Phase 2 used the findings of this baseline air quality assessment and the resultant gap analysis to set the Vision, Mission and Goals for the AQMP, followed by a definition of the activities to address the identified gaps and to meet the objectives of the AQMP.

Air quality management in the Western Cape is addressed by Provincial and Local government. Management at Provincial level has progressed significantly, with a dedicated AQM unit set in DEADP's Directorate: Pollution Management, as well as the appointment of a Provincial Air Quality Officer (AQO). At the level of the District and Metropolitan Municipalities, an AQO has been appointed at all District Municipalities as well as the City of Cape Town.

District and Metropolitan Municipalities will become the Licensing Authorities in their respective jurisdictions when NEM: AQA is fully implemented. Chief Air Pollution Control Officer powers have been delegated to the AQO in the City of Cape Town, which includes the issuing of APPA registration certificates for Scheduled Processes. The City of Cape Town is therefore capable of absorbing the functions of the Licensing Authority and performing the functions associated with the licensing of Listed Activities.

The baseline air quality assessment undertaken during Phase 1 confirms that air quality in the Western Cape is generally good, except in localised areas where air quality can be poor at times. For example, in urbanised and industrialised areas, a combination of industrial emissions and emissions from motor vehicles result in air quality degradation. Air quality is compromised in low income residential areas across the Western Cape, where wood and other fuels are used for cooking and heating, while unpaved roads are a source of dust, and refuse and tyre burning take place. In agricultural areas, practices such as residue and waste burning and the burning of fire breaks can result in impacts on air quality on considerable scales, while crop spraying can result in more localised effects.

Cautionary Note

The data used in this profile has been sourced from a number of data providers: Statistics South Africa (Census 2001, and Census 2011. The Western Cape Departments of Health, Community Safety, Education, Social Development, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Local Government, Transport and Public Works and Local Government and the Western Cape Provincial Treasury; the Bureau for Economic Research and Quantec.

Demographic information for 2001 and 2011 are from Statistics South Africa's 2001 Census and 2011 Census Statistics.

Labour statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and 2011. The Census results provide a rough or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such municipalities. The Census is not the most appropriate tool for collecting labour statistics as the survey questionnaire does not cover all the questions as per the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), which provides a much more accurate reflection of the labour force status. The user of the profile needs to be aware of these limitations when interpreting the labour data.

Economic information is sourced from the Bureau for Economic Research; which calculations are based on Quantec Research data and the Municipal Economic Review Outlook 2013.

As with any data, users need to be cautious when interpreting and analysing data. The population and household data may not be an accurate head count; however the data does give an indication as to trends.