



Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury

Socio-economic Profile
Mossel Bay Municipality

2015

Working Paper

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Contents

Mossel Bay: At a Glance	
Introduction	1
1. Demographics	2
2. Education	4
3. Health	7
4. Poverty	12
5. Safety and security	14
6. Basic services	15
7. Economy	20
8. Labour market	22
9. Environment	26
10. Broadband penetration	33
11. Concluding remarks	34
Annexure: Mossel Bay: Ward specific access to basic services, 2011	37

Tables

Table 1	Eden District: Household estimates, 2011 - 2015	4
Table 2	Eden District: Literacy rates, 2001 and 2011	5
Table 3	Eden District municipalities: Education indicators	6
Table 4	Eden District municipalities: Education facilities, 2012 and 2014	7
Table 5	Eden District: Education outcomes, 2013 - 2014	7
Table 6	Eden District: Healthcare facilities, 2015	8
Table 7	Western Cape: Healthcare personnel, 2015	8
Table 8	Eden District: HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis prevalence and care, 2015	9
Table 9	Eden District: Child and maternal health, 2014/15	10
Table 10	Eden District: Community based services, 2015	12
Table 11	Eden District: Household income, 2011	13
Table 12	Eden District: Per capita income, 2011 - 2013	13
Table 13	Eden District: Access to water, 2014	16
Table 14	Eden District: Access to refuse removal, 2014	17
Table 15	Eden District: Access to electricity, 2014	18

Table 16	Eden District: Access to sanitation, 2014	19
Table 17	Eden District: Types of housing structures, 2014	19
Table 18	Eden District: GDPR growth, 2000 - 2013	21
Table 19	Eden District: Sectoral growth, 2005 - 2013	21
Table 20	Eden District: GDPR growth vs net employment, 2005 - 2013	25

Figures

Figure 1	Eden District municipalities: Population projections, 2015 - 2020	2
Figure 2	Mossel Bay: Population age cohort, 2015	3
Figure 3	Mossel Bay: Population age distribution, 2015 and 2020	3
Figure 4	Mossel Bay: Crime statistics, 2005/06 - 2014/15	14
Figure 5	Eden District: Crime statistics per 100 000, 2014/15	15
Figure 6	Eden District municipalities: GDPR growth, 2005 - 2013	20
Figure 7	Mossel Bay: Sectoral composition, 2013	22
Figure 8	Eden District municipalities: Municipal GDPR vs municipal employment, 2013	23
Figure 9	Eden District: Municipal GDPR vs municipal employment, 2005 - 2013	23
Figure 10	Mossel Bay: Employment by sector, 2013	24
Figure 11	Eden District: Internet access, 2011	34

Mossel Bay: At a Glance

Demographics, 2015



Population

95 222



Households

30 852

Education



Matric Pass Rate 2014 83.0%

Literacy Rate 2011 85.7%

Poverty



Households earning less than R400 in 2011 20.2%

Per Capita Income 2013 R61 186

Health, 2015



Primary Health Care Facilities

4

Immunisation Rate

91.1%

Maternal Mortality Ratio
(per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies -
Delivery rate to women U/18

6.6%

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



Residential Burglaries

1 033

DUI

357

Drug-related

1 479

Murder

33

Sexual Crimes

89

Access to Basic Service Delivery, 2014 Minimum service level



Water

95.5%

Refuse Removal

92.6%



Electricity

93.5%



Sanitation

90.5%



Economy

GDP Growth
2005 - 2013

6.9%

Labour

Employment Growth
2005 - 2013

3.0%



Broadband



Percentage of HH with access
to Internet 2011

35.7%

Wi-Fi Hotspots by 2017

14

Largest 3 Sectors, 2013

Manufacturing

25.9%

Finance, Insurance and
Business Services

25.0%

Wholesale and Retail Trade, Catering
and Accommodation Services

15.8%

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 **Mossel Bay Municipality** in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.

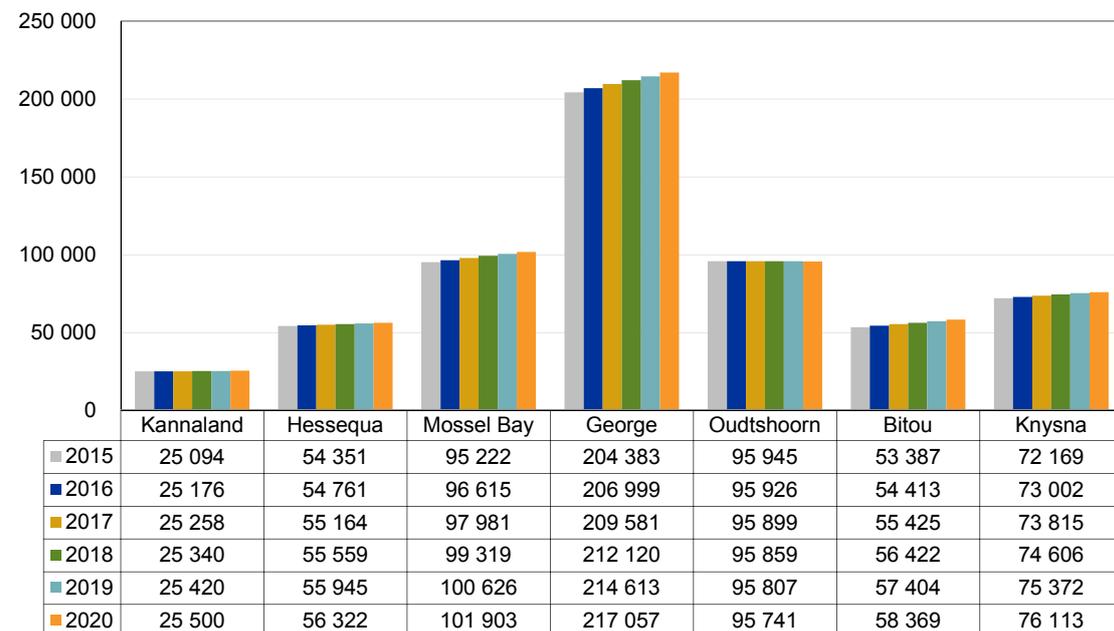


1. Demographics

1.1 Population

As per Census 2011, the Western Cape population composes of 11.25 per cent of the total population of the country with 5.8 million persons, having increased from 4.5 million in 2001. Thus the Western Cape population grew at a rate of 2.6 per cent per annum between 2001 and 2011. This is faster than the national population growth rate of 1.5 per cent and could be due to migration to the Western Cape.

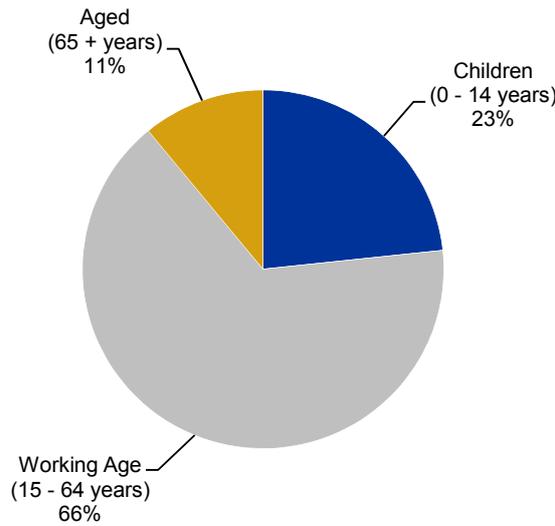
Figure 1 Eden District municipalities: Population projections, 2015 - 2020



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Mossel Bay ranks third in terms of population size within the Eden District with an estimated figure of 95 222 people in 2015 following after Oudtshoorn (95 945) and George (204 383). It is estimated that Mossel Bay's population will grow by 1.46 per cent between 2015 and 2016 and will eventually outgrow Oudtshoorn and become the second largest population in the Eden District.

Figure 2 Mossel Bay: Population age cohort, 2015

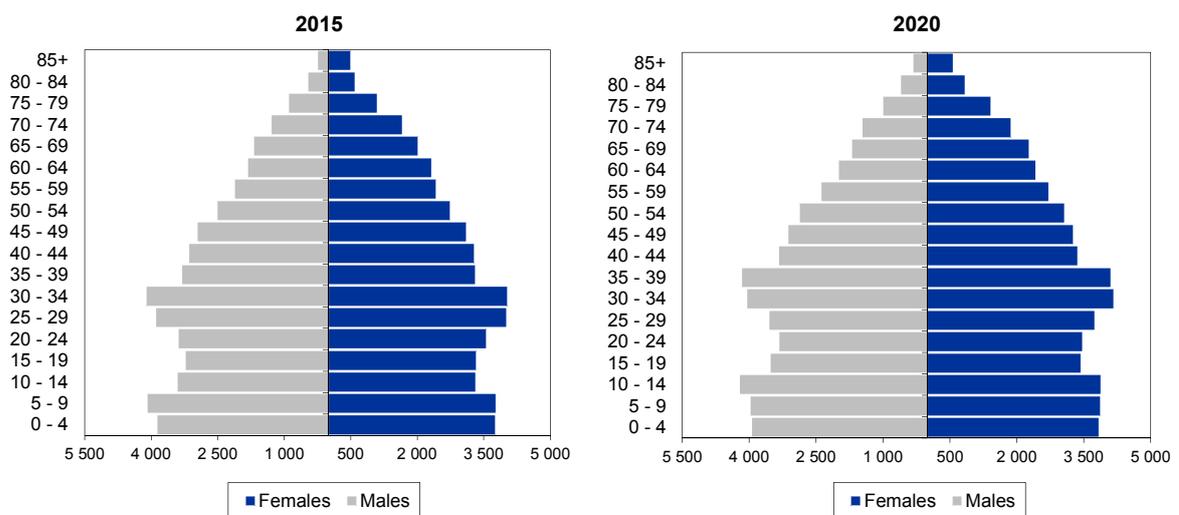


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

Naturally, the dominant economy of Mossel Bay and the associated economic opportunity is a major factor for the projected rise in the population which is the steepest rise over the assessed period across the entire Eden District. This is further strengthened by the dominant share of the total population by the working age category of persons (15 - 64) which is closely related to the area's income per capita.

These figures also reveal that Mossel Bay currently has a total dependency ratio of 51.5 per cent, which is slightly higher than the 2013 total dependency ratio of 51.2 per cent. As higher dependency ratios imply greater strain on the working age to support their economic dependents (children and aged), this increase does not bode well for improved social security and enhanced economic growth.

Figure 3 Mossel Bay: Population age distribution, 2015 and 2020



Source: 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. A comparison of the 2015 and 2020 pyramids reveal a notable increase in the number of males and females in the 0 - 15 age cohort indicating an increase of birth rates across the 2015 - 2020 period. There is also a notable increase in the female population from 2015 to 2020, especially in the higher age groups which indicates that there is a higher life expectancy amongst women.

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 Eden District: Household estimates, 2011 - 2015

Municipality	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Eden District	166 516	169 027	171 567	174 177	176 815
Kannaland	6 425	6 506	6 585	6 667	6 749
Hessequa	16 558	16 731	16 909	17 092	17 278
Mossel Bay	28 025	29 495	29 938	30 393	30 852
George	53 591	54 411	55 236	56 090	56 949
Oudtshoorn	22 683	22 976	23 274	23 574	23 878
Bitou	15 529	15 843	16 160	16 485	16 814
Knysna	22 667	23 065	23 465	23 876	24 295

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

As per Table 1, the total number of households in the Mossel Bay Municipality was estimated to be 30 852 in 2015 which equates to a 1.51 per cent growth from 2014. The growth in the number of households could largely be ascribed to the estimated growth in the population over the same period.

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 and plays a vital role in the growth and development of any nation and research has shown that the higher the rate of literacy, the better the potential to succeed. Furthermore, a high rate of literacy can reduce poverty and crime, contribute to economic growth and improve the quality of life which in turn can relieve the burden on the government to provide basic services.

Table 2 Eden District: Literacy rates, 2001 and 2011

Municipality	Literacy rate	
	2001	2011
Eden District	74.00%	82.60%
Kannaland	60.00%	72.50%
Hessequa	70.00%	78.50%
Mossel Bay	79.00%	85.70%
George	76.00%	83.40%
Oudtshoorn	71.00%	79.40%
Bitou	76.00%	85.80%
Knysna	78.00%	85.10%

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

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 Mossel Bay was recorded at 85.7 per cent in 2011 which is slightly 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 3 Eden 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
Kannaland	4 810	4 685	47.20%	39.40%	25.30	27.70
Hessequa	8 475	8 520	33.90%	21.20%	24.30	28.20
Mossel Bay	15 388	15 679	40.40%	29.00%	26.10	29.50
George	34 643	34 158	37.90%	31.60%	28.50	29.70
Oudtshoorn	18 836	18 860	26.60%	23.10%	29.00	30.00
Bitou	7 476	7 535	36.00%	26.70%	29.40	31.40
Knysna	11 946	11 728	36.50%	32.00%	24.50	31.10

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 Mossel Bay has increased slightly from 15 388 in 2013 to 15 679 in 2014.. The average school dropout rate in the Municipality was recorded at 40.4 per cent in 2012, however the dropout rate measured amongst Grade 10 learners of 2013 and not completing Grade 12 in 2015 were 29 per cent. This implies that one in every three Grade 10 to 12 learners, in Mossel Bay, dropped out of school before they complete their schooling. The average learner-teacher ratio within the Municipality has increased between 2012 and 2014 from 26.1 to 29.5 learners per teacher indicating either higher learner enrolment or lower teacher employment.

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. According to the ASS, Mossel Bay accommodated 15 679 learners in 26 schools at the start of 2014. The proportion of no fee schools has increased from 50 per cent in 2012 to 65.4 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 offered certain fee-paying schools to become no fee schools. The area however, has a five (5) Public FET Colleges 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 with libraries or media centres in Mossel Bay, remained at 15 between 2012 and 2014 financial year.

Table 4 Eden District municipalities: Education facilities, 2012 and 2014

Municipality	Total number of schools	Number/proportion of no fee schools		Public FET colleges - main + sat	Education facilities: Number of schools with libraries/media centres	
	2014 Dec	2012	2014 Dec	ASS 2014 Lib	2012	2014
Kannaland	18	77.70%	94.40%	3	3	3
Hessequa	26	76.90%	73.10%	3	12	11
Mossel Bay	26	50.00%	65.40%	5	15	15
George	51	66.60%	70.60%	8	32	30
Oudtshoorn	39	87.00%	87.20%	6	22	23
Bitou	10	80.00%	80.00%	6	6	6
Knysna	20	65.00%	80.00%	4	15	15

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 5 Eden District: Education outcomes, 2013 - 2014

Municipality	Education outcomes: Matric pass rate	
	2013	2014
Western Cape	84.70%	82.20%
Eden District	88.20%	81.50%
Kannaland	88.60%	85.30%
Hessequa	96.50%	85.90%
Mossel Bay	92.60%	83.00%
George	89.20%	81.90%
Oudtshoorn	89.40%	84.50%
Bitou	74.00%	73.90%
Knysna	81.10%	72.20%

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

The 2014 matric results for the area showed a slight regression in the matric pass rate from 92.6 per cent in 2013 to 83 per cent in 2014. The overall drop in matric pass rates are mainly attributed to the stricter assessments and marking criteria used in the 2014 examinations.

3. Health¹

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

¹ 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.

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 Eden District has a range of primary healthcare facilities which includes 38 fixed clinics, 35 mobile/satellite clinics, 7 community day centres, 6 district hospitals and 1 regional hospital.

Table 6 Eden District: Healthcare facilities, 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
Eden District	38	35	0	7	80	6	1	0.50
Kannaland	4	5	0	0	9	1	0	1.17
Hessequa	4	5	0	0	9	1	0	0.92
Mossel Bay	3	11	0	1	15	1	0	0.32
George	10	6	0	3	19	1	1	0.45
Oudtshoorn	8	3	0	1	12	1	0	0.40
Bitou	4	2	0	1	7	0	0	0.39
Knysna	5	3	0	1	9	1	0	0.56

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

Of these facilities, 3 fixed clinics, 11 mobile/satellite clinics, 1 community day centre and 1 district hospital are situated within the Mossel Bay municipal area.

Table 7 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

Healthcare personnel is also variedly spread across the districts; overall within the Western Cape. The Eden District had the 3rd highest number of the medical officers, professional nurses and staff nurses per 100 000 people the 4th highest number of the nursing assistants per 100 000 people.

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 8 Eden 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
Eden District	10 402	12 788	14 805	1.6%	64	4 825	4 909	4 935	83
Kannaland	100	273	260	0.0%	5	221	258	206	7
Hessequa	364	482	552	6.9%	5	343	333	291	9
Mossel Bay	2 117	2 490	2 966	0.6%	17	823	853	761	15
George	3 886	4 534	5 461	2.0%	18	1 730	1 742	1 807	24
Oudtshoorn	740	1 109	1 239	1.3%	6	774	893	911	12
Bitou	1 578	1 640	1 837	0.8%	7	443	344	395	6
Knysna	1 617	2 260	2 490	1.6%	6	491	486	564	10

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

At the end of June 2013, the Province highlighted that anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 130 000 persons in the Province, 10 402 of whom were in the Eden District and 2 117 in the Mossel Bay municipal area. By the end of March 2015, Mossel Bay's patient load had increased to 2 966, administered from 17 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 the Municipality indicates a mother-to-child transmission rate of 0.6 per cent, which below the District and Provincial 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 treat and ultimately result in fatality. 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 Eden District has increased over past few years, reaching 4 935 cases in 2014/15, treated at 83 clinics or treatment sites. In the Mossel Bay municipal area, the patient load has shown a decline in the last two years. Most recent information shows a patient load of 761 with treatment administered from 15 clinics or treatment sites.

3.3 Child health: Immunisation², 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 Eden District was 85 per cent, and Mossel Bay has the highest immunisation rate (91 per cent) compared to other municipalities with the Eden District municipal area.

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 Eden District in 2015 was 3.79 per 100 000. At 4.69, Mossel Bay's rate was the second highest in the District after Oudtshoorn Municipality.

Table 9 Eden 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
Eden District	85%	3.79	7.2	16%	62.9	7.4%	7.4%
Kannaland	84%	3.51	14.2	23%	0.0	8.8%	0.0%
Hessequa	81%	0.99	5.6	17%	0.0	11.3%	0.1%
Mossel Bay	91%	4.69	9.5	13%	0.0	6.6%	9.5%
George	88%	2.40	8.7	19%	109.0	6.5%	12.6%
Oudtshoorn	84%	9.78	8.5	18%	56.7	9.6%	2.0%
Bitou	80%	0.46	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Knysna	78%	2.47	0.6	12%	58.3	6.4%	10.7%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

² 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. Both the District (7.2) as well as Mossel Bay's (9.5) 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 Eden District, 16 per cent of babies had a low birth weight; at 13 per cent, Mossel Bay had the third 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 mortality³: Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium⁴ 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).

Mossel Bay Municipality's most recent figures show a maternal mortality ratio of 0 per 100 000 live births with the District's ratio at 62.9. 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 Eden District was 9.1 per cent. Mossel Bay's rate of 0 per cent was amongst the lowest 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.

³ Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities.

⁴ *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.

Mossel Bay's termination of pregnancy rate⁵ of 9.5 per cent was above Eden District's rate of 7.4 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 10 Eden 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
Eden District	362	726 943	167
Kannaland	34	67 873	166
Hessequa	45	187 118	347
Mossel Bay	72	123 125	143
George	96	136 148	118
Oudtshoorn	57	113 860	166
Bitou	22	15 504	59
Knysna	36	83 315	193

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

The total number of NPO appointed carers in Eden District during 2014/15 was 362. On average, each carer carried out an average of 224 monthly visits within the Eden District. Within Mossel Bay Municipality, the average number of monthly visits for the 72 carers was 143 which were lower than the average monthly visits per carer in the Eden District.

4. Poverty

In an effort to alleviate 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 below table, Mossel Bay Municipality was in 2011 still behind this target with approximately 20.2 per cent of its 28 025 households that earned less than R400 per 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.

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

Table 11 Eden 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
Eden District	13.2	2.8	4.3	14.3	20.0	17.1	12.1	9.1	5.0	1.4	0.4	0.3
Kannaland	8.0	2.4	4.7	20.1	28.1	18.6	9.3	5.8	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Hessequa	7.9	1.7	3.0	14.1	22.6	22.5	14.3	9.0	3.6	0.9	0.3	0.3
Mossel Bay	17.4	2.8	4.1	12.5	16.0	15.4	13.2	10.5	5.5	1.7	0.5	0.4
George	12.2	2.6	4.4	13.2	19.4	17.3	12.7	9.8	6.0	1.7	0.5	0.3
Oudtshoorn	9.0	2.3	4.5	16.3	23.7	18.9	11.5	8.4	4.2	0.8	0.3	0.2
Bitou	18.1	4.4	5.5	16.4	19.7	13.8	9.0	6.7	4.0	1.6	0.5	0.4
Knysna	16.4	3.3	4.3	13.9	18.8	15.0	11.1	8.8	5.6	1.9	0.6	0.5

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 Mossel Bay Municipality, it is concerning to note that 5 661 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 LMPL measure.

Table 12 Eden District: Per capita income, 2011 - 2013

Regional area	Per capita income (R)		
	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	43 614	44 291	44 553
Eden District	33 171	34 203	34 655
Kannaland	27 346	28 117	28 703
Hessequa	19 710	19 748	19 749
Mossel Bay	56 682	60 176	61 186
George	30 290	30 706	30 889
Oudtshoorn	23 060	23 589	23 940
Bitou	31 005	31 891	32 411
Knysna	34 314	35 095	35 593

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

As per Table 12, per capita income in the Mossel Bay Municipality is substantially higher than in any of the other local municipalities in the Eden region largely as a result of increased economic activity in the ever growing industrial development zone.

Despite these high income levels, per capita income in Mossel Bay only increased by 1.67 per cent from R60 176 in 2012 to R61 186 in 2013. Although these figures bodes well as a general measure of wealth and prosperity, the Municipality needs to make significant progress if it is to achieve the 2030 NDP target of R110 000 per person, per annum.

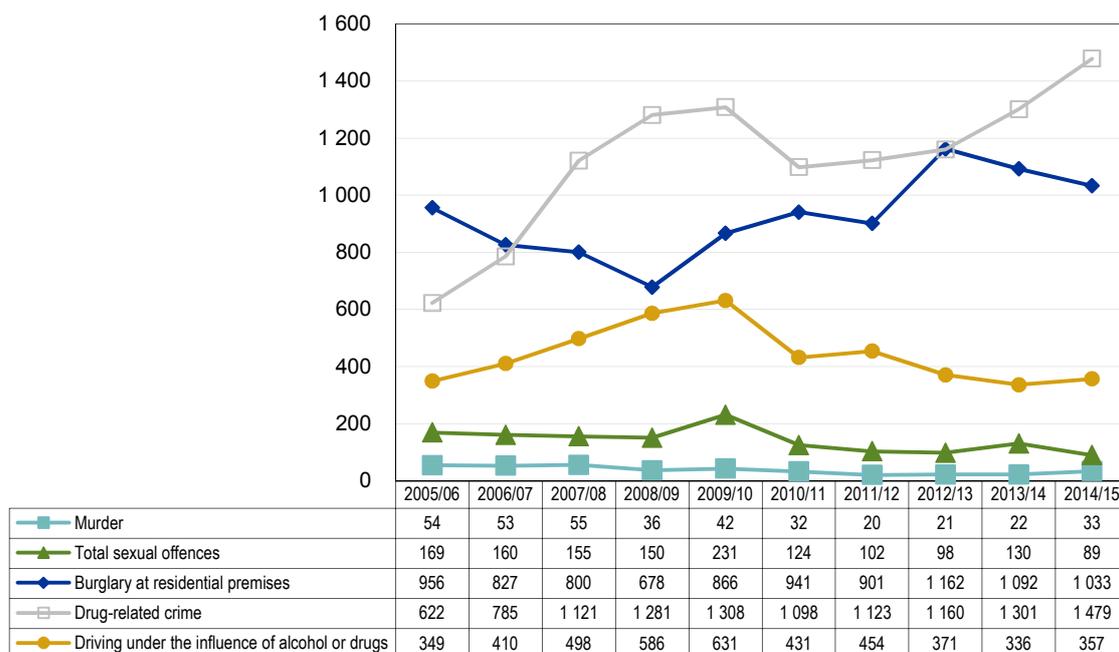
5. Safety and security

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

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

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

Figure 4 Mossel Bay: Crime statistics, 2005/06 - 2014/15



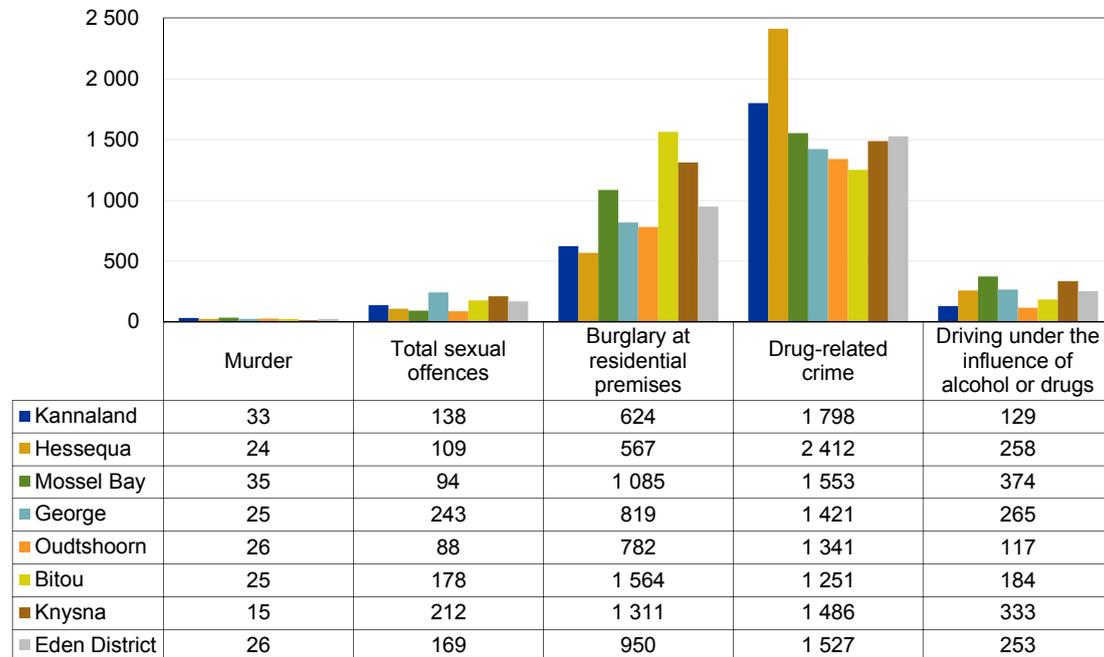
Source: South African Police Service, 2014/15

The categories pertaining to residential burglaries and drug-related crime are dominant in relation to crime within the Mossel Bay Municipality. The incidence of burglaries at residential premises have increased between 2011/12 and 2012/13 but has shown a gradual decline between 2012/13 and 2014/15. This might be due to better policing or improved security of households.

On the other hand, the incidence of drug-related crime has been increasing steadily with 1 162 cases in 2012/13, 1 301 cases in 2013/14 and 1 479 cases in 2014/15. The incidence of murder increased by 10 cases between 2013/14 and 2014/15. Sexual offences peaked at 231 cases in 2009/10, sharply dropped to 98 cases in 2012/13,

increased again in 2013/14 but have however dropped in 2014/15. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is currently 40 per cent below its peak of 631 cases in 2009/10.

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



Source: South African Police Service, 2014/15

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 the table above that drug-related crimes - possession, manufacturing, distribution of illegal substances (including alcohol related transgressions) - is a major concern throughout the Eden District with an average of 1 527 crimes per 100 000. Drug-related crimes has a severe negative impact on human development by degrading the quality of life as it infiltrates all aspects of society including families, health, the work environment and the economy. The incidence of drug-related crime in Mossel Bay (1 553) is even higher than the District average which is reason for serious concern.

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. The Eden District is no exception, with residential burglaries being the second most prominent criminal offence among all local municipalities at an average of 950 occurrences per 100 000. Mossel Bay is especially hard hit by this crime, impacting on 1 085 persons per 100 000 - the third highest incidence rate in the District.

6. Basic services

Access to basic services within South Africa is a fundamental 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 2015 Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO) further highlight the positive economic impact of basic infrastructure spending on the overall economy.

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

The 2015 Socio-economic Profile also contains a breakdown of access to basic services for each ward within Mossel Bay 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.

Please note: Below data emanates from research conducted by the private consultancy firm, Quantec and is based on 2011 Census estimates. Mossel Bay Municipality's own estimates however indicate that the Municipality delivers water, refuse, electricity and sanitation services to all formal residential properties. The Municipality is of the opinion that the only households that do not have individual access to basic services are those concentrated within informal settlements and that the Municipality delivers basic services to all households in informal settlements in accordance with national standards.

6.1 Access to water

According to the National Development Plan (NDP) all households must in 2030 have access to potable water above the minimum service level. This minimum service level is defined as any household with access to piped water Table 13 indicates the levels of access to potable water within the Eden District in 2014.

Table 13 Eden 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
Eden District	71.5	16.8	6.9	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7
Kannaland	76.2	15.1	3.0	1.3	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.1
Hessequa	80.4	14.4	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Mossel Bay	77.0	15.1	3.4	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7
George	70.1	20.1	5.6	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.7
Oudtshoorn	74.4	14.4	5.6	2.6	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.2
Bitou	58.2	21.8	11.5	6.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Knysna	66.5	12.0	15.9	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.0

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The data indicates that in Mossel Bay 77 per cent of households have access to water within their dwellings and a further 15.1 per cent have access to piped water within their yard. Approximately 95.5 per cent of households meet the minimum standard, which is access to piped water less than 200 m from the dwelling. This puts Mossel Bay close to the NDP target of 100 per cent access to water by 2030. Mossel Bay outperforms the District average slightly but underperforms the provincial average in this regard. There is however room for improvement in terms of household access to water within their homes.

The 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 achieve overall scores above 95 per cent are officially awarded the prestigious Blue Drop Status. In 2013/14 Mossel Bay had an excellent blue drop status of 95.68 per cent, which is encouraging, given the numerous challenges the Municipality has faced (with particular regard to water scarcity).

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 14 displays the levels of access to refuse removal within the Eden District in 2014.

Table 14 Eden 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	89.8	1.2	2.8	4.6	1.0	0.6
Eden District	86.3	0.7	1.7	7.4	2.4	1.4
Kannaland	66.3	1.3	1.6	22.9	5.0	3.0
Hessequa	78.7	0.5	1.1	15.9	1.7	2.1
Mossel Bay	92.6	0.5	0.7	3.1	2.4	0.6
George	87.8	0.6	1.1	6.0	2.7	1.7
Oudtshoorn	78.2	1.4	2.8	13	3.2	1.4
Bitou	86.7	0.8	5.4	4.7	1.2	1.2
Knysna	93.1	0.7	1.5	2.6	1.4	0.8

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

The data indicates that within Mossel Bay 92.6 per cent of households have their refuse removed at least once a week. This is much higher than most of its fellow municipalities with the exception of Knysna where 93.1 per cent of residents have their refuse removed at least once a week. Mossel Bay outperforms both 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 only concern is the 3.1 per cent of households that have their own refuse dump.

Challenges in terms of waste management within Mossel Bay include the limited land availability for waste management facilities. A number of local municipalities within the Eden District are currently cooperating to secure the landfill site next to PetroSA in order to address this challenge.

6.3 Access to electricity

Table 15 reflects the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in Eden District.

Table 15 Eden District: Access to electricity, 2014

Municipality	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar/other/ unspecified
Eden District	90.7	0.2	2.9	5.6	0.6
Kannaland	89.7	0.3	0.0	8.7	1.3
Hessequa	94.8	0.3	0.2	4.0	0.7
Mossel Bay	93.5	0.4	2.1	3.4	0.6
George	90.5	0.2	4.3	4.4	0.7
Oudtshoorn	85.2	0.1	0.9	13.4	0.4
Bitou	93.5	0.1	1.6	4.2	0.5
Knysna	88.4	0.3	6.3	4.6	0.3

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

It is evident that the biggest source of energy in Mossel Bay is electricity at 93.5 per cent in 2014. This is above the Eden District average of 90.7 per cent for 2014.

There is however a number of households across the District where candles are the only source of energy. In Mossel Bay, 3.4 per cent of households, approximately 1 033 households, in 2014 still relied on candles as their primary source of lighting.

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 16 shows the type of sanitation facilities available to households in Eden District in 2014.

Table 16 Eden District: Access to sanitation, 2014

Municipality	Flush or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	Not listed elsewhere
Eden District	84.5	6.4	2.0	7.1
Kannaland	73.6	16.1	1.8	8.6
Hessequa	90.2	5.2	0.9	3.7
Mossel Bay	90.5	2.0	1.6	5.8
George	87.4	3.6	2.1	6.9
Oudtshoorn	80.5	9.3	3.5	6.7
Bitou	81.8	13.6	0.9	3.7
Knysna	75.4	8.9	2.2	13.5

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

In 2014, 90.5 per cent of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). Approximately, 6.0 per cent of households did not have access to sanitation in 2014 whilst 3.6 per cent of households made use of bucket latrine and pit latrines, which presents a challenge to the Municipality.

6.5 Housing

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

Table 17 Eden 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 hack 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
Eden District	75.0	0.7	2.3	3.5	1.5	5.9	9.3	0.7	1.2
Kannaland	94.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.7
Hessequa	89.8	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.0	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.8
Mossel Bay	72.9	0.6	2.7	6.8	1.2	5.3	7.8	1.3	1.2
George	75.2	0.6	2.6	2.6	2.0	7.3	8.0	0.7	1.1
Oudtshoorn	78.1	0.7	2.0	6.0	1.7	4.6	5.5	0.5	0.9
Bitou	66.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.8	8.8	17.3	0.6	2.5
Knysna	64.4	0.6	2.7	3.6	1.5	6.1	19.1	0.5	1.4

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

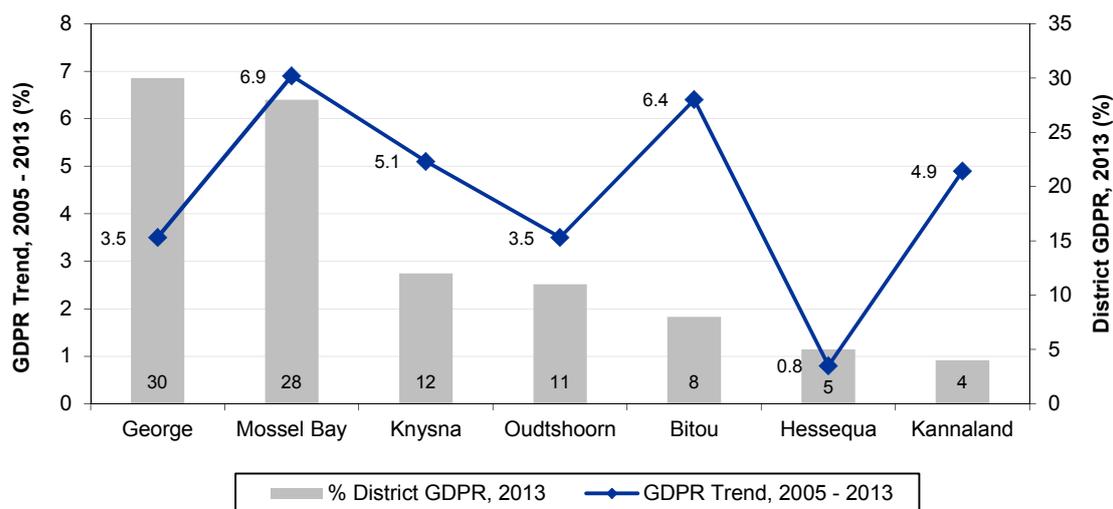
Table 17 highlights the most common dwelling types in Mossel Bay in 2014 were: *House or brick structure on a separate stand* (72.9 per), *Informal dwellings in an informal/squatter camp* (7.8 per cent) and the *informal dwelling/shack in the backyard* (5.3 per cent in 2014). The percentage of informal dwellings or squatter settlements in Mossel Bay is higher than Kannaland, Hessequa and Oudtshoorn but lower than Bitou, Knysna and George.

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.⁶ 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 entrenched. 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 the current state and fluctuations in the national economy.

The Eden District grew by 4.6 per cent on average year-on-year from 2005 - 2013. The District managed to grow by 3.0 per cent per annum during the recessionary period (2008 - 2009); while managing a higher growth rate of 3.8 per cent per annum during the recovery period (2010 - 2013). The District has hitherto failed to reach its 2005 - 2013 trend growth rate.

Figure 6 Eden District municipalities: GDPR growth, 2005 - 2013



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

As per Figure 6, Mossel Bay comprised 28 per cent of the District's GDPR in 2013, making it the 2nd largest economy in the District behind George (30 per cent). The municipality experienced average year-on-year growth of 6.9 per cent from 2005 - 2013, thus exceeding the Province's growth rate of 3.6 per cent over this period. Mossel Bay is among the fastest growing municipalities in the District and the Province.

⁶ IMF World Economic Outlook July 2015

Table 18 Eden District: GDPR growth, 2000 - 2013

Municipality	Real GDPR growth (average yoy %)		
	Expansion 2000 - 2007	Recession 2008 - 2009	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Eden District	6.1	3.0	3.8
Kannaland	6.2	5.3	2.9
Hessequa	1.7	-1.6	1.8
Mossel Bay	9.0	4.7	5.9
George	5.1	1.7	2.7
Oudtshoorn	4.3	2.4	2.4
Bitou	9.6	4.8	5.3
Knysna	6.9	3.9	3.8

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

As per Table 18, economic growth tapered down to 4.7 per cent annually during the recessionary period 2008 - 2009. Growth however picked up to 5.9 per cent over the period 2010 - 2013, but nevertheless remains slightly below the 2005 - 2013 trend growth rate.

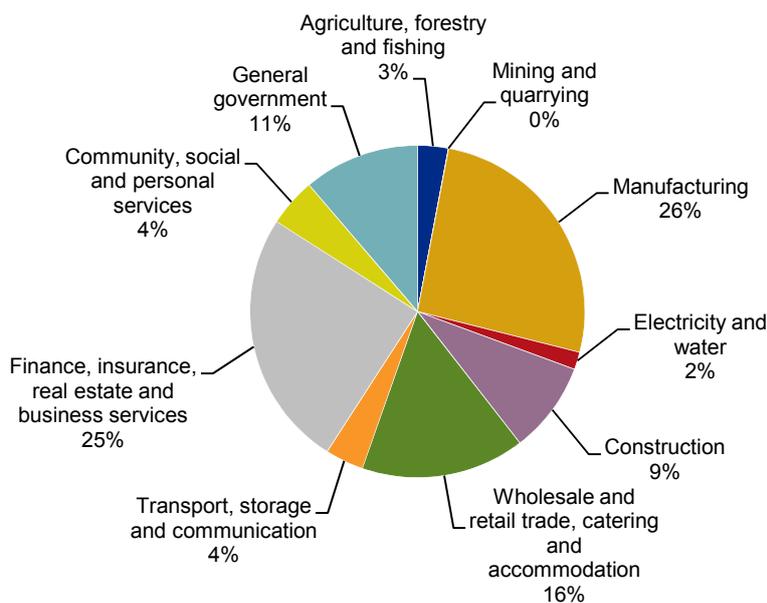
This growth is underscored by significant variation in industry-specific growth rates. Growth in a particular industry depends on a number of factors (economies of scale, technological developments and demand trends among others) which often diverge among industries. Table 19 displays the industry-specific growth rates for each municipality in Eden District.

Table 19 Eden District: Sectoral growth, 2005 - 2013

Industry	Kannaland	Hessequa	Mossel Bay	George	Oudtshoorn	Bitou	Knysna	Eden District
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.3	-1.5	4.8	1.0	1.0	5.5	7.7	1.6
Manufacturing	4.1	1.7	5.5	1.5	2.0	5.3	3.0	3.6
Construction	13.3	2.0	10.9	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.1	8.7
Commercial services	7.2	0.6	6.7	3.8	3.8	6.9	4.9	4.9
General government and Community, social and personal services	5.0	3.3	9.2	4.2	3.8	3.5	5.1	5.2
Other	-0.6	-4.0	4.2	-4.0	-0.6	1.5	5.4	-0.4
Total	4.9	0.8	6.9	3.5	3.5	6.4	5.1	4.6

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

As mentioned previously, Mossel Bay Municipality maintained economic growth of 6.9 per cent over the 2005 - 2013 period. This performance was largely supported by strong growth within the construction (10.9 per cent), general government, community, social and personal (CSP) services and commercial services sectors. The agriculture (4.8 per cent) and manufacturing (5.5 per cent) sectors performed relatively weak, but still managed to outperform the District average growth rates.

Figure 7 Mossel Bay: Sectoral composition, 2013

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

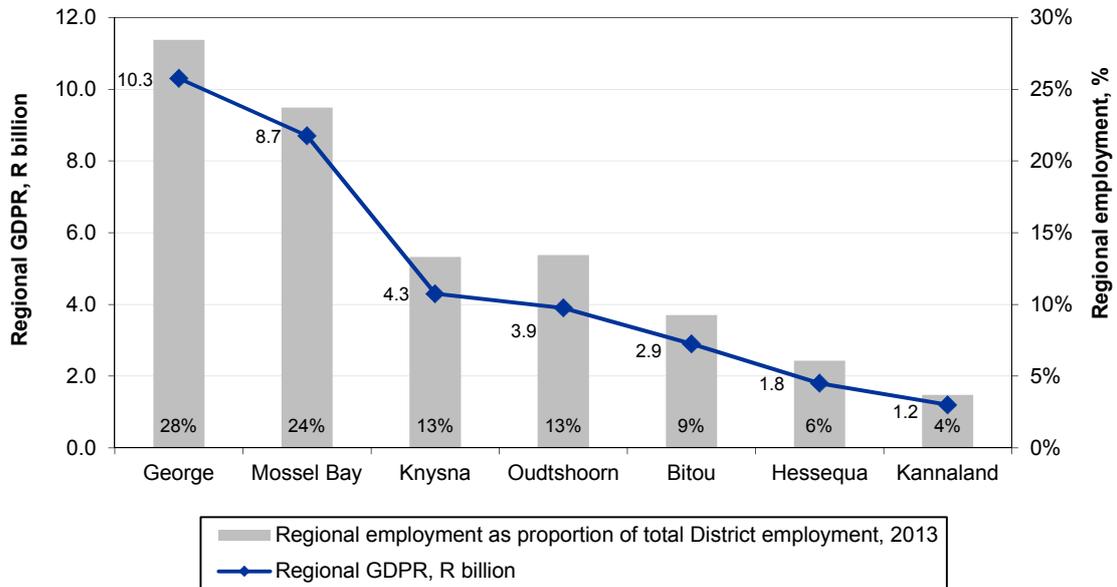
As seen in Figure 7, Mossel Bay's fastest growing sectors (construction and general government) made up 9 per cent and 11 per cent in 2013 of the total GDP in the region respectively. Manufacturing made the largest contribution, 26 per cent, to GDP in 2013 followed by finance, insurance, real estate and business services at 25 per cent. The next largest contributing sector to the Mossel Bay economy is the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector at 16 per cent, which includes tourism which dominates the Eden District. Other relatively small sectors, that contributes below five per cent to the Mossel Bay economy are, community, social and personal services (4 per cent), transport, storage and communication (4 per cent) as well as agriculture, forestry and fishing (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 2014⁷. 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.

⁷ Statistics South Africa, 2015

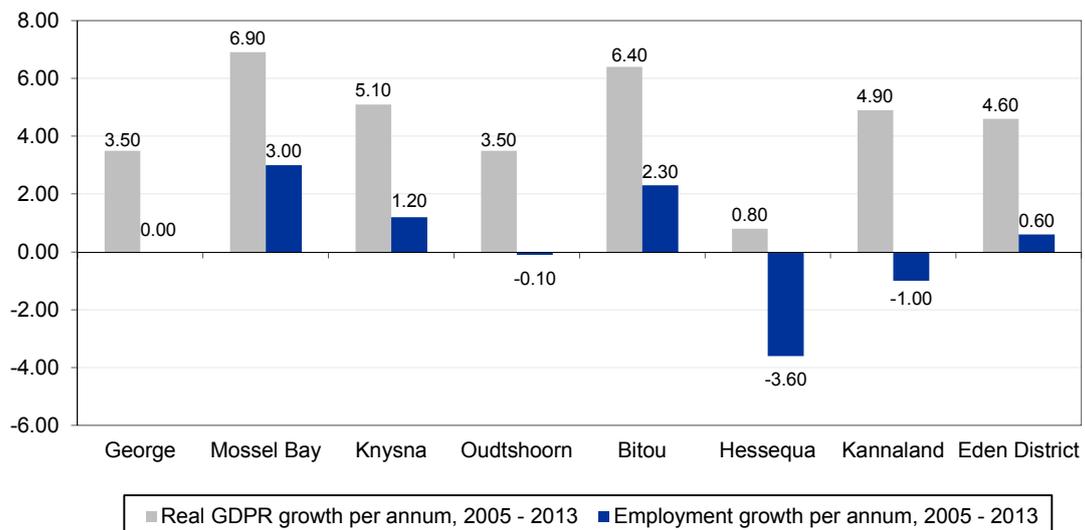
Figure 8 Eden District municipalities: Municipal GDPR vs municipal employment, 2013



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

Mossel Bay comprised R8.7 billion of the GDP and 24 per cent of the employment of the District in 2013. Figure 8 shows that Mossel Bay was among the top three employers in the region and employed 24 per cent of the Eden District's employed persons. Viewed in conjunction with the Municipality's relatively large GDP, the relationship between economic well-being of the region and employment in the Municipality is brought to the fore.

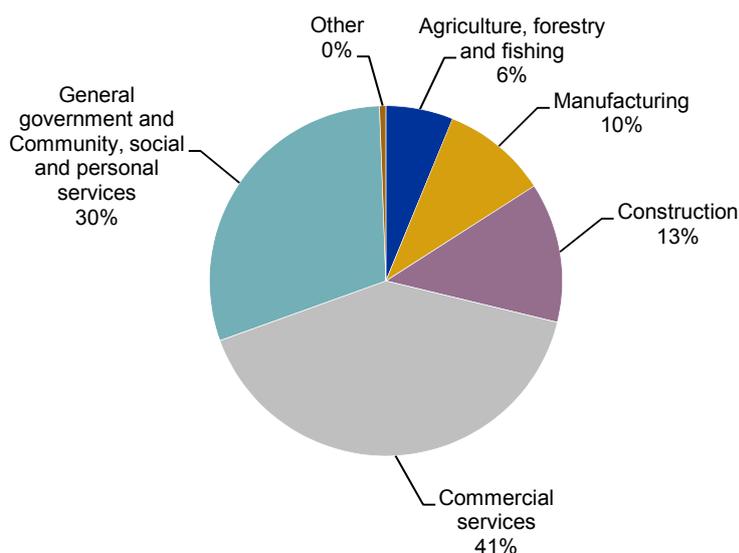
Figure 9 Eden District: Municipal GDPR vs municipal employment, 2005 - 2013



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, Hessequa and Kannaland was the only municipality who experienced a negative annual employment rate over the period. Mossel Bay experienced the highest GDP growth (6.9 per cent per annum) in the District and employment growth (3 per cent per annum) over the period under review, with both rates exceeding the District averages.

Figure 10 Mossel Bay: Employment by sector, 2013



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

Figure 10, illustrates that Mossel Bay's commercial services sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 41 per cent of the Municipality's working population in 2013, followed by the general government and CSP services sector, which employed 30 per cent. The manufacturing sector (10 per cent) and the construction sector (13 per cent) are also notable employers.

Despite the economic growth experienced in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors, these sectors were the only other sectors to experience net job losses of -1 200 and -587 respectively. Despite being the fastest growing sector, construction (10.9 per cent) created only 520 employment opportunities compared with commercial services (5 330) and general government and CSP services sector (5 734).

Table 20 Eden District: GDPR growth vs net employment, 2005 - 2013

Industry	Kannaland		Hessequa		Mossel Bay		George		Oudtshoorn		Bitou		Knysna		Eden District	
	GDPR Trend	Net Employment	GDPR Trend	Net Employment												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.30%	-1 603	-1.50%	-2 813	4.80%	-1 200	1.00%	-2 342	1.00%	-1 726	5.50%	-589	7.70%	-1 083	1.60%	-12 881
Manufacturing	4.10%	20	1.70%	-303	5.50%	-587	1.50%	-1 526	2.00%	-446	5.30%	-4	3.00%	-362	3.60%	-3 136
Construction	13.30%	100	2.00%	-873	10.90%	520	8.30%	-585	8.80%	-96	8.80%	-138	8.10%	-376	8.70%	-1 475
Commercial services	7.20%	378	0.60%	-682	6.70%	5 330	3.80%	1 455	3.80%	591	6.90%	2 991	4.90%	2 538	4.90%	12 643
General government and Community, social and personal services	5.00%	436	3.30%	270	9.20%	5 734	4.20%	2 924	3.80%	1 488	3.50%	723	5.10%	1 555	5.20%	13 258
Other	-0.60%	-2	-4.00%	3	4.20%	90	-4.00%	58	-0.60%	20	1.50%	9	5.40%	86	-0.40%	260
Total	4.90%	-671	0.80%	-4 398	6.90%	9 887	3.50%	-16	3.50%	-169	6.40%	2 992	5.10%	2 358	4.60%	8 669

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

Mossel Bay experienced an increase in labour demand in all the categories of employment except in the semi- and unskilled sector. The demand for highly skilled labour grew at 4.7 per cent per annum, while demand for skilled labour grew by 2.8 per cent per annum.

Table 21 Eden District municipalities: Employment per skills sector, 2005 - 2013

Sector composition	Kannaland		Hessequa		Mossel Bay		George		Oudtshoorn		Bitou		Knysna	
	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	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	753	2.4%	1 229	-0.9%	5 728	4.7%	6 663	1%	3 717	1.2%	1 594	2.4%	2 779	2.3%
Skilled	1 671	1.2%	2 922	-2.7%	13 654	2.8%	16 504	-0.6%	7 603	0%	5 101	2.1%	7 702	0.9%
Semi- and unskilled	2 956	-4.4%	4 264	-6.5%	12 795	-0.3%	14 882	-2.8%	7 785	-3%	5 011	-1.4%	6 825	-2.1%
Informal	1 355	5.1%	2 616	0.4%	10 928	7.6%	13 622	4.8%	5 321	5%	5 128	7.6%	6 872	5.7%
Total employment	6 735	-1%	11 030	-3.6%	43 105	3%	51 671	0%	24 426	-0.1%	16 836	2.3%	24 179	1.2%

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

Demand for labour in the semi-skilled and unskilled sectors (in which a third of the Municipality's working population resides, and which employs the largest portion of the District's semi- and unskilled workforce) contracted by 0.3 per cent per annum. This pattern is prevalent across the District, with the majority of the job losses emanating from the semi- and unskilled sector. The job losses in this sector are congruent with the job losses experienced in the agriculture, manufacturing and construction sectors, and represent an increasing trend in the demand for skilled employment (and thus employment in the tertiary sector) over unskilled labour.

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: DEADP 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.

- Mossel Bay Municipality has not yet implemented LUPA. However, they have gazetted their municipal land use planning by-law.
- Mossel Bay Municipality currently has a Land Use Management Scheme in the form of Zoning Schemes compliant with the provisions of the Land Use Planning Ordinance No. 15 of 1985 (LUPO).
- Mossel Bay Municipality intends to use the proposed Standard Draft Zoning Scheme being prepared by WCG: EADP, once it is finalised (with or without possible amendments). This Standard Draft Zoning Scheme is in an advanced stage of preparation.

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. There is a big need 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 have 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. 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.

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 Easterly. Impacts currently unknown.</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.⁸</p>	<p>Impacts of shifting marine resources have implications for social and economic fabric of coastal communities.</p>

⁸ SAEON. 2011 Observations in Environmental Change in South Africa.

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Ocean Acidification ⁹	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. 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).	ALERT: As at 20 September 2015 the WC had 72 per cent dam capacity. At the end of the wet season in 2014, dam capacity stood at 92 per cent.
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.

⁹ As the ocean absorbs CO₂ its pH changes.

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Fire	Observed increased fire incidences ¹⁰ and potential increase in extent and severity of fires. 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. GLOBAL ALERTS: 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 never before 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 our planning and infrastructure development to become climate resilient, and to reduce our 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”).

9.4 Biodiversity

Biodiversity is a broad concept generally referring to the variety of life, and the interaction between these lifeforms, as it occurs within communities and natural ecosystems. It is therefore vital that biodiversity needs to be protected and managed to ensure optimal levels of human well-being.

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¹⁰ <http://www.iol.co.za/news/south-africa/western-cape/cape-fire-insurance-firms-brace-for-claims-1.1827557#.VfnA8RGeDGc>

In an effort to measure the extent of biodiversity within the municipal space, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning developed a set of indicators to assist decision and policy making role-players to better understand the concept and the factors that impact thereon. Ten indicators were applied to each municipality, after which the Municipality was attributed a score out of 5 as to reflect the extent of compliance to sound biodiversity management practices.

The Saldanha Bay Municipality achieved an average score of 3.4/5.

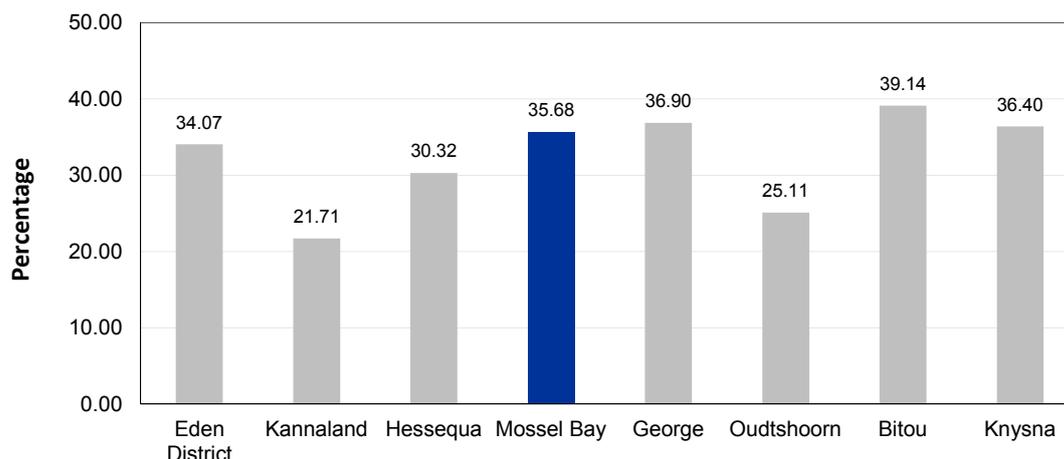
10. Broadband penetration

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 Eden District: Internet access, 2011

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

In the Eden District Municipality, 34.07 per cent of households had access to the internet in 2011. Mossel Bay Municipality compares favourably and, at 35.68 per cent, had the fourth highest penetration rate in the District. This rate offers great potential for economic growth by improving access, readiness and usage of the Internet within 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 Eden District Municipality, Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in 79 wards in total, including a hotspot in each of the 14 wards in the Mossel Bay Municipality.

11. Concluding remarks

Mossel Bay is among the 3 fastest growing municipalities in the District, and is also among the **top 3 employers** in the region. The municipality nevertheless sustained significant job losses particularly in the semi- and unskilled (agriculture, manufacturing and construction) sectors. A municipality's economic performance plays a significant role in shaping the socio-economic reality of the regions inhabitants. Given the Municipality's economic performance, the socio-economic conditions extant in the area are relatively favourable overall. A number of issues nevertheless remain.

It is concerning that 5 661 households in the municipal area **earn less than R400 a month**.

There is room for improvement in terms of **household access to water** within their homes and access to flush toilets.

The resident's **literacy rate** of 87.2 in 2011 per cent fell short of the provincial average of 87.2 per cent, and the matric pass rates declined from 81.1 per cent in 2013 to 72.2 per cent in 2014. With regard to health, the Municipality had an immunisation coverage rate of 78 per cent which was below both the District and provincial averages. Mossel Bay's delivery rate to woman under the age of 18 was 6.4 per cent (exceeding the provincial average of 6.1 per cent) and the termination of pregnancy rate of 10.7 per cent exceeded District's 7.4 per cent, which may be indicative of a problem of unplanned and unwanted pregnancies.

From an environmental perspective, the Municipality is urged to proactively implement the provisions of the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 as to ensure that it fulfils its land-use planning and decision-making responsibilities.

Mossel Bay had the fourth highest internet penetration rate in the Eden District with 35.68 per cent of all households having access to the internet in 2011. This high rate bodes well for enhanced economic growth by improving access, readiness and usage of the internet. The Provincial Government will over the next three years be rolling out Wi-Fi hotspots in each of the wards of the Municipality.

It is important that the Municipality takes cognisance of the information provided in this report (with particular reference to the areas within which there exists scope for improvement) if the holistic development of the inhabitants in the Municipality is to be achieved.

Annexure

Mossel Bay: 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
Mossel Bay	21 832	4 075	905	514	195	25	479
Ward 1	918	907	160	103	32	2	33
Ward 2	1 331	303	40	47	43	1	7
Ward 3	2 357	522	368	202	97	8	37
Ward 4	1 497	223	43	15	8	2	126
Ward 5	2 150	99	8	121	6	0	92
Ward 6	2 231	33	1	1	0	1	9
Ward 7	1 416	210	15	0	1	0	72
Ward 8	1 438	54	0	0	0	0	5
Ward 9	916	579	1	1	1	0	6
Ward 10	1 694	18	4	0	0	1	0
Ward 11	2 292	98	13	8	1	2	14
Ward 12	290	550	138	9	2	1	26
Ward 13	1 507	73	1	0	1	0	5
Ward 14	1 796	407	114	7	3	7	47

Electricity						
Municipality/ Ward	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None
Mossel Bay	26 292	91	522	958	80	81
Ward 1	1 753	2	180	202	8	8
Ward 2	1 628	3	66	68	2	5
Ward 3	3 128	20	194	222	12	16
Ward 4	1 832	8	1	60	4	8
Ward 5	2 378	13	1	64	12	7
Ward 6	2 261	4	0	0	4	7
Ward 7	1 614	6	4	75	14	0
Ward 8	1 482	4	0	0	7	4
Ward 9	1 471	1	1	23	3	4
Ward 10	1 700	10	0	1	3	2
Ward 11	2 387	5	12	20	1	3
Ward 12	917	2	48	40	0	8
Ward 13	1 567	7	1	3	7	2
Ward 14	2 173	6	12	181	2	8

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
Mossel Bay	25 938	148	218	884	656	181
Ward 1	2 075	9	14	11	31	13
Ward 2	1 667	8	13	74	7	4
Ward 3	3 209	8	37	54	272	12
Ward 4	1 507	11	66	221	63	46
Ward 5	2 186	14	10	75	155	35
Ward 6	2 265	5	3	3	0	1
Ward 7	1 323	19	27	301	15	28
Ward 8	1 480	11	3	0	1	3
Ward 9	1 500	2	1	1	0	0
Ward 10	1 670	24	14	2	2	3
Ward 11	2 387	22	0	2	16	1
Ward 12	885	1	12	23	71	24
Ward 13	1 575	4	4	1	0	4
Ward 14	2 210	11	16	116	23	6

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
Mossel Bay	23 277	2 206	59	245	310	445	507	977
Ward 1	1 768	54	1	95	8	70	35	122
Ward 2	1 602	25	0	8	0	11	7	119
Ward 3	2 819	48	2	1	3	94	224	400
Ward 4	1 420	317	21	23	36	42	23	31
Ward 5	953	1 217	14	33	160	58	20	21
Ward 6	2 263	7	1	4	0	0	1	0
Ward 7	1 346	223	9	39	44	21	12	19
Ward 8	1 471	2	1	2	0	11	1	9
Ward 9	1 433	8	0	1	0	21	13	27
Ward 10	1 708	6	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ward 11	2 257	125	0	1	0	5	6	33
Ward 12	744	94	0	0	0	47	15	116
Ward 13	1 551	16	0	2	0	2	3	13
Ward 14	1 941	66	9	36	57	63	147	63