



Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury

Regional Development Profile
Overberg District

2013

Working paper

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Overberg District



Overberg at a glance

Population					
Number	2001	2011	% Share	2001	2011
Total	203 521	258 176	African	19.8	25.9
Male	102 637	129 370	Coloured	59.2	54.7
Female	100 881	128 806	White	20.9	19.1
Dependency ratio (%)	50.2	54.1	Indian/Asian	0.1	0.3
Education		2011			
Literacy rate (%) 14 years and older		81.1			
Health		2011/12			
Number of PHC facilities		49			
Immunisation (full) %		74.4			
Crime (number of reported cases)		2011/12	2012/13		
Drug-related crimes		3 004	2 929		
Total sexual crimes		369	403		
Murder		85	86		
Poverty levels					
		2010			
Poverty rate		29.6%			
		2013			
Number of indigent households		14 809			
Unemployment rate (%)		2001	2011		
Total		22.4	16.6		
Male (% share)			48.1		
Female (% share)			51.6		
Access to Basic service delivery					
(% share of households)		2001	2011		
Formal dwellings		87.9	91.3		
Informal dwellings		12.1	8.7		
Electricity		75.3	81.4		
Flush toilets		84.5	92.0		
Water (piped water)		98.8	99.2		
Refuse removal (local authority/private)		77.0	83.0		
Economy		2011			
• Leading sectors					
Finance & business services (27.1 %), manufacturing (16.2%); wholesale (13.9%) and Agriculture (11.6%)					

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.

The Overberg region includes the category B local municipalities: Theewaterskloof, Overstrand, Swellendam, and Cape Agulhas. The District Management Area (DMA) was incorporated into the local municipality of Cape Agulhas whilst Swellendam received part of Cape Winelands District Management Area.

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 determine 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 conditions and programmes, fertility levels, crime, services levels and developmental levels 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 the Overberg 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 demand for government services in a particular geographical space. It also provides a planning measure to assist budget planners to match the available resources to address the relative demand for services.

Table 1 displays the population across the different regions in the Western Cape Province. The 2011 Census estimated the population size of the Western Cape at 5.8 million people, up by 28.7 per cent from 4.5 million people in the 2001 Census. The most populous regions in 2011 are the City of Cape Town with 3.7 million people (64.2 per cent), followed by Cape Winelands with 787 490 people (13.5 per cent).

Table 1 Western Cape Population numbers and Projections

Population numbers and Projections	Stat 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

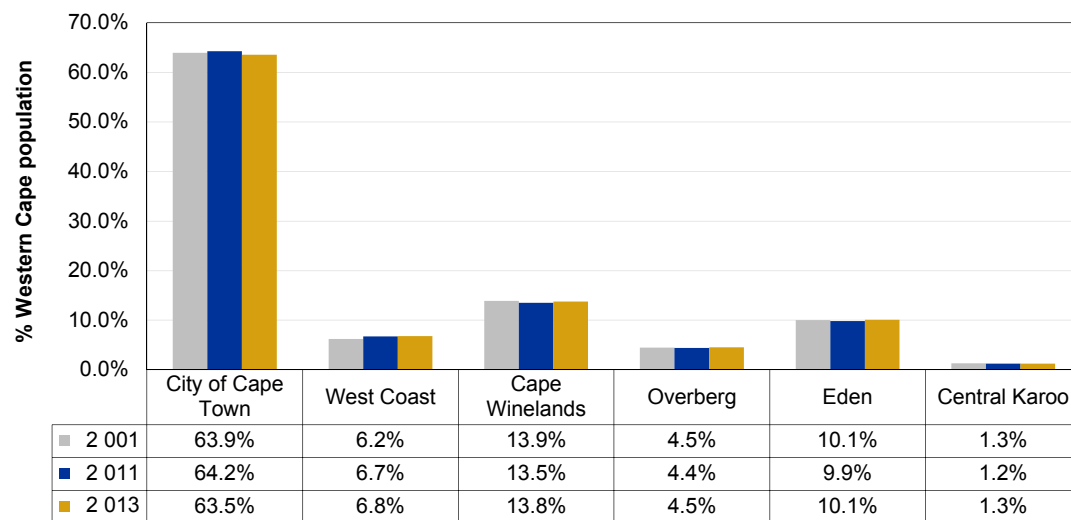
Source: Census 2001 and 2011 and Quantec 2012

Overberg's population increased by 26.9 per cent from 203 520 in 2001 to 258 176 in 2011. Overberg's population increased at a higher rate than that of Central Karoo, Cape Winelands and Eden but at a slower rate than that of City of Cape Town and West Coast.

In terms of Quantec projections, the Overberg population is projected to increase from 258 156 in 2011 to 272 195 in 2013, an increase of 14 039 over the two year period.

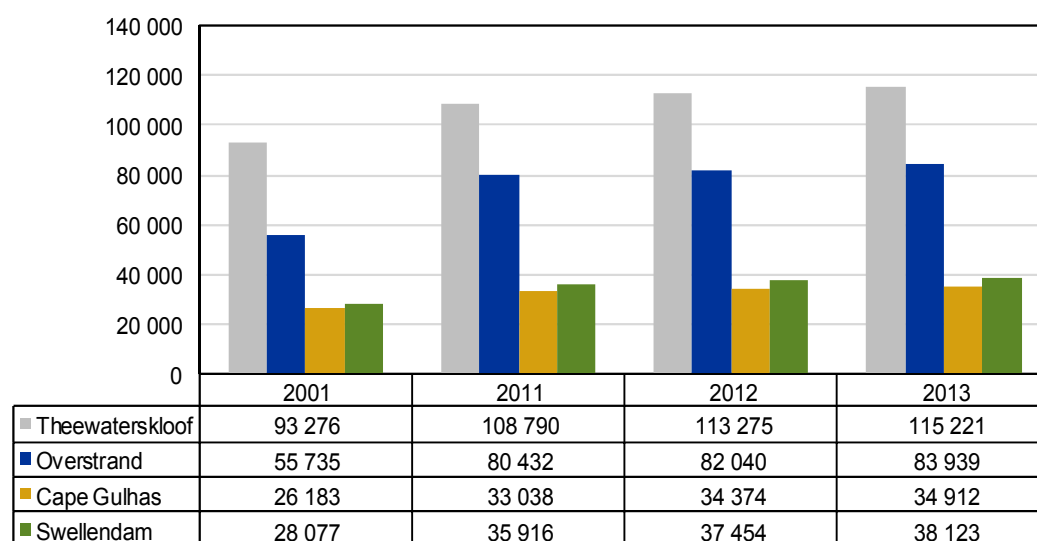
Figure 1 shows a comparison between Census 2001 and Census 2011 for the Western Cape regions.

Figure 1 Population distribution across the municipalities within Western Cape, 2001, 2011 and 2013



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011 and 2012 Quantec projections

The Overberg District constitutes about 4.4 per cent of the Western Cape population in 2011, making it the second smallest population in the Western Cape after the Central Karoo District. The different regions maintained their relative positions since 2001 to 2011 in the following order (largest to smallest); City of Cape Town (64.2 per cent), Cape Winelands (13.5 per cent), Eden (9.9 per cent), West Coast (6.7 per cent), Overberg (4.4 per cent) and Central Karoo (1.2 per cent). The City of Cape Town and West Coast are the only regions which relative shares of the total population of the Western Cape increased between the two last Censuses whilst all the other regions relative shares declined, albeit it slightly. The relative shares of the total population will remain largely the same between 2011 and 2013.

Figure 2 Population distribution across the municipalities within Overberg, 2001 and 2011 and projections

Source: Stats Census 2001, 2011 and 2012 Quantec projections

Figure 2 reflects the population distribution across municipalities within Overberg for the period 2001 and 2011. In 2011, Theewaterskloof remained the most populous municipal area in the Overberg Region with 108 790 people, followed by Overstrand at 80 432 people and Swellendam at 35 916. The least populated municipal areas within the Overberg region in 2011 is Cape Agulhas at 33 038 people. The District Management Area (DMA) was incorporated into Cape Agulhas; whilst Swellendam received part of Cape Winelands DMA.

Theewaterskloof population is projected to increase by 6 431 people from 108 790 in 2011 to 115 221 people in 2013; this might be due to the immigration of the unskilled labour in the area. Overstrand's population is projected to increase by 3 507 people from 2011 to 2013. The smaller municipalities such as Swellendam and Cape Agulhas are projected to increase by 2 207 people and 1 874 people respectively from 2011 to 2013.

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.

1.2.1 Age Distribution

Age and Gender Distribution of the Western Cape

According to the 2011 Census the Western Cape population comprise of 25.1 per cent children, 69 per cent economically active people and 5.9 per cent for persons aged 65 years and older.

Table 2 shows the 2011 population by age and gender for Western Cape Province.

Table 2 Western Cape age and gender distribution, 2011

Age	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	288 052	276 748	564 800
5 - 9	231 828	228 333	460 161
10 - 14	221 782	217 061	438 843
15 - 19	235 421	244 701	480 122
20 - 24	292 007	291 543	583 550
25 - 29	299 476	293 072	592 548
30 - 34	245 789	235 812	481 601
35 - 39	219 196	217 442	436 638
40 - 44	193 282	201 755	395 037
45 - 49	164 540	183 326	347 866
50 - 54	137 624	155 061	292 685
55 - 59	105 257	122 841	228 098
60 - 64	81 580	96 978	178 558
65 - 69	56 107	69 103	125 210
70 - 74	40 357	52 537	92 894
75 - 79	24 135	35 806	59 941
80 - 84	13 253	23 182	36 435
85+	8 821	18 627	27 448
Total	2 858 507	2 963 928	5 822 435

Source: Census 2011

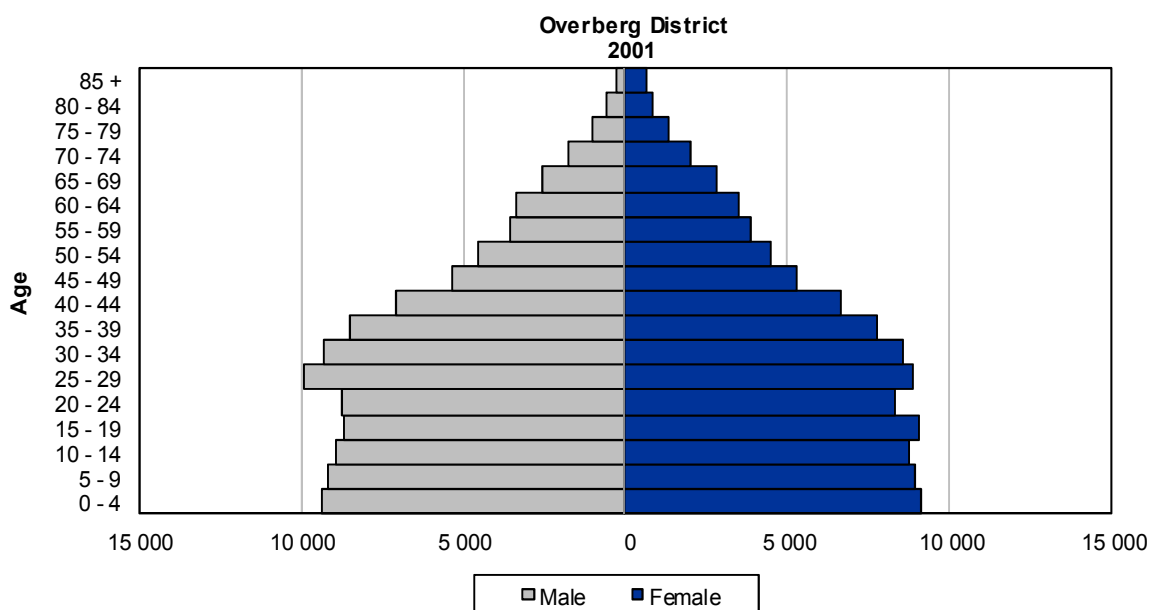
The statistics reveals that a large share of the population can be located amongst the younger population and declines steadily amongst the older age cohorts. The Western Cape recorded a child dependency ratio of 36.4 per cent and the age dependency of 8.5 per cent in 2011. Consequently, an estimated 45 per cent of the total Western Cape population is dependent on the 69 per cent economically active group.

The population pyramid for the different districts in the Western Cape tend to have a wide bottom base that gradually narrows amongst the older age cohorts. The wide base at the bottom pyramid indicates high fertility rate. The pyramid narrows toward the top which indicates a higher death rate amongst the older generations than among the younger people.

Age and Gender Distribution of the Overberg District

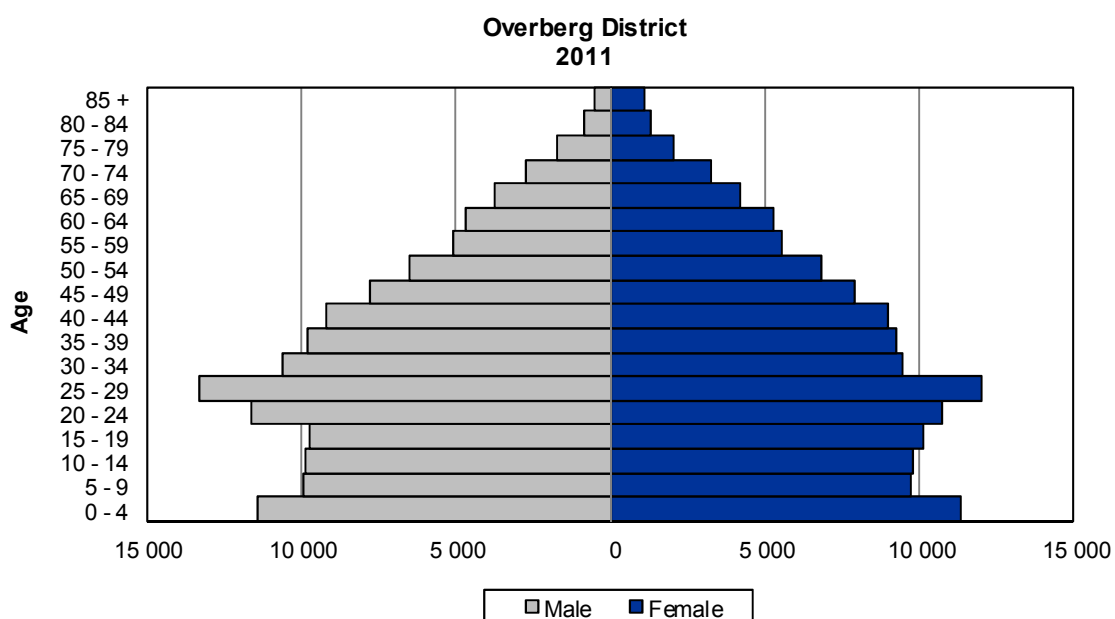
Figures 3 and 4 reflect the population pyramid for the Overberg region for 2001 and 2011. Both figures tend to have a wide bottom base that gradually narrows in the upper age cohorts in line with the provincial trend.

Figure 3 Overberg's population pyramids 2001



Source: Stats SA Census 2001

Figure 4 Overberg's population pyramids 2011



Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

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.

When comparing the shape of the 2001 and 2011 population pyramids it becomes evident that most of the age groups have increased between 2001 and 2011.

1.2.2 Gender Distribution

The 2011 Census estimates that 49.9 per cent of the Overberg population is female and 50.1 per cent male. Life expectancy nationally is estimated to have increased to 54.9 years for males and 59.1 years for females². This trend will contribute to an increase amongst the older age cohorts.

Age cohorts 0 to 44, except for cohort 15 to 19 years proportionally indicates a larger male population in Overberg District. This changes from age cohorts 45 upwards where there appears to be a sharp decline in the male population.

1.3 Population Groups

The historical and emerging South African context has particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged in order to prevent perpetuation of previous policy considerations. 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.

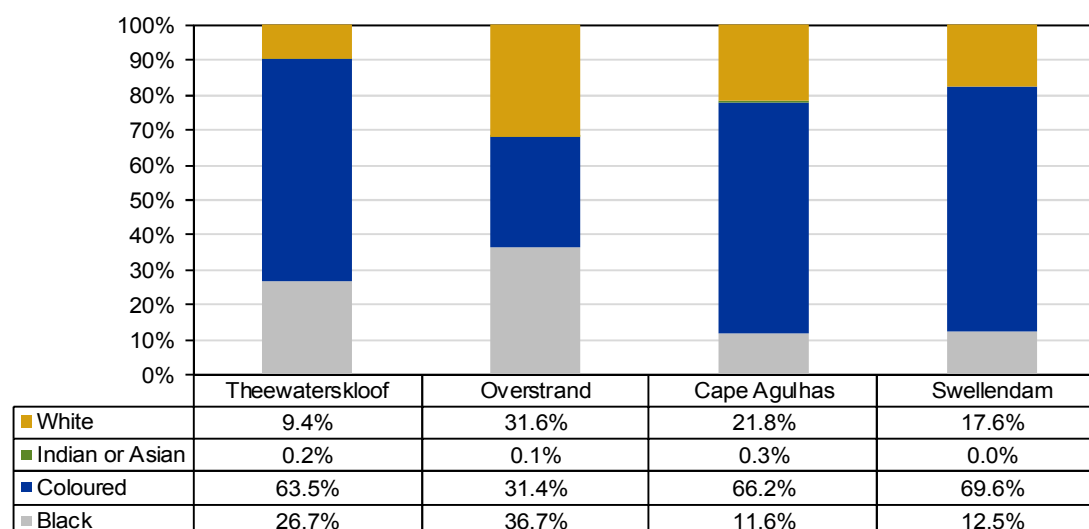
Table 3 Population groups 2001, 2011

Population Group	Population for 2001	% Breakdown of Population 2001	Population for 2011	% Breakdown of Population 2011	Average Annual Growth rate 2001 - 2011 %
African	40 328	19.8	66 151	25.9%	5.1%
Coloured	120 434	59.2	139 825	54.7%	1.5%
Indian or Asian	277	0.1	816	0.3%	11.4%
White	42 482	20.9	48 692	19.1%	1.4%
Total	203 521	100.0	255 484	100.0%	2.3%

Source: Stats SA Census 2001 and Census 2011

The Coloured racial group was the largest population group in Overberg District in both 2001 (59.2 per cent) and 2011 (54.7 per cent), growing at an average annual rate of 1.5 per cent between 2001 and 2011. The White racial group's share of the total population reduced from 20.9 to 19.1 per cent from 2001 to 2011 whilst the African racial group's share of the total population increased from 19.8 to 25.9 per cent from 2001 to 2011, growing at an average annual rate of 5.1 per cent over the period. The Indian/Asian racial group is relatively small compared to the other racial groups and remained below 0.5 per cent of the total population in 2001 and 2011, despite growing by an average annual rate of 11.4 per cent over the period.

² Statistics South Africa, Mid-year population estimates 2011.

Figure 5 Overberg local municipal population distribution by race, 2011

Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

The Coloured racial group accounted for largest population group in the Overberg local municipalities (63.5 per cent and above), except for Overstrand Municipality (31.4 per cent) in 2011. Unlike other municipalities in the District, Overstrand has an equal distribution of all race groups, except for Indian/Asians which account for the smallest group in the district.

2. Social Development and Well-being

2.1 Education and Human Development

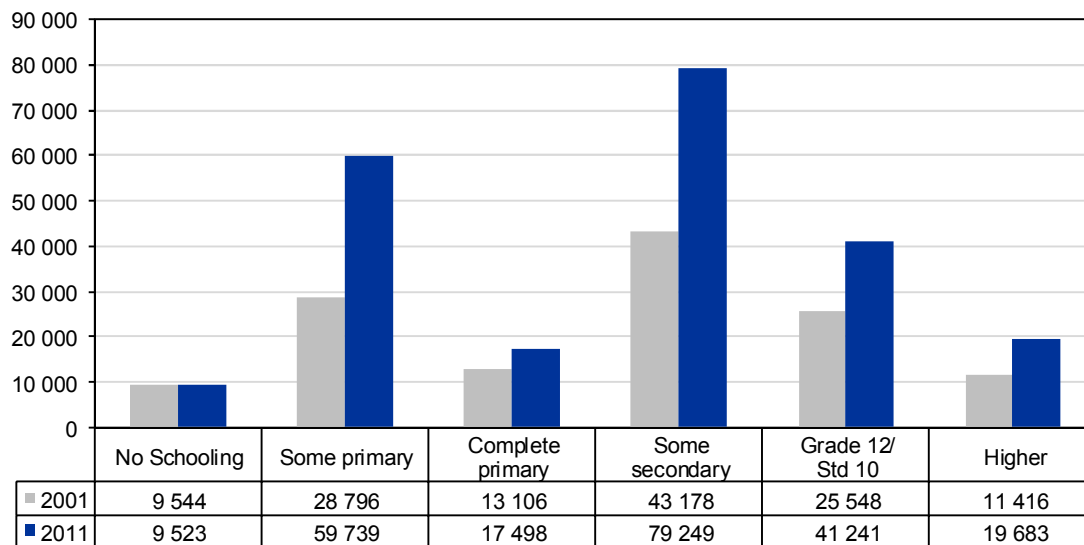
Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options from which a person may choose, creating opportunities for a fulfilling life. The level of education of the population in a region influences its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

Selected indicators affecting the education and skill levels in communities to be discussed here are the literacy rate and access to training facilities in the area; class size and the teacher-learner ratio serves as an indication of the level of investment in education, given its influence on education outcomes.

2.1.1 Educational attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the communities of a municipal area is that it allows the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) and the Municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the needs as well as the developmental potential of the region. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries already in the municipal area.

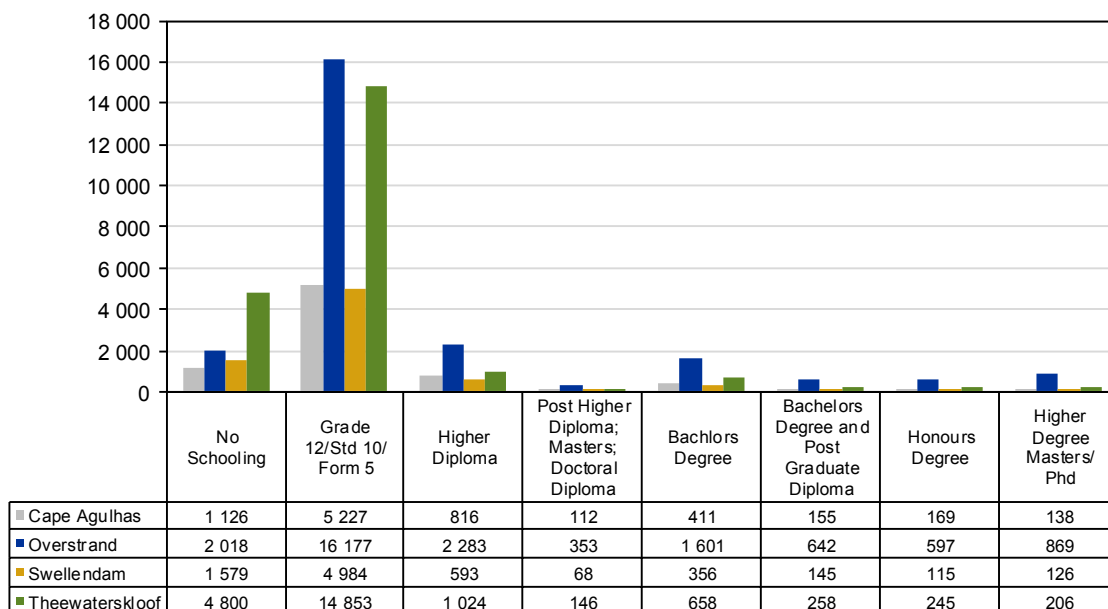
Figure 6 Education Attainment 2001 and 2011



Source: Stats SA Census 2001 and Census 2011

Figure 6 illustrates the education level of residents within the Overberg District for 2001 and 2011 as identified through Censuses 2001 and 2011. It is clear that the level of education attainment has improved in the Overberg Region in all the categories; some primary, complete primary, some secondary, Grade 12 and higher with a marginal drop of 0.2 per cent people who have not received any schooling.

Figure 7 Education Level: Overberg Region 2011



Source: Stats SA Census 2001 and Census 2011

Figure 7 compares the educational attainment of Overberg District population across the municipalities. The following is evident from the information presented in Figure 7; Theewaterskloof has the highest number of people with no schooling, Overstrand followed by Theewaterskloof have the highest number of people with Grade 12/ Standard 10/Form 5, Overstrand Municipality has the highest number of its residents all

the remaining higher educational categories from higher diploma to higher degree (Masters/PhD).

2.1.2 Learner enrolment, learner teacher ratio and drop-out rates

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 learner ships, 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 4 Overberg District Learner enrolment, Learner-teacher ratio and Drop-out rate, 2012 and 2013

	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)		Average Learner teacher ratio		Average Drop-out rate		Drop in FET phase		Number/ proportion of no fee schools	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Overberg District										
Overstrand	10 468	11 353	33.8%	31.3%	49.5%	38.9%	12	16		
Sw ellendam	5 559	5 668	26.4%	30.7%	34.7%	26.5%	15	14		
Theew aterskloof	17 606	18 273	32.8%	31.9%	40.8%	33.2%	28	34		
Cape Agulhas	4 539	4 675	33.5%	31.8%	37.9%	36.4%	8	9		

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2013

The number of learners enrolled is proportionally distributed across the Overberg District. The drop out rate declined annually across all municipalities within Overberg District. The drop out rate amongst Overberg District municipalities in 2013 are as follows in descending order; Overstrand (38.9 per cent), Cape Agulhas (36.4 per cent), Theewaterskloof (33.2 per cent) and Swellendam (26.5 per cent).

2.1.3 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. School libraries and media centres make a difference to student achievements and it has a positive impact on students and on learning.

Table 5 Public Further Education and Training Facilities and Schools with Libraries/Media Centres in the Overberg District, 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013
Cape Agulhas	9	9
Overstrand	17	16
Sw ellendam	13	14
Theew aterskloof	35	34
Overberg District	74	73

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2013

There are 73 education centres with libraries/media centres in Overberg in 2013. The highest number education centres with libraries/media centres are located in Theewaterskloof (34) and the lowest number in Cape Agulhas (9).

2.1.4 No fee schools

No fee schools 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.

Table 6 Number of no fee schools in the Overberg District, 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013
Overstrand	12	16
Sw ellendam	15	14
Theew aterskloof	28	34
Cape Agulhas	8	9
Overberg	63	73

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2013

Table 6 indicates that the no fee schools increased from 63 in 2012 to 73 in 2013 in Overberg. Theewaterskloof municipal area (34) has the highest number of no fee schools followed by Overstrand (16). Cape Agulhas has 9 no fee schools; the least within Overberg District.

2.1.5 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.

Table 7 Education Outcomes – 2011 and 2012 Matric Pass Rates within the Overberg District

	2011	2012
Cape Agulhas	95.1	81.2
Overstrand	85.1	88.2
Sw ellendam	90.0	90.6
Theew aterskloof	87.3	84.5

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2013

Swellendam matriculants achieved the highest matric pass rates in 2012 compared to other municipalities in the Overberg region. Overstrand saw a improvement in the matic pass rates, Swelledam's results remained static whilst Cape Agulhas and Theewaterskloof results' regressed year-on-year.

2.1.6 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 8 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%

Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

The table above 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 90.5 per cent literacy rates; the highest for the Province. Overberg's literacy rate of 81.7 exceed that of Central Karoo and West Coast but is lower than Eden and Cape Winelands.

Table 9 Literacy rates

Overberg	81.1%
Western Cape	87.2%
WC031: Theewaterskloof	78.4%
WC032: Overstrand	87.5%
WC033: Cape Agulhas	81.1%
WC034: Swellendam	74.2%

Source: *Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013*

Overstrand and Cape Agulhas has the highest literacy rates at 87.5 per cent and 81.1 per cent respectively. The lowest literacy rates in the District are recorded in Swellendam at 74.2 per cent.

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 (MDGs) 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/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

Table 10 reflects the number of health facilities across the districts and the City of Cape Town. The Western Cape had 435 primary healthcare facilities, plus 34 district hospitals and 5 regional hospitals as of 2013 of which 44 primary health facilities and 4 district hospitals are located in the Overberg District.

Table 11 Healthcare Facilities in Overberg District

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
						Theewaterskloof	0	1	6	2	8	17	17	18
Overstrand	0	0	7	4	1	12	12	12	1	1	1	0	0	0
Cape Agulhas	0	0	4	1	2	7	7	8	1	1	1	0	0	0
Swellendam	0	0	5	0	3	8	8	9	1	1	1	0	0	0
Overberg DMA **	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0
Overberg District	0	1	22	7	14	44	44	47	4	4	4	0	0	0

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

** In 2012/13, West Coast DMA included in Matzikama Local Municipality, Cape Winelands DMA included in Witzenberg Municipality, Central Karoo DMA included in Beaufort West Municipality, Eden DMA included in George Local Municipality

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

The 44 primary health facilities in the Overberg District region in 2013 are dispersed as follows; 17 PHC facilities are located in Theewaterskloof, 12 facilities in Overstrand, 8 PHC facilities in Swellendam and 7 PHC facilities in Cape Agulhas in 2013.

2.2.2 HIV/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. (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 18)

The information presented here shows how the Overberg and different health districts in the Western Cape have responded to the healthcare need with respect to HIV/AIDS treatment and care. Although treatment and care is essential in managing the disease, in the case of HIV/AIDS the need and importance of preventative care must be emphasised, especially since to date, there is still no known cure.

Table 12 HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Care

City/Districts	Number of Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites	Number of Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites	Number of Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites	ART Patient Load 2011*	ART Patient Load 2012*	ART Patient Load 2013*
	2011	2012	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 the June 2013, the Western Cape Department of Health had an anti-retroviral patient load of 134 212 persons. The number of Anti-retroviral Treatment Sites (ART) increased from 177 in 2012 to 215 sites in 2013.

Table 13 HIV/AIDS prevalence and care Overberg District

	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites	ART Patient Load 2011*	ART Patient Load 2012*	ART Patient Load 2013*
	2011	2012	2013			
Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	3	5	5	1 417	1 802	2 150
Overstrand Local Municipality	1	4	4	1 345	1 641	2 034
Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	1	3	3	188	228	299
Swellendam Local Municipality	1	5	5	309	582	424
Overberg District	6	17	17	3 259	4 253	4 907

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

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

The number of antiretroviral sites in Overberg District remains unchanged between 2012 and 2013. The 17 anti-retroviral sites are situated in Overberg District are located as follows: four in Overstrand, three in Cape Agulhas and five each in Theewaterskloof and Swellendam.

The number of Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) patients in the Overberg District increased by 15.4 per cent from 4 253 in 2012 to 4 907 persons as of June 2013. Cape Agulhas recorded the highest increase in ART patient load at 31.1 per cent year-on-year. Theewaterskloof ART patient load increased by 19.3 per cent from 1 802 in 2012 to 2 150 in 2013. Overstrand patient load has increased by 23.9 per cent from 1 641 in 2012 to 2 034 patients in 2013. The patient load seemed to have decreased by 27.1 per cent in Swellendam from 582 in 2012 to 424 in 2013.

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 is for underweight children.

Immunisation³

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 2011/12 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, 2011/12 and 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. Eden District recorded the highest immunisation rate at 102.8 per cent followed by West Coast at 96.3 and 91.8 per cent. The Overberg District recorded the lowest rate at 75.8 per cent.

In relation to the number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 100 000 people, the Overberg Region has the least number of malnutrition (2.8) after the West Coast District (1.9).

³ The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100 per cent because more than 100 per cent of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

Table 15 Overberg District breakdown Child health

	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
Overberg District	74.4%	75.8%	2.8	2.5
Theewaterskloof	72.9%	82.7%	4.5	1.5
Overstrand	75.5%	78.5%	1.5	4.0
Cape Agulhas	76.8%	77.5%	1.1	0.4
Swellendam	74.9%	74.4%	1.3	3.6

Source: Western Cape Department of Health 2012 and 2013

When looking at the breakdown of immunisation across the Overberg District, there seems to be an increase in immunisation levels in the Overberg municipalities with the exception of Swellendam. Immunisation in the Overberg District increased slightly from 74.4 per cent in 2012/13 to 75.8 per cent in 2012/13. Theewaterskloof and Overstrand municipalities have the highest immunisation coverage at 82.7 per cent and 78.5 per cent respectively for the 2012/13 financial year.

The prevalence of severely underweight children under 5 years is highest in Overstrand at 4.0 per 100 000 population, which is substantially higher than the District average of 2.5. On the other hand, Cape Agulhas, followed by Theewaterskloof has the least number of underweight children in the Overberg District, which is also lower than the District average of 2.5 per 100 000 population.

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 here.

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 financial year, the Western Cape recorded a total of 93 321 live births, of which 3 051 deliveries were recorded in the Overberg Region.

The number of maternal deaths at public health facilities increased from 26 in 2011/12 to 64 in 2012/13 in the Western Cape of which 49 incidents occurred in the City of Cape Town in the 2012/13 financial year. No maternal deaths were reported in the Overberg District in 2012/13.

The Western Cape Province recorded a maternal mortality ratio of 68.6 per cent per 100 000 population, up from 28.7 per cent recorded in 2011/12. The West Coast Region has the highest maternal mortality ratio at 120.7 per cent in 2012/13, followed by Cape Town 78.9 per cent. No maternal deaths were recorded in Overberg District and Central Karoo.

Table 17 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>
Overberg DM	3 150	0	0.0	2 838	0	0.0	3 051	0	0.0
Cape Agulhas	385	0	0.0	330	0	0.0	400	0	0.0
Overstrand	1 316	0	0.0	1 028	0	0.0	1 193	0	0.0
Sw ellendam	425	0	0.0	408	0	0.0	402	0	0.0
Theew aterskloof	1 024	0	0.0	1 072	0	0.0	1 056	0	0.0

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

In the 2012/13 financial year, the Overberg Region recorded a total of 3 051 deliveries. Most of the births are recorded at Overstrand and Theewaterskloof municipality. No maternal deaths were reported in the Overberg District in 2012/13.

Table 18 Delivery to women under 18 years Western Cape

<i>Delivery to women under 18 years</i>	Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11	Total deliveries 2010/11	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2010/11</i>	Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12	Total deliveries 2011/12	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2011/12</i>	Delivery to women under 18 years 2012/13	Total deliveries in facilities 2012/13	<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

In the 2012/13 year, there have been 5 906 total deliveries to women under 18 years in the Western Cape across the districts and City of Cape Town.

Overberg District and Central Karoo District had the lowest total deliveries to women under 18 years with 231 and 100 total deliveries for the 2012/13 year.

Table 19 Maternal Health in the Overberg District; Delivery 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>
Overberg DM	279	2 948	94.6	241	2 906	82.9	231	2 879	80.2
Cape Agulhas	39	393	99.2	31	337	92.0	41	396	103.5
Overstrand	89	1 114	79.9	65	1 016	64.0	57	1 002	56.9
Sw ellendam	48	429	111.9	41	409	100.2	38	407	93.4
Theew aterskloof	103	1 012	101.8	104	1 144	90.9	95	1 074	88.5

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

In the 2012/13 year, Overberg District Region had a total of 2 879 deliveries of which 231 deliveries were by women under 18 years. Theewaterskloof Municipality had the highest incidences of total deliveries to women less than 18 years at 95, followed by Overstrand Municipality at 57 deliveries. Swellendam and Cape Agulhas each recorded 41 and 38 deliveries by women under the age of 18.

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

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

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

In the 2012/13 year, 15 248 terminations of pregnancies (TOPs) were recorded at public health facilities in the Western Cape, of which 330 TOPs were reported in Overberg District.

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

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	<i>Total TOPs performed 2010/11</i>	<i>Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11</i>	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11</i>	<i>Total TOPs performed 2011/12</i>	<i>Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12</i>	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12</i>	<i>Total TOPs performed 2012/13</i>	<i>Female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13</i>	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13</i>
Overberg DM	282	53 927	5.2	288	55 017	5.2	330	57 199	5.8
Cape Agulhas	11	6 474	1.7	31	6 570	4.7	27	6 762	4.0
Overstrand	125	17 634	7.1	166	18 279	9.1	207	19 570	10.6
Swellendam	28	6 623	4.2	0	6 679	0.0	22	6 792	3.2
Theewaterskloof	118	23 196	5.1	91	23 489	3.9	74	24 075	3.1

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

Table 21 reflects termination of pregnancy for women 15 - 44 years in the Overberg municipal areas for the 2010/11 to 2012/13 years. Overstrand municipality reflect the highest number of termination of pregnancies in 2012/13 in the Overberg area at 207 and 10.6 per 1 000 population respectively. Overstrand's TOP rate is higher than the District's average of 5.8 per 1 000 population.

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.

HCBC does not replace the family as the primary caregiver; it is meant to be a complementary and supportive service to the family to prevent 'burn-out' for family caregivers who care for sick relatives.

Table 22 gives a breakdown of the community based service and, community carers as well as the average number of visits by the carers in these community based services in the Overberg District.

Table 22 Community Based Services by NPOs, 2012/13

<i>Community Based Services</i>	Monthly average number of Non-profit Organisation appointed home carers 2012/13
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

For the financial year 2012/13, a total number of 3 064 appointed non-profit organisations (NPOs) home carers were recorded in the Western Cape. Of the 3 064 NPOs home carers, 240 were in the Overberg District.

2.3 Safety and Security

The safety of persons and property is vitally important to the physical and emotional wellbeing of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish.

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

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 this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detecting drug related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in the table below.

Table 23 Crime in Overberg District: April 2003/04 – March 2012/13

Overberg 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	108	126	94	112	104	92	114	79	85	86
Total sexual crimes	419	476	403	353	392	418	429	452	369	403
Property related crime										
Burglary at residential	3 637	2 354	1 747	1 630	1 495	1 871	2 203	2 077	2 377	2 720
Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection										
Drug related crime	1 691	2 443	2 307	2 137	2 241	2 371	2 631	3 143	3 004	2 929
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	293	440	511	487	578	628	729	796	754	596

Source: South African Police Service, 2012/13

Table 23 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located throughout the Overberg District between 2003/04 and 2012/13.

The total number of murders decreased from 108 in 2003/04 to 86 in 2012/13. The total number of sexual crimes decreased from 419 in 2003/04 to 403 in 2012/13, Burglaries at residential premises decreased from 3 637 incidents in 2003/04 to reach its lowest level of 1 495 incidents in 2007/08 but subsequently increased steadily to reach 2 720 incidents in 2012/13 .

The increase in drug related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs is a great cause of concern. Drug related crimes increased from 1 691 in 2003/04 to peak at 3 143 in 2010/11 but then decreased thereafter to 2 929 in 2012/13 whilst driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs followed a similar trajectory by rising from 293 incidents in 2003/04 to peak at 796 incidents in 2010/11 and then declined to 596 in 2012/13.

2.4 Poverty and Inequality⁴

The section on poverty and inequality speaks to 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, which also indicates the need for assistance required. Inequality levels highlight how the experience of different members of the same broader community may be grossly dissimilar.

⁴ This section draws on Global Insight data.

2.4.1 Human Development Index

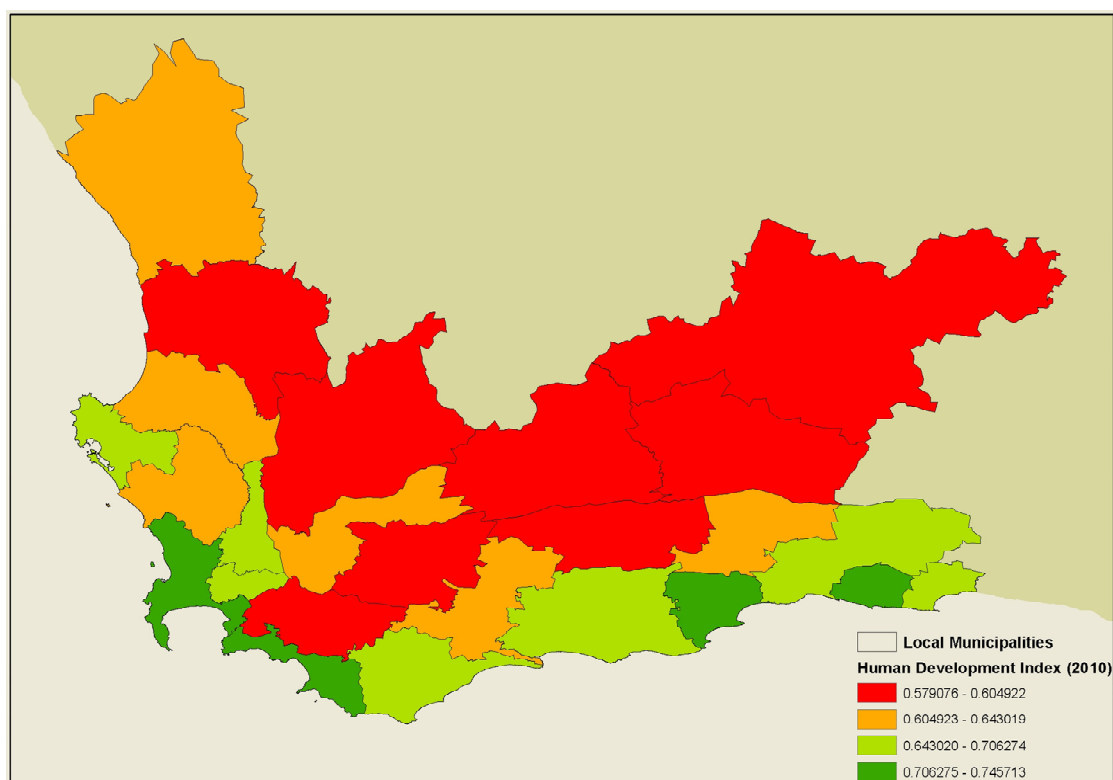
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, 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.

Table 24 HDI 2001, 2007 and 2010 per district

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
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 1 HDI in the Western Cape 2010



Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011. Map Created by E-Innovations, WC Department of the Premier*

The levels of human development differ across the broad geographic areas in the Western Cape, with the level of human development as captured by the HDI in the Overberg District Region (0.66) being above Cape Winelands (0.65), West Coast (0.65) and Central Karoo Districts (0.60) in the Western Cape but lower than Eden

(0.69) and City of Cape Town (074). Central Karoo District has the lowest HDI compared to other Districts in the Western Cape.

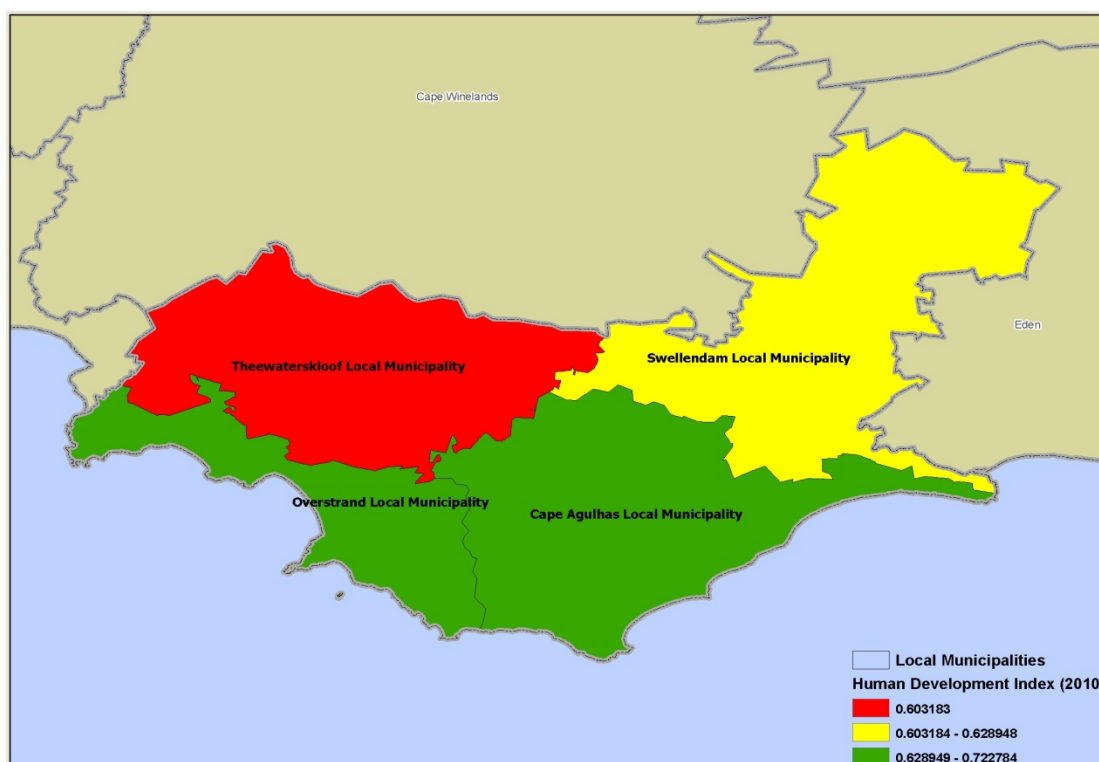
The HDI indicates that the level of development within the Overberg District Municipal area has also improved over the past decade; by increasing from 0.63 in 2001 to 0.66 in 2010.

Table 25 HDI 2001, 2007 and 2010 per municipality

Code	Municipality	HDI 2001	HDI 2007	HDI 2010
D031	Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	0.59	0.60	0.60
D032	Overstrand Local Municipality	0.70	0.71	0.72
D033	Cape Agulhas Local Municipality (including Overberg DMA)	0.67	0.70	0.71
D034	Swellendam Local Municipality	0.61	0.62	0.63
DC03	Overberg District Municipality	0.63	0.65	0.66

Source: *Global Insight*

Map 2 Overberg District HDI 2010



Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011. Map Created by E-Innovations, WC Department of the Premier*

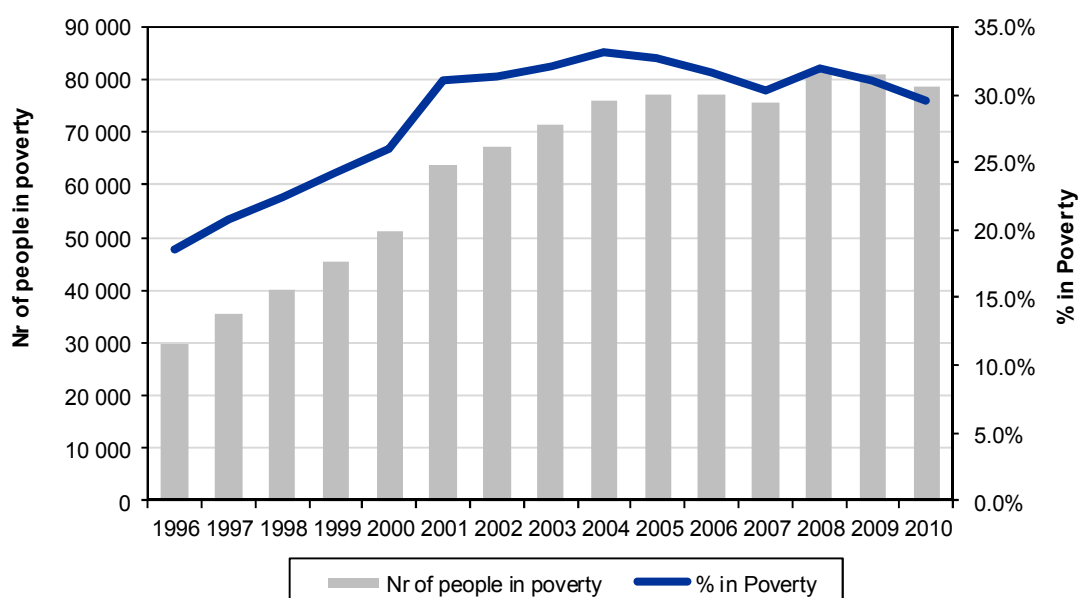
Table 25 and Map 2 indicate that the HDI of Overberg in 2010 is at 0.66 and is below the HDI of the Province of 0.71. Overstrand and Cape Agulhas reflect high HDIs of 0.72 and 0.71 respectively in 2010 whereas Theewaterskloof reflects the lowest HDI of 0.60.

2.4.2 People Living in Poverty

The poverty rate is 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 rate 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 estimated⁵ 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 8 Poverty Overview Overberg 1996 – 2010



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional explorer version

Global Insight estimates on the number of people living in poverty in the Overberg Region shows a sharp increase from 29 893 to 81 368 between 1996 and 2008 but since tapered off to 78 686 in 2010. This has implications for equitable share distribution in terms of increasing number of indigent households.

⁵ Global Insight estimates.

Table 26 Poverty Rate 2001, 2007 and 2010

Code	Municipality	2001	2007	2010
D031	Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	35.3%	35.6%	35.0%
D032	Overstrand Local Municipality	25.6%	26.2%	25.5%
D033	Cape Agulhas Local Municipality (including Overberg DMA)	25.1%	20.5%	19.1%
D034	Swellendam Local Municipality	33.6%	31.3%	30.7%
DC03	Overberg District Municipality	31.0%	30.3%	29.6%

Source: Global Insight

Table 26 depicts that Theewaterskloof and Swellendam Municipality has the highest percentage of people living in poverty in 2010 at 30 per cent and above. Cape Agulhas Municipality shows a decline in poverty rate from 25.1 per cent in 2001 to 19.1 per cent in 2010.

2.4.3 Household Income

Household income is one of the most important determinants of welfare in a region. The ability to meet basic needs, such as for adequate food, clothing, shelter and basic amenities is largely determined by the level of income earned by the households.

The Household income 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 27 Household Income

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
Overberg (DC3)	9 766	1 623	2 705	11 212	16 373	13 963	9 913	6 838	3 424	948	221	181	5
Theewaterskloof (WC031)	3 407	534	993	5 108	6 615	5 512	3 289	2 027	1 047	252	47	49	0
Overstrand (WC032)	4 585	816	1 146	3 363	4 878	4 359	3 828	2 895	1 455	485	109	81	2
Cape Agulhas (WC033)	973	137	251	1 287	2 316	2 018	1 441	1 080	481	117	33	19	2
Swellendam (WC034)	801	136	315	1 454	2 564	2 075	1 355	835	442	94	32	32	1

Quantec based on census 2011

Table 27 indicates that there are 9 766 households in the Overberg District has no income whilst a further 1 623 households earn R800 or less. The Overstrand Municipality has the highest number of households 4 585 that receive no income; followed by the Theewaterskloof Municipality with 3 407 households that receives no income. Cape Agulhas and Swellendam municipalities have the least households with no income at 973 and 801 households respectively.

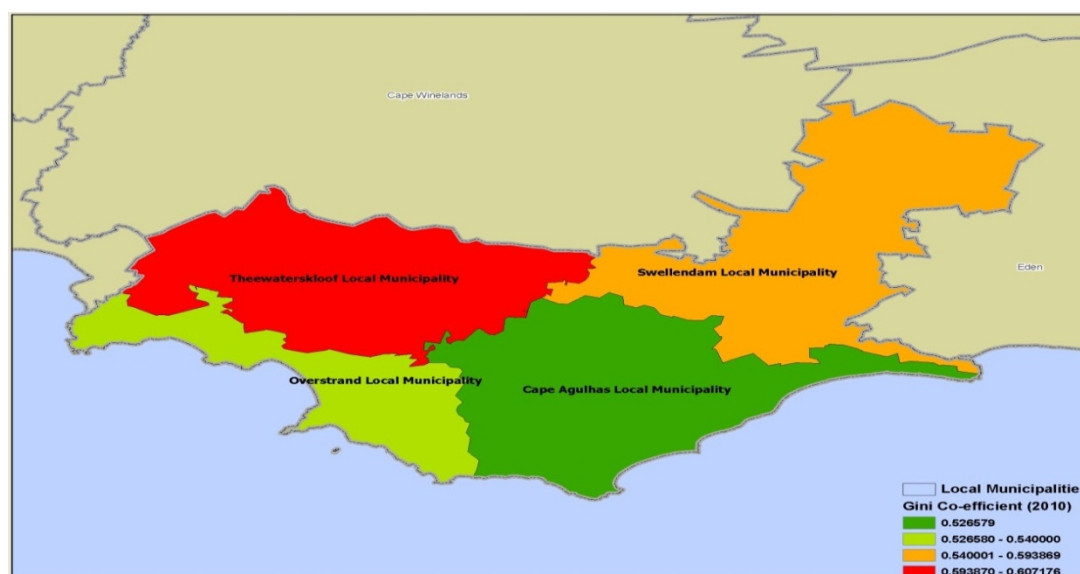
2.4.4 Gini coefficient

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 28 Gini coefficient 2001, 2007, 2010

Code	Municipality	2001	2007	2010
D031	WC031: Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	0.58	0.61	0.61
D032	WC032: Overstrand Local Municipality	0.56	0.55	0.54
D033	WC033: Cape Agulhas Local Municipality (including Overberg DMA)	0.56	0.55	0.53
D034	WC034: Swellendam Local Municipality	0.60	0.61	0.59
DC03	WC - DC3 Overberg District Municipality	0.58	0.59	0.58

Source: *Global Insight*

Map 3 Overberg Gini coefficient 2010

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011. Map Created by E-Innovations, WC Department of the Premier*

Table 28 and Map 3 indicate the Gini coefficient of the Overberg District region. There hasn't been a real change in the Gini coefficient in 2001 and 2010 which means that income inequality still persists in the municipal areas of Overberg District.

The Overberg District's Gini coefficient of 0.58 equals to that of the Western Cape in 2010. Income inequality is highest in Theewaterskloof and has risen from 0.58 to 0.61 in 2007 and 2010. The second highest income inequality can be found in Swellendam, but the income inequality levels has decreased from 0.61 in 2007 and 0.59 in 2010. Cape Agulhas has made the most progress in reducing income inequality levels by decreasing from 0.56 in 2001 to 0.55 in 2007, and reducing even further to 0.53 in 2010.

2.4.5 Indigent Households

Municipalities offer additional support through its indigent policy. The indigent policy provides free or discounted rates on basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse removal and also on property rates.

Table 29 Number of Indigent Households in the Overberg District, September 2012 and August 2013

Municipality	Indigent Households 2012 September	Indigent Households 2013 August
Overberg District		
Theewaterskloof	6 196	2 938
Cape Agulhas	2 288	3 462
Overstrand	5 727	6 423
Swellendam	2 803	1 986
Total	17 014	14 809

Source: Department of Local Government Stats collected from the municipalities

A total of 17 014 indigent households were reported for the Overberg District in September 2012. The number of indigents have decreased from 17 014 in 2012 to 14 809 in August 2013. As per the data, Theewaterskloof's number of indigents decreased from 6 196 in 2012 to 2 938 in 2013. Also Swellendam's indigents decreased from 2 803 in 2012 to 1 986. The number of indigent households in Overstrand municipality increased from 5 727 in 2012 to 6 423 in 2013. It should be noted that the qualifying criteria for indigents differs amongst municipalities.

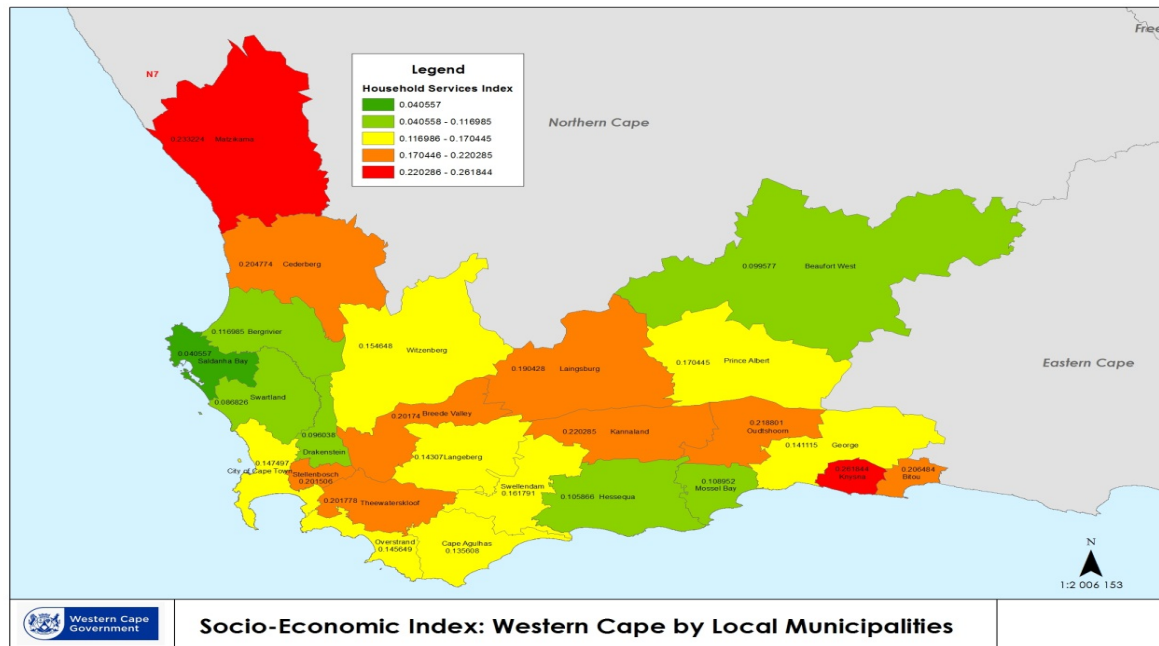
2.4.6 Poverty Indexes

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. In terms of the index, 1 indicates the most vulnerable municipality and 0 indicates the least vulnerable municipality. It is imperative to note the Socio-economic Poverty Index variables described is only limited to the identified variables as per the Census 2011.

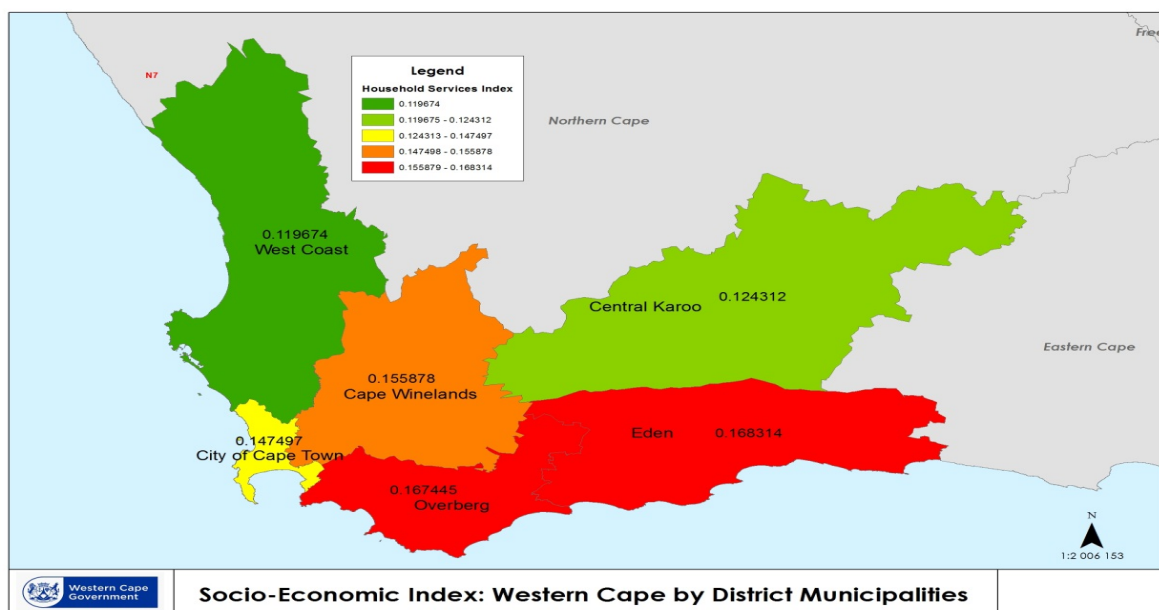
Map 4 Household Services Poverty Index: Western Cape Local Municipalities



Source: Department of Social Development

The Map 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. This map clearly indicates that Matzikama and Knysna municipality has the most vulnerability in relating to household service. Municipalities in the Overberg District fall within the average vulnerability range with the exception of Theewaterskloof which has medium high vulnerability.

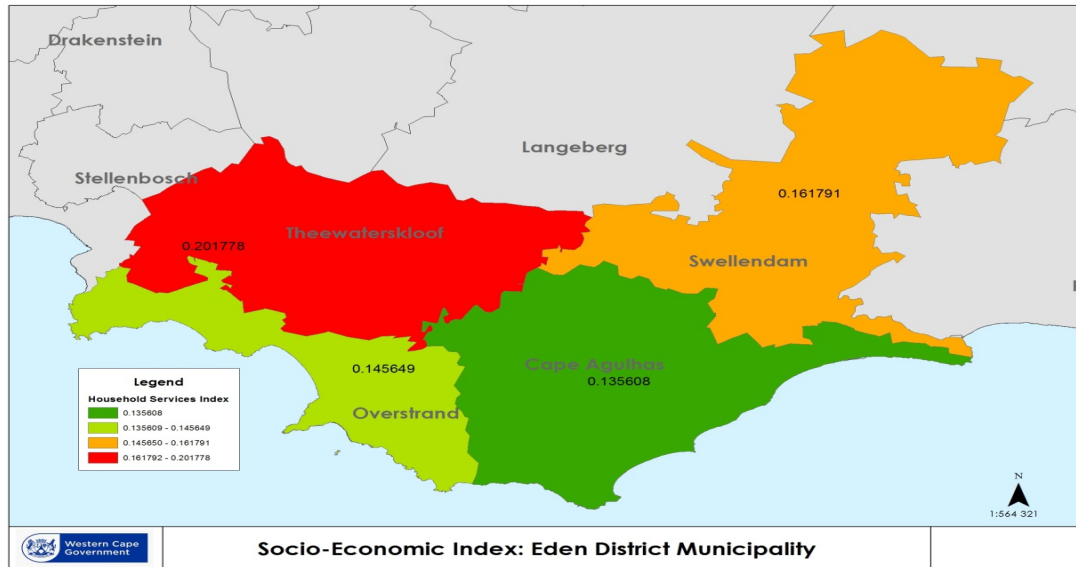
Map 5 Household Services Poverty Index: Inter-district and Metro Comparison



Source: Department of Social Development

The Map 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. This map clearly indicates that across the districts that the Eden and the Overberg District has the most vulnerability in relation to household service.

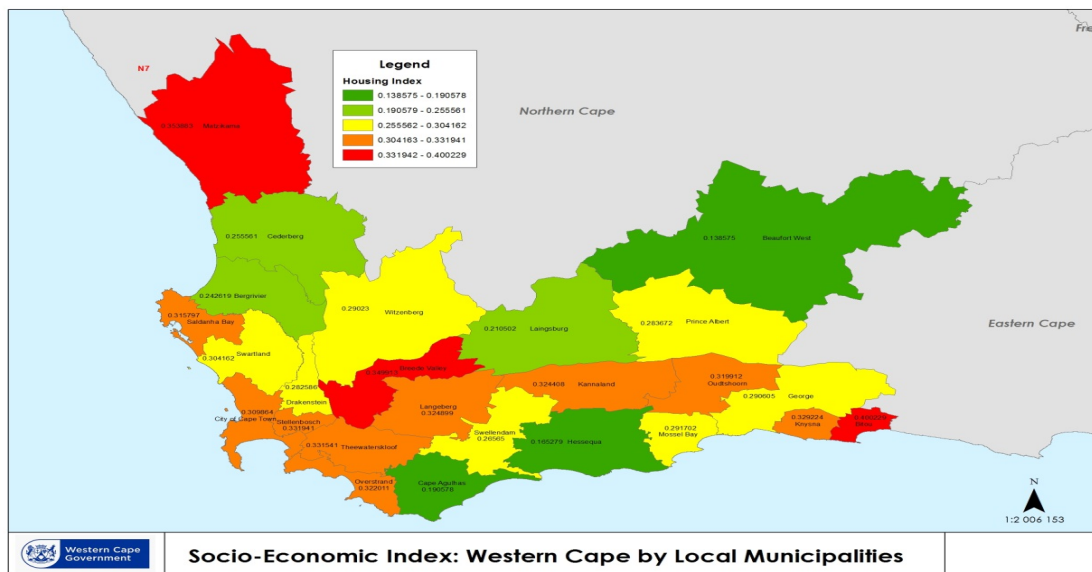
Map 6 Household Services Poverty Index: Overberg District Local Municipalities



Source: Department of Social Development

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Household Services for the respective municipalities within the Overberg District. This map clearly indicates that Theewaterskloof Municipality is the most vulnerable and Cape Agulhas is the least vulnerable within the Overberg District.

Map 7 Housing Poverty Index: Western Cape Local Municipalities

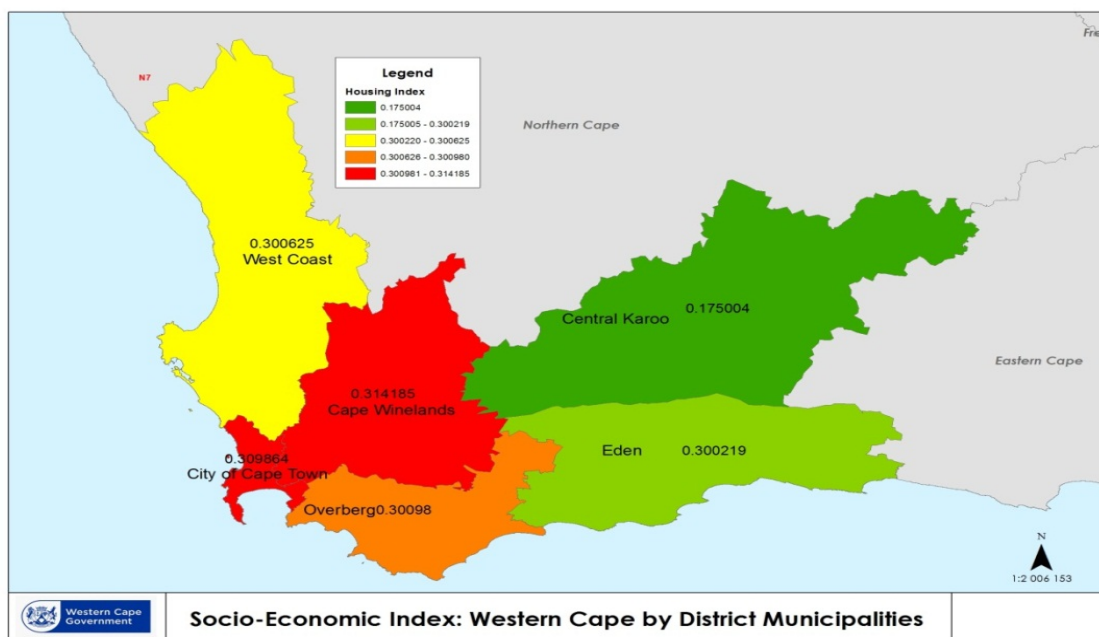


Source: Department of Social Development

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Housing for all 30 municipalities across the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index for Housing includes the following sub-variables such as dwelling type and room density. This variable measures households with an income below R38 401 per annum.

This map shows that amongst the municipalities in Overberg District the levels of vulnerability ranges from medium high for Overstrand and Theewaterskloof, average for Swellendam and low for Cape Agulhasin relation to housing index.

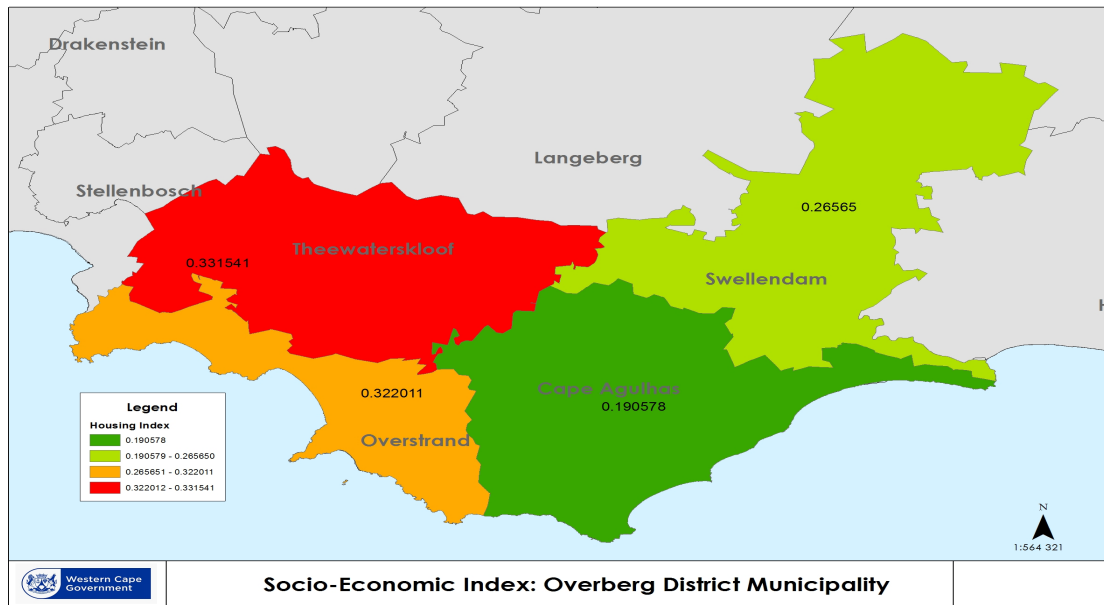
Map 8 Housing Poverty Index: Inter-District and Metro Comparison



Source: Department of Social Development

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Housing for the respective district municipalities and the City of Cape Town within the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index for Housing includes the following sub-variables such as dwelling type and room density and measures households with an income below R38 401 per annum. This map indicates that the City of Cape Town and the Cape Wineyards District followed by Overberg District have the highest need for housing.

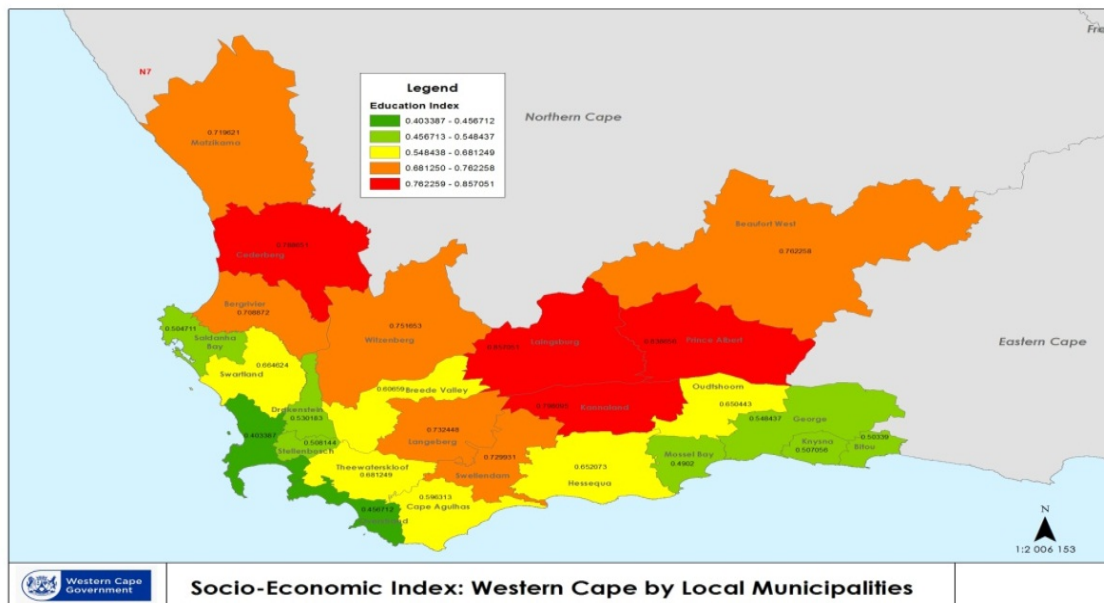
Map 9 Housing Poverty Index: Overberg District Local Municipalities



Source: Department of Social Development

This map illustrates that within the Overberg District that the Theewaterskloof and Overstrand municipalities record high to medium high vulnerability and Cape Agulhas and Swellendam low to medium low vulnerability with respect housing.

Map 10 Education Poverty Index: Western Cape Local Municipalities

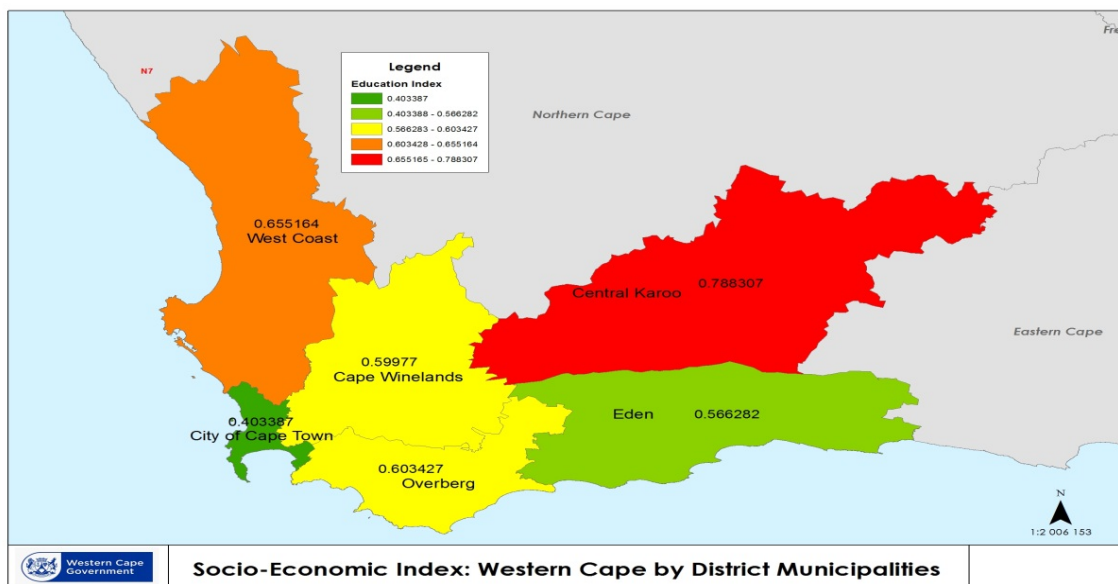


Source: Department of Social Development

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Education for all 30 municipalities across the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index for education measures the following sub-variables illiteracy, no schooling, adults < Grade 12 and adults with no tertiary education.

This map clearly indicates that the Cederberg, Laingsburg, Prince Albert and Kannaland municipalities have high levels of vulnerability for education. The municipalities within the Overberg District have medium high to low vulnerability in relation to Education, except for Overstrand Municipality which has low levels of vulnerability in relation to Education.

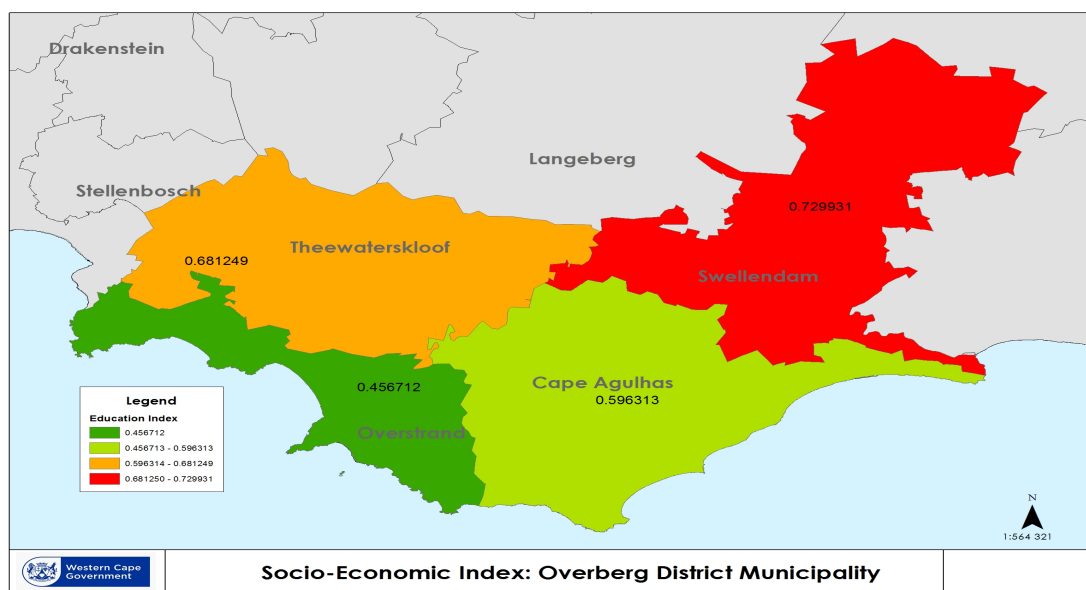
Map 11 Education Poverty Index: Inter-district and Metro Comparison



Source: Department of Social Development

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Education for the respective district municipalities and the City of Cape Town within the Western Cape. This map highlights that across the districts that Central Karoo has the most need for enhancing education. Overberg Districts' level of vulnerability is on par with Cape Winelands District's in average vulnerability category.

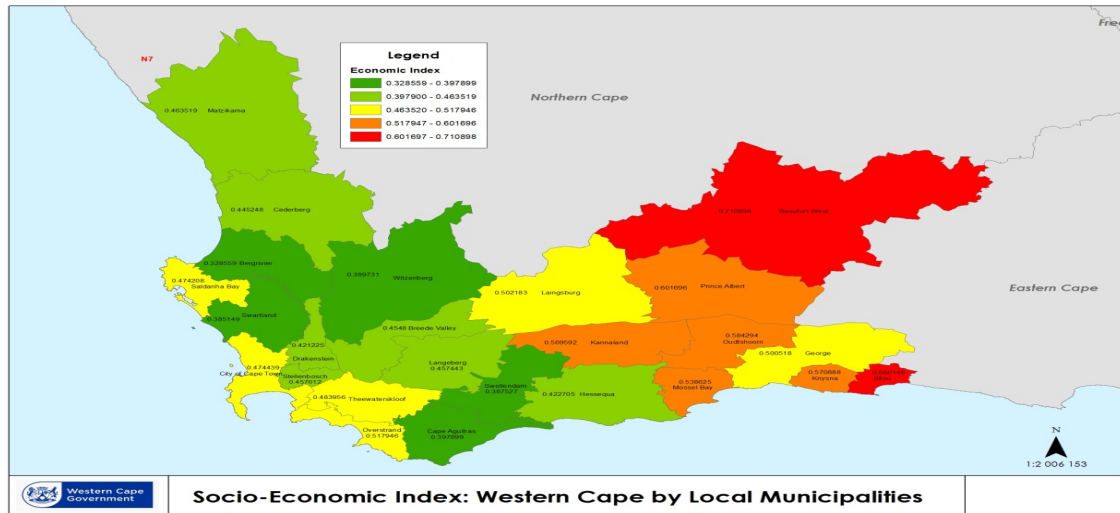
Map 12 Education Poverty Index: Overberg District Local Municipalities



Source: Department of Social Development

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Education for the municipalities situated within the Overberg District. The Socio-economic Index for education includes the sub-variables such as illiteracy, no schooling, adults < Grade 12 and adults with no tertiary education. This map clearly indicates that within the Overberg District that Swellendam Municipality has the most need for enhancing education; followed by Theewaterskloof and Cape Agulhas municipalities. Overstrand Municipality has the lowest level of vulnerability in relation to education.

Map 13 Economic Poverty Index: Western Cape Local Municipalities

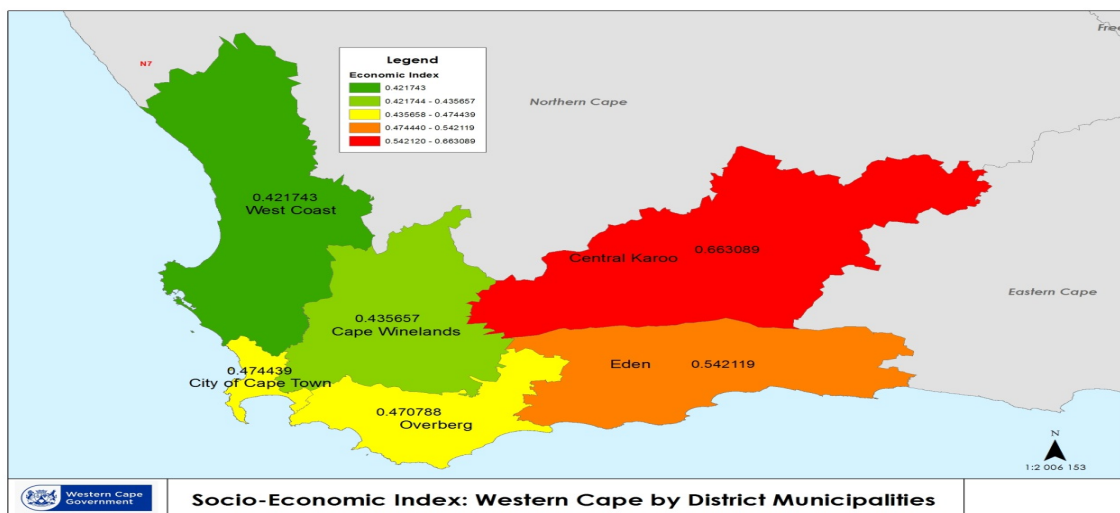


Source: Department of Social Development

The Map 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 clearly indicates that Bitou and Beaufort West Municipalities are the most vulnerable in relation to the Economic Poverty Index. The municipalities within Overberg District have average to medium low vulnerability in relation to Economic Poverty, except for Cape Agulhas which has the lowest vulnerability.

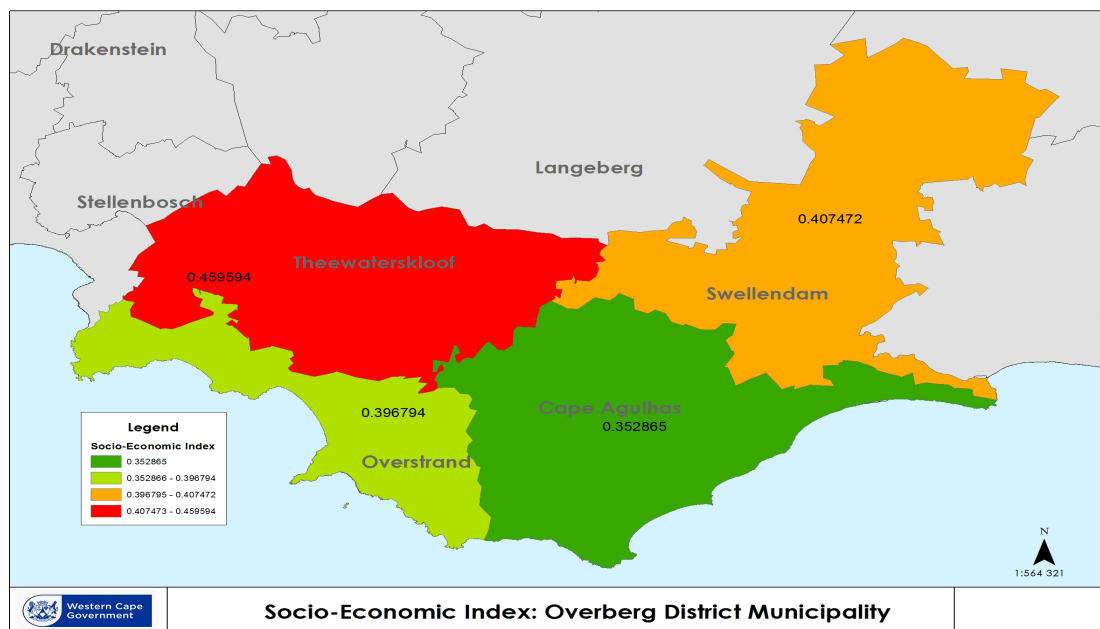
Map 14 Socio-economic Poverty Index: Inter-district and Metro Comparison



Source: Department of Social Development

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Economic Poverty for the respective district municipalities and the City of Cape Town within the Western Cape. The map indicates that across the districts that the Central Karoo District followed Eden District has the most vulnerability in relation to the Economic Poverty Index. Overberg District has average levels of vulnerability for Economic Poverty.

Map 15 Socio-economic Poverty Index: Overberg District Local Municipalities



Source: Department of Social Development

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Economic for the municipalities situated within the Overberg District. The map clearly indicates that within the Overberg District that the Theewaterskloof municipality has the most vulnerability in relation to the Economic Poverty index. Cape Agulhas on the other hand has the lowest vulnerability inf relation to Economic Poverty Index.

2.5 Municipal Services

Access to municipal services is an important indicator to determine the extent to which government's policies and practices are assisting the poor to improve the quality of their lives. The analysis below remains unchanged from the last years profile and uses the 2001 and 2011 Census numbers.

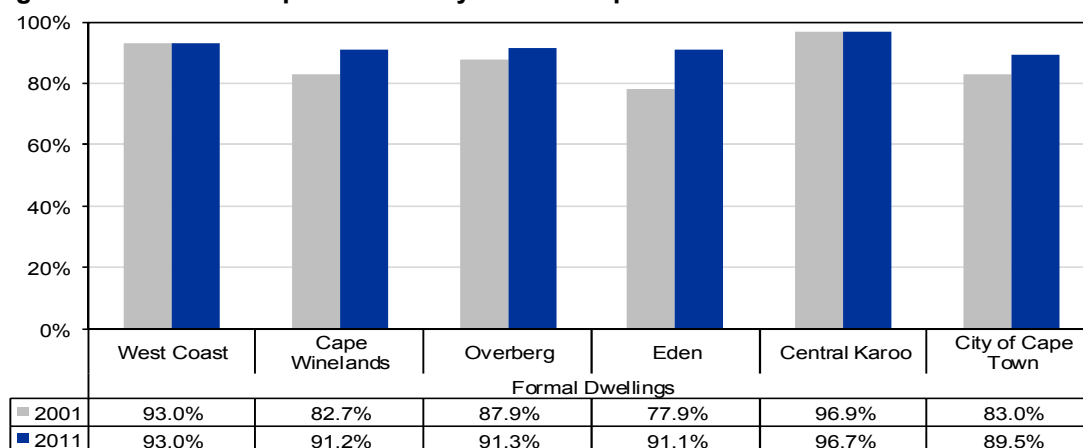
2.5.1 Access to Housing

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 Census and 2011 Census is used to provide estimates of the extent of the backlog⁶ in housing within the City of Cape Town.

Figure 9 shows the percentage of household dwellings that are categorised as formal/informal dwellings and compares household dwelling types across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 9 Western Cape District/City Level Comparisons



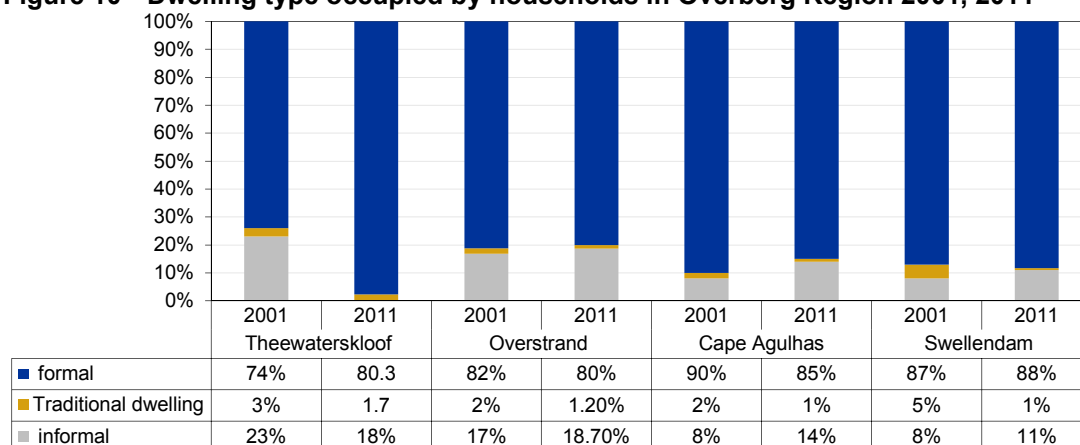
Source: Stats SA, Census 2001, 2011

As can be seen in the Figure 14, the greater majority of households in the Western Cape reside in formal dwellings.

In 2001, Eden District (77.9 per cent) had the lowest proportion of households living in formal dwellings followed by the Cape Winelands District (82.7 per cent) and the City of Cape Town (83 per cent) in 2001.

In 2011, Central Karoo District has the highest proportion of households living in formal dwellings (96.7 per cent) followed by West Coast District (93 per cent) in 2011. Overberg, Eden and Cape Winelands regions fair equally at around 91 per cent.

Figure 10 Dwelling type occupied by households in Overberg Region 2001, 2011



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001, 2011

⁶ These surveys present the most recent comparative municipal level information across the Western Cape.

The access of formal dwellings improved in the Overberg District, from 87.9 to 91.3 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

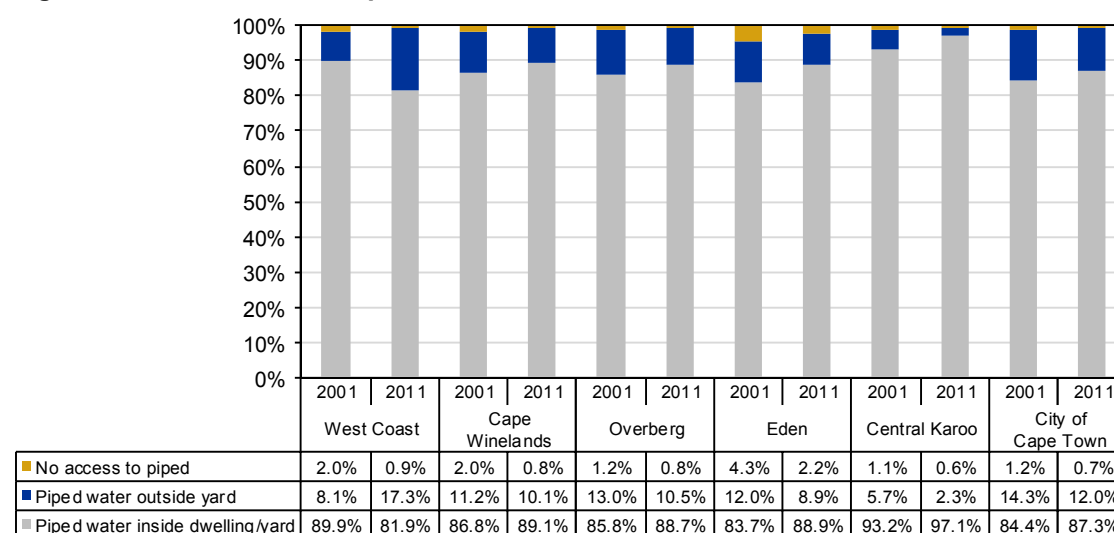
In 2001, Cape had the largest percentage share of households residing in formal dwellings in the Overberg region at 90 per cent, followed by Swellendam (87 per cent), Overstrand (82 per cent) and Theewaterskloof (74 per cent).

But in 2011, Swellendam had the largest percentage share of households residing in formal dwellings in the Overberg region at 88.8 per cent, followed by Cape Agulhas (85 per cent), Overstrand (80 per cent) and Theewaterskloof (80 per cent).

2.5.2 Water

Access to improved water sources is a key element in improved quality of life. The Water supplied should be safe and should be made available to communities to prevent the use of unsafe supplies that can lead to diseases. Unsafe water supplies will in turn have an impact on public health.

Figure 11 Access to water per District



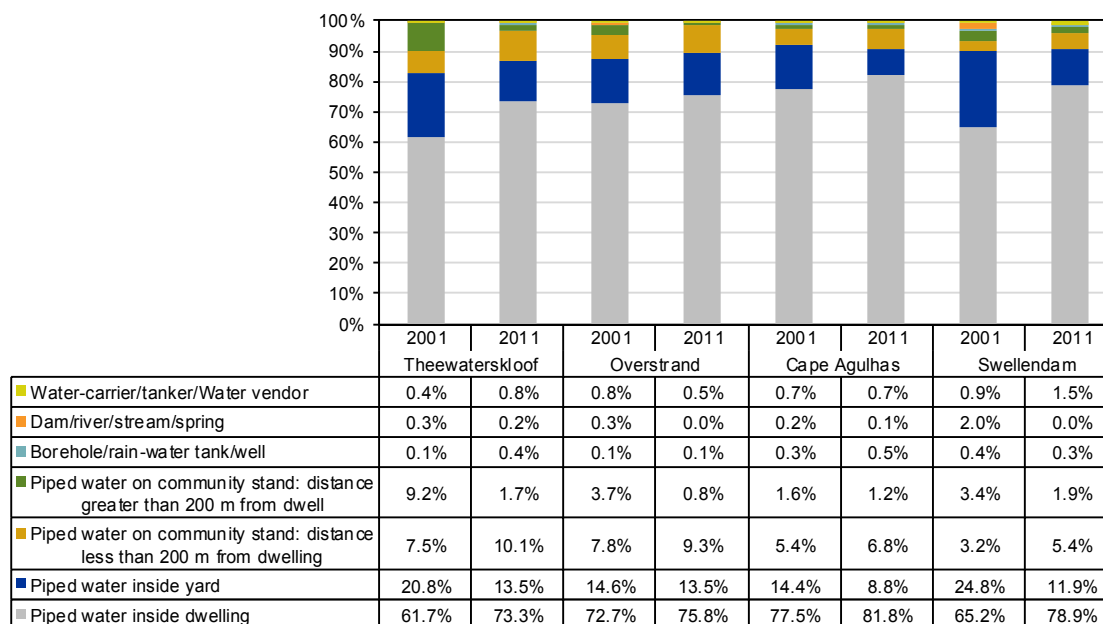
Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

Figure 11 shows the household accessibility to potable water across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011.

The majority of the households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard have increased from 2001 until 2011 with the exception of households in the West Coast lowered in its proportionate access levels from 89.9 per cent to 81.9 per cent. The Central Karoo has the highest percentage of households with access to piped water inside dwellings or yard, which increased from 93.2 per cent in 2001 to 97.1 per cent in 2011. The West Coast district shows the largest increase in the percentage of households with access to water outside the yard. The other districts and the Metro have all decreased its percentage of households with access to water outside the yard. In addition, all the districts as well as the Metro have decreased its percentage of households with no access to piped water over the ten year period from 2001 to

2011, resulting in percentage of households with no access for the entire Western Cape Province lowering from 1.7 to 0.9 per cent over the period.

Figure 12 District Water access

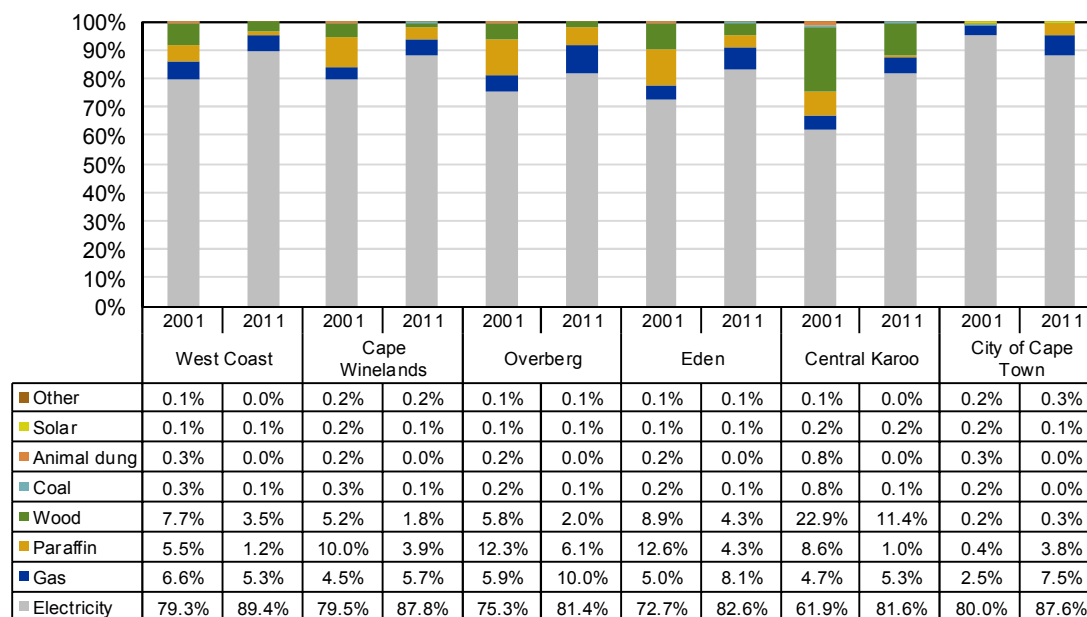


Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and 2011

Figure 13 shows the household accessibility to potable water across the Overberg District Municipalities between 2001 and 2011. The acceptable level for access to water is; potable water is piped water inside dwelling, inside yard and community stand less than 200 meters from dwelling. Household access to piped water according to this standard averages above 95 per cent for all the different municipalities across the Overberg District in 2011, the highest being recorded in Overstrand at 98.6 per cent and the lowest being recorded in Swellendam at 96.3 per cent.

2.5.3 Energy

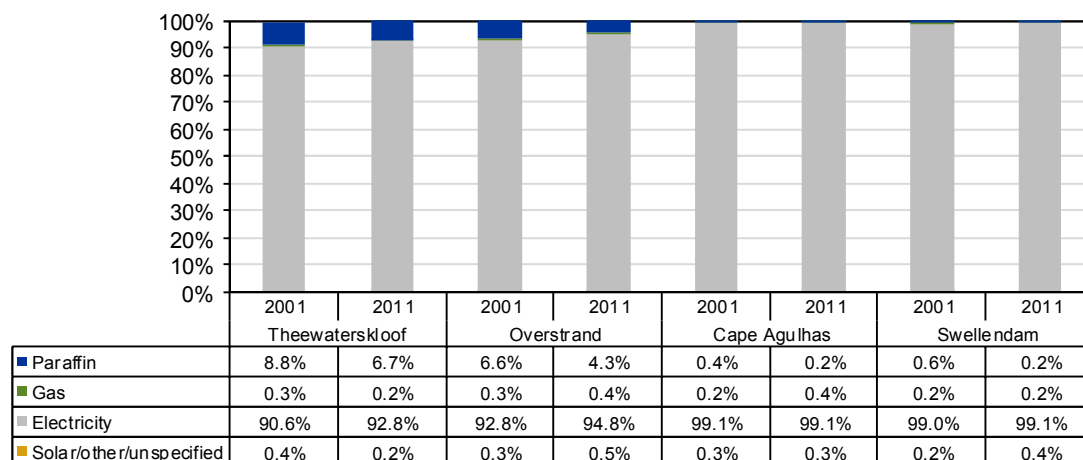
Energy is an important source of survival for households. Not only is energy used as a source of heat, but it is also used to cook and as a source of light. Figure 19 shows the difference in household accessibility to electricity across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011. Household access to electricity in Western Cape equates to more than 90 per cent of all households having electricity.

Figure 13 Comparison of electricity for cooking across the Western Cape, 2001 and 2011


Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and 2011

In 2001, the major energy source for cooking for most of the households in the Western Cape was electricity at 88 per cent. The highest percentage of households with access to electricity for cooking in 2001 was recorded in the City of Cape Town at 80 per cent and the lowest was in the Central Karoo at 61.9 per cent.

In 2011, the major energy source for cooking for most of the households in the Western Cape remained electricity, which increased to 93.4 per cent. The highest proportion of households with access to electricity for cooking in 2011 was recorded in the West Coast at 89.4 per cent and the lowest was recorded in Overberg at 81.4 per cent. Notwithstanding this, access to electricity for cooking in Overberg improved from 75.3 to 81.4 per cent from 2001 to 2011.

Figure 14 Households Access to Electricity for cooking 2001, 2011


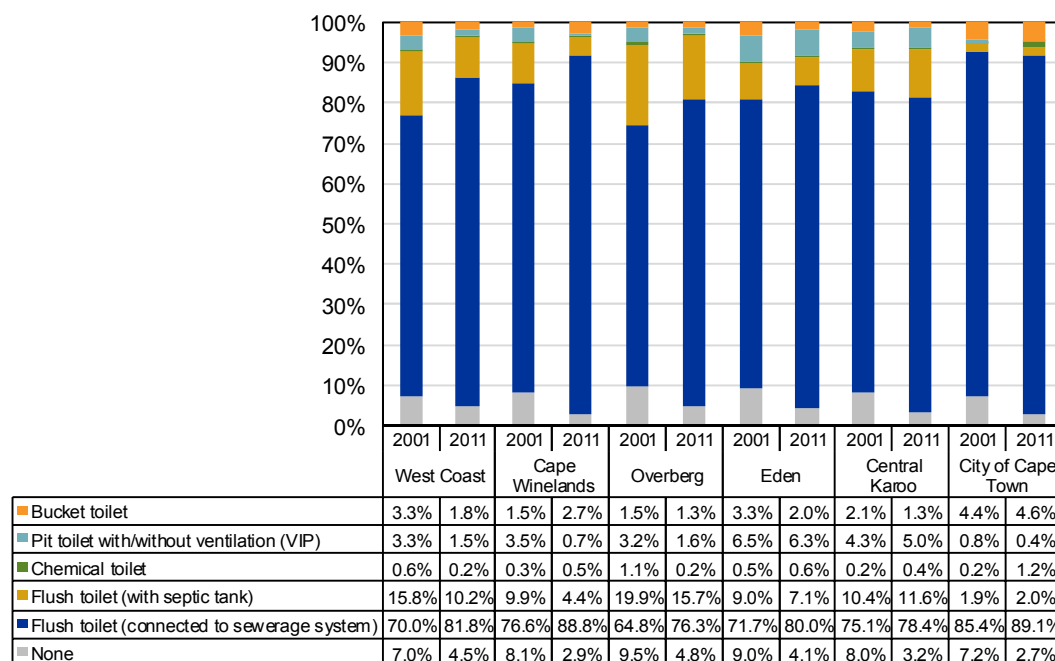
Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and 2011

In both 2001 and 2011, more than 90 per cent of the households in the Overberg had access to electricity for cooking. In 2011, Swellendam and Cape Agulhas has the highest per cent at 99 per cent of households using electricity for cooking.

2.5.4 Sanitation

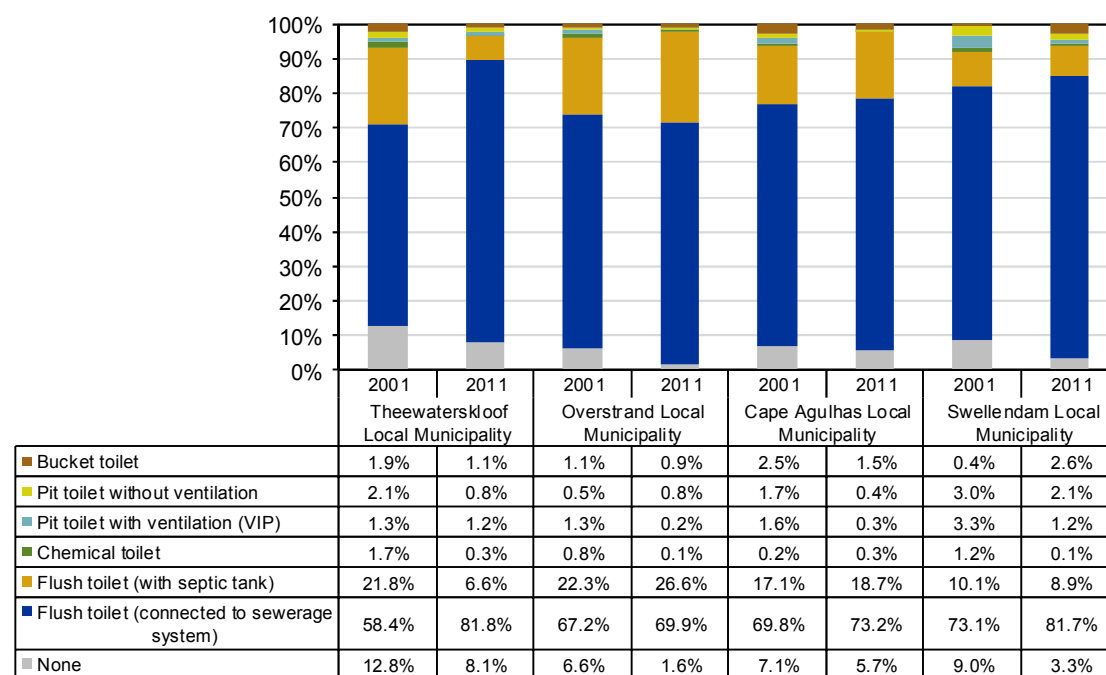
The state of sanitation reflects the state of human development in any community. Access to adequate sanitation has many advantages for public health, dignity and the advantages extend beyond households to the entire communities. However, when sanitation systems are inadequate the health impacts can be extremely serious.

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



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001, 2011

The Census of 2011 highlighted that household access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage system/septic tank) throughout the Western Cape improved from 89.6 per cent from 86.2 per cent compared to the previous Census. The Overberg region reflects an improvement in households having access to flush toilets (connected to a sewerage system/sceptic tank) from 84.7 to 92 per cent between the last two Censuses.

Figure 16 Access to sanitation across Overberg District in 2001, 2011

Source: Stats SA 2001, Census 2011

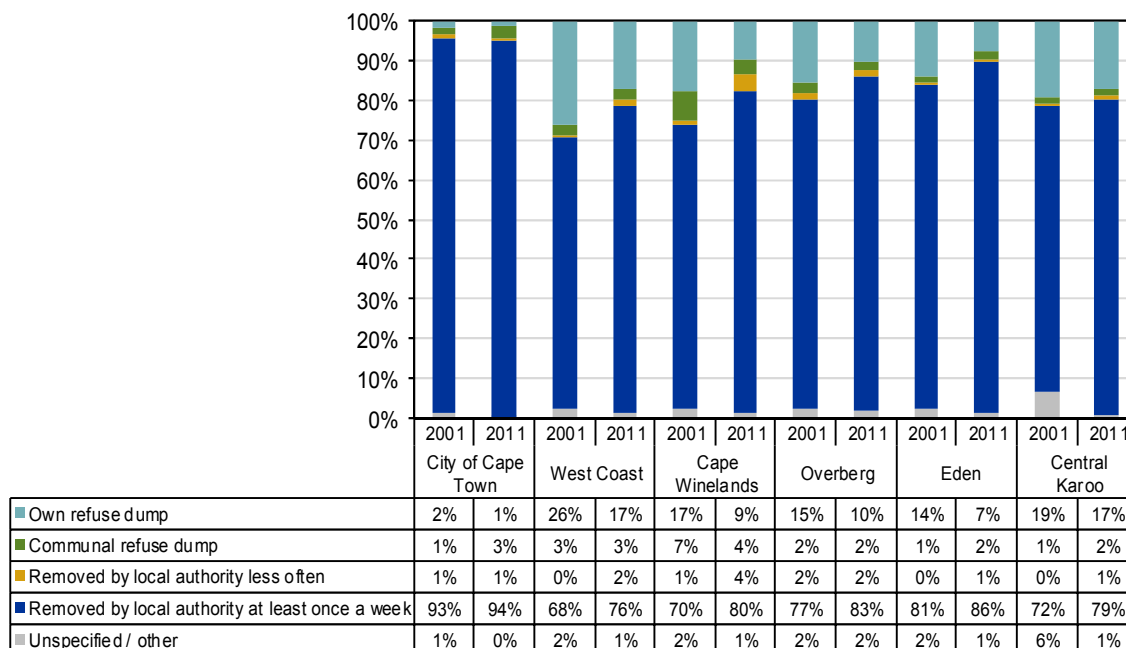
In 2011, Theewaterskloof Municipality (81.8 per cent) and Swellendam (81.7 per cent) had the largest share of the households with access to flush toilets connected to the sewerage system in the Overberg region at, followed by Cape Agulhas (73.2 per cent) and Overstrand (69.9 per cent). Households without toilets decreased over the 10 year period. The largest improvement is in Swellendam (decreased from 9 per cent to 3.3 per cent) and Overstrand (decreased from 6.6 per cent to 1.6 per cent) in 2011. In terms of the bucket toilet, Swellendam has increased from 0.4 per cent to 2.6 per cent in 2011.

2.5.5 Refuse Removal

Refuse removal is mainly delivered by municipalities themselves unless it is being outsourced to a private company.

Figure 17 provides a 2001 and 2011 comparison of household access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape.

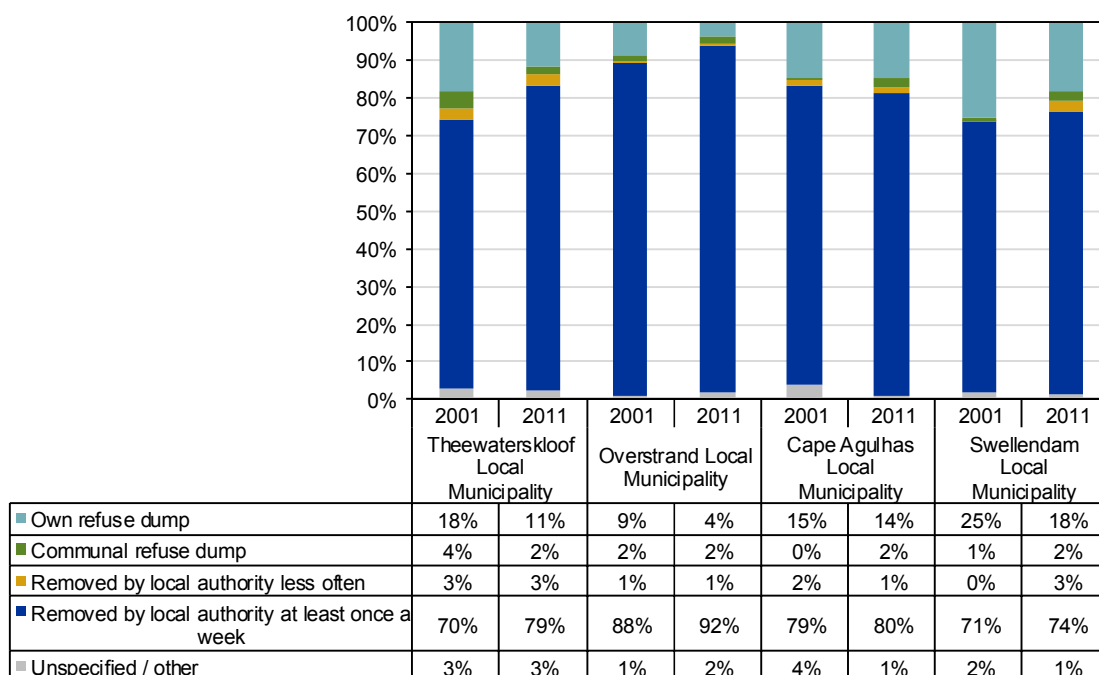
Figure 17 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape, 2011



Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

Refuse removal services by local authority/private company is the leading source of refuse removal for households for all districts in the Western Cape. The Census of 2011 highlighted that the City of Cape Town has the highest proportion of households with refuse removed by local authority at 94 per cent, followed by Eden (86 per cent) and Overberg Region at (83 per cent).

Figure 18 Access to refuse removal across Overberg District in 2001, 2011



Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and 2011

In 2011, Overstrand municipality had the largest proportion of households with access to refuse removal by local authority (at least once a week) at 92 per cent followed by Cape Agulhas (80 per cent) and Theewaterskloof (79 per cent) in the Overberg region.

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 30 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, 2001 and 2011

	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2011	112 072	93 061	19 011	17.0
2001	92 202	71 564	20 638	22.4

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Census 2011

The potentially economically active people in the Overberg District increased from 92 202 in 2001 to 112 072 in 2011, indicating that 19 870 more people were available for employment in the municipal area. Employment increased from 71 564 in 2001 to 93 061 in 2011, while the unemployment rate declined from 22.4 per cent to 17.0 per cent over the same period.

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 31 Labour Force Comparison across Western Cape Districts, 2011

<i>Census 2011</i>	Labour force	Percentage of Western Cape labour force	Employed	Percentage of Western Cape employed	Unemployed	Percentage of Western Cape unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
City of Cape Town	1 700 228	66.3	1 294 239	64.4	405 989	73.5	23.9
West Coast	165 321	6.4	141 117	7.0	24 204	4.4	14.6
Cape Winelands	337 252	13.2	289 765	14.4	47 487	8.6	14.1
Overberg	112 072	4.4	93 061	4.6	19 011	3.4	17.0
Eden	225 842	8.8	175 055	8.7	50 787	9.2	22.5
Central Karoo	22 714	0.9	17 460	0.9	5 254	1.0	23.1
Western Cape	2 563 430	100.0	2 010 697	100.0	552 733	100.0	21.6

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Table 31 reflects the Western Cape Labour force in 2011. The Western Cape labour force consists of 2.563 million people of whom 66.3 per cent resides in the City of Cape Town, 13.2 per cent in the Cape Winelands District, 8.8 per cent in the Eden District, 6.5 per cent in West Coast, 4.4 per cent in Overberg and 0.9 per cent in the Central Karoo District. Furthermore, the Western Cape labour force consist of 2.011 million employed people and 552 733 unemployed people. The Overberg labour force consist of 112 072 people, 93 061 employed people and 19 011 unemployed people.

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 32 Overberg District Unemployment, 2011

<i>Census 2011</i>	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
Overberg	112 072	93 061	19 011	17.0
Swellendam	14 246	12 620	1 626	11.4
Theewaterskloof	47 644	40 568	7 076	14.9
Overstrand	35 553	27 260	8 293	23.3
Cape Agulhas	14 630	12 613	2 017	13.8

* Weighting of data leads to the introduction of decimal fractions. These fractions have been rounded to whole numbers. The sum of the separate numbers may therefore differ slightly from the totals given. A similar effect can be seen with the percentages, which are rounded to one decimal place, and therefore might not always total 100.

Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

Table 32 depicts that Overberg District has an unemployment rate of 17.0 per cent in 2011. Overstrand (23.3 per cent) and Theewaterskloof (14.9 per cent) had the highest unemployment rates in the District. On the other hand, Cape Agulhas (13.8 per cent) and Swellendam (11.4 per cent) recorded the lower unemployment rates in 2011, both being under represented relative to its labour force.

Unemployment by Gender

Table 33 reflects the gender composition of the unemployed in the region.

Table 33 Unemployment by Gender, 2011

Overberg District 2011	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender				
Male	9 152	14.7	55.7	48.1
Female	9 859	19.9	44.3	51.9

Source: Stats SA 2011 Census

The gender split of Overberg District's labour force shows males (55.7 per cent) to be better represented than females (44.3 per cent) in the labour force. Females on the other hand, are the most affected of the two genders, making up the majority of the unemployed at 51.9 per cent compared to males at 48.1 per cent.

Unemployment by Population Group

The varying incidence of unemployment across different groups has important implications for the distribution of income and for the incidence of poverty.

The table reflects the unemployment by racial groups in the Overberg Region.

Table 34 Unemployment by population group, 2011

Overberg District 2011	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Population Group				
African	8 801	25.7	30.5	46.3
Coloured	8 829	15.3	51.6	46.4
Indian or Asian	43	13.6	0.3	0.2
White	1 129	6.2	16.3	5.9
Other	208	14.1	1.3	1.1

Source: Stats SA 2011, Census

Unemployment in Overberg was concentrated within the Coloured and African racial groups in 2011, jointly accounting for 92.7 per cent of the unemployed in Overberg.

The Coloured and African racial groups had the largest share of the unemployed in the District in 2011 at roughly 46 per cent each. The African population group is over-represented whilst the coloured population group is under-represented in the unemployed relative to their share of the labour force.

Unemployment by Age

Table 35 Unemployment by age, 2011

Overberg District 2011	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Age				
15 - 19	2 452	45.1	4.9	12.9
20 - 24	4 091	26.9	13.6	21.5
25 - 34	6 116	17.7	30.8	32.2
35 - 44	3 565	12.6	25.3	18.8
45 - 54	2 039	10.3	17.7	10.7
55 - 65	748	8.5	7.8	3.9

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Disparities are also found within different age groups, with those at younger age groups experiencing higher levels of unemployment and representing significantly higher shares of the unemployed in comparison with their share of the labour force.

The unemployment rate for those in younger age groups is significantly higher than the older age groups; a comparison of the youngest and oldest represented groups, 15 - 19 years and 55 to 65 years differs greatly, with 45.1 per cent compared with 8.5 per cent. A general decline in the unemployment rate is evident when moving from younger to older age groups. The vast differences in unemployment rates between age groups may in part be accounted for in the higher education, skill and experience levels of relatively older workers – these characteristics make work-seekers more attractive to prospective employers and improve their chances of finding employment.

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 term⁷. 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 Overberg District (OBD) Economy

While the OBD economy is small, contributing close to 3 per cent of the Western Cape GDP, it has been – together with Eden – one of the fastest expanding regions growing at 5.2 per cent per annum, from 2000 to 2011. Agriculture and agro-processing play a key role in the region's economy; however, it's not been the source of growth. Light industry, construction and vibrant financial & business services and retail, catering & accommodation activities have been driving the growth in the region.

⁷ 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.

The finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector accounts for 27 per cent of GDP and grew at double-digit rates over the 2000 to 2011 period, even during the recession period of 2008 - 2009. This is therefore the dominant sector in the region; however, a defining characteristic of the region's economy is the increasing contribution by the manufacturing sector, rising from 14.2 per cent in 2000 to 16.2 per cent in 2011; annual real GDP growth averaged 6.7 per cent over this period. Agro-processing, petro-chemicals, furniture and metals & engineering are the dominant manufacturing industries. However, it has to be noted that these are small industries growing off a low base.

Table 38 Overberg District: Sectoral contribution to recovery growth: 2010 - 2011 and employment creation

Sector	Ave real GDP growth 2010 - 2011	% point contribution	% share	Net employment creation 2010 - 2011
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-0.3	0.0	-1.0%	301
Mining & quarrying	0.8	0.0	0.0%	19
Manufacturing	5.4	0.9	22.4%	-384
Electricity, gas & water	0.0	0.0	0.0%	6
Construction	1.2	0.1	2.5%	-73
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	5.3	0.7	18.9%	394
Transport, storage & communication	2.3	0.2	4.8%	60
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	5.7	1.5	39.0%	1 032
Community, social & personal services	2.4	0.1	2.6%	-294
General government	4.1	0.4	10.8%	853
Total District economy	3.8	3.8	100%	1 916

Source: Quantec Research/CER

Table 38 shows the sector spread of the recovery growth in the district economy during calendars 2010 - 2011, including net employment creation over the corresponding period. The recovery growth occurred over the whole spectrum of the region's manufacturing industries, except in the clothing & textile sector some contraction occurred. Furthermore, catering & accommodation rebounded sharply, with business services also making a strong contribution. The agricultural sector continued to contract in line with the trend over the 2000 - 2011 periods; however, the worker retrenchments reversed and the sector reported net job gains during 2010 - 2011. The sectoral prospects are considered in more detail below and in Chapter 3.

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

Table 39 shows the composition of the OBD economy in the context of the five other districts of the Province. As noted, the largest sector in the region is the finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector, a similar pattern across the Province. In the Cape Metro this sector accounts for 36 per cent of GDP and in the central Karoo for 27 per cent, in line with the OBD economy. The region's manufacturing sector is also equivalent in relative size compared with the other districts, except the

Cape Winelands, which hosts a proportionately bigger sector. There are close similarities in the respective structures of the Overberg and Cape Winelands regional economies. The only real difference (apart from size) is the proportionately larger share of manufacturing (mainly agro-processing) in the Cape Winelands while the Overberg has a proportionately (not in absolute terms) bigger financial & business services sector. Agro-processing accounts for 35 per cent of the Overberg manufacturing sector. While smaller than the mature agro-processing industries of the Cape Winelands (accounting for 65 per cent of manufacturing in the region), the Overberg industries appear to be expanding faster.

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

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

Source: Quantec Research/CER

Table 40 Overberg District economy in provincial perspective: Real GDP growth: 2000 – 2011 (%)

	Overberg	Cape Metro	Cape Winelands	Eden	West Coast	Central Karoo
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-0.7	10.0	0.3	1.1	-0.4	-1.2
Mining & quarrying	0.1	-0.8	2.1	-4.1	-4.0	15.8
Manufacturing	6.7	2.3	2.4	4.1	1.2	9.7
Electricity, gas & water	1.1	3.4	2.1	0.6	-2.2	-0.3
Construction	9.0	6.5	7.2	10.3	6.6	9.3
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	3.6	4.1	5.4	5.5	3.8	3.1
Transport, storage & communication	6.3	5.0	6.8	5.5	4.5	2.0
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	11.0	5.5	7.1	7.1	10.6	7.9
Community, social & personal services	3.6	2.8	3.8	5.0	2.9	2.6
General government	3.3	1.9	3.3	4.5	2.4	2.4
Total District economy	5.2	4.1	3.9	5.2	3.3	4.0

Source: Quantec Research/CER

Regarding the growth of the OBD economy during the 2000s, an outstanding feature is the rapid growth of the financial & business services sector, growing even faster than the rapid expansion of this sector in the West Coast district. Apart from manufacturing, construction (9 per cent per annum) also appears to be a

comparatively strong growing sector in the OBD economy. On the downside, the retail, catering & accommodation sector's growth (3.6 per cent) has been below par.

This may reveal under-utilised or under-reported tourism potential in the region. The Theewaterskloof Municipality recently launched the Cape Country Meander Brand, which is seeing a steady growth of visitors⁸.

Table 41 Overberg District GDPR and employment trends, 2000 – 2011

Sector	Real GDPR 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	-0.7	2.6	-0.3	-26 291	-6 225	301
Mining and quarrying	0.1	-2.8	0.8	37	21	19
Manufacturing	6.7	2.0	5.4	994	-148	-384
Electricity, gas and water	1.1	-2.4	0.0	-2	-41	6
Construction	9.0	8.2	1.2	497	-1 001	-73
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	3.6	-3.1	5.3	904	-1 128	394
Transport, storage and communication	6.3	4.0	2.3	239	38	60
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	11.0	11.2	5.7	7 588	486	1 032
Community, social and personal services	3.6	0.8	2.4	1 630	121	-294
General government	3.3	3.9	4.1	2 788	325	853
Total Overberg District	5.2	4.1	3.8	-11 615	-7 551	1 916

Source: Quantec Research/CER

Table 41 shows that the OBD economy recovered nicely during calendars 2010 - 2011, with real GDPR growth accelerating to 3.8 per cent per annum over this period. Furthermore, the steep job losses during the recessionary period (i.e. explaining no less than 65 per cent of all net job losses over the 2000 - 2011 period) were (at least partly) reversed in 2010 - 2011. As noted the region did not experience a big contraction during the recession, only relatively sharp slowdown in real economic growth, which is currently tracking around 3.6 per cent per annum (2012 - 2013). The poor economic conditions in key trading partner economies (e.g. Europe) and the domestic consumer sector slowdown assist in explaining the lower growth in 2012 - 2013.

4.3 Overberg District Economy Sector Composition

Table 42 shows the real GDPR growth rates of the OBD municipalities across the nine broad sectors. The fastest growing municipality was Overstrand (growing by 6.8 per cent per annum, 2000 - 2011), followed by Cape Agulhas (5.7 per cent), Swellendam (4.8 per cent) and Theewaterskloof (3.7 per cent). Theewaterskloof and Overstrand have the largest municipal economies and combined accounted for close to 70 per cent of the region-wide GDPR in 2011. In Theewaterskloof, slow-growing agriculture is more dominant, which explains the relatively lower overall growth rate. Two thirds of

⁸ It is possible that the data does not fully capture this growth as the municipal survey regarding the region's economy report bigger vibrancy in the tourism value chain.

the OBD agriculture sector is located in Theewaterskloof and this sub-region accounted for more than 60 per cent of the job losses in the sector over the 2000 - 2011 periods. The manufacturing and services sector are equivalent in relative size and also expanded strongly across all municipalities.

Table 42 Overberg District economy: Municipal growth across sectors: 2000 – 2011 (%)

Sector	Theewaterskloof	Overstrand	Cape Agulhas	Swellendam	Overberg
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.4	-0.3	1.0	-3.3	-0.7
Mining and quarrying	-5.4	-7.2	7.1	-8.5	0.1
Manufacturing	5.1	7.5	6.9	9.8	6.7
Electricity, gas and water	-0.4	-4.3	2.6	6.1	1.1
Construction	9.8	8.1	10.0	9.2	9.0
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	1.0	4.8	0.6	7.3	3.6
Transport, storage and communication	2.8	9.5	0.5	11.1	6.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	13.0	10.8	10.6	4.5	11.0
Community, social and personal services	1.3	4.6	6.1	3.7	3.6
General government	0.0	4.3	6.2	3.2	3.3
Total	3.7	6.8	5.7	4.8	5.2

Source: Quantec Research

A notable feature is the relative size of the Overstrand and Swellendam retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation sectors (Table 43), suggesting that tourism plays a key role in these regional economies. It was noted in Chapter 2 that there may be under-utilised potential here, however, this applies specifically to the Theewaterskloof and Cape Agulhas municipalities, considering the relatively small size and below average real value added growth rates in this sector in these localities (see Table 42).

Table 43 Overberg District economy: Sectoral composition by municipality: 2011 (%)

Sector	Theewaterskloof	Overstrand	Cape Agulhas	Swellendam	Overberg
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21.3	3.9	7.0	11.3	13.6
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	15.4	16.4	17.0	17.1	16.0
Electricity, gas and water	1.4	0.3	1.5	2.8	1.4
Construction	6.0	9.4	9.6	5.3	7.4
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	8.8	17.1	9.8	25.4	15.0
Transport, storage and communication	5.8	9.3	4.1	14.4	8.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	30.1	30.5	26.0	11.0	23.6
Community, social and personal services	3.4	4.2	5.6	4.6	4.5
General government	7.7	9.0	19.1	8.1	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Quantec Research

In the Swellendam municipal economy the shrinkage of the agricultural, forestry & fishing sector (at an average annual rate of 3.3 per cent, 2000 - 2011) is juxtaposed with vibrant growth in secondary and tertiary industries, notably manufacturing (9.8 per cent per annum), construction (9.2 per cent), transport, storage & communication (11.1 per cent) and retail, catering & accommodation (7.3 per cent). The healthy growth of secondary and tertiary economic activity in the region bodes well for the job losses in the agricultural & fishing sector. Plans are also in place to develop the flourishing Overstrand aquaculture industry along the southern coastal belt up to and including Cape Agulhas.

This is by way of background regarding the OBD'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 OBD.

5. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

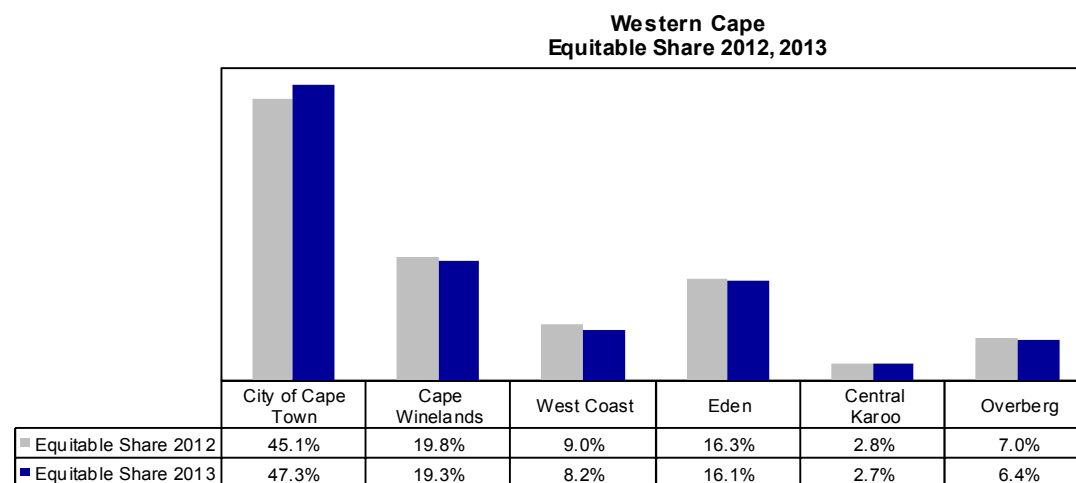
Unlike provinces, municipalities have the ability to raise revenue through property rates and tariffs on fees for rendered such as electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal, administration fees and penalties. However, the South Africa's Fiscal Framework entitle municipalities to a share of national raised revenue through the unconditional equitable share grant and other allocations from national or provincial government in the form of 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 transfers from National Government to the Western Cape and from Provincial government to the Overberg Region, as well as the value of provincial spending within the Overberg is set out in the figures and tables below.

Figure 19 National Transfers



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

The largest allocation of the equitable share went to the City of Cape Town at 47.3 per cent in 2013. 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.

The disaggregated allocation of unconditional grants (equitable share) and conditional grants for the Overberg Region follows hereafter.

Table 44 National Transfers per Municipal Area, 2013/14 MTREF

Type of Transfer	Overberg District R'000	Theewaterskloof R'000	Overstrand R'000	Cape Agulhas R'000	Swellendam R'000	Overberg Region R'000
TOTAL	47 176	85 811	60 361	31 211	33 072	257 631
<i>Equitable Share</i>	43 926	53 343	36 146	16 877	18 897	169 189
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	3 250	32 468	24 215	14 334	14 175	88 442
<i>Local Government Financial Management Grant</i>	1 250	1 500	1 250	1 250	1 250	6 500
<i>Municipal Systems Improvement Grant</i>	1 000	800	800	800	800	4 200
<i>Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant</i>						
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)</i>		26 174	16 947	10 284	11 125	64 530
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Cities)</i>						
<i>Urban Settlement Development Grant</i>						
<i>Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital Grant)</i>			2 418			2 418
<i>Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant</i>						
<i>Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant</i>						
<i>Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant</i>		3 000	1 800	1 000		5 800
<i>Electricity Demand Side Management (Municipal) Grant</i>						
<i>Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant For Municipalities</i>	1 000	994	1 000	1 000	1 000	4 994

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

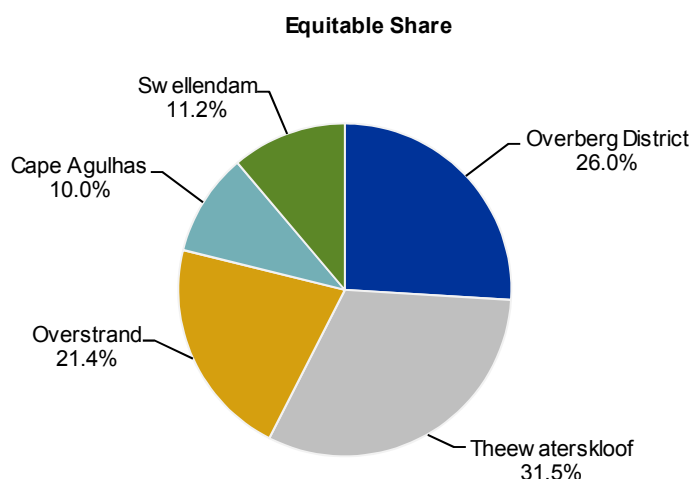
The equitable share is an unconditional grant which is the largest allocation of all the national transfers to Overberg Region accounting for 65.7 per cent of national transfers during the 2013/14 MTREF. Theewaterskloof (31.5 per cent) and Overberg District (26.0 per cent) received the bulk of the equitable share followed by Overstrand.

The conditional grants constitute R88.442 million (34.3 per cent) of the total national transfers to Overberg Region. The Overberg District Municipality receive the least in conditional grants; as the conditional grants are mainly transferred to the local municipalities for the extension of basic municipal services.

The largest conditional grant transferred to municipalities in the Overberg Region is the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) amounting to R64.530 million (73.0 per cent) over the 2013/14 MTREF.

The figures below depict the distribution of the equitable share and the Municipal Infrastructure Grant amongst municipalities with the Overberg Region.

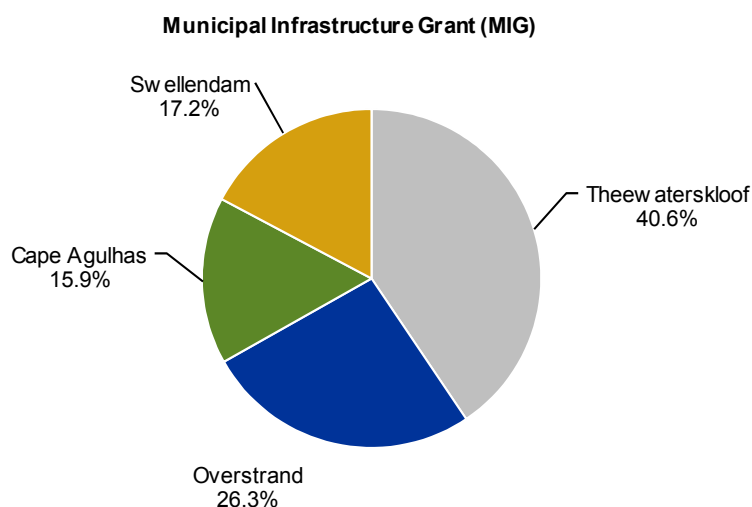
Figure 20 Equitable Share within Overberg Region 2013



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

The largest recipient of equitable share is Theewaterskloof Municipality at 31.5 per cent followed by Overberg District at 26.0 per cent and Overstrand at 21.4 per cent. Swellendam and Cape Agulhas receive 11 per cent and 10 per cent of the equitable share of the region.

Figure 21 Municipal Infrastructure Grant within the Overberg region



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

Theewaterskloof Municipality receive the major share of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant of all the municipalities in the Overberg District at 41 per cent in 2013/14. The other municipalities share of the MIG in descending order are as follows; Overstrand (26.3 per cent), Swellendam 17.2 per cent), and Cape Agulhas Municipality (15.9 per cent).

5.2 Provincial Transfers

Table 45 captures the different conditional transfers to municipalities of Overberg District which is disaggregated for specific grants transferred by sector departments to municipalities.

Table 45 Provincial Departments transfers to municipalities of Overberg District

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- priation 2012/13	Adjusted appro- priation 2012/13	Revised estimate 2012/13	Medium-term estimate				
	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Audited 2011/12				Change from Revised estimate		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Provincial Treasury			750								
Financial Management Support			750								
Department of Health	1 445	492									
Global Fund	1445	492									
Department of Human	59 490	80 546	83 839	78 410	78 410	95 837	135 089	40.96			
Human Settlements Development Grant (Beneficiaries)	57 990	80 046	83 839	78 410	78 410	93 337	126 089	35.09			
Local Government Bulk Water and Local government master planning	1000	500									
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery						2 500	9 000	260.00			
Housing Consumer Education	150										
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning		240									
Cleanest Town/Greenest Municipality Competition		240									
Department of Transport and Public Works	252	7 363	8 660	4 775	7 775	7 775	3 889	(49.98)			
Maintenance and construction of Transport Infrastructure	252	5 263	7 660	4 775	4 775	4 775	2 907	(39.12)			
Transport Safety and Compliance - SHADOW Centre		1000									
Public Transport Non Motorised Infrastructure		100	1000		3 000	3 000	982	(67.27)			
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	2 691	1 931	9 338	14 067	14 067	14 067	15 460	9.90	15 976	21 042	
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities	1000			144	144	144	100	(30.56)			
Library Services (Conditional)	1691	1931	2 032	2 234	2 234	2 234	2 850	27.57	2 717	6 989	
Library Service Replacement funding for most vulnerable B3			7 306	11689	11689	11689	12 510	7.02	13 259	14 053	
Department of Local	736	758	2 812	3 351	3 622	3 622		(100.00)			
Fire Fighting Assistance	280	333									
Thusong Service Centres Grant (Sustainability: Operational Support Grant)			2 500	3 000	3 218	3 218		(100.00)			
Community Development Worker	456	425	312	351	404	404		(100.00)			
Total Transfers	64 614	91 330	105 399	100 603	103 874	121 301	154 438	27.32	15 976	21 042	

Source: 2013 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

The total transfers to municipalities in Overberg District amount to R154.438 million in 2013/14 financial year. The largest proportion of transfers to municipalities in Overberg District flows from the Department of Human Settlements at R135.089 million (or 87.5 per cent) in 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/spend in the municipal areas.

Table 46 shows the total projected provincial government investment in the Overberg District from 2009/10 including the 2013/14 MTREF.

Table 46 Provincial Payments and Estimates in comparison with Transfers

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- priation	Adjusted appro- priation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited	Audited	Audited				% Change from Revised estimate			
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12				2012/13	2012/13	2012/13	2013/14
Department of Community Safety	12 557	15 500	17 927	19 622	19 577	19 577	21509	9.87	22 865	24 136
Department of Education	4 18 196	471093	522 499	555 774	555 774	555 774	624 075	12.29	642 296	694 755
Department of Health	229 998	278 275	346 519	356 737	402 874	402 874	433 640	7.64	463 909	490 414
Department of Social Development	12 074	13 014	16 516	18 151	18 151	18 151	25 071	38.12	29 608	32 321
Department of Human Settlements	59 696	80 546	83 838	87 348	87 348	87 348	126 089	44.35		
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning		240								
Department of Transport and Public Works	152 264	182 609	223 088	282 052	282 052	282 052	245 180	(13.07)	193 102	306 775
Department of Agriculture	26 000	14 695	26 582	26 953	26 953	30 953	26 953	(12.92)	26 953	26 953
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	22 053	18 905	2 682	6 016	6 016	6 016	6 346	5.49	6 346	6 346
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	2 691	1931	9 338	12 742	12 742	12 742	15 460	21.33	15 976	21042
Department of Local Government	736	758	2 942	3 459	3 622	3 622		(100.00)		
Total	936 265	1 077 566	1 251 931	1 368 854	1 415 109	1 419 109	1 524 323	7.41	1 401 055	1 602 742
Total Transfers to Overberg Municipality	64 614	91330	105 399	100 603	103 874	121301	154 438	27.32	15 976	21042
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payments and Estimates	6.90	8.48	8.42	7.35	7.34	8.55	10.13	18.53	1.14	131

Source: 2013 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

The total provincial government spending increases from R1.524 billion in 2013/14 to R1.602 billion in 2015/16 financial year in the Overberg District.

The bulk of the provincial spending flows from the Education Department followed by Health department with a total investment of R1.961 billion and R1.387 billion respectively over the 2013/14 MTREF. Thereafter, the Department of Transport and Public Works makes the biggest investment at a total spending of R745.057 million over the 2013/14 MTREF.

6. Environmental Challenges and Status Quo

6.1 Environmental Management

As drivers of economic growth, development and innovation, municipalities need to recognise the challenges posed by climate change as well as the limitations on growth posed by its natural environment. This requires watchful management and care in protecting our natural resources to ensure sufficient availability of resources for both the current and future generations.

Although work in this regard is extensive, for the purpose of this work, only the quality of water and waste water as well as air quality are highlighted.

6.2 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 47 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: Department of Water Affairs, 2013

The Overberg District Municipality's average monthly demand for water for the year ending June 2013 totalled 998.666 kilolitres per month; water losses for the year averaged 21.6 per cent. The City of Cape Town and Cape Winelands Region recorded the lowest percentage of water losses at 14.5 per cent and 15.3 per cent respectively. The Central Karoo Region had the lowest demand for water for the year ending June 2013, however, the region's average monthly water losses was extremely high at 53.6 per cent, more than half of the total monthly supply.

Table 48 Summary of System Input Volume and Non-Revenue Water (NRW) - Overberg Region 2013 - January 2013

WSA	System Input (12 months ending June 2013)		Authorised Consumption (Billed and Un-billed consumption 12 months ending June 2013)		Average Water Loss for 12 months ending June 2013		Average Water Losses % for 12 months ending June 2013
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	
Overberg Region	15 292 567	1 274 381	11 983 994	998 666	3 308 573	275 714	21.6%
Theewaterskloof LM	4 486 117	373 843	3 512 895	292 741	973 222	81 102	21.7%
Overstrand LM	6 943 891	578 658	5 391 092	449 258	1 552 799	129 400	22.4%
Cape Agulhas LM	2 363 816	196 985	1 876 925	156 410	486 891	40 574	20.6%
Swellendam LM	1 498 743	124 895	1 203 082	100 257	295 661	24 638	19.7%

Source: Department of Water Affairs 2013

Overstrand Municipality's average monthly demand for water for the year ending June 2013 totalled 449 258 kilolitres per month; water losses for the year averaged 22.4. per cent. Swellendam had the lowest demand for water for the year ending June 2013 at 100 257 kilolitres per month, with an average water losses of 19.7 per cent for the year ending June 2013 .

6.3 Water Quality⁹

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 next best score of 85 per cent was achieved by KwaZulu-Natal followed by a 77 per cent score by the Eastern Cape. The worst performing province was Mpumalanga with a Blue Drop score of 57 per cent.

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. The City of Cape Town was the best performing Western Cape municipality with a Blue Drop score of 97.6 per cent, receiving Blue Drop certification for the third year in a row.

Table 49 Blue Drop and 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
Overberg Region	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Theewaterskloof LM	18	71.5	75.4	49.0	64.6
Overstrand LM	5	96.8	90.6	71.6	88.8
Cape Agulhas LM	15	86.6	73.0	78.6	0
Swellendam LM	16	85.2	80.5	67.3	30.9

Source: Department of Water Affairs 2012

Overstrand municipality reflects a high blue drop score of 96.8 per cent followed by Cape Agulhas and Swellendam at 86.6 and 85.2 per cent respectively in 2012. Theewaterskloof Municipality's Blue Drop Score dropped from 75.4 in 2011 to 71.5 per cent in 2012 whilst all the other local municipalities blue drop scores have improved.

6.4 Waste Water Treatment¹⁰

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 2010/11.

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 2010/11 Green Drop Analysis.

⁹ 2011 Blue Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

¹⁰ 2011 Green Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

Investigation into waste water services has indicated that the national standards and international best practice is often not adhered to.

The Green Drop results for 2010/11 indicated that municipal waste water management in the Western Cape is doing very well resulting in a Provincial Green Drop Score of 83.1 per cent.

Overall, Overstrand Municipality scored 88.8 per cent with one green drop awarded to the municipality. Theewaterskloof Municipality scored 64.6 per cent and Swellendam Municipality scored 30.9 per cent. No green drop awards have been awarded to other municipalities within Overberg District except for Overstrand Municipality.

6.5 The current legislation around the Water Services Development Plans (WSDPS)

The current legislation around WSDPs is as follows:

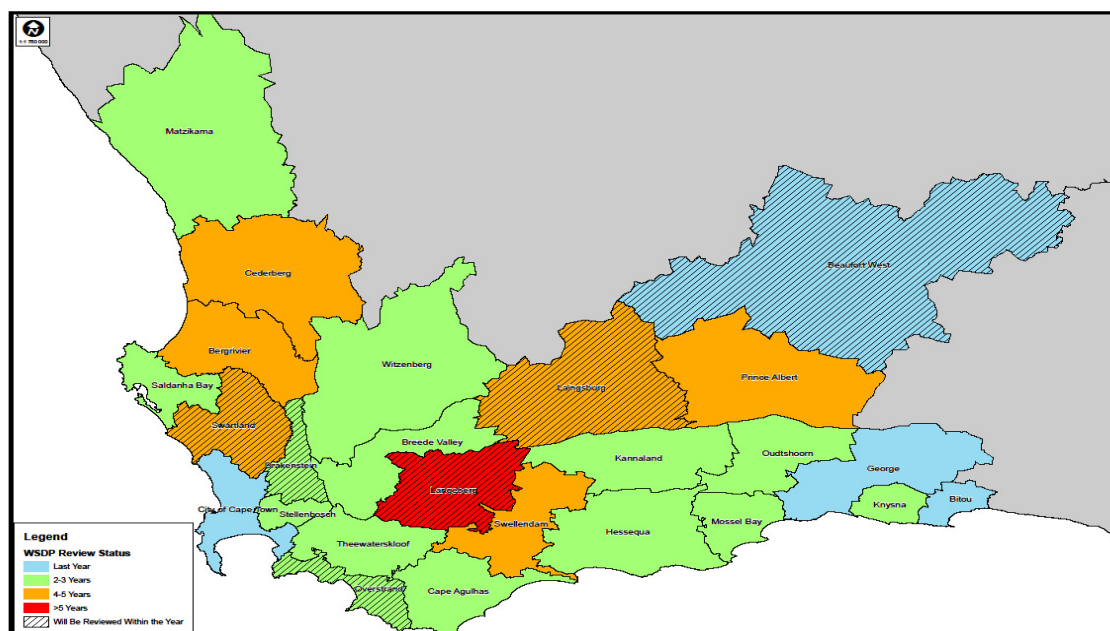
“EVERY WATER SERVICE AUTHORITY HAS A DUTY TO ALL CUSTOMERS OR POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS IN ITS AREA OF JURISDICTION TO PROGRESSIVELY ENSURE EFFICIENT, AFFORDABLE, ECONOMICAL AND SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO WATER SERVICES”

(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 16 Current legislation around WSDPS



Source: WorleyParsons Engineering, 2013

6.5.1 Strategic framework for water services

- All water services authorities must develop a water services development plan (WSDP).
- A new plan must be developed every five years and the plan should be updated as necessary and appropriate in the interim years.
- The WSDP must be integrated with the integrated development plan of the municipality, as required in terms of the Municipal Systems Act.

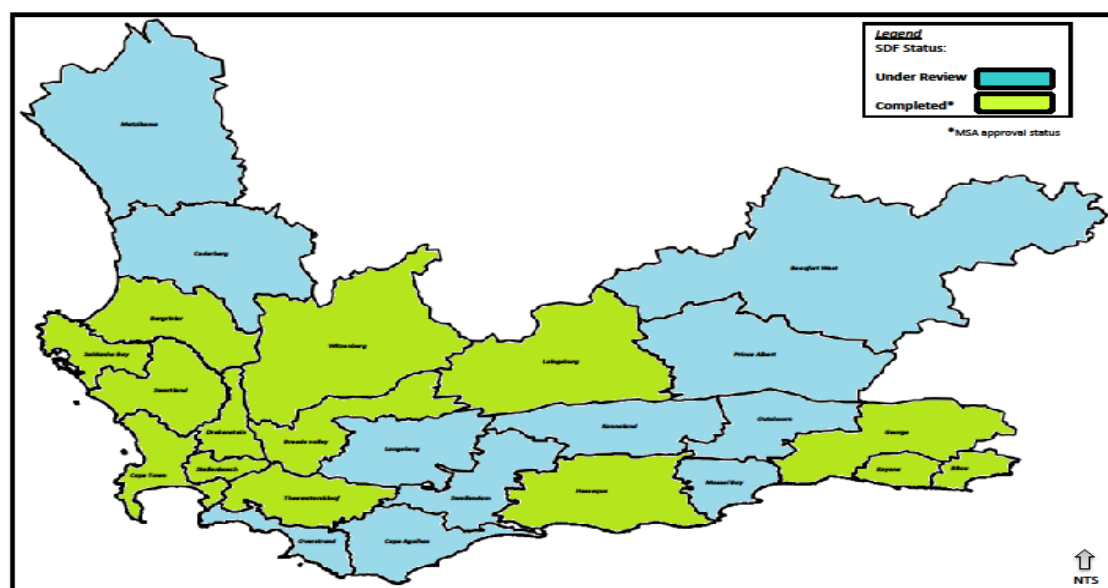
Map 16 highlights the Water Services Development Plans Review Status for all 30 municipalities in the Western Cape. It is clear that during 2012 that the City of Cape Town, George, Bitou and Beaufort West were the only municipalities that reviewed their Water Services Development Plans. Within the Overberg District all municipalities reviewed their Water Services Development Plans 2 - 3 years and more ago.

6.6 Spatial Development Plan: Overberg District Region

In order to act in alignment with this Constitutional obligation, while remaining true to the Provincial planning mandate, the Department 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 17 Spatial Development Plan



Most of the municipalities in the Overberg District have not completed a recent Spatial Development Frameworks; with the exception of Theewaterskloof. According to the map above it however indicates that Overstrand, Swellendam and Cape Agulhas municipalities SDFs are still under review.

Table 50 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
Overberg District Municipality	RD&LR SDF Support	Currently under review. Completed SDF currently awaits Municipal Council Approval.	Currently under review	Previous SDF approved by Council (February 2001)	Draft (Municipality is undecided on whether to follow LUPO process.	Draft
Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	BESP (Round 2)	Round 2 Phase 2 completed (Filling of Gaps)	Completed	Approved by Council in May 2013.	Draft (anticipated to be approved soon)	Plan not developed yet
Swellendam Local Municipality	BESP (Round 3)	Round 3 Phase 1 completed (Gap analysis)	Currently under review. (Draft SDF received). Part of BESP Round 3 phase 2 in 2012/13 financial year. Draft SDF currently awaits Municipal Participation Process.	Approved by Council in 2009	Draft (It is the intention of the Municipality to follow the LUPO process.	Plan not developed yet
Overstrand Local Municipality	No. (done independently)	N/a	Currently under review	Approved by Council (2006)	Draft (Municipality does not seek LUPO approval)	Plan not developed yet
Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	BESP (Round 2)	Round 2 Phase 2 completed (Filling of Gaps)	Currently under review Part of BESP Round 2 Phase 2 in 2011/12. Completed SDF currently awaits Municipal Council approval.	Previous SDF approved by Council (January 2010)	Draft (It is the intention of the Municipality to follow the LUPO process.	Plan not developed yet

The Spatial Development Frameworks for municipalities in Overberg District Municipalities are currently under review with the exception of Theewaterskloof, which is completed and approved by Council.

6.7 Air Quality Management¹¹

The promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹² 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

¹¹ This section is **drawn directly** from selected sections in the Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, March 2010.

¹² Act No. 39 of 2004 (NEM: AQA)

Development Planning (DEADP) developed the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Western Cape Province.

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 DEADPs 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. These areas include the City of Cape Town, Saldanha Bay and Mossel Bay, with ambient air quality concentrations being elevated in the vicinity of industrial sources. 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.

Air Quality Plans: Overberg District

The majority of the municipalities in the Overberg District have not yet developed their Air Quality Plans. Out of the five municipalities in the region, only the Overberg District Municipality has a draft Air Quality Plan in place.

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 Census 2011. The Census results provides 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.