



**Western Cape Government**  
**Provincial Treasury**

**Regional Development Profile**  
**Eden District**

**2013**

Working paper

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# Eden District



## Eden District at a glance

<b>Population</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	
Eden District	454 919	574 265	
Western Cape	4 524 331	5 822 734	
Eden District as percentage of Western Cape	10.1%	9.9%	
<b>Percentage share</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	
African	19.9%	25.0%	
Coloured	58.4%	54.0%	
Indian/Asian	0.2%	0.4%	
White	21.5%	19.0%	
Other			
<b>Socio-economic indicators</b>			
<b>Education</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2011</b>	
Literacy rate	77.07%	82.60%	
<b>Health</b>			
<i>Number of Primary Health Care Facilities 2012-0</i> Community Health Centres, 5 Community Day Centres, 35 Clinics, 13 Satellite clinics, 22 mobile clinics; 6 district hospitals and 1 regional hospitals			
	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	
Immunisation rate	88.6%	102.8%	
Anti-retroviral patient load (HIV/AIDS)	9397	10402	
<b>Crime (numbers)</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>
Murder	176	156	154
Total sexual crimes	1 131	1 105	1 125
Drug related crimes	6 225	6 706	6 984
<b>Poverty levels</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2010</b>
Poverty rate (percentage of people living in poverty)	31.6%	23.4%	21.7%
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	
	27.7%	22.3%	
<b>Labour concentration (2007)</b>			
Wholesale and retail trade 15.5%, community, social and personal services 15.0% and construction 13.8%			
<b>Access to housing and municipal services (Percentage share of households with access)</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	
Formal dwellings	77.9%	91.1%	
Informal dwellings	14.7%	35.7%	
Electricity for lighting	72.7%	82.6%	
Flush toilets (sewerage system/with septic tank)	71.7%	80.0%	
Access to Piped water	83.7%	88.9%	
Refuse removal (by local authority at least once a week)	81.0%	86.0%	
<b>Economy</b>			
<b>GDP-R (R billion)</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2010</b>	
Eden District (constant 2005 prices)	11.432	17.669	
Western Cape (constant 2005 prices)	169.657	243.317	
Average annual growth, 2000-2011	5.1%		
<b>Largest sector contributions to GDP-R in 2010-2011</b>			
- Finance and business services: 26.4%			
- Wholesale & Retail and catering: 29.6%			
- General Government: 18.8%			

## 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 data<sup>1</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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

The demographics of a population refer to selected population characteristics such as age, gender, race and income level. Demographic characteristics, in a municipal service delivery environment, determine the extent and quantum of service of service to be delivered.

Population characteristics inform key policy decisions. Household income, for example determines if a family qualifies for State provided housing opportunities and other services offered by the State. Furthermore, income levels also qualify households to be classified as indigent, and thus access to free basic services. A thorough understanding of population changes is necessary to ensure adequate planning based on available information.

This section outlines the gender, age and racial (population group) distribution of the population of the Eden District.

### 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, of which 574 265 people (10 per cent) resides within the Eden District. The most populous regions in 2011 are the City of Cape Town with 3.7 million people (64 per cent), followed by Cape Winelands with 787 490 people (14 per cent).

**Table 1 Western Cape Population Numbers and Projections**

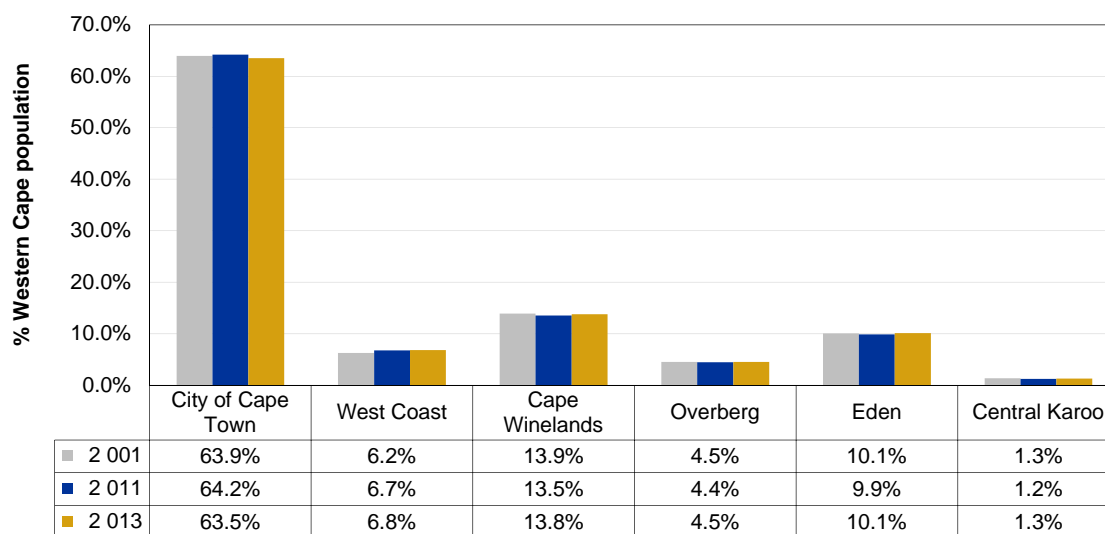
Population numbers and Projections	Stats SA 2001 Census	Stats SA 2011 Census	Quantec 2012 Projections	Quantec 2013 Projections
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	3 750 785	3 823 068
West Coast	282 673	391 766	401 710	409 930
Cape Winelands	629 490	787 490	814 061	828 902
Overberg	203 520	258 176	267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

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

Compared to other districts (2011 comparison, see Table 1), the Eden District have the second largest population after Cape Winelands with 574 265 people.

Figure 1 shows a comparison between 2001 and 2011 Census, population distribution across the different regions in the Western Cape Province.

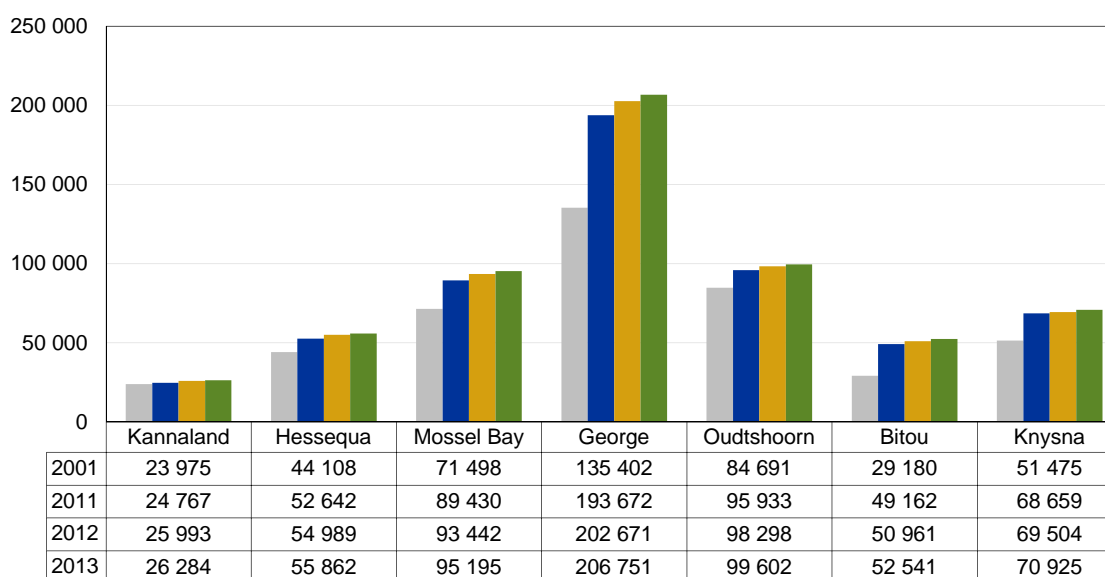
**Figure 1 Eden District Percentage of Western Cape Population – 2001 and 2011**



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

Apart from West Coast and City of Cape Town, the Eden District's population and that of the other districts, in the Western Cape Province have shown a decrease in its proportion of the Western Cape population. In the case of Eden, its relative share of the Western Cape population decreased from 10.1 per cent in 2001 to 9.9 per cent in 2011. However the 2013 projections estimates that the Eden District Population will increase to 10.1 per cent in 2013 as depicted in 2001.

**Figure 2 Population distribution across the municipalities within Eden, 2001 and 2011 and 2013 Quantec 2013 projections**



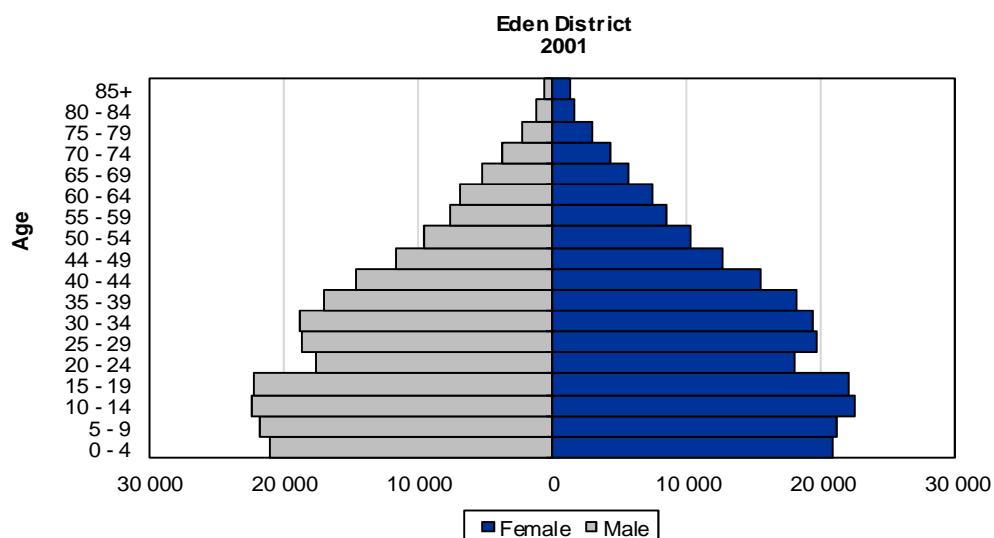
Source: Stats SA, Census 200, Census 2011 and Quantec 2012, 2013 projections

The 2011 Census highlights George as the most populous municipality in the Eden region with 193 672 people, followed by Oudtshoorn Bay with 95 933 people and Mossel Bay with 89 430 people. The least populated municipal areas within the Eden region in 2011 are, Kannaland with 24 767 people; followed by Bitou Municipality with 49 162 people. The Quantec projections once again indicates that the George Municipality in 2013 will have 206 751 people; whilst it is projected that Oudtshoorn Municipality will have a total population of 99 602 people followed by Mossel Bay Municipality with a total of 95 195 people in 2013.

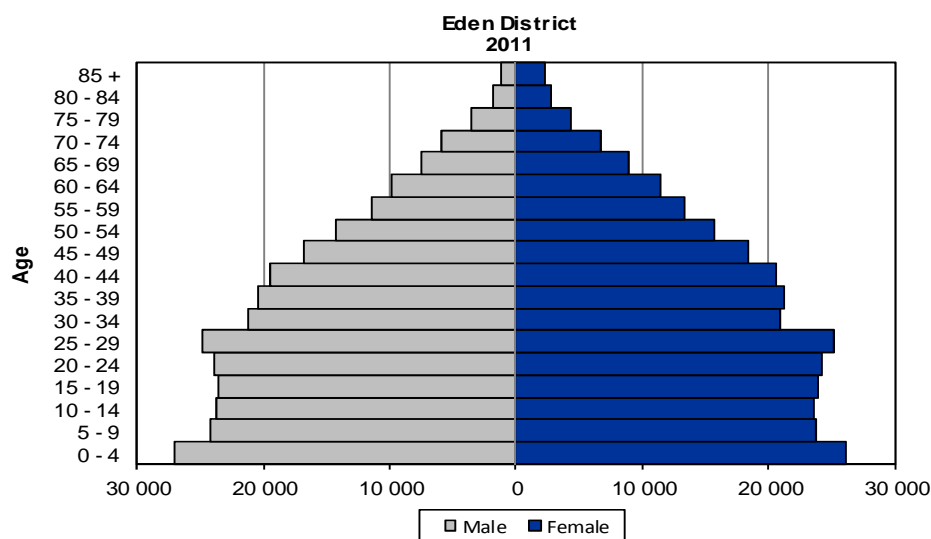
## 1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

The population pyramids reflected below shows the age and gender distributions of the Eden's population in 2001 and 2011.

**Figure 3 Eden's population pyramids for 2001 and 2011**



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

When comparing the shape of the 2001 and 2011 population pyramids, population increases are particularly noticeable at very young ages, from 0 to 9 years, as well as in the working age population between 25 and 29 years. The significant increase in the age group 0 - 9 years will have particular implications for the provision of facilities and services related to children and child care. The growth in the labour force will also have a direct impact in a greater need for employment opportunities for the age group from 25 - 29 years.

### **1.2.1 Age Distribution**

The population can be classified into three main groups namely: children (0 - 14 years); economically active population (15 - 64 years); and persons aged 65 years and older.

In 2011, Eden District population composition was as follows: children at 25.9 per cent, economically active population at 66.3 per cent and persons aged 65 and older at 7.8 per cent of the population. The youth<sup>2</sup> represented 32.7 per cent of the population in 2011 and together with children represent 58.6 per cent of Eden District's population.

The child dependency ratio for the Eden District Region is based on the 2011 Census; is 39 per cent and the aged dependency ratio for the same period is 11.8 per cent. Adding these two ratios together, the total dependency ratio for the Eden District amounts to 50.8 per cent in 2011, which is half the population. This highlights the extent of support that the Eden District Region needs to take into consideration when planning service delivery. For the province as a whole, the total dependency ratio is slightly lower, at 45 per cent.

### **1.2.2 Gender Distribution**

Age cohort 20 to 34 and 40 to 44 proportionally indicates a larger female population in Eden District. This remains phenomena remains the same for the age cohorts 45 upwards where the female groups appears to be increase in all the age cohorts in contrary their appears to be a sharp decline in the male population throughout all the age cohorts.

## **1.3 Population Groups**

The historical and emerging South African context has particular relevance for how municipal services are packaged. 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.

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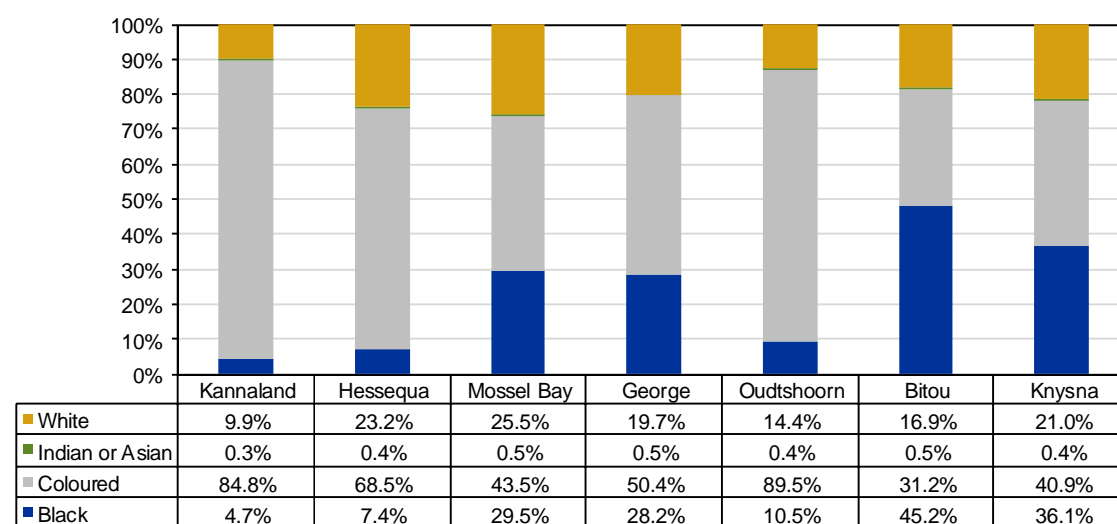
<sup>2</sup> Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

**Table 2** Eden's population groups according to race, 2001 and 2011

Population Group	2001	Percentage share 2001	Percentage share 2011	Average annual growth rate 2001 - 2011 (%)
African	90 614	19.9%	25.0%	5.1
Coloured	265 636	58.4%	54.0%	0.1
Indian or Asian	989	0.2%	0.4%	9.3
White	97 687	21.5%	19.0%	-0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>454 926</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and Census 2011

Table 2 illustrates Eden District's population distribution by race. The African group showed the biggest relative changes from 2001 to 2011. Observations are that the proportional share of the African population increased from 19.9 per cent in 2001 to 25 per cent in 2011. The other major racial groups within the province namely; Coloureds and Whites recorded decreases in their proportional shares from 2001 to 2011. Despite this, the Coloured population remained the majority population group in 2011 at 54 per cent of the total population in Eden.

**Figure 4** Eden District's Municipality's population distribution by race (census 2011)

Source: Statistics South Africa 2011

The Coloured population is the predominant racial group in municipalities across the Eden District, except for Bitou and Knysna. Oudtshoorn Municipality has the highest proportion of Coloured population (89.5 per cent) in the Eden District. Bitou Municipality has the highest proportion of Black population (45.2 per cent) and Mossel Bay Municipality has the highest proportion of White population (25.5 per cent) in the Eden 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 to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. The level of education of the population in a region influences amongst others its welfare through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy.

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

#### 2.1.1 Literacy

Literacy is used as a concept to indicate a minimum education level attained; a simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, which has been translated into the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education.

**Table 3 Literacy rates, 2011 intra-provincial comparison**

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

*Source: Statistics South Africa 2011*

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; followed by the Eden District with a literacy rate of 82.6 per cent. The Central Karoo District has the lowest literacy rate of 73.4 per cent.

**Table 4 Literacy rates across the Eden District Municipalities in 2011**

<b>Literacy Rate</b>	<b>2011</b>
Kannaland Municipality	72.45%
Hessequa Municipality	78.46%
Mossel Bay Municipality	85.67%
George Municipality	83.39%
Oudtshoorn Municipality	79.35%
Bitou Municipality	85.82%
Knysna Municipality	85.09%
Eden District Municipality	82.60%

Source: *Statistics South Africa 2011*

The information in Table 4 was sourced from the Department of Social Development since it tracks literacy rates per municipality as an indicator pertaining to poverty alleviation. The Department of Social Development defines people aged 14 years and older as literate if they have successfully completed 7 years of formal education (passed Grade 7/Standard 5). An illiterate person would therefore be someone aged 14 years and older with less than 7 years of formal education completed.

As shown in Table 4, Bitou Municipality has the highest literate population in Eden in 2011 at 85.82 per cent, followed by Mossel Bay Municipality at 85.67 per cent; Knysna Municipality at 85.09 per cent and George Municipality at 83.39 per cent. Kannaland Municipality has the lowest literacy rate compared to all municipalities in the Eden District at 72.45 per cent; followed by Hessequa Municipality with 78.46 per cent and Oudtshoorn Municipality with 79.35 per cent.

### 2.1.2 Early Childhood Development

The Western Cape Government has prioritised investment in Early Childhood Development as:

- A vehicle for early intervention and child protection;
- The basis for improving school outcomes and laying the foundation for lifelong learning;
- A means to reduce childhood poverty; and
- An opportunity to develop the skills and competencies required for economic opportunities in later life.

The vision is that:

The vision is that, In a world fit for children, the outcomes for every child should be:

"...A nurturing, caring and safe environment to survive, be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and be able to learn." (United Nations, *A World Fit for Children* 2002)

The mission is:

- To facilitate, measure and monitor the provision of a range of ECD services and programmes that include a developmentally appropriate curriculum, knowledgeable and trained staff and educators, and support the health, nutrition, physical and social wellbeing of children.

To reach the goal:

- To ensure that children have opportunities to access a range of quality, developmentally appropriate ECD programmes that promote their care, protection and development.

### Objectives of the ECD Programme

- To develop a range of quality, developmentally appropriate inclusive ECD programmes that promote the care, protection and development of all children to their full individual potential, particularly their intellectual development in respect of mathematical concepts and language acquisition, with a focus on home language and English.
- To offer comprehensive services to children that support their health, nutrition and social well-being.
- To encourage ECD programmes which build on the strengths, traditions and resourcefulness of families and communities.
- To promote the development of healthy and accessible physical environments for children in ECD programmes.
- To promote quality services through the implementation of norms and standards and on-going research.
- To train ECD service providers as well as parents and caregivers.
- To develop and implement mechanisms for integration, co-ordination and inter-sectoral collaboration.
- To promote the implementation of an integrated management information system.

**Table 5 Early Childhood Development**

Region	Area	Number of ECD Facilities Funded	Number of Children Accessing ECD Services in Funded Facilities
Eden	George	78	5 941
	Oudtshoorn	62	4 392
<b>Total</b>		<b>140</b>	<b>10 333</b>

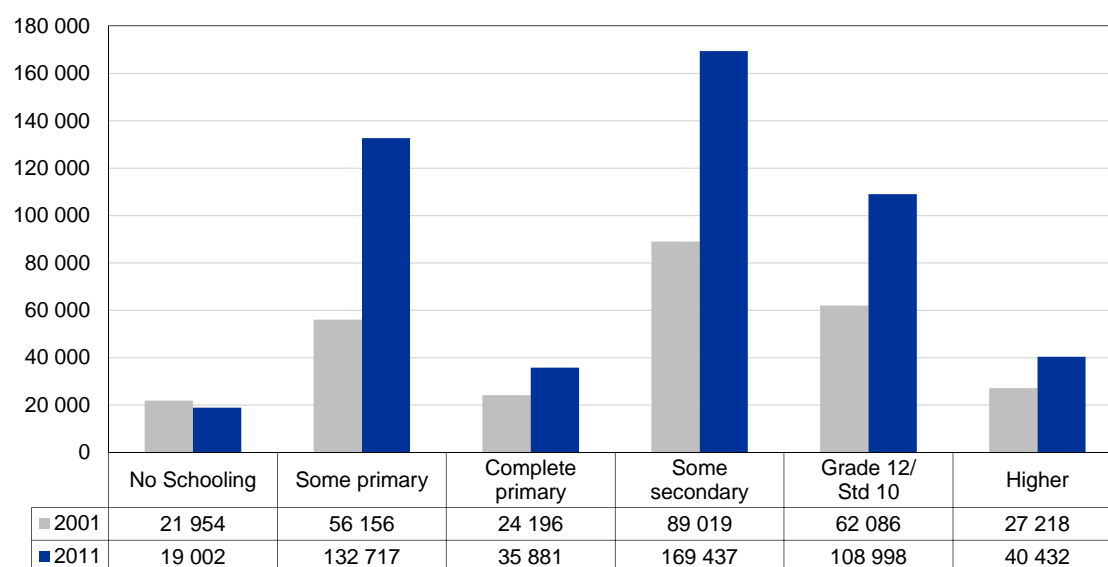
Source: Department Social Development, 2013

The table above indicates that there are 140 Early Childhood Facilities in the Eden District that is being funded by the Department of Social Development. The numbers of children in the Eden District Region that access ECD Services that are funded are 10 333.

### 2.1.3 Educational attainment

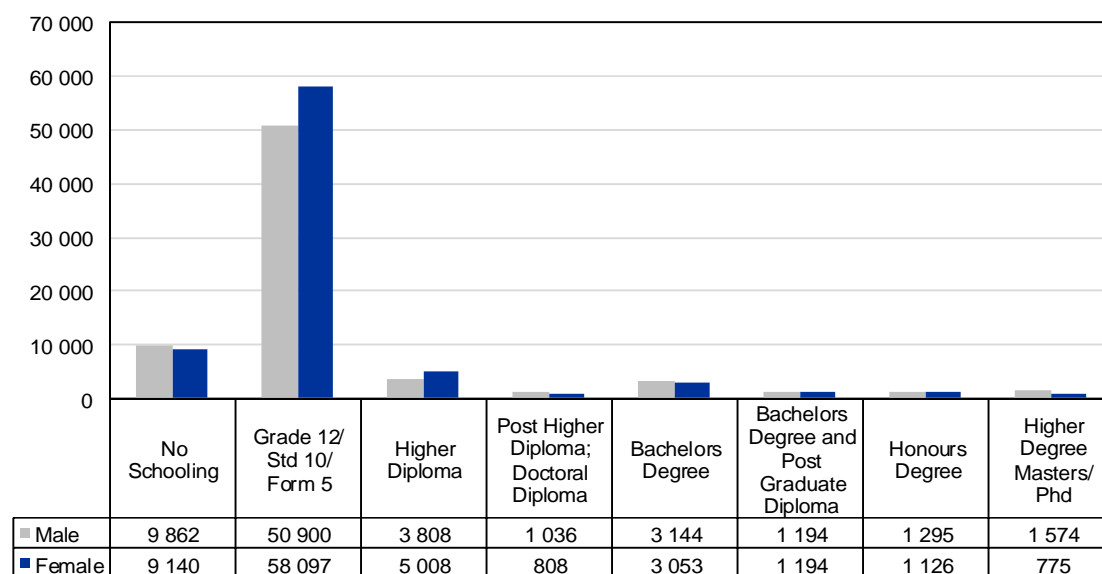
An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the communities of a municipal area is that it allows the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the needs as well as the developmental potential of the region. 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. It further equips the municipality with the relevant information in making presentations to businesses, industries and satellite offices where decision on the possible location is a consideration.

**Figure 5 Education Level**



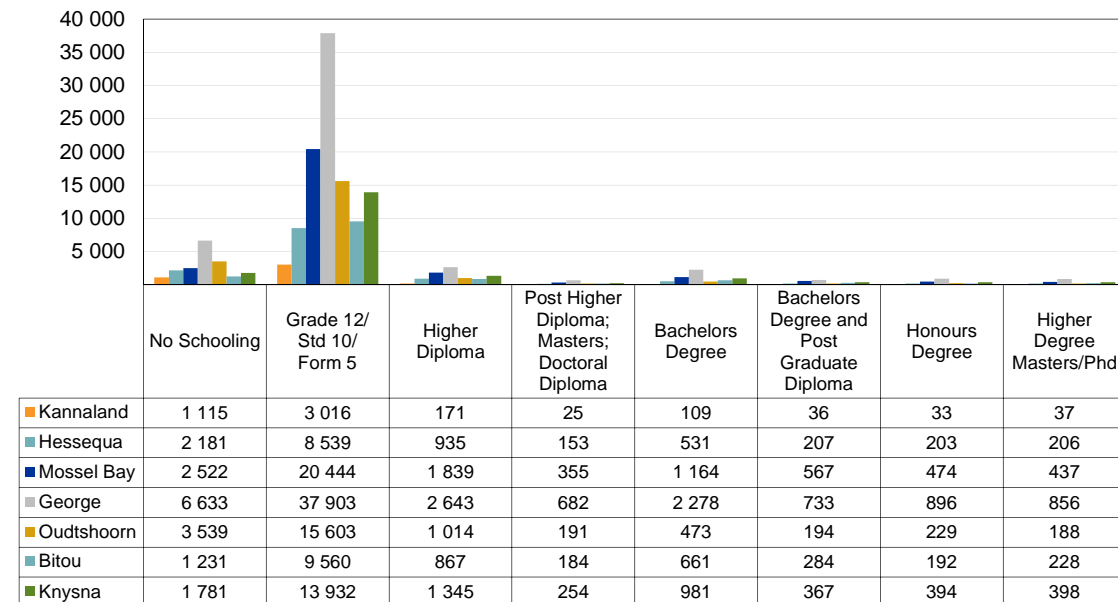
Source: Statistics South Africa, 2011

Figure 5 illustrates the education level of residents within the Eden District for 2001 and 2011 as identified through 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The figure clearly demonstrates that the level of education has improved in the Eden Region. It is clear that the number of residents in the Eden District receiving some primary education has significantly increased in 2011 as compared to 2001. In relation to residents receiving some secondary education/completed Grade 12 a significant increase is noticed for those that have received some secondary schooling/completed Grade 12 in 2011 compared to 2001.

**Figure 6 Education Attainment by Gender 2011 (unchanged)**

Source: Statistics South Africa, 2011

Figure 6 compares the educational attainment gender profile of Eden District population in 2011. The most significant difference in the level of education between the males and females lies in the Grade 12/std 10/Form 5 category. It is clear that the number of females having Grade 12 is higher than their male counterparts.

**Figure 7 Education Level: Eden Region (unchanged)**

Source: Statistics South Africa 2011

Figure 7 compares the educational attainment of Eden District population across the municipalities. George Municipality has the highest number individuals in the Eden District that has obtained Grade 12, followed by the Mossel Bay Municipality. The Hessequa Municipality has the second lowest number of its population that has attained Grade 12 with 1.5 per cent; whilst the Kannaland Municipality least number of individuals that have obtained Grade 12.

### 2.1.4 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 learnerships, apprenticeships and bursaries to consider agriculture related studies, often offered at FET colleges, the Department of Agriculture (through various diploma courses) and tertiary studies at universities. These are often done in an effort to retain skills in the region or to develop the potential of the people in this area. One area where challenges exist is to ensure that sufficient technical curricula exists, particularly those of engineers, agricultural extension officers and various categories of artisan training are available within municipal areas.

The learner teacher ratio is very important, because it is closely related to the amount of money spent per child. It also has an impact on the education outcomes.

**Table 6 Eden 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		Education facilities - Number of schools with libraries/media centres	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
<b>Eden District</b>												
Bitou	6 981	7 476	31.3%	34.3%	36.0%	24.0%	8	8	10	10		
George	33 594	34 643	32.1%	31.5%	37.9%	30.8%	35	34	43	45		
Hessequa	8 313	8 475	25.4%	29.5%	33.9%	38.2%	21	20	20	21		
Kannaland	4 667	4 810	29.7%	30.7%	47.2%	28.1%	14	14	13	13		
Knysna	11 246	11 946	32.5%	32.0%	36.5%	39.2%	11	13	18	17		
Mossel Bay	14 903	15 388	33.7	31.2%	40.4%	44.0%	13	13	22	22		
Oudtshoorn	18 963	18 836	30.8	31.2%	26.6%	28.1%	34	34	30	31		

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2013

The Department of Education reported that they will no longer be measuring the school drop-out rates in future.

Table 6, shows that in 2013 that the Bitou Municipality had a 34.3 per cent average learner teacher ratio; followed by George Municipality that has a 31.5 per cent average learner teacher ratio. The Kannaland Municipality has the highest average drop-out rate of 47.2 per cent in 2012 followed by the Mossel Bay Municipality that had a 40.4 per cent drop-out rate. The George Municipality has the highest number proportion of no fee schools with a total number of 34 followed by the Hessequa Municipality with a total number of 20 no fee schools each.

### 2.1.5 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. A number of universities and further education and training institutions are located within Eden District's boundaries. According to the Department of Education, the Eden District jurisdiction is being served by the South Cape College with branches in each of the major centres of the Eden District. In addition, the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan University based in Port Elizabeth also has a satellite campus in George. There are 8 FET Colleges within the Eden District's borders.

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

Education facilities - Number of schools with libraries/media centres		
Eden District	2012	2013
Bitou	10	10
George	43	45
Hessequa	20	21
Kannaland	13	13
Knysna	18	17
Mossel Bay	22	22
Oudtshoorn	30	31

Source: *Western Cape Education Department, 2012 and 2013*

School libraries and media centres make a difference to student achievements and it has a positive impact on students and on learning. We live in the 'information age', and therefore information literacy has become universal currency, the single common denominator required for success at any stage of life. This is especially true for children who, now more than ever, must be equipped to access, use, and evaluate information competently in both print and electronic formats.

### 2.1.6 No fee schools

No fee schools make provision for learners who live in low income households and low income communities where the majority of learners may not be able to make a financial contribution towards education. This ensures extra state support to schools where contributions in the form of school fees are not available and possible.

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

**Table 8 No fees schools**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Bitou	8	8
George	35	34
Hessequa	21	20
Kannaland	14	14
Knysna	11	13
Mossel Bay	13	13
Oudtshoorn	34	34

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012 and 2013

Table 8 indicates that within the Eden District there are 136 no fees schools. The George and Oudtshoorn Municipality has the highest number of no fees schools with a total number of 34 each, followed by Hessequa Municipality with a total number of 20 no fee schools in the Eden District. The Bitou Municipality has the lowest number of no fee schools with a total number of 8 followed by Knysna and Mossel Bay with a total number of 13 each number of no fee schools.

### 2.1.7 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 9 Education Outcomes – 2011 and 2012 Matric Pass Rates within the Eden District**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Bitou	83.2	82.8
George	86.9	90.2
Hessequa	91.4	92.4
Kannaland	88.9	92.6
Knysna	79.7	83.0
Mossel Bay	89.5	83.7
Oudtshoorn	80.4	88.1

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2013

In terms of Table 9, schools within the Kannaland Municipality achieved the highest pass rate, 92.6 per cent in the 2012 Matric exams, followed by Hessequa Municipality with 92.4 per cent pass rate. On the other hand, schools with the Bitou and Knysna Municipal area achieved the lowest matric pass rate with 82.8 per cent and 83.0 per cent respectively.



## 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 to prevent diseases, especially preventable and contagious/communicable ones. Some of the factors include lifestyle features that also depend on the provision of high quality municipal services, such as clean water and sanitation. It is the function of healthcare services not only to restore bad health, but also to prevent communities from contracting preventable diseases.

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

**Table 10 Number of Western Cape Healthcare Facilities, 2012 (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	9	9	9	2	5	5
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
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

\* 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

Of these facilities, 0 Community Health Centres, 5 Community Day Centres, 33 clinics with 12 satellite and 21 mobile clinics are situated or operational within the Eden District. In addition hereto, the Eden District also has 6 district and 1 regional hospital.

Table 11 shows the number of primary healthcare (PHC) facilities available in the Eden District Municipal area.

**Table 11 Number of Eden District Municipalities Healthcare Facilities, (2013)**

List of facilities 2013	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satelite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	Total Primary Healthcare Facilities* -			District Hospitals*			Regional Hospitals*		
						Fixed, satelite and mobile clinics, CHCs, CDCs								
						2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
Kannaland	0	0	4	1	4	9	9	6	1	1	1	0	0	0
Hessequa	0	0	4	2	3	9	9	9	1	1	1	0	0	0
Mossel Bay	0	1	3	5	4	13	13	14	1	1	1	1	0	0
George	0	2	8	2	4	16	16	16	1	1	0	2	1	1
Oudtshoorn	0	1	5	0	3	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	0	0
Bitou	0	1	4	1	1	7	7	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
Knysna	0	0	5	1	2	8	8	10	1	1	1	0	0	0
Eden DMA**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	0
<b>Eden District</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

\* 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

In the 2013 financial year, a total of 71 PHC facilities were located within the Eden District Municipal area. George Municipality, with 16 PHC facilities, has the highest number of healthcare facilities; with Mossel Bay Municipality having the second highest number of healthcare facilities with 13 facilities. Bitou and Knysna Municipalities have the lowest number of healthcare facilities in the Eden District.

### 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 Eden District Municipality 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 Western Cape (2013)**

City/Districts	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2011	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2012	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites 2013	ART Patient Load 2011*	ART Patient Load 2012*	ART Patient Load 2013*
City of Cape Town	61	64	66	75 652	85 791	99 223
West Coast District	17	28	36	3 205	3547	4 561
Cape Winelands District	23	31	40	9 750	11 830	14 170
Overberg District	6	17	17	3 259	4253	4 907
Eden District	23	34	49	7 847	9 397	10 402
Central Karoo District	3	3	7	674	715	949
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100 387</b>	<b>115 533</b>	<b>134 212</b>

\* 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 Province highlighted that it has more than 215 anti-retroviral treatment (ART) sites across the Western Cape, up from 177 anti-retroviral sites reported during June 2012. The Western Cape also provides anti-retroviral treatment to over 134 212 persons as at the end of June 2013. The City of Cape Town has registered the highest number of anti-retroviral sites of 66 with a total number of 99 223 persons currently on the anti-retroviral treatment. The Cape Winelands and Eden District Municipalities has the second highest number of anti-retroviral sites registered at 34 sites each with 10 402 persons that is on the anti-retroviral treatment as at the end of June 2013 within the Eden District. The Cape Winelands District Municipality has 14 170 people that is on anti-retroviral treatment recorded as at end of June 2013. The Central Karoo District Municipality has the lowest number of registered anti-retroviral sites of 7 and has the lowest total number of persons 949 that is receiving the anti-retroviral treatment as at the end of June 2013.

**Table 13 HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Care in Eden District Municipalities (2013)**

	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites June 2011	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites June 2012	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites June 2013	ART Patient Load 2011*	ART Patient Load 2012*	ART Patient Load 2013*
Kannaland Local Municipality	1	1	4	14	32	100
Hessequa Local Municipality	2	2	5	184	235	364
Mossel Bay Local Municipality	3	5	5	1 395	1 758	2 117
George Local Municipality	6	9	16	2 917	3 377	3 886
Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	2	3	5	652	867	740
Bitou Local Municipality	5	7	7	1 212	1 383	1 578
Knysna Local Municipality	4	5	7	1 473	1 729	1 617
Eden DMA	0	2	0	0	16	0
<b>Eden District</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>7 847</b>	<b>9 397</b>	<b>10 402</b>

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

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

Table 13 demonstrates the number of patients that are on the anti-retroviral treatment across the Eden District Municipality.

Eden District has a total 10 402 patients on anti-retroviral treatment, with 49 dedicated Anti-Retroviral treatment sites across the district. The latter shows that the number of patients on ART has increased from 9397 in 2012 to 10 402 in 2013. George has the highest patient load with 3 886 patients in the District with 16 treatment facilities and Mossel Bay has the second highest patient load with 2 117 patients with 5 treatment facilities as at the end of June 2013. Knysna and Bitou have a patient load of 1617 and 1 578 with 7 facilities each.

### 2.2.3 Child Health

Children, infants and especially newborn 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.

#### Immunisation<sup>3</sup>

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.

**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, 2011, 2012 and 2013

<sup>3</sup> 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.

In the 2012/13 financial year, full immunisation levels for the Western Cape were 89.0 per cent, slightly higher compared with the 87.8 per cent in the 2011/12 year. The full immunisation level for the Eden District Municipality was the highest 102.8 per cent in the Western Cape; followed by the West Coast District with 96.3 per cent. The Overberg District Municipality has registered the lowest number of immunisation level of 75.8 per cent across the districts; with the Central Karoo District Municipality having the second lowest immunisation rate at 77.0 per cent.

In relation to the number of severely underweight children less than 5 years the Eden District Municipality has the highest prevalence of malnutrition rate of (4.2) followed by the Central Karoo District with the second highest prevalence rate of 3.7. The West Coast District Municipality has the lowest malnutrition prevalence rate of 1.6; followed by the Overberg District Municipality with a malnutrition prevalence rate of 2.5.

**Table 15 Child Health in the Eden District: 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
<b>Eden District</b>	88.6%	102.8%	2.9	4.2
Kannaland	70.1%	68.4%	2.6	0.6
Hessequa	85.4%	85.1%	2.5	0.5
Mossel Bay	85.7%	88.9%	1.3	4.7
George	89.2%	91.9%	5.5	7.8
Oudtshoorn	86.6%	79.5%	2.4	2.8
Bitou	84.7%	85.5%	0.2	1.9
Knysna	111.0%	116.4%	1.2	0.8
Eden DMA	-	-	-	-

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

For the 2012/13 year, the full immunisation rate<sup>4</sup> for the Eden District was 102.8 per cent, higher than in 2011/12 when 88.6 per cent of children were immunised. The 2012/13 year indicates that 102.8 per cent of children younger than 1 year were immunised. Knysna had the highest immunisation rate with 116.4 per cent and Kannaland had the lowest immunisation rate with 68.4 per; lower than the 70.1 per cent that was recorded during the 2011/12 financial year.

### Malnutrition

In relation to malnourished children in the Eden District; it is highlighted that the George Municipality has the highest number on malnutrition for children < 5 years with 7.8 per 1 000 population compared to the other municipalities in the Eden District. The Kannaland and Bitou Municipalities has the lowest number of

<sup>4</sup> Immunisation coverage for below 1 year is calculated as a percentage of total population under 1 year who has completed their primary course of immunisation. The denominator is based on the estimated total population under 1 year in the targeted area.

malnourished children < 5 years with 0.5 and 0.6 respectively; followed by Knysna with a total per cent of 0.8 per 1 000 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: Maternal Mortality 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 year, there have been 64 maternal deaths at public health facilities in the Western Cape of which 4 incidents occurred in the Eden District Municipality. Eden District has the second lowest number of maternal mortality ratio (42.5) across the Western Cape District Municipalities. The West Coast District reported the highest number of maternal mortality of 120.7 per 100 000. The Central Karoo and Overberg had the lowest number of maternal mortality deaths respectively.

**Table 17 Maternal Mortality: Eden District 2011/12 and 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>
Eden DM	9 507	2	21.0	8 220	5	60.8	9 405	4	42.5
Bitou	48	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	52	0	0.0
Eden DMA	151	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
George	3 631	0	0.0	3 080	2	64.9	3 756	3	79.9
Hessequa	548	0	0.0	523	1	191.2	582	0	0.0
Kannaland	197	1	507.6	202	0	0.0	188	0	0.0
Knysna	1 758	0	0.0	1 587	1	63.0	1 636	0	0.0
Mossel Bay	1 434	0	0.0	1 211	0	0.0	1 426	1	70.1
Oudtshoorn	1 740	1	57.5	1 617	1	61.8	1 765	0	0.0

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

In the 2012/13 year, a total number of 9 405 live births were registered in the healthcare facilities; and 4 maternal deaths within the Eden public health facilities. In the George Municipal area a total number of 3 maternal deaths occurred in

healthcare facilities; whilst Bitou, Hessequa, Kannaland, Knysna and Oudtshoorn recorded a total on 0 maternal deaths each across the district. Mossel Bay Municipality recorded 1 maternal death; whilst George Municipality has the highest maternal mortality ratio of 79.9 per 100 000 population; followed by the Mossel Bay Municipality (70.1).

**Table 18 Maternal Health in the Eden District: 2011/12 and 2012/13**

<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 92 125 total deliveries in the Western Cape across the districts and City of Cape Town. A total of 8 883 total deliveries in the Eden District Municipalities occurred during the 2012/13 financial year, much higher than the 8 244 total deliveries that occurred in the 2011/12 year. Central Karoo District Municipality and Overberg District Municipality recorded the lowest total deliveries with 1 107 and 2 879 total deliveries for the 2012/13 year respectively.

**Table 19 Maternal Health in the Eden District: Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12 and 2012/13**

<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>
Eden DM	650	9 042	71.9	657	8 244	79.7	683	8 883	76.9
Bitou	0	0	-	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Eden DMA	14	142	98.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
George	204	3 603	56.6	251	3 043	82.5	255	3 792	67.2
Hessequa	62	551	112.5	48	520	92.3	66	585	112.8
Kannaland	16	199	80.4	16	203	78.8	20	189	105.8
Knysna	124	1 716	72.3	119	1 609	74.0	89	1 548	57.5
Mossel Bay	94	1 224	76.8	80	1 225	65.3	83	1 154	71.9
Oudtshoorn	136	1 607	84.6	143	1 644	87.0	170	1 615	105.3

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

In 2012/13, Eden District Municipality had a total number of 683 deliveries to women under 18 years. George Municipality had the highest number of total deliveries to women under 18 years with a total of 255 total deliveries, followed by Oudtshoorn

Municipality with 170 total deliveries for women under 18 and Knysna with a total of 89 deliveries to women under 18 years in the 2012/13 year. Kannaland registered the lowest number of total deliveries to women under 18 years with 20 total deliveries to women under 18 years during 2012/13.

**Table 20 Termination of Pregnancy: Western Cape 2011/12 and 2012/13**

Termination of pregnancy (TOP)	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	Total TOPs performed 2011/12	Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	Total TOPs performed 2012/13	Female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13	TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13
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	11930	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 2012/13, a total of 15 248 Termination of Pregnancy (TOPs) were performed in the Western Cape, higher than the 2011/12 year when 14 474 TOPs were performed. The Eden District demonstrates the third highest number of 1 156 total termination of pregnancies, marginally less than the 1 225 total TOPs performed during 2011/12.

**Table 21 Termination of Pregnancy: Eden District 2011/12 and 2012/13**

Termination of pregnancy (TOP)	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	Total TOPs performed 2011/12	Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	Total TOPs performed 2012/13	Female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13	TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2012/13
Eden DM	1 262	128 498	9.8	1 225	128 259	9.6	1 156	136 711	8.5
Bitou	365	11 242	32.5	0	11 707	0.0	0	12 638	0.0
Eden DMA	1	3 032	0.3	-	-	-	-	2865	-
George	735	41 663	17.6	1 056	42 726	24.7	913	44 853	20.4
Hessequa	0	9 787	0.0	0	9 880	0.0	1	10 066	0.1
Kannaland	1	6 116	0.2	0	6 221	0.0	0	6 429	0.0
Knysna	80	13 630	5.9	63	13 866	4.5	113	14 339	7.9
Mossel Bay	80	22 017	3.6	106	22 650	4.7	129	23 918	5.4
Oudtshoorn	0	21 011	0.0	0	21 209	0.0	0	21 603	0.0

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

In 2012/13, a total of 1 156 TOPs were performed in the Eden District Municipality, 69 less TOP that was performed in 2011/12 in the previous year. George Municipality recorded the highest number of TOPs which highlighted with a total number of 913; followed by the Mossel Bay Municipality with 129 TOP which occurred during the 2012/13 financial year. Kannaland, Bitou and did not record any TOPs during 2012/13.



### 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 ongoing 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 Community Based Services by NPOs in the Western Cape, (2013)**

<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

At June 2012/13, there were 3 064 carers appointed by Non-Profit Organisations across the Western Cape. The monthly average number of Non-Profit Organisation that appointed home carers in 2012/12 for the Eden District was 312 the third highest across the districts.

**Table 23 Community Based Services by NPOs in the Western Cape, 2012/13**

<i>Community Based Services</i>	Monthly average number of Non-Profit Organisation appointed home carers 2012/13
Eden DM	312
Bitou	13
George	97
Hessequa	39
Kannaland	30
Knysna	29
Mossel Bay	61
Oudtshoorn	45

Source: Western Cape Department of Health 2013

At June 2012/13, there were 312 carers appointed by Non-Profit Organisations across the Eden District Municipality. The George Municipality appointed the highest number home carers of 97 in 2012/13 followed by the Mossel Bay Municipality with a number of 61 carers which was appointed as at June 2012/13.

## 2.3 Safety and Security

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

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

Peoples' general impressions, as well as the official statistics on safety and crime issues mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detecting drug related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in the table below.

**Table 24 Crime in the Eden District: April to March 2004/05 – 2011/12 and 2013**

Eden 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
<b>Contact crime (crimes against the person)</b>										
Murder	218	219	233	251	206	199	184	176	156	154
Total sexual crimes	990	1 117	816	766	815	707	958	1 131	1 105	1 124
<b>Property related crime</b>										
Burglary at residential premises	5 746	5 336	3 976	3 783	3 642	3 854	3 978	4 522	5 033	5 767
<b>Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection</b>										
Drug related crime	1 792	3 129	3 529	4 001	4 389	4 964	5 614	6 225	6 706	6 984
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	720	1 053	1 357	1 786	2 131	2 181	2 464	2 240	2 177	1 894

Source: South African Police Service, 2012/13

Table 24 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located throughout the Eden District area over the period 2004/05 and 2012/13. The total number of murders reported during April 2011/12 was reported at 156 whilst the total number of murders reported during 2012/13 was 154. Total sexual crimes increased from 1 105 during 2011/12 to 1 124 during 2012/13. Burglaries at residential premises increased from 5 033 during 2011/12 to 5 767 that was reported during 2012/13 period. Drug related crimes increased uninterruptedly from 6 706 cases in 2011/12 to 6 984 cases reported in 2012/13. Driving under the influence of alcohol had a slight decline from 2 240 which was reported during 2011/12 to 1 894 cases which was reported during 2012/13.

## 2.4 Poverty and Inequality<sup>5</sup>

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.

### 2.4.1 Human Development Index

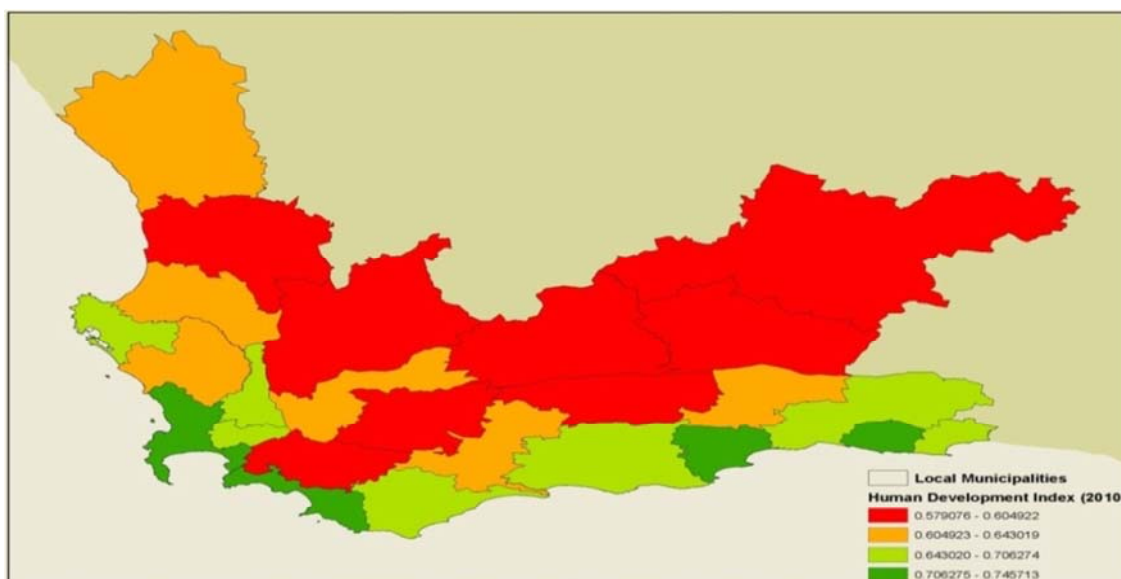
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, 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 25 HDI 2001, 2007 and 2010**

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

<sup>5</sup>This section draws on Global Insight data.

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 Eden District Municipality well above all other Districts in the Western Cape.

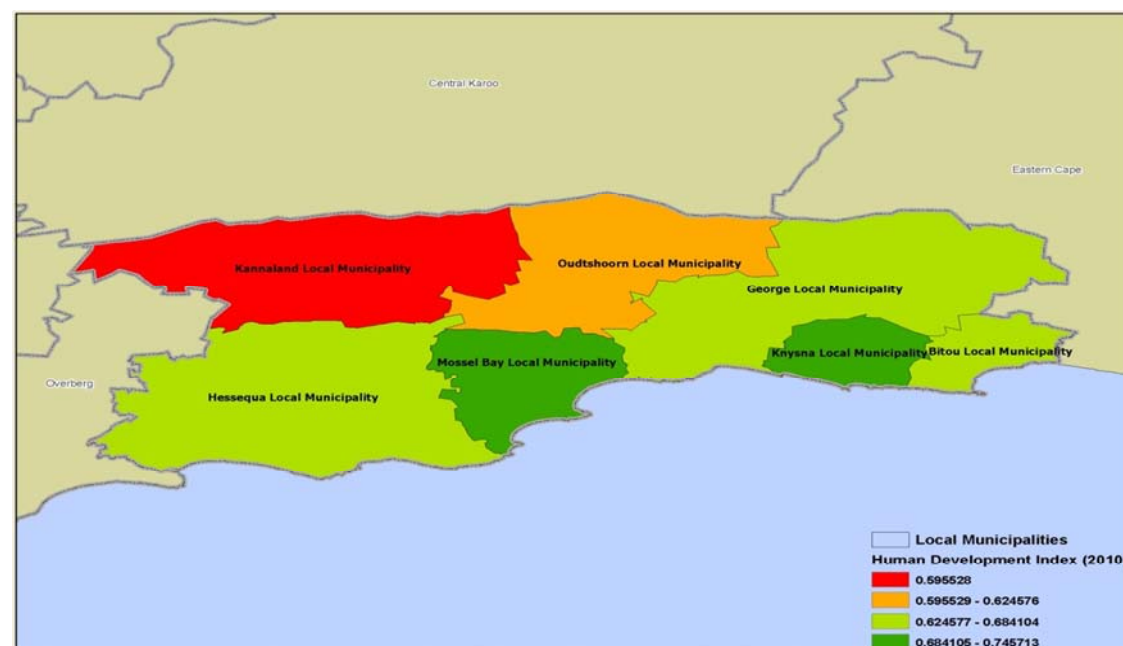
The HDI indicates that the level of development within the Eden district municipal area has also improved over the past decade; the HDI increasing from 0.64 in 2001 to 0.69 in 2010. Central Karoo District has the lowest HDI compared to other Districts in the Western Cape.

**Table 26 HDI in the Eden District 2001, 2007 and 2010**

Code	Municipality	HDI 2001	HDI 2007	HDI 2010
D041	WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	0.56	0.59	0.60
D042	WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality (Langeberg)	0.63	0.67	0.68
D043	WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	0.68	0.74	0.75
D044	WC044: George Local Municipality	0.66	0.68	0.68
D045	WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality (including South Cape DMA)	0.59	0.62	0.62
D047	WC047: Bitou Local Municipality (Plettenberg Bay)	0.65	0.67	0.68
D048	WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	0.68	0.72	0.73
DC04	WC - DC4 Eden District Municipality	0.64	0.68	0.69

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

**Map 2 HDI in Eden District, 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 geographic areas in the Eden District. The HDI for all municipalities within the Eden District municipal area has improved over the last decade.

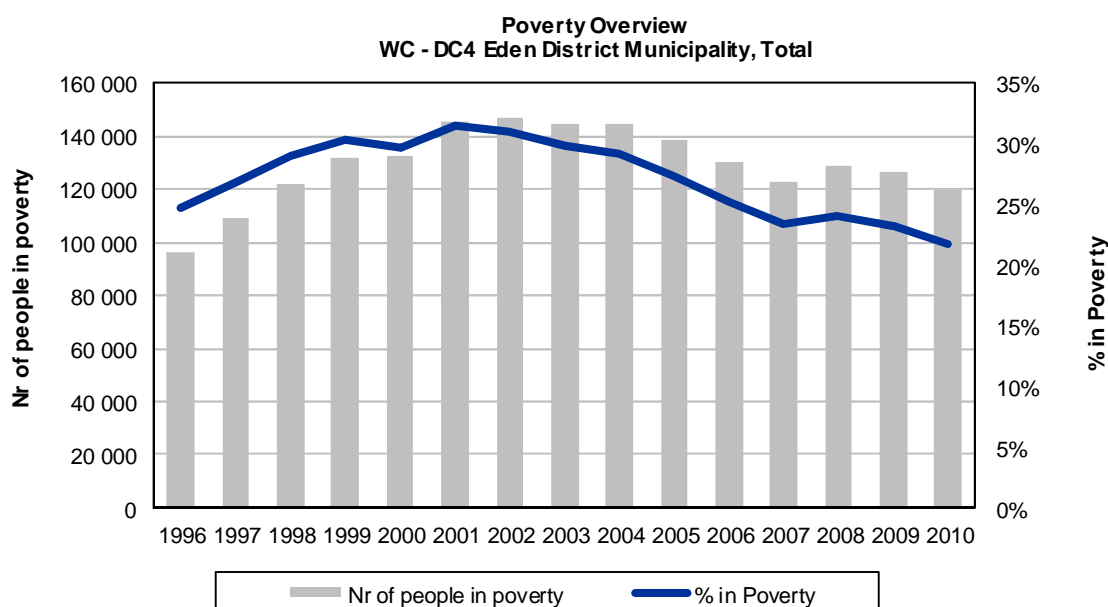
The HDI in Mossel Bay Municipality is well above all other municipalities in the Eden District. Conversely, Kannaland Municipality has the lowest HDI compared to other municipalities in the Eden District.

## 2.4.2 People Living in Poverty

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

The poverty income used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report no. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996). For example, the monthly income needed to keep a 1 person household out of poverty in 2010 is estimated<sup>6</sup> 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 – Eden District Municipality, 1996 – 2010**



Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

Global Insight estimates on the number of people living in poverty in the Eden District municipal area shows a sharp increase between 1996 and 2002, with the number of people almost doubling, but since then showing some decline. In 2010 the estimated number of people living in poverty for the Eden District was approximately 120 203 people, down from the 2002 high of approximately 146 831.

<sup>6</sup> Global Insight estimates.

**Table 27 Poverty Rate – Percentage of People Living in Poverty in the Western Cape, 2001, 2007 and 2010**

Municipality	2001	2007	2010
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	23.9%	20.2%	19.7%
West Coast District Municipality	32.0%	30.5%	30.4%
Cape Winelands District Municipality	30.9%	26.4%	25.7%
Overberg District Municipality	31.0%	30.3%	29.6%
Eden District Municipality	31.6%	23.4%	21.7%
Central Karoo District Municipality	38.7%	34.0%	32.5%

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

The percentage of people living in poverty in Eden District has declined sharply between 2001 and 2007. Thus according to Global Insight the proportion of people living in poverty has declined from 31.6 to 23.4 per cent in 2007. In 2010, the proportion of people living in poverty was just under 22 per cent compared to other Districts in the Western Cape.

**Table 28 Poverty Rate – Percentage of People Living in Poverty Eden District, 2001, 2007 and 2010**

Code	Municipality	2001	2007	2010
D041	WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	43.8%	32.8%	29.9%
D042	WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	28.9%	19.2%	16.0%
D043	WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	27.3%	14.0%	12.4%
D044	WC044: George Local Municipality	26.2%	21.1%	20.4%
D045	WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	43.8%	36.7%	34.1%
D047	WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	33.5%	27.9%	27.2%
D048	WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	24.2%	15.9%	15.0%
DC04	WC - DC4 Eden District Municipality	31.6%	23.4%	21.7%

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

The proportion of people living in poverty in Mossel Bay Municipality has declined from 27.3 per cent to 12.4 per cent in 2010. All the other municipalities within Eden District recorded declining poverty rates, albeit at slower rates. In 2010, Mossel Bay recorded the lowest poverty rate whilst Oudtshoorn recorded the highest poverty rate.

### 2.4.3 Household Income

**Table 29 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
Eden (DC4)	21 682	4 565	7 098	23 388	32 785	28 033	19 786	14 849	8 272	2 369	723	518	5
Kannaland (WC041)	499	149	291	1 246	1 743	1 155	578	361	128	33	12	15	0
Hessequa (WC042)	1 248	275	470	2 241	3 579	3 567	2 272	1 421	567	137	47	41	1
Mossel Bay (WC043)	4 866	788	1 138	3 509	4 483	4 318	3 702	2 946	1 547	466	152	97	1
George (WC044)	6 503	1 406	2 349	7 057	10 395	9 262	6 796	5 260	3 230	885	245	153	2
Oudtshoorn (WC045)	1 975	497	991	3 572	5 191	4 144	2 510	1 834	913	172	60	50	0
Bitou (WC047)	3 007	733	914	2 731	3 279	2 300	1 499	1 109	669	257	80	63	0
Knysna (WC048)	3 583	717	947	3 032	4 114	3 286	2 428	1 919	1 219	419	128	98	0

Source: *Statistics South Africa, 2011*

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

The table above clearly indicates that there are 21 682 households in the Eden District that has no income. The George Municipality has the highest number of households 6 503 that receive no income; followed by the Knysna Municipality with 4 866 households that receives no income. The Kannaland Municipality demonstrates that only 499 households receives no income; followed by the Hessequa Municipality with 1 248 households that receives no income.

#### 2.4.4 Gini coefficient

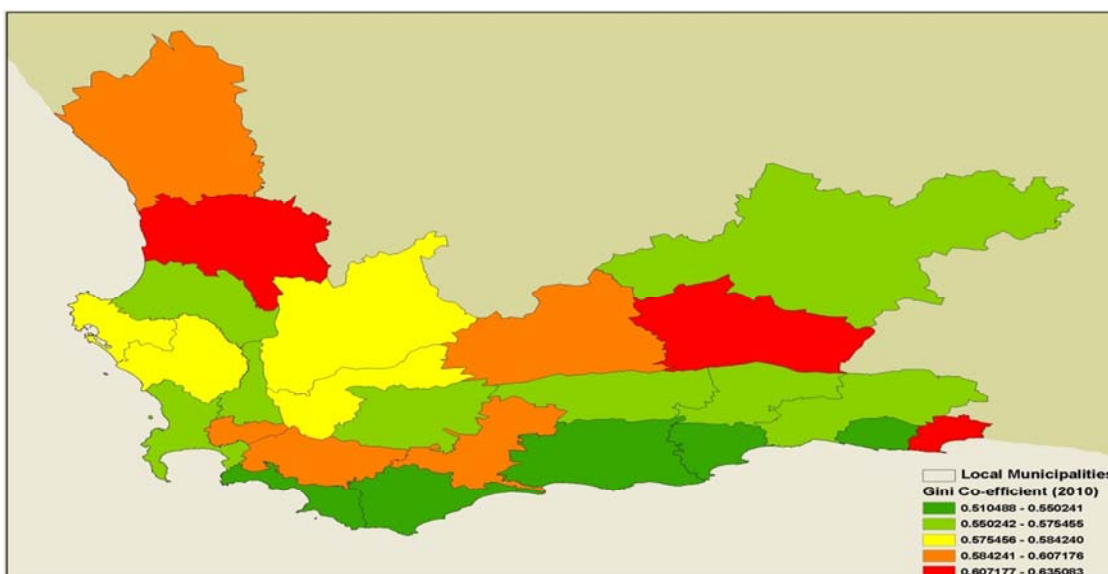
The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0, in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income, to 1 in the case where one household earns all the income and other households earn nothing. In practice the coefficient is likely to vary from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

**Table 30 Gini coefficient in Western Cape 2001, 2007, 2010**

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

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

**Map 3 Gini coefficient in Western Cape 2010**



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

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

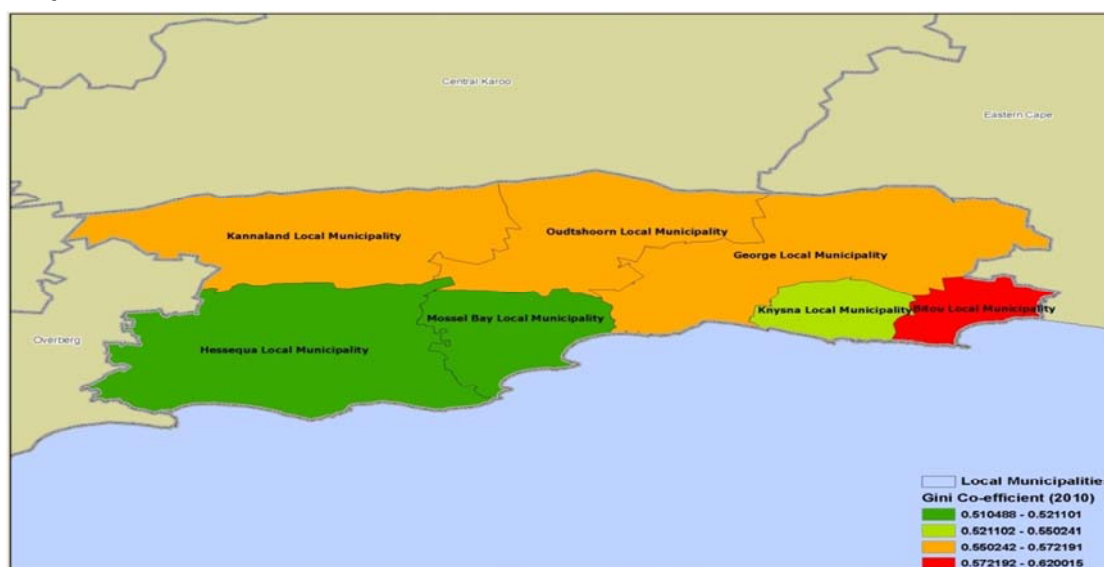
According to Gini calculations, there has been a decline in the level of income inequality experienced in the Eden District between 2007 and 2010. Eden District Municipality is the only region with the poverty rates lower than the City of Cape Town - the Gini coefficient of Eden District is 0.56 compared to the City's 0.57.

**Table 31 Gini coefficient in Eden District Municipalities 2001, 2007, 2010**

Code	Municipality	HDI 2001	HDI 2007	HDI 2010
D041	WC041: Kannaland Local Municipality	0.59	0.60	0.57
D042	WC042: Hessequa Local Municipality	0.56	0.54	0.51
D043	WC043: Mossel Bay Local Municipality	0.58	0.56	0.52
D044	WC044: George Local Municipality	0.58	0.58	0.56
D045	WC045: Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	0.59	0.59	0.57
D047	WC047: Bitou Local Municipality	0.61	0.64	0.62
D048	WC048: Knysna Local Municipality	0.58	0.58	0.55
DC04	WC - DC4 Eden District Municipality	0.59	0.59	0.56

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

**Map 4 Gini coefficient in Eden District 2010**



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

A comparison across the Eden District municipal area shows that inequality across all municipalities has been relatively high, but has over the past decade showed some decline, according to the Gini coefficient.

According to Gini calculations, there has been a decline in the level of income inequality experienced in the Hessequa municipal area since 2001; the Gini coefficient declining from 0.56 in 2001 to 0.54 in 2007 and 0.51 in 2010. However, in Bitou Municipality, the Gini coefficient increased from 2001 to 2007, but then declined in 2010.



## 2.4.5 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 Unit of analysis for determining the poverty indexes is that each ward is compared relative to the best (max) and worst (min) ward. The formula used for the poverty indexes is  $(\max-x)/(\max-\min)$ . Therefore the poverty index formula equals  $1-(\max-x)/(\max-\min)$ .

Measurement of the poverty index hence refer to the following:

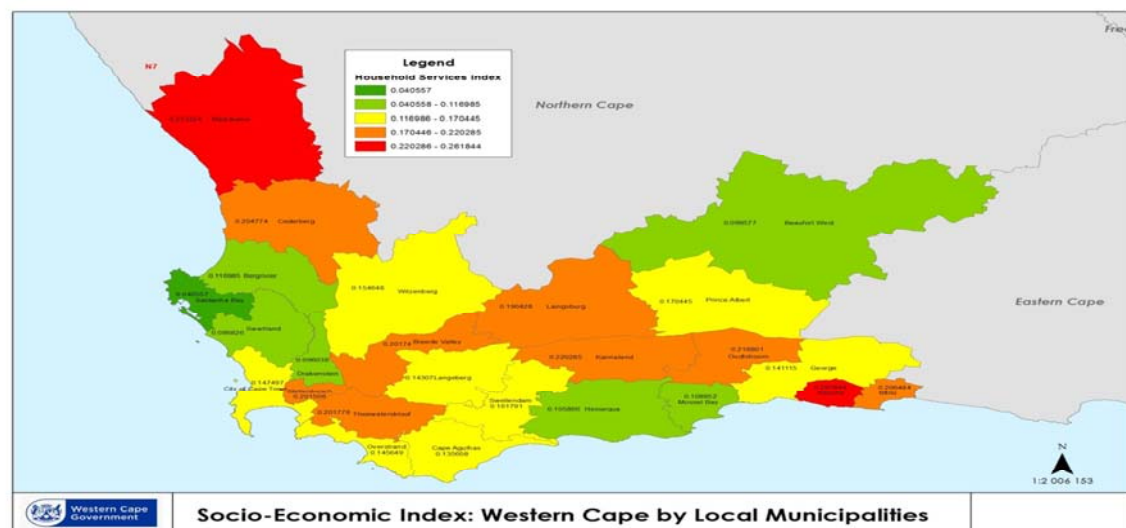
1 = most vulnerable ward or municipality

0 = least vulnerable ward or municipality

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

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

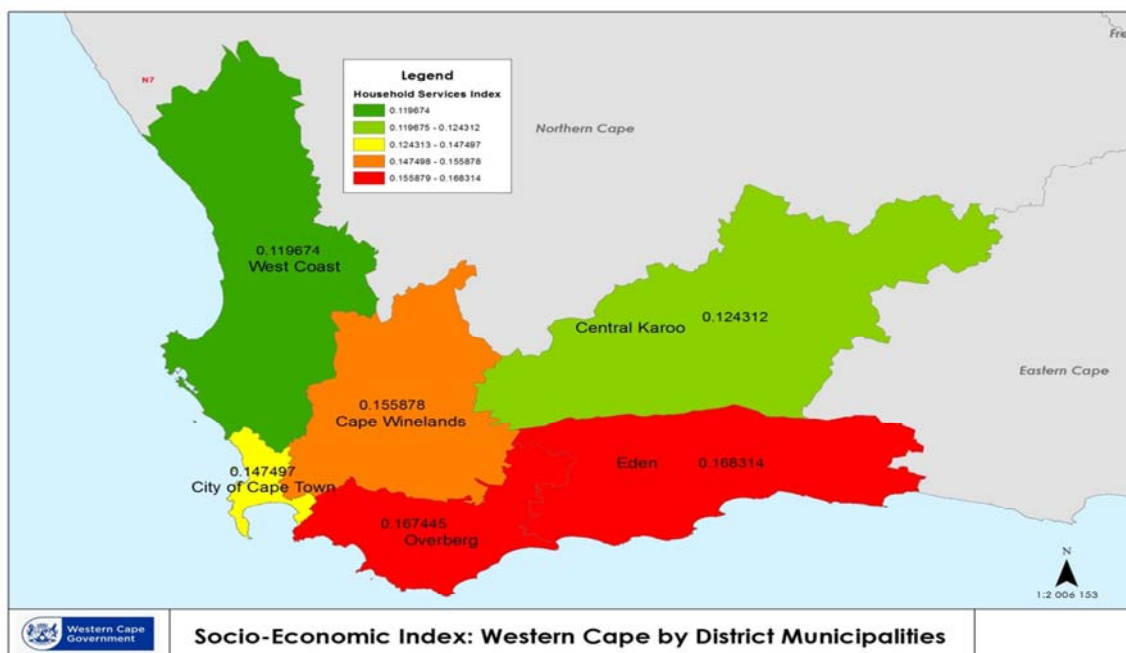
### Map 5 Household Services Poverty Index: Inter-Municipal comparison



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

The Map depicts the 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.

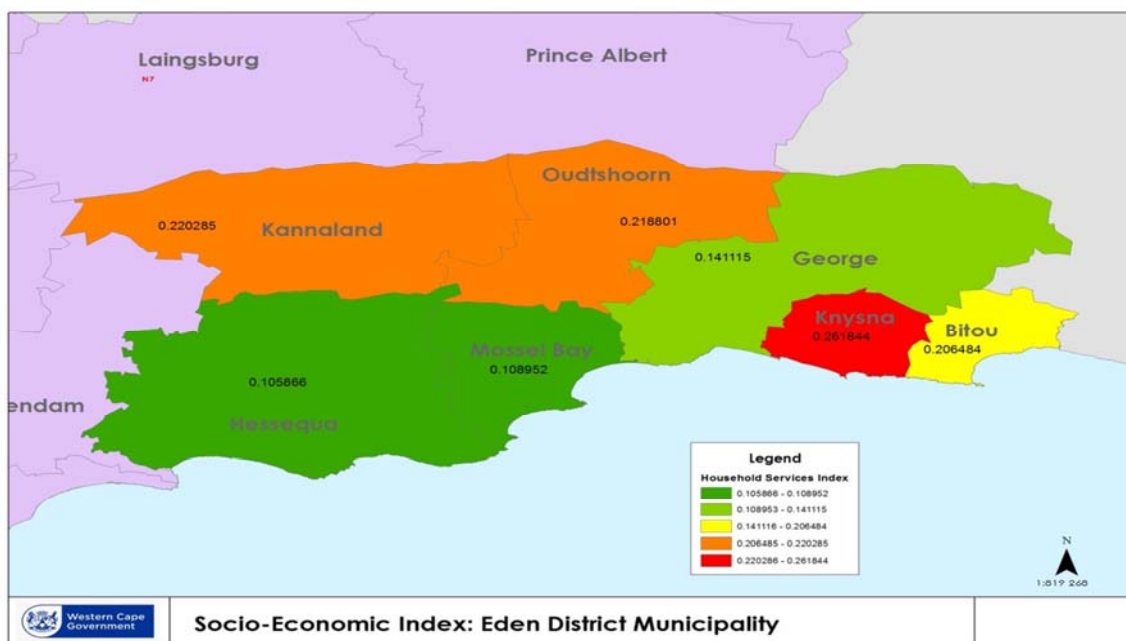
**Map 6 Household Services Poverty Index: Inter-district and Metro Comparison**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

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 Districts has the poorer wards in relation to household service.

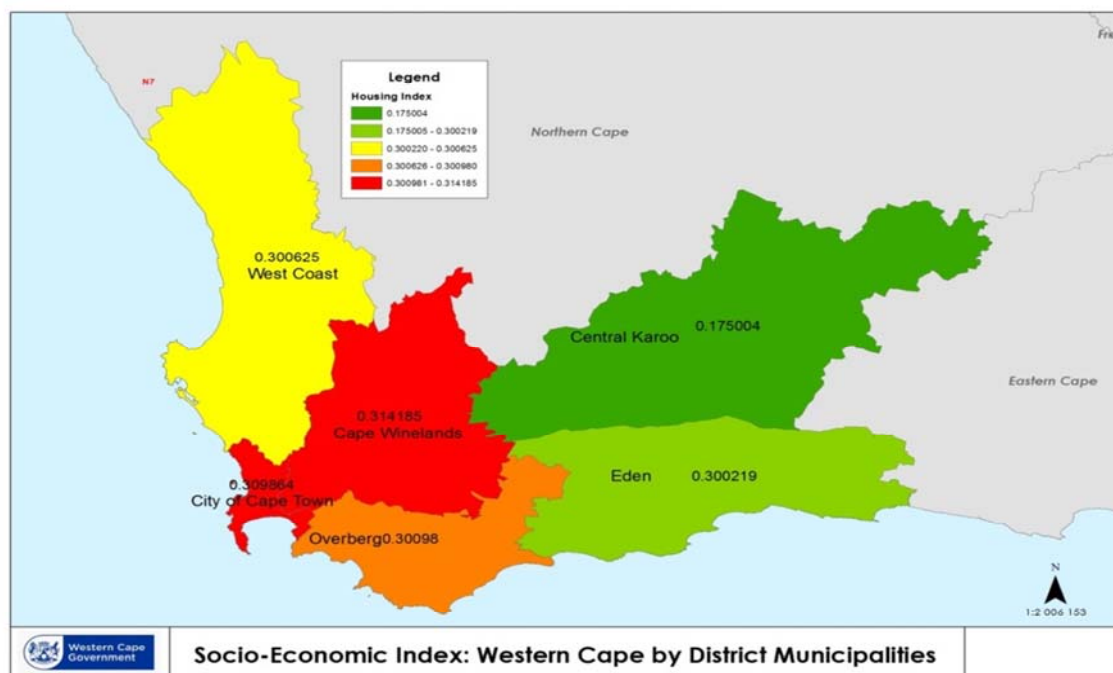
**Map 7 Household Services Poverty Index: Eden Inter-Municipal Comparison**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013



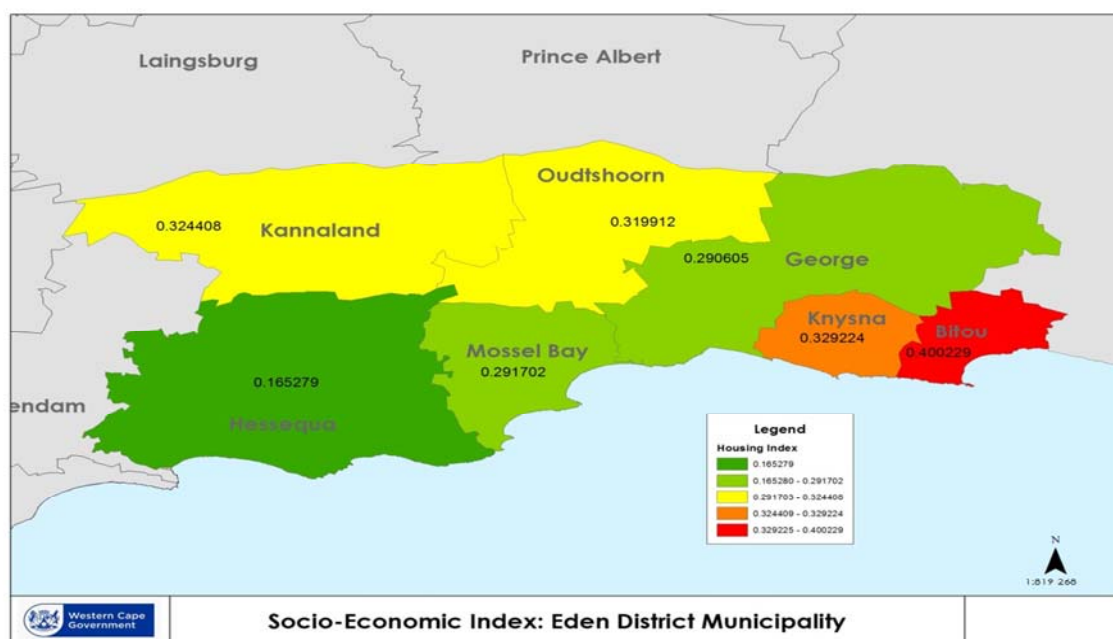
**Map 9 Housing Poverty Index: Inter-District and Metro Comparison**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

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 across the districts that the City of Cape Town and the Cape Winelands District Municipality has the most need for housing.

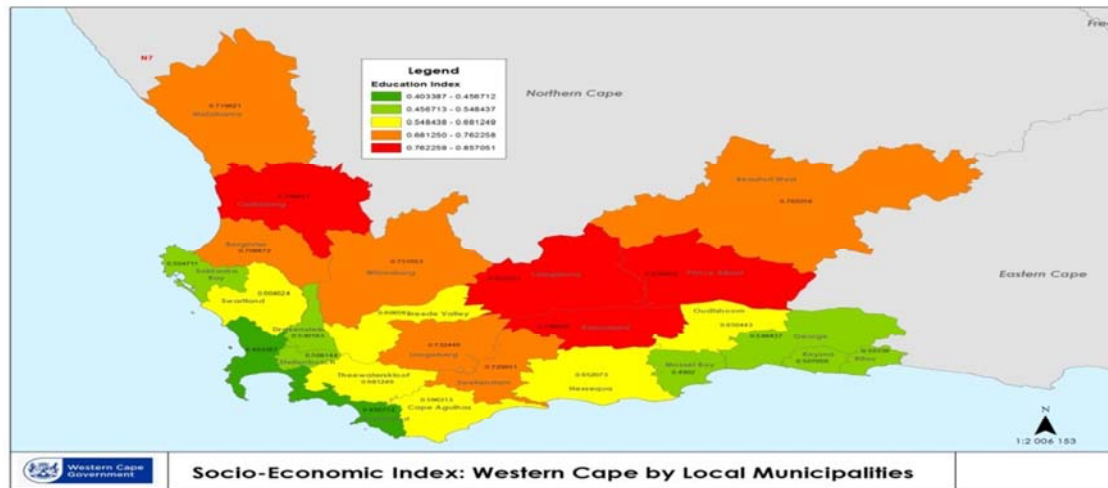
**Map 10 Housing Poverty Index: Eden Inter-Municipal comparison**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Housing for the municipalities situated within the Eden District. The Socio-economic Index for Household Services 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 clearly indicates that within the Eden District that the Bitou Municipality has the need for housing; followed by Knysna, Oudtshoorn and Kannaland municipalities.

**Map 11 Education Poverty Index: Inter-Municipal comparison**

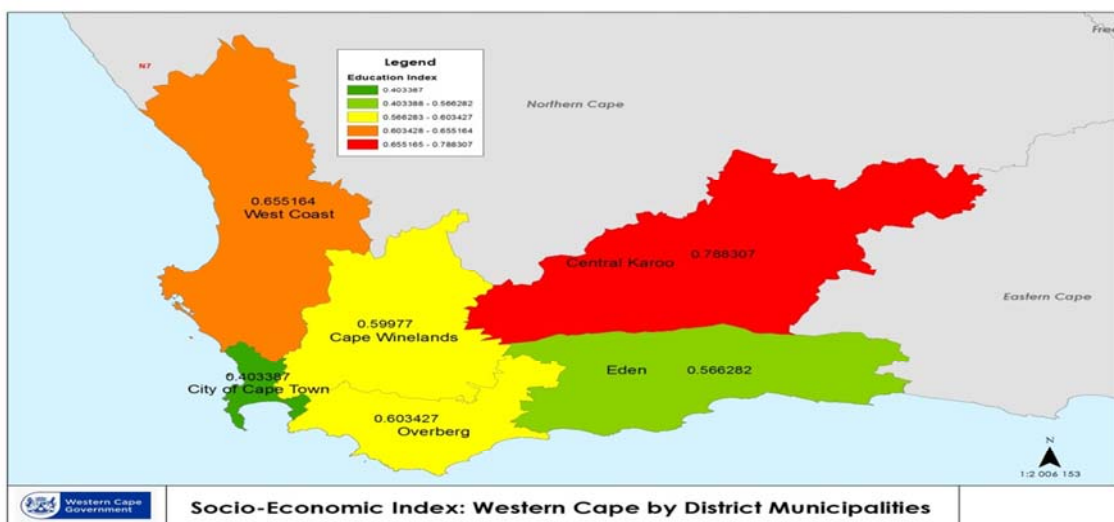


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

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 the poorest wards in relation to the Socio-economic Index Education.

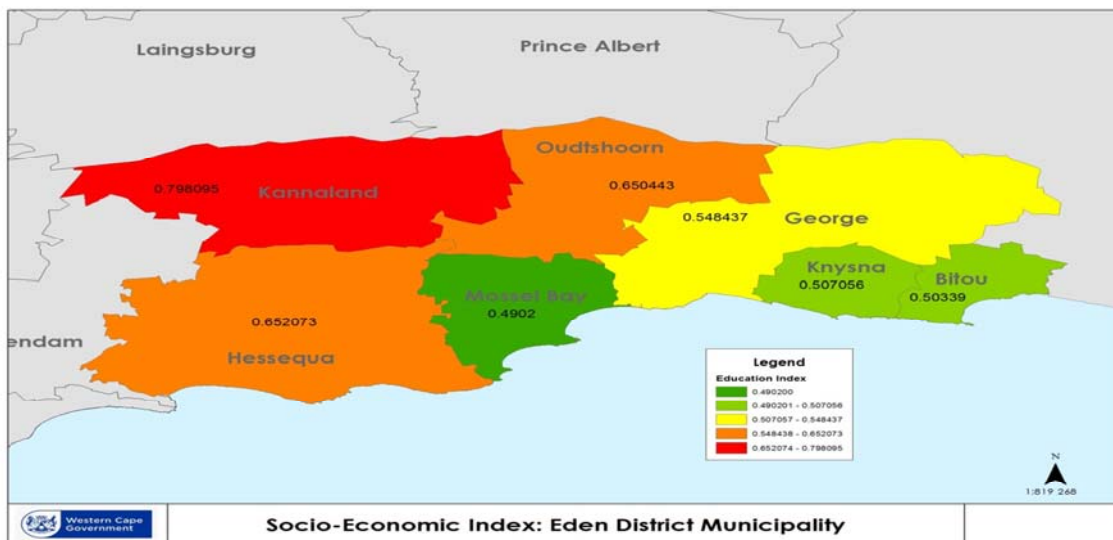
**Map 12 Education Poverty Index: Inter-district and Metro Comparison**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Education for the respective district municipalities and the City of Cape Town within the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index for Education includes the following sub-variables Illiteracy, no schooling, adults < Grade 12 and adults with no tertiary education. This map highlights indicates that across the districts that the Central Karoo District has the most need for enhancing education followed by the West Coast District.

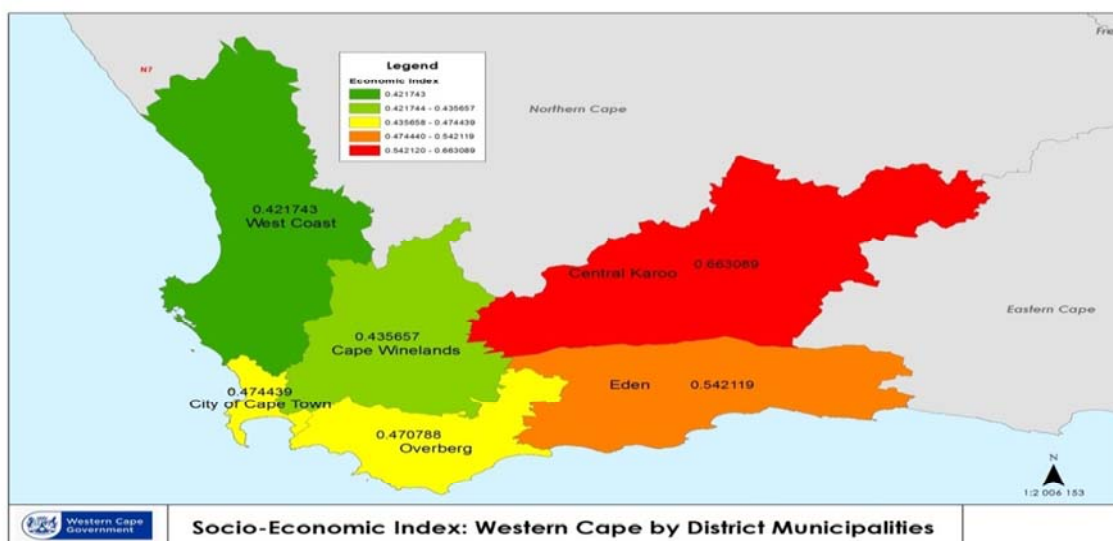
**Map 13 Education Poverty Index: Eden Inter-Municipal comparison**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Education for the municipalities situated within the Eden 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 Eden District that the Kannaland Municipality has the most need for enhancing education; followed by Oudtshoorn and Knysna Municipalities.

**Map 14 Economic Poverty Index: Inter-Municipal comparison**

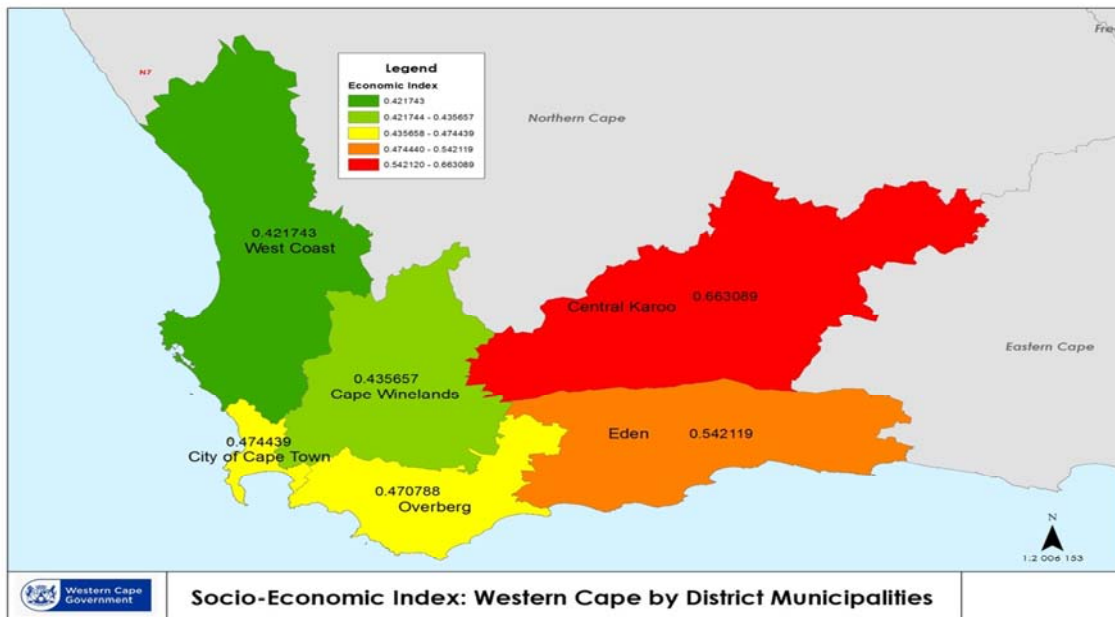


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

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.

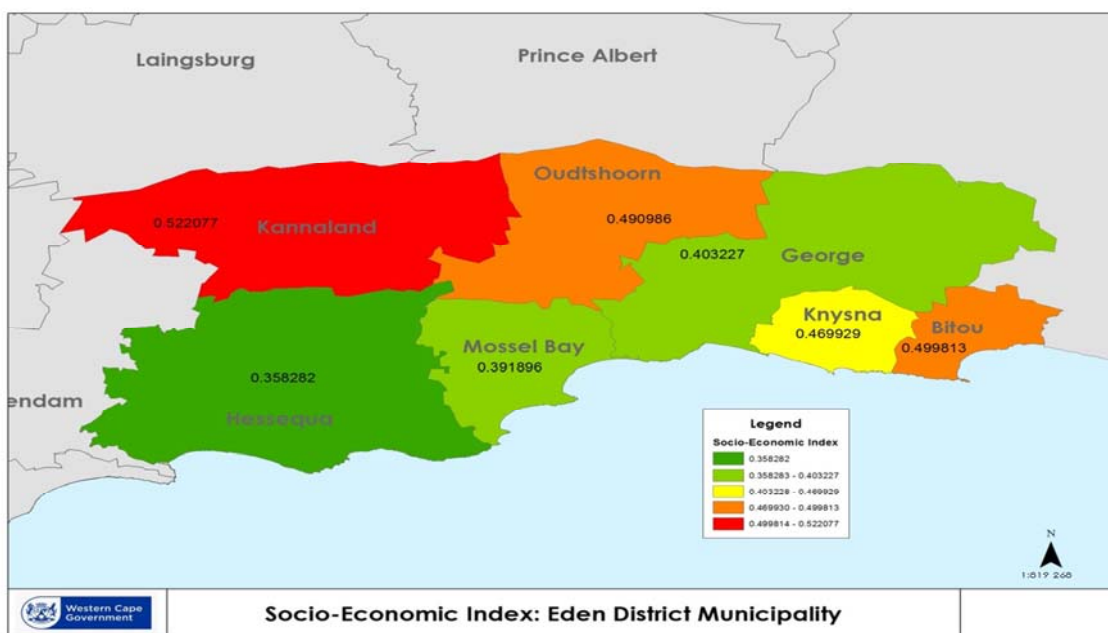
This map clearly indicates that the municipalities that are most vulnerable to the economic poverty index is clearly Beaufort West and Bitou. The other municipalities that furthermore display most vulnerability in relation to this variable are Prince Albert, Kannaland, Oudtshoorn, Mossel Bay and Knysna.

**Map 15 Socio-economic Poverty Index: Inter-district and Metro Comparison**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Economic for the respective district municipalities and the City of Cape Town within the Western Cape. The Socio-economic Index for Economic includes the following sub-variables employment, income, and economic dependency ratio. This map indicates that across the districts that the Central Karoo District has the most vulnerability in relation to the Economic Poverty Index; this followed by Eden District.

**Map 16 Socio-economic Poverty Index: Eden Inter-Municipal comparison**

Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2013

The Map depicts the Socio-economic Index for Economic for the municipalities situated within the Eden District. The Socio-economic Index for the economic includes the sub-variables such as employment, income and economic dependency ratio. This map indicates that within the Eden District that the Kannaland Municipality has the most vulnerability in relation to the economic index; this followed by the Oudtshoorn and Bitou Municipalities.

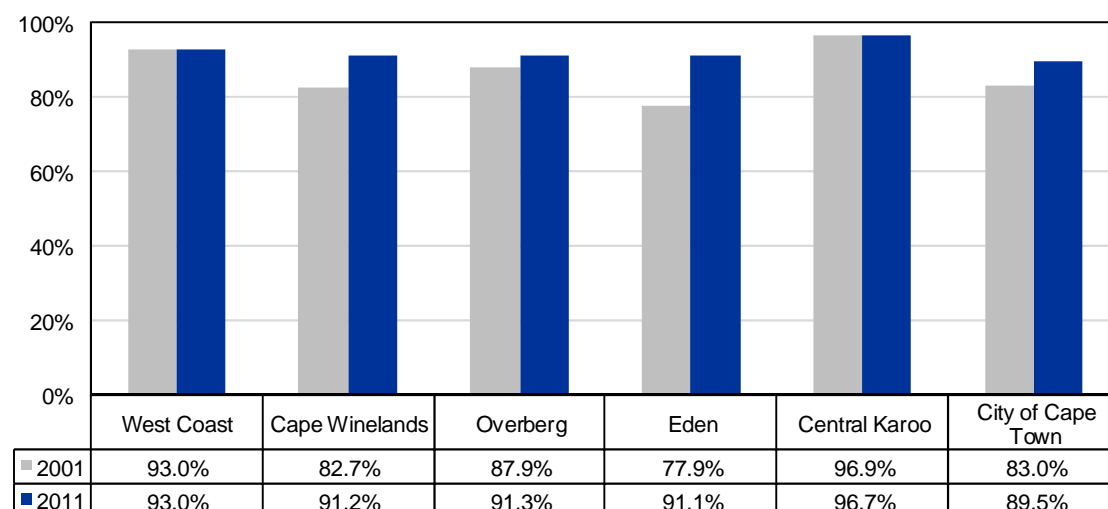
## 2.5 Access to Housing

Section 26 of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996, states that every citizen has the right to have access to adequate housing. The three spheres of government (national, provincial and local) share the responsibility for delivery of adequate housing.

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

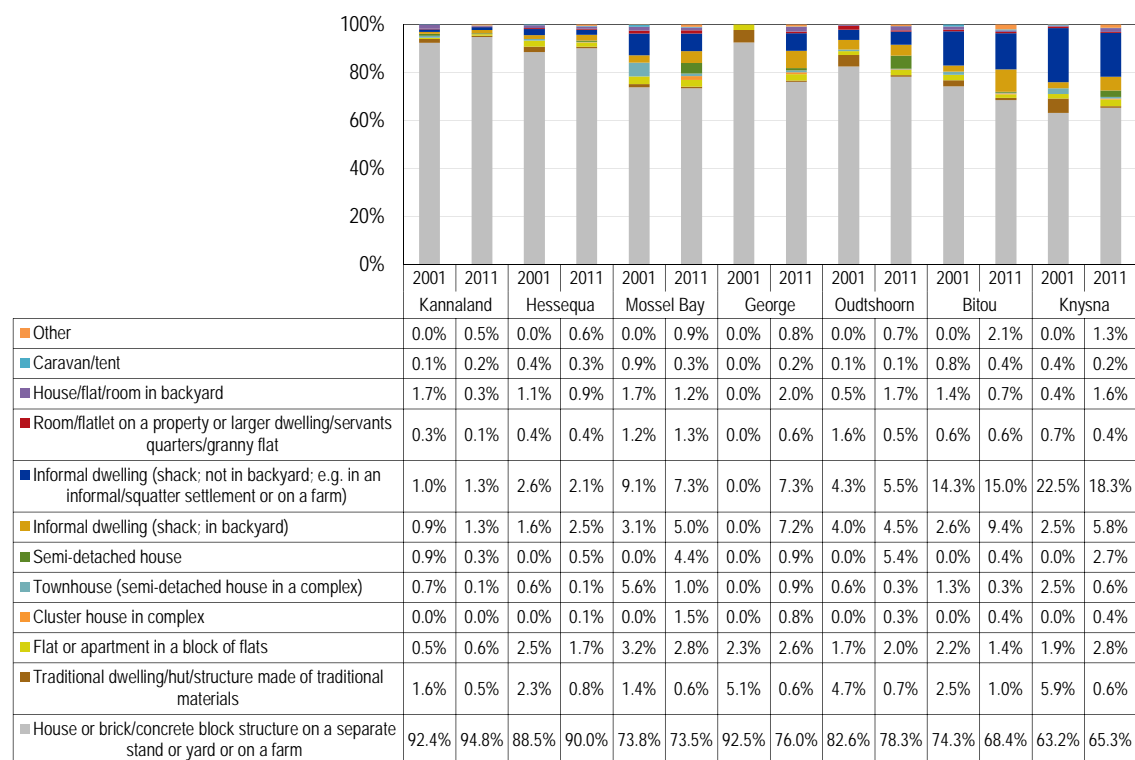
Figure 10 shows the percentage of households that are categorised as formal/informal, traditional dwellings and compares household dwelling types across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011.



**Figure 9 Access to formal dwellings across the Western Cape, 2011**

Source: Stats SA Census 2001 and 2011

Eden District, Cape Winelands and Overberg District has the lowest proportion of formal dwellings (91 per cent) compared to Central Karoo and the West Coast District with Central Karoo District has the highest proportion of formal dwellings (97 per cent); followed by the West Coast District with 93 per cent of its communities that has access to formal dwellings. The district across the Western Cape with the biggest proportion of informal dwellings (8.2 per cent) is the Cape Winelands Districts compared to the other districts of the Western Cape.

**Figure 10 Access to Housing: Local Municipalities within the Eden District, 2001 - 2011**

Source: Statistics SA 2001 and Census 2011

In 2011, Kannaland Municipality had the largest percentage share of households residing in formal dwellings in the Eden region at 94.8 per cent, followed by Hessequa Municipality at 90 per cent. Mossel Bay Municipality had 73.5 per cent of households that had access to formal dwellings in 2011; whilst George had 76 per cent of households having access to formal dwellings; Oudtshoorn Municipality at 78.3 per cent; Bitou had 68.4 of its households that had access to formal dwellings and Knysna Municipality had 65.3 per cent of households that have access to formal dwellings. The lowest percentage share of formal dwellings in 2011 was located in Bitou Municipality at 68.4 per cent and Knysna Municipality at 65.3 per cent.

## 2.6 Access to Municipal Services

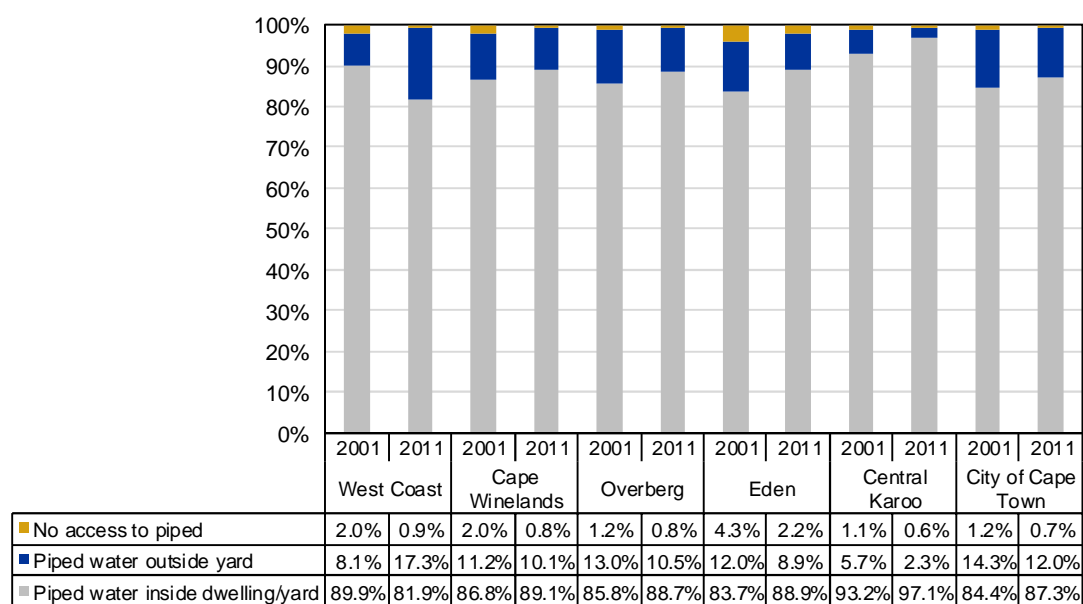
Access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services ensures that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

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

### 2.6.1 Water

Access to 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 Comparison of access to piped water across the Western Cape, 2001 and 2011**



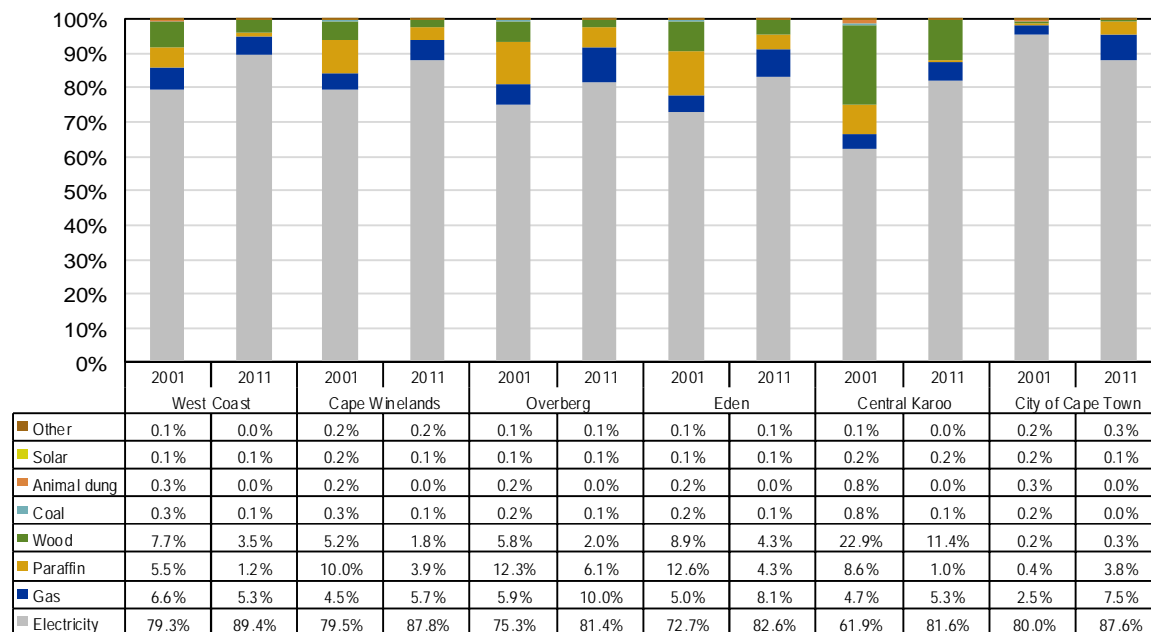
Source: Stats SA Census 2001 and 2011



## 2.6.2 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 or heating.

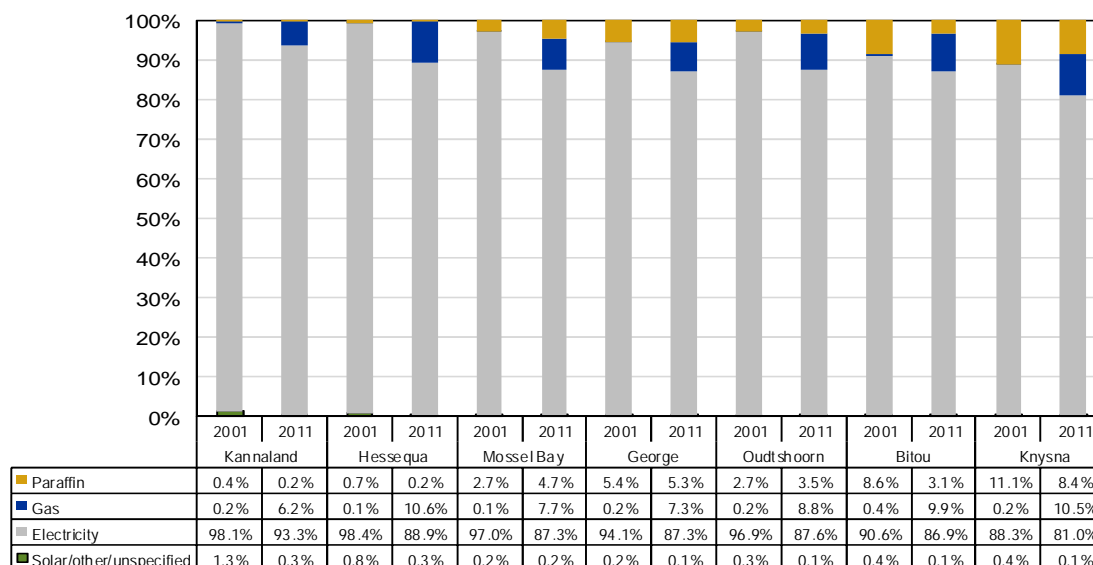
**Figure 13 Comparison of access to electricity across the Western Cape, 2001 - 2011**



Source: Stats SA, 2001 and 2011

Figure 13 shows the difference in household accessibility to electricity across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011. Household access to electricity equates to an average of 93.4 per cent across the Western Cape, with Eden District providing 82.6 per cent of its households with having access to electricity in 2011; even though only 72.7 per cent of the households had access to electricity in 2001. The West Coast District shows the highest proportion of its households having access to electricity with 89.4 per cent in 2011; followed by Cape Winelands District that reports that 87.8 per cent of its households having access to electricity and the City of Cape Town with 87.6 per cent of its households that has access to electricity in 2011.

**Figure 14 Comparison of access to electricity across the Eden District Municipalities, 2001 - 2011**



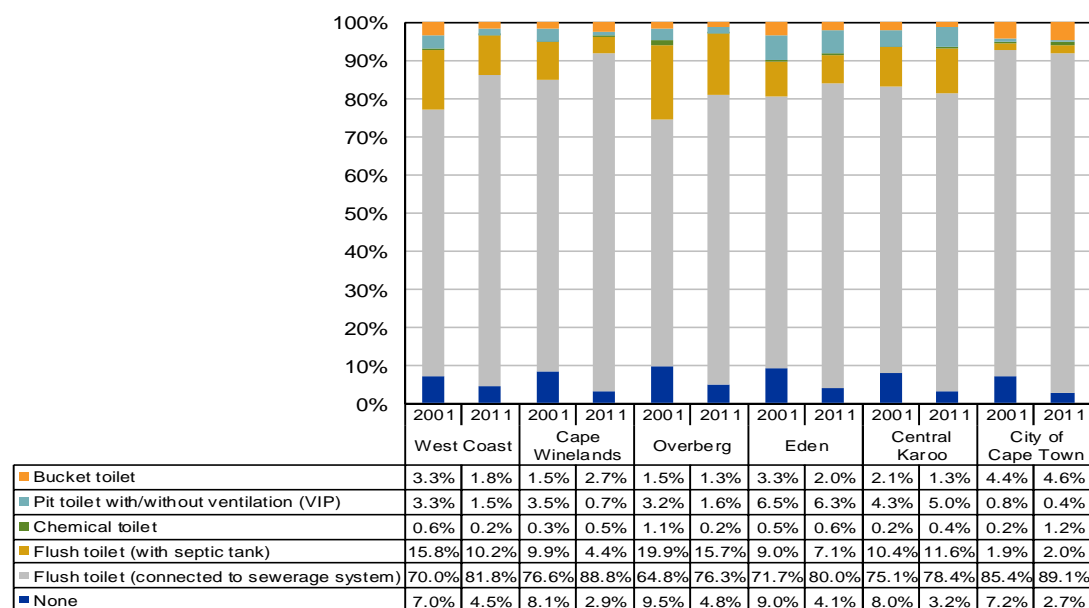
Source: Stats SA 2001 and Stats SA 2011

It can be observed that across all the municipalities in the Eden District Region; that the percentage of households having access to electricity has decrease in 2011. In 2011, Kannaland Municipality had the highest percentage of its households that had access to electricity; followed by Hessequa, Mossel Bay, George and Oudtshoorn Municipality. On the other end of the spectrum, Bitou and Knysna have the lowest levels of access to electricity within the Eden District in 2011.

### 2.6.3 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.

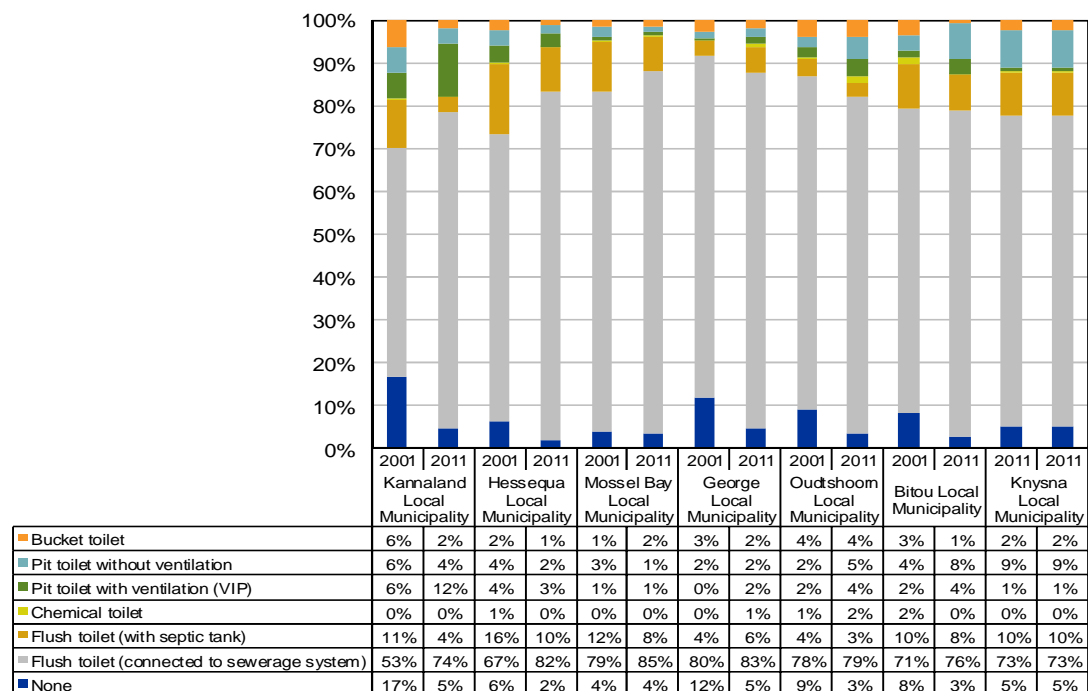
**Figure 15 Comparison of access to sanitation across the Western Cape, 2001 - 2011**



Source: Stats SA 2001 and Census 2011

Figure 15 shows the difference in household accessibility to flush toilet sanitation facilities across the Western Cape districts in 2011. The Census 2011 highlighted that household access to flush toilet sanitation throughout the Western Cape averaged 89.6 per cent with the Eden Region having 87.1 per cent of all households having access to flush toilets.

**Figure 16 Comparison of access to sanitation facilities across the Eden District Municipalities, 2001 - 2011**



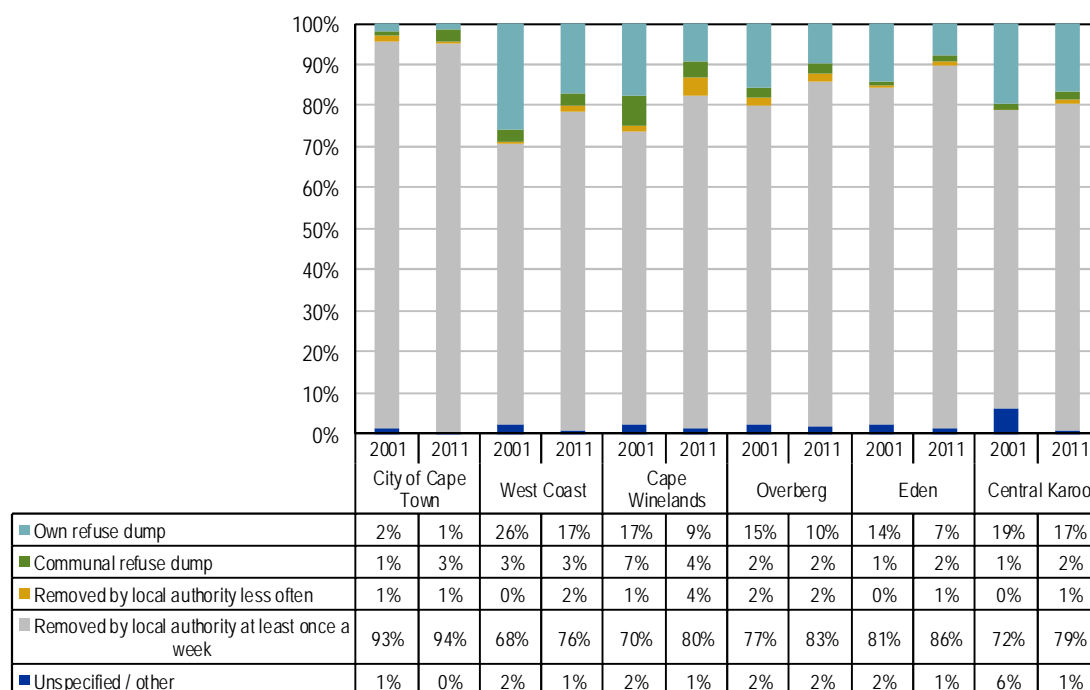
Source: Stats SA 2001 and Census 2011

In 2011 Mossel Bay Municipality had the largest percentage share of households with access to flush toilets in the Eden region at 93 per cent, followed by George Municipality at 89 per cent. In 2011, Knysna Municipality ensured that 83 per cent of its households have access to flush toilets; whilst Bitou Municipality reported 84 per cent of its households that has access to flush toilets in 2011. In Kannaland Municipality 78 per cent of households have access to flush toilets. It is evident from the Figure 16 that a great improvement in sanitation in general but specifically the provision of flush toilets to households across all the municipalities occurred in 2011.

#### 2.6.4 Refuse Removal

Figure 17 shows the difference in household accessibility to refuse removal services<sup>7</sup> across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011.

**Figure 17 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape, 2001 - 2011**

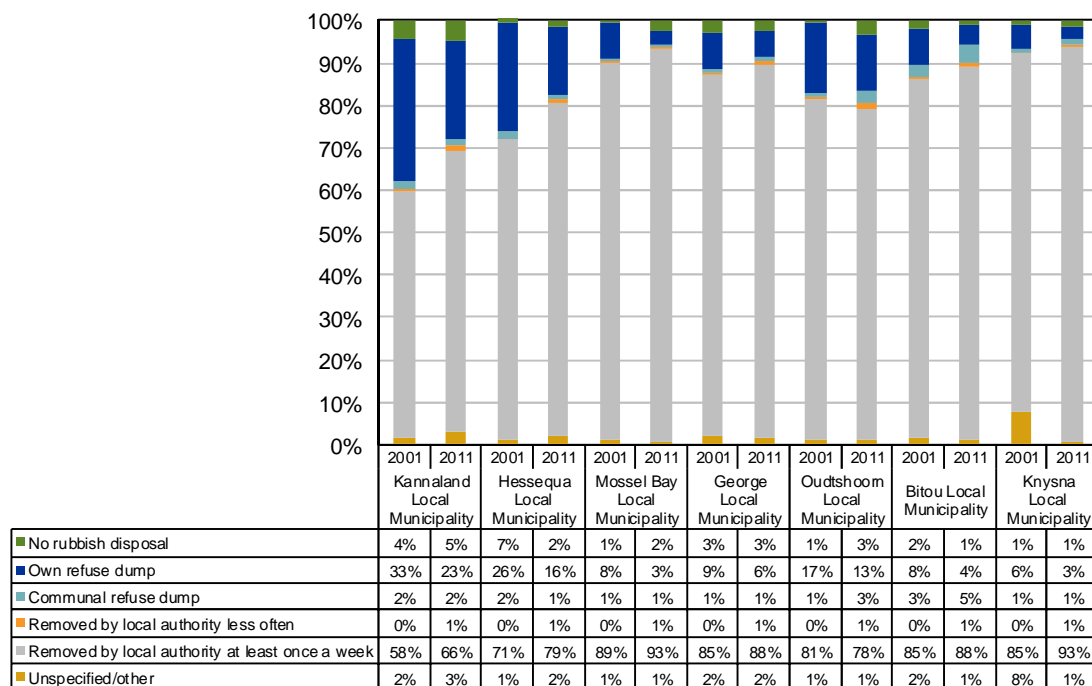


Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 and 2011

In 2011, Eden is one of the two leading Western Cape districts in terms of household accessibility to refuse removal services – removed by local authority once a week - at 86.4 per cent; followed by Overberg District with 83 per cent accessibility. The West Coast District had the lowest percentage of households with access to refuse removal services at 76.5 per cent but a larger proportion of households that dump their own refuse.

<sup>7</sup> Analysis focuses on refuse removal services by local authority/private company.

**Figure 18 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Eden District Municipalities, 2001 - 2011**



Source: Stats SA 2001 and Census 2011

A significant improvement on the provision of refuse removal services once per week for households across all the municipalities in the Eden District is noticeable from 2001 to 2011.

In 2011, Knysna and Mossel Bay municipalities had the largest percentage share of households with access to refuse removal services<sup>8</sup> at least once per week in the Eden region at 93 per cent. It is reported that in 2011; that 66 per cent of households in Kannaland had access to refuse removal services at least once per week; the lowest of the Eden District. The other municipalities' accessibility of refuse removal at least once a week by local authority ranged between 79 and 88 per cent in 2011. The percentage share of households with no waste disposal services in 2011 was largest in Kannaland Municipality at 4.8 per cent and Oudtshoorn Municipality at 3.3 per cent.

<sup>8</sup> Analysis focuses on refuse removal services by local authority/private company. Other categories such as communal refuse dump, own refuse removal is not included in the above analysis.



### 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 32 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, 2001 and 2011**

	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
<b>2011</b>	225 842	175 055	50 787	22.5
<b>2001</b>	189 151	136 682	52 469	27.7

*Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Census 2011*

Labour force figures for 2001 and 2011 (Table 32) indicates that the Eden District was not able to accommodate the total number of new labour market entrants; the labour force increasing by 36 691 while the number of employed increased by 38 373. Although the unemployment rate remains high, it showed a decline between 2001 and 2011, decreasing from 27.7 to 22.5 per cent.

**Table 33 Comparison of Labour-force information across Western Cape Districts, 2011**

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

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Census 2011

The majority of the potentially economically active people in the Western Cape is concentrated in the City of Cape Town with a total of 1.7 million people being economically active; followed by Cape Winelands District that has 337 252 and Eden District with 225 842 economically active people. The Eden District furthermore has the third highest unemployment rate of 22.5 per cent in 2011.

## 3.2 Unemployment

The analysis that follows is based on the official (narrow) unemployment definition. It is important to distinguish between narrow and broad unemployment, as its interpretation and use as an indicator may have differing policy consequences. Narrow unemployment is defined as the number of people who have not worked for two weeks prior to the survey date but have taken active steps to look for work/employment. Broad unemployment is defined as the number of people seeking employment two weeks prior to the survey date and includes persons that did not take active steps to look for work/employment, for example, discouraged work-seekers.

National government provides a number social assistance to the unemployed as part of the social welfare. These unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to aid retraining the unemployed in those skills and areas where greater possibility for employment exists.

### 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 34 Comparison of Labour Force information across the Eden District Municipalities – 2011**

<i>Census 2011</i>	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
Eden	225 842	175 055	50 787	22.5
Kannaland	7 587	6 271	1 316	17.3
Hessequa	19 855	17 052	2 803	14.1
Mossel Bay	34 901	26 909	7 992	22.9
George	79 544	63 110	16 434	20.7
Oudtshoorn	31 168	23 281	7 887	25.3
Bitou	23 599	16 493	7 106	30.1
Knysna	29 187	21 939	7 248	24.8

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Census 2011

The majority of the economically active people across the Eden District municipalities is mainly found in George Municipality with 79 544 people being economically active; followed by Mossel Bay Municipality that has 34 901 and Oudtshoorn with 31 168 that are economically active.

### 3.2.2 Characteristics of the Unemployed

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

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

**Table 35 Characteristics of the Unemployed, Western Cape 2011**

Western Cape 2011	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	265 303	19.5	53.0	48.0
Female	287 430	23.9	47.0	52.0
<b>Population Group</b>				
Black	291 942	32.9	34.6	52.8
Coloured	229 447	19.8	45.3	41.5
Indian or Asian	2 865	10.5	1.1	0.5
White	20 888	4.8	17.1	3.8
Other	7 591	15.6	1.9	1.4
<b>Age</b>				
15 - 19	63 309	55.9	4.4	11.5
20 - 24	126 673	35.9	13.8	22.9
25 - 34	183 673	22.3	32.1	33.2
35 - 44	103 606	16.1	25.1	18.7
45 - 54	57 813	13.0	17.3	10.5
55 - 65	17 659	9.5	7.2	3.2

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Census 2011

### Unemployment by Gender

The 2011 Census highlights that females experienced a far higher unemployment rate of 23.9 per cent than males with a 19.5 unemployment rate. It further highlighted that males constituted 53.0 per cent of the labour force whilst females constitutes 47.0 per cent of the labour force.

### Unemployment by Population Group

In 2011, unemployment in Eden was concentrated within the Coloured and African racial groups. The African racial group had the largest share of unemployed in the District at 52.8 per cent followed by the Coloured racial group at 41.5 per cent. Together, the Coloured and African racial groups make up 94.3 per cent of the unemployed in Eden.

The African population recorded an unemployment rate of 32.9 per cent, which is the highest for any population group within the District. Conversely, the White population group recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 4.8 per cent.

### Unemployment by Age

The age cohorts 25 - 34 years accounts for 33.2 per cent of the unemployed. The unemployment rate amongst the 15 - 19 year age group is disproportionately high with 55.9 per cent; followed by the age group 20 - 24 with a 35.9 unemployment rate within these groups.

## 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 and 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
<b>Total Western Cape economy</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>38 338</b>	<b>-94 241</b>	<b>47 107</b>

Source: Quantec Research/CER

Table 36 shows the sectoral growth and employment trends in the Western Cape economy. Whereas growth hovered 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.

As one would expect, 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, 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).

**Table 37 Western Cape: Real GDP Growth Forecast: 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
<b>Total Western Cape</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
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 (see Table 37), 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 term<sup>9</sup>.

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

#### 4.1 The Eden District (ED) economy

The regional economy posted the fastest rate of real economic growth in the Province over the 2000 to 2011 period (5.2 per cent per annum) and is arguably the better balanced regional economy given its diversified nature, with finance, insurance, real estate & business services, manufacturing and retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation contributing close to 60 per cent of real value added.

<sup>9</sup> 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 disproportional large size of the retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation sector (close to 18 per cent) reveals the importance of the tourism sector in the region. The region also has a relatively large government sector and strong construction and transport, storage & communication sectors.

While the region escaped the recession in relatively good shape – according to the revised statistics the real GDP did not even contract in 2009, coming in at 0.2 per cent – one should not under-estimate the relative impact: real GDP growth receded from close to 7 per cent over the 2004 to 2007 period. Furthermore, a concerning aspect is the huge impact on the manufacturing sector, which contracted by no less than 5.5 per cent in calendar 2009. The region shed more than 9 000 jobs (2008/09) across a whole range of sectors and has only managed to restore close to half of these jobs during the ensuing recovery (2010/11). Overall real GDP growth re-accelerated from 0.2 per cent in 2009 to average close to 4 per cent (2010/11); it is estimated to have slowed to 3.7 per cent in 2012.

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

Sector	Ave real GDP growth 2010 - 2011	% point contribution	% share	Net employment creation 2010 - 2011
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1.1	0.1	1.6	-873
Mining & quarrying	0.2	0.0	0.0	79
Manufacturing	2.5	0.4	10.5	-1 142
Electricity, gas & water	0.5	0.0	0.2	22
Construction	1.6	0.1	3.4	-74
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	6.6	1.1	29.6	1 827
Transport, storage & communication	3.1	0.2	5.9	186
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	4.3	1.0	26.4	1 074
Community, social & personal services	2.7	0.1	3.6	-667
General government	6.1	0.7	18.8	3 684
<b>Total District economy</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 116</b>

Source: Quantec Research/CER

Table 38 shows the sector spread of the recovery growth in the district economy during calendars 2010/11, including net employment creation over the corresponding period. The recovery in the retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation sector (6.6 per cent per annum) explain close to a third of the region-wide growth over this period and hints at a healthy revival in the region's tourism industry. Another supportive factor may have been the government's counter-cyclical fiscal policy as the government accounted for close to 19 per cent of the recovery growth; there are obviously strong linkages between these two sectors. The finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector also made a strong contribution to the recovery, albeit closer in line with its relative size in the regional economy.

Before the recession, manufacturing contributed close to 19 per cent of GDP – this is down to 16.5 per cent in 2011. Within the manufacturing sector, the sharp slowdown in the agro-processing sector (to zero growth in 2008/09) and sharp contractions in the timber and non-metal minerals industries (linked to construction) and – to a lesser extent, the metals and automotive industries – explain the bulk of the contraction.

While some of these sub-sectors rebounded in 2010/11, the overall manufacturing sector only contributed 10.5 per cent to the region-wide recovery growth and net job losses persisted. Contractions in the clothing & textile, the comparatively large petrochemicals sector and the furniture industry dampened the recovery growth of the manufacturing sector. The relatively weak recovery in the Eden manufacturing sector is also contrary to the provincial tendency where the recovery growth in manufacturing (4.3 per cent) exceeded that for the Province (3 per cent).

#### 4.1.1 Current profile – growth and employment trends in a provincial context

Table 39 shows the composition of the Eden District economy in the context of the five other districts of the Province. The finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector is the largest in the Eden District (contributing close to one quarter of GDP, 2011); however, it shares this relative size with the other four non-metro districts. Only the Cape Metro financial & business services sector is substantially larger in relative terms (accounting for 36 per cent of the Metro GDP).

The sector, which does stand out, is the tourism-related retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation sector contributing 18 per cent of GDP compared to the average contribution of this sector in the other districts of 13.9 per cent. The vibrant tourism industry also has important linkages with the transport and business services sector.

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

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

Source: Quantec Research/CER



The receding share of the manufacturing sector was noted; however, even at 16.5 per cent of GDP it is of similar relative size compared to that in the other districts, excluding the Cape Winelands manufacturing sector, which contributes more than 24 per cent of GDP. It should also be pointed out that the agro-processing sector is a large manufacturing sub-sector and combined with agriculture, forestry & fishing contributes more than 10 per cent of GDP. The region is also known for its large timber industry (part of the former-mentioned broad sector).

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

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

Source: Quantec Research/CER

Regarding the growth of the district economy during the 2000s (Table 40) it is clear that the Eden and Overberg districts were the fastest growing regions of the Western Cape. The fastest growing sector was construction (10.3 per cent per annum); however, it is likely that some over-investment occurred given the slump in growth after 2009. This sector has been slow to recover, but there appears to be encouraging signs of a recovery shaping up (see George Municipal survey, April 2013).

The second fastest growing sector was financial & business services (7.1 per cent per annum) mirroring the sectoral pattern throughout the Western Cape Province. Apart from the agricultural, forestry & fishing sector, the (very small) mining sector and electricity & water, all the other sectors posted robust real growth of between 4 and 5.5 per cent per annum, again revealing the well-balanced nature of the regional economy. While the agriculture, forestry & fishing sector posted modest average growth, it was the fastest expanding regional agricultural sector (excluding the Cape Metro).

Table 41 shows that the Eden District's economy recovered nicely during calendars 2010/11, with real growth accelerating to a 4 per cent pace approaching the trend growth rate over the 2000s. However, this growth was not sustainable as it slowed again in 2012. The region does not have a strong export sector, which shielded it

against the global recession impact in 2009 (bar manufacturing); however, it also does not have a good counter currently in the weak exchange rate environment and the slowing domestic market.

**Table 41 Eden District GDP and employment trends: 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	1.1	6.8	1.1	-25 430	-6 314	-873
Mining and quarrying	-4.1	-4.2	0.2	-27	108	79
Manufacturing	4.1	-1.9	2.5	-3 113	-1 878	-1 142
Electricity, gas and water	0.6	-3.6	0.5	33	-93	22
Construction	10.3	9.2	1.6	3 589	-2 332	-74
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	5.5	0.0	6.6	9 645	-1 106	1 827
Transport, storage and communication	5.5	1.8	3.1	558	-61	186
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	7.1	5.5	4.3	9 202	-1 055	1 074
Community, social and personal services	5.0	3.4	2.7	7 422	1 548	-667
General government	4.5	6.1	6.1	11 311	1 993	3 684
<b>Total Eden District</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>13 190</b>	<b>-9 189</b>	<b>4 116</b>

Source: Quantec Research/CER

While the Eden District economy managed to create jobs on a net basis over the period 2000 to 2011 (13 200 jobs, or 0.7 per cent per annum), the recovery in job growth has been lukewarm during calendars 2010/11 (4 100 jobs). The net job growth in the region's services industries was stronger and accounted almost exclusively for all net employment creation in the district over this period<sup>10</sup>.

#### 4.1.2 Macro implications and district economic outlook

Eden District's ED economy is estimated to have slowed down from real GDP growth of 4.2 per cent in 2011 to 3.7 per cent in 2012 in line with the slowdown in the provincial (from 3.5 to 3 per cent) and the national economies (from 3.1 to 2.5 per cent). The drivers of the slowdown has been the local consumer recovery running out of steam (due to sluggish employment growth, lower wage growth, higher energy and food costs, declining consumer confidence and stricter credit standards limiting credit spending) as well as some adverse impact on exports related to the global slowdown in economic activity. Furthermore, private fixed investment spending has been weak due to the impact of uncertainty (at the global level and, domestically, regarding economic policy and the general political climate) and slowing domestic demand. The weak tendency in private fixed investment spending is countered by the public sector infrastructure investment drive.

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

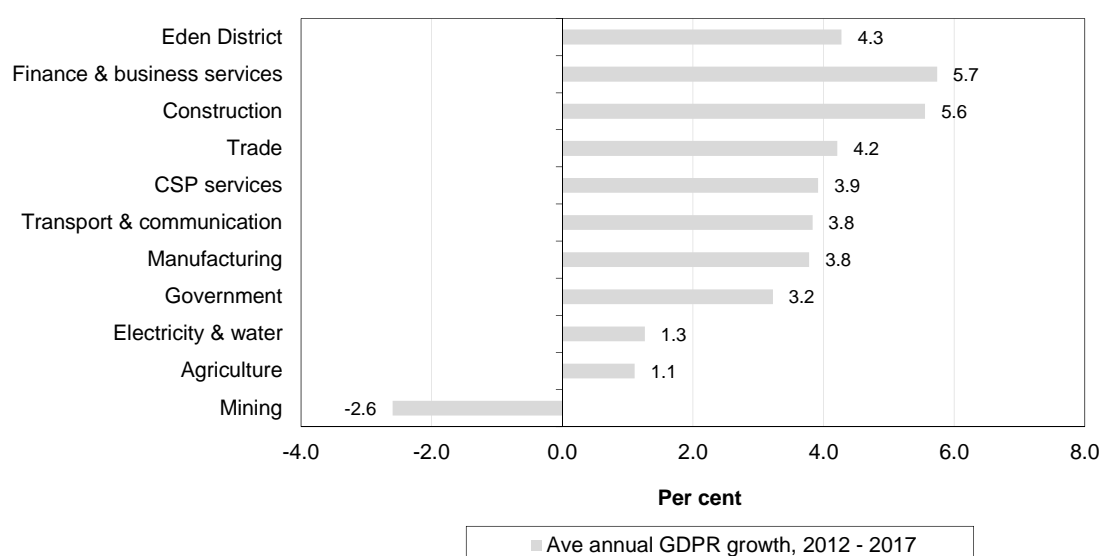
ED real GDP growth is projected to come in at 3.7 per cent this year (in line with the growth performance estimated for 2012). The domestic market is likely to be under continued pressure in 2013 in view of the consumer sector slowdown. The Eden economy is almost exclusively exposed to domestic market developments, apart from its agriculture, forestry & fishing, agro-processing and other manufacturing exports and tourism-related services exports.

The finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector is forecast to grow by 5.7 per cent per annum on average over the forecast period, i.e. up from the 4.3 per cent per annum registered during 2010/11 but substantially slower compared to the 8.3 per cent per annum during the previous expansion phase of the business cycle.

Construction is also projected to revive in the outer years of the forecast horizon given the known vibrancy of this sector in the region and the planned infrastructure developments (see Chapter 3). Furthermore, the retail, wholesale, real estate, catering & accommodation sector is forecast to maintain its strong position in the region once conditions recover in the domestic market.

The manufacturing sector is also projected to improve from its current rather tepid growth rate; however, may not reach the trend growth rate over the 2000s. Special policy efforts may be required to remove the constraints and blockages facing this sector in the region; the focus also needs to shift to rapidly growing export markets. The weaker rand exchange rate, particularly versus other emerging market economies makes the search for alternative markets more lucrative; it also provides some relief to import-competing manufacturers. The agricultural sector is projected to sustain its 1 per cent odd growth tempo. *Overall ED real GDP growth is forecast to average 4.3 per cent per annum, well ahead of the provincial average of 3.7 per cent per annum.* The sectoral forecast is motivated in more detail in Chapter 3.

**Figure 19 Eden District economy: Forecast real GDP growth by broad sector: 2012 - 2017**



## 4.2 Concluding remarks

Eden possesses a well-balanced regional economy also being – together with the Overberg – the fastest growing region in the wider province. More than 60 per cent of economic output is generated in the finance, insurance, real estate & business services, manufacturing and retail, wholesale, catering & accommodation sectors, with the disproportional size of the latter reflecting the importance of tourism in the region. Construction, the general government and transport & communication are also well-represented in the region's economy, which is almost exclusively directed at the local market (apart from tourism and some agro-processing and other manufacturing exports).

Therefore producers in the region are likely to remain under pressure over the short term given the consumer sector slowdown nationally and the weak private investment prospects. The consumer sector is under pressure due to sluggish economic growth and employment creation, deteriorating confidence and the impact of higher energy and food prices on consumer budgets. The national government also has to tighten the growth of real expenditure in order to generate a better budget balance, which may impact on local government. Public sector infrastructure spending could in the interim be a key countervailing source of economic growth and employment creation. Inward price-sensitive international tourism will also benefit from the weaker level of the rand exchange rate.

This outlook is for a stabilisation of the global economic slowdown experienced last year and a gradual re-acceleration towards the end of 2013 and during next year. The domestic consumer slowdown is also expected to be of a temporary nature, with interest rates remaining low, the stimulus from infrastructure investment (crowding-in private fixed investment) adding to income growth and exporters and import-competing producers benefiting from the more competitive level of the exchange rate. While significant risks prevail (both on the global and domestic economic front), the Eden economy is projected to remain embarked on a recovery road.

## 5. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

### 5.1 National Transfers

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.

The transfers from National Government to the Western Cape and from Provincial government to the Eden Region, as well as the value of provincial spending within Eden, is set out in the figures and tables below.

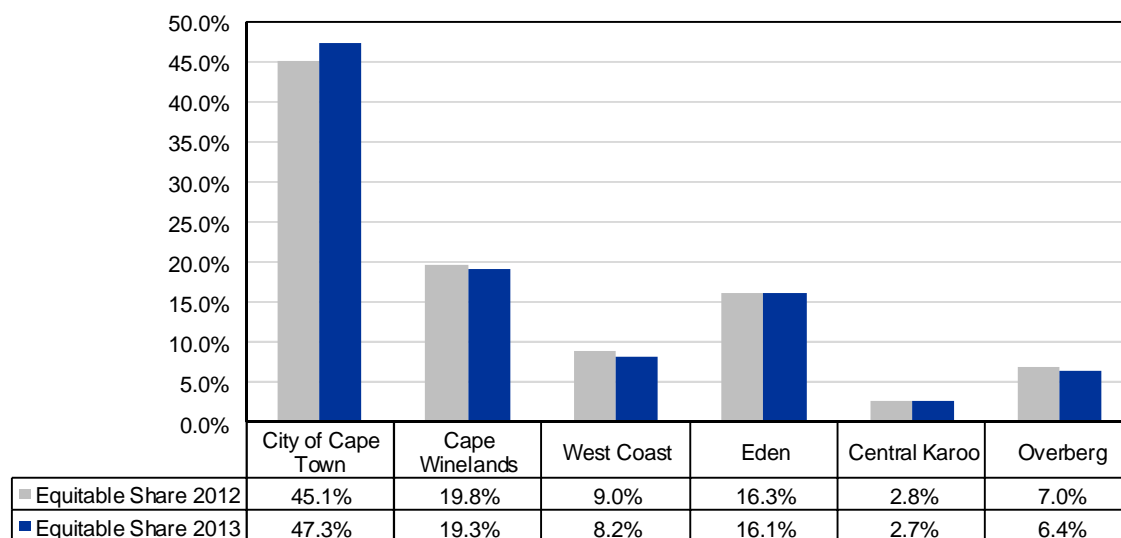
**Table 42 National Transfers**

Type of Transfer	Eden District	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna	Eden Region
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140 609</b>	<b>55 475</b>	<b>46 001</b>	<b>74 966</b>	<b>327 025</b>	<b>99 512</b>	<b>56 857</b>	<b>70 417</b>	<b>1 188 312</b>
<i>Equitable Share</i>	129 669	20 051	28 189	47 196	85 716	45 958	29 614	35 982	422 375
<b>Conditional Grants and Subsidies</b>	<b>10 940</b>	<b>35 424</b>	<b>17 812</b>	<b>27 770</b>	<b>241 309</b>	<b>53 554</b>	<b>27 243</b>	<b>34 435</b>	<b>448 487</b>
<i>Local Government Financial Management Grant</i>	1 250	1 400	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 300	10 450
<i>Municipal Systems Improvement Grant</i>	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	7 120
<i>Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant (Indirect transfer)</i>						300			
<i>Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant</i>	7 800					7 800			15 600
<i>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)</i>		10 934	12 622	19 940	41 815	18 824	16 845	23 245	144 225
<i>Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant</i>		4 500				18 000	2 355		
<i>Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (technical assistance)</i>						600		2 000	
<i>Public Transport networks operations Grant</i>					89 389				
<i>Public Transport Infrastructure Grant</i>					90 630				90 630
<i>Integrated National Electrification Programme (ESKOM) Grant</i>						1 040	4 853		
<i>Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant</i>		16 700	2 000	3 400	6 000	3 000		6 000	37 100
<i>Energy efficiency and demand side management Grant</i>					5 000				
<i>Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Municipalities</i>	1 000	1 000	1 000	2 240	3 285	1 800	1 000	1 000	12 325
<i>Infrastructure Skills Development Grant</i>					3 000				3 000

Source: Division of Revenue Act (5 of 2013)

Table 42 shows that Eden District Municipality was the biggest recipient of total grants within the region at R140.609 million whilst Hessequa was the smallest recipient of total grants at R46.001 million. The largest conditional grant transferred to municipalities in the Eden Region is the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). The figures below depict the distribution of the equitable share and the Municipal Infrastructure Grant per percentage amongst municipalities with the Eden Region.

**Figure 20 Western Cape Equitable Share 2012, 2013**

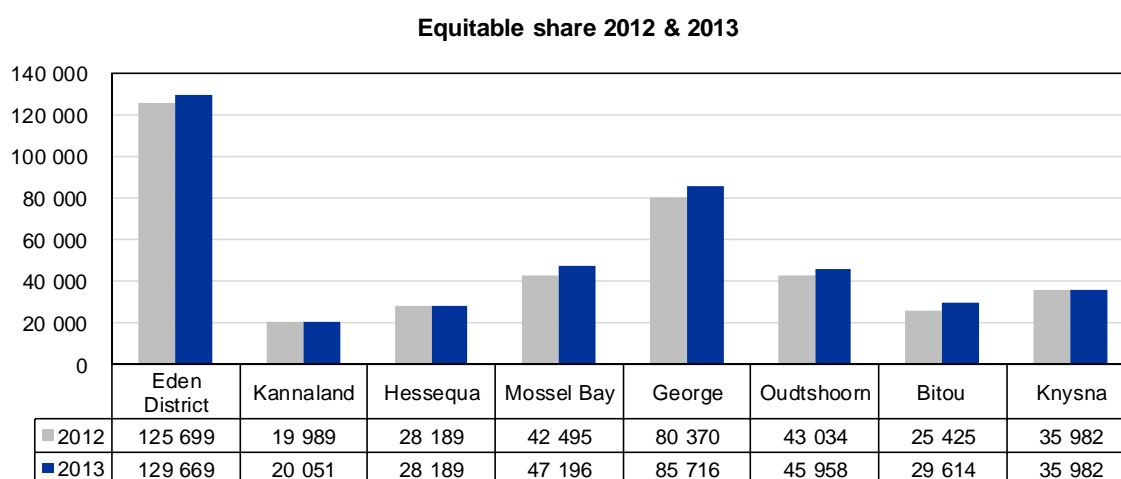


Source: Division of Revenue Act (No. 5 of 2013)

The largest allocation of the equitable share went to the City of Cape Town at 47.3 per cent for 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 Eden Region follows hereafter.

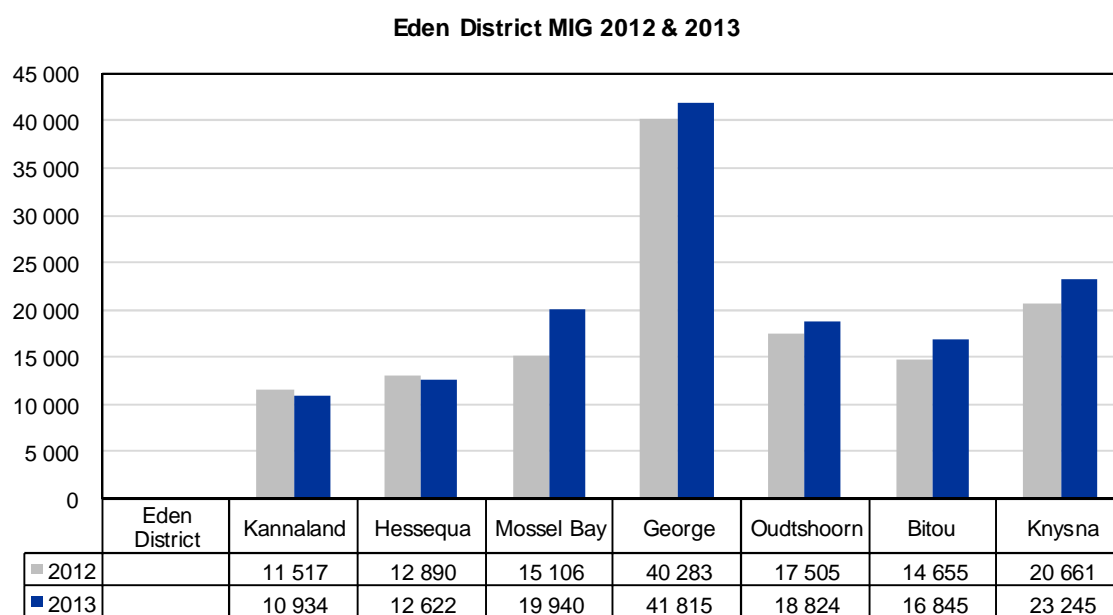
**Figure 21 Equitable Share within Eden Region**



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

The largest recipient of equitable share is Eden District Municipality at R129.699 million followed by George which received R85.716 million during the 2013/14 financial year. Mossel Bay received R47.196 million of the equitable share during the 2013/14 financial year whilst the Oudtshoorn Municipality received R45.958 million during 2013/14 financial year. Kannaland Municipality received the lowest amount of the equitable share R20.051 million for the 2013/14 financial year.

**Figure 22 Municipal Infrastructure Grant within the Eden region**



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

George Municipality received the largest share of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant R41.815 million during the 2013/14 financial year; followed by the Knysna Municipality who received the second highest share of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant of R23.245 million for the 2013/14 financial year. The Kannaland Municipality received the lowest share of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant R10.934 million for the 2013/14 financial year; followed by Hessequa Municipality who received R12.622 million of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant during the 2013/14 financial year.

## 5.2 Provincial Transfers 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16

Table 43 Provincial Transfers

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Medium-term estimate			Medium-term estimate				
	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Audited 2011/12	Main appro- piation 2012/13	Adjusted appro- piation 2012/13	Revised estimate 2012/13	% Change from Revised estimate				
							2013/14	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16	
<b>Provincial Treasury</b>			<b>800</b>		<b>1 450</b>	<b>1 450</b>		<b>(100.00)</b>			
Financial Management Support Grant			800		1450	1450		(100.00)			
<b>Department of Health</b>	<b>2 298</b>	<b>1 035</b>									
Global Fund	2 298	1 035									
<b>Department of Social Development</b>	<b>500</b>										
Multi-Purpose Centres	500										
<b>Department of Human Settlements</b>	<b>201 535</b>	<b>251 701</b>	<b>234 443</b>	<b>180 417</b>	<b>180 417</b>	<b>250 120</b>	<b>290 949</b>	16.32			
Human Settlements Development Grant (Beneficiaries)	179 332	246 701	234 443	180 417	180 417	214 238	283 449	32.31			
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning Grant	1 000										
Local government master planning grant	200										
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery	20 553	5 000				35 882	7 500	(79.10)			
Housing Consumer Education Grant	450										
<b>Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>90</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>		<b>(100.00)</b>			
<b>Department of Transport and Public Works</b>	<b>9 220</b>	<b>17 478</b>	<b>27 313</b>	<b>25 983</b>	<b>29 983</b>	<b>29 983</b>	<b>42 879</b>	43.01	<b>19 227</b>	<b>6 500</b>	
Transport Safety and Compliance - Rail Safety											
Provision for Persons with Special Needs											
George Integrated Public Transport Network - Infrastructure	5 500	9 900	9 000	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500		1 500		
Transport Safety and Compliance - SHADOW Centre											
Implementation of Impoundment Facilities											
<b>Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport</b>	<b>3 959</b>	<b>4 382</b>	<b>10 024</b>	<b>18 950</b>	<b>18 950</b>	<b>18 950</b>	<b>19 827</b>	4.63	<b>21 578</b>	<b>17 809</b>	
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities	500	347	1 000	294	294	294	50	(82.99)			
Library Services (Conditional Grant)	3 459	4 035	4 392	10 832	10 832	10 832	9 751	(9.98)	10 952	6 548	
<b>Department of Local Government</b>	<b>1 987</b>	<b>2 856</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1 202</b>	<b>3 962</b>	<b>3 962</b>					
Provincial Management Support Grant	1 155										
Thusong Service Centres Grant (Sustainability: Operational Support Grant)		1 500		500	3 263	3 263		(100.00)			
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant	552	723	650	702	699	699		(100.00)			
IDP hands on support											
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning Grant		300									
Western Cape Management Support Grant (Governance Support)											
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>219 499</b>	<b>277 572</b>	<b>273 320</b>	<b>226 552</b>	<b>234 832</b>	<b>304 535</b>	<b>353 655</b>	16.13	<b>40 805</b>	<b>24 309</b>	

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

The total transfers to municipalities in Eden District amount to R353.655 million for the 2013/14 financial year; whilst a total of R40.805 million and R24.309 million of the Provincial transfers will be made during 2014/15 and 2015/16 respectively to the Eden District. The largest proportion of transfers to municipalities in Eden District flows from the Department of Human Settlements amounting to R290.9497 million over the 2013/14 MTREF period.



**Table 44 Provincial Payments and Estimates in comparison with Transfers 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16**

Department R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2012/13	Adjusted appro- piation 2012/13	Revised estimate 2012/13	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Audited 2011/12				% Change from Revised estimate			
							2013/14	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16
Department of Community Safety	22 744	27 276	30 197	32 227	32 741	32 741	34 756	6.15	36 869	38 894
Department of Education	1 108 721	1 248 959	1 385 258	1 473 480	1 473 480	1 473 480	1 560 193	5.88	1 605 727	1 736 889
Department of Health	748 221	918 655	1 002 542	1 078 667	1 086 483	1 086 483	1 169 449	7.64	1 251 086	1 322 563
Department of Social Development	153 707	161 893	176 111	185 376	185 376	185 376	200 434	8.12	214 137	227 941
Department of Human Settlements	203 343	251 351	234 439	190 417	190 417	190 417	283 449	48.86		
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	9 985	5 881	9 648	12 536	12 690	11 814	10 731	(9.17)	11 668	12 434
Department of Transport and Public Works	510 138	386 876	263 363	476 893	476 893	476 893	308 501	(35.31)	370 321	404 958
Department of Agriculture	67 224	28 051	48 592	52 267	52 267	58 267	64 799	11.21	64 799	64 799
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	30 323	24 202	8 116	7 455	7 455	7 455	7 805	4.69	7 805	7 805
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	3 959	4 382	10 024	18 394	18 394	18 394	19 902	8.20	21 578	17 809
Department of Local Government	1 987	2 856	650	1 175	3 962	3 962		(100.00)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 860 352</b>	<b>3 060 382</b>	<b>3 168 940</b>	<b>3 528 887</b>	<b>3 540 158</b>	<b>3 545 282</b>	<b>3 660 019</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3 583 990</b>	<b>3 834 092</b>
<b>Total Transfers to Eden District</b>	<b>219 499</b>	<b>277 572</b>	<b>273 320</b>	<b>226 552</b>	<b>234 832</b>	<b>304 535</b>	<b>353 655</b>	<b>16.13</b>	<b>40 805</b>	<b>24 309</b>
<b>Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payments and Estimates</b>	<b>7.67</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>8.59</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>12.49</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>0.63</b>

Source: Provincial Treasury Local Government Database

Table 44 captures the spending/investment in municipalities of the Eden Region which is reflected as part of the provincial payments and estimates. The full amount of the Western Cape Government (WCG) plan to spend in the Eden Region over the 2013/14 MTREF amounts to R3.660 billion over the 2012/13 MTREF.

Even though provincial government expenditure within the municipal area is not a contribution to the municipal budget, it augments service delivery and contributes to the betterment of society.

## 6. 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.

## 6.1 Regional Water Volume and Losses

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

A Water Services Institution must:

- Measure the quantity of water provided to each supply zone within its area;
- 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;
- Take steps to reduce the quantity of water unaccounted for; and
- Keep record of the quantities of water measured and of the calculations made.

It is believed that Water Services Authorities already report on an annual basis, as part of the Regulatory Performance Measurement System KPI 11, on their water use efficiency data at Municipal level. The Department of Water Affairs also monitors the water losses per distribution system and need to report on a quarterly basis on the volume of water saved per distribution system.

**Table 45 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

Source: DWA Report 2013

The Eden District Municipality's average monthly supply of water for the year ending June 2013 totalled 2.9 million kilolitres per month; whilst the demand for water on a monthly basis totalled 2.3 million kilolitres. The Eden District monthly water losses for the year averaged 20.0 per cent for the year ending June 2013. The City of Cape Town had the lowest water losses, with an average monthly water loss of 14.5 per cent; followed by the Cape Winelands District that had an average water losses of 15.3 per cent. The Central Karoo Region had the lowest demand for water for the year ending June 2013 of 1.5 million whilst its average monthly water losses was extremely high (53.6 per cent).

**Table 46 Summary of System Input Volume and Non-Revenue Water (NRW) - Eden District Region 2013 – June 2013**

WSA	System Input (12 months ending Jun 2013)		Authorised Consumption (Billed and Un-billed consumption, 12 months ending Jun 2013)		Average Water Loss for 12 months ending Jun 2013		Average Water Losses % for 12 months ending Jun 2013
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	%
Eden Region	35 164 023	2 930 335	28 124 768	2 343 731	7 039 255	586 605	20.0%
Kannaland LM	Incomplete Data	Incomplete Data	Incomplete Data	Incomplete Data	Incomplete Data	Incomplete Data	Incomplete Data
Hessequa LM	2 841 697	236 808	2 545 274	212 106	296 423	24 702	10.4%
Mossel Bay LM	7 319 330	609 944	5 875 403	489 617	1 443 927	120 327	19.7%
George LM	10 203 652	850 304	8 538 813	711 568	1 664 839	138 737	16.3%
Oudtshoorn LM	7 073 764	589 480	4 996 950	416 413	2 076 814	173 068	29.4%
Bitou LM	3 279 853	273 321	2 308 949	192 412	970 904	80 909	29.6%
Knysna LM	4 445 727	370 477	3 859 379	321 615	586 348	48 862	13.2%

Source: DWA 2013

Table 46 provides a summary of the system input volume and non-revenue water for the Eden District Region. The Bitou and Oudtshoorn municipalities had the highest average losses of water totalling a percentage of 29.60 and 29.40 per cent respectively; whilst the Hessequa Municipality had the lowest water losses for 12 months ending June 2013 of 10.4 per cent; followed by the Knysna Municipality with average water losses of 13.2 per cent for the year ending June 2013. Mossel Bay Municipality had an average water loss of 19.7 per cent for the year ending June 2013; whilst George Municipality had an average water loss of 16.3 per cent. The Kannaland Municipality had incomplete data hence no data for the period ending June 2013 could be recorded.

**Table 47 Number of Water Systems Monitored**

WSA	Number of systems monitored	Information submitted by WSA					
		1 <sup>st</sup> Round	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round	3 <sup>rd</sup> Round	4 <sup>th</sup> Round	5 <sup>th</sup> Round	6 <sup>th</sup> Round
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	<b>1</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>West Coast Region</b>	<b>29</b>						
Matzikama Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cederberg Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bergrivier Municipality	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Saldanha Bay Municipality	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swartland Municipality	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Cape Winelands Region</b>	<b>23</b>						
Witzenberg Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Drakenstein Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stellenbosch Municipality	4	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓
Breede Valley Municipality	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Langeberg Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Overberg Region</b>	<b>26</b>						
Theewaterskloof Municipality	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Overstrand Municipality	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cape Agulhas Municipality	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swellendam Municipality	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

WSA	Number of systems monitored	Information submitted by WSA					
		1 <sup>st</sup> Round	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round	3 <sup>rd</sup> Round	4 <sup>th</sup> Round	5 <sup>th</sup> Round	6 <sup>th</sup> Round
<b>Eden Region</b>	<b>27</b>						
Kannaland Municipality	4	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hessequa Municipality	6	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Mossel Bay Municipality	1	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x
George Municipality	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oudtshoorn Municipality	3	x	x	x	x	✓	x
Bitou Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knysna Municipality	5	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x
<b>Central Karoo Region</b>	<b>9</b>						
Laingsburg Municipality	2	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Prince Albert Municipality	4	x	x	x	x	x	x
Beaufort West Municipality	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Total Western Cape</b>	<b>115</b>						

Source: DWA, 2013

The table indicates the number of water systems monitored for the whole of the Western Cape whilst you can clearly note that in the City of Cape Town one water systems was monitored. However in West Coast Region 29 water systems were monitored, Cape Winelands District Region 23, Overberg Region 26, Eden District 27 and the Central Karoo District 9 water systems that were monitored. In the Western Cape a total of 115 water systems were monitored at the year end June 2013.

## 6.2 Water Quality<sup>11</sup>

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 realized 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.

City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality is the best performing municipality in Western Cape with a Blue Drop Score of 98.14 per cent.

<sup>11</sup> 2012 Blue Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

Bitou Municipality is the best performing municipality in the Eden District with a Blue Drop score of 97.74 per cent. George (97.41 per cent) and Mossel Bay (95.68 per cent) Municipality also performed very well.

**Table 48 Blue 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
Eden Region	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Kannaland LM	25	28.47	55.05	19.4	49.1
Hessequa LM	24	35.59	14.1	46.2	54.4
Mossel Bay LM	7	95.68	95.27	84.5	89.2
George LM	4	97.41	96.26	96.9	90.5
Oudtshoorn LM	22	64.58	36.88	44.8	41.4
Bitou LM	2	97.74	96.12	97.7	96.5
Knysna LM	13	92	89.76	75.2	55.5

Source: DWA Blue Drop and Green drop report 2010/2011/ Blue Drop 2010/11 and Blue Drop 2011/12

Kannaland Municipality experienced a significant drop in relation to the Blue Drop Score as the municipality achieved a 28.47 per cent blue drop score in 2012 as oppose to the 55.05 per cent blue drop score achieved during the 2012 year. Oudtshoorn Municipality achieved a 64.58 per cent blue drop score in 2012, a huge improvement on the 36.88 per cent blue drop score achieved in 2012.

### 6.3 Waste Water Treatment

Waste water services delivery is performed by twenty-seven (27) Water Services Authorities in Western Cape via an infrastructure network comprising of 155 wastewater 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.

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 wastewater management in the Western Cape is doing very well resulting in a Provincial Green Drop Score of **83.1 per cent**. This score places the Western Cape on the top of the national performance log in 1<sup>st</sup> place, with KZN 2<sup>nd</sup> with 82 per cent. The municipalities are commended for their individual contributions to ensure not only a remarkable turnaround in Green Drop performance, but also for successful risk abatement planning and results that indicate an overall reduction in provincial risk profile of wastewater treatment facilities. Well done and continue to aspire to advance this good performance to even higher peripheries in the coming year.

Overall, Bitou Municipality scored 96.5 per cent for the Green Drop; followed by the George Municipality with a 90.5 per cent for the Green Drop and Mossel Bay Municipality with a total per cent of 89.2 per cent for the Green Drop as recorded in 2010/11. The lowest performing municipality for the Green Drop was Oudtshoorn Municipality with a green drop score of 41.5 per cent followed by Kannaland municipality with a green drop score of 49.1 per cent.

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

The current legislation around WSDPs is as follows:

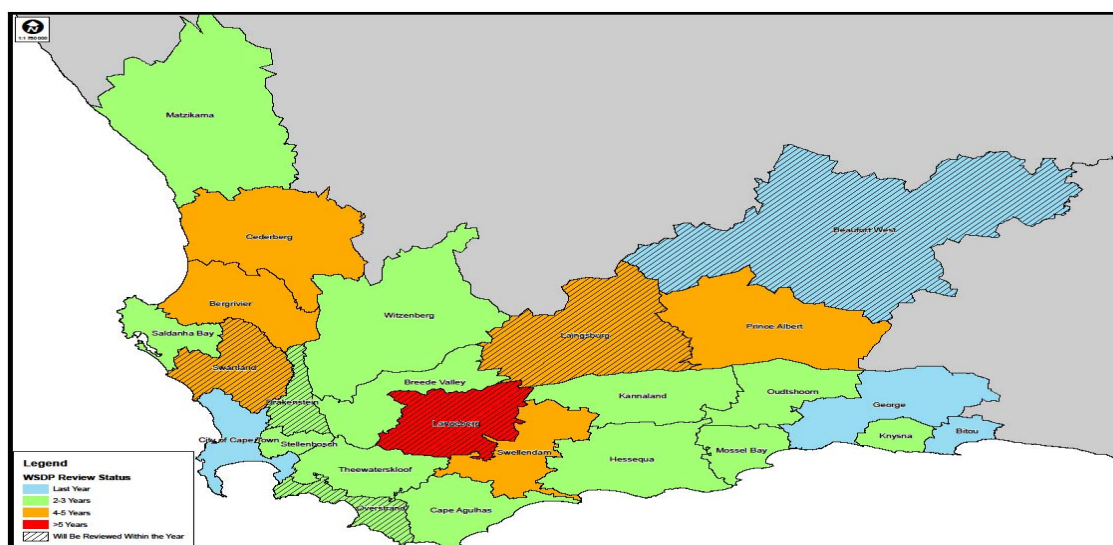
***“EVERY WATER SERVICE AUTHORITY HAS A DUTY TO ALL CUSTOMERS OR POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS IN IT’S AREA OF JURISDICTION TO PROGRESSIVELY ENSURE EFFICIENT, AFFORDABLE, ECONOMICAL AND SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO WATER SERVICES”***

(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 17 Current legislation around WSDPS



Source: WorleyParsons Engineering, 2013

### 6.4.1 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 17 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 Eden District Knysna, Oudtshoorn, Mossel Bay, Hessequa and Kannaland municipalities all reviewed their Water Services Development Plans 2-3 years ago.

#### 6.4.2 Integrated Waste Management Plans

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

Chapter 3, section 11 of the Waste Act requires that all government spheres must develop Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMPs). Section 12 of the Waste Act outlines what the contents of integrated waste management plans should be, whilst section 13 stipulates the reporting mechanisms on the implementation of IWMP's.

The primary objective of IWMPs is to integrate and optimise waste management planning in order to maximise efficiency and minimise the associated environmental impacts and financial costs, and to improve the quality of life for all South Africans.

The integrated waste management planning process includes the following:

- Establishing the situation analysis which includes backlogs;
- Setting the desired end state;
- Identifying, evaluating and selecting alternative methods/approaches for achieving the desired end state;
- Implementing the integrated waste management plan; and
- Evaluating and reviewing the plan to ensure the respective objectives are being met.

As part of the IWMP development process, section 13 of the Waste Act requires the development of annual performance reports and it must be noted that this happens outside the actual IWMP development process. Section 13(3) of the Waste Act states that annual performance report must be prepared in terms of section 46 of the Municipal Systems Act and must contain information on the implementation of the municipal IWMP, including the information set out in paragraph (a) to (j) of subsection (2) insofar as it relates to the performance of the municipality.

**Table 49 Integrated waste management plan**

Municipality	2nd Generation waste management plans	Waste Disposal facilities: licensed	Material recovery facilities per district	% household with basic refuse collection	Waste disposal facilities
Bitou	Yes		Licensed issued for Bitou MRF, not yet constructed)	100%	
George	Yes			100%	
Hessequa	Yes			79%	
Kannaland	Being Developed-Waste Management Planning			100%	
Knysna	Yes			89%	
Mossel Bay	Yes			94%	
Oudtshoorn	Yes			100%	

Source: DEADP, 2013

The table above highlights the municipalities who have approved their 2<sup>nd</sup> generation integrated waste management plans. It is evident that only Kannaland Municipality is still currently developing their integrated waste management plan. All the municipalities within the Eden Region except for the Kannaland Municipality has approved their 2<sup>nd</sup> generation integrated waste management plans.

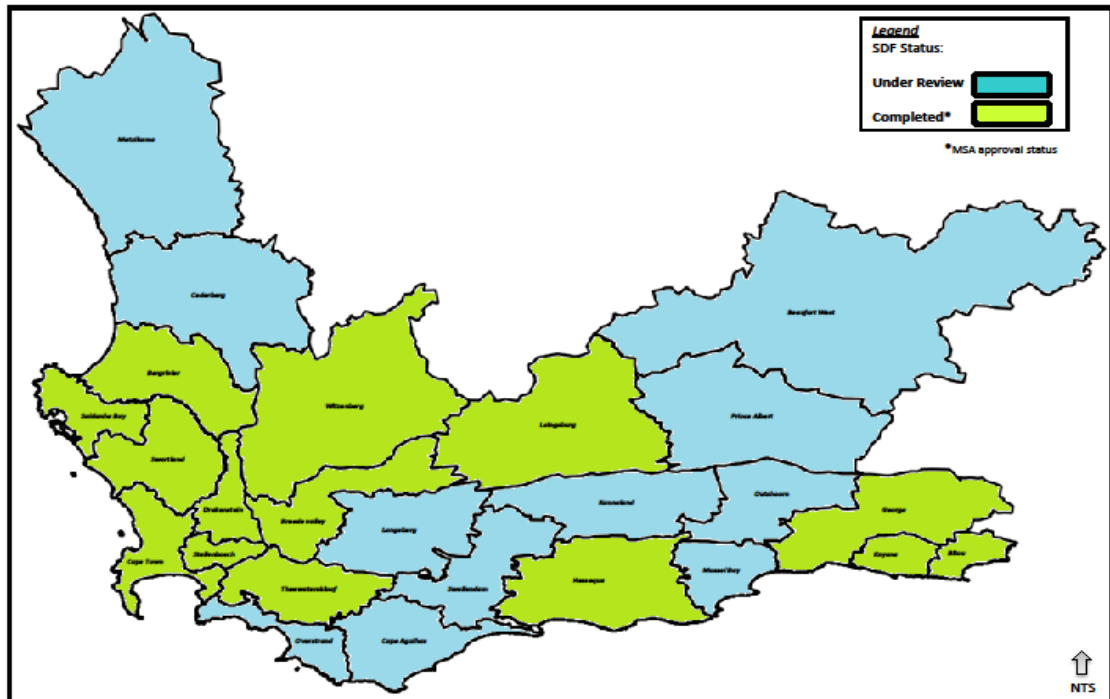
## 6.5 Spatial Development Plan: Eden District Region

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 18 Spatial Development Plan



Source: DEADP, 2013

Most of the municipalities in the Eden District has approved their Spatial Development Frameworks; with the exception of Kannaland and the Oudtshoorn Municipalities that are still awaiting approval. According to the figure above it however indicates Oudtshoorn, Kannaland and Mossel Bay Municipality SDF is still under review; whilst George, Bitou, Knysna, and Hessequa all has completed their SDF's.

### Background to BESP

The Western Cape Province is confronted with the reality of persistent inequalities; the need for spatial restructuring and urban integration, while our life-supporting ecosystems are deteriorating at an alarming rate. There is an urgent need to change the way we do things so that we can make the notions of "shared growth" and "integrated" and "sustainable development" a reality. *In some respects, the overriding need is to restructure settlements spatially so that they are more efficient and equitable in the opportunities they create.*

In an attempt to address the above-mentioned needs, the Department of Human Settlements (DoHS) in partnership with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEADP) and relevant stakeholders, embarked on the Built Environment Support Program (BESP). The aim of this Program is:

- i) To support municipalities in the areas of spatial planning and human settlement development;
- ii) To build capacity; and
- iii) To provide legislative reform.

There are three basic components to the program; i.e.

Component 1: DoHS, DEA&DP as leading agents of the BSP provide support to targeted municipalities in revising their Spatial Development Framework (SDFs) and five-year Human Settlement Plan (HSPs).

Component 2: DEA&DP focus on the development of an enabling regulatory planning environment.

Component 3: The building of skills and capacity in municipalities around planning within the IDP context and the development of human settlement plans.

**Table 50 Spatial Development Plan**

Municipality	Part of BSP/ RD & LR SDF Support Programme	BSP/ RD & LR Support Progress	State of SDF	MSA Approval Status	LUPO Approval Status	Status of Air Quality Management Plan
Eden District Municipality	Not part of BSP Programme. SDF completed with joint funding from DEADP and District.	n/a	Completed	Approved in 2010.	The Municipality has not indicated an intention to pursue LUPO 4 (6) approval.	Plan approved
Bitou Local Municipality	BSP Round 2 (2010/11/12)	Date of completion of final draft SDF September 2012.	Completed	Approved on 29/05/2012.	The municipality indicated that they would like to adhere to LUPO, But no 4(1) letter has been received as yet.	Plan not developed yet
Knysna Local Municipality	BSP Round 1 (2009/10)	BSP Intervention completed.	Completed. SDF being reviewed as part of the Integrated Strategic Development Plan completed	Approved in 2008.	The Municipality has not indicated an intention to pursue LUPO 4 (6) approval as yet.	Plan not yet developed
George Local Municipality	BSP Round 1 (2009/10)	BSP Gap Analysis intervention completed.		Approved on 29/05/2013	The Municipality has submitted a 4 (1) letter indicating their intention to have the SDF approved i.t.o LUPO.	Plan not yet developed
Kannaland Local Municipality	BSP Round 3 (2011/12/13)	Round 3 Phase 1 completed- Gap Analysis (2011/2-12). SDF under review as part of BSP Round 3 Phase 2 (2012/13) Anticipated date of completion October 2013.	SDF currently under review.	Previous SDF Approval 2009.	The Municipality has not indicated its intention to pursue LUPO approval as yet.	Plan not yet developed

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
Oudtshoorn Municipality	BESP Round 3 (2011/12/13) & DoRD & LR SDF Support	Round 3 Phase 1 completed- Gap analysis. BESP is funding the completion of the HSP. DoRD & LR is funding the completion of the SDF. ToR currently underway. Anticipated date of completion date September 2013.	SDF currently under review.	Previous SDF Approval 2003/04	The Municipality has not indicated its intention to pursue LUPO approval as yet.	Plan not yet developed
Hessequa Local Municipality	BESP Round 2 (2010/11 & 2011/12)	Final Draft completed March 2012.	Completed	Approved in April 2013	Final Draft. It is the intention of the Municipality to adhere to LUPO.	Plan not yet developed
Mossel Bay Local Municipality	BESP Round 2 (2010/11- 2012/13)	Date of completion of final draft SDF September 2012.	SDF Currently under review.	Previous Approval in 2008.	Draft. It is the intention of the Municipality to adhere to LUPO process.	Plan not yet developed

Source: DEADP, 2013

## 6.6 Air Quality Management<sup>12</sup>

The figure clearly demonstrates that only the Eden District Municipality has an approved Air Quality plan; whilst the rest of the municipalities within the Eden Region have not yet approved Air Quality plans.

However the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act<sup>13</sup> marked the turning point in the approach taken to air pollution control and governance in South Africa. The philosophy of Air Quality Management was introduced in line with international policy developments and the environmental right, i.e. Section 24 of the Constitution. The focus shifted from source control under the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act No. 45 of 1965 (APPA), to the management of pollutants in the ambient environment, through air quality management planning. In accordance with the requirements of NEM: AQA, section 15(1), the Western Cape's Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEADP) developed the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Western Cape Province.

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

<sup>13</sup> Act No. 39 of 2004 (NEM: AQA)

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

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

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

The baseline air quality assessment undertaken during Phase 1 confirms that air quality in the Western Cape is generally good, except in localised areas where air quality can be poor at times. For example, in urbanised and industrialised areas, a combination of industrial emissions and emissions from motor vehicles result in air quality degradation. 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.

## 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.