



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

**Socio-economic Profile**  
**Theewaterskloof Municipality**

**2015**

Working Paper

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# Theewaterskloof: At a Glance

## Demographics, 2015


Population  
 **114 780**

Households  
 **31 952**

## Education

 Matric Pass Rate 2014 **88.8%**  
 Literacy Rate 2011 **78.4%**

## Poverty

 Households earning less than R400 in 2011 **13.7%**  
 Per Capita Income 2013 **R25 692**

## Health, 2015



Primary Health  
Care Facilities

6

Immunisation  
Rate

81.9%

Maternal Mortality Ratio  
(per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies -  
Delivery rate to women U/18

9.5%

## Safety and Security Actual number of crimes in 2014/15 year



Residential Burglaries

750

DUI

169

Drug-related

1 505

Murder

38

Sexual Crimes

133

## Access to Basic Service Delivery, 2014 Minimum service level



Water

96.7%

Refuse Removal

79.3%



Electricity

88.4%



Sanitation

86.2%



## Economy

GDP Growth  
2005 - 2013

3.6%

## Labour

Employment Growth  
2005 - 2013

-2.4%



## Broadband



Percentage of HH with access  
to Internet 2011

31.1%

Wi-Fi Hotspots by 2017

13

## Largest 3 Sectors, 2013

Finance, Insurance and  
Business Services

**32.3%**

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

**21.2%**

Manufacturing

**14.3%**



## Introduction

Regional profiles provide the Western Cape municipalities with valuable data and information which 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 2015 Socio-economic Profiles builds upon the success of previous editions by providing updated information relating to demographics, education, health, poverty, safety and security, basic service delivery, economy, labour market and environmental management. New information has also been added in the form of ward specific basic service delivery statistics, broadband penetration rates as well as municipal specific Wi-Fi roll-out data.

The profile furthermore complements the socio-economic performance analysis of the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO) 2015 which was published in October 2015.

In all, the profile reflects 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 primarily uses data sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the 2015 MERO and Quantec. 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 includes the 2011 Census. The updated population forecasts by the Department of Social Development will assist municipalities with future planning.

The information contained in this profile therefore highlights information for the **Theewaterskloof Municipality** in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.



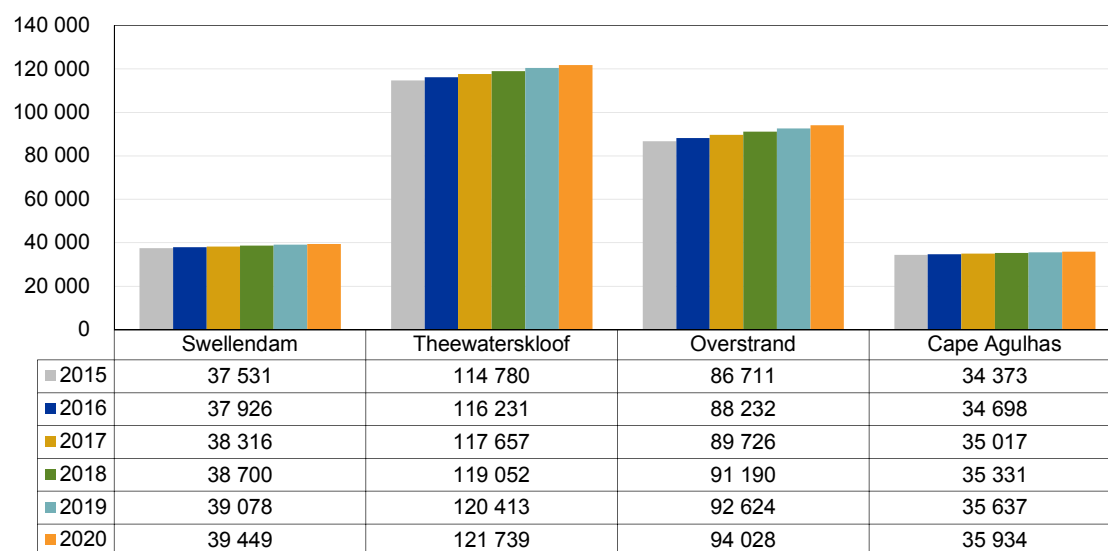
# 1. Demographics

## 1.1 Population

According to Census 2011 data, the Western Cape population grew at a rate of 2.6 per cent per annum between 2001 and 2011. This rate, which was higher than the national population growth rate of 1.5 per cent, can largely be attributed to an influx of individuals from other provinces that move to the Western Cape in search of job opportunities.

From this strong growth base, the Western Cape Department of Social Development was able to make accurate population growth estimates for each municipality for the period 2015 - 2020. These projections will assist municipalities to align their budget allocations with basic service delivery priorities.

**Figure 1 Overberg District municipalities: Population projections, 2015 - 2020**

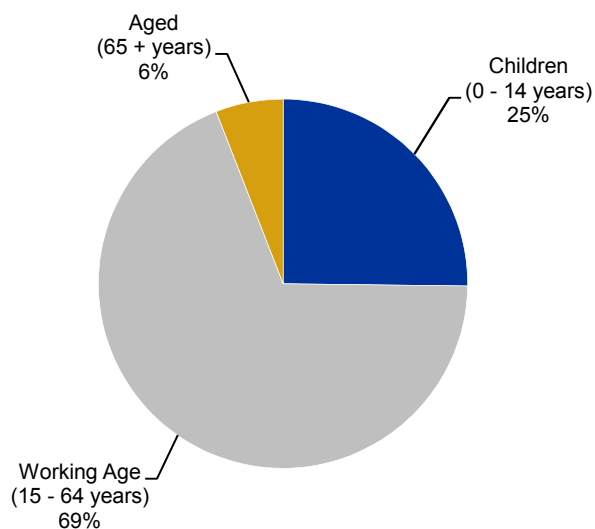


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Of the four local municipalities within the Overberg District, Theewaterskloof has the largest population which is estimated at 114 780 in 2015. This total gradually increases across the 2015/16 MTREF years and is projected to reach 121 739 by 2020. This total equates to average annual growth of 1.2 per cent and a 6.1 per cent increase from the 2015 base estimate.



**Figure 2 Theewaterskloof: Population age cohort, 2015**

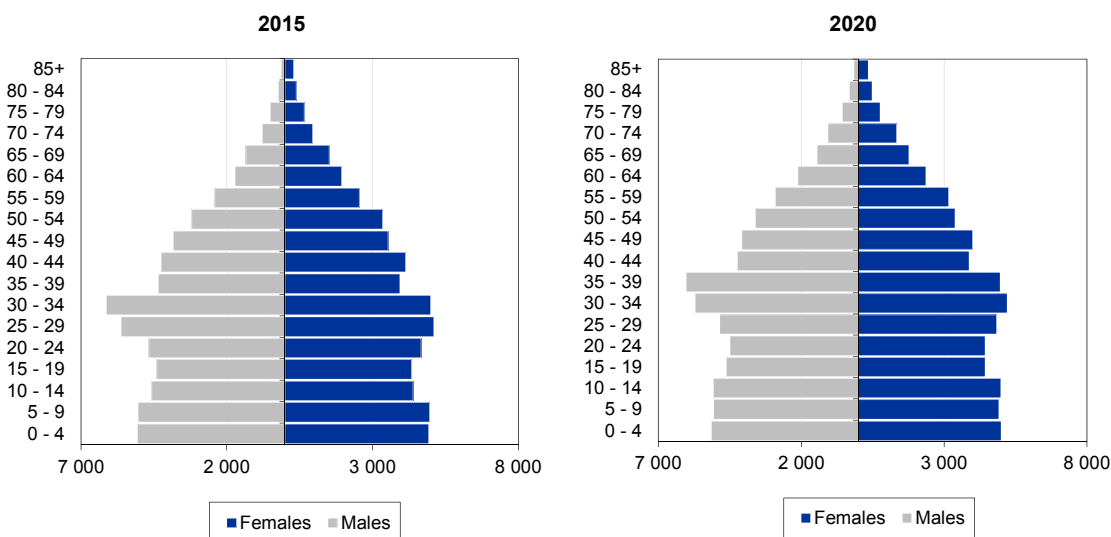


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Figure 2 reflects the population age distribution of Theewaterskloof for 2015 and reveals that approximately 69 per cent of the 114 780 inhabitants of the Municipality are currently considered to be within the working age category.

These figures reveal that Theewaterskloof has a total dependency ratio of 45.1 which is slightly lower than the 2013 ratio of 45.5 per cent. The lower dependency ratio implies slightly less strain on the working age to support their economic dependants (children and aged). This increase bodes well for improved social security and enhanced economic growth.

**Figure 3 Theewaterskloof: Population age distribution, 2015 - 2020**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

A population pyramid is a visual representation of a society's age and gender distribution and provides policymakers and scholars alike with valuable insight as to fertility, mortality and immigration rates.

Figure 3 suggests that there may be in-migration within the Municipality as there is a substantial number of working population aged 25 to 34 over and above those aged 15 to 24. The triangular shape of the pyramid is also an indication of low life expectancy and low infant mortality in the municipal area. The structure of the Theewaterskloof population appears to stay the same from 2015 to 2020.

## 1.2 Households

In addition to population projections, the projections on the number of households form the basis of municipal service delivery planning and essentially inform budget allocations towards basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal. It is therefore vital that for budget planning and implementation purposes a municipality rely on credible and accurate household estimates.

**Table 1 Overberg District: Household estimates, 2011 - 2015**

| Municipality      | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   | 2015   |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Overberg District | 78 251 | 79 424 | 80 614 | 81 835 | 83 072 |
| Theewaterskloof   | 29 794 | 30 322 | 30 857 | 31 404 | 31 952 |
| Overstrand        | 27 351 | 27 723 | 28 103 | 28 494 | 28 892 |
| Cape Agulhas      | 10 567 | 10 698 | 10 834 | 10 969 | 11 110 |
| Swellendam        | 10 539 | 10 681 | 10 820 | 10 968 | 11 118 |

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

As per Table 1, the total number of households in the Theewaterskloof Municipality was estimated at 31 952 in 2015 growing from 29 794 households in 2011. Households therefore increased by 2 158 units at an annual average growth rate of 1.8 per cent.

## 2. Education

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options available from which a person can choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a population also influences its welfare.

### 2.1 Literacy

Literacy is used to indicate a minimum education level attained. A simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, but it is more strictly defined as the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal

education. The literacy rate in Theewaterskloof was recorded at 78.4 per cent in 2011 which is much lower than the average literacy rate of the Western Cape at 87.2 per cent.

## 2.2 Learner enrolment, the learner-teacher ratio and learner dropout rate

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. Knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality enables the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to determine the level of demands placed on schools for the current year as well as anticipated demands for future years. Having a sense of the exit points allows the WCED to plan more effectively with respect to Further Education and Training (FET). 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 2 Overberg District municipalities: Education indicators**

| Municipality    | Learner enrolment          |          | Dropout rate              |  | Learner-teacher ratio              |   |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
|                 | 2013<br>(Gr 1 - 12 + LSEN) | ASS 2014 | Average dropout rate 2012 | Crude dropout rate using Yr 2013 - Gr 10 and Yr 2015 - Gr 12 | Average learner-teacher ratio 2012 | ASS 2014: ALL state+sgb+ substitutes teachers excl. practitioners and other |
| Theewaterskloof | 18 488                     | 18 245   | 40.80%                    | 31.30%   | 27.50                              | 30.30   |
| Overstrand      | 11 866                     | 11 118   | 49.50%                    | 32.30%   | 25.50                              | 31.40   |
| Cape Agulhas    | 4 621                      | 4 527    | 37.90%                    | 23.70%   | 28.10                              | 28.80   |
| Swellendam      | 5 771                      | 5 652    | 34.70%                    | 22.00%   | 27.60                              | 29.30   |

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, Annual Survey of public and independent schools (ASS) 2014

According to the Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS) done by the WCED in 2014, learner enrolment in Theewaterskloof has decreased slightly from 18 488 in 2013 to 18 245 in 2014. This might be due to the fact that learner enrolment in 2013 included learners with special education needs. The average school dropout rate in Theewaterskloof was relatively high, recorded at 40.8 per cent in 2012, however the dropout rate measured amongst Grade 10 learners of 2013 and Grade 12 learners at the start of 2015 was 31.3 per cent. This implies that one in every three learners who were Grade 10 in 2013 in Theewaterskloof Municipality did not make it to Grade 12 by 2015, having either dropped out, failed or moved out of the Province within this period.

## 2.3 Education facilities

The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively. Theewaterskloof Municipality had 38 schools in 2014 which had to accommodate 18 245 learners. The proportion of no fee school has increased from

73.7 per cent in 2012 to 81.6 per cent in 2014 indicating that, given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. In an effort to alleviate some of the funding challenges the Western Cape Department of Education thus offered certain fee-paying schools as no fee schools. The Overberg District municipalities all show similar trends of high and increasing proportions of no fee schools. Theewaterskloof has a large number and highest number of Public FET Colleges (16) in the District whose mandate is to ensure that education, training and skills development initiatives respond to the economy, rural development challenges and an informed and critical citizenry. The number of schools in Theewaterskloof with libraries or media centres stayed constant at 26 from 2012 to 2014.

**Table 3 Overberg District municipalities: Education facilities**

| Municipality    | Total number of schools<br>2014 Dec | Number/proportion of no fee schools |          | Public FET colleges - main + sat<br>ASS 2014 Lib | Education facilities: Number of schools with libraries/media centres |      |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--|--|------|
|                 |                                     | 2012                                | 2014 Dec |  | 2012   | 2014 |
| Theewaterskloof | 38                                  | 73.68%                              | 81.60%   | 16   | 26   | 26   |
| Overstrand      | 17                                  | 70.58%                              | 70.60%   | 6  | 16   | 13   |
| Cape Agulhas    | 10                                  | 80.00%                              | 80.00%   | 5  | 7  | 6    |
| Swellendam      | 19                                  | 78.94%                              | 79.00%   | 6  | 8  | 8    |

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, Annual Survey of public and independent schools (ASS) 2014

## 2.4 Educational 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.

**Table 4 Overberg District: Education outcomes, 2013 and 2014**

| Municipality      | Education outcomes: Matric pass rate |       |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
|                   | 2013                                 | 2014  |
| Overberg District | 89.8%                                | 88.1% |
| Theewaterskloof   | 88.8%                                | 88.8% |
| Overstrand        | 92.0%                                | 86.4% |
| Cape Agulhas      | 92.1%                                | 87.8% |
| Swellendam        | 86.9%                                | 88.2% |

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, Annual Survey of public and independent schools (ASS) 2014

The 2014 matric results for Theewaterskloof stayed constant from 2013 to 2014 at 88.8 per cent, but came the highest in the District due to substantial drop in Overstrand and Cape Agulhas' results. This is a positive result compared to other municipalities within the Western Cape whose matric pass rates dropped due to the stricter assessments and marking criteria used in the 2014 examinations. Theewaterskloof also outperformed the District matric pass rate of 88.1 per cent in 2014.

### 3. Health<sup>1</sup>

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, sanitation and the removal of solid waste.

The 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.

#### 3.1 Healthcare services: Facilities and personnel

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of facilities within a geographic space. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

The Overberg District has a range of primary healthcare facilities which includes 17 fixed clinics, 23 mobile/satellite clinics, 2 community day centres and 4 district hospitals.

**Table 5 Overberg District: Healthcare services, 2015**

| Municipality      | Number of PHC clinics - fixed | Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (mobile/satellite) | Community Health centres | Community Day centres | Total number of PHC facilities (fixed clinics, CHCs and CDCs, excluding non-fixed) | Number of district hospitals | Number of regional hospitals | Emergency medical services: Number of operational ambulances per 100 000 population |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Overberg District | 17                            | 23   | 0                        | 2                     | 19   | 4                            | 0                            | 0.86  |
| Theewaterskloof   | 5                             | 11   | 0                        | 1                     | 6  | 1                            | 0                            | 1.02  |
| Overstrand        | 4                             | 5  | 0                        | 1                     | 5  | 1                            | 0                            | 0.58  |
| Cape Agulhas      | 3                             | 4  | 0                        | 0                     | 3  | 1                            | 0                            | 0.84  |
| Swellendam        | 5                             | 3  | 0                        | 0                     | 5  | 1                            | 0                            | 1.02  |

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

Of these facilities, 5 fixed clinics, 11 mobile/satellite clinics, 1 community day centre and 1 district hospital are situated within Theewaterskloof Municipality.

Due to rural distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the metropole, combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities. Within the Overberg region, Theewaterskloof and Swellendam (1.02) have the highest number of ambulances per 100 000 population.

<sup>1</sup> Information received from the Western Cape Department of Health including information from the Department's 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and the Department's website.

Healthcare personnel is also variedly spread across the districts; overall within the Western Cape, the Overberg District had the lowest numbers of staff nurses and nursing assistants and the second lowest numbers of medical officers and professional nurses per 100 000 people.

**Table 6 Western Cape: Healthcare personnel, 2015**

| Regional area           | Number of medical officers* | Number of professional nurses* | Number of staff nurses* | Number of nursing assistants* |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| City of Cape Town       | 42.1                        | 107.8                          | 42.4                    | 79.1                          |
| West Coast District     | 9.3                         | 63.8                           | 31.8                    | 34.8                          |
| Cape Winelands District | 22.3                        | 84.8                           | 41.4                    | 49.2                          |
| Overberg District       | 11.5                        | 70.6                           | 24.7                    | 31.9                          |
| Eden District           | 20.7                        | 97.1                           | 39.0                    | 45.8                          |
| Central Karoo District  | 19.4                        | 132.8                          | 38.7                    | 74.7                          |
| Western Cape            | 33.4                        | 99.2                           | 40.3                    | 66.5                          |

\* Per 100 000 people

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

### 3.2 HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis treatment and care

Although treatment and care is essential in the management of HIV and AIDS, the need and importance of preventative care cannot be over-emphasised, especially since to date, there is no known cure.

**Table 7 Overberg District: HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis prevalence and care, 2015**

| Municipality      | HIV - Antiretroviral treatment |                             |                             |                                   |   | Tuberculosis                  |                               |                               |  |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
|                   | ART patient load March 2013    | ART patient load March 2014 | ART patient load March 2015 | Mother-to-child transmission rate | Number of ART clinics/ treatment sites 2015 | Number of TB patients 2012/13 | Number of TB patients 2013/14 | Number of TB patients 2014/15 | Number of TB clinics/ treatment sites 2015 |
| Overberg District | 4 907                          | 6 182                       | 7 233                       | 1.3%                              | 19  | 2 175                         | 2 103                         | 2 120                         | 43   |
| Theewaterskloof   | 2 150                          | 2 757                       | 3 202                       | 0.9%                              | 7   | 1 076                         | 1 065                         | 1 105                         | 19   |
| Overstrand        | 2 034                          | 2 506                       | 2 948                       | 2.1%                              | 4   | 605                           | 602                           | 551                           | 8  |
| Cape Agulhas      | 299                            | 372                         | 464                         | 0.0%                              | 3   | 207                           | 182                           | 207                           | 7  |
| Swellendam        | 424                            | 547                         | 619                         | 0.0%                              | 5   | 287                           | 254                           | 257                           | 9  |

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

At the end of March 2013, the Province highlighted that anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 100 000 persons in the Province, 4 907 of whom were in the Overberg and 2 150 in the Theewaterskloof municipal area. By the end of March 2015, Theewaterskloof's patient load had increased to 3 202. That is an increase of 48.9 per cent in patients, administered from 7 treatment sites.

In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers. The most recent information for Theewaterskloof indicates a mother-to-child transmission rate of 0.9 per cent which is below the 1.3 per cent District transmission rate as well as the medium term annual target for 2015/16 and 2016/17.

Tuberculosis (TB) is a bacterial disease, and is a serious problem in South Africa, especially in the Western Cape. TB is highly infectious but curable. Approximately one out of ten people develop the disease and if not treated the infectious person can affect 20 other people or more in a year.

TB can only be cured if the full course of treatment, which can be from six to eight months, is completed. People who stop treatment are likely to develop multi-drug resistance, making the TB more difficult to cure. These cases are treated at TB specialist clinics. TB can be fatal if not treated.

The HIV epidemic has led to an enormous increase in the number of TB cases. People with HIV are far more susceptible to TB infection, and are less able to fight it off. TB is responsible for a third of all deaths in HIV-infected people.

The number of TB patients in the Overberg District has reached 2 120 in 2014/15, treated at 43 clinics or treatment sites. In the Theewaterskloof municipal area, patient load has shown an increase in recent years. Most recent information shows a patient load of 1 105 with treatment administered from 19 clinics or treatment sites.

### **3.3 Child health: Immunisation<sup>2</sup>, malnutrition, neonatal mortality, low birth weight**

**Immunisation:** Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised. In 2015, the full immunisation coverage rate for the Overberg District was 80 per cent. Theewaterskloof had the highest rate in the District at 82 per cent.

**Malnutrition:** Malnutrition (either under- or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients. The number of malnourished children under five years in the Overberg in 2015 was 1.5 per 100 000. At 1.7, Theewaterskloof's rate was the second highest in the District.

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<sup>2</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.

**Table 8 Overberg District: Child and maternal health, 2015**

| Municipality      | Child health                            |  |                         |                  | Maternal health          |                                       |                               |
|-------------------|---|--|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                   | Full immunisation coverage under 1 year | Severely malnutrition rate under 5 years | Neonatal mortality rate | Low birth weight | Maternal mortality ratio | Delivery rate to women under 18 years | Termination of pregnancy rate |
| Overberg District | 80%                                     | 1.54                                     | 7.7                     | 14%              | 0.0                      | 8.0%                                  | 7.0%                          |
| Theewaterskloof   | 82%                                     | 1.65                                     | 10.1                    | 15%              | 0.0                      | 9.5%                                  | 5.1%                          |
| Overstrand        | 81%                                     | 1.87                                     | 6.9                     | 12%              | 0.0                      | 6.0%                                  | 12.4%                         |
| Cape Agulhas      | 77%                                     | 0.72                                     | 12.0                    | 14%              | 0.0                      | 8.3%                                  | 3.2%                          |
| Swellendam        | 72%                                     | 1.17                                     | 0.0                     | 13%              | 0.0                      | 9.0%                                  | 4.5%                          |

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

**Neonatal mortality rate:** The first 28 days of life - the neonatal period - represents the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. Both the District (7.7) as well as Theewaterskloof's (10.1) neonatal mortality rates are above the Province's 2019 target of 6.0 per 1 000 live births.

**Low birth weight:** Low birth weight is defined as weight at birth of less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short and long term consequences. In the Overberg District, 14 per cent of babies had a low birth weight; at 15 per cent, Theewaterskloof had the highest percentage of babies with low birth weight in the District.

### 3.4 Maternal health: Maternal mortality, births to teenage mothers, termination of pregnancy

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.

**Maternal mortality<sup>3</sup>:** Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium<sup>4</sup> of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).

Both Theewaterskloof Municipality's and the District's most recent figures show a zero maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births. The Province has a maternal mortality ratio target of 65 by 2019.

**Births to teenage mothers:** Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support.

<sup>3</sup> Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities.

<sup>4</sup> *Puerperium* is defined as the time from the delivery of the placenta through the first few weeks after the delivery. This period is usually considered to be 6 weeks in duration.



In the 2014/15 financial year, the delivery rate to women under 18 years in the Overberg District was 8.0 per cent. Theewaterskloof's rate of 9.5 per cent was the highest in the District.

**Termination of pregnancy:** Government hospitals, designated private doctors and gynaecologists, and non-profit providers offer safe and legal termination of pregnancy. To have a free abortion, the request must be made at a primary healthcare clinic, where the pregnancy will be confirmed, counselling provided, an appointment made, and a referral letter be given to a facility where the procedure can be performed.

Theewaterskloof's termination of pregnancy rate<sup>5</sup> of 5.1 per cent was lower than that of the District's 7.0 per cent.

Reading the teenage delivery and termination of pregnancy rates together suggests that, especially within some local municipalities, there may be a particular challenge with respect to unplanned and unwanted pregnancies.

### 3.5 Community based services

Community Based Services (CBS) in the Western Cape are provided by non-profit organisations (NPOs). Home CBS 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 9 Overberg District: Community based services, 2015**

| Municipality      | Community based services                                      |                        |  |
|-------------------|---|------------------------|--|
|                   | Total number of non-profit organisation appointed home carers | Total number of visits | Average number of monthly visits per carer |
| Overberg District | 244   | 558 196                | 191  |
| Theewaterskloof   | 102   | 219 921                | 180  |
| Overstrand        | 70  | 151 204                | 180  |
| Cape Agulhas      | 37  | 116 376                | 262  |
| Swellendam        | 35  | 70 695                 | 168  |

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

The total number of NPOs appointed carers in Overberg during 2014/15 was 244. On average, each carer carried out an average of 191 monthly visits. Within Theewaterskloof Municipality, the average number of monthly visits for the 102 carers was slightly lower at 180.

<sup>5</sup> Termination of pregnancy rate is calculated as the percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years.

## 4. Poverty

In an effort to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality, the National Development Plan has set the objective of having zero households earn less than R418 per month by 2030.

As per Table 10, Theewaterskloof Municipality was in 2011 still behind this target, with approximately 13.7 per cent of its 29 794 households earning less than R400 a month. Lower levels of household income increases indigent dependency on municipal support. Municipal resources are therefore strained in an effort to provide free basic services.

**Table 10 Overberg District: Household income, 2011**

| Municipality      | None income | R1 - R4 800 | R4 801 - R9 600 | R9 601 - R19 600 | R19 601 - R38 200 | R38 201 - R76 400 | R76 401 - R153 800 | R153 801 - R307 600 | R307 601 - R614 400 | R614 001 - R1 228 800 | R1 228 801 - R2 457 600 | R2 457 601 or more |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Overberg District | 12.7        | 2.1         | 3.5             | 14.5             | 21.2              | 18.1              | 12.8               | 8.9                 | 4.4                 | 1.2                   | 0.3                     | 0.2                |
| Theewaterskloof   | 11.8        | 1.9         | 3.4             | 17.7             | 22.9              | 19.1              | 11.4               | 7.0                 | 3.6                 | 0.9                   | 0.2                     | 0.2                |
| Overstrand        | 16.4        | 2.9         | 4.1             | 12.0             | 17.4              | 15.6              | 13.7               | 10.3                | 5.2                 | 1.7                   | 0.4                     | 0.3                |
| Cape Agulhas      | 9.6         | 1.4         | 2.5             | 12.7             | 22.8              | 19.9              | 14.2               | 10.6                | 4.7                 | 1.2                   | 0.3                     | 0.2                |
| Swellendam        | 7.9         | 1.3         | 3.1             | 14.3             | 25.3              | 20.5              | 13.4               | 8.3                 | 4.4                 | 0.9                   | 0.3                     | 0.3                |

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Measuring levels of poverty and inequality for the period 2006 to 2011, Statistics South Africa's 2014 Poverty Trends Report specifies that the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL) for March 2011 was set at R443 (per capita, inflation adjusted poverty line) meaning that any individual earning less than R443 a month would have to sacrifice essential food items in order to obtain non-food goods. Compared to the above specified average household income for the Theewaterskloof Municipality, it is concerning to note that 4 082 households in the municipal area earn less than R400 a month and must therefore survive on less than what an individual persons requires as per the LBPL measure.

**Table 11 Overberg District: Per capita income, 2011 - 2013**

| Regional area     | Per capita income (R) |        |        |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
|                   | 2011                  | 2012   | 2013   |
| Western Cape      | 43 614                | 44 291 | 44 553 |
| Overberg District | 29 615                | 30 220 | 30 403 |
| Theewaterskloof   | 25 182                | 25 593 | 25 692 |
| Overstrand        | 32 052                | 32 744 | 33 082 |
| Cape Agulhas      | 40 191                | 41 304 | 41 536 |
| Swellendam        | 27 212                | 27 732 | 27 785 |

Source: Own calculations, Department of Social Development, 2015 and Quantec, 2015

As per Table 11, per capita income in Theewaterskloof Municipality is the lowest among the local municipalities in the Overberg region largely as a result of its slow growing GDP (and increasing population) when compared to the other municipalities.

Per capita income in Theewaterskloof only increased by 2.0 per cent from R25 182 in 2011 to R25 692 in 2013, which is slower than the District average of 2.7 per cent. It is thus clear that the Municipality needs to make significant progress if it is to achieve the 2030 NDP target of R110 000 per person, per annum.

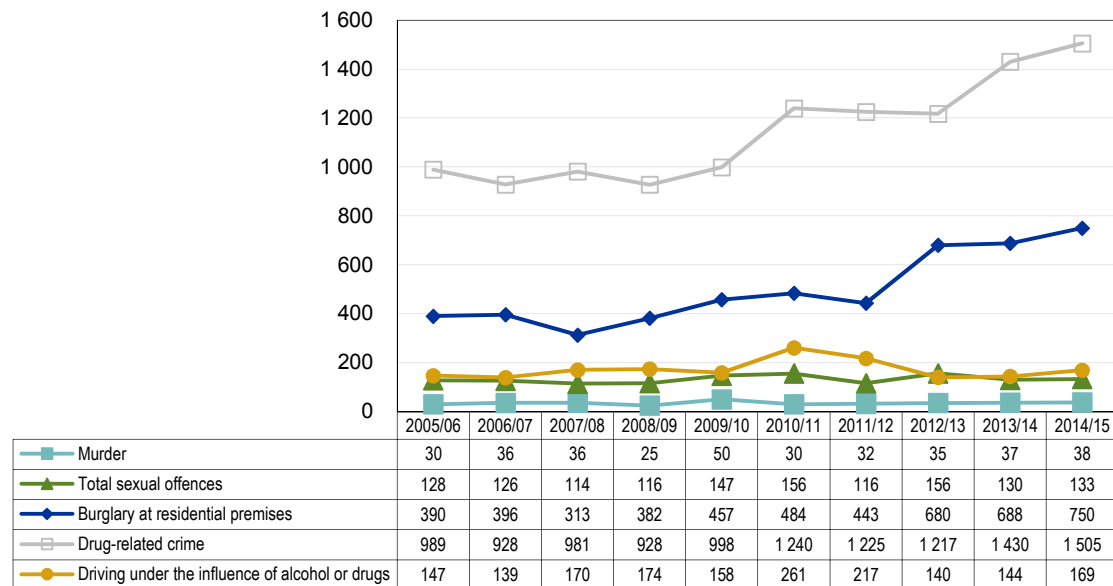
## 5. Safety and security

The Constitution upholds the notion that everybody has the right to freedom and security of the person. The safety of persons and property is therefore vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish.

The extent of crime in South Africa does however not only have a significant impact on the livelihood of citizens, but also affects the general economy. Crime hampers growth and discourages investment and capital accumulation. If not addressed with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

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

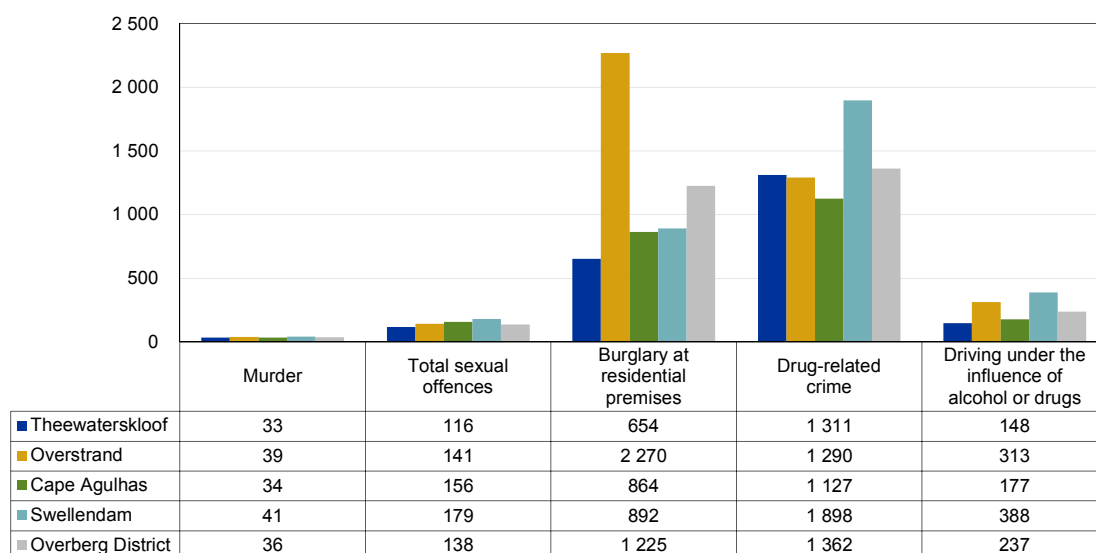
**Figure 4 Theewaterskloof: Crime statistics, 2005/06 - 2014/15**



Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The categories of crime pertaining to drug-related crime and residential burglaries are dominant within the Theewaterskloof municipal area. Reported drug-related crime has been on the increase since 2013/14 and that of residential burglaries continued on its upward trend since 2012/13. The incidences of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and sexual offences have increased in 2014/15 whilst the number of murders increased from 2011/12. Overall all crimes have increased from their 2005/06 levels.

**Figure 5 Overberg District: Crime statistics per 100 000, 2014/15**



Source: Quantec Research, 2015

It is customary to express occurrences of crime per 100 000 as to allow for an easy comparison between areas with different population densities.

It is evident from Figure 5 that drug-related crimes - possession, manufacturing, distribution of illegal substances (including alcohol related transgressions) - is a major concern throughout the Overberg District with an average of 1 362 crimes per 100 000. Drug-related crimes has a severe negative impact on human development by degrading the economy quality of life as it infiltrates all aspects of society including families, health, the work environment. Theewaterskloof Municipality has the second highest incidence of such crimes at 1 311 per 100 000.

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. The Overberg District is no exception, with residential burglaries being the second most prominent criminal offence among all local municipalities at an average of 1 225 occurrences per 100 000. Theewaterskloof is much less affected by this crime, impacting on 654 persons per 100 000 - the lowest incidence rate in the District.

Overall, Theewaterskloof appears to be less affected by crime compared to its fellow municipalities. It has the lowest incidence of murders, sexual offences, burglaries and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

## 6. Basic services

Access to basic services within South Africa is a basic human right. It is also an indication of the quality of life of the inhabitants in the country. Access to basic services has a wider impact on education and health and therefore also on the economy. The Municipal Economic Review and Outlook of 2015 further highlights the positive economic impact of basic infrastructure spending on the overall economy.

The 2015 Socio-economic Profile contains a breakdown of access to basic services for each ward within Theewaterskloof Municipality, hereto attached as an Annexure. This information provides the Municipality with an overview of ground-level access to basic services that will assist in the allocation of resources towards the areas of most need. This data will also inform the Municipality's IDP and service delivery budget and implementation plan (SDBIP), the latter which, as per MFMA Circular 13, must contain a ward-specific capital works plan.

The levels of access to basic services will be discussed below in terms of access to water, sanitation, energy, refuse removal and housing.

*Please note: Below data emanates from research conducted by the private consultancy firm, Quantec and is based on 2011 Census estimates. Theewaterskloof Municipality's own estimates, however, indicate that there are fewer households that receive water and sanitation services below the minimum service standard.*

### 6.1 Access to water

Table 12 indicates the levels of access to potable water within the Overberg District in 2014.

**Table 12 Overberg District: Access to water, 2014**

| Regional area     | Piped water inside dwelling | Piped water inside yard | Piped water less than 200 m from dwelling | Piped water more than 200 m from dwelling | Borehole/ rain-water tank/ well | Dam/ river/ stream/ spring | Water-carrier/ tanker/ water vendor | Other/ Unspecified |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Western Cape      | 74.1                        | 13.8                    | 8.7                                       | 2.5                                       | 0.1                             | 0.1                        | 0.1                                 | 0.6                |
| Overberg District | 75.0                        | 12.7                    | 9.6                                       | 1.9                                       | 0.1                             | 0.2                        | 0.1                                 | 0.4                |
| Theewaterskloof   | 72.0                        | 14.0                    | 10.7                                      | 2.4                                       | 0.0                             | 0.2                        | 0.1                                 | 0.5                |
| Overstrand        | 74.5                        | 13.2                    | 10.7                                      | 1.0                                       | 0.1                             | 0.1                        | 0.0                                 | 0.3                |
| Cape Agulhas      | 81.3                        | 8.7                     | 7.4                                       | 2.0                                       | 0.2                             | 0.0                        | 0.1                                 | 0.3                |
| Swellendam        | 78.6                        | 11.7                    | 5.8                                       | 2.3                                       | 0.2                             | 0.5                        | 0.3                                 | 0.6                |

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The data indicates that in Theewaterskloof, 72 per cent of households have access to water within their dwellings and a further 14 per cent have access within their yard. The minimum service level is households that have access to water at least 200 m from their dwelling. Approximately 96.7 per cent of households meet this minimum standard. This puts Theewaterskloof close to the NDP target of 100 per cent access to

water by 2030. Theewaterskloof outperforms the provincial average (96.6%) but lags behind the District average (97.3%) in this regard. There is however room for improvement in terms of household access to water within their homes.

Blue Drop Certification reflects on the actual quality of tap water within a municipality. It further acknowledges a municipality's ability to sustain this quality and provides an indication of preparedness to deal with any incident that may pose a water related health risk to the public.

The certification process attributes a weighted score according to a municipality's performance measured against a specific set of water management criteria such as water safety planning, drinking water quality process management and control, drinking water quality compliance etc. Municipalities that scores above 95 per cent overall are officially awarded the prestigious Blue Drop Status.

In 2011, Theewaterskloof had a relatively low blue drop status of only 71 per cent and high water losses of 22.4 per cent in 2014. Theewaterskloof however continues to increase capacity and improve and maintain water infrastructure to provide a sustainable source of potable water to its households.

## 6.2 Access to refuse removal

Inadequate waste services lead to unpleasant living conditions and a contaminated, unhealthy environment. For this reason municipalities across the country provide their inhabitants with waste removal services.

Table 13 displays the levels of access to refuse removal within the Overberg District in 2014.

**Table 13 Overberg District: Access to refuse removal, 2014**

| Regional area     | Removed at least once a week | Removed less often | Communal refuse dump | Own refuse dump | No rubbish disposal | Unspecified/ other |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Western Cape      | 0.6                          | 89.8               | 1.2                  | 2.8             | 4.6                 | 1.0                |
| Overberg District | 1.9                          | 82.7               | 1.9                  | 2.2             | 10.2                | 1.1                |
| Theewaterskloof   | 2.6                          | 79.3               | 3                    | 2.1             | 11.5                | 1.6                |
| Overstrand        | 1.8                          | 90.9               | 0.7                  | 2.2             | 3.9                 | 0.5                |
| Cape Agulhas      | 0.8                          | 79.3               | 1.3                  | 2.6             | 15                  | 0.9                |
| Swellendam        | 1.3                          | 74.2               | 2.7                  | 2.4             | 18.3                | 1.1                |

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The data indicates that within Theewaterskloof only 79.3 per cent of households have their refuse removed at least once a week. Theewaterskloof lags behind the Province and the District in terms of the levels of access to refuse removal by the local authority at least once a week. The biggest concern is the 11.5 per cent of household that have their own refuse dump.

The Municipality has allocated R3 million over the 2015/16 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework for extension of a waste transfer station. This displays the Municipality's commitment towards providing a quality waste management service to its households.

### 6.3 Access to electricity

Table 14 reflects the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in Theewaterskloof.

**Table 14 Overberg District: Access to electricity, 2014**

| Municipality      | Electricity | Gas | Paraffin | Candles | Solar/other/<br>unspecified |
|-------------------|-------------|-----|----------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Overberg District | 90.6        | 0.3 | 4.3      | 4.1     | 0.7                         |
| Theewaterskloof   | 88.4        | 0.1 | 6.9      | 4.0     | 0.5                         |
| Overstrand        | 89.3        | 0.5 | 4.5      | 4.7     | 1.0                         |
| Cape Agulhas      | 96.7        | 0.5 | 0.3      | 2.0     | 0.4                         |
| Swellendam        | 94.3        | 0.1 | 0.2      | 4.7     | 0.7                         |

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

As displayed above, the biggest source of energy in Theewaterskloof is electricity at 88.4 per cent in 2014. This is slightly below the Overberg District average of 90.6 per cent. Theewaterskloof has the lowest levels of access to electricity amongst its fellow municipalities as well as the highest proportion of households using paraffin as an energy source.

### 6.4 Access to sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most important basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings. Table 15 shows the type of sanitation facilities available to households in Theewaterskloof Municipality in 2014.

**Table 15 Overberg District: Access to sanitation, 2014**

| Municipality      | Flush or<br>chemical toilet | Pit latrine | Bucket latrine | Not listed<br>elsewhere |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Overberg District | 88.9                        | 1.7         | 1.2            | 8.1                     |
| Theewaterskloof   | 86.2                        | 2.1         | 1.0            | 10.7                    |
| Overstrand        | 92.9                        | 1.1         | 1.0            | 5.0                     |
| Cape Agulhas      | 90.1                        | 0.7         | 1.4            | 7.8                     |
| Swellendam        | 85.1                        | 3.4         | 2.3            | 9.2                     |

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

In 2014, 86.2 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). Approximately 2.1 per cent of households used a pit latrine and a further 1.0 per cent used a bucket latrine. This is the second lowest levels of access to the minimum service level for sanitation in the District (after Swellendam).

## 6.5 Housing

Decent housing with the relevant basic services is essential for human security, dignity and well-being.

**Table 16 Overberg District: Types of housing structures, 2014**

| Municipality      | House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard | Traditional dwelling | Flat in a block of flats | Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex) | House/flat/room in backyard | Informal dwelling/s shack in backyard | Informal dwelling/shack NOT in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement | Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property | Other |
|-------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------|
| Overberg District | 73.70  | 1.3                  | 2.3                      | 3.5   | 1.2                         | 5.0                                   | 10.7   | 0.4   | 1.8   |
| Theewaterskloof   | 70.6   | 1.7                  | 3.3                      | 3.9   | 1.3                         | 4.6                                   | 11.8   | 0.4   | 2.4   |
| Overstrand        | 73.4   | 1.3                  | 2.3                      | 2.5   | 1.3                         | 7.2                                   | 10.3   | 0.3   | 1.5   |
| Cape Agulhas      | 78.6   | 0.7                  | 1.5                      | 2.1   | 1.5                         | 1.5                                   | 12.1   | 0.6   | 1.5   |
| Swellendam        | 79.2   | 0.6                  | 0.7                      | 6.6   | 0.7                         | 3.6                                   | 6.8  | 0.8   | 1.0   |

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

Table 16 highlights the levels of access to dwellings per type in Theewaterskloof Municipality. These were estimated as: *House or brick structure on a separate stand* (70.6 per), *Informal dwellings in an informal/squatter camp* (11.8 per cent) and the *informal dwelling/shack in the backyard* (4.6 per cent) in 2014. The overall level of access to formal dwellings is 81.2 per cent in Theewaterskloof and is the lowest in the District. This may be due to the much larger population size relative to its fellow municipalities.

## 7. Economy

Economic growth in South Africa has been deteriorating since 2012. GDP growth of 2.5 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 1.5 per cent was achieved in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. Initiatives to bolster economic growth on a national scale have been undertaken and progress has been made - talks to establish a more sustainable labour relations environment have been undertaken, and administrative reforms to reduce red tape have been implemented. Key structural issues which hinder the desired growth levels nevertheless remain in place. Given the close linkages between the municipalities in the Province and the national economy, the metro and district (and thus local) municipalities in the Western Cape are impacted by current state and fluctuations in the national economy.

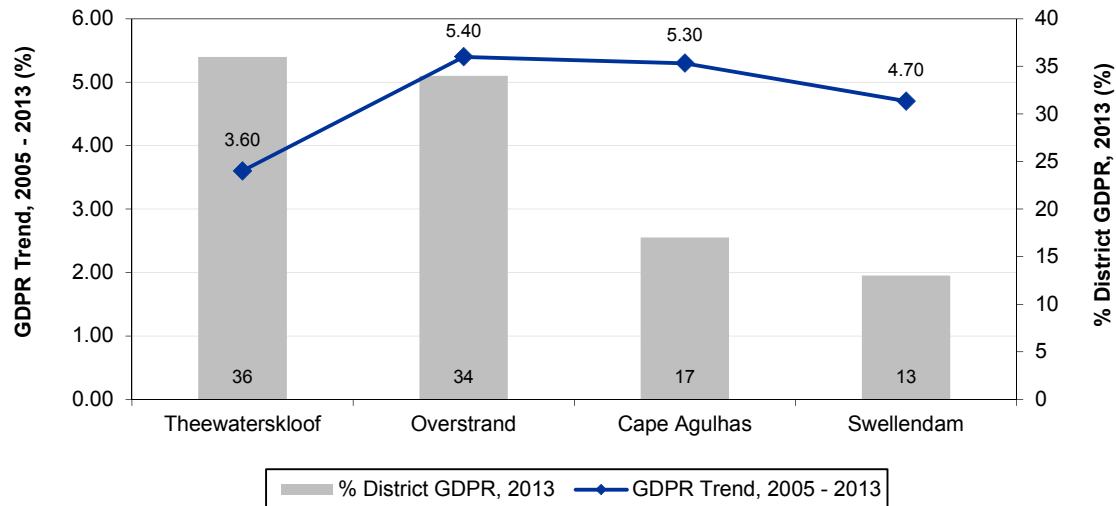
The Overberg District grew by 4.6 per cent on average year-on-year from 2005 - 2014. The District managed to grow by 4.2 per cent per annum during the recessionary period (2008 - 2009); while experiencing a lower growth rate of 3.4 per cent per annum during the recovery period (2010 - 2013). The District has not yet managed to revert back to its 2005 - 2013 trend growth rate.

As per Figure 6, Theewaterskloof comprised the largest share (36 per cent or R4.7 billion) of the District's GDP of R13.3 billion in 2013, making it the largest economy in the District, followed by Overstrand (34 per cent; R4.6 billion), Cape



Agulhas (17 per cent; R2.3 billion) and Swellendam (13 per cent; R1.7 billion). The Theewaterskloof municipal area experienced average year-on-year growth of 3.6 per cent from 2005 - 2013, is on par with the Province's growth rate over this period. Theewaterskloof is the slowest growing municipality in the District.

**Figure 6 Overberg District municipalities: GDPR growth, 2005 - 2013**



Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

As per Table 17, economic growth tapered down to 3.8 per cent annually during the recessionary period 2008 - 2009. Growth slowed down further to 2.6 per cent over the period 2010 - 2013 and remains below the 2005 - 2013 trend growth rate.

**Table 17 Overberg District: GDPR growth, 2000 - 2013**

| Municipality      | Real GDPR growth (average yoy %) |                          |                         |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
|                   | Expansion<br>2000 - 2007         | Recession<br>2008 - 2009 | Recovery<br>2010 - 2013 |
| Overberg District | 5.7                              | 4.2                      | 3.4                     |
| Theewaterskloof   | 4.1                              | 3.8                      | 2.6                     |
| Overstrand        | 7.9                              | 4.4                      | 3.9                     |
| Cape Agulhas      | 6.2                              | 5.2                      | 3.6                     |
| Swellendam        | 5.2                              | 3.4                      | 3.9                     |

Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

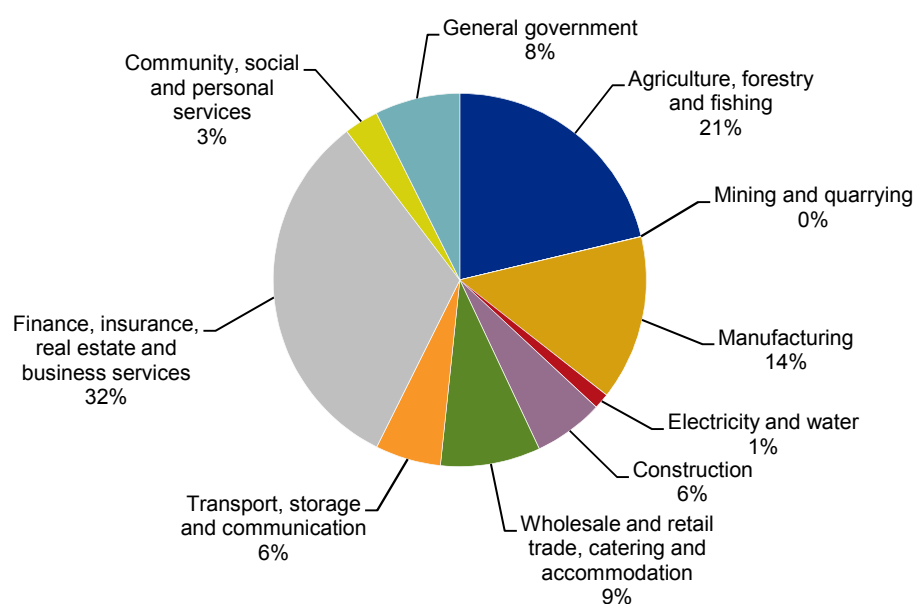
This growth is underscored by significant variation in industry-specific growth rates. Growth in a particular industry depends on a number of factors (economies of scale, technological developments and demand trends among others) which often diverge among industries. Table 18 displays the industry-specific growth rates for each municipality in Overberg District.

**Table 18 Overberg District: Sectoral growth, 2005 - 2013**

| Industry   | Theewaterskloof | Overstrand | Cape Agulhas | Swellendam | Overberg District |
|--|-----------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing                              | -0.1            | 0          | 2.1          | -2.9       | -0.3              |
| Manufacturing  | 3.8             | 4.6        | 5.7          | 8.6        | 5                 |
| Construction   | 8.5             | 7.1        | 8.6          | 8.7        | 7.9               |
| Commercial services  | 6.7             | 6.3        | 4.7          | 6          | 6.2               |
| General government and Community, social and personal services | -0.4            | 4.3        | 6.4          | 3.8        | 3.3               |
| Other  | -1              | -5.7       | 0.4          | 3.5        | -0.1              |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3.6</b>      | <b>5.4</b> | <b>5.3</b>   | <b>4.7</b> | <b>4.6</b>        |

Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

Theewaterskloof Municipality experienced strong growth in their construction (8.5 per cent) and commercial services sectors (i.e. wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation; transport, storage and communication; and finance, insurance, real estate and business services) (6.7 per cent).

**Figure 7 Theewaterskloof: Sectoral composition, 2013**

Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

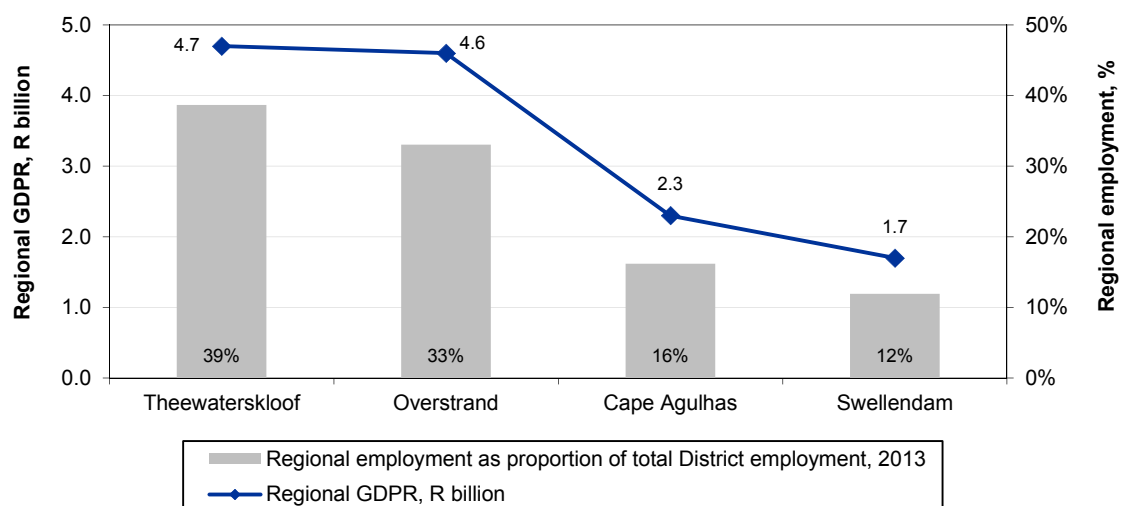
Theewaterskloof Municipality largest sector is finance, insurance, real estate and business services (32%) followed by agriculture, fishing and forestry (21%) and manufacturing (14%). The smallest sectors include mining and quarrying (0%) and electricity and water (1%).

## 8. Labour market

Unemployment remains one of South Africa's biggest challenges. Overall unemployment (as per the narrow definition) stood at 25 per cent as at the end of 2014. Skills shortages, weak economic growth and electricity supply constraints are among the most significant constraints on employment growth. The NDP aims to reduce unemployment to 6 per cent by 2030. Improvements in education and training are integral to the attainment of this goal. These issues are structural and are felt at a local government level, where high levels of unemployment put significant strain on municipal funds.

Theewaterskloof comprised 36 per cent of the GDP and 39 per cent of the employment in the District in 2013. Figure 8 shows that Theewaterskloof together with Overstrand employed 72 per cent of the District's working population.

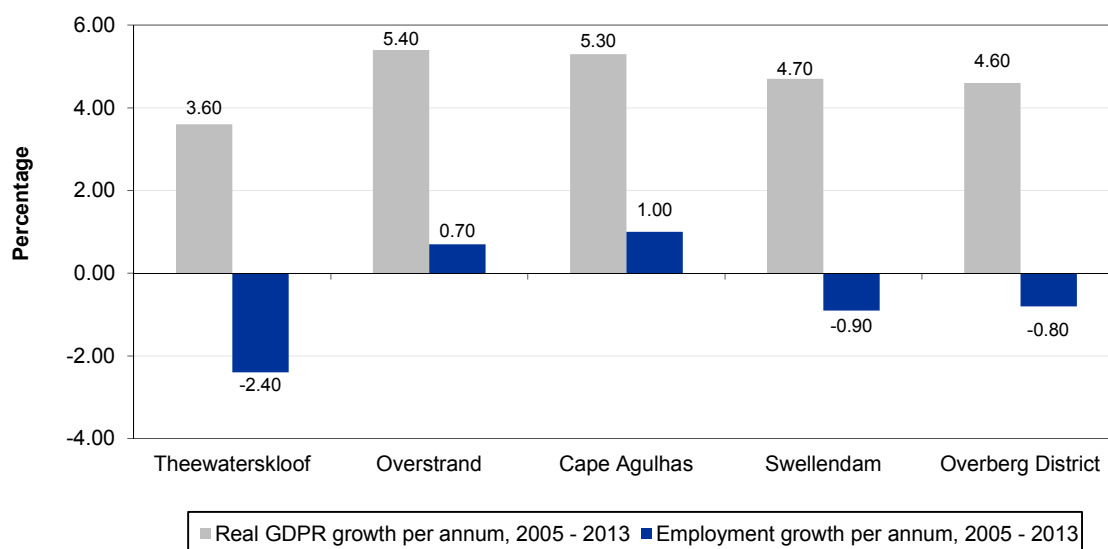
**Figure 8 Overberg District municipalities: Municipal GDP vs municipal employment, 2013**



Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

Figure 9 provides a comparison of the annual municipal GDP growth rate and annual employment growth rate in the District. Whilst all the municipalities in the District displayed a positive annual GDP growth rate from 2005 - 2013, only Overstrand and Cape Agulhas municipalities experienced positive employment growth. Theewaterskloof has the largest negative employment growth of -2.4 per cent over the period and the lowest GDP growth rate.

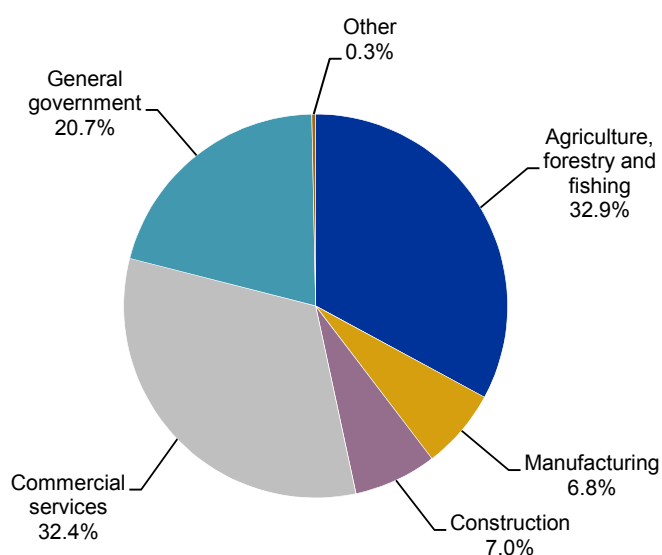
**Figure 9 Overberg District: Municipal GDPR vs municipal employment, 2005 - 2013**



Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

Figure 10, illustrates that Theewaterskloof's agriculture sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 13 479 (or 32.9 per cent) of the Municipality's working population in 2013, followed by the commercial services sector and general government and community, social and personal (CSP) services sector, which employed 32.4 and 20.7 per cent of the working population respectively. The manufacturing and construction sector was among the smallest two employers, each employing approximately 7 per cent of the Municipality's working population.

**Figure 10 Theewaterskloof: Employment by sector, 2013**



Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

Consequent to the negative GDPR growth for the agriculture and general government and CSP services sectors, net employment over the period stood at -8 382 and -806 respectively. Despite the robust economic growth experienced in the manufacturing and construction sectors, these sectors also experienced net job losses of -85 and -189 respectively (despite construction being the fastest growing sector). The second fastest growing sector, i.e. commercial services experienced positive net employment of 2 138 jobs. Nevertheless, Theewaterskloof still experienced net job losses of 7 319 jobs overall.

**Table 19 Overberg District: GDPR growth vs net employment, 2005 - 2013**

| Industry   | Theewaterskloof |                | Overstrand  |                | Cape Agulhas |                | Swellendam  |                | Overberg District |                |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
|  | GDPR trend      | Net employment | GDPR trend  | Net employment | GDPR trend   | Net employment | GDPR trend  | Net employment | GDPR trend        | Net employment |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing                              | -0.1%           | -8 382         | 0.0%        | -1 804         | 2.1%         | -724           | -2.9%       | -2 184         | -0.3%             | -13 097        |
| Manufacturing  | 3.8%            | -85            | 4.6%        | -92            | 5.7%         | 4              | 8.6%        | 169            | 5.0%              | -4             |
| Construction   | 8.5%            | -189           | 7.1%        | -625           | 8.6%         | -112           | 8.7%        | -47            | 7.9%              | -978           |
| Commercial services  | 6.7%            | 2 138          | 6.3%        | 2 634          | 4.7%         | 427            | 6.0%        | 847            | 6.2%              | 6 039          |
| General government and Community, social and personal services | -0.4%           | -806           | 4.3%        | 1 332          | 6.4%         | 1 363          | 3.8%        | 409            | 3.3%              | 2 261          |
| Other  | -1.0%           | 5              | -5.7%       | -8             | 0.4%         | 34             | 3.5%        | 17             | -0.1%             | 0              |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3.6%</b>     | <b>-7 319</b>  | <b>5.4%</b> | <b>1 437</b>   | <b>5.3%</b>  | <b>992</b>     | <b>4.7%</b> | <b>-789</b>    | <b>4.6%</b>       | <b>-5 779</b>  |

Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

Theewaterskloof experienced an increase in labour demand in highly skilled (0.3%) and informal (3.3%) employment over the period 2005 - 2013. Whilst the semi-skilled and unskilled employment decreased by 5.6 per cent per annum. This is of concern considering that 44.4 per cent of the employed are in this category. The skilled employment also fell by 0.1 per cent per annum.

**Table 20 Overberg District municipalities: Employment per skills sector, 2005 - 2013**

| Sector composition      | Theewaterskloof |                         | Overstrand    |                         | Cape Agulhas  |                         | Swellendam   |                         |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
|                         | Number          | Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013 | Number        | Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013 | Number        | Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013 | Number       | Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013 |
| Highly skilled          | 3 019           | 0.3%                    | 2 962         | 2.3%                    | 1 808         | 3.3%                    | 1 012        | 1.4%                    |
| Skilled                 | 7 329           | -0.1%                   | 8 093         | 1.1%                    | 3 791         | 1.3%                    | 2 602        | 0.6%                    |
| Semi- and unskilled     | 13 074          | -5.6%                   | 7 592         | -2.8%                   | 4 056         | -1.8%                   | 3 031        | -5.5%                   |
| Informal                | 6 054           | 3.3%                    | 6 541         | 5.0%                    | 2 690         | 4.3%                    | 2 448        | 5.8%                    |
| <b>Total employment</b> | <b>29 475</b>   | <b>-2.4%</b>            | <b>25 187</b> | <b>0.7%</b>             | <b>12 344</b> | <b>1.0%</b>             | <b>9 092</b> | <b>-0.9%</b>            |

Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

The job losses for the semi- and unskilled labour are congruent with the job losses experienced in the agriculture, manufacturing and construction sectors and could amongst other reasons be attributed to increasing mechanisation. Nevertheless, there appears to be a trend towards employing more skilled labour calling for an increase in training and low-skilled labour intensive initiatives.

## 9. Environment

The 2011 National Strategy for Sustainable Development for South Africa describes the concept of sustainability as composing of three overlapping developmental spheres namely, the natural environment, social context and economic activity. These spheres, which are underpinned by a system of governance, are interlinked and fully dependent on the extent and functionality of the others. A trade-off in one sphere will compromise the functionality of another with significant knock-on effects.

The natural environment, inclusive of elements such as land, inland water, biodiversity and oceans and coastlines are increasingly under pressure as a result of certain socio-economic factors such as population growth rates and increased land use. These pressures on natural resources also pose limitations to economic growth. Climate change also poses significant bio-physical and economic risks and as such, sustainable and effective resource-use and climate change response, should be both a Provincial as well as Municipal strategic priority.

The Environmental section outlines key focus areas relevant to the current state of the natural environment and the associated need for environmental management, specifically, within the sphere of local government. These broad focus areas – legislative reform, integrated waste management, climate change – are briefly discussed in the following section and where available, include a municipal specific overview.

This information is intended to strengthen municipal planning support, inform future budget allocations and promote resource efficiency and effectiveness to ultimately preserve the natural environment for future generations.

### 9.1 Law reform - Implementation of SPLUMA/LUPA in municipalities

It is paramount that municipalities have planning and decision-making mechanisms in place to support its service delivery obligations and growth objectives. The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA), implemented on 1 July 2015, and the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act 2014 (LUPA) ushers in a new era of planning and development decision-making where the responsibility rests largely on local municipalities to fulfil their role as land use planning decision-makers as per Constitutional mandates and obligations. Section 24(1) of SPLUMA determines that a municipality must, after consultation as prescribed in the Act, adopt and approve a single land use scheme for its entire area within five years from the commencement of this Act.

This land use scheme serves as a tool for municipalities to guide and manage development according to their vision in terms of its Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This will provide potential developers and land users with a clear indication of developable land and its associated land uses within the municipal space. Clarity in land use zones can avoid any future confusion and lengthy delays in terms of prospective developments/uses.

Currently many municipalities have a Land Use Management Scheme in place in the form of Zoning Schemes, which are compliant with the provisions of the Land Use Planning Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985) (LUPO). These are known as LUPO section 7 and 8 Schemes. The process has commenced to replace these schemes to meet the requirements for Integrated Zoning Schemes (Land Use Schemes) in terms of section 24 of SPLUMA.

Transitional arrangements following the planning law reform should be noted. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRD&LR) and SALGA Circular 1 of 2015 noted that a municipality can continue to operate within old order legislative parameters in so far as that legislation does not conflict with SPLUMA. The Circular proposed that the decision-making structures associated with SPLUMA must be applied.

The Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning sought a legal opinion in this regard and subsequently adopted a different approach. After consultation, the Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning has decided against a blanket implementation of LUPA in the Western Cape. Instead, a staggered implementation approach will be adopted. LUPA will be implemented, and LUPO will be repealed, in a staggered manner as and when municipalities are ready.

During the transition period, Western Cape municipalities were advised not to adopt the 'hybrid' solution proposed by DRD&LR and SALGA (Circular 1 of 2015). Instead, municipalities were advised to utilise the old-order legislation in its entirety (including decision-making structures) until the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, Act No. 3 of 2014 (LUPA) and the LUPA Municipal Planning By-law is adopted. This was communicated in WCG: EADP Departmental Circular 0009/2015.

In order to determine a municipality's readiness, the Department developed a set of actions that each Municipality must complete before the Minister will consider recommending that the Premier repeal LUPO and implement LUPA in a particular municipality.

These actions, as communicated in WCG: EADP Departmental Circular 0006/2015, are as follows:

- a) Municipalities must have adopted and gazetted their By-law on Municipal Land Use Planning.
- b) Municipalities must be at an advanced stage of establishing their Municipal Planning Tribunal. An advanced stage is regarded as having completed Step 7 of the 'Municipal Planning Tribunal Establishment Manual'.
- c) Municipalities must have Council adopted delegations. This includes appointing the Authorised Official(s) and adopting their categorisation of land use applications.
- d) Municipalities must have Council adopted tariff structures in place for receiving land use management applications in terms of the new legislation.

On completion of these actions, the Municipal Manager must submit a letter to the Department noting the completion thereof in addition to providing the Department with the necessary supporting documentation/proof. The Department will then initiate the process of LUPA implementation by the Premier in that particular municipality. Municipalities should note that this process may take 4 - 6 weeks to complete.

Theewaterskloof Municipality has not yet implemented LUPA, but has gazetted the municipal land use planning by-law and is at an advance stage of establishing their municipal planning tribunal.

Theewaterskloof Municipality promulgated an integrated zoning scheme on 13 May 2011 in terms of section 24(1) of SPLUMA.

## **9.2 From waste management to integrated waste management**

There is a shortage of available landfill airspace across the Province. The recovery of waste material for the waste economy is only at 9 per cent. It is paramount to move away from the landfill bias to integrated waste management. To achieve this, more integrated waste management infrastructure is urgently needed. This will increase the recovery of waste material and thereby save landfill airspace, promote the waste economy, reduce the environmental impacts of waste management and create jobs. A mind shift also is needed from municipalities to move away from seeing waste just as a nuisance and risk to realise the intrinsic value of waste and to utilise the potential value of it.

Due to the landfill airspace shortage, municipalities are exploring regional waste disposal options. Such options are however costly due to the high transport cost. The effective management of such regional facilities is also problematic due to the multi-party involvement. These regional facilities have to be operated by the district municipalities and unfortunately these municipalities do not receive any MIG Funding, which makes these facilities difficult to construct and operate. However, regionalisation of not just waste disposal facilities, but integrated waste management facilities have to be encouraged and alternative business cases such as private public ventures have to be explored.

All the waste disposal facilities except one (application to obtain a waste management licence is currently in process) have waste management licences. Since 2013 the requirements for landfill operation has increased dramatically, therefore making it difficult and very expensive for municipalities to comply with. The compliance of landfills in the Province has to increase dramatically which means that more resources are needed to meet the new legislative requirements. The majority of the landfills in the Province has by now reached full capacity must be closed and rehabilitated. Due to the strict environmental requirements set by the national government for closure and rehabilitation of waste disposal facilities, it is very expensive to comply and municipalities find them in the difficult position that it does not have the necessary resources to rehabilitate these facilities.



Cost reflective waste tariffs are in general not charged by municipalities and combined with the high level of poverty with people who cannot afford high service charges, impacts negatively on the sustainability of the waste management service. Waste management should also be regarded as bulk infrastructure. If not, it further puts this service at a funding disadvantage. This is a perception that must be changed urgently so that waste management can also benefit equally from government funding for development and building of houses.

In general, the skill levels of municipal waste managers should be improved as well as the staff capacity available to render an effective and efficient waste management service. A further priority area for municipalities is to either align its waste management by-laws with national legislation or to publish a waste management by-law which will assist in the management of this service and facilitate interaction with the private sector to improve service delivery and to benefit from the waste economy and job creation.

### **9.3 Climate change**

The science of human-caused climate change is undisputable<sup>6</sup>. The average global temperature has already increased by 0.8°C; at this rate we are on track to reach a 4°C global average warming by 2100. Evidence suggests Africa is warming faster than the global average which is having severe impacts for hard-won developmental gains across an already vulnerable continent. Climate change impacts are already evident in the Western Cape and are negatively impacting and undermining economic and social development. Infrastructure, basic resources (water, food and energy) and livelihoods will all be impacted on and these impacts will affect all sectors and stakeholders, with a particular impact on the poor and vulnerable sectors of our community. Substantial responses are required by all role-players in order to adapt to the changes that will be experienced.

To date, the implementation of climate change responses to this changed climate has been slow. Many stakeholders do not perceive that it is their responsibility or mandate to prepare for climate change, and state limited resources and the delivery of other basic services as a challenge. Climate change is everyone's business and has to be incorporated into every facet of spatial and land use planning, service delivery, infrastructure development and economic planning. Failure would compromise basic service delivery, exacerbate poverty and undermine the most vulnerable communities.

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<sup>6</sup> The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released its 5<sup>th</sup> global assessment report in 2013, and states "warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over dates to millennia. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, sea level has risen, and the concentrations of greenhouse gasses have increased".

The following are some recent observed trends in the Western Cape:

| Climate variable           | Observed trends   | Outlook and comments  |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Temperature                | <p>General trend of rising temperatures, including both minimum and maximum temperatures.</p> <p>Increased temperatures and increased evapotranspiration result in dry soils and vegetation which becomes more readily fire-prone.</p> <p>Tuesday March 3rd 2015 was the highest temperature ever recorded (in 100 years) in Cape Town at 42°C. This coincided with severe fires.</p>                 | <p>For example there has been a decrease in the number of very cold days to create the cold (or chill) units required for deciduous fruit cultivars to grow.</p> <p>Number and intensity of fires seem to be on the increase. Disaster funds for fires will need to increase, but more importantly proactive protection of ecosystems and water is the required long term response.</p> |
| Precipitation (Rain, snow) | <p>Reduction in rain days in autumn and summer especially on the Southern Coast.</p> <p>Evidence of a trend in increasing severity of rainfall events (i.e. more rain falls in a shorter time).</p> <p>Winter rainfall season starting later each year.</p> <p>Anecdotal information of reduction of winter snow in Karoo – may result in decreased groundwater recharge. Current status unknown.</p> | <p>City of Cape Town responding with increase flood preparedness plans in winter, and increasing standard requirements for storm water flows in infrastructure.</p> <p>Late onset of rainfall in winter of 2015 was very close to causing a major problem for wheat farmers (documented in SmartAgri Status Quo Assessment – DOA and DEADP).</p>  |
| Wind                       | <p>Wind velocity expected to increase, with stronger South Easter. Impacts currently</p>  | <p>Impacts on tourism: e.g. Table Mountain cable car operations, Robben Island ferry operations,</p>  |
| Sea level rise             | <p>Sea level has been rising at the same rate as global trends. See discussion on 'sea storm surges' below.</p>   | <p>There is global concern that previous estimates of the rates of sea level rise may have been too optimistic, and that decision makers need to be aware that worst case scenarios in this century may be possible.</p>  |
| Ocean temperature          | <p>The Agulhas current has warmed by 1.5°C since 1980. Changes in the distributional range of fish and other marine species. Climate change is also responsible for shifts in the distribution of the West Coast rock lobster. However the full understanding of these changes is complex and cannot necessarily all be attributed to a changing climate.<sup>7</sup></p>                             | <p>Impacts of shifting marine resources have implications for social and economic fabric of coastal communities.</p>  |

<sup>7</sup> SAEON. 2011 Observations in Environmental Change in South Africa.

| Climate variable                 | Observed trends   | Outlook and comments                          |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Ocean Acidification <sup>8</sup> | Ocean acidification would have severe impacts on most ocean life. Currently the ocean has already acidified by 0.1 pH points as a global average (this varies from region to region). | Current impacts not evidently well described. |

Between 2003 and 2008, direct damage (predominantly from floods and drought in the Eden and Central Karoo Districts), caused approximately R3 billion of damage in the Western Cape. If not closely monitored and managed, above variables could potentially cause other severe natural disasters which will be detrimental to human life. These include:

| Climate variable                    | Observed trends  | Outlook and comments  |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Floods/Droughts                     | Numerous flood and drought events have occurred in the Western Cape in the past decades with frequency seeming to increase. Difficult to determine if these are all attributable to a changing climate, but likely, given similar trends globally.<br><br>There is currently a drought in the north of South Africa which is impacting sugar and maize commodities. The Central Karoo might be entering a drought scenario (although some climate responses such as the water reuse plant in Beaufort West might be reducing these impacts currently). | <b>ALERT:</b> As at 20 September 2015 the Western Cape was on 72 per cent of dam capacity in the WC at the end of the wet season (in 2014 it was at 92 per cent of capacity). |
| Sea Storm Surges (big storm events) | In the past 15 years various big storm events have caused infrastructure damage along the Western Cape coastline. Studies reflect sea level has risen on the Western Cape coastline in accordance with global trends. Most impacts are due to inappropriate coastal development.   | Coastal municipalities potentially having a big role to play here. Insurance companies are starting to withdraw from some vulnerable coastal areas.                           |

<sup>8</sup> As the ocean absorbs CO<sub>2</sub> its pH changes.

| Climate variable | Observed trends  | Outlook and comments   |
|------------------|--|--|
| Fire             | Observed increased fire incidences <sup>9</sup> and potential increase in extent and severity of fires.<br>2015 fires occurred in record breaking heat temperatures: Economic implications to the Tourism industry unknown; costs to CapeNature and SANParks not yet documented. | Challenging to differentiate how much of increase in fires and intensity is climate change related but global trends indicate climate change has a role to play.<br><b>GLOBAL ALERTS:</b> Fires in the USA and Canada in 2015 are unprecedented in scale and costs; also on the back of a prolonged drought. |
| Hail             | There is anecdotal evidence that more hail storms are occurring in new areas of the Western Cape, causing economic losses to agriculture (SmartAgri Status Quo Report).  | Increase likelihood of hail storms is not well understood.   |

There is thus a unique opportunity in the immediate short term to radically shift planning and infrastructure development to become climate resilient, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are directly driving the problem. The window of opportunity is however short and closing rapidly, implying that climate change response is urgent if the Western Cape aims to continue with a thriving local economy and to reducing inequality and poverty.

Current disaster funding approaches are not sufficient for responding to climate change. These funds are generally reactive. Disaster funding is often utilised to rebuild the exact same infrastructure in the exact same places. In order to respond effectively and responsibly to climate change all departments need to integrate climate change into infrastructure build, and planning, and to utilise standards appropriate for a changed climate regime. Furthermore, critical ecological infrastructure is required to support and buffer built infrastructure (such as dune barriers, wetlands and mountain catchments - our "natural water towers").

## 10. Broadband penetration

Broadband penetration offers immense economic benefits by fostering competition, encouraging innovation, developing human capital and by building infrastructure. Improved connectivity will attract new business and investments, reduce the cost of doing business and will offer small, medium and micro enterprises access to new markets.

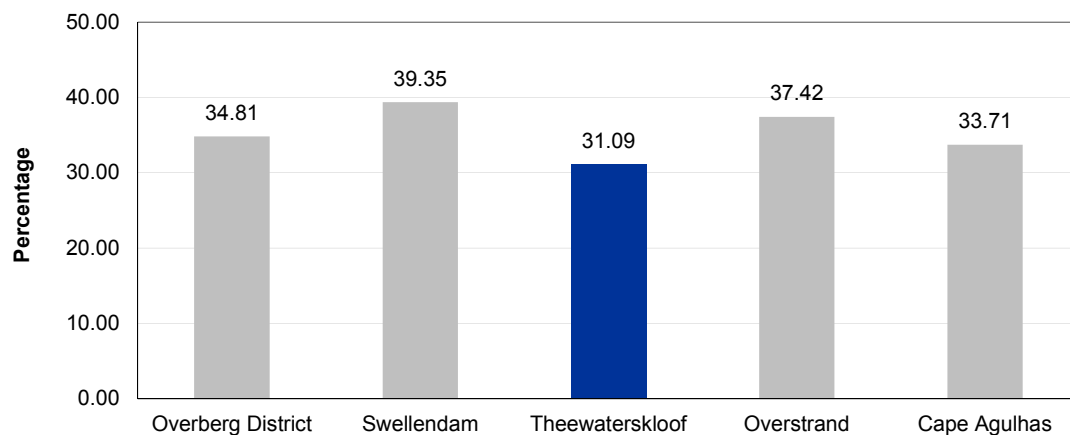
<sup>9</sup> <http://www.iol.co.za/news/south-africa/western-cape/cape-fire-insurance-firms-brace-for-claims-1.1827557#.VfnA8RGeDGc>

The World Bank found that for every 10 per cent increase in broadband penetration in developing countries, there is an increase of 1.38 per cent in GDP growth. Municipal broadband initiatives (internet services provided by a municipality) also offer great potential for enhanced economic growth and development, provided they address the key pillars of access, readiness (skills) and usage (stimulating demand for the Internet).

Improved internet penetration and accessibility also offers direct benefits for local government entities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public services. These benefits include the roll-out of e-services that will allow for the online payment of municipal accounts, motor vehicle registrations, animal registrations, reporting of infrastructure defects, free indigent services applications, career applications as well as tender applications. Online feedback mechanisms via social media will also support the facilitation of public participation during the annual reporting process and will offer constituents a platform to express public satisfaction.

Greater connectivity will also allow public servants remote access to information such as previous traffic infringements, building plan applications and outstanding accounts, for example.

**Figure 11 Overberg District: Internet access, 2011**



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

In the Overberg District Municipality, 34.8 per cent of households had access to the internet in 2011. Theewaterskloof Municipality's access levels are slightly lower at 31.1 per cent and also had the lowest penetration rate in the District. Increased access, readiness and usage of internet would offer greater potential for economic growth in the Municipality.

In order to improve access and stimulate usage of the Internet, the Western Cape Broadband Initiative will be implementing Wi-Fi hotspots at a provincial government building in every ward across the Province over the next three years. These hotspots will allow limited free access (250 Mb per month) to any citizen, as well as allow all gov.za websites to be accessed free of charge. In the Overberg District Municipality, Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in 31 wards in total, including a hotspot in each of the 13 wards in the Theewaterskloof municipal area.

## 11. Concluding remarks

The socio-economic profile illustrates how the socio-economic environment impacts on the standard of living within the Municipality. The following points are of note in the analysis above:

- A lower dependency ratio compared to the 2013 level indicates less strain on the working age to support their economic dependents (children and aged population).
- Theewaterskloof has 31 952 households growing at a rate of 1.8 per cent per annum. This should be noted for municipal planning going forward.
- At 78.4 per cent Theewaterskloof literacy rate is much lower than that of the Province. However, the Matric pass rate is above the District rate and has remained constant from 2013 to 2014. There are also high dropout rates and learner-teacher ratios which could pose a concern.
- There was a large increase in the ART patient load and also a low mother to child transmission rate. The TB patient loads showed a small increase. The Municipality has a comparatively good immunisation rate and no maternal mortalities. Issues in health however remain with regard to the relatively high levels of malnutrition, neonatal mortality and percentage of babies born with low birth weights. There has also been relatively high numbers of teenage pregnancies but low levels of pregnancy terminations in the Municipality.
- There are high levels of poverty in Theewaterskloof, therefore increases in indigent support will be required. The Municipality also has the lowest and slowest increasing per capita income in the District.
- Theewaterskloof Municipality outperforms the Province in terms of access to water, but there is still room for improvement in terms of household access to refuse, electricity, sanitation and housing.
- Overall Theewaterskloof appears to be less affected by crime compared to its fellow municipalities. It has the lowest incidence of murders, sexual offences, burglaries and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- The Municipality has the largest share of the District economy, however it is also has the slowest growing economy. The economy has not yet been able to reach its pre-recession growth levels. The largest sectors are commercial services, agriculture and manufacturing.
- Theewaterskloof has the largest share of employment in the District largely in the agriculture and commercial services sectors. There have been very large job losses in the municipal area and a trend towards employing highly skilled and informal workers thus calling for an increase in training and low-skilled labour intensive initiatives.

- Theewaterskloof Municipality internet access levels are slightly lower at 31.1 per than the penetration rate of the District. Increased access, readiness and usage of internet would offer greater potential for economic growth in the Municipality. There is also Wi-Fi provided by the Provincial Government in each of the wards in the municipal area.

Addressing the issues mentioned above may serve to improve the socio-economic environment for the inhabitants of the Theewaterskloof Municipality.





## Annexure

## Theewaterskloof: Ward specific access to basic services, 2011

| Water                 |   |                                     |   |   |  |   |                                      |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Municipality/<br>Ward | Piped (tap)<br>water inside<br>dwelling/<br>institution | Piped<br>(tap) water<br>inside yard | Piped (tap)<br>water on<br>community<br>stand: distance<br>less than 200 m<br>from dwelling/<br>institution | Piped (tap) water<br>on community<br>stand: distance<br>between 200 m<br>and 500 m<br>from dwelling/<br>institution | Piped (tap) water<br>on community<br>stand: distance<br>between 500 m and<br>1 000 m (1 km)<br>from dwelling/<br>institution | Piped (tap) water<br>on community<br>stand: distance<br>greater than<br>1 000 m (1 km)<br>from dwelling/<br>institution | No access<br>to piped (tap)<br>water |
| Theewaterskloof       | 21 161  | 3 896                               | 2 910   | 505   | 119  | 57  | 236                                  |
| Ward 1                | 2 395   | 205                                 | 51  | 13  | 19   | 8   | 26                                   |
| Ward 2                | 2 109   | 437                                 | 3   | 1   | 2  | 1   | 29                                   |
| Ward 3                | 2 306   | 508                                 | 8   | 3   | 0  | 1   | 17                                   |
| Ward 4                | 1 998   | 231                                 | 56  | 3   | 0  | 0   | 10                                   |
| Ward 5                | 2 168   | 136                                 | 540   | 5   | 7  | 6   | 23                                   |
| Ward 6                | 697   | 307                                 | 1 182   | 5   | 5  | 2   | 46                                   |
| Ward 7                | 1 697   | 104                                 | 156   | 124   | 0  | 0   | 12                                   |
| Ward 8                | 950   | 66                                  | 5   | 1   | 0  | 1   | 5                                    |
| Ward 9                | 1 444   | 141                                 | 1   | 6   | 0  | 2   | 16                                   |
| Ward 10               | 1 210   | 126                                 | 47  | 2   | 5  | 0   | 8                                    |
| Ward 11               | 648   | 233                                 | 423   | 239   | 8  | 1   | 1                                    |
| Ward 12               | 1 006   | 254                                 | 308   | 98  | 71   | 34  | 20                                   |
| Ward 13               | 2 535   | 1 147                               | 130   | 6   | 1  | 0   | 23                                   |

| Electricity           |             |     |          |                                 |       |      |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----|----------|---------------------------------|-------|------|
| Municipality/<br>Ward | Electricity | Gas | Paraffin | Candles<br>(not a valid option) | Solar | None |
| Theewaterskloof       | 25 714      | 66  | 1 870    | 1 083                           | 66    | 84   |
| Ward 1                | 2 583       | 14  | 10       | 88                              | 8     | 14   |
| Ward 2                | 2 509       | 6   | 1        | 47                              | 12    | 8    |
| Ward 3                | 2 786       | 4   | 16       | 21                              | 9     | 7    |
| Ward 4                | 2 252       | 5   | 6        | 18                              | 10    | 6    |
| Ward 5                | 2 564       | 6   | 232      | 71                              | 8     | 4    |
| Ward 6                | 1 166       | 10  | 840      | 221                             | 2     | 6    |
| Ward 7                | 1 783       | 3   | 28       | 268                             | 3     | 8    |
| Ward 8                | 1 006       | 0   | 21       | 2                               | 0     | 0    |
| Ward 9                | 1 597       | 0   | 5        | 5                               | 3     | 0    |
| Ward 10               | 1 360       | 0   | 0        | 30                              | 3     | 4    |
| Ward 11               | 954         | 2   | 434      | 153                             | 4     | 7    |
| Ward 12               | 1 470       | 11  | 175      | 127                             | 0     | 8    |
| Ward 13               | 3 684       | 6   | 103      | 33                              | 5     | 11   |

## Refuse removal

| Municipality/<br>Ward | Removed by local<br>authority/private<br>company at least<br>once a week | Removed by local<br>authority/private<br>company less<br>often | Communal<br>refuse dump | Own refuse<br>dump | No rubbish<br>disposal | Other |
|-----------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------|
| Theewaterskloof       | 22 958   | 883  | 582                     | 3 266              | 455                    | 739   |
| Ward 1                | 1 525  | 23   | 173                     | 818                | 22                     | 156   |
| Ward 2                | 2 558  | 7  | 3                       | 7                  | 6                      | 2     |
| Ward 3                | 2 795  | 6  | 4                       | 28                 | 1                      | 9     |
| Ward 4                | 1 327  | 7  | 15                      | 894                | 19                     | 36    |
| Ward 5                | 2 501  | 123  | 37                      | 108                | 24                     | 93    |
| Ward 6                | 2 137  | 5  | 18                      | 35                 | 33                     | 16    |
| Ward 7                | 1 640  | 70   | 28                      | 225                | 18                     | 112   |
| Ward 8                | 956  | 10   | 3                       | 3                  | 53                     | 4     |
| Ward 9                | 756  | 360  | 27                      | 290                | 4                      | 172   |
| Ward 10               | 468  | 248  | 30                      | 591                | 22                     | 38    |
| Ward 11               | 949  | 0  | 220                     | 200                | 182                    | 2     |
| Ward 12               | 1 525  | 18   | 18                      | 65                 | 69                     | 96    |
| Ward 13               | 3 821  | 6  | 6                       | 3                  | 2                      | 3     |

## Sanitation

| Municipality/<br>Ward | Flush toilet<br>(connected to<br>sewerage<br>system) | Flush toilet<br>(with septic<br>tank) | Chemical<br>toilet | Pit toilet with<br>ventilation<br>(VIP) | Pit toilet<br>without<br>ventilation | Bucket<br>toilet | Other | None  |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| Theewaterskloof       | 23 161   | 1 874                                 | 82                 | 348                                     | 233                                  | 323              | 563   | 2 300 |
| Ward 1                | 2 316  | 181                                   | 0                  | 6                                       | 35                                   | 16               | 49    | 113   |
| Ward 2                | 2 021  | 340                                   | 0                  | 60                                      | 6                                    | 47               | 24    | 85    |
| Ward 3                | 2 724  | 17                                    | 0                  | 0                                       | 3                                    | 21               | 52    | 26    |
| Ward 4                | 1 658  | 437                                   | 8                  | 85                                      | 12                                   | 27               | 33    | 37    |
| Ward 5                | 2 551  | 48                                    | 0                  | 14                                      | 119                                  | 29               | 33    | 92    |
| Ward 6                | 1 203  | 9                                     | 1                  | 0                                       | 1                                    | 62               | 98    | 870   |
| Ward 7                | 1 565  | 222                                   | 5                  | 119                                     | 5                                    | 5                | 24    | 149   |
| Ward 8                | 977  | 21                                    | 0                  | 10                                      | 0                                    | 6                | 5     | 9     |
| Ward 9                | 1 414  | 58                                    | 59                 | 12                                      | 3                                    | 0                | 32    | 31    |
| Ward 10               | 933  | 404                                   | 6                  | 21                                      | 16                                   | 4                | 5     | 9     |
| Ward 11               | 1 005  | 8                                     | 1                  | 0                                       | 30                                   | 14               | 70    | 425   |
| Ward 12               | 1 314  | 41                                    | 0                  | 21                                      | 3                                    | 53               | 78    | 280   |
| Ward 13               | 3 480  | 89                                    | 1                  | 0                                       | 0                                    | 40               | 58    | 174   |