



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

**Socio-economic Profile**  
**Swellendam Municipality**

**2015**

Working Paper

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# Swellendam: At a Glance

## Demographics, 2015



Population

**37 531**



Households

**11 118**

## Education



Matric Pass Rate 2014 88.2%

Literacy Rate 2011 74.2%

## Poverty



Households earning less than R400 in 2011 9.2%

Per Capita Income 2013 R27 785

## Health, 2015



Primary Health Care Facilities

5

Immunisation Rate

71.8%

Maternal Mortality Ratio  
(per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies -  
Delivery rate to women U/18

9.0%

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



Residential Burglaries

335

DUI

146

Drug-related

712

Murder

15

Sexual Crimes

67

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



Water

96.1%

Refuse Removal

74.2%



Electricity

94.3%



Sanitation

85.1%



## Economy

GDP Growth  
2005 - 2013

4.7%

## Labour

Employment Growth  
2005 - 2013

-0.9%



## Broadband



Percentage of HH with access  
to Internet 2011

39.4%

Wi-Fi Hotspots by 2017

5

## Largest 3 Sectors, 2013

Wholesale and Retail Trade, Catering  
and Accommodation Services

**26.2%**

Manufacturing

**17.5%**

Transport, Storage and  
Communication

**15.0%**



## 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 include 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 **Swellendam Municipality** in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.



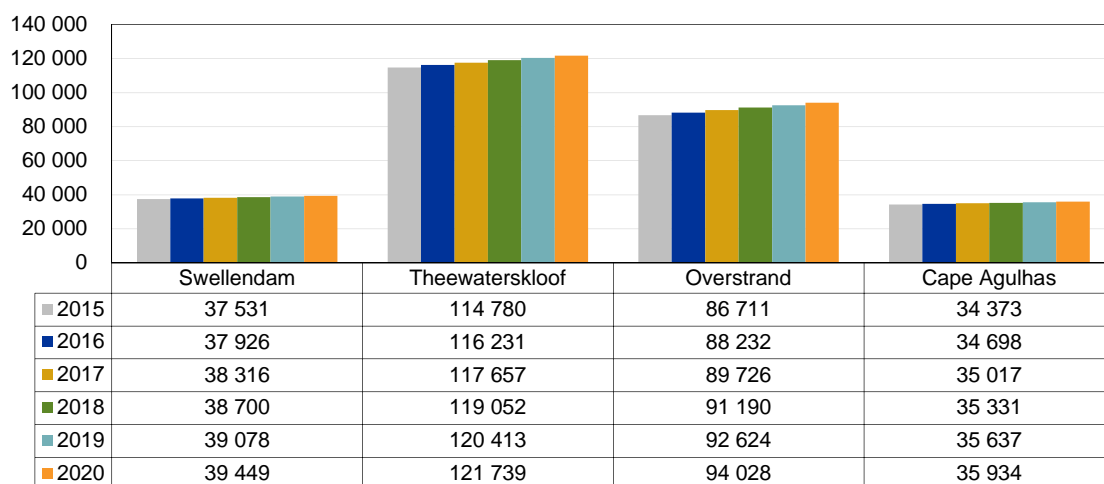
## 1. Demographics

### 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 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**

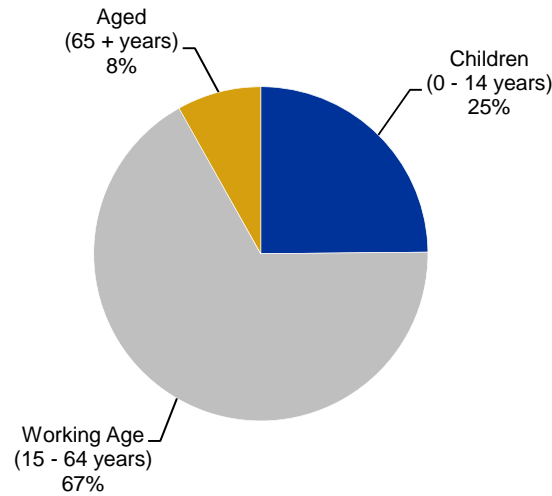


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Of the four local municipalities within the Overberg District, Swellendam has the second smallest population which is estimated at 37 531 in 2015. This total gradually increases across the 2015/16 MTREF years and is projected to reach 39 449 by 2020. This total equates to average annual growth of 1.0 per cent and a 5.1 per cent increase from the 2015 base estimate.



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

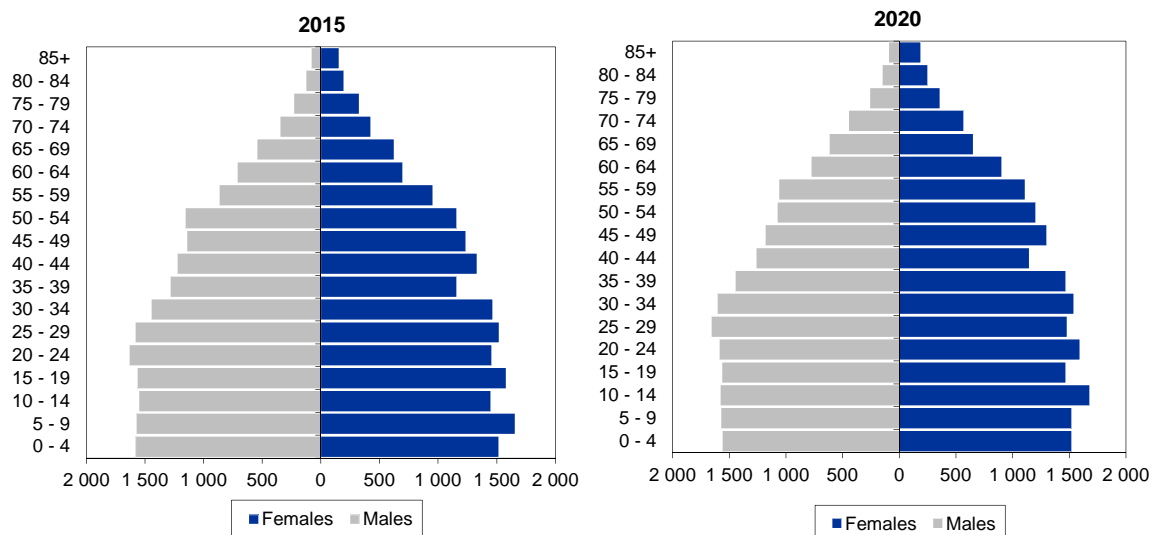


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Figure 2 reflects the population age distribution of Swellendam for 2015 and reveals that approximately 67 per cent of the 37 531 inhabitants of the Municipality are currently considered to be within the working age category.

These figures reveal that Swellendam has a high total dependency ratio of 49.2 which is slightly lower than the 2013 ratio of 50.2 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 Swellendam: Population pyramid, 2015 and 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 is a high birth rate and low infant mortality in the Municipality. The number of persons aged 0 to 20 remains constant. The high number of children aged 0 to 14 further reiterate the high dependency ratio within Swellendam. There appears to be in-migration amongst males aged 20 to 24 and out-migration of females aged 35 to 40. The triangular shape at the upper end of the pyramid is an indication of low life expectancy in the Municipality.

## 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 Swellendam Municipality was estimated at 11 118 in 2015 growing from 10 539 households in 2011. The number of households therefore increased by 579 at an annual average growth rate of 1.3 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 Swellendam was recorded at 74.2 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 (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
<b>Swellendam</b>	<b>5 771</b>	<b>5 652</b>	<b>34.70%</b>	<b>22.00%</b>	<b>27.60</b>	<b>29.30</b>

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 Swellendam has decreased slightly from 5 771 in 2013 to 5 652 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 Swellendam was relatively low (compared to its fellow municipalities), recorded at 34.7 per cent in 2012. The dropout rate measured amongst Grade 10 learners of 2013 and Grade 12 learners at the start of 2015 was 22.0 per cent. This implies that one in every five Grade 10 learners in Swellendam Municipality did not reach Grade 12 by 2015, having either dropped out, failed or left the Province. The average learner-teacher ratio for Swellendam has increased between 2012 and 2014 from 27.6 per cent to 29.3 per cent.

## 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. Swellendam Municipality had 19 schools in 2014 which had to accommodate 5 652 learners. The proportion of no fee schools has increased slightly from 78.9 per cent in 2012 to 79.0 per cent in 2014. The proportion of no fee schools is still high indicating that, given the tough economic climate, a large proportion of parents are 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.

Swellendam has the second highest number (6) of public FET colleges 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. This is equal to the number of public FET colleges in Overstrand despite Swellendam having a much smaller population size. The number of schools in Swellendam with libraries or media centres stayed constant at 8 from 2012 to 2014.

*Please note: Above-mentioned FET colleges are located within the surroundings of the larger municipal area. There are no actual FET colleges located within the town.*

**Table 3 Overberg District municipalities: Education facilities, 2014**

Municipality	Total number of schools 2014 Dec	Number/proportion of no fee schools		Public FET colleges - main + sat 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 municipalities: Education outcomes, 2013 - 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 Swellendam increased from 86.9 per cent in 2013 to 88.2 per cent in 2014. 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. Swellendam 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, 3 mobile/satellite clinics and 1 district hospital are situated within Swellendam 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. Swellendam has 1.02 operational ambulances per 100 000 population which is greater than the District average of 0.86.

<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*
Western Cape	33.4	99.2	40.3	66.5
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

\* 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 424 in the Swellendam municipal area. By the end of March 2015, Swellendam's patient load had increased to 619. That is an increase of 46.0 per cent in patients, administered from 5 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 Swellendam indicates there were no mother-to-child transmission 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 reached 2 120 in 2014/15, treated at 43 clinics or treatment sites. In the Swellendam municipal area the patient load has shown a decrease in recent years. Most recent information shows a patient load of 257 with treatment administered from 9 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. Swellendam had the lowest rate in the District at 72 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 1.2, Swellendam's rate was the second lowest in the District.

**Table 8 Overberg District: Child and maternal health, 2014/15**

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

<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.

**Neonatal mortality rate:** The first 28 days of life - the neonatal period - represent 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. The District neonatal mortality rate (7.7) is above the Province's 2019 target of 6.0 per 1 000 live births. Swellendam did not have any neonatal deaths in 2014/15.

**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 13 per cent, Swellendam had the second lowest 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).

Swellendam Municipality 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.

In the 2014/15 financial year, the delivery rate to women under 18 years in the Overberg District was 8.0 per cent. Swellendam's rate of 9.0 per cent was the second 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.

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<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.



Swellendam's termination of pregnancy rate<sup>5</sup> of 4.5 per cent was lower than 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 NPO appointed carers in Overberg during 2014/15 was 244. On average, each carer carried out an average of 191 monthly visits. Within Swellendam Municipality, the average number of monthly visits for the 35 carers was the lowest in the District at 168.

## 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, Swellendam Municipality was in 2011 still behind this target with approximately 9.2 of its 10 539 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.

<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.

**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 Swellendam Municipality, it is concerning to note that 970 households (9.2 per cent) 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 the Swellendam Municipality is the second lowest among the local municipalities in the Overberg region largely as a result of its small GDP size when compared to the other municipalities.

Per capita income in Swellendam only increased by 2.1 per cent from R27 212 in 2011 to R27 785 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.

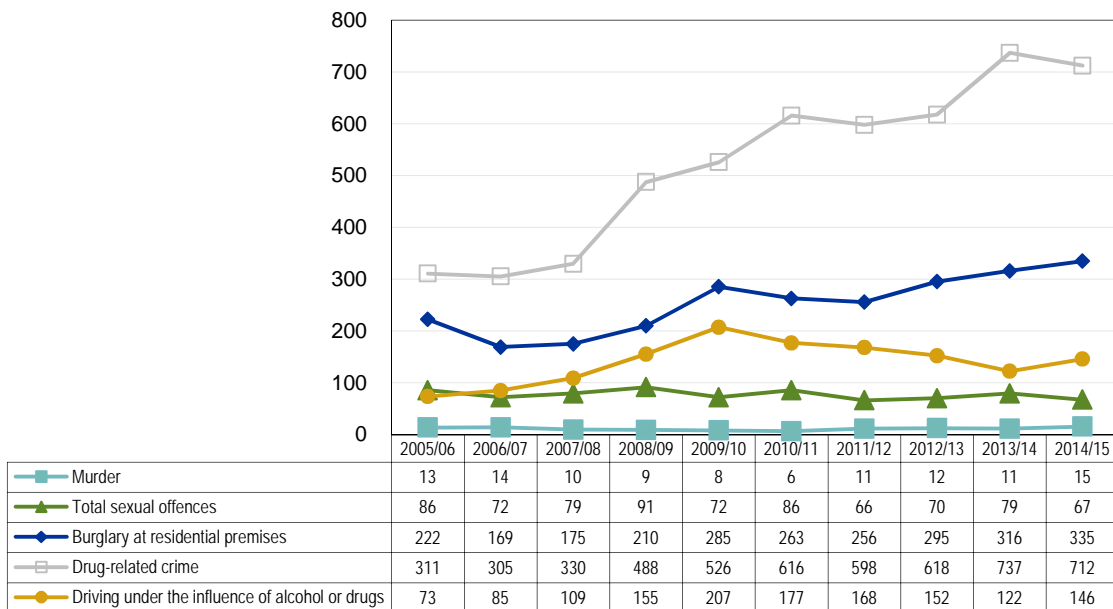
## 5. Safety and security

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.

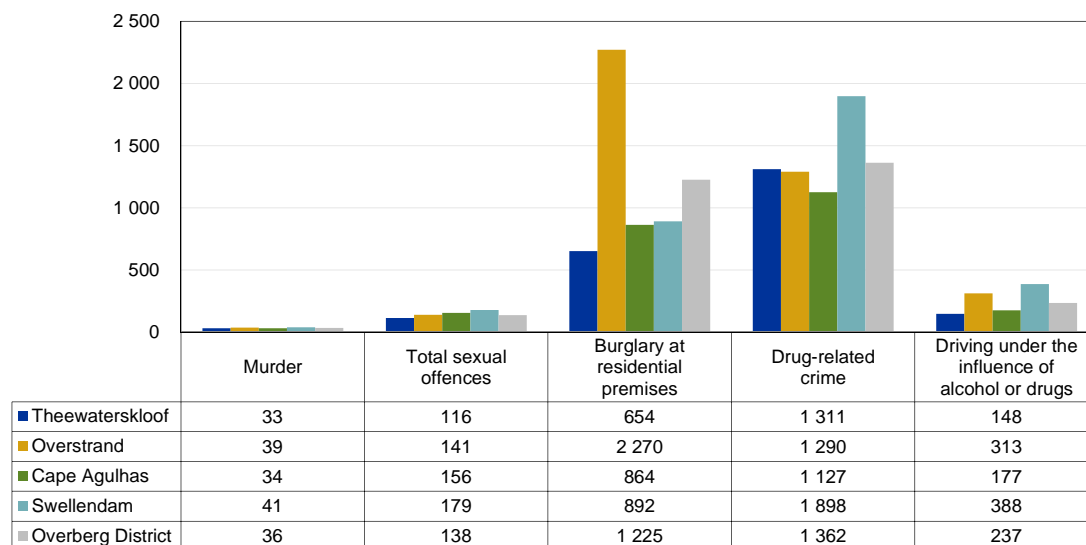
Peoples' general impressions, as well as official statistics on safety and crime issues, mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property-related crime such as murder and 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 Swellendam: Crime statistics, 2005/06 - 2014/15**



Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The categories of crime pertaining to residential burglaries and drug-related crime are dominant within the Swellendam municipal area. Reported drug-related crimes dropped slightly in 2014/15 but that of burglaries at residential premises continued on its upward trend since 2012/13. The number of murders and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs has increased in 2014/15 whilst sexual offences appear to have declined. Overall all crimes except sexual offences have increased from their 2005/06 numbers.

**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 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 and the economy quality of life as it infiltrates all aspects of society including families, health, the work environment. Swellendam has the highest incidence of such crimes in the District at 1 898 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. Swellendam is slightly less affected by this crime, impacting on 892 persons per 100 000 - the second highest incidence rate in the District.

## 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 Swellendam 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. The Annexure provides a break-down of ward level basic services information.

## 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 Swellendam 78.6 per cent of households have access to water within their dwellings and a further 11.7 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 96.1 per cent of households meet this minimum standard. This puts Swellendam close to the NDP target of 100 per cent access to water by 2030. Swellendam still lags behind the provincial (96.6 per cent) and the District (97.3 per cent) average in this regard.

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 with an overall score above 95 per cent are officially awarded the prestigious Blue Drop Status.

Swellendam achieved an 85.2 percentage score for 2011 indicating that there is still room for improvement in terms of the systems that the Municipality has in place to ensure quality water.

## 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 Swellendam only 74.2 per cent of households have their refuse removed at least once a week. Swellendam 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 18.3 per cent of households that have their own refuse dump.

## 6.3 Access to electricity

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

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

Municipality	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar/other/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 Swellendam is electricity at 94.3 per cent in 2014. This is above the Overberg District average of 90.6 per cent. Swellendam has the lowest proportion of households using paraffin and along with Overstrand, the largest proportion of households using candles as a lighting source in the District.

## 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 Swellendam Municipality in 2014.

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

Municipality	Flush or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	Not listed 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, 85.1 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). Approximately 3.4 per cent of households used a pit latrine and a further 2.3 per cent used a bucket latrine. This is lowest levels of access to the minimum service level for sanitation in the District.

## 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/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 Swellendam Municipality. These were estimated as: House or brick structure on a separate stand (79.2 per cent), Informal dwellings in an informal/squatter camp (6.8 per cent) and the informal dwelling/shack in the backyard (3.6 per cent) in 2014. The overall level of access to formal dwellings is 88.6 per cent in Swellendam and is the highest in the District. This may be due to the smaller population size relative to its fellow municipalities.

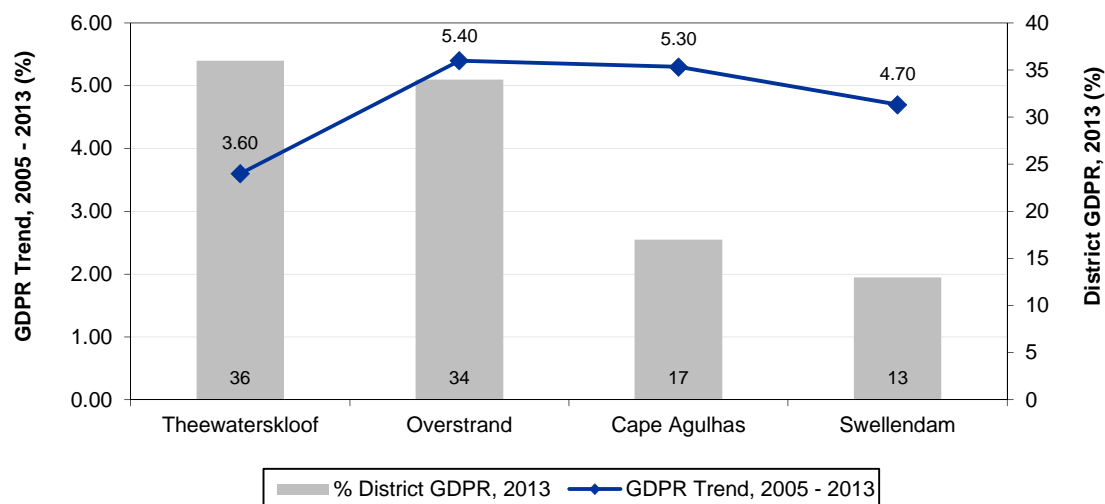
## 7. Economy

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 - 2014 trend growth rate.

As per Figure 6, Swellendam comprised the smallest share (13 per cent or R1.7 billion) of the District's GDP of R13.3 billion in 2013. The Swellendam municipal area experienced average year-on-year growth of 4.7 per cent from 2005 - 2013, outperforming both the District (4.6%) and the Province (3.4%) in this regard.

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



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



As per Table 17, Swellendam's economic growth tapered down to 3.4 per cent annually during the recessionary period 2008 - 2009. The economy made a slight recovery growing at 3.9 per cent over the period 2010 - 2013 but still remains below the 2005 - 2013 trend growth rate.

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

Municipality	Real GDP growth (average yoy %)		
	Expansion 2000 - 2007	Recession 2008 - 2009	Recovery 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*

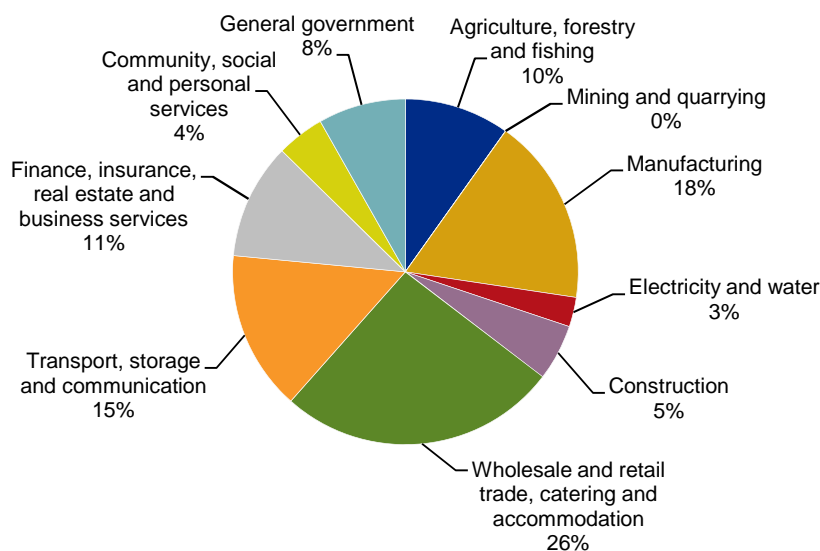
This growth is underscored by significant variation in industry-specific growth rates. Growth in a particular industry depends on a number of factors (economies of scale, technological developments and demand trends among others) which often diverge among industries. Table 18 displays the industry-specific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

Swellendam Municipality experienced strong growth in their construction (8.7 per cent); manufacturing (8.6 per cent) and commercial services (wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation and finance, insurance, real estate and business services) (6.0 per cent). The agriculture sector contracted at a rate of 2.9 per cent.

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

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

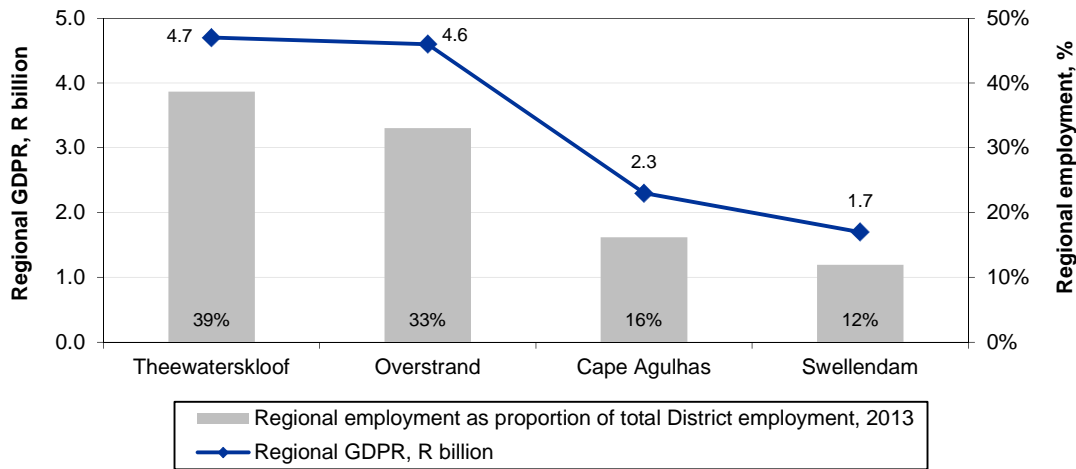
Swellendam Municipality's largest sectors are wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (26 per cent) followed by manufacturing (18 per cent) and Transport, storage and communication (15 per cent). Its smallest sectors are mining and quarrying (0 per cent) and electricity and water (3 per cent).

## 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.

Swellendam comprised 13 per cent of the GDP and 12 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.

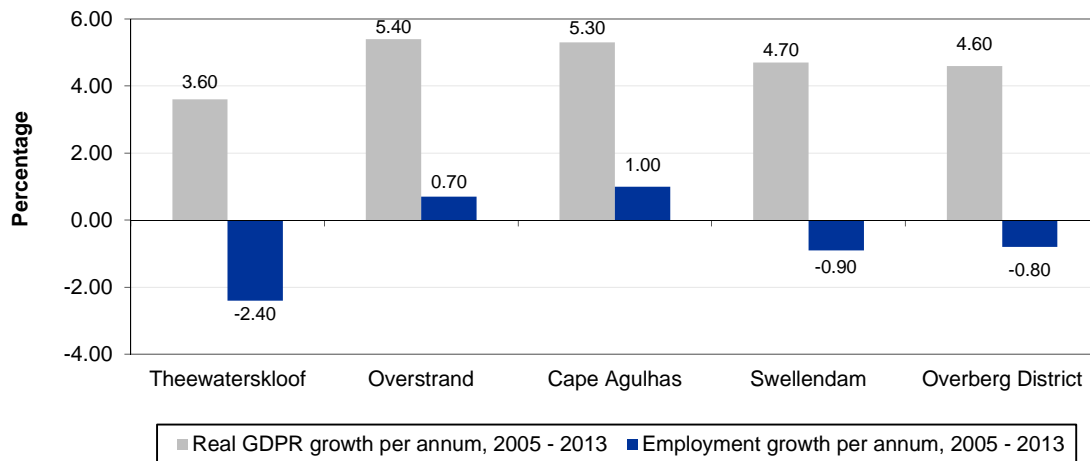
**Figure 8 Overberg District municipalities: Municipal GDPR vs municipal employment, 2013**



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

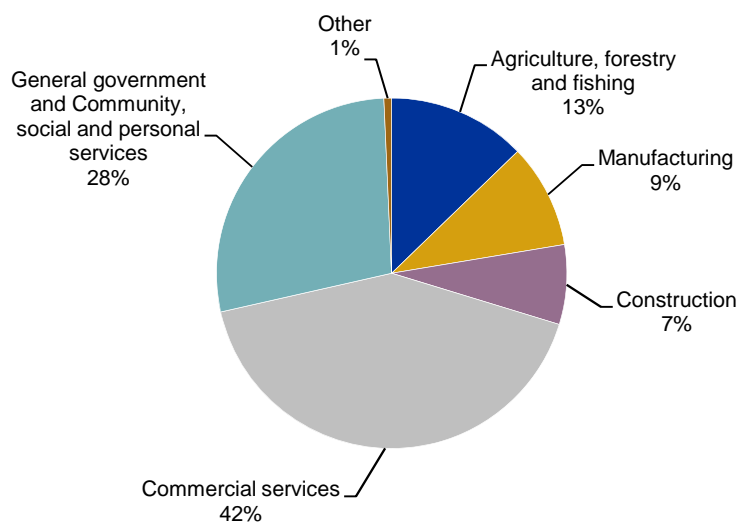
Figure 9 provides a comparison of the annual municipal GDPR growth rate and annual employment growth rate in the District. Whilst all the municipalities in the District displayed a positive annual GDPR growth rate from 2005 - 2013, only Overstrand and Cape Agulhas municipalities experienced positive employment growth. Swellendam had the second lowest employment growth of -0.9 per cent over the period and the second smallest GDPR growth rate as well.

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



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

Figure 10, illustrates that Swellendam’s commercial services sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 41.7 per cent of the Municipality’s working population in 2013, followed by the general government and community, social and personal (CSP) services sector and agriculture, which employed 27.8 and 12.8 per cent of the working population respectively. The manufacturing and construction sector was among the Municipality’s smallest employers, employing 9.6 and 7.4 per cent of the Municipality’s working population. The remaining sectors employed only 0.7 per cent of the working population.

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

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

Consequent to the negative GDP growth for the Agriculture sector, there have been net job losses in the sector (2 184). Despite the rapid economic growth experienced in the Construction sector, this sector also experienced net job losses of 47. All other sectors registered positive employment creation with Commercial Services experiencing the largest count of net jobs created i.e. 847 jobs. These were however not able to offset the large decline in employment in the Agriculture sector thus the Swellendam experienced 789 net job losses.

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

Industry	Theewaterskloof		Overstrand		Cape Agulhas		Swellendam		Overberg District	
	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP 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

Swellendam experienced an increase in labour demand in highly skilled (1.4 per cent) and skilled labour (0.6 per cent) employment over the period 2005 - 2013. Whilst the semi-skilled and unskilled employment decreased by 5.5 per cent per annum. This is of concern considering that 33.3 per cent of the employed are in this category. The jobs lost in the semi and unskilled category seem to be absorbed within the informal sector as informal employment increased by 5.8 per cent over this period.

**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%	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%</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 agricultural 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 getting the Premier to implement LUPA in that particular municipality. Municipalities should note that this process may take 4 – 6 weeks to complete.

Swellendam 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.

Swellendam Municipality has promulgated an integrated zoning scheme on 22 August 2014 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

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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".



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.

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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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>

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Wind	Wind velocity expected to increase, with stronger South Easters. Impacts currently unknown.	Impacts on tourism: e.g. Table Mountain cable car operations, Robben Island ferry operations, beach usability etc.
Sea level rise	Sea level has been rising at the same rate as global trends. See discussion on 'sea storm surges' below.	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.
Ocean temperature	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>	Impacts of shifting marine resources have implications for social and economic fabric of coastal communities.
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:

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

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

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Floods/Droughts	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p><b>ALERT:</b> As at 20 September 2015 the Western Cape was at 72 per cent of dam capacity at the end of the wet season. In 2014 it was at 92 per cent of capacity.</p>
Sea Storm Surges (big storm events)	<p>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.</p>	<p>Coastal municipalities potentially having a big role to play here. Insurance companies are starting to withdraw from some vulnerable coastal areas.</p>
Fire	<p>Observed increased fire incidences<sup>9</sup> and potential increase in extent and severity of fires.</p> <p>2015 fires occurred in record breaking heat temperatures: Economic implications to the Tourism industry unknown; costs to CapeNature and SANParks not yet documented.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><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.</p>
Hail	<p>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).</p>	<p>Increase likelihood of hail storms is not well understood.</p>

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

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”).

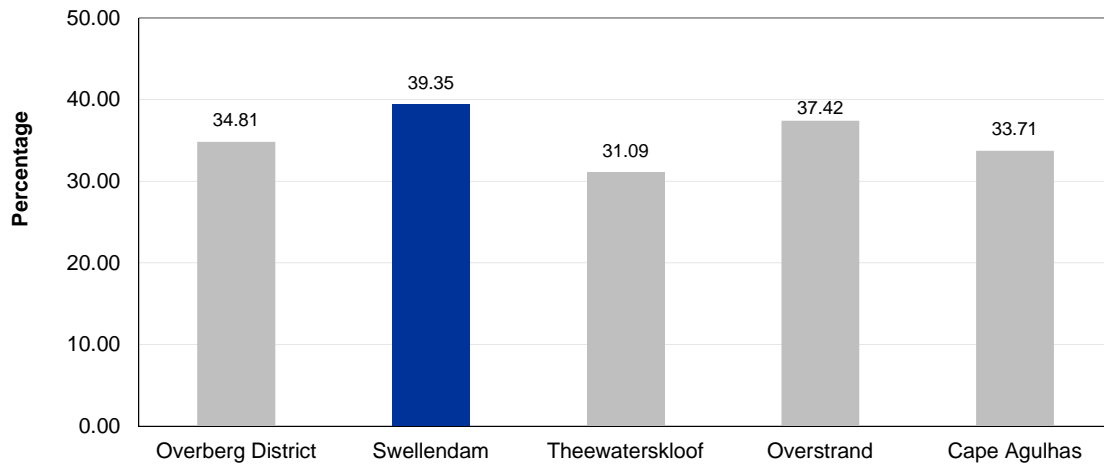
## **10. Broadband penetration**

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.

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. Swellendam Municipality had the highest penetration rate in the District at 39.4 per cent. 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 5 wards in the Swellendam 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).
- Swellendam has 11 118 households growing at a rate of 1.3 per cent per annum. This should be noted for municipal planning going forward.
- At 74.2 per cent Swellendam's literacy rate is much lower than that of the Province. However the Matric pass rate is above the District rate and has increased from 2013 to 2014. There are also relatively low dropout rates but a high learner-teacher ratio which could pose a concern.

- There was a large increase in the ART patient load but a zero mother-to-child transmission rate. The TB patient loads showed only a small increase. Fortunately there are no neonatal or maternal mortalities. There are also comparatively low levels of malnutrition and few pregnancy terminations. Issues in health however remain with regard to the relatively high levels of teenage pregnancies and the low immunisation rate.
- There are high levels of poverty in Swellendam therefore increases in indigent support will be required. The Municipality also has low and slowly increasing per capita income.
- Overall Swellendam Municipality appears to be more affected by crime compared to its fellow municipalities in the District. It has the highest incidence of murders, sexual offences, drug-related crime and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Swellendam Municipality outperforms the District in terms of access to, electricity and formal dwellings, but there is still room for improvement in terms of household access to water, refuse removal and sanitation.
- The Municipality has the smallest share of the District economy, however it is growing at a fast pace. The economy has not yet been able to reach its pre-recession growth levels. The largest sectors are wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation, manufacturing and transport, storage and communication.
- Swellendam has the smallest share of employment in the District largely in the agriculture, commercial services and general government and CSP services sectors. There have been very large job losses in the municipal area and a trend towards employing skilled and highly skilled workers thus calling for an increase in training and low-skilled labour intensive initiatives. The informal sector has however managed to absorb a large proportion of the jobs lost by semi- and unskilled workers.
- Swellendam Municipality's Wi-Fi access levels outperform the District. Increased access, readiness and usage of internet would offer greater potential for economic growth in the Municipality. There are 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 Swellendam Municipality.

## Annexure

## Swellendam Municipality: Ward specific access to basic services, 2011

Water							
Municipality/ Ward	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200 m from dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200 m and 500 m from dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500 m and 1 000 m (1 km) from dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1 000 m (1 km) from dwelling/ institution	No access to piped (tap) water
Swellendam	8 002	1 206	551	190	33	5	151
Ward 1	2 021	223	22	15	5	2	28
Ward 2	1 722	269	17	21	2	3	21
Ward 3	1 524	490	27	20	24	0	64
Ward 4	1 080	27	0	2	0	0	4
Ward 5	1 656	197	485	133	3	0	34

Electricity						
Municipality/ Ward	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None
Swellendam	9 530	16	23	494	43	33
Ward 1	2 188	8	3	99	7	10
Ward 2	1 898	3	0	126	19	8
Ward 3	1 920	2	5	201	15	9
Ward 4	1 096	1	0	13	1	2
Ward 5	2 428	3	16	56	1	3

Refuse removal						
Municipality/ Ward	Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other
Swellendam	7 528	277	239	1 836	119	140
Ward 1	1 574	41	22	615	31	33
Ward 2	1 290	125	87	476	27	48
Ward 3	1 090	106	125	720	52	57
Ward 4	1 079	2	4	18	7	2
Ward 5	2 495	2	1	7	2	0

Sanitation								
Municipality/ Ward	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	Pit toilet without ventilation	Bucket toilet	Other	None
Swellendam	7 830	855	14	115	200	253	554	318
Ward 1	1 910	231	0	39	19	35	33	48
Ward 2	1 308	422	6	37	82	24	50	124
Ward 3	1 696	159	6	19	89	59	32	90
Ward 4	1 083	7	0	2	8	5	2	6
Ward 5	1 834	35	2	18	1	130	436	51