

**Western Cape Government  
Provincial Treasury**

**Regional Development Profile  
Overberg District**

**2012**

Working paper

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# Overberg District



**List of towns**

- Theewaterskloof
- Overstrand
- Cape Agulhas
- Swellendam

## Overberg at a glance

<b>Population</b>					
<b>Number</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>% Share</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total	203 521	258 176	African	19.8	25.9
Male	102 637	129 370	Coloured	59.2	54.7
Female	100 881	128 806	White	20.9	19.1
Dependency ratio (%)	50.2	54.1	Indian/Asian	0.1	0.3
<b>Education</b>					
		<b>2007</b> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			
Literacy rate (%) 14 years and older		74.3			
<b>Health</b>					
		<b>2011/12</b> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			
Number of PHC facilities		49			
Immunisation (full) %		74.4			
<b>Crime (number of reported cases)</b>					
		<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>		
Drug-related crimes		3 143	3 004		
Total sexual crimes		452	369		
Murder		79	85		
<b>Poverty levels</b>					
		<b>2010</b>			
Poverty rate		29.6%			
		<b>2012</b>			
Number of indigent households		17 014			
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>					
		<b>2001</b>	<b>2007</b>		
Total		22.4	17.7		
Male (% share)			44.0		
Female (% share)			56.0		
Labour concentration: Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing (21.3%), community services (12.4%), construction (11.8%)					
<b>Access to Basic service delivery</b>					
(% share of households)		<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>		
Formal dwellings		87.9	91.3		
Informal dwellings		12.1	8.7		
Electricity		75.3	81.4		
Flush toilets		84.5	92.0		
Water (piped water)		98.8	99.2		
Refuse removal (local authority/private)		77.0	83.0		
<b>Economy</b>					
		<b>2001</b>	<b>2010</b>		
GVA'R (R' billion)		4.562	7.051		
<b>Leading sectors</b>					
Finance & business services (25.1%), manufacturing (16.3%); wholesale (13.7%) and Agriculture (12.1%)					

## Introduction

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

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

This profile uses data<sup>1</sup> primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Bureau of Economic Research and Quantec Regional Data. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa is from the 2011 Community Survey; comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

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

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

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

## 1. Demographics

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

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

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

### 1.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the demand for government services in a particular geographical space. It also provides a planning measure to assist budget planners to match the available resources to address the relative demand for services.

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

**Table 1 Western Cape Population Growth Comparison across the different districts for 2001 and 2011**

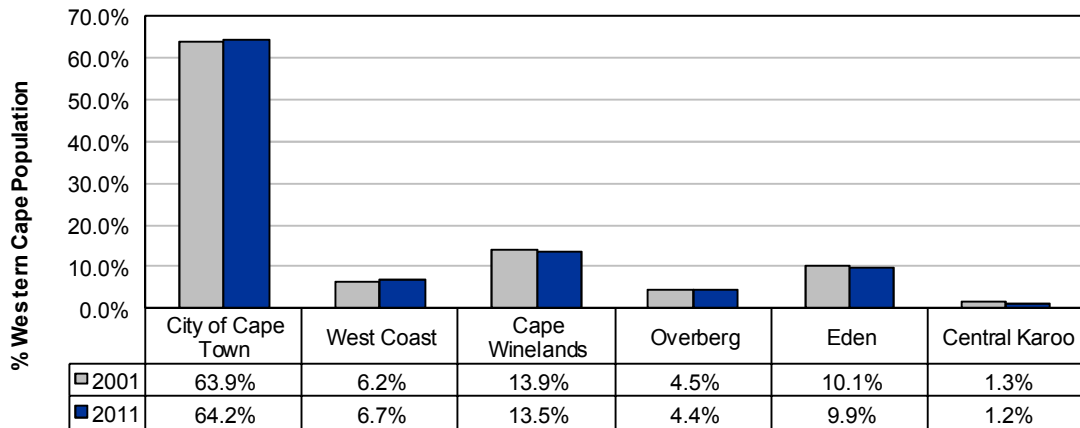
Population numbers and Projections	StatSA 2001 Census	StatSA 2011 Census	Percentage population growth	2011 per cent share of Western Cape
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	29.3%	64.2%
West Coast	282 673	391 766	38.6%	6.7%
Cape Winelands	629 490	787 490	25.1%	13.5%
Overberg	203 520	258 176	26.9%	4.4%
Eden	454 919	574 265	26.2%	9.9%
Central Karoo	60 482	71 011	17.4%	1.2%
Western Cape	4 524 331	5 822 734	28.7%	100.0%

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

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

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

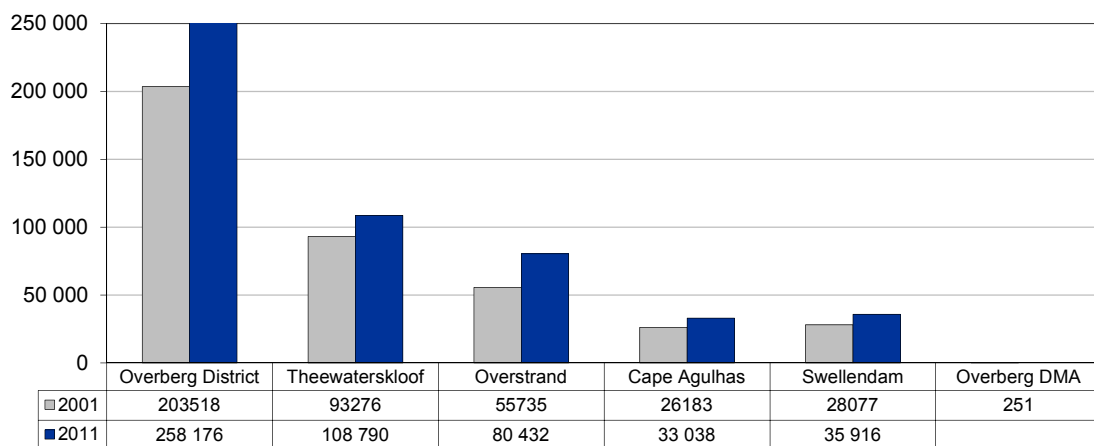
**Figure 1 Population distribution across the municipalities within Overberg, 2001 and 2011**



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and Census 2011

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

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



Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

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

## 1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

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

### 1.2.1 Age Distribution

#### Age and Gender Distribution of the Western Cape

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

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

**Table 2 Western Cape age and gender distribution, 2011**

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

Source: Census 2011

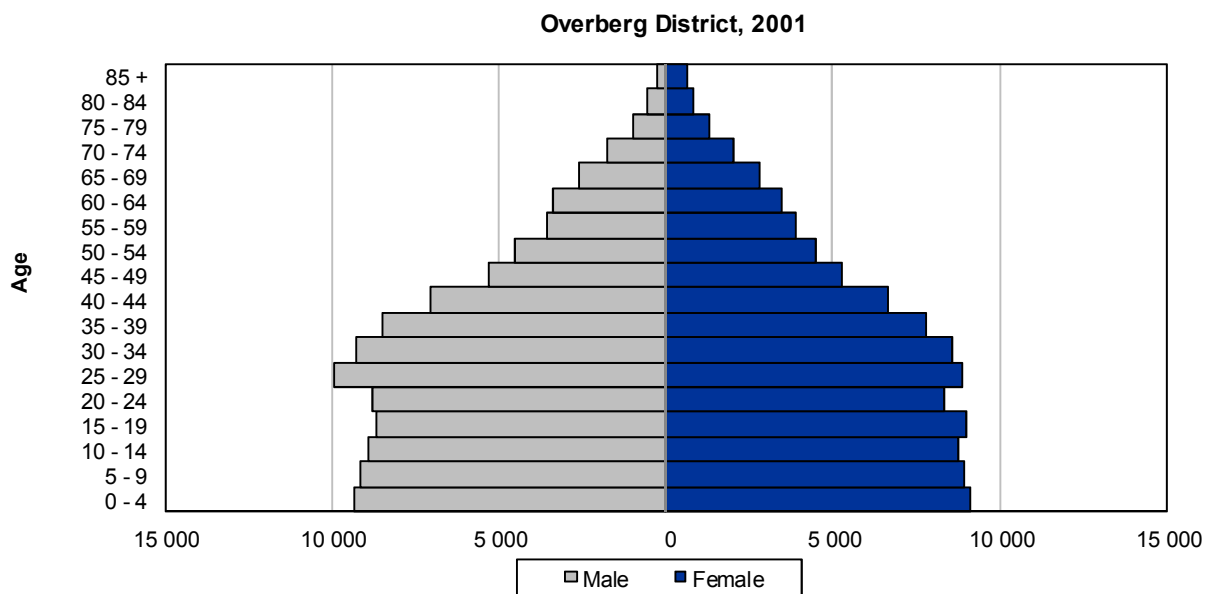
The statistics reveals that a large share of the population can be located amongst the younger population and declines steadily amongst the older age cohorts. The Western Cape recorded a child dependency ratio of 36.4 per cent and the age dependency of 8.5 per cent in 2011. Consequently, an estimated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

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

**Age and Gender Distribution of the Overberg District**

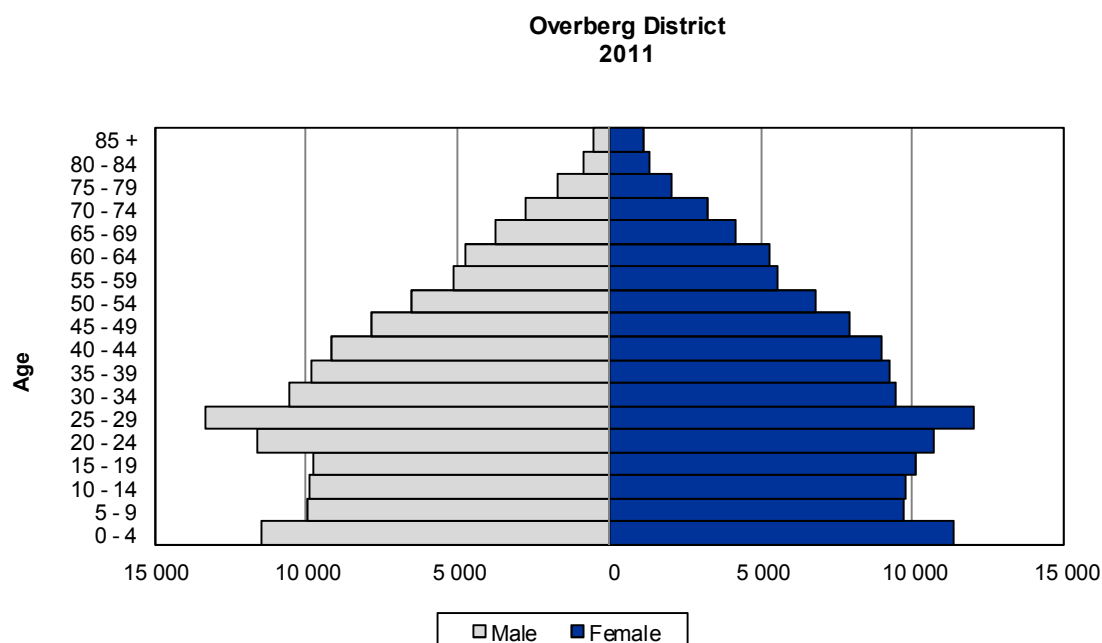
Figures 3 and 4 reflect the population pyramid for the Overberg region for 2001 and 2011. Both figures tend to have a wide bottom base that gradually narrows in the upper age cohorts in line with the provincial trend.

**Figure 3 Overberg’s population pyramids 2001**



Source: StatsSA Census 2001

**Figure 4 Overberg’s population pyramids 2011**



Source: StatsSA, Census2011

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

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

### 1.2.2 Gender Distribution

The 2011 Census estimates that 49.9 per cent of the Overberg population is female and 50.1 per cent male. Life expectancy nationally is estimated to have increased to 54.9 years for males and 59.1 years for females<sup>2</sup>. This trend will contribute to an increase amongst the older age cohorts.

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

<sup>2</sup> Statistics South Africa, Mid-year population estimates 2011.



### 1.3 Population Groups

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

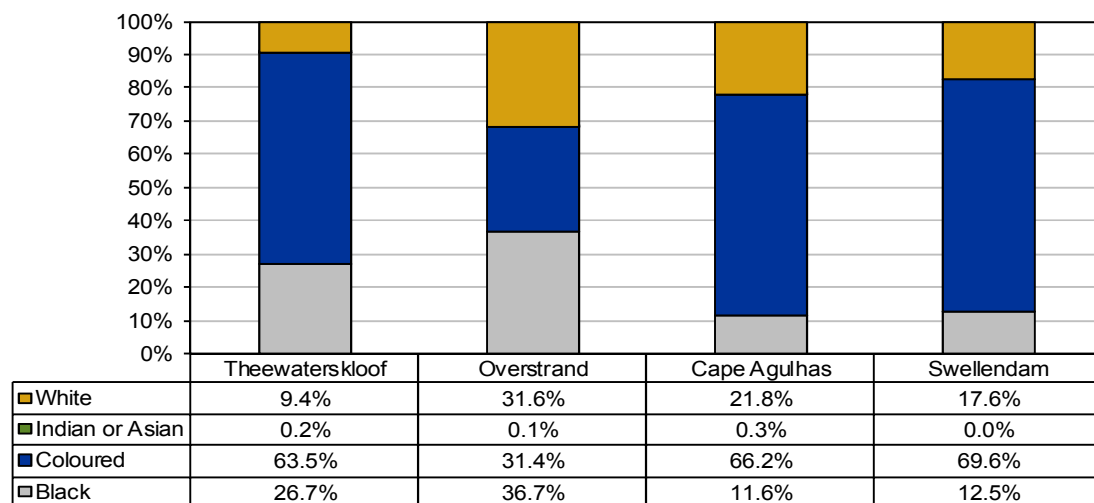
**Table 3 Population groups 2001, 2011**

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

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

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

**Figure 5 Overberg local municipal population distribution by race**



Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2011

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

## 2. Social Development and Well-being

### 2.1 Education and Human Development

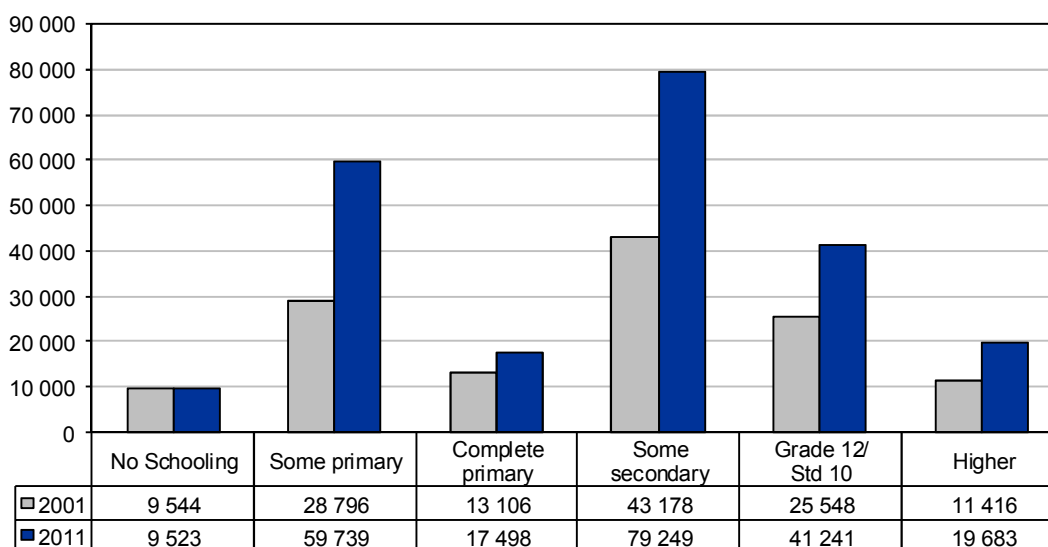
Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options from which a person may choose, creating opportunities for a fulfilling life. The level of education of the population in a region influences its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

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

#### 2.1.1 Educational attainment

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

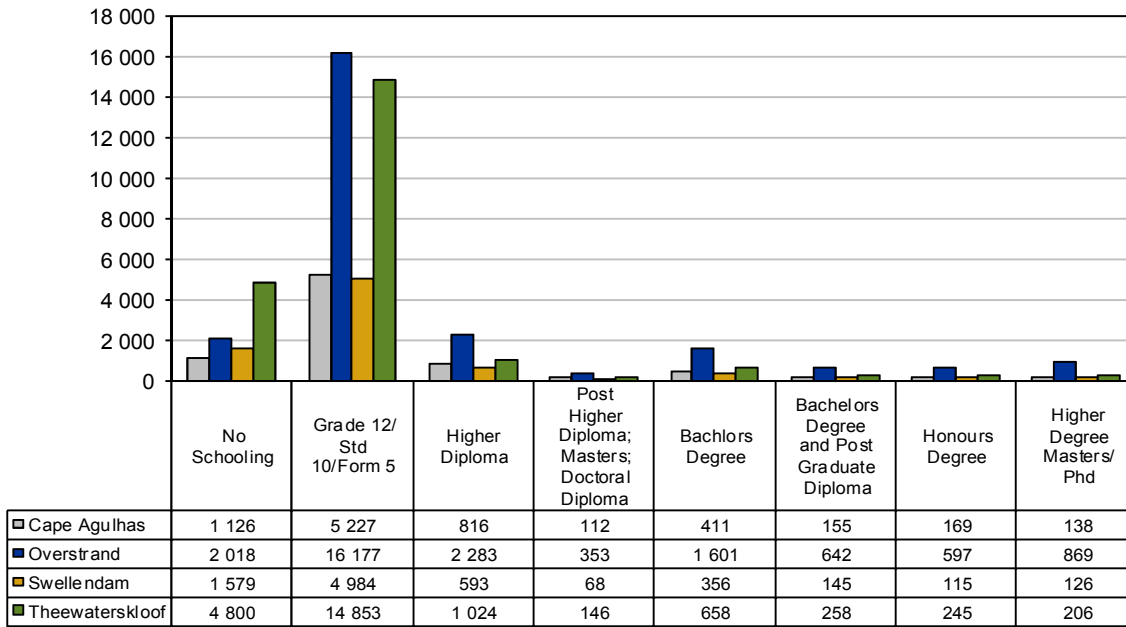
**Figure 6 Education Attainment 2001 and 2011**



Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and census 2011

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

**Figure 7 Education Level: Overberg Region 2011**



Source: StatsSA Census 2001 and census 2011

Figure 7 compares the educational attainment of Overberg District population across the municipalities. The following is evident from the information presented in Figure 8; Theewaterskloof has the highest number of people with no schooling, Overstrand followed by Theewaterskloof have the highest number of people with Grade 12/ Standard 10/Form 5, Overstrand Municipality has the highest number of its residents all the remaining higher educational categories from higher diploma to higher degree (Masters/Phd).

**2.1.2 Learner enrolment, learner teacher ratio and dropout rates**

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

**Table 4 Overberg District Learner enrolment, Learner-teacher ratio and Dropout rate, 2012**

	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)	Percentage of enrolment in the Overberg District	Learner teacher ratio	Dropout rate
<b>Overberg District</b>	<b>38 172</b>			
Cape Agulhas	4 539	11.9%	33.5%	37.9%
Theewaterskloof	17 606	46.1%	32.8%	40.8%
Overstrand	10 468	27.4%	33.8%	49.5%
Swellendam	5 559	14.6%	26.4%	34.7%

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2012

In terms of Table 5 above, the majority of the learners in the Overberg District are enrolled at schools in the Theewaterskloof municipal area at 46.1 per cent and the smallest number of learner enrolment is in the Cape Agulhas municipal area at 11.9 per cent. The highest dropout rate (49.5%) appears within Overstrand. One significant observation that could be made is that approximately one in every two enrolled learners drops out of school and that there is one teacher for every three learners within the schools of the Overberg District.

### **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. Overberg District is in close proximity to a number of tertiary institutions such as the University of Cape Town, the University of the Western Cape, University of Stellenbosch as well as the Cape Peninsula University of Technology.

Furthermore, Boland College<sup>3</sup> (FET) has one campus located in Theewaterskloof Municipality.

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

	Public FET Colleges	Education facilities Number of schools with libraries/media centres	Education facilities Percentage of schools with libraries/media centres
Cape Agulhas	0	0	90.0%
Theewaterskloof	1	35	94.6%
Overstrand	0	17	100.0%
Swellendam	0	13	68.4%
<b>Overberg District</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>88.3%</b>

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

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.

In the Overberg District, 65 (88.3%) schools have access to libraries or media centres, with the highest access levels in Overstrand (100%) and the lowest in Swellendam municipal area (68.4%).

### **2.1.3 No fee schools**

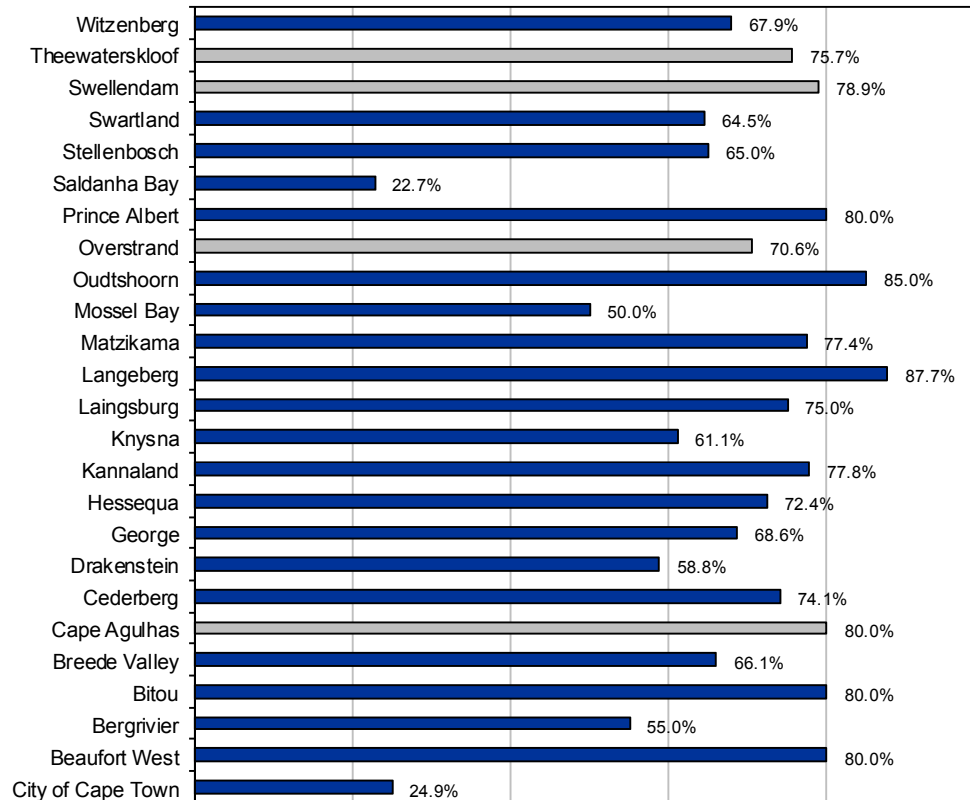
No fee schools<sup>4</sup> make provision for learners who live in low income communities where the majority of learners are unable to make a financial contribution towards the cost of education. No fee school status ensures extra state support to schools where contributions in the form of school fees are not possible.

<sup>3</sup> 2009 FET Website

<sup>4</sup> 2011 SNAP Survey, Public Ordinary Schools.

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**



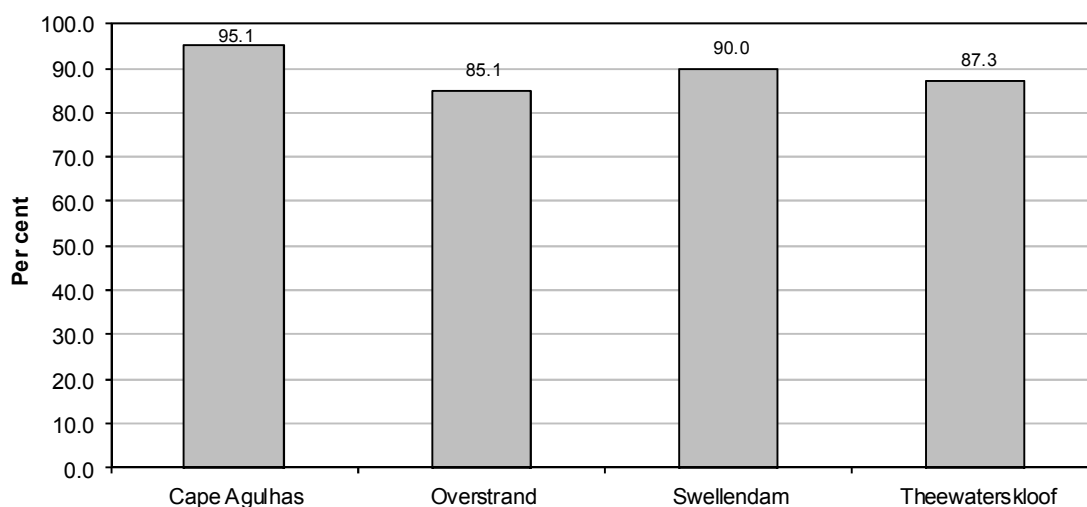
Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

Figure 8 indicates that within the Overberg District, the Cape Agulhas municipal area has the highest percentage of no fee schools at 80 per cent. The rest of the municipal areas in the Overberg district have a no fee schools presence of between 70 and 79 per cent.

#### 2.1.4 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 Overberg District**

Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

In terms of Figure 10, the schools within the Cape Agulhas Municipal Area achieved the highest pass rate at 95.1 per cent in the 2011 Matric exams, followed by Swellendam with 90 per cent pass rate. The matric pass rates in Theewaterskloof and Overstrand municipal areas were below 90 per cent at 87.3 per cent and 85.1 per cent respectively.

## 2.2 Healthcare Services

Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities and that disease, especially preventable and contagious/communicable ones, are kept at bay. Some of the factors include lifestyle features that also depend on the provision of high quality municipal services, such as clean water and sanitation. It is the function of healthcare services not only to restore bad health, but also to prevent communities from contracting preventable diseases.

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

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

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

Although healthcare is provided by both public and private institutions, information provided by the Department of Health, as detailed in this section, pertains only to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in the information below.

### 2.2.1 Health Care Facilities

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

**Table 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
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plans 2010/11 to 2012/13; \*Information for 2010 and 2011 from 2010/11 and 2011/12 Annual Performance Plans

Table 6 reflects the number of health facilities across the districts and the City of Cape Town. The Western Cape had 492 facilities as of February 2012 of which 49 health facilities are located in the Overberg District region.. The 492 health facilities comprise of 9 community health centres, 49 community day centres, 224 clinics, 74 satellite clinics, 94 mobile clinics, 34 district hospital and 8 regional hospitals.

**Table 7 Healthcare Facilities in Overberg District**

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
Theewaterskloof	0	1	6	2	9	18	18	19	1	1	1	0	0	0
Overstrand	0	0	8	4	0	12	12	12	1	1	1	0	0	0
Cape Agulhas	0	0	4	1	2	7	8	8	1	1	1	0	0	0
Swellendam	0	0	5	0	3	8	9	9	1	1	1	0	0	0
Overberg DMA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0
<b>Overberg District</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2012/13; \*Information for 2010 and 2011 from 2010/11 and 2011/12 Annual Performance Plans

Of the 49 health facilities recorded in the Overberg District region in 2012, 19 facilities are located in Theewaterskloof, 13 facilities in Overstrand, 9 facilities in Swellendam and 8 facilities in Cape Agulhas.

## 2.2.2 HIV/Aids Treatment and Care

According to the 2009 National HIV Survey, the estimated HIV prevalence for the Western Cape was 16.9 per cent (CI 95%: 13.8 – 20.5%). The weighted Provincial Survey estimate from the larger sub-district survey was 16.8 per cent (95% CI: 16 - 17.7%). The highest HIV prevalence estimates remain amongst the age groups of 25 - 29 and 30 - 34 years. (Department of Health, Annual Performance Plan 2011/12: 18)

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

**Table 8 HIV/Aids Prevalence and Care**

	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	3 547
Cape Winelands District	13	23	31	8 477	9 750	11 830
Overberg District	4	6	17	2 386	3 259	4 253
Eden District	9	23	34	6 777	7 847	9 397
Central Karoo District	2	3	3	559	674	715
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>80 082</b>	<b>100 387</b>	<b>115 533</b>

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

At the end of the June 2012, the Western Cape Department of Health provided anti-retroviral treatment (ART) to 115 533 persons at 177 Anti-retroviral Treatment Sites (ART).

**Table 9 HIV/Aids prevalence and care Overberg District**

	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
Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	2	3	5	1 088	1 417	1 802
Overstrand Local Municipality	1	1	4	1 013	1 345	1 641
Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	0	1	3	0	188	228
Swellendam Local Municipality	1	1	5	285	309	582
<b>Overberg District</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2 386</b>	<b>3 259</b>	<b>4 253</b>

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



Seventeen anti-retroviral sites are situated in Overberg District of which four are in Overstrand, three in Cape Agulhas and five each in Theewaterskloof and Swellendam. The number of Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) patients in the Overberg District increased by 30.5 per cent from 3 259 in 2011 to 4 253 persons as at June 2012. Theewaterskloof followed by Overstrand have the highest patient load in the District, providing treatment to 1 802 and 1 641 patients respectively.

### 2.2.3 Child Health

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

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

#### Immunisation<sup>5</sup>

The National Department of Health has set an immunisation target of 90 per cent against which the results from the Western Cape can be benchmarked. The Western Cape's 2011/12 immunisation target is set at 95 per cent, above the national target as well as significantly above current Western Cape attainment in this area.

**Table 10 Child Health in the Western Cape: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2010/11 and 2011/12**

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

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

<sup>5</sup> The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100 per cent because more than 100 per cent of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

In the 2011/12 financial year, full immunisation levels for the Western Cape were 87.8 per cent. West Coast District recorded the highest immunisation rate at 97.1 per cent followed by Cape Wineland's at 90 per cent. The Overberg District recorded the lowest rate at 74.4 per cent.

In relation to the number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 100 000 people, the Overberg Region has the third highest number of malnutrition (2.8) after City of Cape Town and Cape Winelands District (3.2) and Eden District at 2.9 per 100 000 population.

**Table 11 Overberg District breakdown Child health**

	<b>Population &lt; 1 year fully immunised 2010/11</b>	<b>Population &lt; 1 year fully immunised 2011/12</b>	<b>Number of severely underweight children &lt; 5 years per 1 000 population 2010/11</b>	<b>Number of severely underweight children &lt; 5 years per 1 000 population 2011/12</b>
<b>Overberg District</b>	80.5%	<b>74.4%</b>	0.8	<b>2.8</b>
Theewaterskloof	82.9%	<b>72.9%</b>	1.7	<b>4.5</b>
Overstrand	78.7%	<b>75.5%</b>	0.3	<b>1.5</b>
Cape Agulhas	83.9%	<b>76.8%</b>	0.3	<b>1.1</b>
Swellendam	74.0%	<b>74.9%</b>	0.9	<b>1.3</b>

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

When looking at the breakdown of immunisation across the Overberg District, there seems to be a decrease in immunisation levels in the Overberg municipalities with the exception of Swellendam. Immunisation in the Overberg District dropped from 80.5 per cent in 2010/11 to 74.4 per cent in 2011/12. Cape Agulhas and Overstrand municipalities have the highest immunisation coverage at 76.8 per cent and 75.5 per cent respectively for the 2011/12 financial year.

The prevalence of severely underweight children under 5 years is highest in Theewaterskloof at 4.5 per 100 000 population, which is substantially higher than the District average of 2.8. On the other hand, Cape Agulhas, followed by Swellendam and Overstrand has the least number of underweight children in the Overberg District, which is also lower than the District average of 2.8 per 100 000 population.

## 2.2.4 Maternal Health

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

**Table 12 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Mortality, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2011/12**

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

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In the 2011/2012 financial year, the Western Cape recorded a total of 89 394 live births, of which 2 838 deliveries were recorded in the Overberg Region.

There have been 26 maternal deaths at public health facilities in the Western Cape of which 19 incidents occurred in the City of Cape Town in the 2011/12 financial year. No maternal deaths were reported in the Overberg District.

The Western Cape Province recorded a maternal mortality ratio of 28.7 per 100 000 population. The Eden Region has the highest maternal mortality ratio at 60.8, followed by Cape Town and Cape Winelands at 30.7 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. No maternal mortality rate has been recorded in Overberg District.

**Table 13 Delivery to women under 18 years Western Cape**

<i>Delivery to women under 18 years</i>	<b>Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11</b>	<b>Total deliveries 2010/11</b>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2010/11</i>	<b>Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12</b>	<b>Total deliveries 2011/12</b>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2011/12</i>
Western Cape Province	6 484	93 192	<b>69.6</b>	6 320	93 199	<b>67.8</b>
Cape Town	3 911	63 082	<b>62.0</b>	3 756	64 116	<b>58.6</b>
West Coast DM	416	4 921	<b>84.5</b>	472	4 926	<b>95.8</b>
Cape Winelands DM	1 136	12 156	<b>93.5</b>	1 085	11 905	<b>91.1</b>
Overberg DM	279	2 948	<b>94.6</b>	241	2 906	<b>82.9</b>
Eden DM	650	9 042	<b>71.9</b>	657	8 244	<b>79.7</b>
Central Karoo DM	92	1 043	<b>88.2</b>	109	1 102	<b>98.9</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In the 2011/12 year, there have been 6 320 total deliveries to women under 18 years in the Western Cape across the districts and City of Cape Town.

Central Karoo District and Overberg District had the lowest total deliveries to women under 18 years with 241 and 109 total deliveries for the 2011/2012 year.

**Table 14 Maternal Health in the Overberg District; Delivery to women under 18 years**

<i>Delivery to women under 18 years</i>	<b>Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11</b>	<b>Total deliveries 2010/11</b>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2010/11</i>	<b>Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12</b>	<b>Total deliveries 2011/12</b>	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2011/12</i>
Overberg DM	279	2948	<b>94.6</b>	241	2906	<b>82.9</b>
Cape Agulhas	39	393	<b>99.2</b>	31	337	<b>92.0</b>
Overstrand	89	1114	<b>79.9</b>	65	1016	<b>64.0</b>
Sw ellendam	48	429	<b>111.9</b>	41	409	<b>100.2</b>
Theew aterskloof	103	1012	<b>101.8</b>	104	1144	<b>90.9</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In the 2011/12 year, the Overberg District Region had a total of 2 906 deliveries of which 241 deliveries were by women under 18 years. Theewaterskloof Municipality had the highest incidences of total deliveries to women under 18 years at 104, followed by Overstrand Municipality at 65 deliveries. Swellendam and Cape Agulhas each recorded 41 and 31 deliveries to women under the age of 18.

**Table 15 Maternal Health in the Western Cape: Mortality, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2010/11**

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	<b>Total TOPs performed 2010/11</b>	<b>Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11</b>	<i>TOP per 1'000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11</i>	<b>Total TOPs performed 2011/12</b>	<b>Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12</b>	<i>TOP per 1'000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12</i>
Western Cape Province	14 359	1 572 401	<b>9.1</b>	14 390	263 851	<b>13.9</b>
Cape Tow n	10 233	923 847	<b>11.1</b>	10 753	945 028	<b>11.4</b>
West Coast DM	847	63 600	<b>13.3</b>	675	74 262	<b>9.1</b>
Cape Winelands DM	1 378	186 405	<b>7.4</b>	1 449	137 840	<b>10.5</b>
Overberg DM	282	126 487	<b>2.2</b>	288	55 017	<b>5.2</b>
Eden DM	1 262	72 561	<b>17.4</b>	1 225	128 259	<b>9.6</b>
Central Karoo DM	357	199 501	<b>1.8</b>		13 225	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In the 2011/12 year, 14 390 terminations of pregnancies (TOPs) were recorded at public health facilities in the Western Cape, of which 288 TOPs were reported in Overberg District.

**Table 16 Maternal Health in the Overberg District: Termination of pregnancy, 2011/12**

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	<b>Total TOPs performed 2010/11</b>	<b>Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11</b>	<b><i>TOP per 1'000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11</i></b>	<b>Total TOPs performed 2011/12</b>	<b>Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12</b>	<b><i>TOP per 1'000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12</i></b>
Overberg DM	282	53 927	2.2	288	55 017	5.2
Cape Agulhas	11	6 474	1.7	31	6 570	4.7
Overstrand	125	17 634	7.1	166	18 279	9.1
Sw ellendam	28	6 623	4.2	0	6 679	0.0
Theew aterskloof	118	23 196	5.1	91	23 489	3.9

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Table 17 reflects termination of pregnancy for women 15 - 44 years in the Overberg municipal areas for the 2010/11 and 2011/12 years. Overstrand and Cape Agulhas municipalities reflect the highest percentage of termination of pregnancies in 2011/12 in the Overberg area at 9.1 and 4.7 per per 1 000 population respectively. Overstrand's termination of pregnancy percentage is higher than the District's average of 5.2 per 1 000 population.

### 2.2.5 Community Based Services

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

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

Table 17 gives a breakdown of the community based service and, community carers as well as the average number of visits by the carers in these community based services in the Overberg District.

**Table 17 Community Based Services by NPOs, 2011/12**

<i>Community Based Services</i>	<b>Total number of Non Profit Organisation appointed home carers 2011/12</b>	<b>Total number of visits 2011/12</b>	<b>Average number of monthly visits per carer 2011/12</b>
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
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>2 853</b>	<b>5 379 019</b>	<b>157</b>

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2012

For the financial year 2011/12, a total number of 2 853 appointed non-profit organisations (NPOs) home carers were recorded in the Western Cape. Of the 2 853 NPOs, 233 were in the Overberg District with an average of 167 monthly visits per carer in the fourth quarter of 2011/12.

### **2.3 Safety and Security**

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

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

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 contact and property related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detection such as drug related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in the table below. The crime statistics have also been converted to per 100 000 persons to make it comparable across the geographical areas across the Province.

**Table 18 Crime in Overberg District: April to March 2003/04 – 2011/12**

Overberg District	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010	April 2010 to March 2011	April 2011 to March 2012
<b>CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>									
Murder	108	126	94	112	104	92	114	79	85
Total sexual crimes	419	476	403	353	392	418	429	452	369
<b>PROPERTY RELATED CRIME</b>									
Burglary at residential premises	3 637	2 354	1 747	1 630	1 495	1 871	2 203	2 077	2 377
<b>CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR</b>									
Drug related crime	1 691	2 443	2 307	2 137	2 241	2 371	2 631	3 143	3 004
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	293	440	511	487	578	628	729	796	754

Source: South African Police Service, 2011/12

Table 18 shows the number of crimes within the selected crime categories that was reported to police stations located throughout the Overberg District between 2003/04 and 2011/12.

The total number of murders decreased from 108 in 2003/04 to 85 in 2011/12, but fluctuated over the period to reach a peak of 126 in 2004/05 and a lowest level of 79 in 2011/12. The total number of sexual decreased from 419 in 2003/04 to 369 in 2011/12, but fluctuated over the period to reach a highest level of 476 in 2004/05 and bottomed out at 353 in 2006/07. Burglaries at residential premises decreased from 3 637 incidents in 2003/04 to reach its lowest level of 1 495 incidents in 2007/08 but subsequently increased steadily to reach 2 377 incidents in 2011/12.

The increase in drug related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs is a great cause of concern. Drug related crimes increased from 1 691 in 2003/04 to peak at 3 143 in 2010/11 and then declined to 3 004 cases in 2011/12, whilst driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs followed a similar trajectory by rising from 293 incidents in 2003/04 to peak at 796 incidents in 2010/11 and then declined to 754 in 2011/12.

## 2.4 Poverty and Inequality<sup>6</sup>

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

<sup>6</sup> This section draws on Global Insight data.

### 2.4.1 Human Development Index

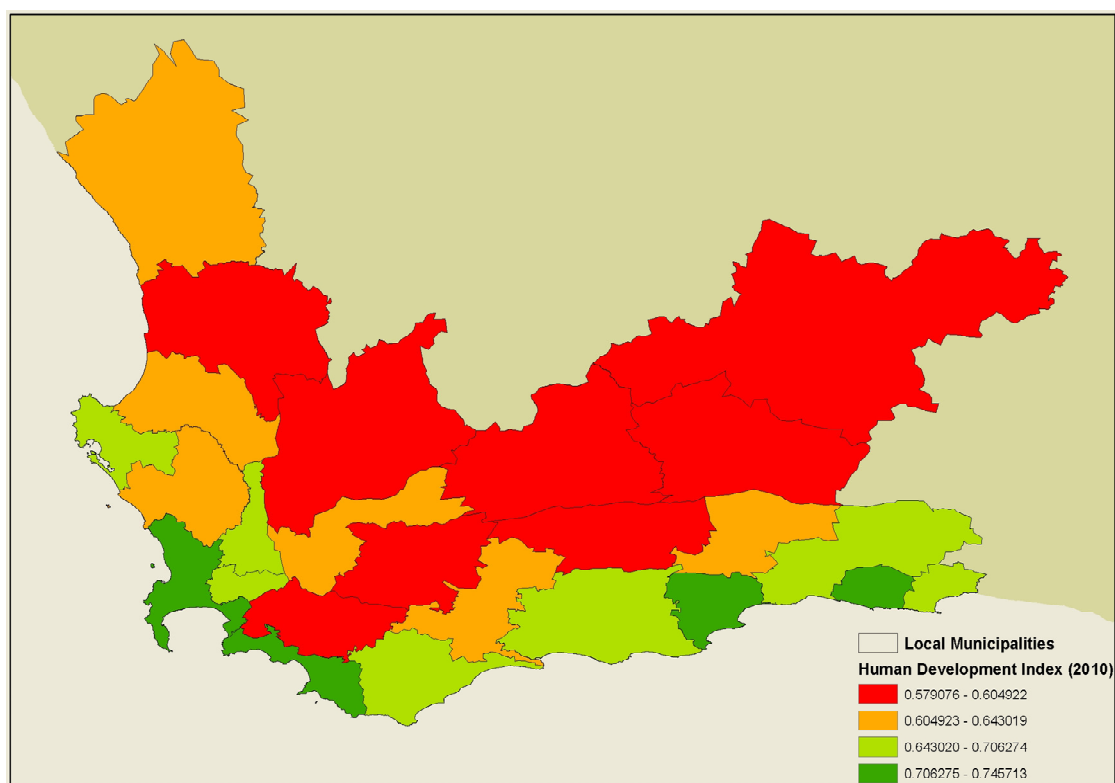
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate,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

**Table 19 HDI 2001, 2007 and 2010 per district**

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

Source: *Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011*

**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 Overberg District Region (0.66) being above Cape Winelands (0.65), West Coast (0.65) and Central Karoo Districts (0.60) in the Western Cape but lower than than Eden (0.69) and City of Cape Town (0.74). Central Karoo District has the lowest HDI compared to other Districts in the Western Cape.

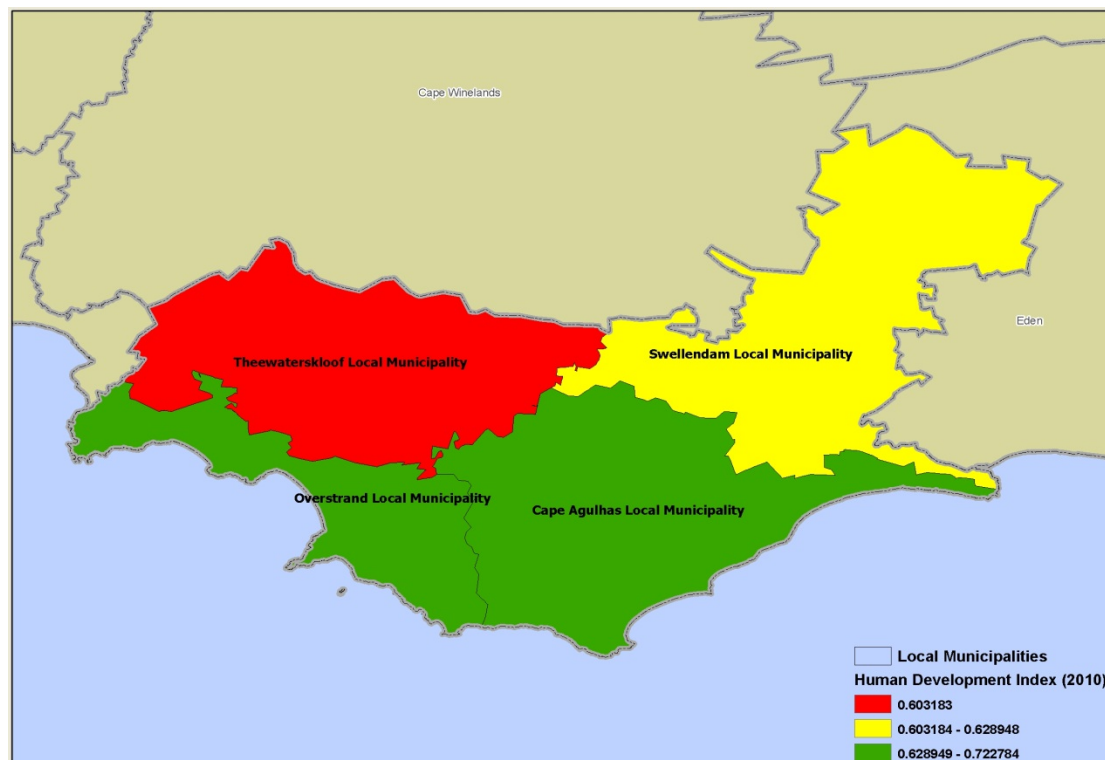
The HDI indicates that the level of development within the Overberg District Municipal area has also improved over the past decade; by increasing from 0.63 in 2001 to 0.66 in 2010.

**Table 20 HDI 2001, 2007 and 2010 per municipality**

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

Source: Global Insight

**Figure 11 Overberg District HDI 2010**



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

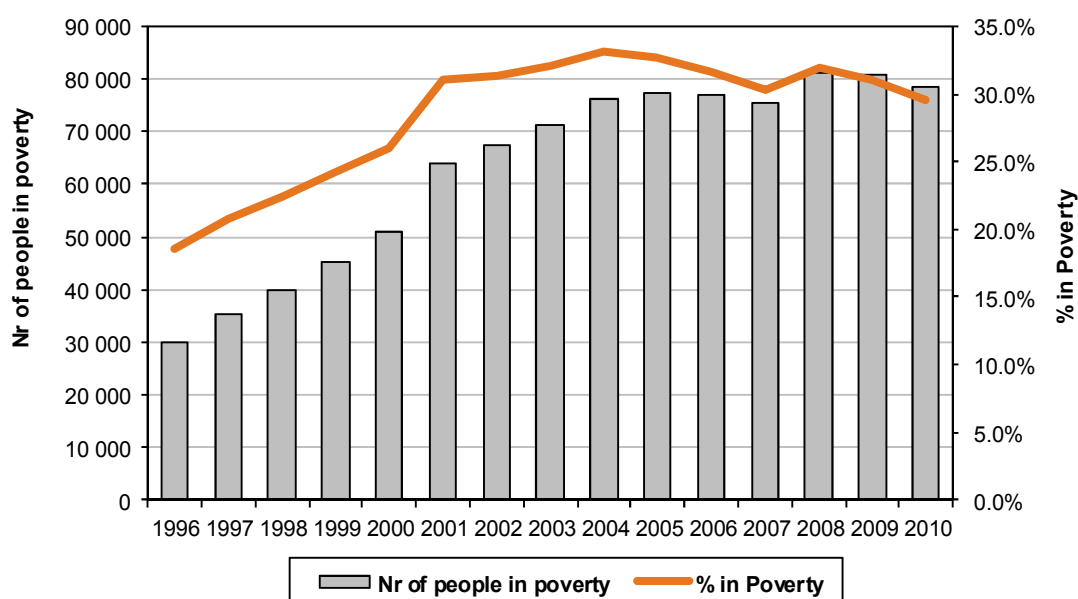
Table 20 and Figure 12 indicate that the HDI of Overberg in 2010 is at 0.66 and is below the HDI of the Province of 0.71. Overstrand and Cape Agulhas reflect high HDIs of 0.72 and 0.71 respectively in 2010 whereas Theewaterskloof reflects the lowest HDI of 0.60.

## 2.4.2 People Living in Poverty<sup>7</sup>

The poverty rate is the percentage of people living in households with an income less than the poverty income. The poverty income is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to household size, the larger the household the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty. The poverty rate used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report no. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996).

For example, the monthly income needed to keep a 1 person household out of poverty in 2010 is estimated<sup>8</sup> to be R1 315, while for a two person household it is R1 626; a four person household requires an estimated income of R2 544 to stay out of poverty while a household with eight or more person requires an estimated R4 729.

**Figure 12 Poverty Overview Overberg 1996 – 2010**



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional explorer version

<sup>7</sup> This section draws on Global Insight Data provided by the Western Cape Department of Economic Development.

<sup>8</sup> Global Insight estimates.

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

**Table 21 Poverty Rate 2001, 2007 and 2010**

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

Source: Global Insight

Table 21 depicts that Theewaterskloof and Swellendam Municipality has the highest percentage of people living in poverty in 2010 at 30 per cent and above. Cape Agulhas Municipality shows a decline in poverty rate from 25.1 per cent in 2001 to 19.1 per cent in 2010.

### 2.4.3 Gini coefficient

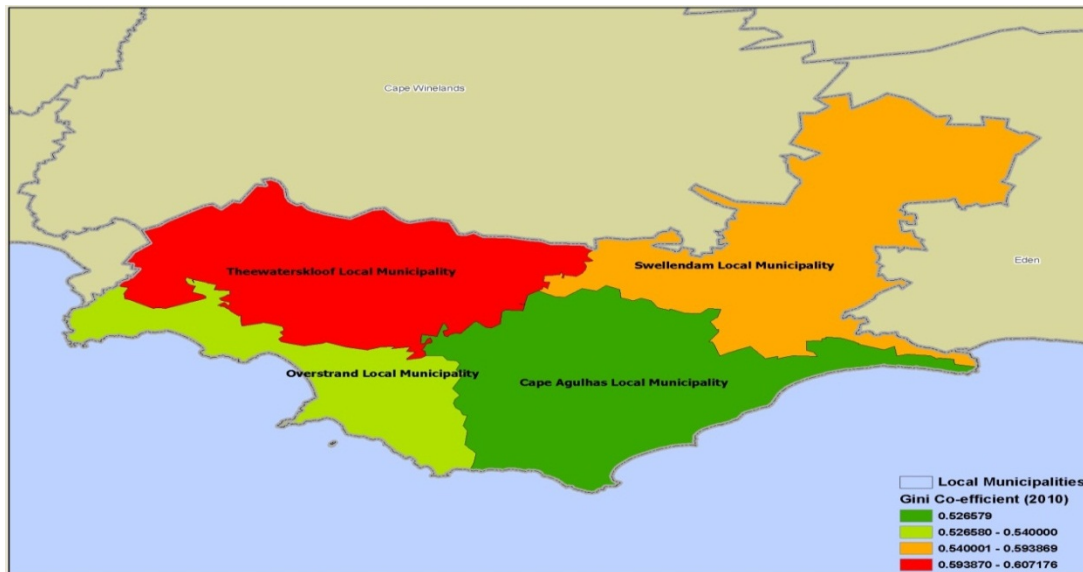
The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0 (in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income) to 1 (in the case where one household earns all the income and other households earn nothing). In practice, the coefficient is likely to vary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

**Table 22 Gini coefficient 2001, 2007, 2010**

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

Source: Global Insight

**Figure 13 Overberg Gini coefficient 2010**



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

Table 22 and Figure 14 indicate the Gini coefficient of the Overberg District region. There hasn't been a real change in the Gini coefficient in 2001 and 2010 which means that income inequality still persists in the municipal areas of Overberg District.

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

#### 2.4.4 Indigent Households

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

**Table 23 Number of Indigent Households in the Overberg District, September 2012**

Municipality	Indigent Households
Overberg District	
Theewaterskloof	6 196
Cape Agulhas	2 288
Overstrand	5 727
Swellendam	2 803
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 014</b>

Source: *Department of Local Government Stats*

A total of 17 014 indigent households were reported for the Overberg District in September 2012. Theewaterskloof (6 196) and Overstrand (5 727) by nature of their size have the highest numbers of indigent households in the Overberg District. It should be noted that the qualifying criteria for indigents differs amongst municipalities.

## 2.5 Municipal Services

Access to municipal services is an important indicator to determine the extent to which government's policies and practices are assisting the poor to improve the quality of their lives.

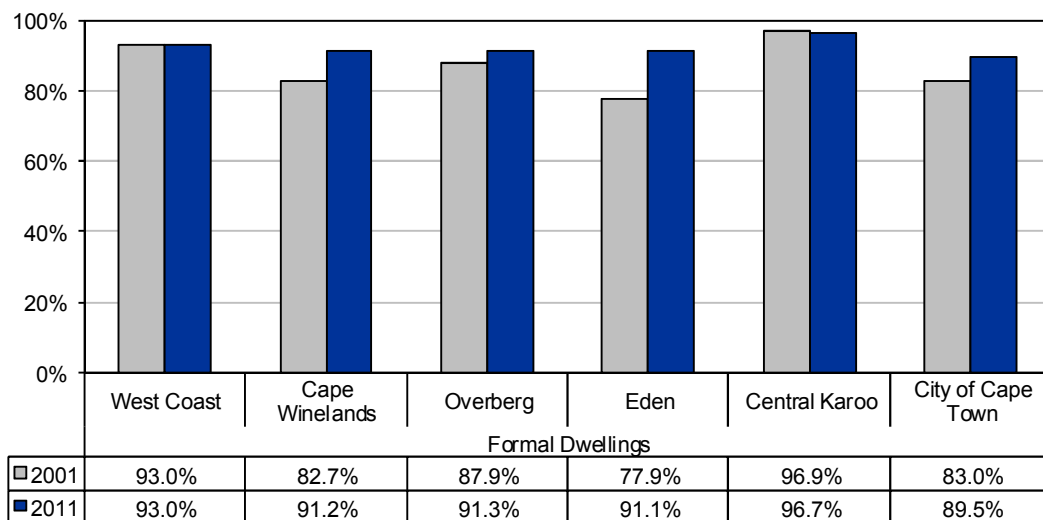
### 2.5.1 Access to Housing

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

Information from the 2001 Census and 2011 Census is used to provide estimates of the extent of the backlog<sup>9</sup> in housing within the City of Cape Town.

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

**Figure 14 Western Cape District/City Level Comparisons**



Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2001, 2011

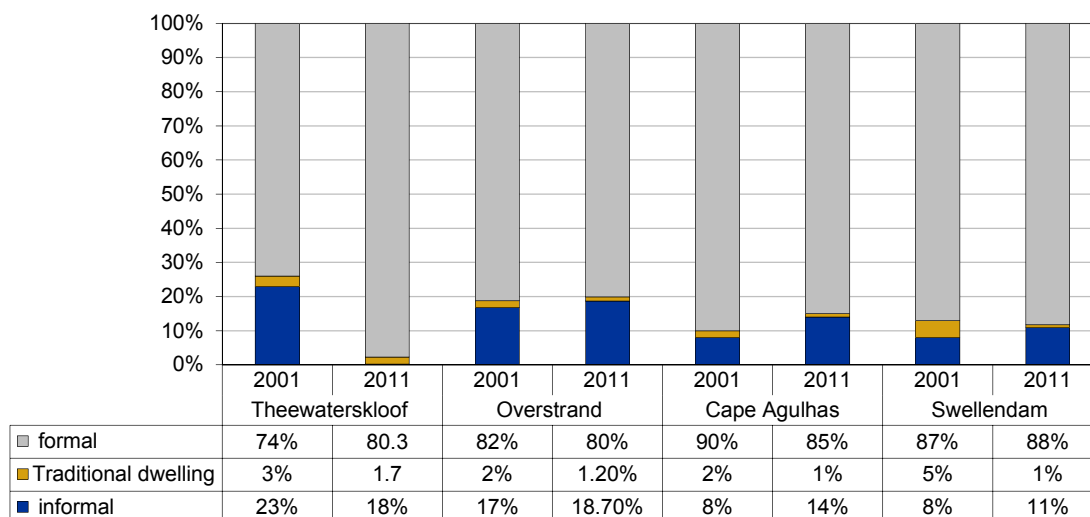
As can be seen in the Figure 14, the greater majority of households in the Western Cape reside in formal dwellings.

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

<sup>9</sup> These surveys present the most recent comparative municipal level information across the Western Cape.

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

**Figure 15 Dwelling type occupied by households in Overberg Region 2001, 2011**



Source: StatsSA, Census 2001, 2011

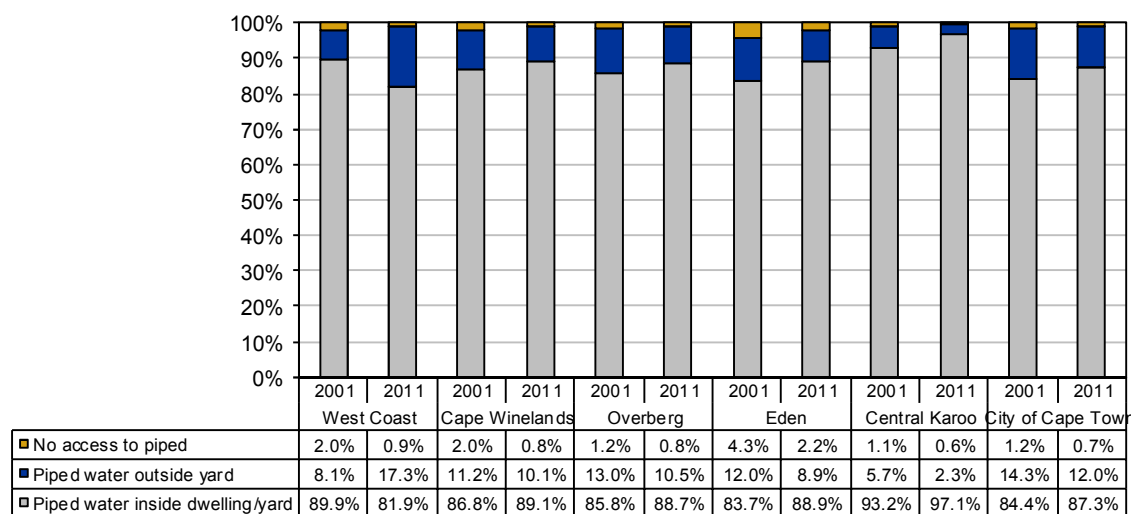
The access of formal dwellings improved in the Overberg District, from 87.9 to 91.3 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

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

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

## 2.5.2 Water

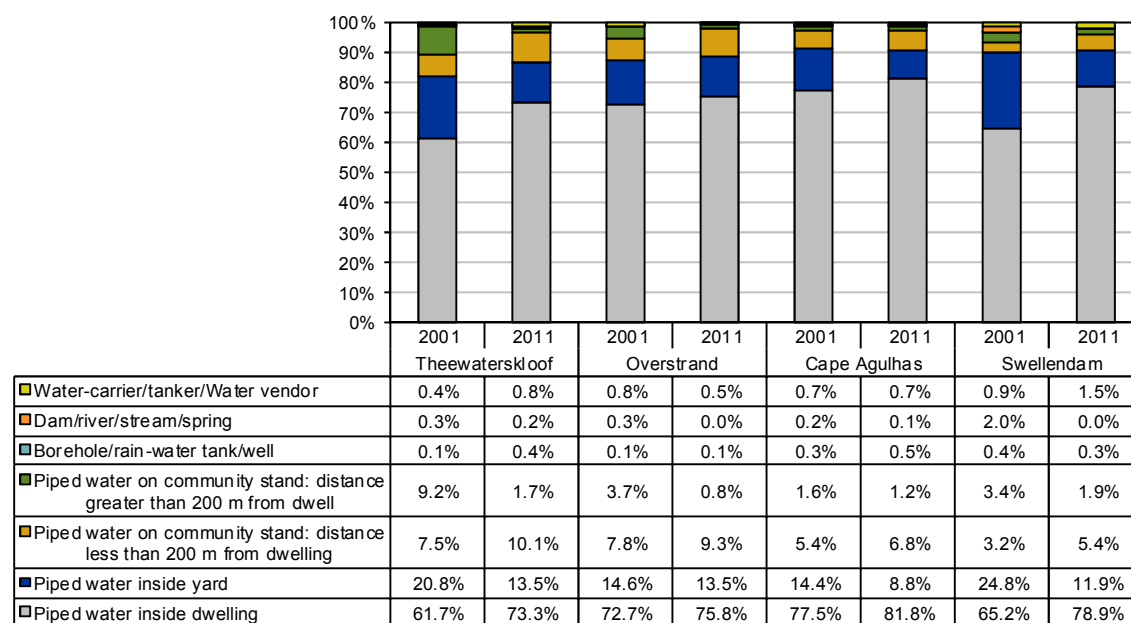
Access to improved water sources is a key element in improved quality of life. The Water supplied should be safe and should be made available to communities to prevent the use of unsafe supplies that can lead to diseases. Unsafe water supplies will in turn have an impact on public health.

**Figure 16 Access to water per District**

Source: StatsSA, census 2011

Figure 16 shows the household accessibility to potable water across the Western Cape districts in 2001 and 2011.

The majority of the households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard have increased from 2001 until 2011 with the exception of households in the West Coast lowered in its proportionate access levels from 89.9 per cent to 81.9 per cent. The Central Karoo has the highest percentage of households with access to piped water inside dwellings or yard, which increased from 93.2 per cent in 2001 to 97.1 per cent in 2011. The West Coast district shows the largest increase in the percentage of households with access to water outside the yard. The other districts and the Metro have all decreased its percentage of households with access to water outside the yard. In addition, all the districts as well as the Metro have decreased its percentage of households with no access to piped water over the ten year period from 2001 to 2011, resulting in percentage of households with no access for the entire Western Cape Province lowering from 1.7 to 0.9 per cent over the period.

**Figure 17 District Water access**

Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and 2011

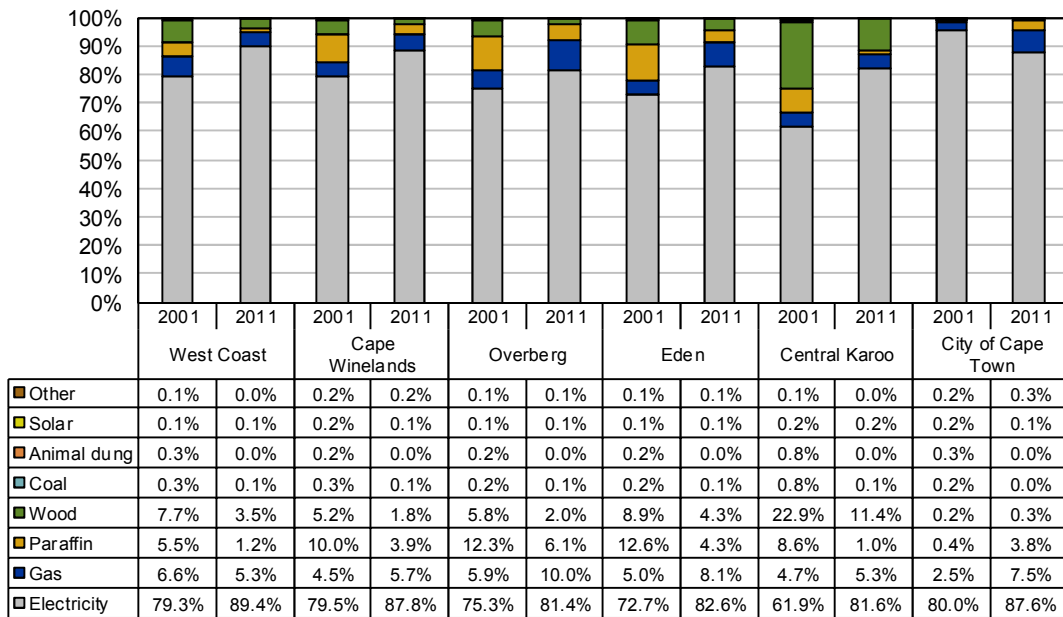
Figure 17 shows the household accessibility to potable water across the Overberg District Municipalities between 2001 and 2011. The acceptable level for access to water is; potable water is piped water inside dwelling, inside yard and community stand less than 200 meters from dwelling. Household access to piped water according to this standard averages above 95 per cent for all the different municipalities across the Overberg District in 2011, the highest being recorded in Overstrand at 98.6 per cent and the lowest being recorded in Swellendam at 96.3 per cent.

### 2.5.3 Energy

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



**Figure 18 Comparison of electricity for cooking across the Western Cape, 2001 and 2011**

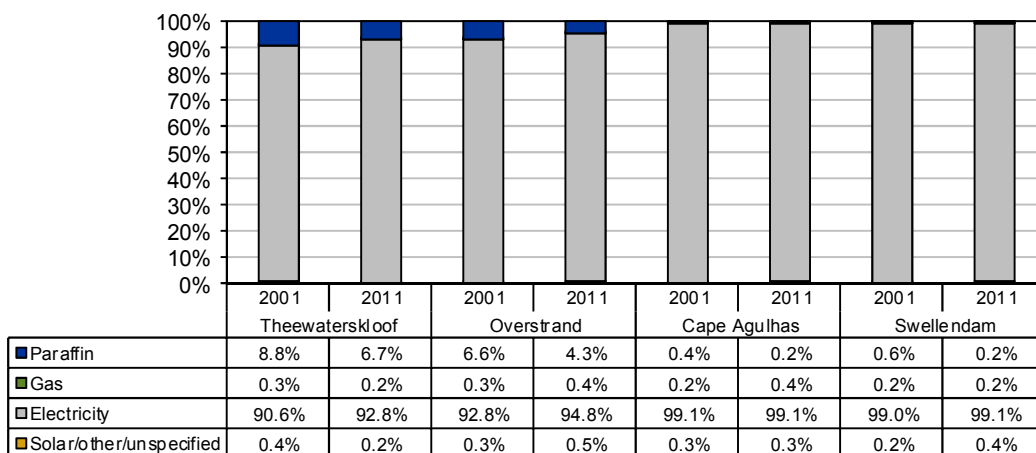


Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2011

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

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

**Figure 19 Households Access to Electricity for cooking 2001, 2011**



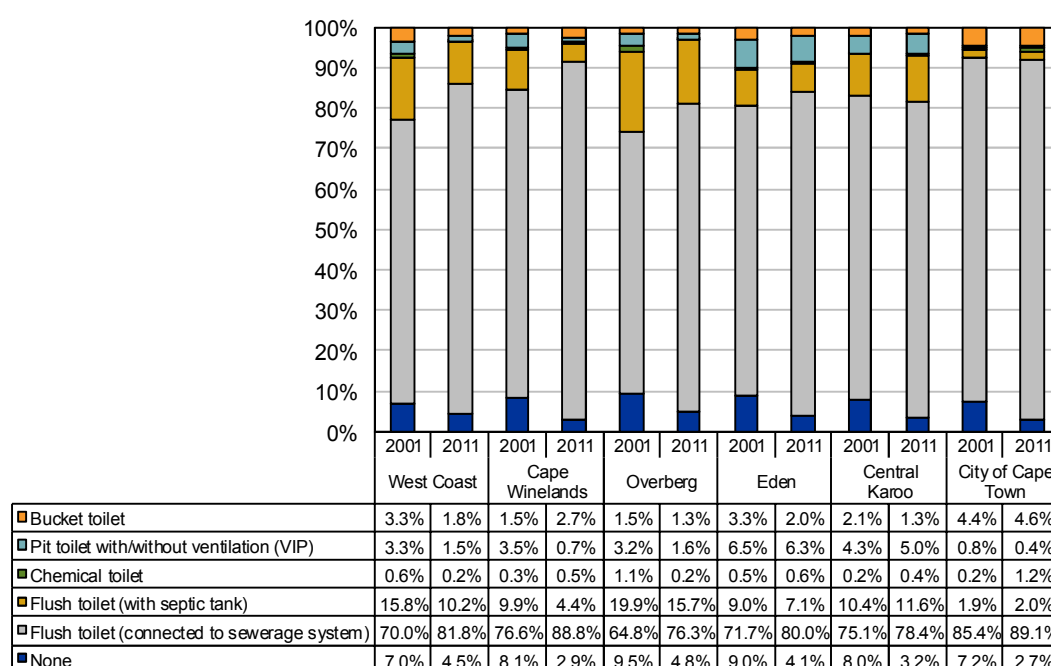
Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

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

## 2.5.4 Sanitation

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

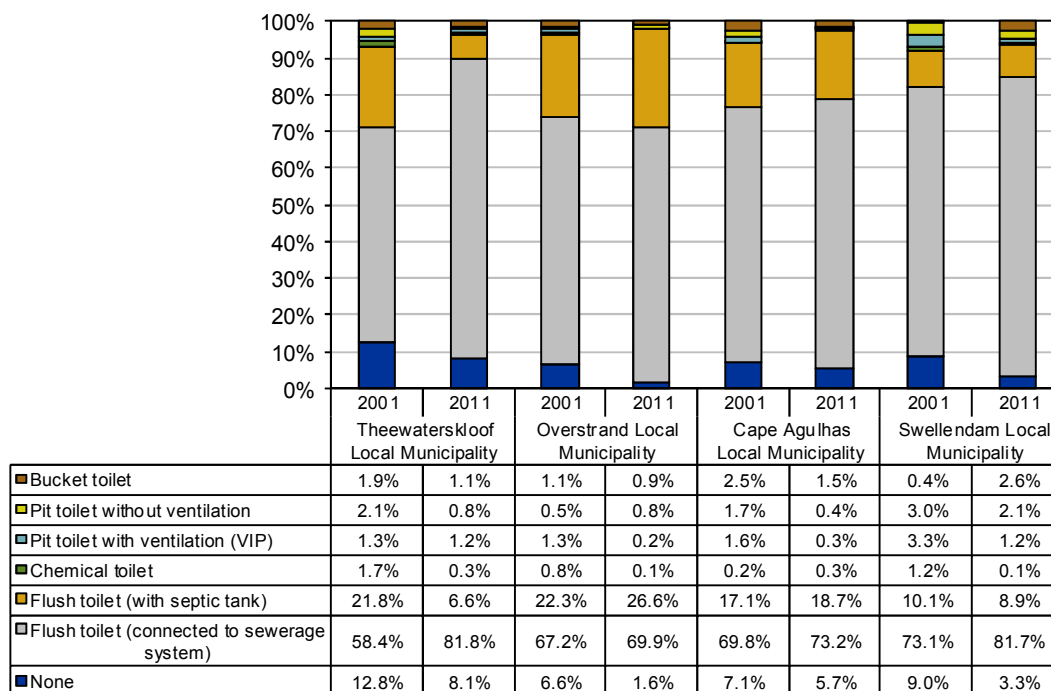
**Figure 20 Comparison of access to sanitation across the Western Cape, 2011**



Source: StatsSA, Census 2001, 2011

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

**Figure 21 Access to sanitation across Overberg District in 2001, 2011**



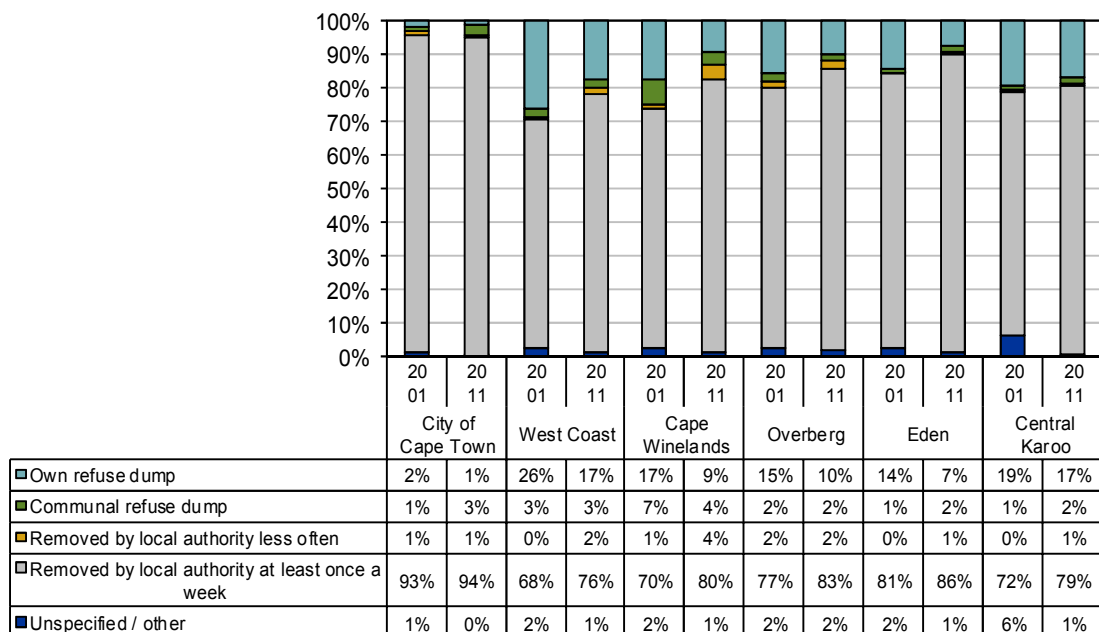
Source: StatsSA 2001, census 2011

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

### 2.5.5 Refuse Removal

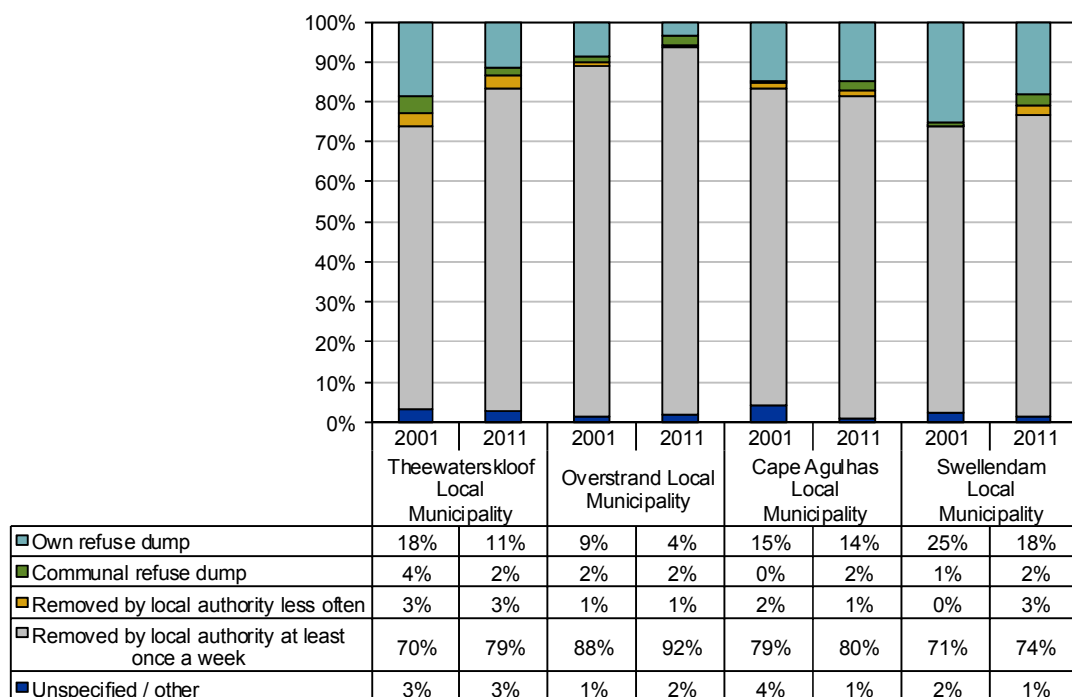
Refuse removal is mainly delivered by municipalities themselves unless it is being outsourced to a private company.

Figure 22 provides a 2001 and 2011 comparison of household access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape.

**Figure 22 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape, 2011**


Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

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

**Figure 23 Access to refuse removal across Overberg District in 2001, 2011**


Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and 2011

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

## 2.6 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.

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 fulfils the need for a sound transportation system for sustained economic development.

**Table 24 Roads network**

Western Cape Provincial Administration Surfaced & Gravel Distribution by Authority

District (km)	National Surfaced	Gravel	Trunk Surfaced	Gravel	Main Surfaced	Gravel	Divisional Surfaced	Gravel	Minor Surfaced	Gravel	Totals		Total - National	
											Surfaced	Gravel	Surfaced	Gravel
Metro	79.37	0	146.84	0	84.1	0	17.01	9.72	1.35	15.28	328.67	25	249.3	25
Cape Winelands	169.39	0	387.51	0	731.03	237.73	489.13	922.16	121.06	1804.04	1898.12	2963.93	1728.73	2963.93
Overberg District	176.14	0	350.25	0	374.03	128.93	151.82	1237.68	53.38	1521.91	1105.62	2888.52	929.48	2888.52
Eden District	305.65	0	765.52	63.17	467.98	455.47	259.27	2498.79	43.16	2341.21	1841.58	5358.64	1535.93	5358.64
West Coast	367.61	0	430.72	0	832.2	434.14	251.31	1636.06	74.46	5924.6	1956.3	7994.89	1588.69	7994.89

The total roads area that covers Overberg District amounts to 3 994.14 kilometres. Overall 1 105.62 kilometres constitute surfaced roads and 2 888.52 kilometres are gravel roads.

## 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.

**Table 25 Working Age Population and Labour Force details, 2001 and 2007**

Year	Potentially economically active population (15 - 65)	Labour force	**LFPR	Employed	Unemployed	*Unemployment rate (Percentage)
2001	136 742	92 202	67.4	71 564	20 638	22.4
2007	142 702	96 562	67.7	79 423	17 139	17.7

\* Unemployment rate is calculated as the share of unemployed persons to the total labour force.

\*\* LFPR: Labour Force Participation Rate, economically active relative to the potentially economically active people.

Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

The potentially economically active people in the municipal area increased from 136 742 in 2001 to 142 702 in 2007, meaning that 5 960 more people were available for employment in the municipal area. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased marginally from 67.4 per cent in 2001 to 67.7 per cent in 2007.

Employment increased by an average annual rate of 1.8 per cent from 2001 to 2007, while the unemployment rate declined from 22.4 per cent to 17.7 per cent over the same period. The data implies that the economy is unable to absorb and employ the full complement of the job market entrants and participants.

## 3.2 Unemployment

### 3.2.1 The Unemployment Rate

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

Table 27 reflects the Western Cape Labour force in 2007.

**Table 26 Comparison of Labour Force Information across Western Cape Municipal Areas, 2007**

	Labour force	% of Western Cape's labour force	Employed	% of Western Cape's employed	Unemployed	% of Western Cape's unemployed	Unemployment rate (Percentage)
City of Cape Town	1 656 109	67.5	1 250 732	65.5	405 377	74.6	24.5
West Coast District*	129 979	5.3	109 769	5.7	20 210	3.7	15.5
Cape Winelands District *	320 726	13.1	268 807	14.1	51 919	9.6	16.2
Overberg District*	96 562	3.9	79 423	4.2	17 139	3.2	17.7
Eden District*	229 057	9.3	186 698	9.8	42 359	7.8	18.5
Central Karoo District*	20 649	0.8	14 299	0.7	6 350	1.2	30.8
Western Cape (2007)	2 453 083	100.0	1 909 725	100.0	543 358	100.0	22.2

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

The Overberg District represents just 3.9 per cent of the province's labour force and represents 3.2 per cent of the unemployed in the Western Cape, representing a slight under representation comparative to the Districts' labour force.

### 3.2.2 Characteristics of the Unemployed

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

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

**Table 27 Characteristics of the Unemployed, 2007**

	Labour force	Percentage of district labour force	Employed	Percentage of district employed	Unemployed	Percentage of district unemployed
Theewaterskloof	39 979	41.4	32 514	40.9	7 465	43.6
Overstrand	33 569	34.8	25 470	32.1	8 099	47.3
Cape Agulhas	13 246	13.7	12 346	15.5	900	5.3
Swellendam	9 705	10.1	9 029	11.4	676	3.9
Overberg DMA	64	0.1	64	0.1	0	0.0
Overberg District*	96 562	100.0	79 423	100.0	17 139	100.0

\* 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 27 depicts that Theewaterskloof and Overstrand had the highest share of the unemployed people in 2007, both areas being over represented relative to its labour force. On the other hand, Cape Agulhas and Swllendam recorded the lowest share of the unemployed in 2007, both being under represented relative to its labour force.

### Unemployment by Gender

Table 28 reflects the gender composition of the unemployed in the region.

**Table 28 Unemployment by Gender**

Overberg District 2007	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
<b>Population Group</b>				
Male	7 544	14.7	53.0	44.0
Female	9 596	21.1	47.0	56.0

Source: StatsSA 2007, Community Survey

The gender split of Overberg District labour force shows males to be better represented than females, with males and females making up 53 per cent and 47 per cent each of the Overberg District total labour force. Females on the other hand, are the most affected of the two genders making up the majority of the unemployed at 56 per cent compared to males at 44 per cent.

### Unemployment by Population Group

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

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

**Table 29 Unemployment by population group**

Overberg District 2007	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
<b>Population Group</b>				
Black	7 500	32.9	23.6	43.8
Coloured	9 032	15.8	59.2	52.7
Indian or Asian	0	0.0	0.1	0.0
White	607	3.7	17.1	3.5

Source: StatsSA 2007, Community Survey

Unemployment in Overberg was concentrated within the Coloured and African racial groups in 2007, jointly accounting for 96.5 per cent of the unemployed in Overberg.

The Coloured racial group had the largest share of the unemployed in the District in 2007 at 52.7 per cent followed by the African racial group at 43.8 per cent. Unemployment amongst the African racial group (52.7%) is significantly lower than the Western Cape ratio whilst unemployment amongst the Coloured racial group (43.8%) is significantly higher than the Western Cape.

### Unemployment by Age

**Table 30 Unemployment by age**

Overberg District 2007	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate within group	Percentage share of the labour force	Percentage share of unemployed
<b>Age</b>				
15 - 19	2 253	35.8	6.5	13.1
20 - 24	3 813	28.3	14.0	22.2
25 - 34	5 899	20.3	30.1	34.4
35 - 44	3 135	13.1	24.7	18.3
45 - 54	1 607	9.9	16.8	9.4
55 - 65	433	5.6	7.9	2.5

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

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



The unemployment rate for those in younger age groups is significantly higher than the older age groups; a comparison of the youngest and oldest represented groups, 25 - 34 years and 55 to 65 years differs greatly, with 34.4 per cent compared with 2.5 per cent. A general decline in the unemployment rate is evident when moving from younger to older age groups. The vast differences in unemployment rates between age groups may in part be accounted for in the higher education, skill and experience levels of relatively older workers – these characteristics make work-seekers more attractive to prospective employers and improve their chances of finding employment.

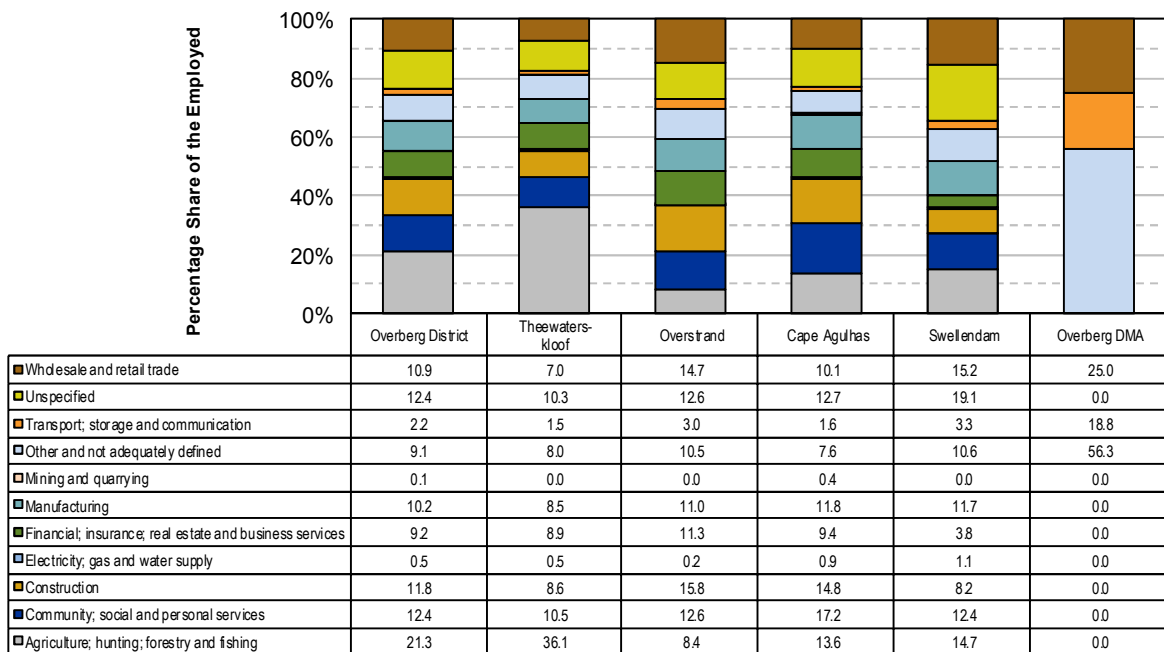
### 3.3 Employment

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.

#### 3.3.1 Employment by Sector

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.

**Figure 24 Employment by Sector, 2007**



Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

Figure 25 depicts the employment per sector for each of the municipalities and the Overberg District average.

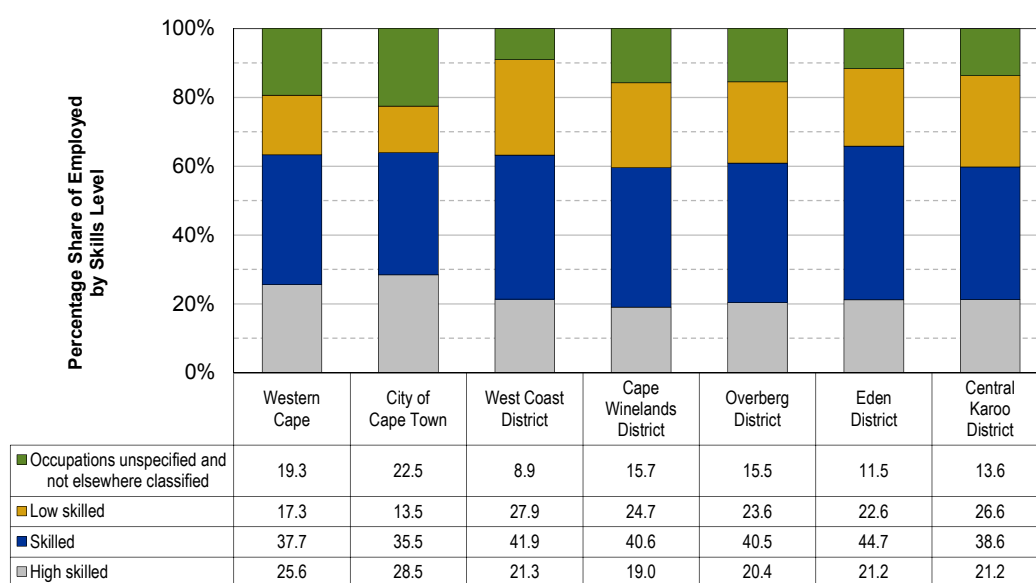
The Community Survey of 2007 highlighted that the biggest employment contributors in Overberg region were: Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing (21.3%) and Community, social & personal services (12.4%) and Construction (11.8%). A significant percentage of survey respondents were recorded as other and not adequately defined (9.1%) and unspecified (12.4%).

Agricultural contribution to employment is the highest in Theewaterskloof Municipality (36.1%). Community and social services was the major employment contributor in Cape Agulhas (17.2%). Construction is the major contributor to employment in Overstrand (15.8%). Wholesale and retail is the major employment contributor in Swellendam (15.2%).

### Skill Level of the Employed<sup>10</sup>

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.

**Figure 25 Skilled Level of the Employed, 2007**



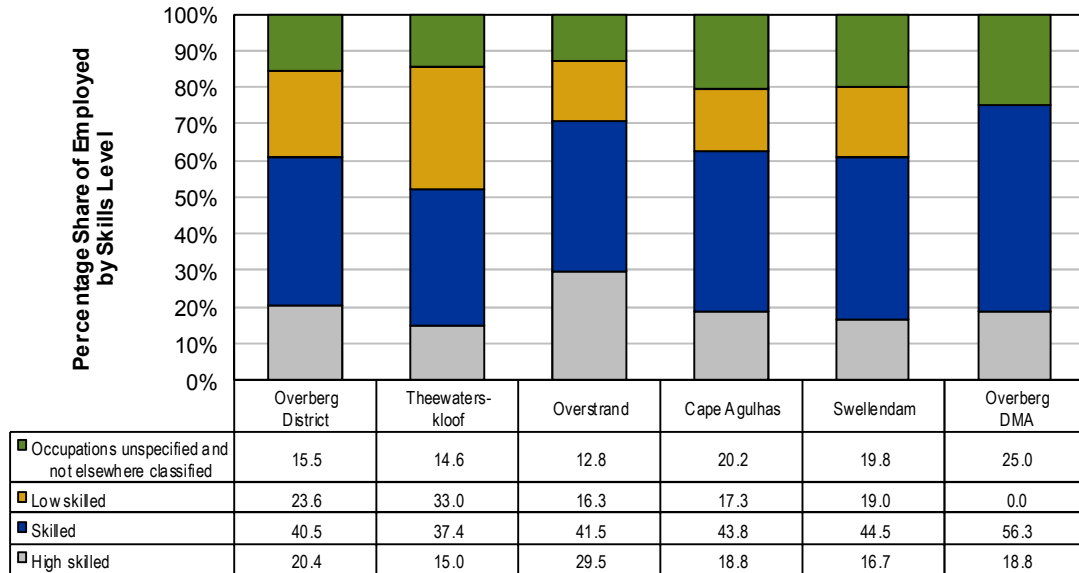
Source: StatsSA 2007, Community Survey

Figure 25 represents the skills level of the employed population in the Western Cape. The Western Cape picture reflects that 63.3 per cent of the employed labour is skilled and highly skilled, whereas 17.3 per cent is categorised as low skilled. However, 19.3 per cent of the labour is reflected as unspecified.

<sup>10</sup> 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 judgment).

West Coast District and Central Karoo District display high levels of low skilled labour force compared to the rest of the districts. The Overberg District labour force comprises of 40.5 per cent skilled labour and 20.4 per cent highly skilled labour whilst low skilled labour constitute 23.6 per cent and unspecified constitute 15.5 per cent of the labour force.

**Figure 26 District Skills level Comparison**



Source: StatsSA 2007, Community Survey

Figure 26 represents the skills level of the employed population in the Overberg local municipalities. Theewaterskloof Municipality has the highest percentage of low skilled labour (33%) in the Overberg District; this is due to the seasonality of employment in Theewaterskloof municipal area.

Overstrand has the highest percentage of highly skilled labour at 29.5 per cent and Swellendam has the highest percentage of skilled labour at 44.5 per cent.

#### 4. Economic Structure and Performance

According to the Municipal Economic Review & Outlook Research Study (MERO 2012), 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 2010<sup>11</sup>. 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.

<sup>11</sup> At constant 2005 basic prices.

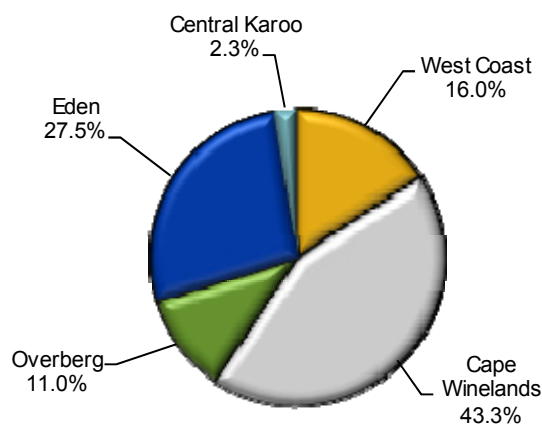
Economic growth, as measured by GDP, is driven by two components: population growth and labour productivity. Labour productivity reflects the ability for increased output from the existing quantity of labour in the economy. Various government agencies and independent analysts produce measures of labour 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.

#### 4.1 Western Cape Provincial and District GDP-R Growth Rates

The Overberg District accounts for a relatively small share of the Western Cape economy, i.e. 2.9 per cent; and it accounts for 11 per cent of the non-Metro GDP-R, i.e. the fourth (out of five) largest district economy outside of the Cape Metropole. It is therefore a small economy, however, a rapidly growing one –together with the Eden district it has tended to outperform in terms of real GDP-R growth in the Province. Real GDP-R growth in the Overberg economy has averaged 5 per cent per annum over the period 2000 to 2010, i.e. in line with the fastest growing district economy in the Province, namely Eden and well ahead of the overall Provincial real GDP-R growth rate of 4.1 per cent per annum on average over the said period.

Figure 27 displays the Overberg District Economy in the Provincial Context for 2010.

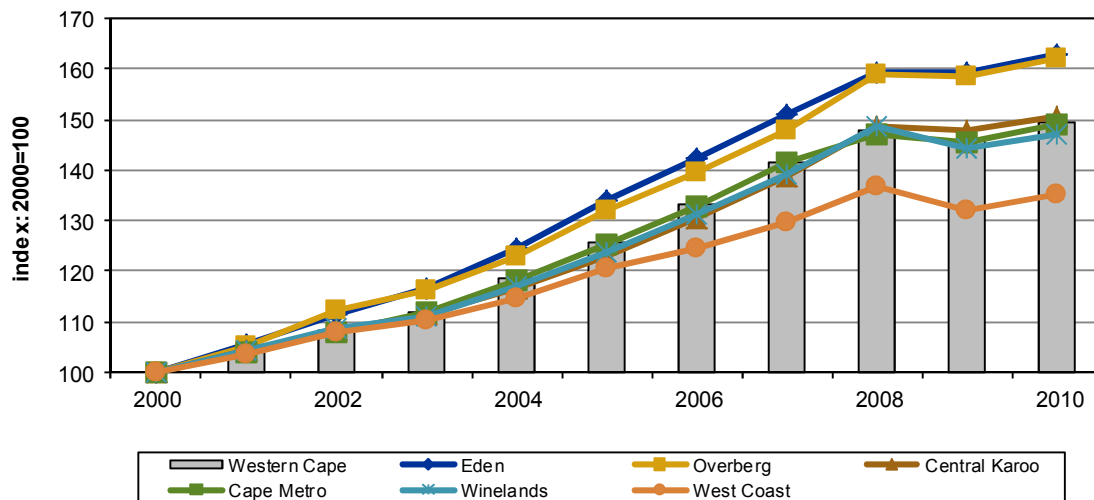
**Figure 27 Overberg District economy in provincial context, 2010**



Source: MERO 2012

The Overberg District accounts for a relatively small share of the Western Cape economy accounts for 11 per cent of the non-Metro GDP-R, i.e. the second smallest district economy outside of the Cape Metropole .

**Figure 28 Western Cape District Municipalities: Real GDP-R growth during 2000s**

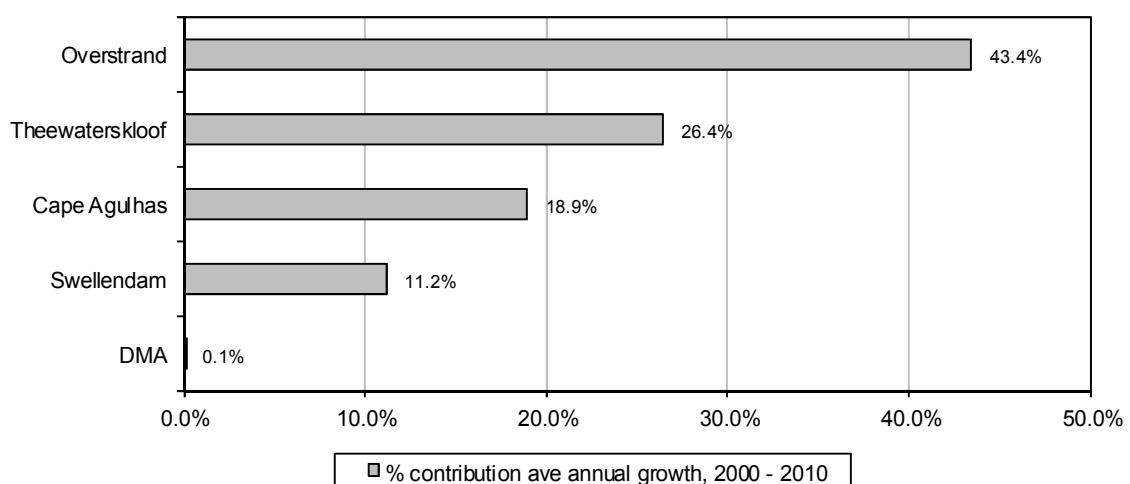


Source: MERO 2012

Both the Overberg and Eden economies experienced mild recessions in terms of the overall rate of economic contraction; however, the impact of the recession may have been felt quite severely in relative terms as the economic buoyancy of the 2004 - 2008 period (with real GDP-R growth averaging 6.5 per cent per annum) coming to an abrupt halt. This is reflected in the job losses that did occur in the region – the overall workforce of the Overberg District did contract by 4.8 per cent in 2009.

Figure 29 ranks the various Overberg District municipalities according to their relative contributions to the cumulative growth of the region over the period 2000 to 2010<sup>12</sup>.

**Figure 29 Overberg District: Broad weighted municipal contribution to growth, 2000 - 2010**



Source: MERO 2012

<sup>12</sup> Each municipality's relative contribution is calculated by weighing the average annual real GDP-R growth rate (2000-2010) for the relevant municipality by the size of the municipality (i.e. in terms of its contribution to GDP-R).

It is evident from the chart that the Overberg Region is a well-balanced economic region. Overstrand is the leading economy by virtue of its size and high growth, contributing 43.4 per cent of the cumulative growth of the Overberg Region over the 2000s, followed by Theewaterskloof (26.4%), which ranks second mainly due to its size in the region. Cape Agulhas rank third at 18.9 per cent and Swellendam contributed the least at 11.2 per cent of District's economic growth.

## 4.2 Overberg District Economy Sector Composition

The composition of the Overberg 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 Overberg District Economy.

At the municipal level, the Overstrand (6.6% per annum) and the Cape Agulhas (5.6% per annum) municipal economies have registered the fastest real GDP-R growth in the district over the 2000s. Swellendam (4.5%) also grew faster than the Province (4.1% per annum over the corresponding period).

**Table 31 Gross domestic product Region (GDPR) at basic prices, R millions, constant 2005 prices (yoy % growth; 2000 - 2010)**

Industry	Theewaterskloof	Overstrand	Cape Agulhas	Swellendam	Overberg
1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.5	-0.3	0.9	-5.8	-1.1
2 Mining and quarrying [SIC: 2]	-6.4	-7.9	6.8	-10.5	-0.8
3 Manufacturing [SIC: 3]	4.9	7.4	7.0	10.2	6.7
4 Electricity, gas and water [SIC: 4]	-0.7	-4.2	3.0	6.2	1.0
5 Construction [SIC: 5]	11.0	9.1	11.2	10.3	10.1
6 Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation [SIC: 6]	0.9	3.9	0.5	6.6	3.0
7 Transport, storage and communication [SIC: 7]	3.1	9.9	0.5	12.0	6.6
8 Finance, insurance, real estate and business services [SIC: 8]	13.1	10.6	10.4	4.5	11.0
9 Community, social and personal services [SIC: 92, 95-6, 99, 0]	1.4	4.7	6.4	4.0	3.9
10 General government [SIC: 91, 94]	0.4	4.0	5.7	2.9	3.0
<b>Total Municipality</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>

Source: MERO 2012

Theewaterskloof municipal economy grew the slowest at 3.7 per cent per annum with its agricultural and electricity sectors shrinking and mining sector stagnating.

## 5. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

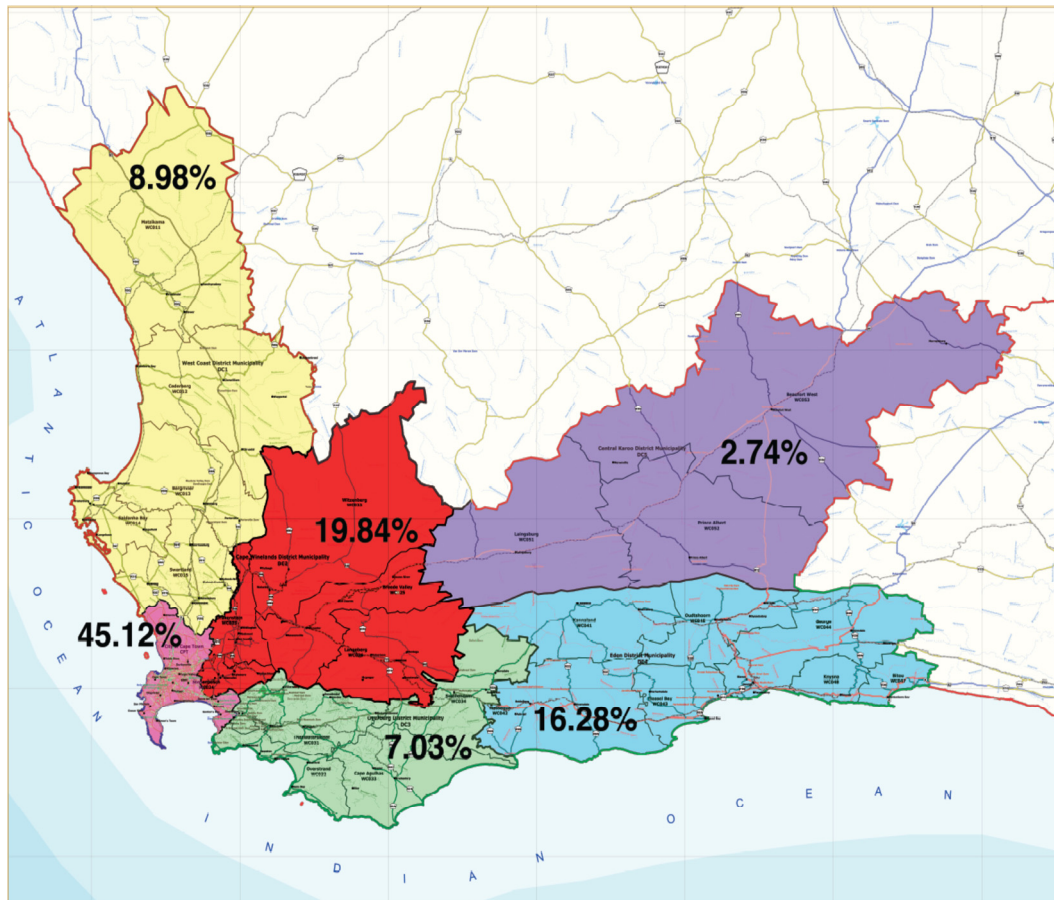
Unlike provinces, municipalities have the ability to raise revenue through property rates and tariffs on fees for rendered such as electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal, administration fees and penalties. However, the South Africa's Fiscal Framework entitle municipalities to a share of national raised revenue through the unconditional equitable share grant and other allocations from national or provincial government in the form of conditional or unconditional grants.

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

## 5.1 National Transfers

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

**Figure 30 National Transfers**



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

The largest allocation of the national transfers 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 Overberg Region follows hereafter.

**Table 32 National Transfers per Municipal Area, 2012/13 MTREF**

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

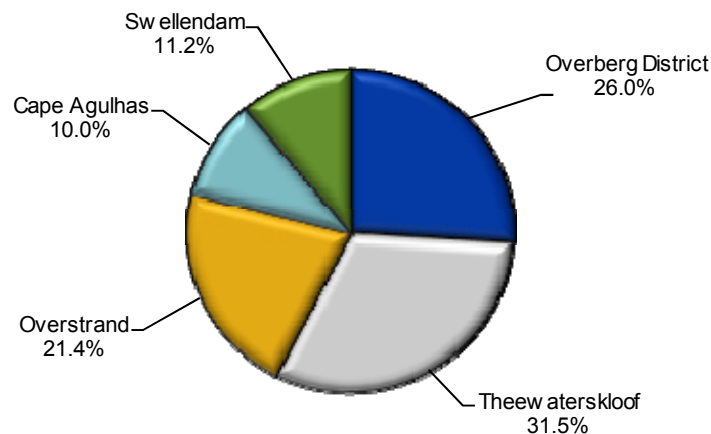
Source: Division of Revenue Bill (4 of 2011)

The equitable share is an unconditional grant which is the largest proportions of all the national transfers to Overberg District Municipality accounting for 65.7 per cent of national transfers during the 2012/13 MTREF. Theewaterskloof and Overberg District received the bulk of the equitable share followed by Overstrand.

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

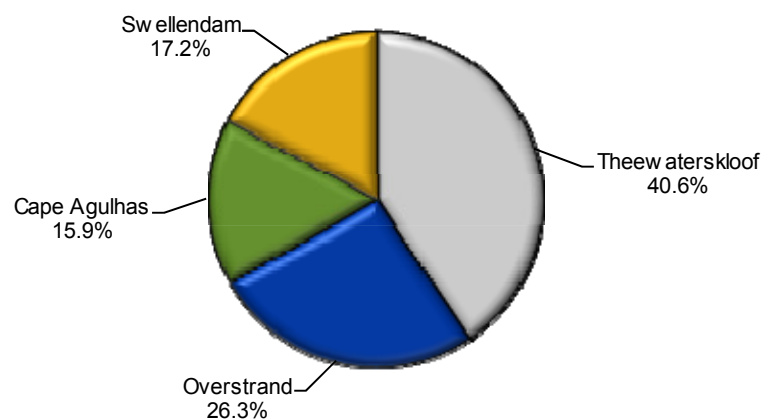
The largest conditional grant transferred to municipalities in the Overberg Region is the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) amounting to R64.530 million. The figures below depict the distribution of the equitable share and the Municipal Infrastructure Grant amongst municipalities with the Overberg Region.



**Figure 31 Equitable Share within Overberg Region**

Source: *Division of Revenue Bill (4 of 2011)*

The largest recipient of equitable share is Theewaterskloof Municipality at 31.5 per cent followed by Overberg District at 26 per cent and Overstrand at 21.4 per cent. Swellendam and Cape Agulhas receive 11.2 per cent and 10 per cent of the equitable share of the region.

**Figure 32 Municipal Infrastructure Grant within the Overberg region**

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

Theewaterskloof Municipality is the lions share of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant of all the municipalities in the Overberg District at 40.6 per cent in 2012/13. Overstrand received 26.3 per cent; Swellendam, 17.2 per cent; and Cape Agulhas Municipality 15.9 per cent.

## 5.2 Provincial Transfers

Table 33 captures the different conditional transfers to municipalities of Overberg District which is disaggregated for specific grants transferred by sector departments to municipalities.

**Table 33 Provincial Departments transfers to municipalities of Overberg District**

Department and Transfer R'000	Outcome			Main appro- piation 2011/12	Adjusted appro- piation 2011/12	Revised estimate 2011/12	Medium-term estimate				
	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11				2012/13	% Change from Revised estimate 2011/12	2013/14	2014/15	
<b>Provincial Treasury</b>					750	750		(100.00)			
Financial Management Support Grant					750	750		(100.00)			
<b>Department of Health</b>	1 687	1 445	492								
Global Fund	1 687	1 445	492								
<b>Department of Human Settlements</b>	29 859	59 490	80 546	90 913	72 913	72 913	78 410	7.54	65 226	68 489	
Human Settlements Development Grant (Beneficiaries)	23 976	57 990	80 046	90 913	72 913	72 913	78 410	7.54	65 226	68 489	
Local Government Bulk Water and Waste Water Infrastructure Planning		1 000	500								
Local Government Master Planning		350									
Provincial Contribution towards the Accelerating of Housing Delivery	5 883										
Housing Consumer Education Grant		150									
<b>Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning</b>	40		240								
Cleanest Town/Greenest Municipality Competition	40		240								
<b>Department of Transport and Public Works</b>	1 549	252	7 363	8 660	8 660	8 660	4 775	(44.86)			
Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads	1 549	252	5 263	7 660	7 660	7 660	4 775	(37.66)			
Public Transport Infrastructure			1 100	1 000	1 000	1 000		(100.00)			
Transport Safety and Compliance - SHADOW Centre			1 000								
<b>Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport</b>	1 507	2 691	1 931	2 032	9 338	9 338	14 067	50.64			
Development of Sport and Recreation Facilities		1 000					144				
Library Services (Conditional Grant)	1 507	1 691	1 931	2 032	2 032	2 032	2 234	9.94			
Most vulnerable B3 municipalities					7 306	7 306	11 689	59.99			
<b>Department of Local Government</b>	1 369	736	758	2 916	2 942	2 851	3 351	17.54	364	364	
Fire Fighting Assistance	255	280	333								
Provincial Management Support	560										
Thusong Centres				2 500	2 500	2 500	3 000	20.00			
Community Development Worker	554	456	425	416	442	351	351		364	364	
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>36 011</b>	<b>64 614</b>	<b>91 330</b>	<b>104 521</b>	<b>94 603</b>	<b>94 512</b>	<b>100 603</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>65 590</b>	<b>68 853</b>	

Source: 2012 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

The total transfers to municipalities in Overberg District amount to R235.046 million from 2012/13 to 2014/15 financial year. The largest proportion of transfers to municipalities in Overberg District flows from the Department of Human Settlements amounting to R212.125 million or 77.9 per cent over the 2012/13 MTREF.

### 5.2.1 Provincial Payments and Estimates

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

Table 34 shows the total projected provincial government investment in the Overberg District Municipality from 2007/08 including the 2012/13 MTREF.

**Table 34 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- piation 2011/12	Adjusted appro- piation 2011/12	Revised estimate 2011/12	% Change from Revised estimate			
							2012/13	2011/12	2013/14	2014/15
Department of Community Safety	9 699	12 557	15 500	16 885	17 792	17 555	19 622	11.77	20 995	22 465
Department of Education	361 028	418 195	471 093	520 729	522 499	522 499	555 773	6.37	591 422	625 351
Department of Health	211 800	229 998	278 275	286 152	327 703	327 703	356 737	8.86	388 845	423 841
Department of Social Development	10 564	12 074	13 014	16 551	16 551	16 551	18 151	9.67	21 664	23 651
Department of Human Settlements	26 184	59 696	80 546	90 913	72 913	72 913	87 348	19.80	65 226	68 489
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	40		240							
Department of Transport and Public Works	80 095	152 264	182 609	223 088	186 774	186 774	282 052	51.01	346 721	320 294
Department of Agriculture	16 152	26 000	14 695	26 953	26 582	26 582	26 953	140	26 953	26 953
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	18 523	22 053	18 905	2 682	2 682	2 682	6 016	124.31	6 346	6 346
Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	1 507	2 691	1 931	2 032	9 338	9 338	12 742	36.45		
Department of Local Government		736	758	2 916	2 942	2 942	3 459	17.57	476	476
<b>Total</b>	<b>735 592</b>	<b>936 264</b>	<b>1 077 566</b>	<b>1 188 901</b>	<b>1 185 776</b>	<b>1 185 539</b>	<b>1 368 853</b>	<b>15.46</b>	<b>1 468 649</b>	<b>1 517 866</b>
<b>Total Transfers to Overberg Municipality</b>	<b>36 011</b>	<b>64 614</b>	<b>91 330</b>	<b>104 521</b>	<b>94 603</b>	<b>94 512</b>	<b>100 603</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>65 590</b>	<b>68 853</b>
<b>Transfers as a percentage of Provincial Payment and Estimates</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>7.98</b>	<b>7.97</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>(7.81)</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>4.54</b>

Source: 2012 Budget Estimates of Provincial Expenditure

The total provincial government spending increases from R1.369 billion in 2012/13 to R1.518 billion in 2014/15 financial year in the Overberg District

The bulk of the provincial spending flows from the Education Department followed by Health department with a total investment of R1.772 billion and R1.169 billion respectively over the 2012/13 MTREF. Thereafter, the Department of Transport and Public Works and the Department of Human Settlements makes the biggest investment and total spending of R949.067 million and R2221.063 million over the 2012/13 MTREF respectively.

## 6. Environmental Challenges and Status Quo

### 6.1 Environmental Management

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

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

### 6.1.1 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 35 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: Department of Water Affairs, 2012

The Overberg District Municipality's average monthly demand for water for the year ending January 2012 totalled 1.002 million kilolitres per month; water losses for the year averaged 22.8 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 losses of 18.3 per cent. The Central Karoo Region had the lowest demand for water for the year ending January 2012, however, the region's average monthly water losses was extremely high at 47.4 per cent, almost half of the total monthly supply.

**Table 36 Summary of System Input Volume and Non-Revenue Water (NRW)-Overberg 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	
Overberg Region	15 596 910	1 299 743	12 034 527	1 002 877	3 562 383	296 865	22.8
Theewaterskloof LM	4 484 705	373 725	3 807 333	317 278	677 372	56 448	15.1
Overstrand LM	7 148 134	595 678	5 251 425	437 619	1 896 709	158 059	26.5
Cape Agulhas LM	2 175 623	181 302	1 814 009	151 167	361 614	30 135	16.6
Swellendam LM	1 788 448	149 037	1 161 760	96 813	626 688	52 224	35.0

Source: Department of Water Affairs 2012

Overstrand Municipality's average monthly demand for water for the year ending January 2012 totalled 437 619 kilolitres per month; water losses for the year averaged

26.5 per cent. Swellendam had the lowest demand for water for the year ending January 2012 at 96 813, but its average monthly water losses was extremely high at 35 per cent.

### 6.1.2 Water Service Levels

The Department of Water Affairs (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 DWA's 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 37 Service Levels in the Overberg District Region at May 2011**

Service Levels - May 2011 Overberg Region		Cape Agulhas LM		Overstrand LM		Swellendam LM		Theewaterskloof	
		Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation
No Service Informal Areas	Informal areas without basic water or sanitation services	6	476	0	0	0	12	0	0
No Service Formal Areas	Formal areas without basic water or sanitation services, excluding Backyard Dwellers in formal areas	260	260	351	351	601	601	806	806
Communal Services Informal Areas	Informal areas with access to shared basic water or sanitation services	1 068	1 068	4 505	4 505	517	505	4 689	4 689
	Number of standpipes/toilet facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	What is the ratio of households per facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communal Services Formal Areas	Formal areas with access to shared basic water or sanitation services, excluding backyard dwellers in formal areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Backyard Dwellers	Backyard dwellers in formal areas	0	0	1 845	1 845	787	787	1 658	1 658
Farm Dwellers	Number of households on the housing waiting list presently residing on farms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Service Levels - May 2011 Overberg Region		Cape Agulhas LM		Overstrand LM		Swellendam LM		Theewaterskloof	
		Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation
Adequate Services	House Connections	10 136		27 121		8 588		23 905	
	Yard Connections	0		0		0		0	
	Waterborne		7 017		22 514		7 451		22 227
	Waterborne low flush		0		0		0		0
	Septic Tanks/Conservancy		3 019		4 519		844		1 229
	Non Waterborne (VIP,UDS)		102		88		293		449
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11 472</b>	<b>11 472</b>	<b>33 822</b>	<b>33 822</b>	<b>10 493</b>	<b>10 493</b>	<b>31 058</b>	<b>31 058</b>

Source: Department of Water Affairs 2012

In relation to access to service levels for the water and sanitation it can be highlighted that in the Theewaterskloof and Overstrand Municipality all the informal areas had access to water. Cape Agulhas Municipality has 260 households in its formal without access to both water and sanitation whereas Overstrand municipality (351), Swellendam (601) and Theewaterskloof (806) households without water and sanitation terms of backyard dwellers in formal areas. With respect to backyard dwellers, Overstrand recorded a backlog of 1 845 for water and sanitation, Swellendam recorded a total of 787 households and Theewaterskloof a total of 1 658 households. No backlog has been reported in Cape Agulhas for both water and sanitation.

### 6.1.3 Water Quality<sup>13</sup>

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

Compared to other provinces, in the 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.

<sup>13</sup> 2011 Blue Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

**Table 38 Blue Drop and Green Drop Performance**

Water Service Authority	Provincial Blue Drop log Position	Blue Drop Score 2012 in percentage	Blue Drop Score 2011 in percentage	Blue Drop Score 2010 in percentage	Green Drop Score 2011 in percentage
Overberg Region	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Theewaterskloof LM	18	71.5	75.41	49	65.5
Overstrand LM	5	96.82	90.56	71.6	88.8
Cape Agulhas LM	15	86.64	73.01	78.6	33.9
Swellendam LM	16	85.16	80.5	67.3	41

Source: Department of Water Affairs 2012

Overstrand municipality reflects a high blue drop score of 96.8 per cent followed by Cape Agulhas and Swellendam at 86.64 and 85.16 per cent respectively in 2012. Theewaterskloof Municipality's Blue Drop Score decreased from 75.4 in 2011 to 71.5 per cent whilst all the other local municipalities' blue drop scores have improved.

#### 6.1.4 Waste Water Treatment<sup>14</sup>

Wastewater 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 2010/2011.

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..

Overall, Overstrand Municipality scored 88.8 per cent for the Green Drop; followed by the Theewaterskloof Municipality with a 65.5 per cent for the Green Drop. Theewaterskloof and Swellendam scored 33.9 per cent and 41 per cent respectively; this indicates the need to upgrade the waste water treatments in the municipalities.

<sup>14</sup> 2011 Green Drop Report, Department of Water Affairs.

### 6.1.5 Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs)

The table below shows the status of SDFs in the Overberg District.

**Table 39 Status of Spatial Development Frameworks Overberg Region**

Municipality	Part of BESP/ RD & LR SDF Support Programme	BESP/ RD & LR Support Progress	State of SDF	MSA Approval Status	LUPO Approval Status	Status of Air Quality Management Plan
Overberg District Municipality	RD & LR SDF Support	Anticipated date for completion by March 2013	Currently under review	Approved by Council (February 2001)	Draft (Municipality is undecided on whether to follow LUPO process.	Draft
Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	BESP (Round 2)	Round 2 Phase 2 completed (Filling of Gaps)	Complete (Final assessment underway)	Approved by Council (October 2011)	Draft (anticipated to be approved soon)	Plan not developed yet
Swellendam Local Municipality	BESP (Round 3)	Round 3 Phase 1 completed (Gap analysis)	Currently under review	Approved by Council in 2009	Draft (It is the intention of the Municipality to follow the LUPO process.	Plan not developed yet
Overstrand Local Municipality	No. (done independently)	N/a	Currently under review	Approved by Council (2006)	Draft (Municipality does not seek LUPO approval)	Plan not developed yet
Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	BESP (Round 2)	Round 2 Phase 2 completed (Filling of Gaps)	Currently under review	Approved by Council (January 2010)	Draft (It is the intention of the Municipality to follow the LUPO process.	Plan not developed yet

Source: Department of Water Affairs 2012

The Overberg District Municipalities Spatial Development Framework is currently under review with the exception of Theewaterskloof, which is completed and approved by Council. Only the Overberg District municipality has a draft air quality management plan.

### 6.1.6 Air Quality Management<sup>15</sup>

The promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act<sup>16</sup> marked the turning point in the approach taken to air pollution control and governance in South Africa. The philosophy of Air Quality Management was introduced in line with international policy developments and the environmental right, i.e. Section 24 of the Constitution. The focus shifted from source control under the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act No. 45 of 1965 (APPA), to the management of pollutants in the ambient environment, through air quality management planning. In accordance with the requirements of NEM: AQA, Section 15(1), the Western Cape's Department of Environmental Affairs and

<sup>15</sup> This section is **drawn directly** from selected sections in the Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province, March 2010.

<sup>16</sup> Act No. 39 of 2004 (NEM: AQA)



Development Planning (D: EA&DP) developed the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Western Cape Province.

The development of the AQMP was undertaken in two phases. Phase 1 entailed the development of the report on the Status Quo of Air Quality Management in the Western Cape (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: Overberg District**

It is evident from the table that most of the municipalities in the Overberg District have not yet developed their Air Quality Plans. Out of the five municipalities in the region, only the Overberg District Municipality has a draft Air Quality Plan in place.

## Cautionary Note

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

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

Labour statistics quoted in the profile are based on Census 2001 and 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.