

Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury

Regional Development Profile
Eden District

2012

Working paper

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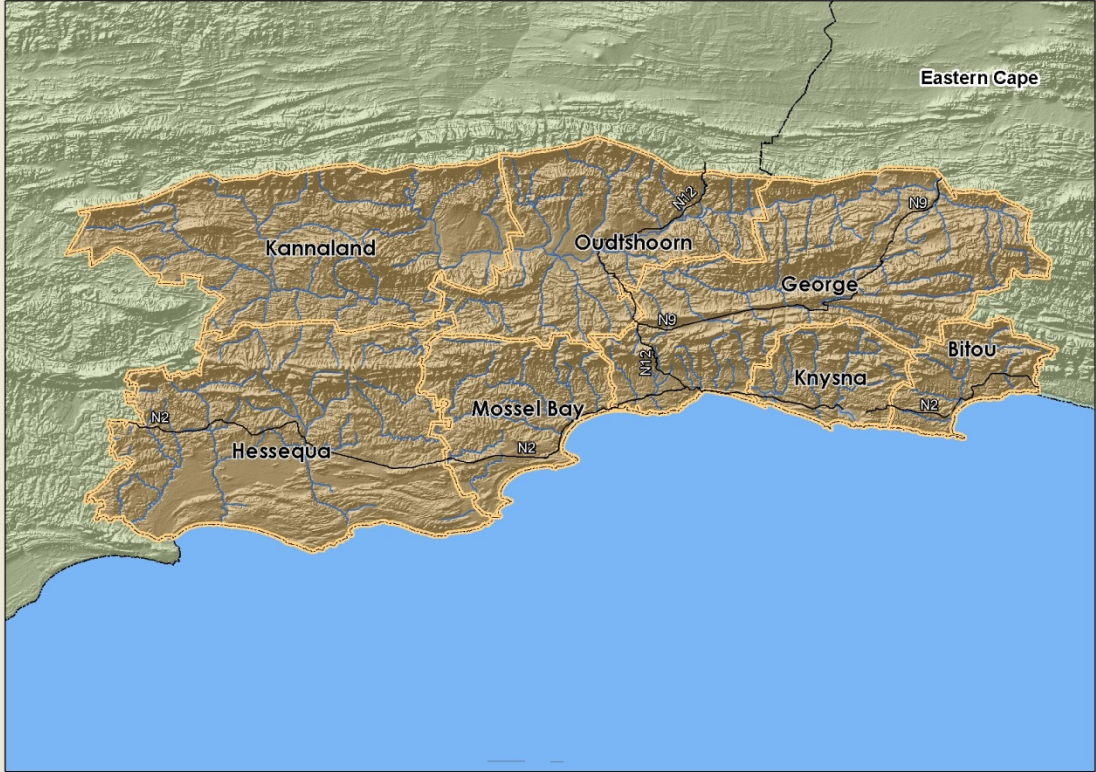
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Eden District



Eden District at a glance

Population	2001	2011	
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%	
Percentage share	2001	2011	
African	19.9	25	
Coloured	58.4	54.0	
Indian/Asian	0.2	0.4	
White	21.5	19	
Other	N/A	1.5	
Socio-economic indicators			
Education		2007	
Literacy rate		77.1%	
Health	<i>Number of Primary Health Care Facilities 2012-0 Community Health Centres, 5 Community Day Centres, 35 Clinics, 13 Satellite clinics, 22 mobile clinics; 6 district hospitals and 1 regional hospitals</i>		
	Jun-11	Jun-12	
Immunisation rate	91.8%	88.6%	
Anti-retroviral patient load (HIV/AIDS)	7 847	9 397	
Crime (numbers)	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Murder	199	184	176
Total sexual crimes	707	958	1 131
Drug related crimes	4 964	5 614	6 225
Poverty levels	2001	2007	2010
Poverty rate (percentage of people living in poverty)	31.6%	23.4%	21.7%
Number of indigent households - 2011			53 504
Unemployment rate	2001	2007	
	27.5%	22.20%	
Labour concentration (2007)	Wholesale and retail trade 15.5%, community, social and personal services 15.0% and construction 13.8%		
Access to housing and municipal services (Percentage share of households with access)	2001	2011	
Formal dwellings	82.1%	91.1%	
Informal dwellings	12.9%	8.1%	
Electricity for lighting	85.5%	82.6%	
Flush toilets (sewerage system/with septic tank)	80.7%	80.0%	
Access to Piped water	95.7%	88.9%	
Refuse removal (by local authority at least once a week)	83.3%	86.0%	
Economy			
GDP-R (R billion)	2001	2010	
Eden District (constant 2005 prices)	11.432	17.669	
Western Cape (constant 2005 prices)	169.657	243.317	
Average annual growth, 2000-2010			5.1%
Largest sector contributions to GDP-R in 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finance and business services: 29.3% - Construction: 18.0% - Trade: 15.9% 		

Introduction

Regional profiles provide Western Cape municipalities with data and information which may assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services. It is acknowledged that municipalities across the Western Cape have different capacities and therefore will use the information in this publication to suit their own needs.

The areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy, finance and resource mobilisation and environmental management. The indicators reflect the socio-economic reality of municipalities. As such valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area.

This profile uses data¹ primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Bureau of Economic Research and Quantec Regional Data. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2011 Census; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

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

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

1. Demographics

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%) resided in Eden District. The most populous regions in 2011 are the City of Cape Town with 3.7 million people (64%), followed by Cape Winelands with 787 490 people (14%).

Table 1 Western Cape Population Numbers and 2011 Projections

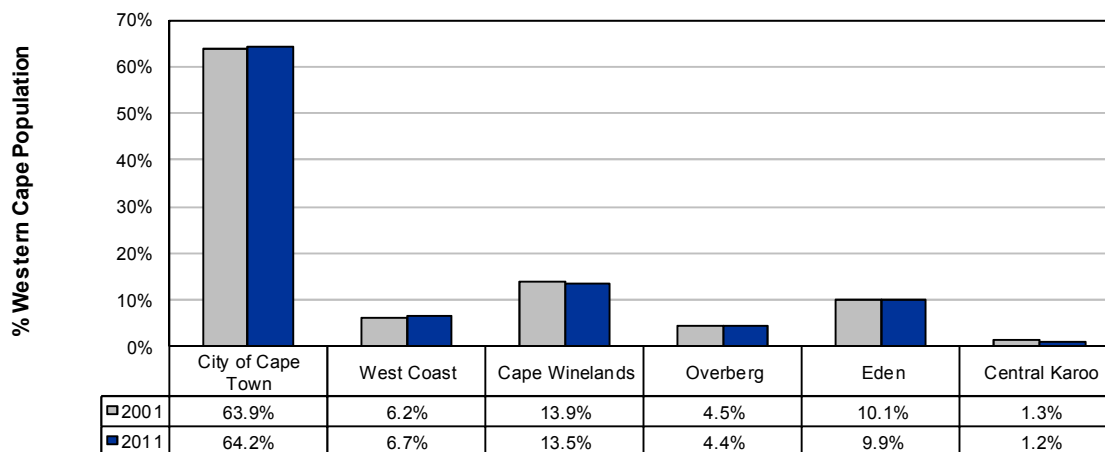
Population numbers and Projections	StatSA 2001 Census	StatsSA 2011 Census	2011 Population Growth Percentage Stats SA
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	64 per cent
West Coast	282 673	391 766	7 per cent
Cape Winelands	629 490	787 490	14 per cent
Overberg	203 520	258 176	4 per cent
Eden	454 919	574 265	10 per cent
Central Karoo	60 482	71 011	1 per cent
Western Cape	4 524 331	5 822 734	100 per cent

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

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.

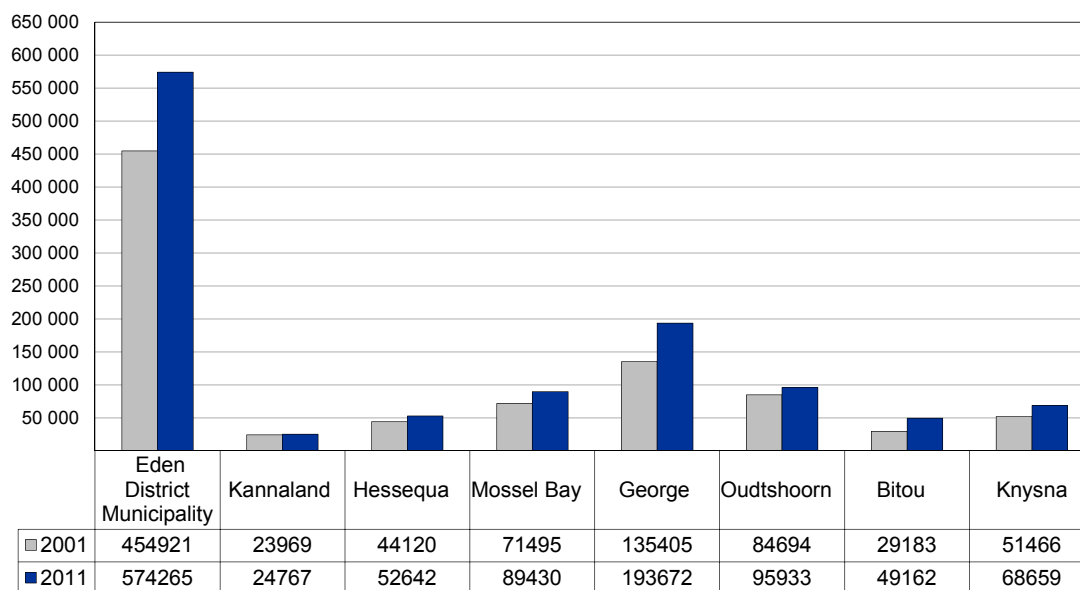
Figure 1 Eden District Percentage of Western Cape Population – 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

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.

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



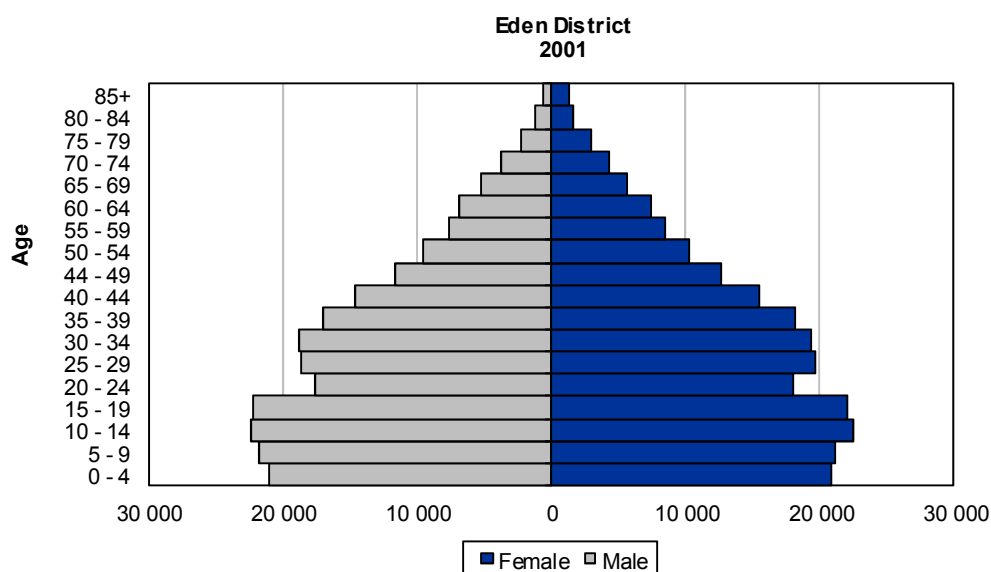
Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and Census 2011

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.

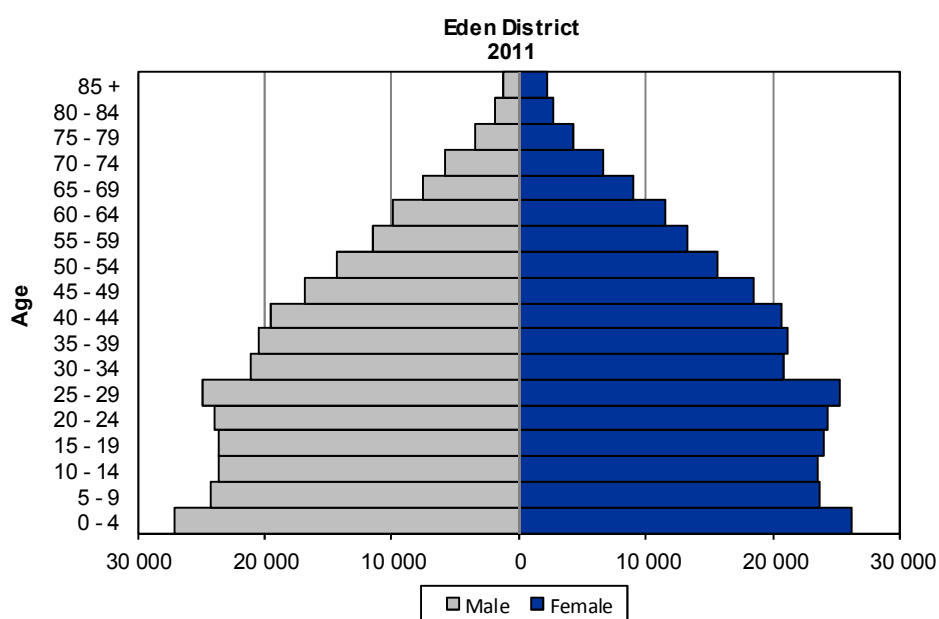
1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

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 youth² 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.

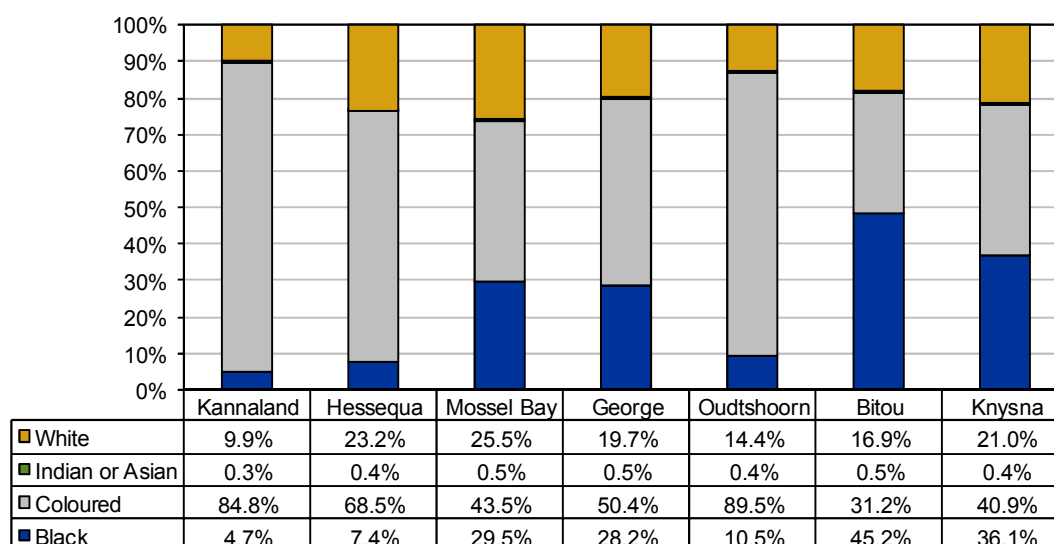
² Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

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 - 2007 (%)
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
Total	454 926	100.0%	100.0%	1.2

Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 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

The Coloured population is the predominant racial group in municipalities across the Eden District, except for Bitou and Knysna municipalities. Kannaland Municipality has the highest proportion of Coloured population (84.8%) in the Eden District. Bitou Municipality has the highest proportion of Black population (45.2%) while Mossel Bay Municipality has the highest proportion of White population (25.5%) 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 Comparison of Literacy rates across the Eden District Municipalities in 2007

Literacy Rate	2007
Kannaland Municipality	65.64%
Hessequa Municipality	67.49%
Mossel Bay Municipality	81.09%
George Municipality	79.03%
Oudtshoorn Municipality	74.48%
Bitou Municipality	77.57%
Knysna Municipality	79.59%
Eden District Municipality	68.11%
Eden region	77.07%

Source: Department of Social Development, 2009

The information in Table 3 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 3, Mossel Bay Municipality has the highest literate population in Eden in 2007 at 81.1 per cent, followed by Knysna Municipality at 79.6 per cent and George Municipality at 79 per cent. Kannaland Municipality has the lowest literate rate compared to all municipalities in the Eden District at 65.6 per cent.

2.1.2 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

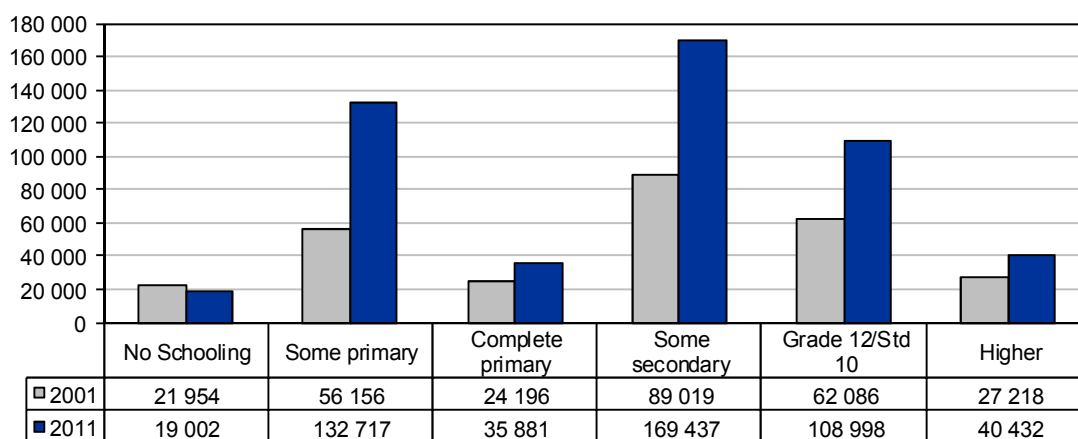


Figure 5 illustrates the education level of residents within the Eden District for 2001 and 2011 as identified through 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The figure clearly demonstrates that the level of education has improved in the Eden Region. It is clear that the number of residents in the Eden District receiving 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.

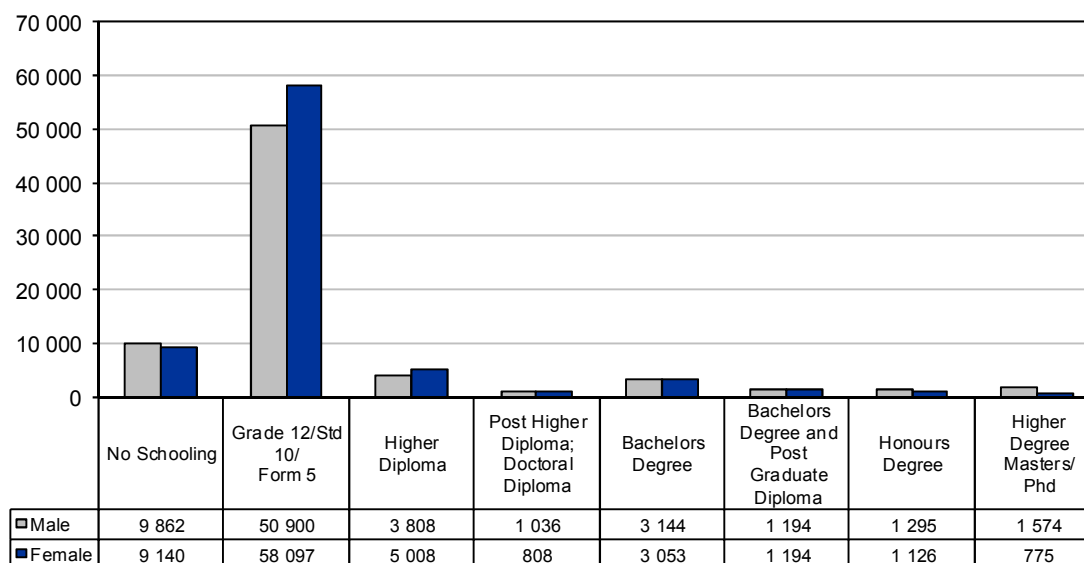
Figure 6 Education Attainment by Gender 2011

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.

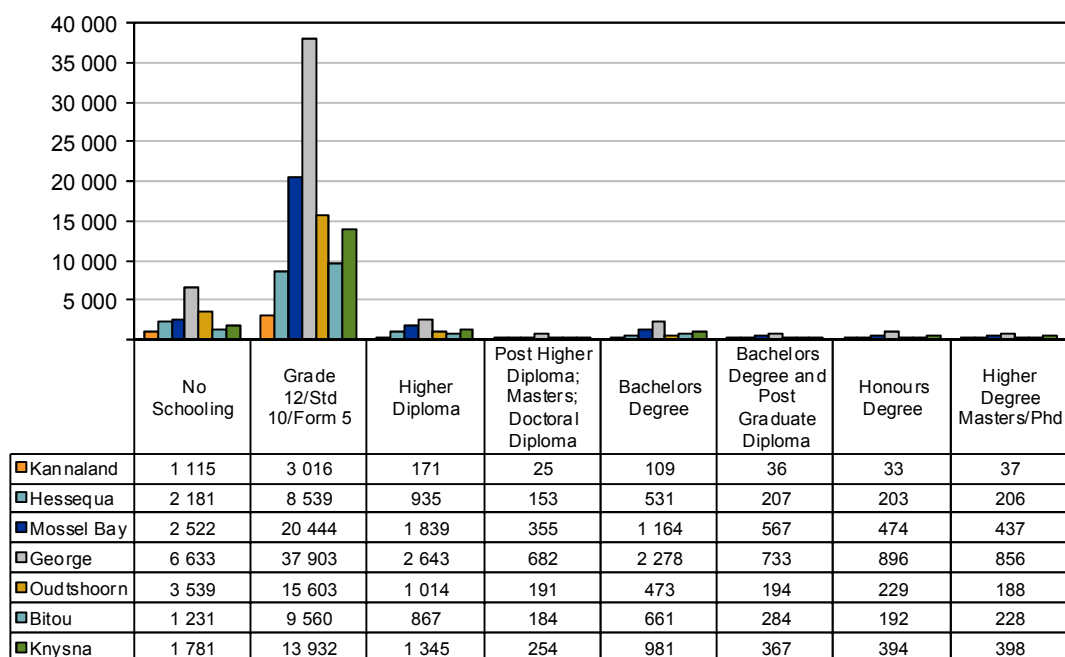
Figure 7 Education Level: Eden Region

Figure 8 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.

2.1.3 Learner enrolment, learner teacher ratio and dropout 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 4 Eden District Learner enrolment, Learner-teacher ratio and Dropout rate, 2012

	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)	Percentage of enrolment in the Eden District	Learner teacher ratio	Dropout rate
Eden District	98 667			
Bitou	6 981	7.1%	34.0%	36.0%
George	33 594	34.0%	32.1%	37.9%
Hessequa	8 313	8.4%	25.4%	33.9%
Kannaland	4 667	4.7%	29.7%	47.2%
Knysna	11 246	11.4%	32.5%	36.5%
Mossel Bay	14 903	15.1%	33.7%	40.4%
Oudtshoorn	18 963	19.2%	30.8%	26.6%

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2012

Table 4, shows that 34 per cent are enrolled at schools in the George municipal area and the smallest proportion of learners is enrolled in the Kannaland municipal area. The highest dropout rate appears within Kannaland with the second lowest learner teacher ratio. One important observation that could be made is that one in every three enrolled learners dropout of school and that there is approximately one teacher for every three learners within the schools within the Eden District.

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

Access to higher and further education and training institutions is essential to equip individuals to access employment opportunities. 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.

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.

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

	Public FET Colleges	Education facilities Number of schools with libraries/media centres	Education facilities Percentage of schools with libraries/media centres
Bitou	1	10	100.0%
George	4	43	84.3%
Hessequa	1	20	69.0%
Kannaland	0	13	72.2%
Knysna	0	18	100.0%
Mossel Bay	1	22	84.6%
Oudtshoorn	1	30	75.0%
Eden District	8	156	

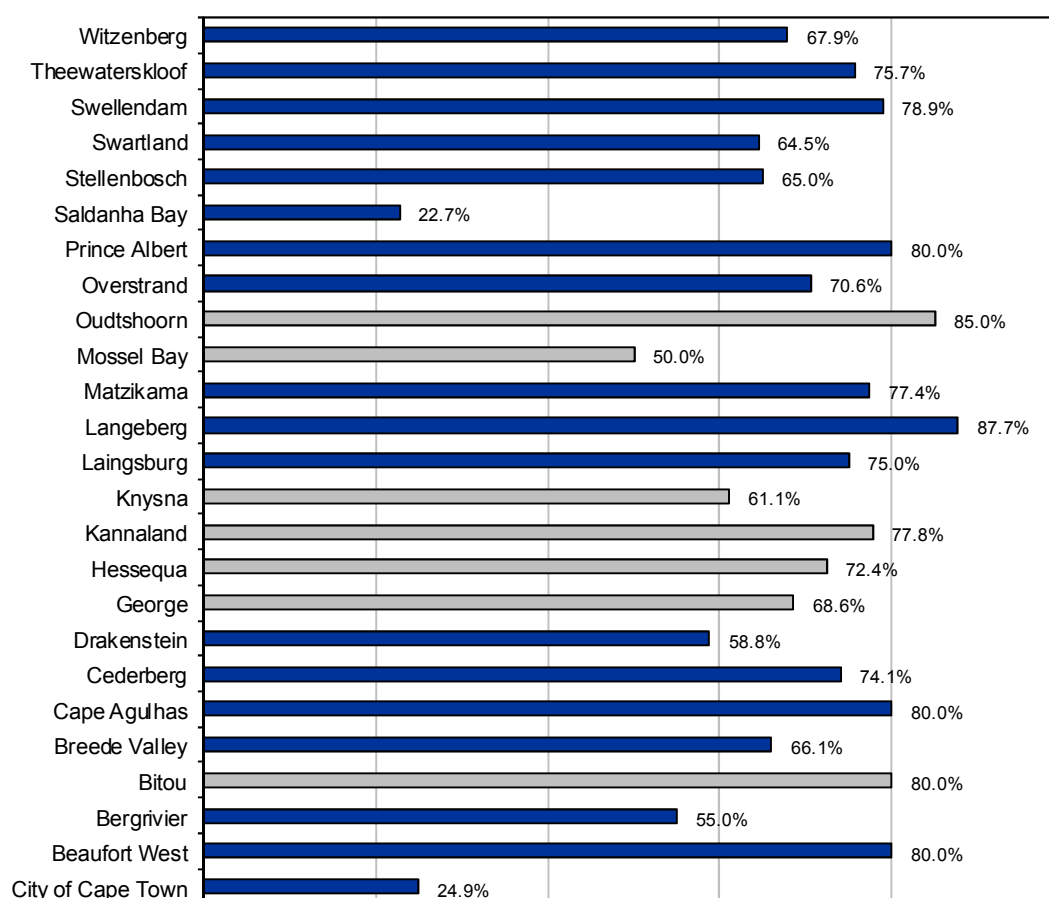
Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

In the Eden District, there are 156 schools that have access to libraries or media centres. All schools within the Bitou and Knysna municipalities are equipped with libraries/media centres.

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

Figure 8 Percentage of no fee schools per municipality in the Western Cape, 2012

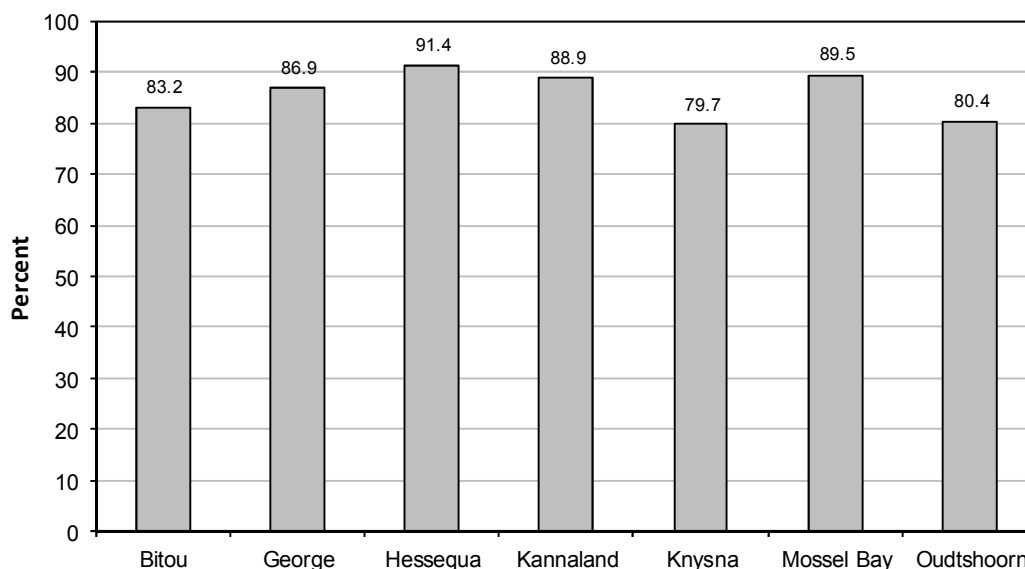
Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

Figure 8 indicates that in the Eden District, Oudtshoorn has the highest percentage of no fees schools at 85 per cent followed by Bitou with 80 per cent no fees schools. Except for Mossel Bay which have the lowest presence of no fee schools at 50 per cent, the rest of the municipal areas in Eden District have between 60 and 80 per cent no fees schools.

2.1.6 Education outcomes (Matric pass rate)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised.

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

Figure 9 Education Outcomes – 2011 Matric Pass Rates within the Eden District

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

In terms of Figure 9, schools within the Hessequa Municipal area achieved the highest pass rate, 91.4 per cent in the 2011 Matric exams, followed by Mossel Bay with 89.5 per cent pass rate. On the other hand, schools with the Knysna Municipal area achieved the lowest matric pass rate at 79.7 per cent.

2.2 Healthcare Services

Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities 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 6 Number of Western Cape Healthcare Facilities, 2012

List of facilities at February 2012	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	Total Primary Healthcare Facilities			District Hospitals			Regional Hospitals		
						2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
City of Cape Town	9	37	87	21	5	159	159	165	9	9	9	5	5	5
West Coast District	0	0	27	23	18	68	69	70	7	7	7	0	0	0
Cape Winelands District	0	5	44	7	27	83	84	79	4	4	4	2	2	2
Overberg District	0	1	23	7	14	45	47	48	4	4	4	0	0	0
Eden District	0	5	35	13	22	75	76	75	6	6	6	1	1	1
Central Karoo District	0	1	8	3	8	20	20	19	4	4	4	0	0	0
Western Cape	9	49	224	74	94	450	455	456	34	34	34	8	8	8

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2012/2013; Information for 2010 and 2011 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.

Table 6 compares the number of health facilities across the districts in the Western Cape. In the 2012 financial year, Eden District Municipality had 82 healthcare facilities and Cape Winelands District had the highest number of health facilities of 89 compared to other districts in the Western Cape. Central Karoo District, with only 24 health facilities, has the lowest number of health facilities compared to other districts. Overall, the City of Cape Town has the highest number of health facilities at 159 compared to the other regions in the Western Cape.

Table 7 shows the number of primary healthcare (PHC) facilities available in the Eden District Municipal area.

Table 7 Number of Eden District Municipalities Healthcare Facilities, 2012

List of facilities at February 2012	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	Total Primary Healthcare Facilities*			District Hospitals*			Regional Hospitals*		
						2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
Kannaland	0	0	4	0	3	7	6	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Hessequa	0	0	3	3	3	9	9	10	1	1	1	0	0	0
Mossel Bay	0	1	3	6	4	14	14	14	1	1	1	0	0	0
George	0	2	10	1	5	18	16	16	1	0	0	1	1	1
Oudtshoorn	0	1	5	0	3	9	9	9	1	1	1	0	0	0
Bitou	0	1	4	2	1	8	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knysna	0	0	6	1	3	10	10	10	1	1	1	0	0	0
Eden DMA**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4	n/a	1	1	n/a	0	0
Eden District	0	5	35	13	22	75	76	75	6	6	6	1	1	1

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

** In 2012/13, Eden DMA included in George Local Municipality.

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

In the 2012 financial year, a total of 82 PHC facilities were located within the Eden District Municipal area. George Municipality, with 20 facilities, has the highest number of healthcare facilities; with Mossel Bay Municipality having the second highest number of healthcare facilities with 15 facilities. The Bitou and Kannaland municipalities have the lowest number of healthcare facilities with only 8 facilities each.

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 8 HIV/Aids Prevalence and Care Western Cape

City/Districts	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011	Number of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2012	ART Patient Load; June 2010	ART Patient Load; June 2011	ART Patient Load; June 2012
City of Cape Town	49	61	64	59 734	75 652	85 791
West Coast District	4	17	28	2 149	3 205	3547
Cape Winelands District	13	23	31	8 477	9 750	11 830
Overberg District	4	6	17	2 386	3 259	4253
Eden District	9	23	34	6 777	7 847	9 397
Central Karoo District	2	3	3	559	674	715
Western Cape	81	133	177	80 082	100 387	115 533

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010, 2011 and 2012

At the end of the June 2012, the Province highlighted that it has more than 177 anti-retroviral treatment (ART) sites across the Western Cape, up from 133 anti-retroviral sites reported during June 2011. The Western Cape also provides anti-retroviral treatment to over 115 533 persons as at the end of June 2012. The City of Cape Town has registered the highest number of anti-retroviral sites of 64 with a total number of 85 791 persons currently on the anti-retroviral treatment. The Eden District Municipality has the second highest number of anti-retroviral sites registered at 34 sites with 9 397 persons that is on the anti-retroviral treatment as at the end of June 2012. The Central Karoo District Municipality has the lowest number of registered anti-retroviral sites of 3 and has the lowest total number of persons 715 that is receiving the anti-retroviral treatment as at the end of June 2012.

Although the number of more than 115 533 persons on the anti-retroviral appears to be relatively high, compared to the Province's estimated total population aged 15 years and older, it only represents approximately 2.3 per cent. This furthermore needs to be compared to the estimated Western Cape's prevalence rate of 16.9 per cent as indicated above; this clearly demonstrates that more work is required that will ensure that more the population of the Western Cape get tested. The Department of Health in the Western Cape has set an HIV screening target of 1.2 million for the year (Department Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12).

Table 9 HIV/Aids Prevalence and Care in Eden District Municipalities

	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2010	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2011	Number of Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) Sites; June 2012	ART Patient Load; June 2010	ART Patient Load; June 2011	ART Patient Load; June 2012
Kannaland Local Municipality	0	1	1	0	14	32
Hessequa Local Municipality	1	2	2	154	184	235
Mossel Bay Local Municipality	1	3	5	1 197	1 395	1 758
George Local Municipality	2	6	9	2 476	2 917	3 377
Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	1	2	3	591	652	867
Bitou Local Municipality	1	5	7	1 004	1 212	1 383
Knysna Local Municipality	3	4	5	1 355	1 473	1 729
Eden DMA	0	0	2	0	0	16
Eden District	9	23	34	6 777	7 847	9 397

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2010, 2011 and 2012

Table 9 demonstrates the number of patients that are on the anti-retroviral treatment across the Eden District Municipality.

Eden District has a total 9 397 patients on anti-retroviral treatment, with 34 dedicated Anti-Retroviral treatment sites across the district. George has the highest patient load with 3 377 patients in the District with 9 treatment facilities and Mossel Bay has the second highest patient load with 1 758 patients with 5 treatment facilities as at the end of June 2012. Knysna and Bitou have a patient of load of 1 729 and 1 383 with Knysna having 5 facilities and Bitou 7 facilities. It is noted that the Anti-Retroviral sites has increased in the Eden District with 34 Anti-retroviral treatment sites registered as at June 2012, up from 23 anti-retroviral sites registered in 2011.

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.

Immunisation³

The National Department of Health has set an immunisation target of 90 per cent against which the results from the Western Cape can be benchmarked.

Table 10 Child Health in the Western Cape: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2011/12

City/Districts	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2010/11	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1000 population 2010/11	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1000 population 2011/12
Western Cape Province	85.9%	87.8%	0.8	3.0
Cape Town	84.1%	87.5%	0.8	3.2
West Coast DM	101.2%	97.1%	0.5	1.8
Cape Winelands DM	86.8%	90.0%	0.7	3.2
Overberg DM	80.5%	74.4%	0.8	2.8
Eden DM	91.8%	88.6%	0.8	2.9
Central Karoo DM	84.4%	80.3%	2.2	2.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In the 2011/12 financial year, full immunisation levels for the Western Cape were 87.8 per cent, slightly higher compared with the 85.9 per cent in the 2010/11 year. The full immunisation level for the Eden District Municipality was the fourth highest (88.6%) in the Western Cape after the West Coast, Cape Winelands and the City of Cape Town. The Overberg District Municipality has registered the lowest number of immunisation level of 74.4 per cent across the districts; with the Central Karoo District Municipality having the second lowest immunisation rate at 80.3 per cent.

In relation to the number of severely underweight children less than 5 years the Eden District Municipality has the second highest prevalence of malnutrition (2.9) after City of Cape Town and Cape Winelands District (3.2) compared to other districts in the Western Cape. The West Coast District Municipality has the lowest prevalence of malnourishment with 1.8 persons per 1 000 population compared to the other districts in the Western Cape.

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

Table 11 Child Health in the Eden District: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2011/12

City/Districts	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2010/11	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2010/11	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2011/12
Eden District	91.8%	88.6%	0.8	2.9
Kannaland	60.0%	70.1%	0.2	2.6
Hessequa	95.5%	85.4%	0.1	2.5
Mossel Bay	93.9%	85.7%	1.5	1.3
George	88.6%	89.2%	0.8	5.5
Oudtshoorn	87.8%	86.6%	1.6	2.4
Bitou	94.2%	84.7%	0.6	0.2
Knysna	122.7%	111.0%	0.3	1.2
Eden DMA	79.9%	-	0.3	-

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

For the 2011/12 year, the full immunisation rate⁴ for the Eden District was 88.6 per cent, lower than in 2010/11 when 91.8 per cent of children were immunised. The 2011/12 year indicates that 88.6 per cent of children less than 1 year were immunised. Knysna had the highest immunisation rate with 111 per cent and Kannaland had the lowest immunisation rate with 70.1 per; although this up from the 60 per cent during the 2010/11 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 5.5 compared to the other municipalities in the Eden District. The Bitou Municipality has the lowest number of malnourished children < 5 years with 0.2 per 100 000 population; followed by Knysna and Mossel Bay Municipality with a total per cent of 1.2 and 1.3 per 100 000 population respectively compared to the other municipalities in the Eden District.

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.

⁴ 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.

Table 12 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Maternal Mortality

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

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In the 2011/12 year, there have been 26 maternal deaths at public health facilities in the Western Cape of which 5 incidents occurred in the Eden District Municipality. Eden District has the highest number of maternal mortality ratio (60.82) across the Western Cape District Municipalities. While West Coast, Central Karoo and Overberg had the lowest number of maternal deaths and maternal mortality respectively compared to all the districts including the City of Cape Town. The City of Cape Town had a total of 19 maternal deaths at public facilities in the Western Cape with a maternal mortality rate of 30.7 deaths per 100 000 live births.

Table 13 Maternal Mortality: Eden District

<i>Maternal mortality</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2010/11	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2010/11	Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2010/11	Total number of live births in facilities 2011/12	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2011/12	Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2011/12
Eden DM	9 507	2	21.0	8 220	5	60.8
Bitou	48	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Eden DMA	151	0	0.0			-
George	3 631	0	0.0	3 080	2	64.9
Hessequa	548	0	0.0	523	1	191.2
Kannaland	197	1	507.6	202	0	0.0
Knysna	1 758	0	0.0	1 587	1	63.0
Mossel Bay	1 434	0	0.0	1 211	0	0.0
Oudtshoorn	1 740	1	57.5	1 617	1	61.8

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In the 2011/12 year, a total number of 8 220 live births was registered in the healthcare facilities; and 5 maternal deaths within the Eden public health facilities. In the George Municipal area a total number of 2 maternal deaths occurred in healthcare facilities; whilst Oudtshoorn, Knysna and Hessequa municipal area each recorded a total number on 1 maternal death each across the district. Hessequa Municipality has the highest maternal mortality ratio of 191.2 per 100 000 population; followed by the George municipality (64.9); followed by Knysna (63); followed by the Oudtshoorn Municipality (61.8).

Table 14 Maternal Health in the Eden District: 2011/12

<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>
Western Cape Province	6 484	93 192	69.6	6 320	93 199	67.8
Cape Town	3 911	63 082	62.0	3 756	64 116	58.6
West Coast DM	416	4 921	84.5	472	4 926	95.8
Cape Winelands DM	1 136	12 156	93.5	1 085	11 905	91.1
Overberg DM	279	2 948	94.6	241	2 906	82.9
Eden DM	650	9 042	71.9	657	8 244	79.7
Central Karoo DM	92	1 043	88.2	109	1 102	98.9

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In the 2011/12 year, there have been 93 199 total deliveries in the Western Cape across the districts and City of Cape Town. A total of 8 244 total deliveries in the Eden District Municipalities occurred during the 2011/12 financial year, much lower than the 9 042 total deliveries that occurred in the 2010/11 year. Eden District has the third highest number of total deliveries after Cape Winelands District with the City of Cape Town.

Central Karoo District Municipality and Overberg District Municipality had the lowest total deliveries with 1 102 and 2 906 total deliveries for the 2011/12 year.

Table 15 Maternal Health in the Eden District: Delivery to women under 18 years

<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>
Eden DM	650	9 042	71.9	657	8 244	79.7
Bitou	0	0	-	0	0	0.0
Eden DMA	14	142	98.6	-	-	-
George	204	3 603	56.6	251	3 043	82.5
Hessequa	62	551	112.5	48	520	92.3
Kannaland	16	199	80.4	16	203	78.8
Knysna	124	1 716	72.3	119	1 609	74.0
Mossel Bay	94	1 224	76.8	80	1 225	65.3
Oudtshoorn	136	1 607	84.6	143	1 644	87.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In 2011/12, Eden District Municipality had a total number of 657 deliveries to women under 18 years. George Municipality had the highest number of total deliveries to women under 18 years with a total of 251 total deliveries, followed by Oudtshoorn Municipality with 143 total deliveries for women under 18 and Knysna with a total of 119 deliveries to women under 18 years in the 2011/12 year. Hessequa and Kannaland registered the lowest number of total deliveries to women under 18 years with 48 and 16 total deliveries respectively for the two municipalities.

Table 16 Termination of Pregnancy: Western Cape

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	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
Western Cape Province	14 359	1 555 776	9.2	14 476	1 405 654	10.3
Cape Town	10 233	923 847	11.1	10 753	945 028	11.4
West Coast DM	847	63 600	13.3	675	74 262	9.1
Cape Winelands DM	1 378	186 405	7.4	1 535	189 863	8.1
Overberg DM	282	53 927	5.2	288	55 017	5.2
Eden DM	1 262	128 497	9.8	1 225	128 259	9.6
Central Karoo DM	357	199 501	1.8	0	13 225	0.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In 2011/12, a total of 14 476 total Termination of Pregnancy (TOPs) were performed in the Western Cape, slightly higher than the 2010/11 year when 14 359 TOPs were performed. The Eden District demonstrates the third highest number of 1 225 total termination of pregnancies, marginally less than the 1 262 total TOPs performed during 2010/11. For the 2011/12 the no termination of pregnancies were reported in Central Karoo.

Table 17 Termination of Pregnancy: Eden District

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	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
Eden DM	1 262	128 497	9.8	1 225	128 259	9.6
Bitou	365	11 242	32.5		11 707	0.0
Eden DMA	1	3 032	0.3	-	-	-
George	735	41 663	17.6	1 056	42 726	24.7
Hessequa		9 787	0.0		9 880	0.0
Kannaland	1	6 116	0.2		6 221	0.0
Knysna	80	13 630	5.9	63	13 866	4.5
Mossel Bay	80	22 017	3.6	106	22 650	4.7
Oudtshoorn		21 011	0.0		21 209	0.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In 2011/12, a total of 1 225 TOPs were performed in the Eden District Municipality, slightly down for 1 262 TOPs performed the previous year. George municipality recorded the highest number of TOPs which highlighted with a total number of 1 056; whilst the Knysna municipality registered the second lowest, with 63 TOPs and Oudtshoorn municipality recorded the lowest number of TOPs with 63 cases.

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 18 Community Based Services by NPOs in the Western Cape, 2011/12

<i>Community Based Services</i>	Total number of Non Profit Organisation appointed home carers 2011/12	Total number of visits 2011/12	Average number of monthly visits per carer 2011/12
Metro	1 639	2 859 780	145
West Coast	311	785 440	210
Cape Winelands	264	552 302	174
Overberg	233	467 010	167
Eden	329	568 639	144
Central Karoo	77	145 848	158
Western Cape	2 853	5 379 019	157

At June 2011/12, there were 2 853 carers appointed by Non-Profit Organisations across the Western Cape. The average number of monthly visits for the 2011/12 financial year by a carer in the Province was 157. The average number of monthly visits for a carer in the Eden District Municipality was the lowest at 144 monthly visits, compared to other districts in the Western Cape Province, but with the total number of 329 carers.

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 19 Crime in the Eden District: April to March 2003/04 – 2011/12

	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 2011 to March 2012
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)								
Murder	218	219	233	251	206	199	184	176
Total sexual crimes	990	1 117	816	766	815	707	958	1 131
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME								
Burglary at residential premises	5 746	5 336	3 976	3 783	3 642	3 854	3 978	4 522
ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION								
Drug related crime	1 792	3 129	3 529	4 001	4 389	4 964	5 614	6 225
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	720	1 053	1 357	1 786	2 131	2 181	2 464	2 240

Source: South African Police Service, 2011/12

Table 19 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 2003/04 and 2011/12. The total number of murders steadily to peak at 251 cases in 2006/07 but since declined year-on-year to reach 176 cases in 2011/12. Total sexual crimes fluctuated over the period and reach a low of 707 incidents in 2009/10 but increased to 1 131 incidents in 2011/12. Burglaries at residential premises bottomed out at 3 642 cases in 2007/08 but since picked up steadily to reach 4 522 cases in 2011/12. Drug related crimes increased uninterruptedly from 1 792 cases in 2004 to 6 225 cases reported in 2011/12, and driving under the influence of alcohol/drug crimes followed the same disturbing trend by increasing steadily from 720 to 2 240 cases over the same period.

2.4 Poverty and Inequality⁵

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

⁵This section draws on Global Insight data.

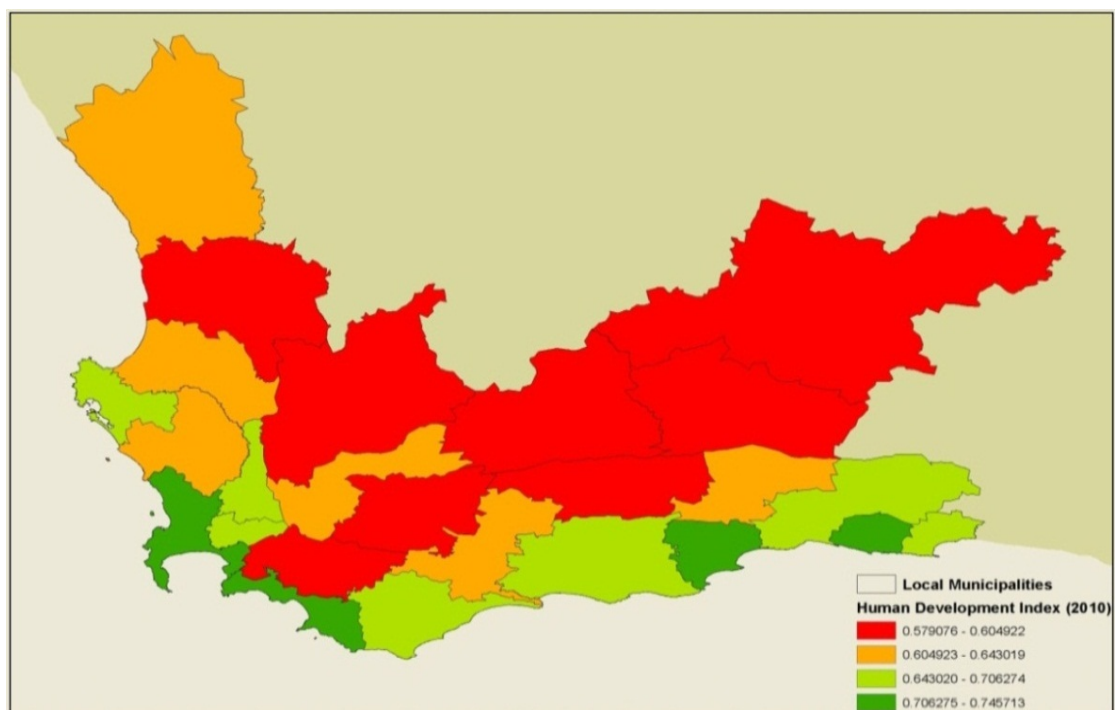
community and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living. The HDI can assume a maximum level of 1, indicating a high level of human development, and a minimum value of 0.

Table 20 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*

Figure 10 HDI in the Western Cape 2010



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

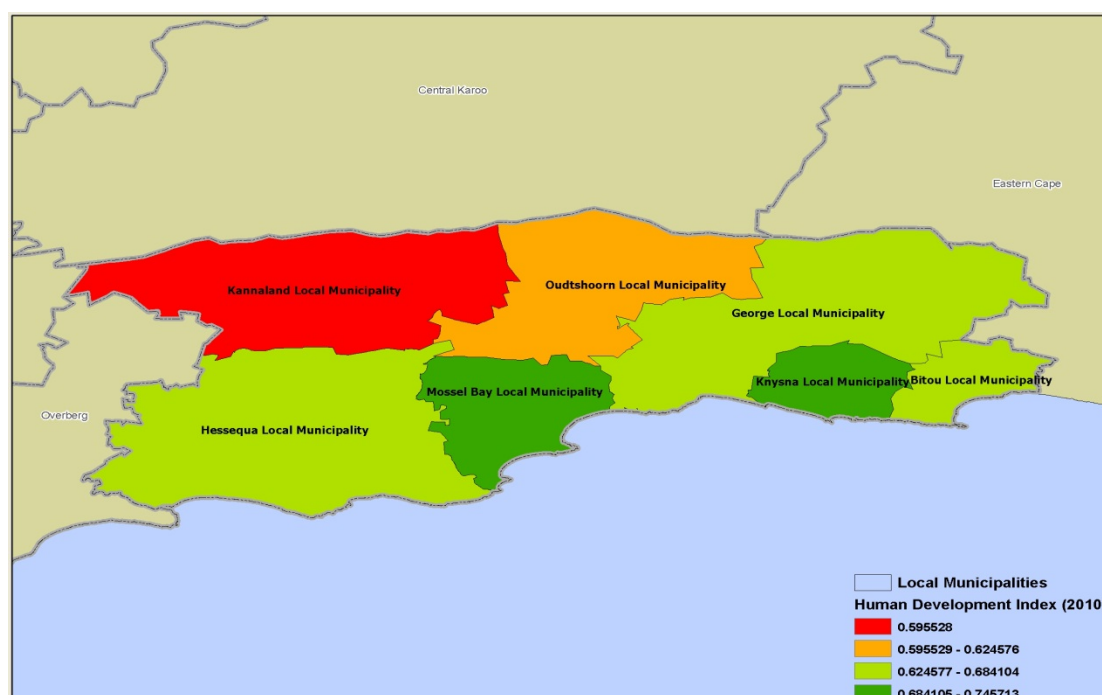
The levels of human development differ across the broad geographic areas in the Western Cape, with the level of human development as captured by the HDI in the Eden District Municipality well above all other Districts in the Western Cape.

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 21 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	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

Figure 11 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.

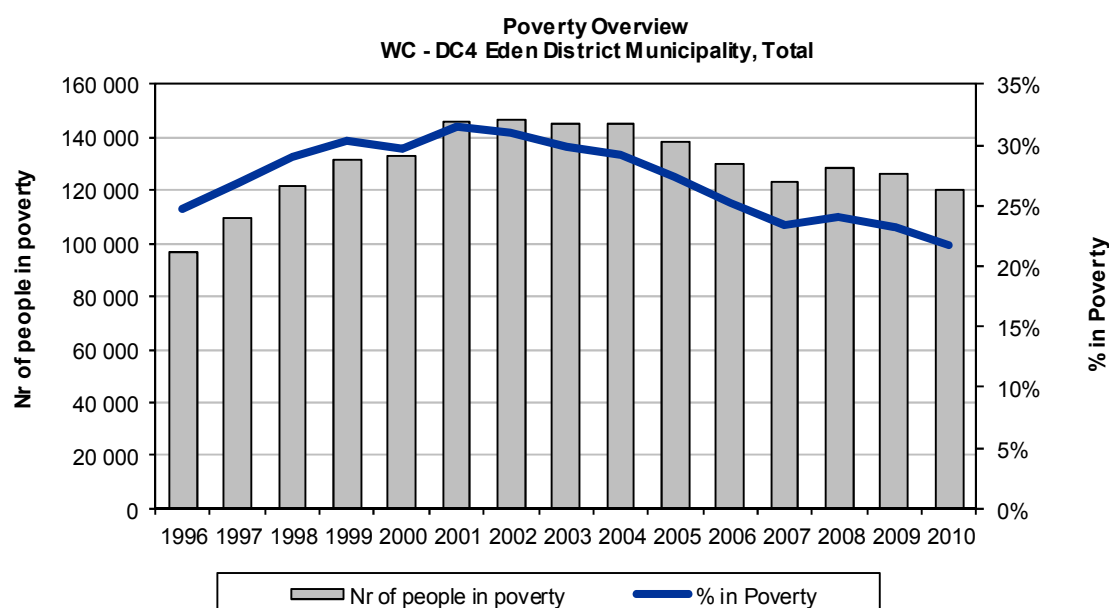
The HDI in Mossel Bay Municipality is well above all other municipalities in the Eden District. Conversely, Kannaland Municipality has the lowest HDI compared to other municipalities in the Eden District.

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 estimated⁶ 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 12 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.

Table 22 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

⁶ Global Insight estimates.

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 23 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.

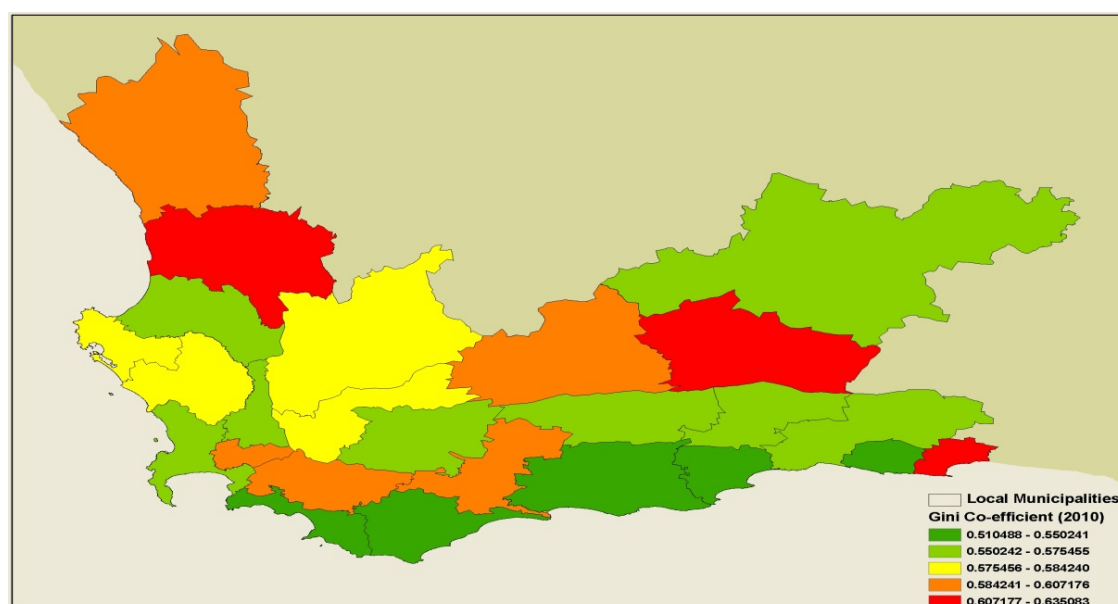
2.4.4 Gini coefficient

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 24 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*

Figure 13 Gini coefficient in Western Cape 2010

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

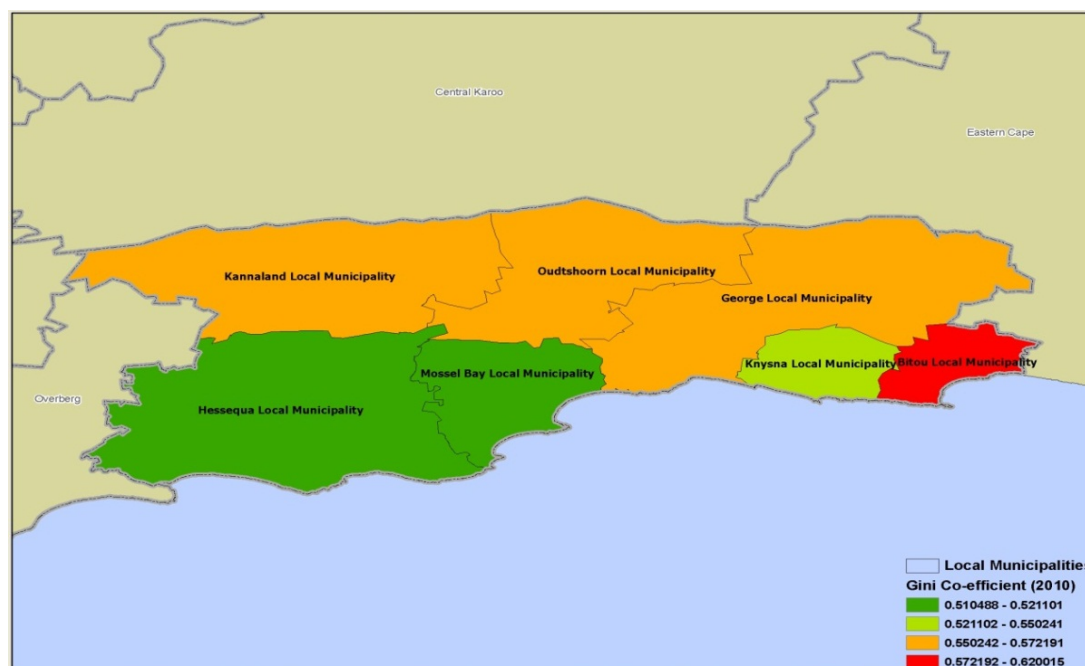
A comparison across the Western Cape shows that inequality across all districts and the City of Cape Town has been relatively high, but has over the past decade showed some decline, according to the Gini coefficient.

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 25 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*

Figure 14 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.

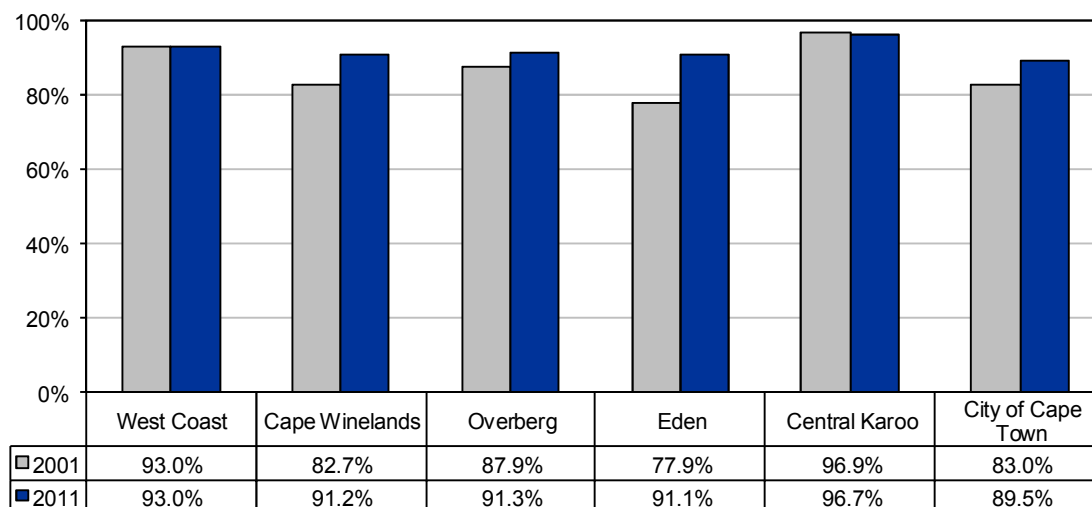
According to Gini calculations, there has been a decline in the level of income inequality experienced in the Hessequa municipal area since 2001; the Gini coefficient declining from 0.56 in 2001 to 0.54 in 2007 and 0.51 in 2010. However, in Bitou Municipality, the Gini coefficient increased from 2001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

2.5 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.

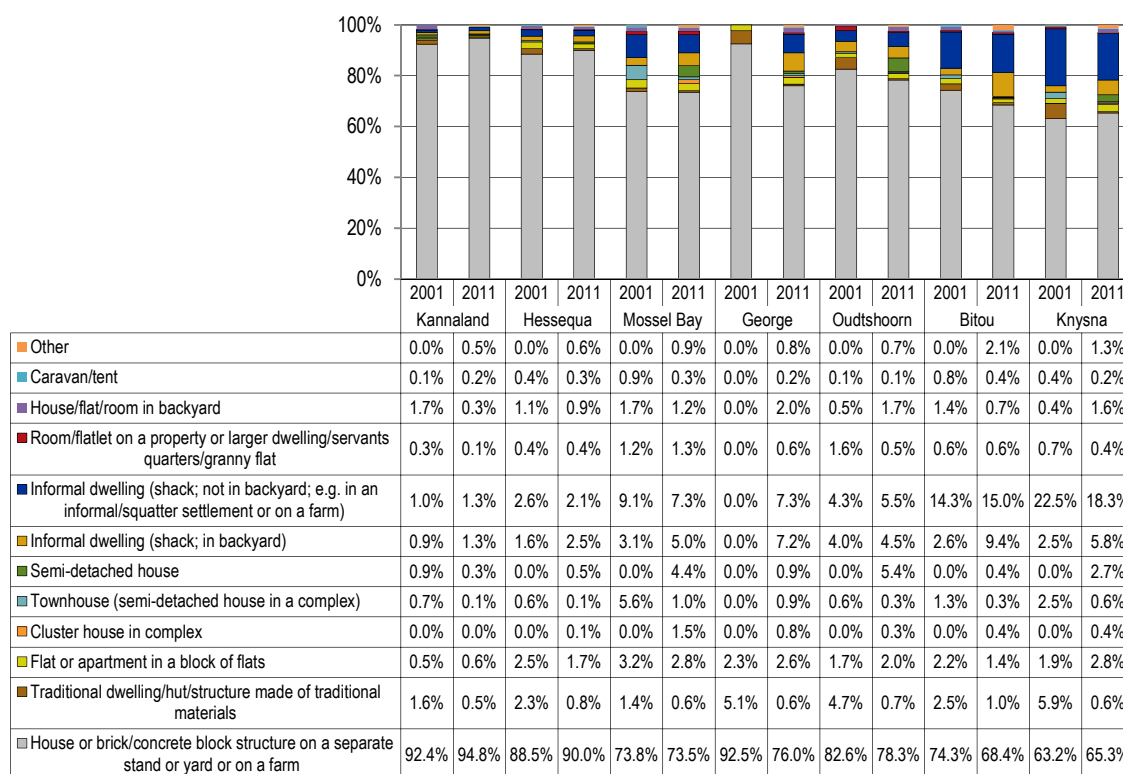
2.5.1 Access to Housing: Western Cape District/City Level Comparison

Figure 15 shows the percentage of households that are categorized as formal/informal, traditional dwellings and compares household dwelling types across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 15 Access to formal dwellings across the Western Cape, 2011


Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and 2011

Eden District, Cape Winelands and Overberg District has the lowest proportion of formal dwellings (91%) compared to Central Karoo and the West Coast District with Central Karoo District has the highest proportion of formal dwellings (97%); 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%) is the Cape Winelands Districts compared to the other districts of the Western Cape.

Figure 16 Access to Housing: Local Municipalities within the Eden District


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

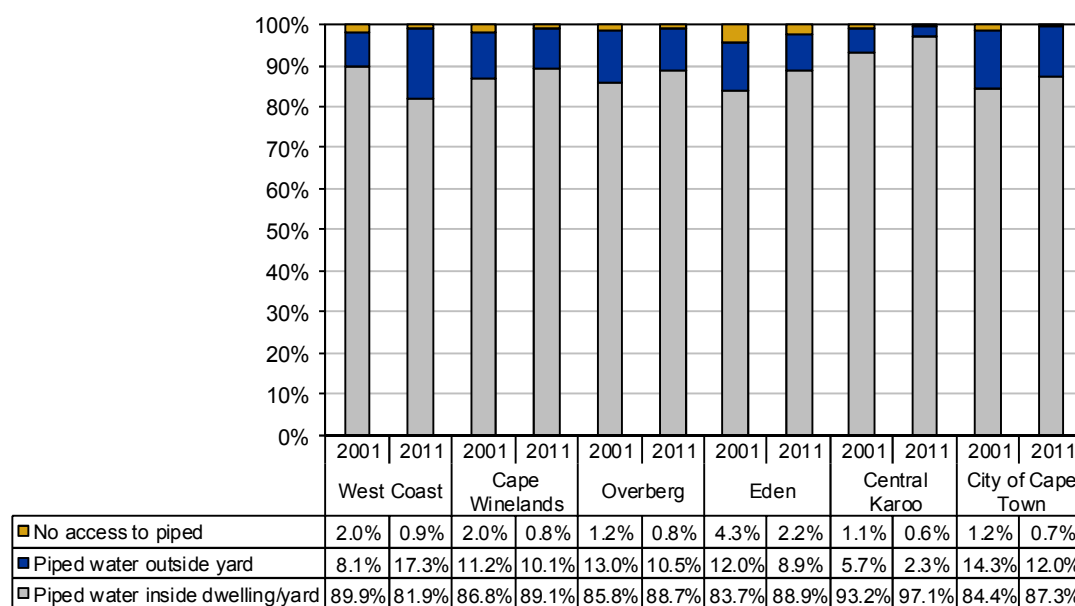
Access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services ensures that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

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.

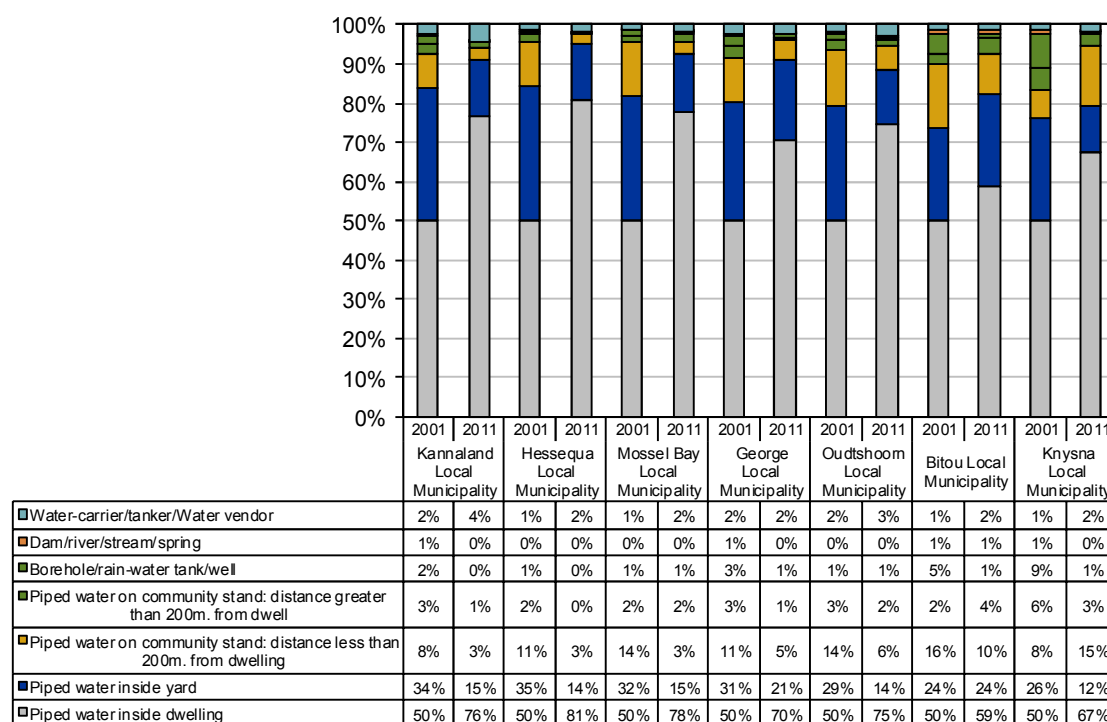
Figure 17 Comparison of access to piped water across the Western Cape, 2001 and 2011



Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and 2011

Figure 18 shows the difference in household accessibility to potable water across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011. In 2011, household access to piped water across the Western Cape averages above 97.1 per cent of all households. In 2001 83.7 per cent of households had access to piped water inside their dwelling; whilst in 2011 the Eden District recorded 88.9 per cent of its households having access to piped water inside their dwellings/yard.

Figure 18 Comparison of access to piped water across the Eden District Municipalities, 2007



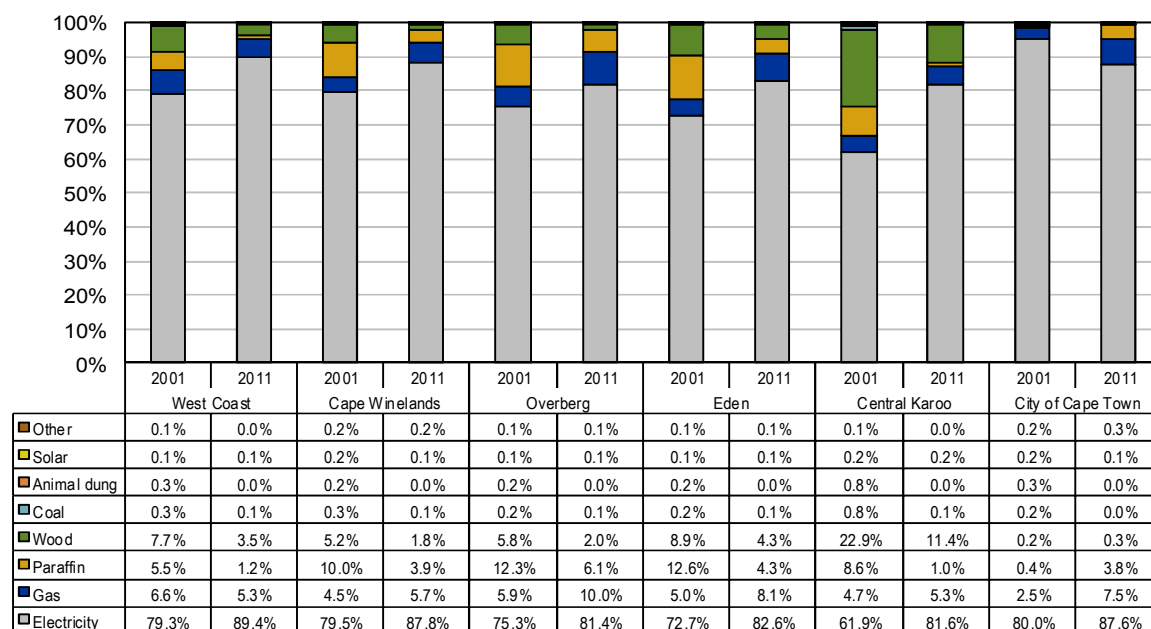
Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and 2011

In 2001, 50 per cent of households in the Kannaland Municipality had access to piped water inside their dwellings; whilst in 2011, 76 per cent of households have access to piped water inside their dwellings. Hessequa Municipality in 2001 had 50 per cent of its households having access to piped water inside their dwellings; whilst in 2011 the municipality 81 per cent of households has access to piped water inside their dwellings. Mossel Bay Municipality in 2001 recorded a 50 per cent accessibility of piped water inside dwellings; whilst the municipality had an increase to 78 per cent of households having access to piped water inside their dwellings. George Municipality, Oudtshoorn, Bitou and Knysna municipalities all recorded in 2001 that 50 per cent of its households had access to piped water inside their dwellings. In 2011, George and Oudtshoorn recorded that 70 per cent and above its households have access to piped water inside their dwellings, The proportion of households with access to piped water inside dwellings were relatively low in Bitou and Knysna relative to other municipalities in the Eden Districts in 2011.

2.6.2 Energy

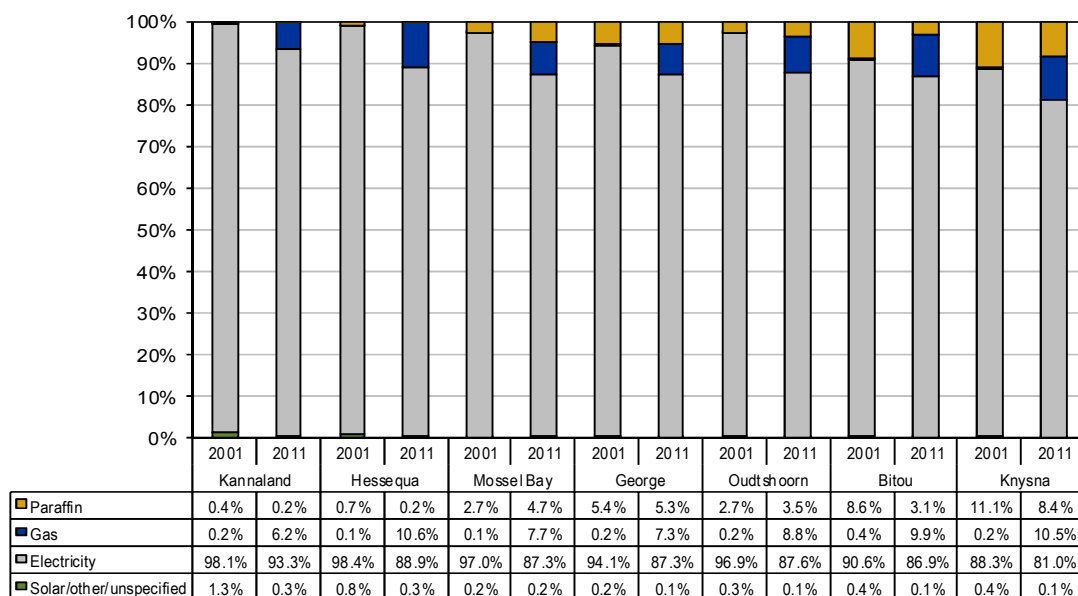
Energy is an important source of survival for households. Not only is energy used as a source of heat, but it is also used to cook and as a source of light or heating.

Figure 19 Comparison of access to electricity across the Western Cape, 2011



Source: StatsSA, 2001 and 2011

Figure 19 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.

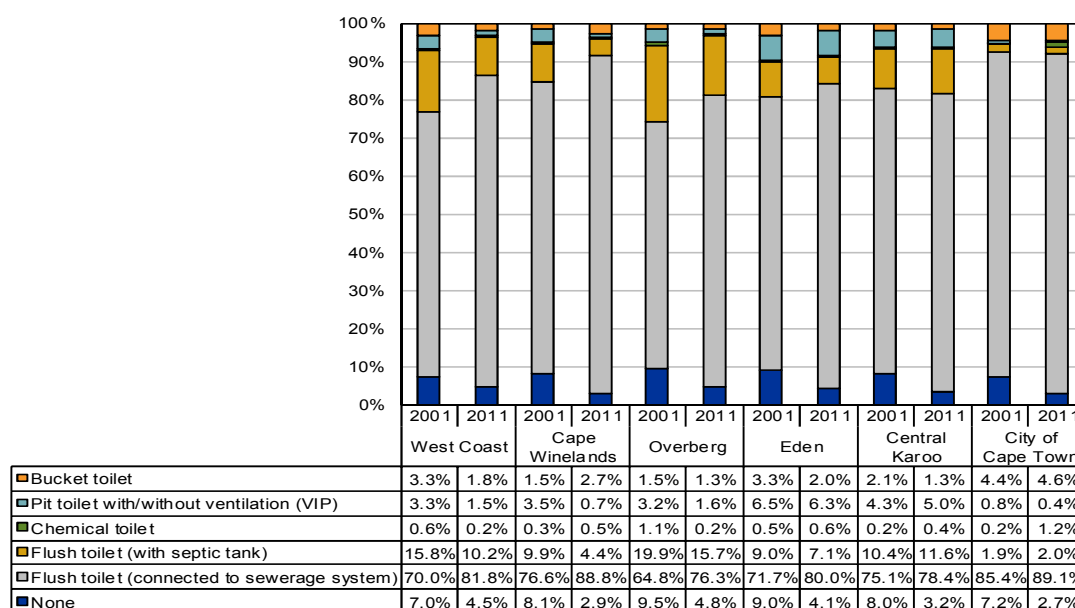
Figure 20 Comparison of access to electricity across the Eden District Municipalities, 2011


Source: StatsSA 2001 and StatsSA 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.

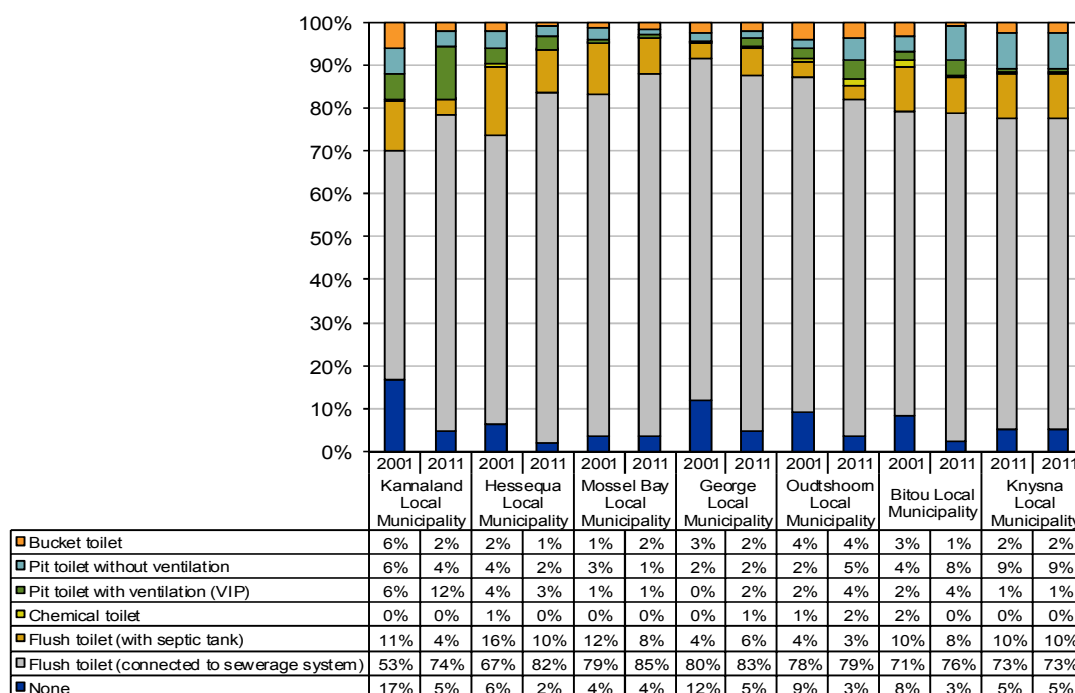
2.6.3 Sanitation

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 21 Comparison of access to sanitation across the Western Cape, 2011

Source: StatsSA 2001 and Census 2011

Figure 21 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 22 Comparison of access to sanitation facilities across the Eden District Municipalities, 2011

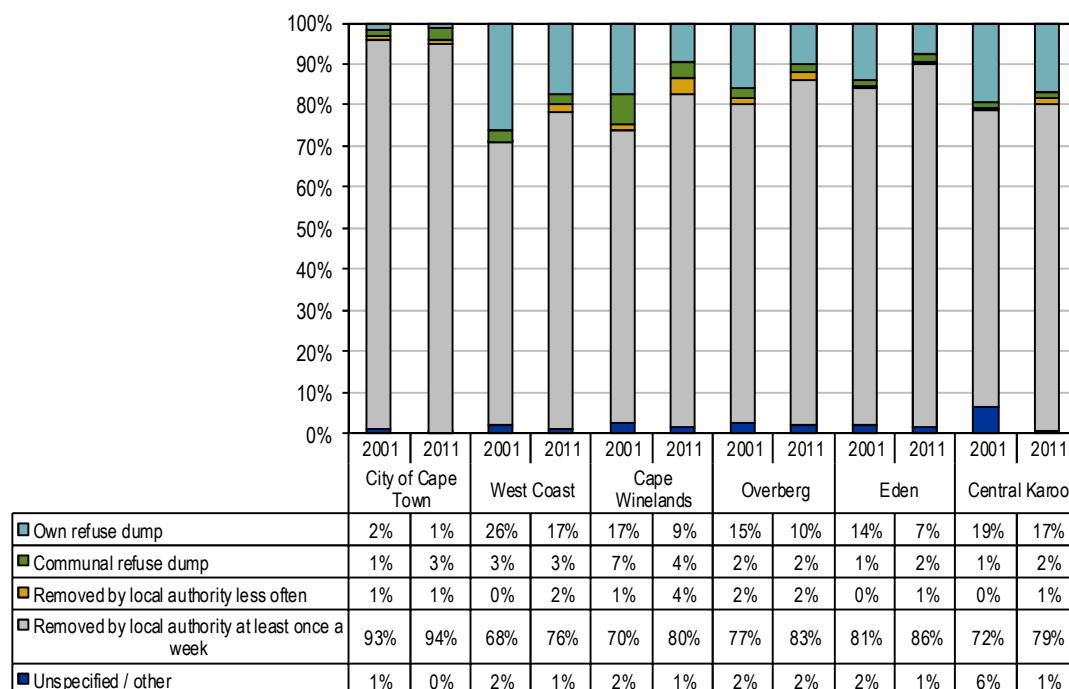
Source: StatsSA 2001 and Census 2011

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 22 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 23 shows the difference in household accessibility to refuse removal services⁷ across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 23 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape, 2011

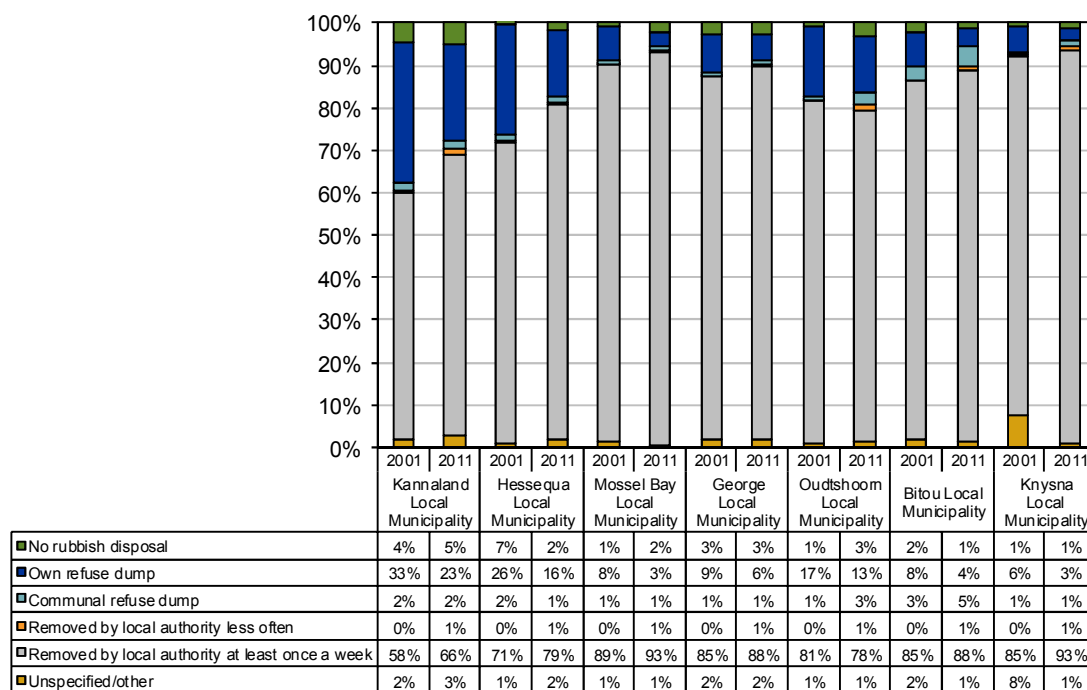


Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and 2011

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.

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

Figure 24 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Eden District Municipalities, 2001 and 2011



Source: StatsSA 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 services⁸ 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.

2.7 Roads

Roads facilitate the movement of both persons and materials anywhere within a country. The better connectivity brought about through road development improves the socio-economic conditions of the people living in those areas by making social and economic opportunities more easily accessible.

⁸ 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.

Good communication and transport networks including roads networks, opens up the economy for better utilisation of its potential resources and facilities and may stimulate and support the growth of e.g. industry, agriculture or trade. Roads also provide linkages to other modes of transport such as rail, air and water.

An efficient and well established network of roads is desired for promoting trade and commerce in the country and also fulfills the need for a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

Table 26 Eden District Roads at 31 December 2011

Category	Surfaced	Gravel Kilometres	Total	Proportional Distribution		
				Surfaced	Gravel	Total
National	306	0	306	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Trunk	766	63	829	92.4%	7.6%	100.0%
Main	468	455	923	50.7%	49.3%	100.0%
Divisional	259	2 499	2 758	9.4%	90.6%	100.0%
Minor	43	2 341	2 384	1.8%	98.2%	100.0%
Total	1 842	5 359	7 200	25.6%	74.4%	100.0%

Source: Department of Transport and Public Works, 2011

The total roads that covers Eden District amounts to 7 200 kilometers. Overall, 1 842 kilometers (25.6%) constitute surfaced roads and 5 359 kilometers (74.4%) are gravel roads. Gravelled divisional roads account for 46.63 per cent of all gravel roads in the district making it the largest proportion of all gravel roads. Trunk roads comprise the largest proportion (41.58%) of surfaced roads in Eden District.

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 on 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.

3.2 Labour Force Status

Table 27 outlines the labour trends in Eden District Municipality. The size of the labour force is determined by the potentially economically active⁹ population. The potential economically active population of Eden District Municipality in 2007 accounted for 3.616 million people.

Table 27 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, 2001 and 2007

	Total population aged 15 - 65 years	Labour force	LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2007	3 615 941	2 453 083	67.8	1 909 725	543 358	22.2
2001	3 074 286	2 053 977	66.8	1 489 667	564 310	27.5

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The potentially economically active people in the municipal area increased from 3.074 million people in 2001 to 3.616 million people in 2007. The labour force¹⁰ grew at an annual average rate of 3.2 per cent over the period 2001 to 2007, with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increasing marginally from 66.8 per cent in 2001 to 67.8 per cent in 2007.

Employment grew by an annual average rate of 4.2 per cent during the period 2001 to 2007, while the unemployment rate declined from 27.5 per cent in 2001 to 22.2 per cent in 2007.

Table 28 District Profile of Working Age Population and Labour Force

Eden District (2007)	Labour force	Percentage of district labour force	Employed	Percentage of district employed	Unemployed	Percentage of district unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
Kannaland	8 719	3.8	7 833	4.2	886	2.1	10.2
Hessequa	14 814	6.5	11 970	6.4	2 844	6.7	19.2
Mossel Bay	56 447	24.6	44 639	23.9	11 808	27.9	20.9
George	63 147	27.6	51 827	27.8	11 320	26.7	17.9
Oudtshoorn	30 507	13.3	23 252	12.5	7 255	17.1	23.8
Bitou	20 195	8.8	17 020	9.1	3 175	7.5	15.7
Knysna	30 456	13.3	26 136	14.0	4 320	10.2	14.2
Eden DMA	4 774	2.1	4 023	2.2	751	1.8	15.7
Eden District*	229 057	100.0	186 698	100.0	42 359	100.0	18.5

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

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

Table 28 depicts that Mossel Bay and George municipalities had the highest share of the unemployed people in 2007. While Kannaland and Hessequa municipalities have the lowest share of the unemployment.

⁹ Potentially economically active population is defined as all those who are aged between 15 and 65.

¹⁰ Labour Force or economically active population (EAP) as it is also known is defined as the total number working aged people between the age of 15 - 65 years who are available for work, and is either employed or not.

3.3 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.

3.3.1 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 29 Comparison of Labour Force Information across Western Cape Municipal Areas, 2007

Western Cape (2007)	Labour force	Percentage of Western Cape's labour force	Employed	Percentage of Western Cape's employed	Unemployed	Percentage of Western Cape's unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
City of Cape Town	1 656 109.0	67.5	1 250 732	65.5	405 377	74.6	24.5
West Coast District*	129 979.0	5.3	109 769	5.7	20 210	3.7	15.5
Cape Winelands District*	320 726.0	13.1	268 807	14.1	51 919	9.6	16.2
Overberg District*	96 562.0	3.9	79 423	4.2	17 139	3.2	17.7
Eden District*	229 057.0	9.3	186 698	9.8	42 359	7.8	18.5
Central Karoo District*	20 649.0	0.8	14 299	0.7	6 350	1.2	30.8
Western Cape	2 453 083.0	100.0	1 909 725	100.0	543 358	100.0	22.2

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

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

The Eden District municipal area has the second highest number of labour force (9.3%) after the Cape Winelands District (13.1%). Eden has the second highest unemployment rate (18.5%) after Central Karoo District (30.8%).

Table 30 Comparison of Labour Force Information across Eden District Municipal Areas, 2007

Eden District (2007)	Labour force	Percentage of district labour force	Employed	Percentage of district employed	Unemployed	Percentage of district unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
Kannaland	8 719	3.8	7 833	4.2	886	2.1	10.2
Hessequa	14 814	6.5	11 970	6.4	2 844	6.7	19.2
Mossel Bay	56 447	24.6	44 639	23.9	11 808	27.9	20.9
George	63 147	27.6	51 827	27.8	11 320	26.7	17.9
Oudtshoorn	30 507	13.3	23 252	12.5	7 255	17.1	23.8
Plettenberg Bay	20 195	8.8	17 020	9.1	3 175	7.5	15.7
Knysna	30 456	13.3	26 136	14.0	4 320	10.2	14.2
Eden DMA	4 774	2.1	4 023	2.2	751	1.8	15.7
Eden District*	229 057	100.0	186 698	100.0	42 359	100.0	18.5

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

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

George Municipality has the biggest labour force and employed compare to other municipalities in the Eden District municipal area. While Kannaland Municipality has the lowest number of employed compared to other municipalities in the Eden District municipal area, Oudtshoorn Municipality on the other hand has the highest unemployment rate (23.8%) compared to other municipalities in the Eden District Municipality.

3.3.2 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 31 Characteristics of the Unemployed, 2007

Eden District 2007	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
Gender				
Male	17 599	13.7	55.9	41.5
Female	24 759	24.5	44.1	58.5
Population Group				
Black	20 292	25.3	35.0	47.9
Coloured	20 237	18.3	48.4	47.8
Indian or Asian	122	12.8	0.4	0.3
White	1 708	4.6	16.2	4.0
Age				
15 - 19	5 736	46.2	5.4	13.5
20 - 24	10 039	28.0	15.7	23.7
25 - 34	14 598	19.9	32.0	34.5
35 - 44	7 635	12.8	26.0	18.0
45 - 54	3 353	9.8	14.9	7.9
55 - 65	998	7.3	5.9	2.4

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

Unemployment by Gender

The 2007 Community Survey highlighted that females experienced a far higher unemployment rate than males. It further highlighted that males constituted 55.9 per cent of the labour force but accounted for only 41.5 per cent of the unemployed while females constituted 44.1 per cent of the labour force but accounted for 58.5 per cent of the unemployed, due to a higher unemployment rate than males.

Unemployment by Population Group

In 2007, 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 47.9 per cent followed by the Coloured racial group at 47.8 per cent. Together, the Coloured and African racial groups make up 95.7 per cent of the unemployed in Eden.

The African population recorded an unemployment rate of 25.3 per cent, which is the highest for any population group within the District. Conversely, the White population group recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 4.6 per cent.

Unemployment by Age

Unemployment is the greatest among the age cohorts 20 - 34 years, which accounts for 58.2 per cent of the unemployed. Unemployment amongst the 20 - 24 year age group is disproportionately high with a 23.7 per cent of the unemployed but only 15.7 per cent of the labour force. Unemployment is less pronounced in age cohort 45 to 65 which indicates that the labour market in the district is unable to absorb the younger population.

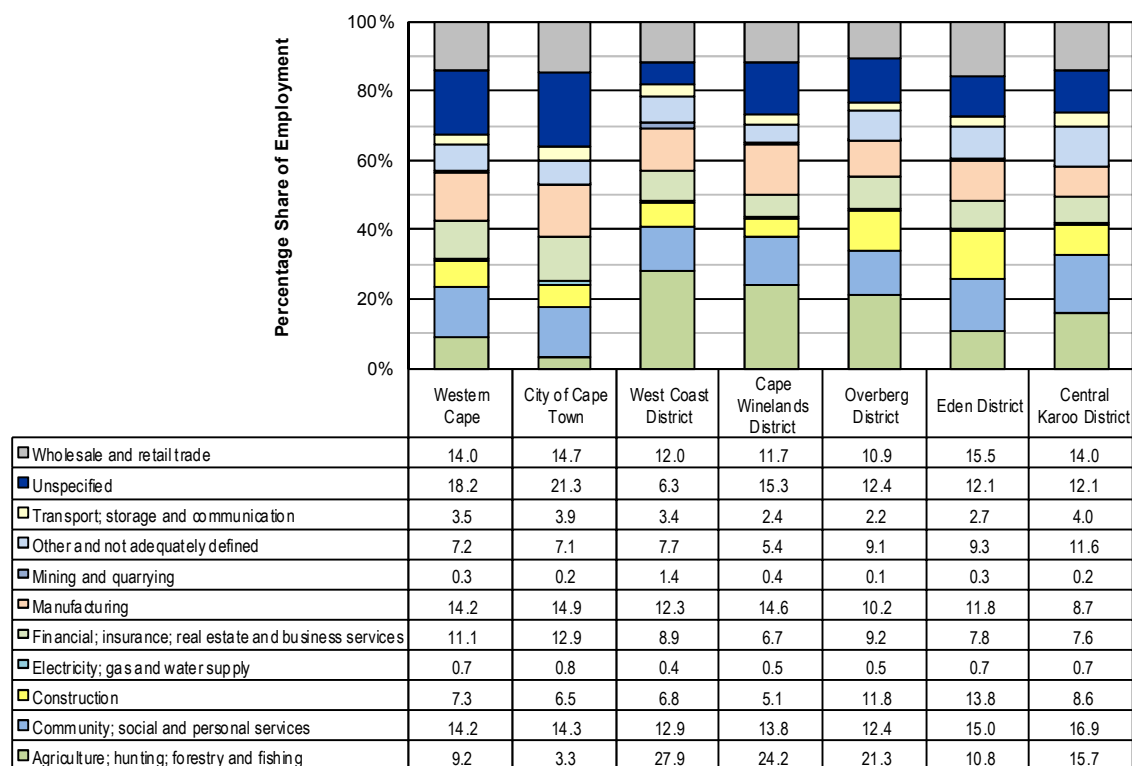
3.4 Employment

Employment opportunities or the lack thereof tells a story of whether or not the economy is able to create work opportunities for all those seeking employment. Sector employment and the skill level of those employed provides further information on the possible types of employment available as well as the skill level required to do the work. Although this provides a good indication of opportunities in the current labour market, it may but does not necessarily provide an indication of the sector growth potential and its associated employment creating potential and future skills need.

3.4.1 Employment by Sector in the Western Cape

Figure 25 provides a 2007 comparison of employment by sector across Western Cape districts/metro. The proportional employment per sector varies across the various districts and the metro.

Figure 25 Employment by Sector – A comparison across Western Cape Districts/ Eden District, 2007

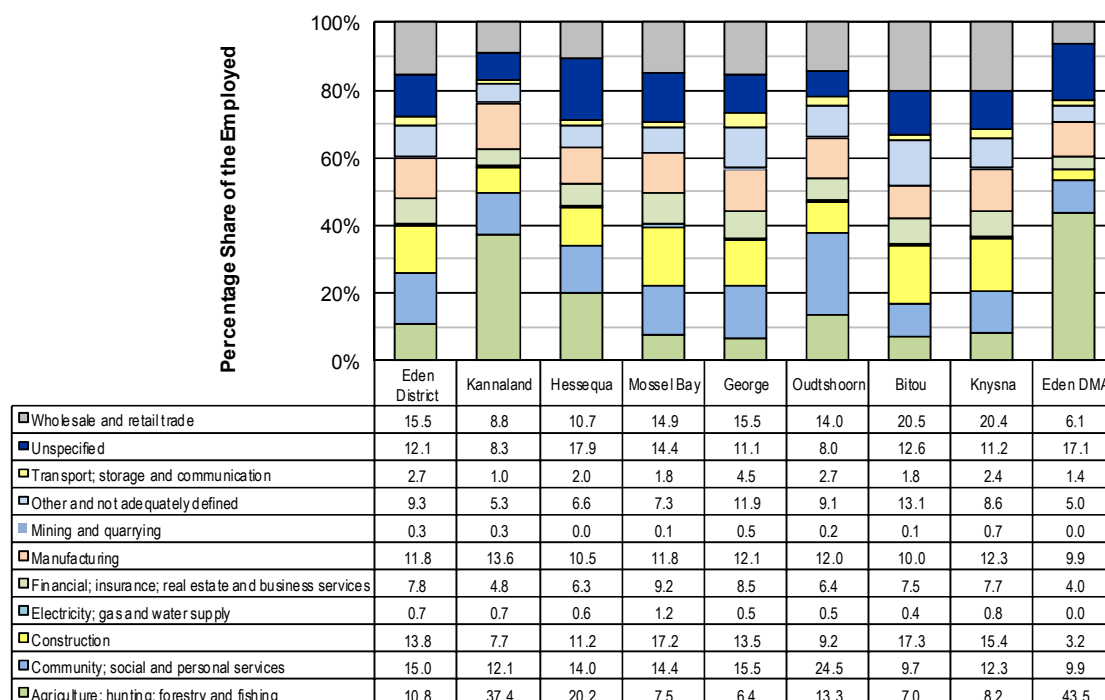


Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

In 2007, workers were employed across the various economic sectors in Eden District. Within Eden, the biggest specified employment contributors were: wholesale & retail trade (15.5%), community; social and personal services (15%) and construction (13.8%). A significant percentage of survey respondents were recorded as not applicable/institutions (9.3%) and unspecified (12.1%) which hampers planning for labour absorption initiatives.

3.4.2 Employment by Sector within Eden District

Figure 26 Employment by Sector – Eden, 2007



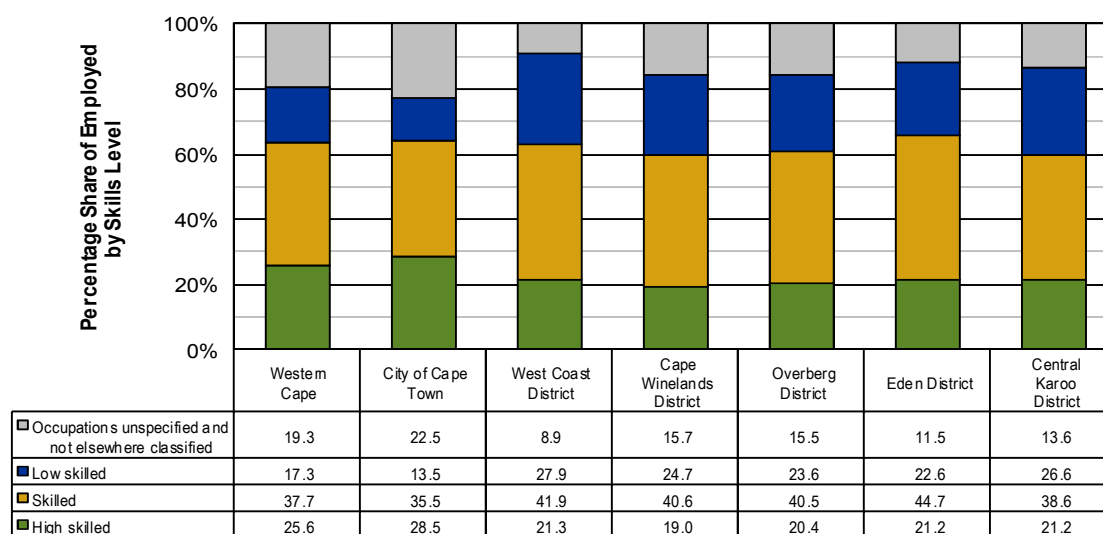
Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

Figure 26 depicts the employment by sector within the different municipalities in Eden District. The following sectors are the biggest employment contributors in each of the local municipalities in 2007 – Kannaland (Agriculture; 37.4%), Hessequa (Agriculture; 20.2%), Mossel Bay (Construction; 17.2%), George (Community, social and personal services and Wholesale and retail trade; 15.5% each), Oudtshoorn (Community, social and personal services (24.5%), Bitou (Wholesale and retail trade; 20.5%) and Knysna (Wholesale and retail trade; 20.4%).

3.4.3 Skill Level of the Employed¹¹

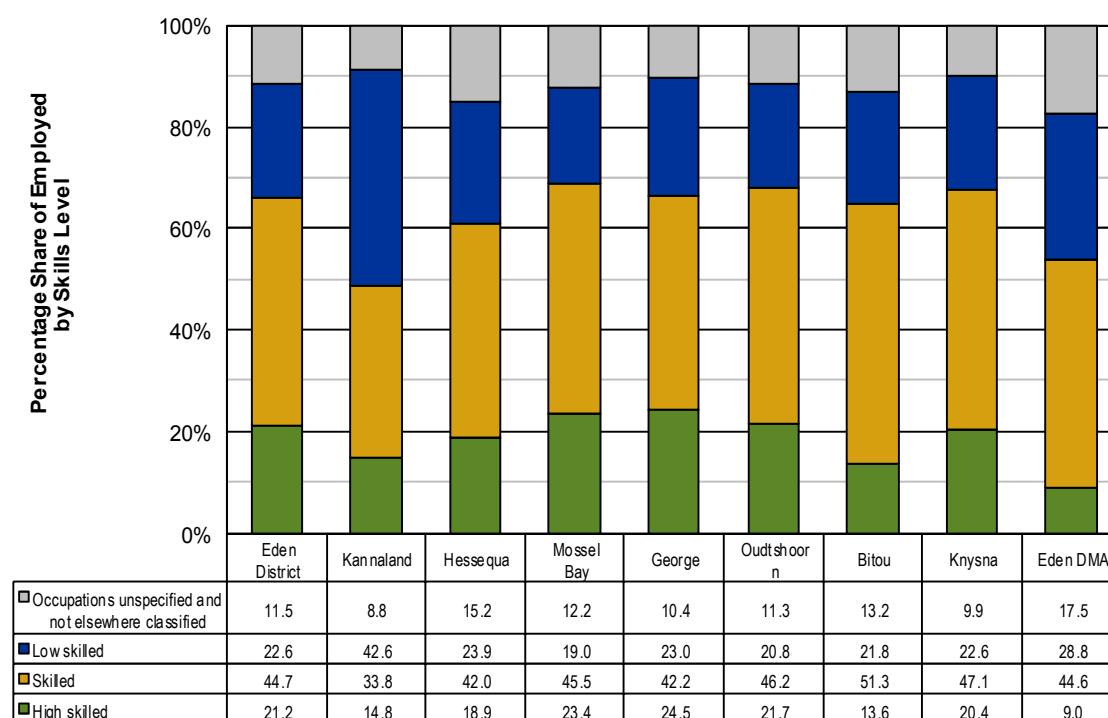
The skill level of the employed indicates current availability of jobs skills necessary within the labour market. It serves as an indication to what extent the labour market would be able to accommodate workers at the different skill levels.

¹¹ High skill occupations include legislators; senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals; skilled occupations include clerks, service workers; shop and market sales workers, skilled agricultural and fishery workers, craft and related trades workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers; low skill occupations include elementary occupations (occupations requiring low levels of knowledge and experience to perform simple and routine tasks, and limited personal initiative and judgement).

Figure 27 Skilled Level of the Employed in the Western Cape, 2007

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

The high proportion of the Eden District workforce is employed in skilled (44.7%) or low skilled (22.6%) occupations. Eden District Municipality has the highest proportion of skilled workforce compared to other Districts in the Western Cape.

Figure 28 Skilled Level of the Employed in Eden District Municipalities, 2007

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

Figure 28 represents the skills level of the employed population in the Eden District municipal area. When comparing municipalities within Eden District, Bitou Municipality has a large proportion of skilled workforce (51.3%) compared to other municipalities, while Kannaland Municipality has the highest proportion of low skilled workforce (42.6%). George Municipality has the highest proportion of high skilled workforce (24.5%) compared to the other municipalities.

4. Economic Structure and Performance

According to the Municipal Economic Review & Outlook Research Study (MERO 2012) conducted by the Western Cape Department of Provincial Treasury, there appears to be grounds – despite current uncertainties – for a more optimistic outlook over the next three to five years. The baseline outlook is for global demand conditions to be compromised by the fiscal austerity in key developed countries, i.e. while growth should recover from the 2011/12 slowdown it is unlikely to become robust any time soon. The Western Cape economy grew by an estimated 3.6 per cent last year following on a contraction of 1.2 per cent in 2009 and recovery growth of 3 per cent in calendar 2010¹². This compares to 3.1 per cent real growth in the national economy last year and 2.9 per cent growth in 2010 and a contraction of 1.4 per cent in 2009. The Western Cape economy therefore continued to grow faster than the national economy, while it also experienced a milder recession in 2008/09.

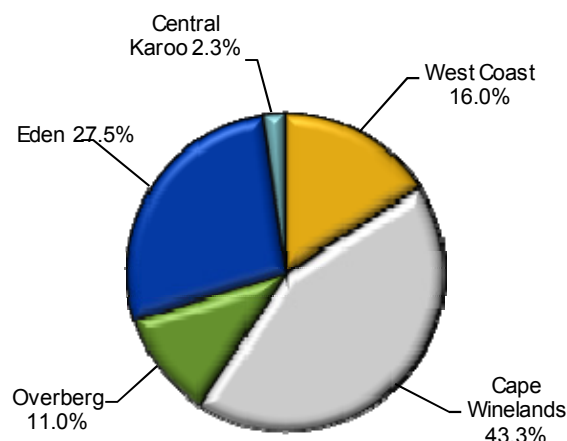
Economic growth, as measured by Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDPR), is driven by two components: population growth and labour productivity. Labour productivity reflects the ability for increased output from the existing quantity of labour in the economy. Various government agencies and independent analysts produce measures of labour productivity. For high-level analyses of the second component of economic growth, a productivity measure using overall economic production provides the most comprehensive and consistent measurement of economic productivity. For the purpose of this socio-economic profile, a trend analysis is carried out below (Western Cape & District) on GDPR figures from 2000 - 2010 followed by an assessment of the sector composition of the Economy as well as a review of Average Annual Growth rates per sector across the District for the period 2000 - 2010.

4.1 Western Cape Provincial and District GDPR Growth Rates

According to the Municipal Economic Review Outlook (MERO 2012) the Eden District (ED) economy is the second largest of the district economies in the Western Cape outside of the Cape Metro (which produces 73% of the Western Cape GDPR). The ED accounts for 7.3 per cent of the Western Cape GDP-R and 27.5 per cent of the non-Metro GDP-R. The value of the GDP-R generated during calendar 2010 amounted to R25.5 billion. George is the largest municipality, accounting for close to a third of the ED GDP-R, followed by Mossel Bay (25%) and Knysna and Oudtshoorn (12% each); the Bitou municipality contributes 7.6 per cent, Hessequa 5.5 per cent and Kannaland 3.6 per cent.

¹² At constant 2005 basic prices.

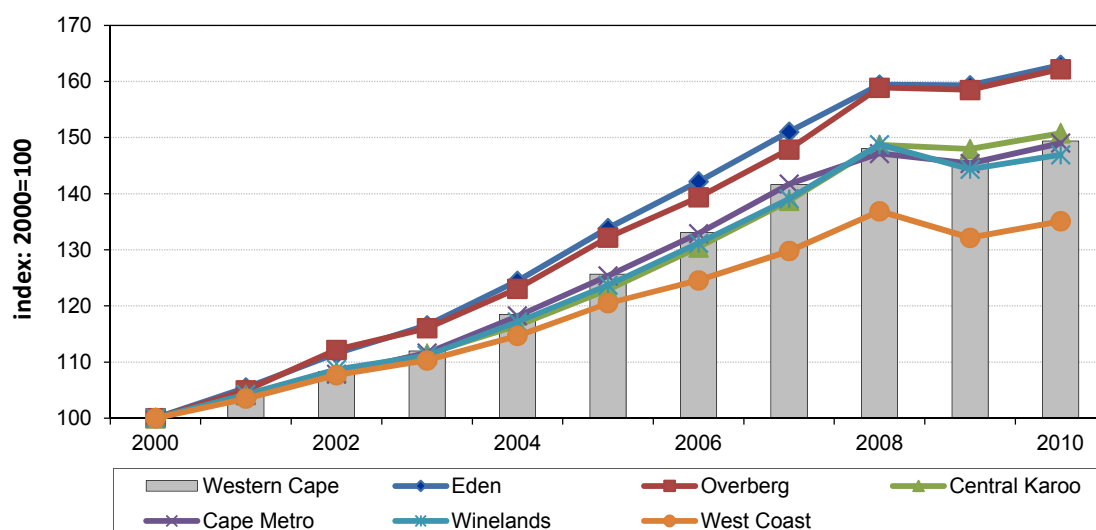
Figure 29 Eden District economy in provincial context, 2012, Percentage of Non-Metro GDP



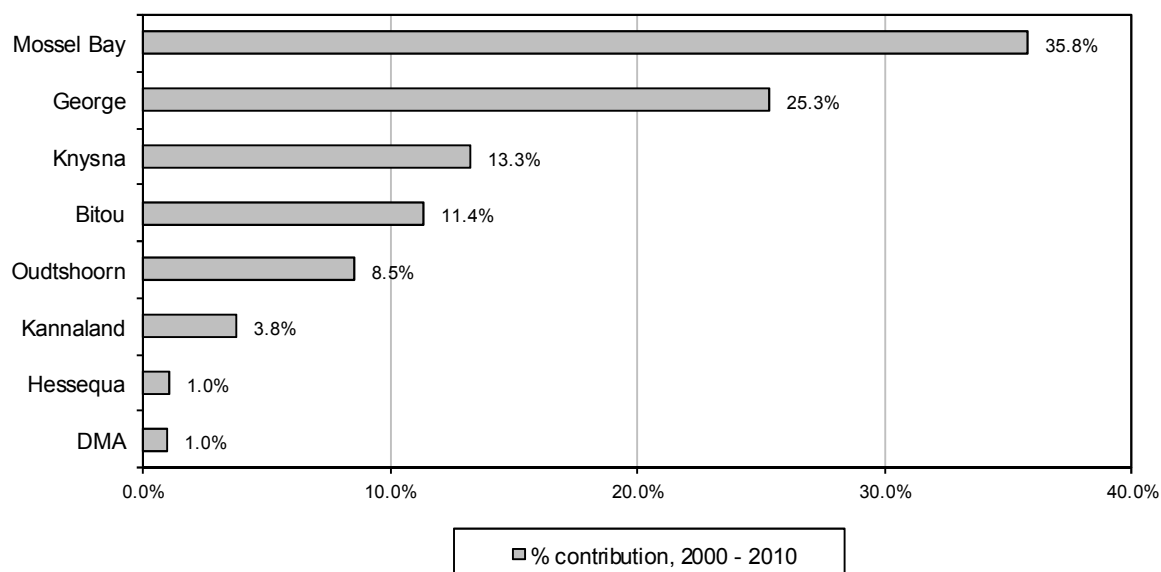
Source: MERO 2012

An outstanding feature of recent economic growth trends in the region, is the mild recession experienced by the ED economy – it only contracted by 0.1 per cent during calendar 2009, which compares with a 1.2 per cent contraction in the wider Western Cape economy and 3.5 per cent in the West Coast district, i.e. the Western Cape region worst affected by the recession. Contributing to the shallow recession impact is the diversified nature of the district economy; the somewhat atypical sustained growth of manufacturing activity in the region is particularly noteworthy. However, it needs to be pointed out that economic activity stalled in 2009 following a period of very lively economic growth; real GDP growth averaged 6.5 per cent per annum over the 2004 to 2008 period.

Figure 30 Western Cape District Municipalities: Real GDP growth during 2000s



Source: Quantec Research

Figure 31 Eden District: broad weighted municipal contribution to growth, 2000 – 2010

Source: MERO 2012

Figure 31 ranks the various ED municipalities according to their relative contributions to the cumulative growth of the region over the period 2000 to 2010¹³. The municipality that made the largest contribution to the District's growth is Mossel Bay due to the rapid growth in the sub-region (7.5 per cent per annum) and the fact that it accounts for one quarter of the ED economy's GDP-R. George municipality's growth was lower than that of Bitou and Knysna (and in line with that of the Western Cape province over the corresponding period, i.e. 4.1 per cent per annum), but given its size in the Eden district (32 per cent of GDPR), it ranks second in terms of its contribution to the district economy's growth over the 2000s. Third in line is Knysna and fourth, the Bitou municipality. The Bitou municipality grew the fastest, namely 8 per cent per annum, but only accounts for 7.6 per cent of the ED economy's GDP-R. Oudtshoorn, Hessequa and Kannaland jointly contributed 13.3 per cent to the ED GDP-R.

The economic growth and employment creation performances of each of these municipalities are briefly considered in the remainder of this section of the report.

4.2 Eden District Economy Sector Composition

The composition of the Eden District Economy is of particular relevance to District authorities and policy-makers alike. Table 32 displays for the period 2000 - 2010 the composition of the Eden District Economy.

¹³ Each municipality's relative contribution is calculated by weighing the average annual real GDPR growth rate (2000 - 2010) for the relevant municipality by the size of the municipality (i.e. in terms of its contribution to GDPR).

At municipal level, the Bitou municipal economy grew the fastest in the district over the 2000 - 2010 period, i.e. by 8 per cent per annum, followed by Mossel Bay (7.5 per cent per annum over the corresponding period). According to the Quantec Research data, the Construction sector is well represented in both these municipal economies and performed exceptionally well by growing by 11.9 per cent and 15.3 per cent respectively over the 2000 to 2010 period. The Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation and Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sub-sectors also grew strongly in Bitou Municipality.

Table 32 Gross Domestic Product region (GDPR) at basic prices, R millions, constant 2005 prices (yoy% growth; 2000 - 2010)

Industry	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna	Eden
1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing [SIC: 1]	1.1	-3.0	4.8	0.8	0.1	4.2	4.7	0.6
2 Mining and quarrying [SIC: 2]		-8.1	-14.2	8.1	5.9	-1.2	11.7	-3.7
3 Manufacturing [SIC: 3]	6.8	2.8	5.9	2.2	3.7	8.5	3.3	4.3
4 Electricity, gas and water [SIC: 4]	2.1	-2.5	9.3	-3.2	-0.8	0.7	6.3	0.7
5 Construction [SIC: 5]	16.3	3.7	15.3	10.9	10.4	11.9	10.9	11.5
6 Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation [SIC: 6]	5.1	-1.3	8.3	3.0	2.3	10.6	6.4	4.9
7 Transport, storage and communication [SIC: 7]	6.0	2.3	3.8	7.6	6.2	1.8	2.7	5.5
8 Finance, insurance, real estate and business services [SIC: 8]	10.8	5.3	8.7	5.5	6.6	8.3	7.0	7.0
9 Community, social and personal services [SIC: 92, 95-6, 99, 0]	5.3	3.1	8.6	4.3	3.7	5.1	5.3	5.2
10 General government [SIC: 91, 94]	3.8	2.3	7.6	3.4	2.8	4.1	4.3	4.0
Total Municipality	5.5	1.0	7.5	4.2	3.8	8.0	5.8	5.1

On the other end of the spectrum, the Hessequa Municipality's economy grew the weakest, i.e. by 1 per cent per annum with its Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector shrinking and the Mining and Quarrying sector decreasing rapidly. Real growth in the Knysna (5.8 per cent per annum) and Kannaland (5.5%) also demonstrated high economic growth.

5. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

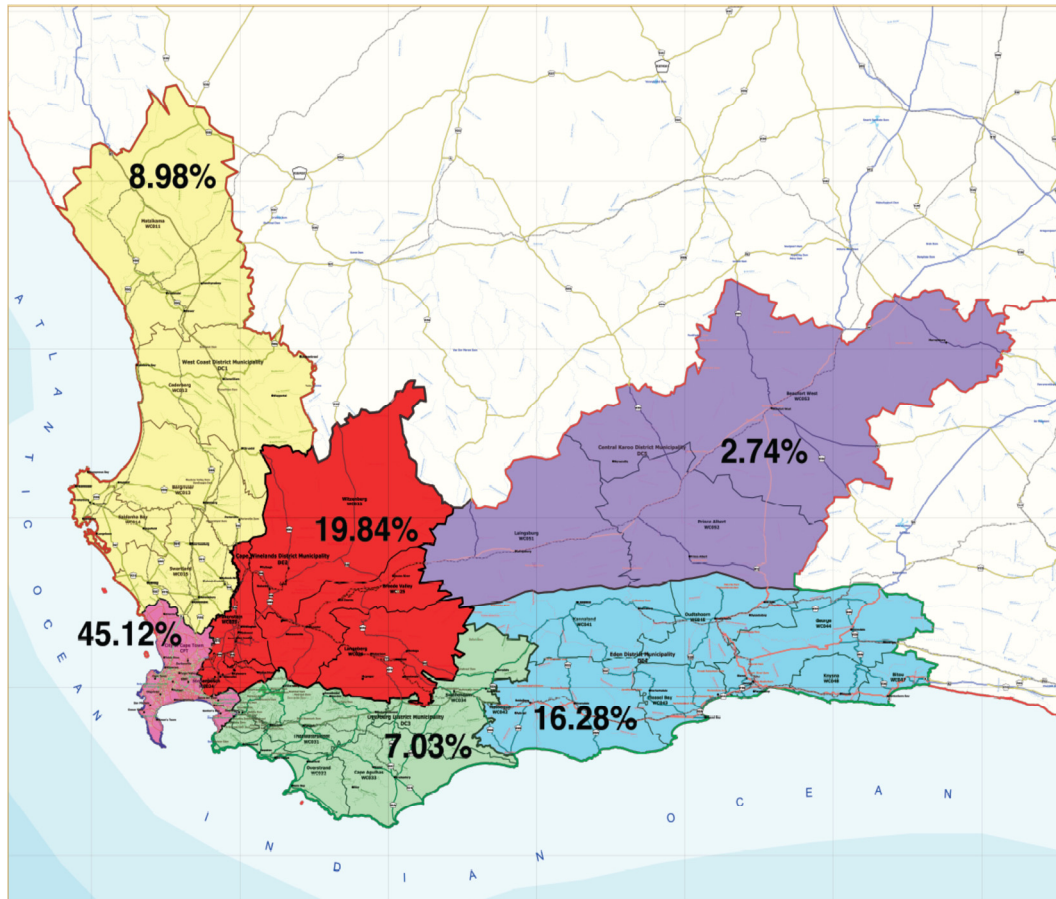
5.1 National Transfers

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.

Figure 32 National Transfers



Source: Division of Revenue Act (No. 5 of 2012)

The largest allocation of the equitable share went to the City of Cape Town at 45.12 per cent. The second largest allocation went to the Cape Winelands District at 19.84 per cent, followed by the Eden District at 16.28 per cent. All the allocations below 10 per cent were made to West Coast at 8.98 per cent, Overberg District at 7.03 per cent and Central Karoo District at 2.74 per cent.

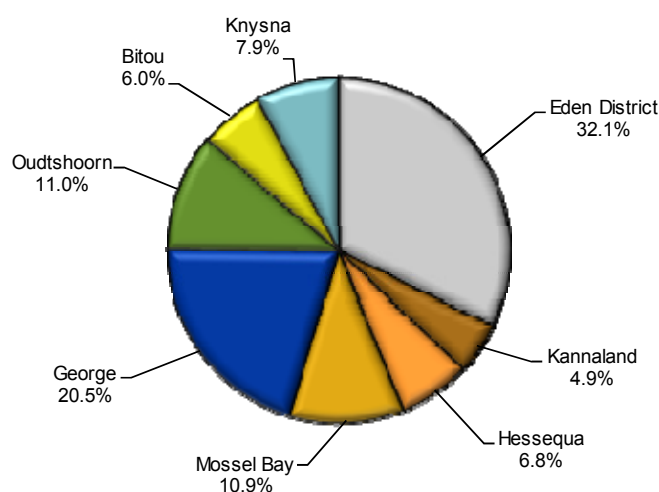
The disaggregated allocation of unconditional grants (equitable share) and conditional grants for the Eden Region follows hereafter.

Table 33 National Transfers to Eden District Municipality, 2012/13

Type of Transfer	Eden District	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mosssel 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
TOTAL	128 949	39 256	43 371	65 162	136 600	79 158	41 793	63 183	597 472
<i>Equitable Share</i>	125 699	18 989	26 522	42 495	80 370	43 034	23 375	30 859	391 343
Conditional Grants and Subsidies	3 250	20 267	16 849	22 667	56 230	36 124	18 418	32 324	206 129
Local Government Financial Management Grant	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	10 000
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	1000	1500	800	800	800	800	800	800	7 300
Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant						2 394			2 394
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)		11517	12 799	17 566	44 044	17 505	14 655	24 180	141 856
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Cities)									
Urban Settlement Development Grant									
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital Grant)						10 825	213	94	11 132
Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant									
Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant									
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant		5 000	1 000	1 000	8 400	1 000	500	5 000	21 900
Electricity Demand Side Management (Municipal) Grant									
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant For Municipalities	1 000	1 000	1 000	2 461	1 736	2 350	1 000	1 000	11 547
Infrastructure Skills Development Grant					3 000				3 000

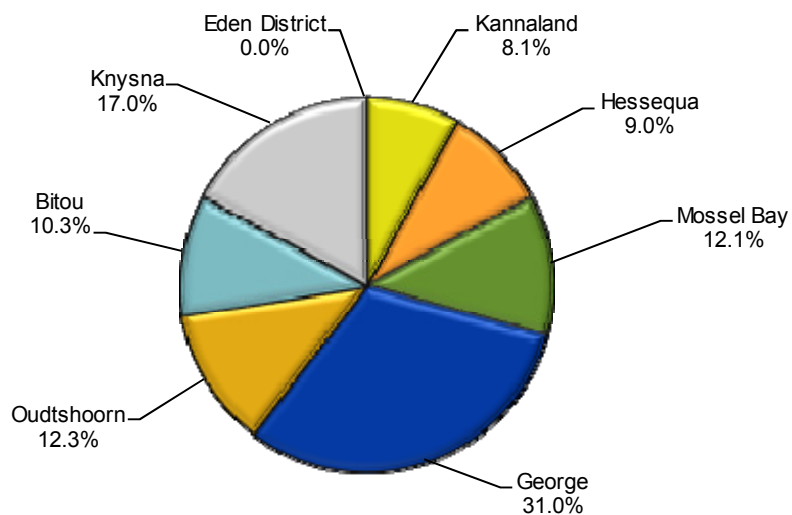
Source: Division of Revenue Act, 2012 (No. 5 of 2012)

In terms of Table 33 Eden District Municipality was the biggest recipient of equitable share with the region at R125.949 million and Kannaland was the smallest recipient of equitable share at R18.989 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 33 Equitable Share within Eden Region

The largest recipient of equitable share is Eden District Municipality at 32.1 per cent followed by George at 20.5 per cent. Mossel Bay and Oudtshoorn both received approximately 11 per cent of the equitable share of the region. Knysna received 7.9 per cent, followed by Hessequa at 6.8 per cent, Bitou at 6 per cent and Kannaland at 4.9 per cent.

Figure 34 Municipal Infrastructure Grant within the Eden region



Source: Division of Revenue Act, 2012 (No. 5 of 2012)

George Municipality is the largest recipient of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant at 31 per cent for 2012/13. Knysna received 17 per cent; Oudtshoorn 12.3 per cent; Mossel Bay 12.1 per cent; Bitou 10.3 per cent; Hessequa 9 per cent; Kannaland 8.1 per cent.

5.2 Provincial Transfers

Table 34 Provincial Transfers

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome						Medium-term estimate				
	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Main appro- piation 2011/12	Adjusted appro- piation 2011/12	Revised estimate 2011/12	% Change from Revised estimate				
							2012/13	2011/12	2013/14	2014/15	
Provincial Treasury					800	800		(100.00)			
Financial Management Support Grant					800	800		(100.00)			
Department of Health	2 409	2 298	1 035								
Global Fund	2 409	2 298	1 035								
Department of Social Development	1 500	500									
Multi-purposes Centres	1 500	500									
Department of Human Settlements	123 541	201 535	251 701	187 811	219 911	219 911	180 417	(17.96)	135 278	142 042	
Human Settlements Development Grant (Beneficiaries)	122 365	179 332	246 701	187 811	219 911	219 911	180 417	(17.96)	135 278	142 042	
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning Grant		1 000									
Local Government Master Planning Grant	1 176	200									
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery		20 553	5 000								
Housing Consumer Education Grant		450									
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning			120		90	90		(100.00)			
Cleanest Town/Greenest Municipality Competition			120		90	90		(100.00)			
Department of Transport and Public Works	19 767	9 220	17 478	11 465	27 465	27 465	25 983	(5.40)	45 846	22 491	
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads	9 167	2 720	7 578	3 164	3 164	3 164	14 087	345.23	20 000		
George Integrated Public Transport Network - Operations					9 000	9 000	10 000	1111	23 950	20 595	
George Integrated Public Transport Network - Infrastructure	10 600	5 500	9 900	2 000	9 000	9 000	1 500	(83.33)	1 500	1 500	
Public Transport Infrastructure				5 905	5 905	5 905		(100.00)			
Integrated Transport Planning		1 000		396	396	396	396		396	396	
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	3 287	3 959	4 382	5 392	10 024	10 024	18 950	89.05			
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities	550	500	347	1 000	1 000	1 000	294	(70.60)			
Library Services (Conditional Grant)	2 737	3 459	4 035	4 392	4 392	4 392	10 832	146.63			
Most vulnerable B3 municipalities					4 632	4 632	7 824	68.91			
Department of Local Government	3 273	1 987	2 856	650	650	702	1 202	71.23	2 728	728	
Fire Fighting Assistance	255	280	333								
Provincial Management Support Grant	2 120	1 155									
Thusong Centres			1 500				500		2 000		
Community Development Worker Operational Support Grant	898	552	723	650	650	702	702		728	728	
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning Grant			300								
Total Transfers	153 777	219 499	277 572	205 318	258 940	258 992	226 552	(12.53)	183 852	165 261	

The total transfers to municipalities in Eden District amount to R575.665 million from 2012/13 to 2014/15 financial year. The largest proportion of transfers to municipalities in Eden District flows from the Department of Human Settlements amounting to R457.737 million or 79.5 per cent over the 2012/13 MTREF.

Table 35 Provincial Payments and Estimates in comparison with Transfers

Department R'000	Outcome						Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11	Main appro- p-riation 2011/12	Adjusted appro- p-riation 2011/12	Revised estimate 2011/12	2012/13	% Change from Revised estimate 2011/12	2013/14	2014/15
Department of Community Safety	17 400	22 744	27 276	29 787	30 051	29 837	32 227	8.01	34 482	36 207
Department of Education	957 040	1 087 719	1 248 959	1 380 569	1 385 261	1 385 261	1 473 479	6.37	1 567 992	1 657 944
Department of Health	6 129 960	7 482 221	9 186 655	9 679 911	9 980 034	9 980 034	10 786 667	8.08	11 677 761	12 457 223
Department of Social Development	139 012	153 707	161 893	176 746	176 746	176 746	185 376	4.88	197 176	207 190
Department of Human Settlements	103 982	203 343	251 351	187 811	219 911	219 911	190 417	(13.41)	135 278	142 042
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	7 148	9 985	5 881	3 929	9 212	8 779	12 536	42.80	13 549	14 484
Department of Transport and Public Works	394 363	510 138	386 876	263 363	349 707	349 707	476 893	36.37	269 053	286 216
Department of Agriculture	33 432	67 224	28 051	42 601	48 592	48 592	52 267	7.56	64 799	64 799
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	25 468	30 323	24 202	8 116	8 116	8 116	7 455	(8.14)	7 805	7 805
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	3 287	3 959	4 382	5 392	10 024	10 024	18 394	83.50		
Department of Local Government		1 987	2 856	650	650	650	1 175	80.77	2 700	700
Total	2 294 092	2 860 350	3 060 382	3 066 875	3 236 304	3 235 657	3 528 886	9.06	3 460 596	3 663 110
Total Transfers to Eden District	153 777	219 499	277 572	205 318	258 940	258 992	226 552	(12.53)	183 852	165 261
Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates	6.70	7.67	9.07	6.69	8.00	8.00	6.42	(19.79)	5.31	4.51

Source: Provincial Treasury Local Government Database

Table 35 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 Provincial Government of the Western Cape (PGWC) plan to spend in the Eden Region over the 2012/13 MTREF amounts to R10.653 billion over the 2012/13 MTREF.

The cornerstone to the provincial expenditure in 2012/13 is Education at R4.7 billion for building schools, health at R3.493 billion primarily for primary healthcare and HIV/Aids and Transport and Public Works at R1.032 billion.

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.

Table 36 Summary of Western Cape Regional System Input Volumes and Non-Revenue Water and Water Losses, 2012

Western Cape Regional Information	Supply of Water (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Demand for Water (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Average Water Losses for 12 months ending Jan 2012		Average Percentage Water Losses for 12 months ending Jan 2012
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	%
City of Cape Town	295 215 103	24 601 259	241 171 003	20 097 584	54 044 100	4 503 675	18.3
Cape Winelands Region	60 517 141	5 043 095	46 993 954	3 916 163	13 523 187	1 126 932	22.3
Overberg Region	15 596 910	1 299 743	12 034 527	1 002 877	3 562 383	296 865	22.8
Eden Region	23 146 674	1 928 890	20 293 989	1 691 166	2 852 685	237 724	12.3
Central Karoo Region	2 169 713	180 809	1 141 266	95 106	1 028 447	85 704	47.4

Source: DWA Report 2012

The Eden District Municipality's average monthly demand for water for the year ending January 2012 totalled 1.7 million kilolitres per month; monthly water losses for the year averaged 12.3 per cent. The Eden District Municipality fared relatively well compared with other consolidated regional information, especially given the significant difference in water demand volumes. The City of Cape Town was second lowest with regard to water losses, with an average monthly water loss of 18.3 per cent. The Central Karoo Region had the lowest demand for water for the year ending January 2012 but its average monthly water losses was extremely high (47.4%), almost half total monthly supply.

Table 37 Summary of System Input Volume and Non-Revenue Water (NRW) - Eden District Region 2012 - January 2012

WSA	Supply of Water (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Demand (12 months ending Jan 2012)		Average Water Loss for 12 months ending Jan 2012		Average Water Losses % for 12 months ending Jan 2012
	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	kl/yr	kl/m	%
Eden Region	23 146 674	1 928 890	20 293 989	1 691 166	2 852 685	237 724	12.3
Kannaland LM	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Hessequa LM	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Mossel Bay LM	6 488 811	540 734	5 719 211	476 601	769 600	64 133	11.9
George LM	9 790 296	815 858	8 926 530	743 878	863 766	71 981	8.8
Oudtshoorn LM	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Bitou LM	2 800 924	233 410	1 947 727	162 311	853 197	71 100	30.5
Knysna LM	4 066 643	338 887	3 700 521	308 377	366 122	30 510	9.0

Table 37 provides a summary of the system input volume and non-revenue water for the Eden District Region. The Bitou Municipality had the highest average loss of water totalling a percentage of 30.5; whilst the George Municipality had the lowest water loss for 12 months ending January 2012 of 8.8 per cent. No data was collected for the Kannaland, Oudtshoorn and Hessequa Municipalities; this was mainly based on the fact that either no bulk meters were in place or that the meters are were not read on a regular basis.

6.2 Water Service Levels

The DWA visited each of the Municipalities in the Western Cape during April/May 2011 to confirm the water and sanitation service levels within the various towns. The information was signed off by the Technical Persons and a representative of the Housing Department within each of the Municipalities (Metro, Cape Winelands, Central Karoo and West Coast). Two Professional Service Providers assisted the DWA with the process under the "Support to Co-ordination of Water Service Authorities WSDP process" project, which was funded by DWAs National Directorate Planning and Information.

The Service Provider appointed by DWA namely WorleyParsons compiled the Water Service Levels Report for the Metro, Cape Winelands, West Coast and the Central Karoo Regions. However Octagonal compiled the water service levels report for the Eden and Overberg Region.

Table 38 Water Service Levels in the Eden District Region at May 2011

		George LM		Hessequa LM		Kannaland LM		Knysna LM		Mossel Bay LM		Oudtshoorn LM	
		Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation
No Service Informal Areas	Informal areas without basic water or sanitation services	2 643								2 209		0	
No Service Formal Areas	Formal areas without basic water or sanitation services, excluding Backyard Dwellers in formal areas	74	74	377	377	219	219	130	130	166	166	154	154
Communal Services Informal Areas	Informal areas with access to shared basic water or sanitation	3 312	669	165	165	120	120	3 115	3 115	2 199		1 850	1 850
Communal Services Formal Areas	Formal areas with access to shared basic water or sanitation services, excluding backyard dwellers in formal areas							924				1 027	
Backyard Dwellers	Backyard dwellers in formal areas					633	633	2 126	2 126			4 482	4 482
Farm Dwellers	Number of households on the housing waiting list presently residing on farms												
Adequate Services	House Connections	39 720		18 535		6 960		17 126		32 382		16 348	
	Yard Connections											26	
	Waterborne		35 937		16 577		6 326		14 559		27 061		15 293
	Waterborne low flush												
	Septic Tanks/Conservancy		646		1 518		123		2 913		5 167		664
	Non Waterborne (VIP, UDS)		3 137		440		511		576		144		1 444
TOTAL		43 106	43 106	19 077	19 077	7 299	7 299	23 419	23 419	34 747	34 747	23 887	23 887

In relation to access to service levels for the water and sanitation it can be highlighted that in the George Municipality that all the informal areas has access to water; however 2 643 households in the informal areas do not have access to sanitation. In the Mossel Bay Municipal area all the informal areas have access to water with 2 209 households in informal areas not having access to sanitation.

The George Municipality has 74 households in its formal areas that do not have access to both water and sanitation; whilst Hessequa municipality has 377 households in formal areas that do not have access to water and sanitation and Kannaland Municipality has a total of 219 households in formal areas that do not have access to both water and sanitation.

In terms of backyard dwellers in formal areas it is found that the Kannaland Municipality has a total of 633 backyard dwellers; Knysna Municipality with a total of 2 126 backyard dwellers whilst the Oudtshoorn Municipality has a total of 4 482 backyard dwellers.

6.3 Water Quality¹⁴

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 2010/11 financial year, the Western Cape was highly ranked in terms of its Blue Drop score; with a score of 94 per cent, the Western Cape was second to Gauteng who realised a 95 per cent Blue drop score. The next best score of 85 per cent was achieved by KwaZulu-Natal followed by a 77 per cent score by the Eastern Cape. The worst performing province was Mpumalanga with a Blue Drop score of 57 per cent.

The 100 per cent assessment coverage for the Western Cape included a total of 123 water systems for the Western Cape, with 29 Blue Drop awards. The City of Cape Town was the best performing Western Cape municipality with a Blue Drop score of 97.6 per cent, receiving Blue Drop certification for the third year in a row.

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

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

¹⁴ 2011 Blue Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

Table 39 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 2009 in percentage
Eden Region	no data	no data	no data	no data	8
Kannaland LM	25	28.47	55.05	19.4	49.1
Hessequa LM	24	35.59	14.1	46.2	49.7
Mossel Bay LM	7	95.68	95.27	84.5	88.6
George LM	4	97.41	96.26	96.9	91
Oudtshoorn LM	22	64.58	36.88	44.8	41.4
Bitou LM	2	97.74	96.12	97.7	96.4
Knysna LM	13	92	89.76	75.2	60.8

Source: DWA Blue Drop and Green drop report 2012

One can further see a significant drop for the Kannaland Municipality 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 2011 year. The 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 2011.

6.4 Waste Water Treatment¹⁵

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 2010/2011 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 1st place, with KZN 2nd 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 96.4 per cent for the Green Drop; followed by the George Municipality with a 91 per cent for the Green Drop and Mossel Bay Municipality with a total per cent of 88.6 for the Green Drop as recorded in 2009. The

¹⁵ 2011 Green Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

lowest performing municipality for the Green Drop was the Eden District Municipality and the Oudtshoorn Municipality.

6.5 Spatial Development Plan: Eden District Region

The Eden District and Knysna Municipalities currently has a Spatial Development Framework in place which was approved during 2010 and 2008. The Bitou, George, Kannaland, Oudtshoorn, Mossel Bay and Hessequa Municipalities SDFs are currently under review and are awaiting approval from council. It must be emphasized that latter municipalities all had previous Spatial Development Framework but is in the process of reviewing the currently SDFs in which some of these SDFs is awaiting approval from council.

Table 40 Spatial Development Plan

Municipality	Part of BESP/ RD & LR SDF Support Programme	BESP/ RD & LR Support Progress	State of SDF	MSA Approval Status	LUPO Approval Status	Status of Air Quality Management Plan
Eden District Municipality	Not part of BESP 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	BESP Round 2 (2010/11/12)	Date of completion of final draft SDF September 2012.	SDF currently under review and pending municipal approval.	Under review as part of BESP Round 2. Previous SDF Approval 2005.	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	BESP Round 1 (2009/2010).	BESP Intervention completed.	Completed. Municipality intends to review SDF IN next Municipal financial year 2013/2014.	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	BESP Round 1 (2009/2010).	BESP Gap Analysis intervention completed.	SDF currently under review by the Municipality.	Not approved. In the process of being finalised.	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	BESP Round 3 (2011/12/13).	Round 3 Phase 1 completed - Gap Analysis (2011/2 - 12). SDF under review as part of BESP Round 3 Phase 2 (2012/13). Anticipated date of completion September 2013.	SDF currently under review.	Under review as part of BESP Round 3. 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 Local 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 2012.	SDF currently under review.	SDF not approved. Under review as part of DRD & LR Municipal support programme.	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, pending council approval.	Pending Municipal approval. SDF was under review as part of the BESP Round 2. Previous SDF approval in 2006.	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, municipal council approval pending.	Municipal council approval pending. Under review as part of the BESP Round 2. Previous approval in 2008.	Draft. It is the intention of the Municipality to adhere to LUPO process.	Plan not yet developed.

6.6 Air Quality Management¹⁶

The promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act¹⁷ 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 (D: EA&DP) developed the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Western Cape Province.

¹⁶ This section is **drawn directly** from selected sections in the Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, March 2010.

¹⁷ 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 (D: EA&DP, 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 D: EA&DP'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.

Air Quality Plans: Eden District

It is evident from the table that most of the municipalities in the Eden District have not yet developed their Air Quality Plans. Out of the eight municipalities in the region it is only the Eden District Municipality that has an approved Air Quality Plan. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning is engaging with the various municipalities on establishing Air Quality Plans for their respective municipalities.

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 Community Survey 2007 data. The Census and Community Survey provides a rough or broad indication of labour force trends for small geographical units such municipalities. The Census and Community Survey 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; there calculations are based on Quantec Research data and the Municipal Economic Review Outlook 2012.

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.