

10/52

PROFILE AND ANALYSIS
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

SARAH BAARTMAN

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
GAU

SARAH BAARTMAN, has a vision to become an innovative and dynamic municipality striving to improve the quality of life for all communities in the District through providing sustainable services and promoting socio-economic development.



cooperative governance
& traditional affairs
Department:
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Sarah Baartman
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Province of the Eastern Cape
progress through development

STAY
SAFE

SAVE SOUTH AFRICA





CONTENT

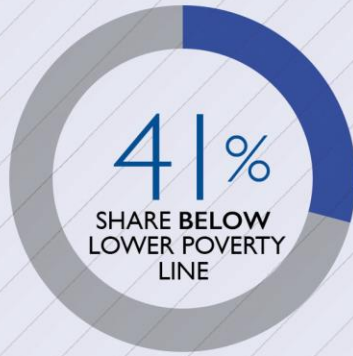
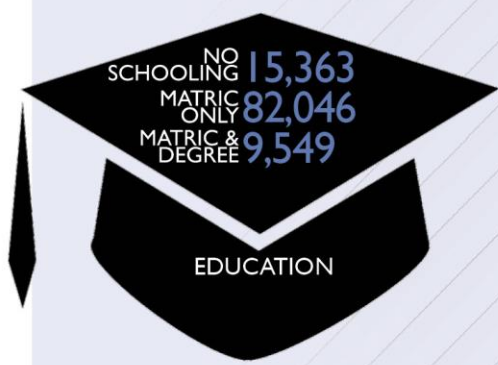
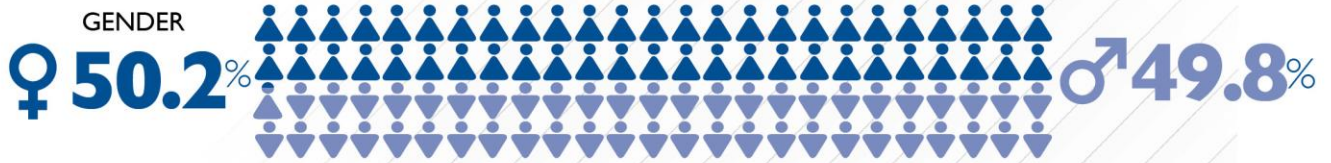
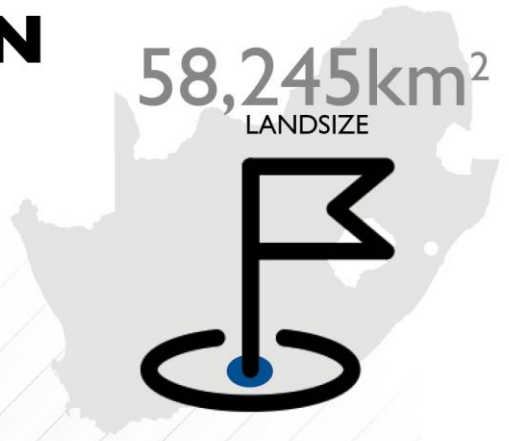
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SARAH BAARTMAN BY NUMBERS

58,245km²
LANDSIZE

527062

POPULATION



163
COVID-19 INFECTIONS (5/6/2020)



HOME TO THE
BAVIAANSKLOOF MEGA
RESERVE, THE WORLD'S
HIGHEST COMMERCIAL
BUNGEE JUMP

AND THE LARGEST
ARTIFICIAL PINEAPPLE
IN THE WORLD



NEXT BIG THING

The Department of Sports, Arts and Culture have (4) multi-year projects over 5 financial years in the District (2020-2025), amounting to R48mil.

1. Executive Summary

The SARAH BAARTMAN District Municipality is located in the central part of the Eastern Cape Province. The District measures about 58 242 square kilometres in size and has the largest number of Category “B” municipalities in the country. It is one of the six District Municipalities (Category C) in the province. The District is surrounded by the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality, Amathole District Municipality, Chris Hani District Municipality, Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality, Garden Route District Municipality, Eden District Municipality and Central Karoo District Municipality. In terms of land mass, it is the largest District in the Eastern Cape Province.

The district has a population of 520 480, with annual population growth rate of 1.14 percent, the population is estimated to increase to 564 000 people by 2025. In 2018, the district had a total number of 152 000 households. The analysis findings indicate that unemployment is very high, with about 57% of the population living below an acceptable income threshold.

When looking at the multi-dimensional properties of development apart from poverty, the Sarah Baartman DM fared marginally better than the country on the following: Illiteracy 13% (South Africa: 15%), Gini Coefficient: 0.607 (South Africa: 0.65), Human Development Index of 0.627 compared to the Eastern Cape with a HDI of 0.596 and 0.653 of National Total as a whole. In 2018 the unemployment rate in the District stands at 27.5 % as compared to 27.4% nationally.

SBDM has the economic potential to create employment and livelihoods. The SBDM has strong tourism potential and many enviable tourist attractions and economic development opportunities, such as game reserves and agriculture. The investment in alternative energy such as wind turbines, solar energy and hydro-electrical power plant(s) are potential projects which will stimulate economic growth.

In terms of service delivery, 92% reside in a house, 92% are getting clean water from a regional or local service provider. The municipality provides sewer services to 125 000 households (flush toilets) and has a backlog of 14700 (10%) households without proper sanitation. 129 200 or 85% of households receive formal refuse removal thus leaving a shortfall of 22 800 (15%) households which are not being serviced. The District is providing electricity services to 137 000 (91.69%) households and has a backlog of 9 689 (6.47%) households that do not use electricity. It is concerning to note that service delivery within the district has been on the decline over the past few years.

2. Introduction: Brief Overview

2.1 Historical Perspective

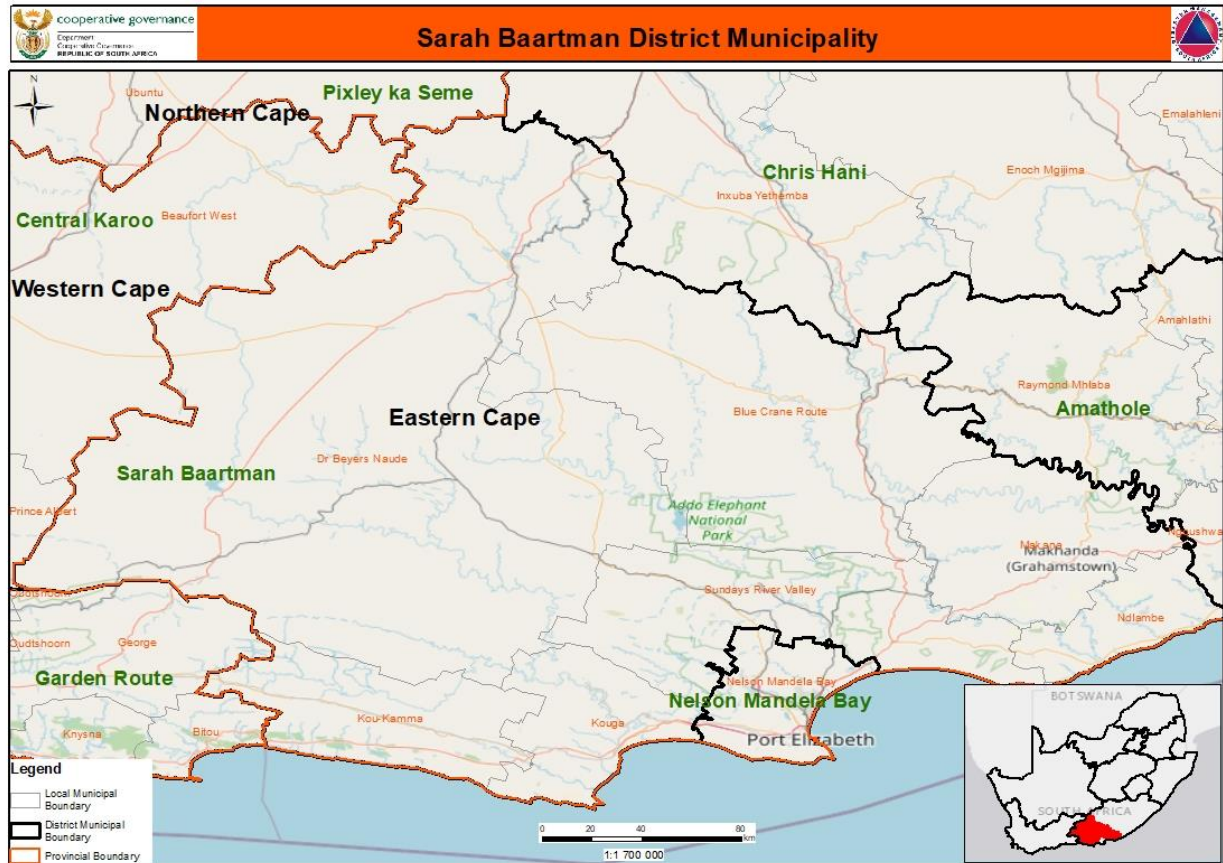
The Sarah Baartman District is a pastoral gem with immense contrasts in scenery, vegetation, wildlife, history and culture. It is a 60 000 square kilometer malaria-free area, which stretches from Nieu-Bethesda in the north to the Indian Ocean in the south and between the Bloukrans River in the west and Great Fish River in the east.

Sarah Baartman District is named after an international icon, synonymous with the commitment to democracy by the South African Government. Baartman, of Khoikhoi descent, was born in 1789 and raised within the Gamtoos Valley in the Sarah Baartman District Municipality and was laid to rest in Hankey along the banks of the Gamtoos River on 9 August 2002. At the age of 20, in 1810, William Dunlop, a British ship's doctor, took her to London. There she was put on display as a human novelty, due to the fascination of the Europeans with her body shape. In 1994, President Nelson Mandela appealed to the French Government for the return of the remains of Sarah Baartman from the Musee de l'Homme in Paris. It was only in 2002 that the French Government agreed. On 22 August 2002, the former president, Thabo Mbeki, declared the grave of Sarah Baartman a national heritage site.

2.2 Locations

The Sarah Baartman District Municipality is located in the central part of the Eastern Cape Province. The District measures about 58 242 square kilometres in size and has the largest number of Category "B" municipalities in the country. It is one of the six District Municipalities (Category C) in the province. The District is surrounded by the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole, Amathole DM, Chris Hani DM, Pixley Ka Seme DM, Garden Route DM, DM and Central Karoo DM. The Map below shows the location of the Sarah Baartman District and Local Municipalities.

**THE SBDM HAS STRONG TOURISM POTENTIAL AND
MANY ENVIABLE TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES, SUCH AS
GAME RESERVES AND AGRICULTURE.**



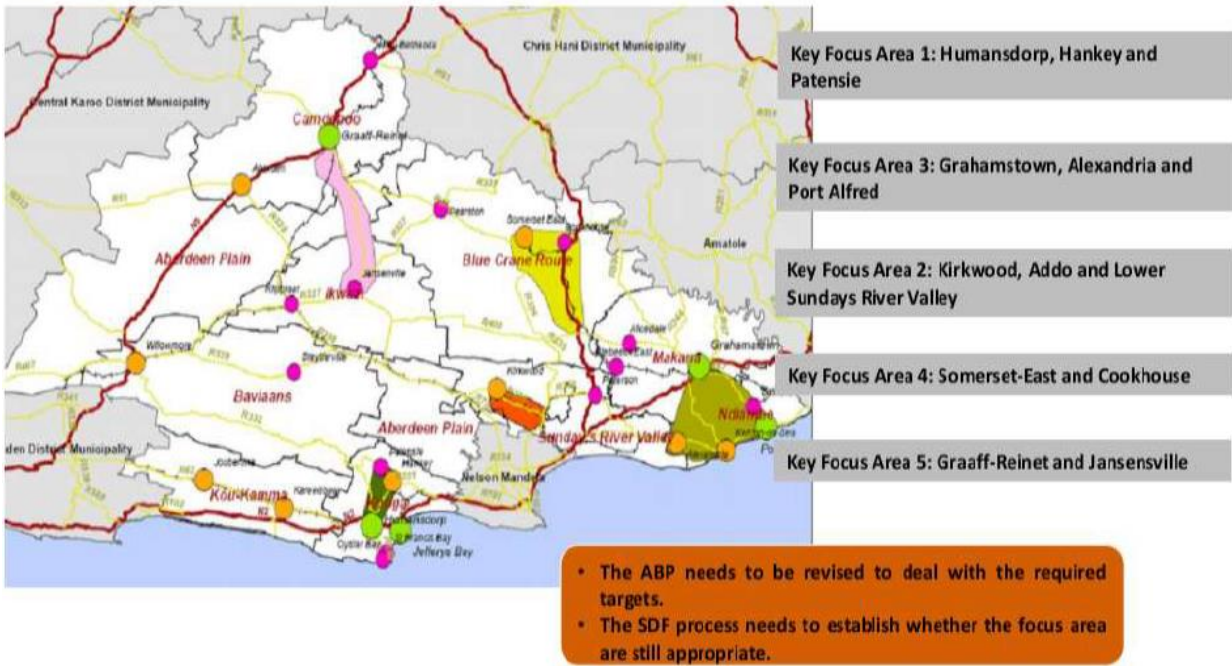
2.3 Spatial Status

The District can be described as a network of clearly defined settlements within a distinct rural area. The vast peri-urban settlement areas that are common in the eastern portion of the province do not characterize the District. The settlements provide services and facilities to their respective hinterlands. The service function of the smaller settlements is however declining as a result of the changes in the agricultural industry and the increased accessibility of the larger settlements. Below is the list of the seven local municipalities in SBDM and their respective towns:

Local Municipality	Major settlements/towns
Dr Beyers Naude	Graaff Reinet, Jansenville, Willowmore, Aberdeen, Steytlerville, Nieu-Bethesda, Klipgat, Rietbron
Blue Crane Route	Somerset-East, Cookhouse, Pearston
Makana	Makhanda, (Grahamstown), Alicedale, Riebeeck-East
Ndlambe	Port Alfred, Kenton-on-Sea, Bushmans River Mouth, Alexandria
Sundays River Valley	Kirkwood, Addo, Paterson, Glenconner
Kouga	Jeffreys Bay, Humansdorp, Hankey, Patensie, St Francis Bay
Kou-Kamma	Joubertina, Kareedouw, Louterwater

The SDF provides the framework within which land redistribution can take place i.e. the implementation of the LRAD programmes etc. The primary objective of DIA's "Pro-Active Land Acquisition Policy" is to meet the 30% redistribution target of agricultural land and to achieve real developmental outcome changes to the current approach to land reform.

To date the Cacadu region has achieved redistribution amounting to 6.31% of the 30% target. This leaves an estimated 1333390ha to be redistributed



The District is home to a myriad of noteworthy tourist sites, amongst which are the Baviaanskloof Mega Reserve – a World Heritage Site, the breath-taking Valley of Desolation – in Graaff-Reinet, the world’s highest commercial bungee jump – in Tsitsikamma, the largest coastal dunefield in the Southern Hemisphere – in Alexandria and plenty of wildlife, such as the Big 7 found in the Addo area. It is also home to a number of natural, historical, sporting and cultural features that attract local, domestic and international tourists to the area, including:

- The annual National Arts Festival, which takes place in Makhanda;
- Adventure activities such as hiking, birding, mountain biking and fishing;
- Major surfing competitions and a vast coastline with many beaches;
- Three national parks and many eco-tourism game reserves, some of which are highly rated; and
- A wide array of hunting opportunities and related establishments.

Various areas within the District has been branded as the 7 Wonders of our World:

- Addo - the 1st wonder of our world
- Baviaanskloof & Gamtoos Valley –the 2nd wonder of our world
- Makhanda (Grahamstown) – the 3rd wonder of our world
- Jeffreys Bay & St Francis –the 4th wonder of our world

- e) Karoo – the 5th wonder of our world
- f) Sunshine coast – the 6th wonder of our world
- g) Tsitsikamma & Langkloof – the 7th wonder of our world

2.4 Land Ownership

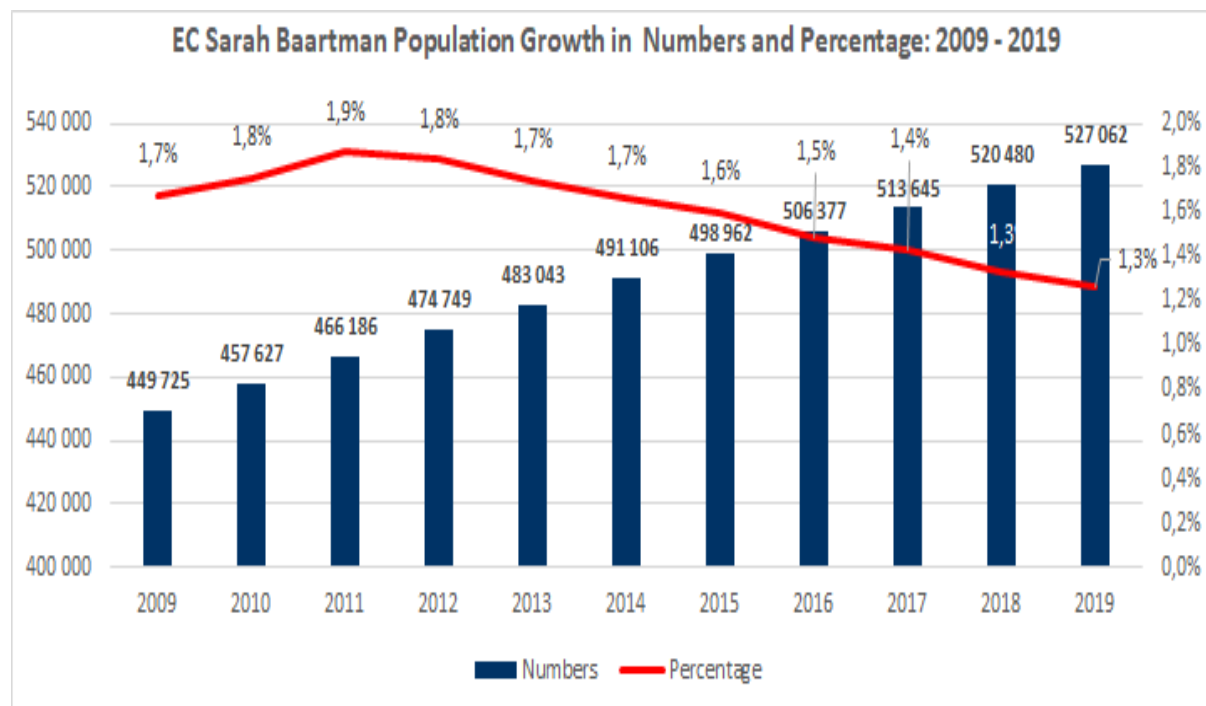
There is no communal land and landless traditional leaders. The breakdown of municipal, government, SOE and privately owned land is unknown. Urban Centres, 75% is privately owned and 25% government/SoE/municipal owned. Rural Areas, 93.8% privately owned land. Total 5% is owned by National Government including the National and Provincial parks.

3. Social Development Profile

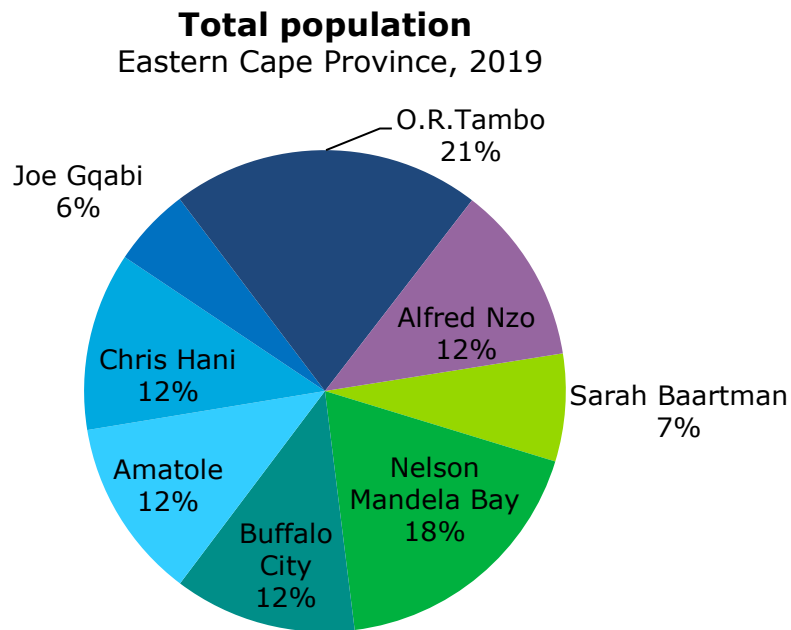
3.1 Key Social Demographics

3.1.1. Population

The population of the Sarah Baartman District Municipality is 527 062, having grown from 449 725 in 2009, the growth rate has been declining from 1,9% in 2011 to the current 1,3% in 2019. With annual population growth rate of 1.14 percent, the population is estimated to increase to 564 000 people by 2025. In 2019, the district had a total number of 152 208 households, with a population density of 11,2 people per km². The District has a median age of 27 compared to 21 of the Eastern Cape.



TOTAL POPULATION - SARAH BAARTMAN AND THE REST OF EASTERN CAPE, 2019



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1946

When compared to other regions, the Sarah Baartman District Municipality accounts for a total population of 527,000, or 7.2% of the total population in the Eastern Cape Province, with the O.R.Tambo being the most populous region in the Eastern Cape Province for 2019. The ranking in terms of the size of Sarah Baartman compared to the other regions remained the same between 2009 and 2019. In terms of its share the Sarah Baartman District Municipality was slightly larger in 2019 (7.2%) compared to what it was in 2009 (6.8%). When looking at the average annual growth rate, it is noted that Sarah Baartman ranked highest (relative to its peers in terms of growth) with an average annual growth rate of 1.6% between 2009 and 2019.

**TOTAL POPULATION - LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES
OF SARAH BAARTMAN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2009, 2014 AND 2019**

	2009	2014	2019	Average Annual growth
Dr Beyers Naude	79,400	83,500	87,700	0.99%
Blue Crane Route	36,700	37,600	39,000	0.61%
Makana	81,500	86,400	90,600	1.07%
Ndlambe	62,500	66,800	71,500	1.35%
Sundays River Valley	53,600	61,000	66,900	2.24%
Kouga	95,600	112,000	124,000	2.66%
Kou-Kamma	40,500	44,000	47,200	1.55%
Sarah Baartman	449,725	491,106	527,062	1.60%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1946

The Kouga Local Municipality increased the most, in terms of population, with an average annual growth rate of 2.7%, the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality

had the second highest growth in terms of its population, with an average annual growth rate of 2.2%. The Blue Crane Route Local Municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of 0.61% relative to the other within the Sarah Baartman District Municipality.

Based on the present age-gender structure and the present fertility, mortality and migration rates, Sarah Baartman's population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.1% from 527 000 in 2019 to 557 000 in 2024.

**POPULATION PROJECTIONS -
SARAH BAARTMAN, EASTERN CAPE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2019-2024**

	Sarah Baartman	Eastern Cape	National Total	Sarah Baartman as % of province	Sarah Baartman as % of national
2019	527,000	7,290,000	59,000,000	7.2%	0.89%
2020	533,000	7,360,000	59,800,000	7.2%	0.89%
2021	539,000	7,430,000	60,600,000	7.3%	0.89%
2022	545,000	7,500,000	61,500,000	7.3%	0.89%
2023	551,000	7,570,000	62,300,000	7.3%	0.88%
2024	557,000	7,630,000	63,100,000	7.3%	0.88%
Average Annual growth 2019-2024	1.10%	0.92%	1.35%		

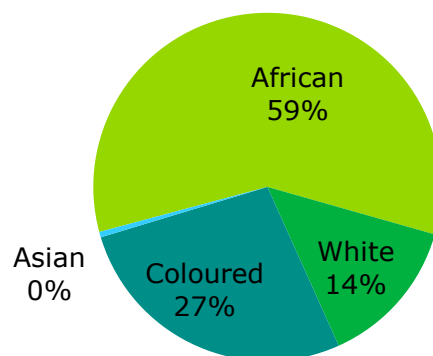
Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1946

3.1.2 Race, Gender and Age Profile

In 2019, the Sarah Baartman District Municipality's households by population group consists of 58.6% which is ascribed to the African population group with the largest number of households by population group. The Coloured population group had a total composition of 27.0% (ranking second). The White population group had a total composition of 13.9% of the total households. The smallest population group by households is the Asian population group with only 0.5% in 2019.

Number of Households by Population group

Sarah Baartman, 2019

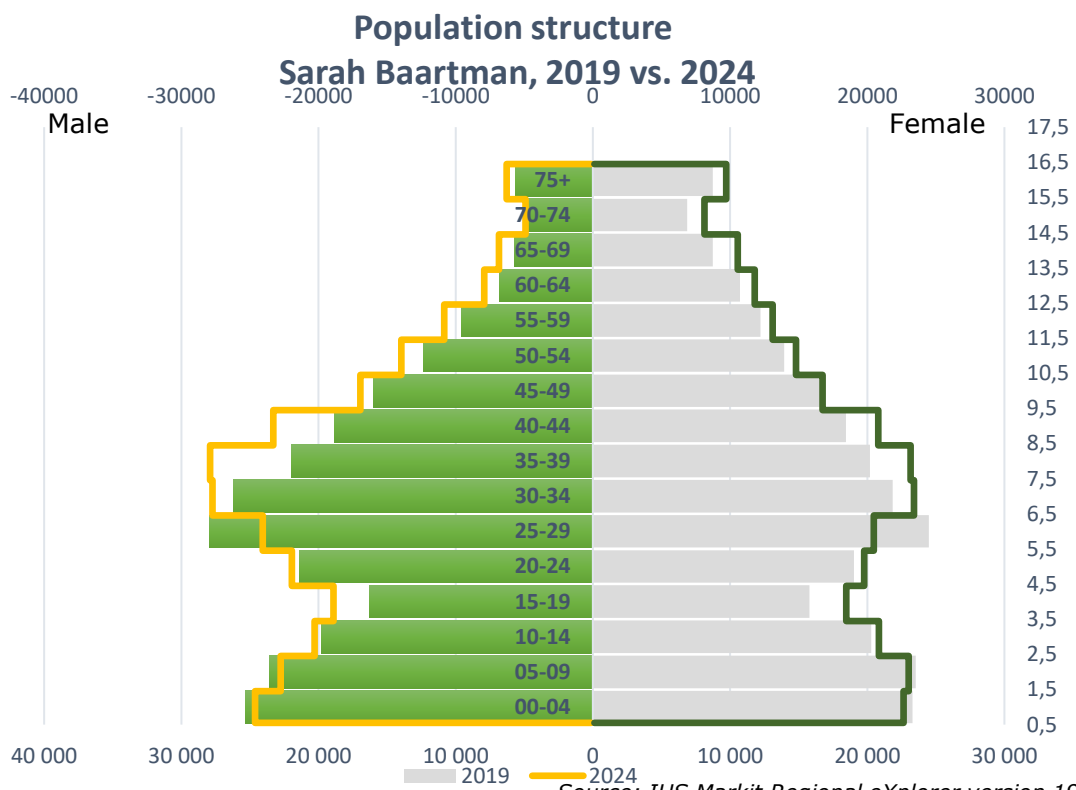


Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1946

The growth in the number of African headed households was on average 2.63% per annum between 2009 and 2019, which translates in the number of households increasing by 20 400 in the period. Although the Asian population group is not the biggest in size, it was however the fastest growing population group between 2009 and 2019 at 8.66%. The average annual growth rate in the number of households for all the other population groups has increased with 1.72%.

The chart below compares Sarah Baartman's population structure of 2019 to that of South Africa.

POPULATION PYRAMID - SARAH BAARTMAN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2019 VS. 2024



By comparing the population pyramid of the District Municipality with the national age structure, the most significant differences can be explained as follows:

- In 2019, there was a significantly larger share of young working age people between 20 and 34 (26.7%), compared to what is estimated in 2024 (24.7%). This age category of young working age population will decrease over time.
- The fertility rate in 2024 is estimated to be slightly higher compared to that experienced in 2019.
- The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is projected to be significant smaller (24.1%) in 2024 when compared to 2019 (25.8%).

- In 2019, the female population for the 20 to 34 years age group amounts to 12.4% of the total female population while the male population group for the same age amounts to 14.3% of the total male population.
- In 2024, the male working age population at 13.2% still exceeds that of the female population working age population at 11.4%, although both are at a lower level compared to 2019.

3.1.3. Households

According to the Community Survey of 2016 there were 131 181 households. Average household size is 3.42.

Households

138 181

Households

about 10 percent of the figure in Eastern Cape:
1,773,396L

less than 10 percent of the figure in South Africa:
16,923,307L

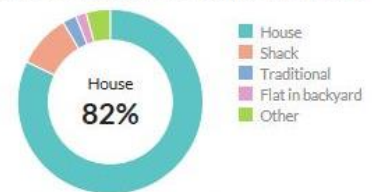
9.4%

Households that are informal dwellings (shacks)

about 25 percent higher than the rate in Eastern Cape: 7.38%

about three-quarters of the rate in South Africa:
12.96%

Households by type of dwelling Chart Options



Source: Community Survey 2016

3.1.3.1 Child Headed Households

According to the Community Survey of 2016, there were 497 child-headed households.

Households headed by children under 18 years old

497

Households with heads under 18 years old

less than 10 percent of the figure in Eastern Cape:
23,143L

South Africa: 111,471L

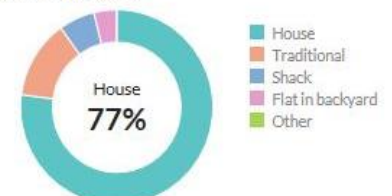
6%

Child-headed households that are informal dwellings (shacks)

about 1.4 times the rate in Eastern Cape: 4.42%

about half the rate in South Africa: 11.01%

Child-headed households by type of dwelling Chart Options



* Universe: Households headed by children under 18

Source: Community Survey 2016

3.1.3.2 Women Headed

According to the Community Survey of 2016, 58% of households were headed by women in the District.

Head of household

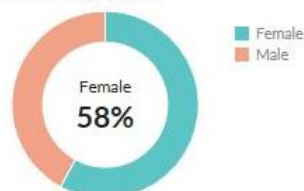
58%

Child-headed households with women as their head

about 1.5 times the rate in Eastern Cape: 37.49%

about 1.5 times the rate in South Africa: 38.18%

Head of child-headed household by gender Chart Options



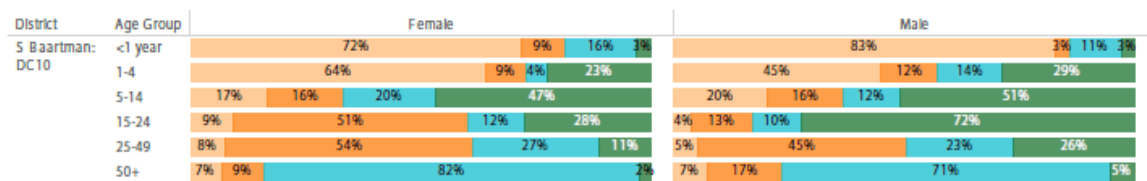
* Universe: Households headed by children under 18

Source: Community Survey 2016

3.2. Health Profile

The leading cause of death for children below the age of 4 years are communicable diseases. For children between the ages 5 and 14 the leading cause of death are injuries. 72% of males between the ages 15-24 die because of injuries whereas most females in that age category die because of HIV/Aids and TB related diseases. This is also the case for females between the ages of 25 and 49 years. This is also the leading cause of death for males between 25 and 49 years. Males (71%) and Females (82%) above the age of 50 die because of Non Communicable diseases.

Percentage of deaths by broad cause, 2013 - 2015



Source: Stats SA.



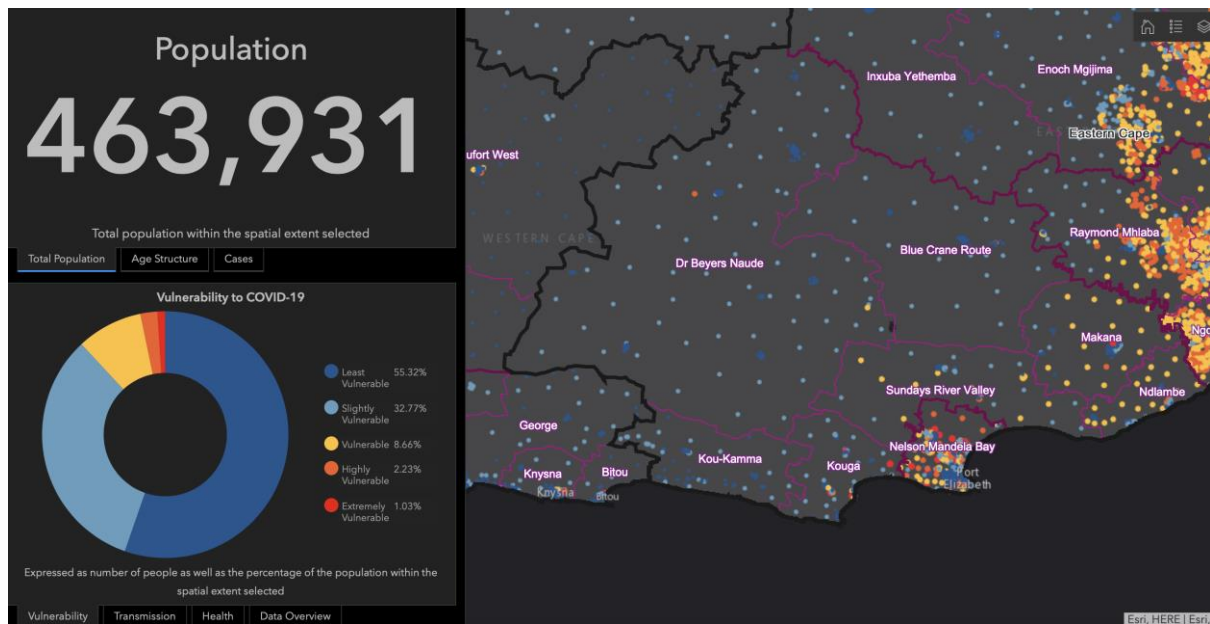
The Sarah Baartman District has a total of 61 primary healthcare (PHC) clinics, 28 mobile clinics, 10 hospitals, 4 TB hospitals and 1 psychiatric district hospital.

3.3. Covid-19

In respect of COVID-19, as at 5 June 2020, the Sarah Baartman District had 163 confirmed cases, 56 recoveries and 10 deaths. The District is considered low risk, compared to BCM, NMBM and Chris Hani District. Of great concern is the fact there are 51 376 HIV positive people in the district (2018), which is one of the comorbidities that may exacerbate the negative impact of COVID-19.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in collaboration with Albert Luthuli Centre for Responsible leadership have developed a set of COVID-19 Vulnerability Indicators using available data and knowledge. It identifies vulnerabilities present in communities and identifying areas in need of targeted coordinated interventions and early response. The purpose of the indicators is intended to support the early prevention/mitigation and preparedness phase of the disaster management cycle and informing disaster management decision making. It is not based on epidemiological modelling but a response to highlighting intervention areas due to underlying situation. The composition of the index follows two main factors, namely: transmission potential and health susceptibility.

Transmission potential areas identify areas that prevent social distancing to be practiced and where limitations of practicing good basic hygiene. The health susceptibility index denotes areas where large number of people are potential more susceptible to being adversely affected by COVID-10 due to factors such as age and underlying health conditions. The Sarah Bartmaan vulnerability profile is presented below. The map shows low vulnerability areas (blue dotted areas) versus areas with higher vulnerability (red dotted areas)



The area shows low vulnerability as it is sparsely populated but for the areas around Makana (in Joza), where there is extreme vulnerability and Kraairiveier in Beyers Naude on the opposite end which has high vulnerability. Area specific live GIS vulnerability maps are available courtesy of CSIR at:

<https://pta-gis-2-web1.csir.co.za/portal2/apps/opdsdashboard/#/390a74fb10844c7a85396e60555a866d>

“THE AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE DISTRICT IS R29 400 WHICH IS DOUBLE COMPARED TO THE EASTERN CAPE AVERAGE AT R14 600 PER ANNUM PER HOUSEHOLD.”

25 Quarantine facilities with 967 beds within SBDM were identified in the district by 29 May 2020:

TOWN	State-owned or Private	NO OF ROOMS AVAILABLE	NO OF BEDS AVAILABLE	STATUS OF FACILITY	Activated Site
Jeffrey's Bay	Private	30	30	Not assessed	Pending
Paterson	Private	28	28	Not assessed	Pending
Tsitsikamma National Park	Private	22	22	Not assessed	Pending
St Francis Bay	Private	32	32	Not assessed	Pending
Somerset East	Private	16	16	Not assessed	Pending
Cape St Francis	Private	7	7	Not assessed	Pending
Cape St Francis	Private	390	390	Not assessed	Pending
Port Alfred	Private	59	59	Not assessed	Pending
Stormsrivier	Private	38	38	Not assessed	Pending
Stormsrivier	Private	9	9	Not assessed	Pending
Willowmore	State-Owned	28	28	Assessed and approved by DPW or Province	Pending
Humansdorp	State-Owned	8	8	Assessed and approved by DPW or Province	Pending
Joubertina	State-Owned	11	11	Assessed and approved by DPW or Province	Pending
Port Alfred	Private		160	Assessed and approved by DPW or Province	Activated
Somerset East	Private	15	15	Assessed and approved by DPW or Province	Pending
Graaff Reinet	Private	15	15	Assessed and approved by DPW or Province	Pending
Grahamstown	Private	15	15	Assessed and approved by DPW or Province	Pending
Humansdorp	State-Owned	14	28	Not assessed	Pending
Humansdorp	Private	3	3	Assessed and approved by DPW or Province	Activated
Grahamstown	State-Owned		25	Not assessed	Pending
Stormsrivier	Private		0	Not assessed	Pending
Willowmore	Private		0	Not assessed	Pending
Thornham	Private		0	Not assessed	Pending
Willowmore	Private		0	Not assessed	Pending
Bathurst	State-Owned		28	Not assessed	Pending
TOTAL		740	967		

3.4. Poverty dimensions

3.4.1. Distribution

The average annual household income in the district is R29 400 which is double compared to the Eastern Cape average at R14 600 per annum per household.

In 2016, there were 252 000 people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, across Sarah Baartman District Municipality - this is 7.83% higher than the

234 000 in 2006. The percentage of people living in poverty has decreased from 55.66% in 2006 to 50.98% in 2016, which indicates a decrease of 4.68 percentage points. This is better than the South African rate of 58.6%.

It was estimated that in 2018 13.99% of all the households in the Sarah Baartman District Municipality, were living on R30,000 or less per annum. In comparison with 2008's 31.88%, the number is about half. Only 11 households fall within the 0-2400 income category.

As a consequence of the poverty levels in the district, there is a cumulative total of 168 449 grant dependents in the district. The details of the various grants are provided in the table below.

GRANT TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
Care Dependency Grant	1328
Child Support Grant	110488
Disability Grant	14507
Foster Care Grant	4771
Grant-In-Aid	2504
Old Age Grant	36176
GRAND TOTAL	168 449

SARAH BAARTMAN SASSA information

3.4.2. Inequality

When looking at the multi-dimensional properties of development apart from poverty, the Sarah Baartman District Municipality fared marginally better than the country on the following: Illiteracy 13% (South Africa: 15%), Gini co-efficient: 0.607 (South Africa: 0.65), Human Development Index of 0.627 compared to the Eastern Cape with a HDI of 0.596 and 0.653 of the national total as a whole.

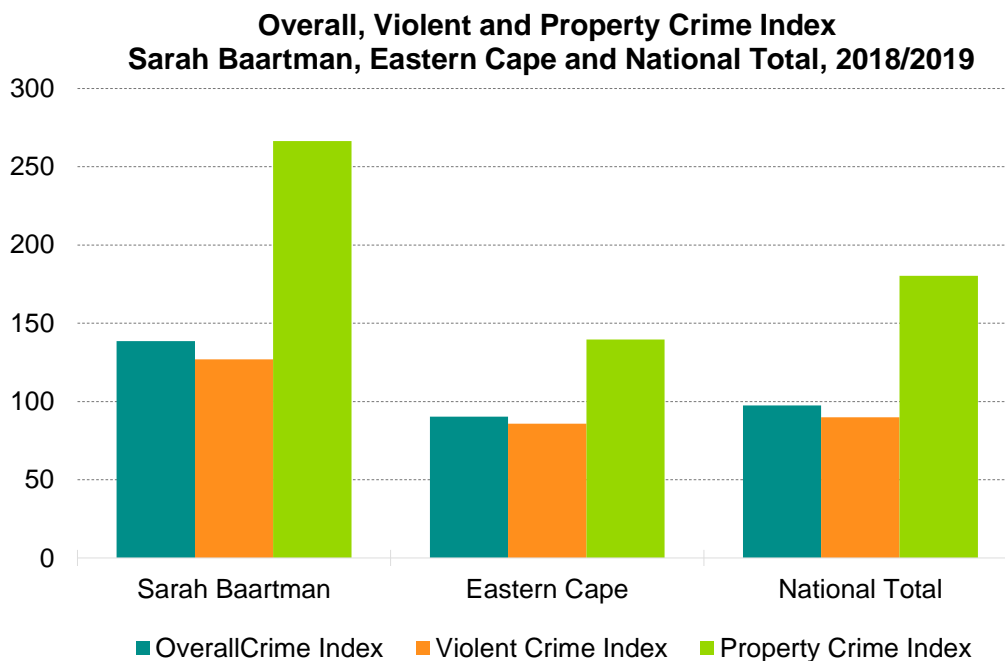
3.4.3. Employed/unemployed

The district has a population of 520 480 (2018: IHS Markit data). With annual population growth rate of 1.14 percent, the population is estimated to increase to 564 000 people by 2025. The District has a median age of 27 compared to 21 of the Eastern Cape. In 2018 the unemployment rate in the District stands at 27.5 % as compared to 27.4% nationally. In the District, Makana Local Municipality had the highest unemployment rate of 32.5%.

3.4.4. Crime Levels

In 2018/2019, the Sarah Baartman District Municipality had the highest overall crime rate of the sub-regions within the overall Eastern Cape Province with an index value of 138. Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality has the second highest overall crime index at 121, with Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality having the third highest overall crime index of 118. O.R.Tambo District Municipality has the second lowest overall crime index of 62.2 and the Alfred Nzo District Municipality has the lowest overall crime rate of 48.2. The region that decreased the most in overall crime since 2008/2009 was Sarah Baartman District Municipality with an average annual decrease of 3.7% followed by Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality with an average annual decrease of 3.7%.

IHS CRIME INDEX - CALENDER YEARS (WEIGHTED AVG / 100,000 PEOPLE) - SARAH BAARTMAN, EASTERN CAPE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2018/2019 [INDEX VALUE]



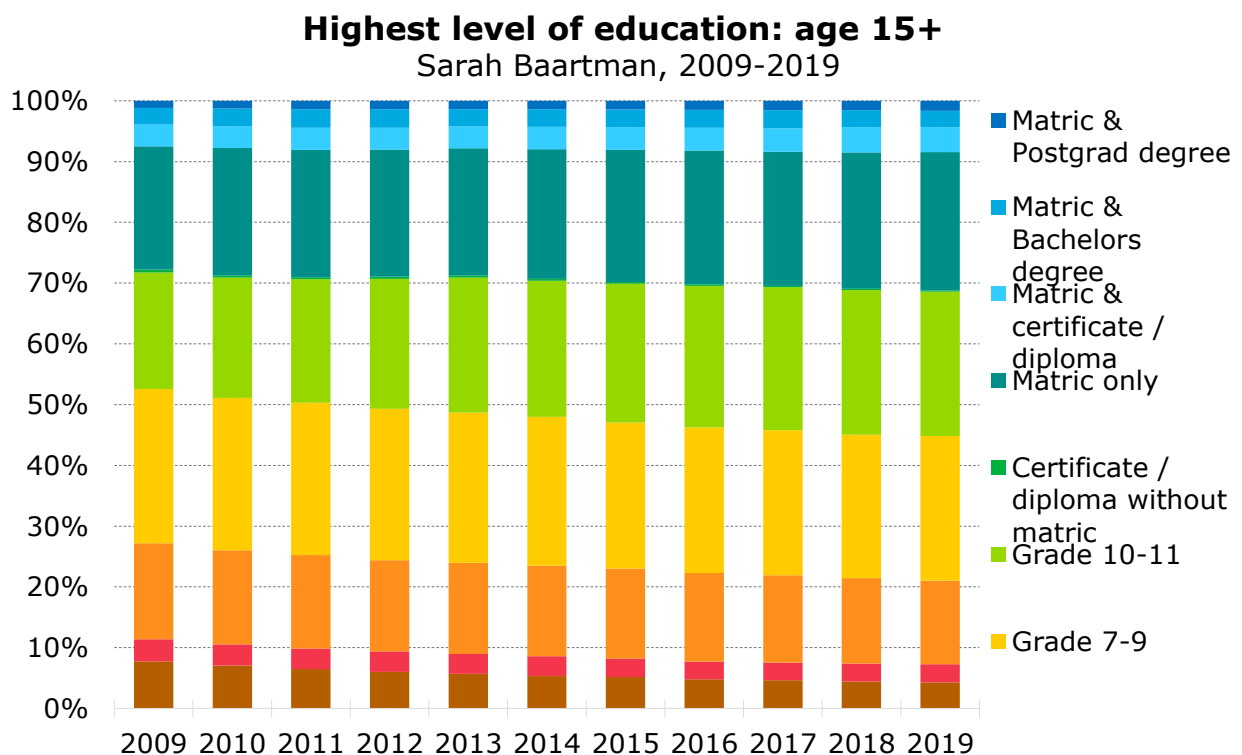
Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

From the chart above it is evident that property crime is a major problem for all the regions relative to violent crime.

3.5 Education and skills profile

The district has a total number of 267 schools, which consist of 246 public ordinary schools (171 primary & 38 secondary and 47 combined), 2 special needs schools, 6 independent schools and 9 Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centres.

Within Sarah Baartman District Municipality, the number of people without any schooling decreased from 2009 to 2019 with an average annual rate of -3.96%, while the number of people within the 'matric only' category, increased from 60,000 to 82,000. The number of people with 'matric and a certificate/diploma' increased with an average annual rate of 3.41%, with the number of people with a 'matric and a Bachelor's' degree increasing with an average annual rate of 1.63%. Overall improvement in the level of education is visible with an increase in the number of people with 'matric' or higher education. In 2019, the number of people in Sarah Baartman District Municipality with a matric only was 82,000 which is a share of 8.44% of the province's total number of people that has obtained a matric.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1946

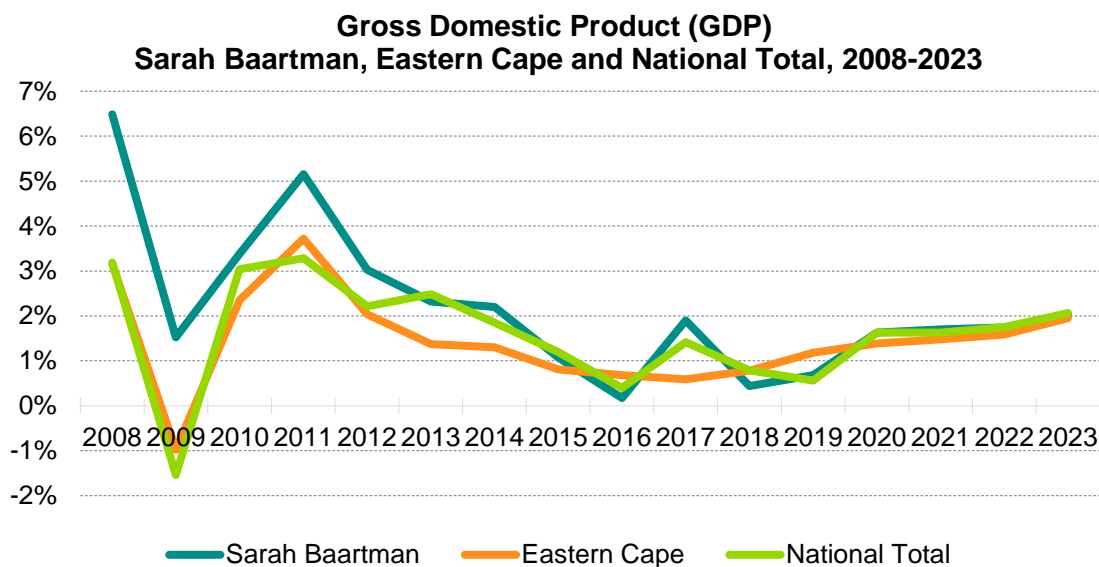
*“IT IS EXPECTED THAT SARAH
BAARTMAN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
WILL GROW AT AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE
OF 1.56% FROM 2018 TO 2023.”*



4. Economic Drivers

4.1 Structure of the economy

With a GDP of R 38.3 billion in 2018 (up from R 16.4 billion in 2008), the Sarah Baartman District Municipality contributed 10.15% to the Eastern Cape Province GDP of R 377 billion in 2018 increasing in the share of the Eastern Cape from 9.40% in 2008. The Sarah Baartman District Municipality contributes 0.78% to the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of R 4.87 trillion in 2018 (as measured in nominal or current prices). Its contribution to the national economy stayed similar in importance from 2008 when it contributed 0.69% to South Africa, but it is lower than the peak of 0.79% in 2017.



It is expected that Sarah Baartman District Municipality will grow at an average annual rate of 1.56% from 2018 to 2023. The average annual growth rate of Eastern Cape Province and South Africa is expected to grow at 1.51% and 1.53% respectively.

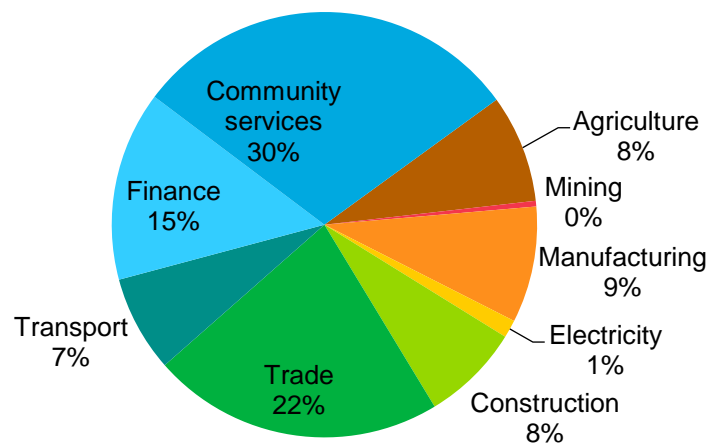
In 2018, the Sarah Baartman District Municipality achieved an annual growth rate of 0.44% which is a slightly lower GDP growth than the Eastern Cape Province's 0.78%, and is lower than that of South Africa, where the 2018 GDP growth rate was 0.79%. Contrary to the short-term growth rate of 2018, the longer-term average growth rate for Sarah Baartman (2.11%) is significantly higher than that of South Africa (1.50%). The economic growth in Sarah Baartman peaked in 2008 at 6.49%.

In 2023, Sarah Baartman's forecasted GDP will be an estimated R 26.1 billion (constant 2010 prices) or 10.2% of the total GDP of Eastern Cape Province. The ranking in terms of size of the Sarah Baartman District Municipality will remain the

same between 2018 and 2023, with a contribution to the Eastern Cape Province GDP of 10.2% at 1.56% average annual GDP growth rate between 2018 and 2023. Sarah Baartman ranked the second compared to the other regional economies.

The Sarah Baartman District Municipality's economy is made up of various industries. The GVA-R variable provides a sector breakdown, where each sector is measured in terms of its value added produced in the local economy.

**Gross Value Added (GVA) by broad economic sector
Sarah Baartman District Municipality, 2018**

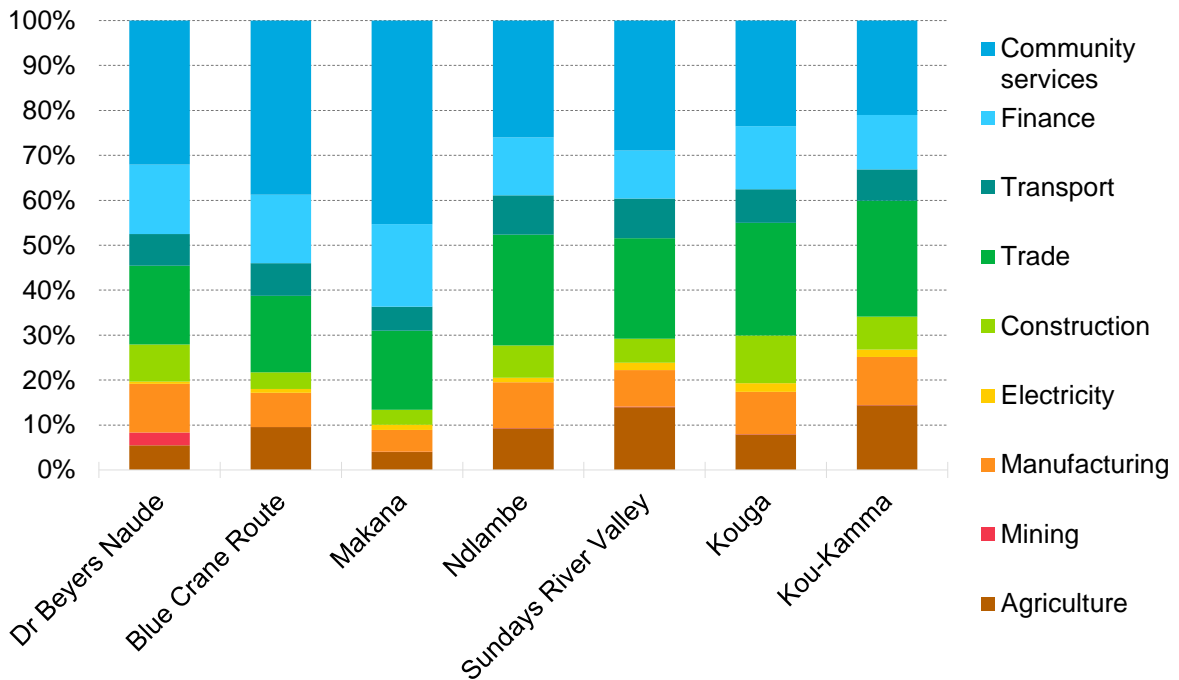


Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

In 2018, there were a total number of 53 900 people unemployed in Sarah Baartman, which is an increase of 21 700 from 32 200 in 2008. The total number of unemployed people within Sarah Baartman constitutes 6.86% of the total number of unemployed people in Eastern Cape Province. The Sarah Baartman District Municipality experienced an average annual increase of 5.29% in the number of unemployed people, which is worse than that of the Eastern Cape Province which had an average annual increase in unemployment of 4.66%.

**“WHEN COMPARING UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES AMONG REGIONS WITHIN SARAH BAARTMAN
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, MAKANA LOCAL
MUNICIPALITY HAS INDICATED THE HIGHEST
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF 32.5%”**

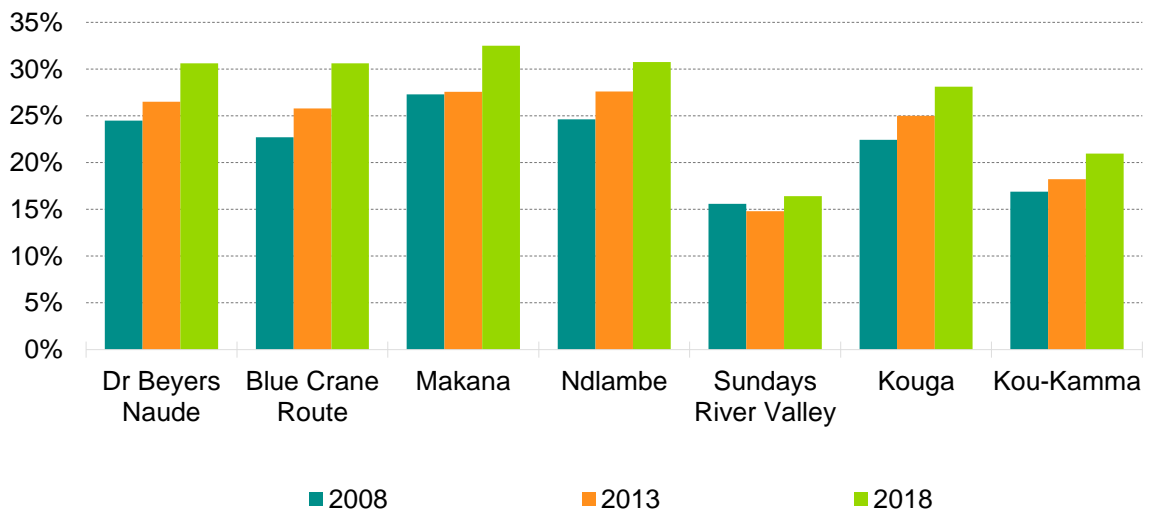
Gross Value Added (GVA) by broad economic sector Sarah Baartman District Municipality, 2018



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

When comparing unemployment rates among regions within Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Makana Local Municipality has indicated the highest unemployment rate of 32.5%, which has increased from 27.3% in 2008. It can be seen that the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality had the lowest unemployment rate of 16.4% in 2018, which increased from 15.6% in 2008.

Unemployment rate Sarah Baartman, 2008, 2013 and 2018

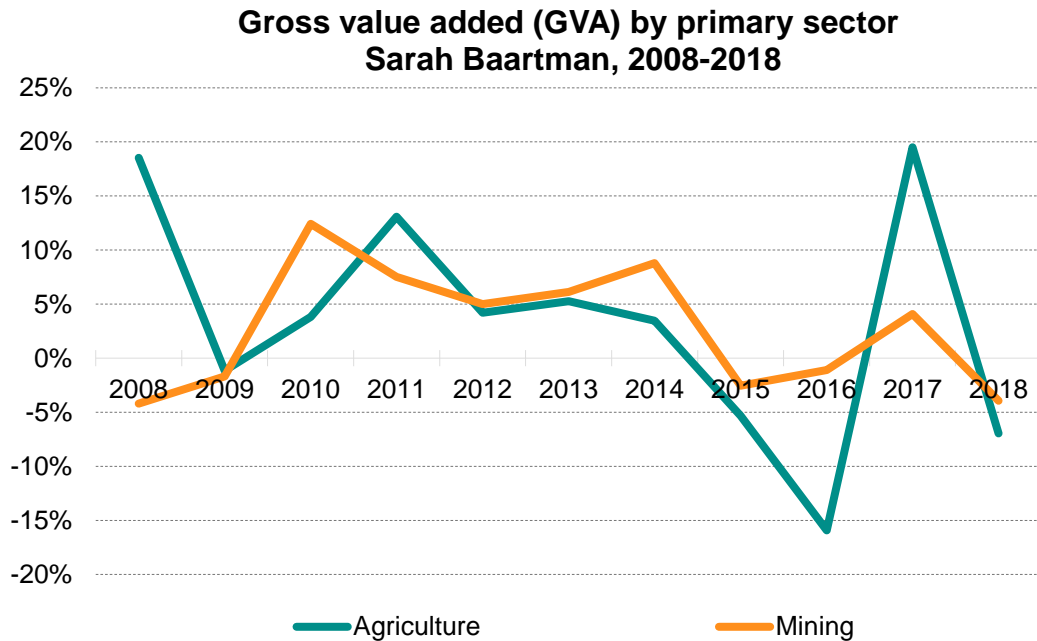


Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

4.2 Primary Sector

The primary sector consists of two broad economic sectors namely mining and agricultural. The following chart represents the average growth rate in the GVA for both of these sectors in Sarah Baartman District Municipality from 2008 to 2018.

**GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY PRIMARY SECTOR -
SARAH BAARTMAN, 2008-2018 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE]**



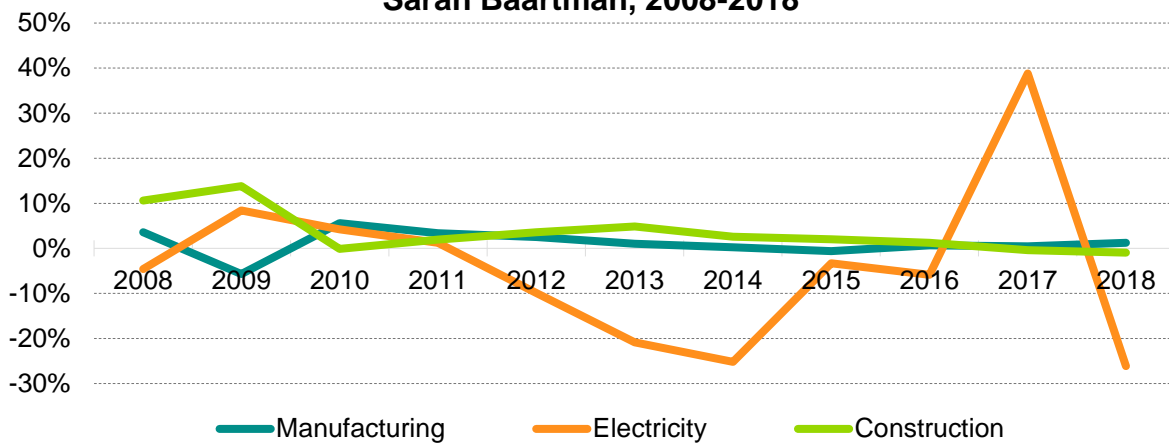
Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

Between 2008 and 2018, the agriculture sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2017 with an average growth rate of 19.5%. The mining sector reached its highest point of growth of 12.4% in 2010. The agricultural sector experienced the lowest growth for the period during 2016 at -15.9%, while the mining sector reaching its lowest point of growth in 2008 at -4.2%. Both the agriculture and mining sectors are generally characterised by volatility in growth over the period.

4.3 Secondary Sector

The secondary sector consists of three broad economic sectors namely the manufacturing, electricity and the construction sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Sarah Baartman District Municipality from 2008 to 2018.

Gross value added (GVA) by secondary sector Sarah Baartman, 2008-2018



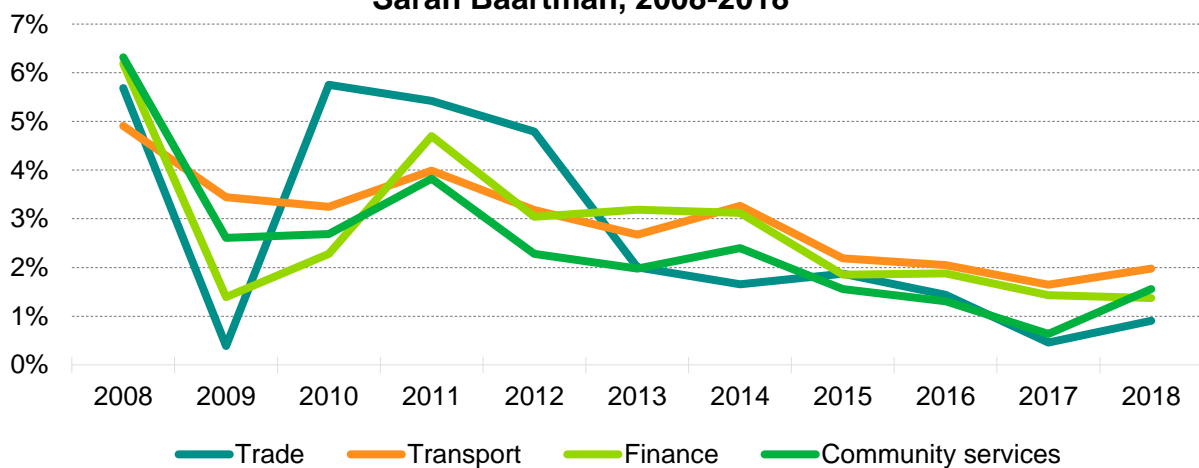
Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

Between 2008 and 2018, the manufacturing sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2010 with a growth rate of 5.6%. The construction sector reached its highest growth in 2009 at 13.8%. The manufacturing sector experienced its lowest growth in 2018 of -5.7%, while construction sector reached its lowest point of growth in 2018 with a -1.0% growth rate. The electricity sector experienced the highest growth in 2017 at 38.8%, while it recorded the lowest growth of -26.1% in 2018.

4.4. Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector consists of four broad economic sectors namely the trade, transport, finance and the community services sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Sarah Baartman District Municipality from 2008 to 2018.

Gross value added (GVA) by tertiary sector Sarah Baartman, 2008-2018

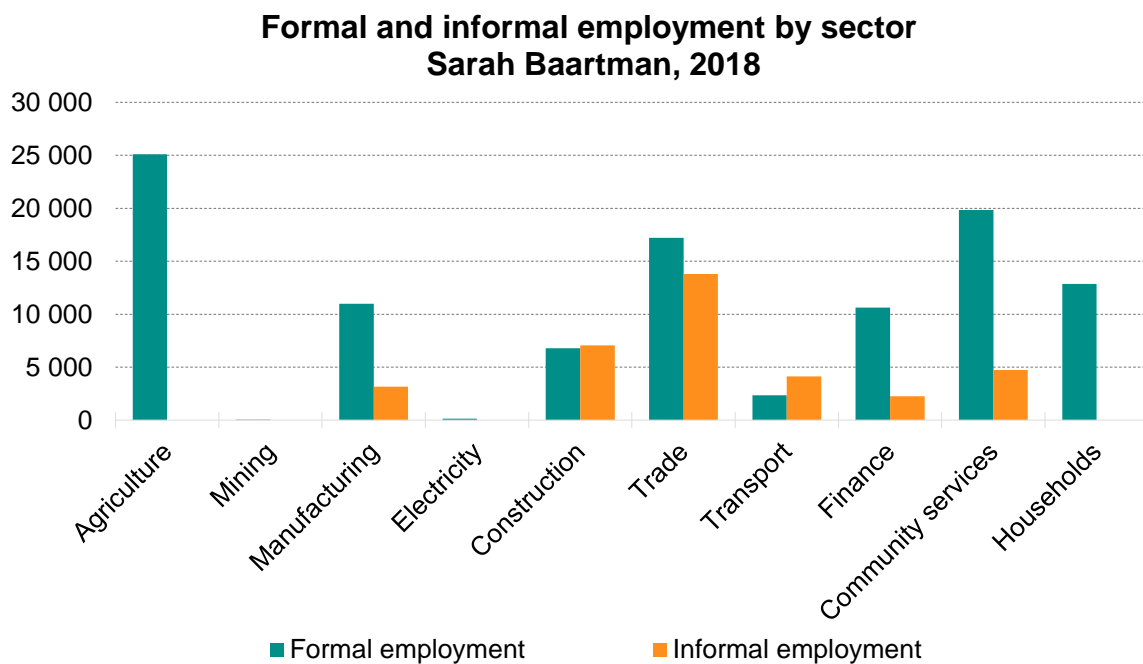


Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

The trade sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2010 with a growth rate of 5.8%. The transport sector reached its highest point of growth in 2008 at 4.9%. The finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2008 when it grew by 6.2% and recorded the lowest growth rate in 2018 at 1.4%. The Trade sector had the lowest growth rate in 2009 at 0.4%. The community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its highest positive growth in 2008 with 6.3% and the lowest growth rate in 2017 with 0.6%.

4.5. Informal Economy

The number of formally employed people in Sarah Baartman District Municipality counted 106 000 in 2018, which is about 75.10% of total employment, while the number of people employed in the informal sector counted 35 100 or 24.90% of the total employment. Informal employment in Sarah Baartman increased from 29 800 in 2008 to an estimated 35 100 in 2018.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

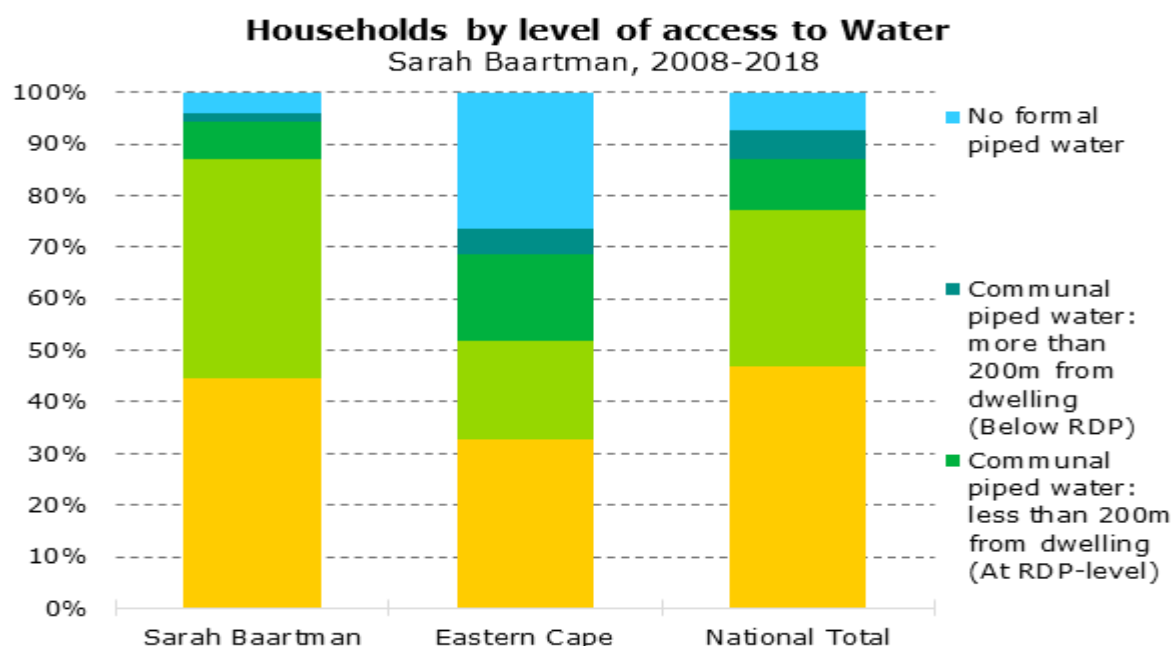
In 2018 the trade sector recorded the highest number of informally employed, with a total of 13 800 employees or 39.32% of the total informal employment. This can be expected as the barriers to enter the trade sector in terms of capital and skills required is less than with most of the other sectors. The Finance sector has the lowest informal employment with 2 260 and only contributes 6.43% to total informal employment.

5. Service Delivery

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1 Water

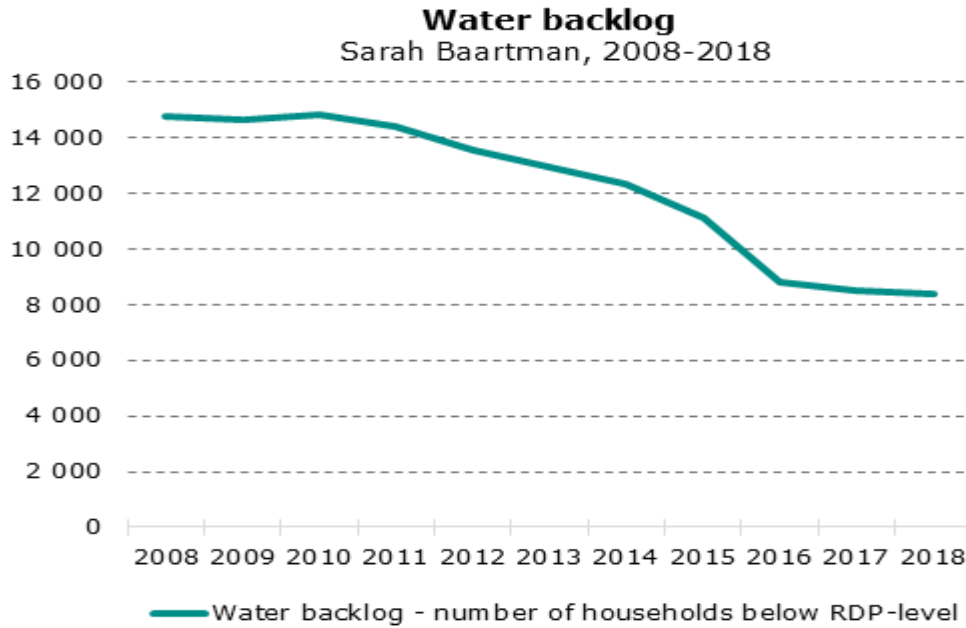
Access to safe drinking water in the district improved to 90.5%. This is about 1.3 times the rate in Eastern Cape: 68.54% and a little higher than the rate in South Africa: 86.2%.



Sarah Baartman District Municipality had a total number of 66 900 (or 44.67%) households with piped water inside the dwelling, a total of 63 700 (42.53%) households had piped water inside the yard and a total number of 5 830 (3.89%) households had no formal piped water.

The municipality within Sarah Baartman District Municipality with the highest number of households with piped water inside the dwelling is Kouga Local Municipality with 19 800 or a share of 29.64% of the households. The municipality with the lowest number of households with piped water inside the dwelling is Blue Crane Route Local Municipality with a total of 4 460 or a share of 6.66% of the total households.

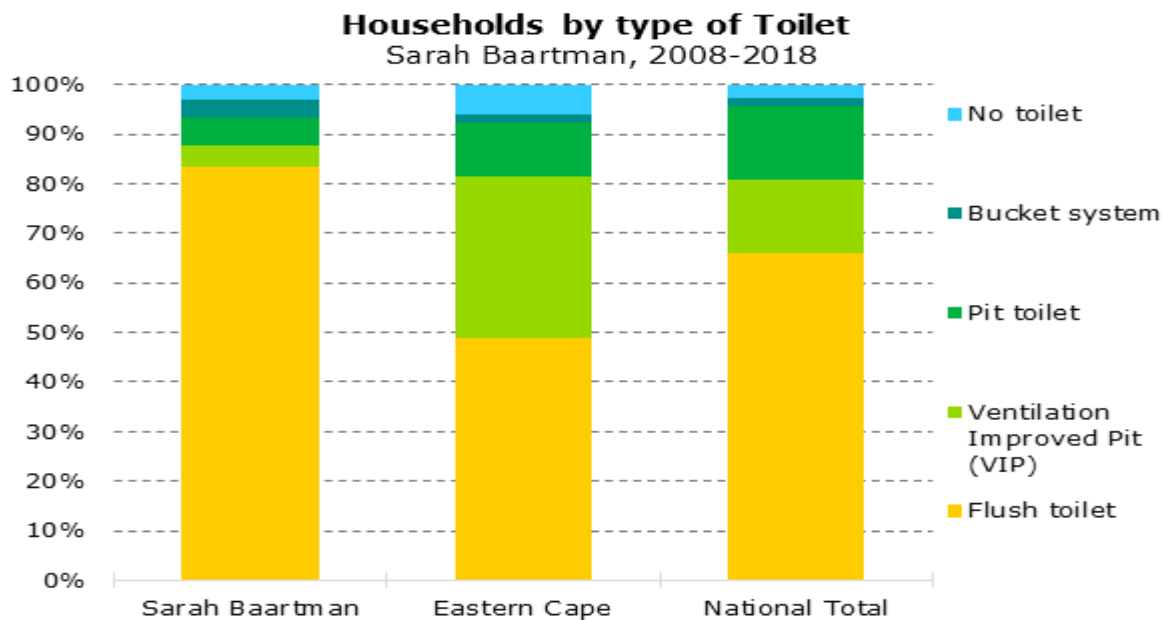
When looking at the water backlog (number of households below RDP-level) over time, it can be seen that in 2008 the number of households below the RDP-level were 14 800 within Sarah Baartman District Municipality, this decreased annually at - 5.52% per annum to 8 380 in 2018.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

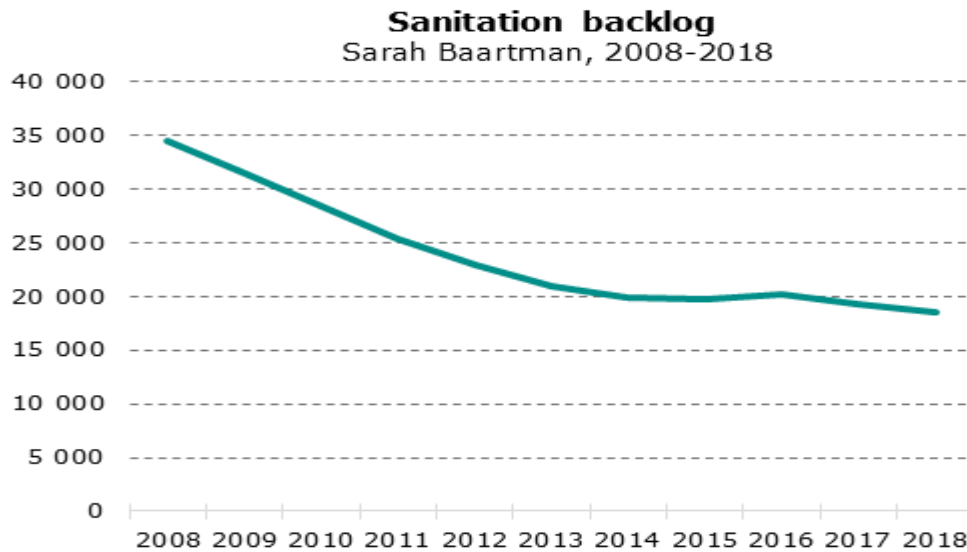
5.1.2 Sanitation

Sarah Baartman District Municipality had a total number of 125 000 flush toilets (83.38% of total households), 6 330 Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP) (4.22% of total households) and 8 370 (5.58%) of total household pit toilets.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

The municipality within Sarah Baartman with the highest number of flush toilets is Kouga Local Municipality with 31 700 or a share of 25.38% of the flush toilets within Sarah Baartman. The municipality with the lowest number of flush toilets is Blue Crane Route Local Municipality with a total of 9 620 or a share of 7.70% of the total flush toilets within Sarah Baartman District Municipality.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

When looking at the sanitation backlog (number of households without hygienic toilets) over time, it can be seen that in 2008 the number of Households without any hygienic toilets in Sarah Baartman District Municipality was 34 600, this decreased annually at a rate of -6.02% to 18 600 in 2018.

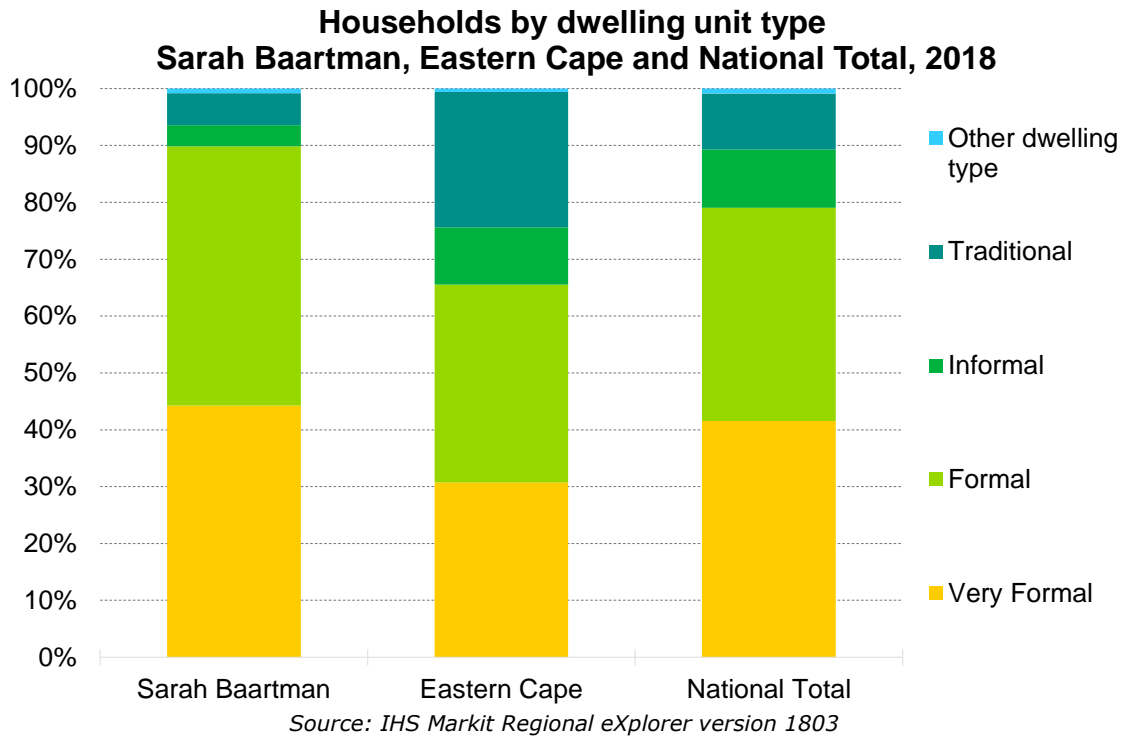
5.2. Human Settlements

About 92% of households in the districts have access to housing. It should be noted that there has been a steady decline in provision of housing in rural areas as the housing function will be phased out within the district and local municipalities will be responsible for providing such.

Sarah Baartman District Municipality had a total number of 66 300 (44.23% of total households) very formal dwelling units, a total of 68 400 (45.62% of total households) formal dwelling units and a total number of 5 510 (3.68% of total households) informal dwelling units.

The municipality within the Sarah Baartman District Municipality with the highest number of formal dwelling units is the Kouga Local Municipality with 21 700 or a share of 32.77% of the total very formal dwelling units within Sarah Baartman District Municipality. The municipality with the lowest number of formal dwelling units is the Sundays River Valley Local Municipality with a total of 4 670 or a share of 7.05% of the total very formal dwelling units within SBDM.

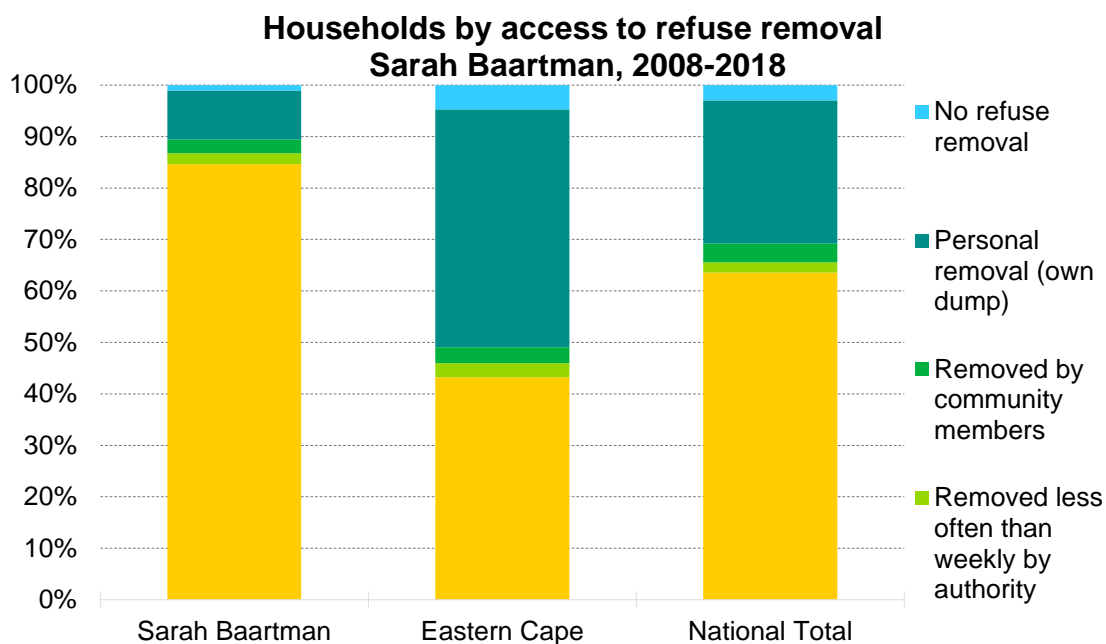
When looking at the formal dwelling unit backlog (number of households not living in a formal dwelling) over time, it can be seen that in 2008 the number of households not living in a formal dwelling were 16 700 within SBDM. From 2008 this number decreased annually at -0.93% to 15 200 in 2018.



5.3. Waste Management

Access to basic refuse removal services is at 85% in Sarah Baartman (42% in the Eastern Cape). Sarah Baartman District (1%) had the lowest prevalence of no refuse removal in the Province. 14% of households still remove their own refuse themselves or together as a community.

When looking at the number of households with no formal refuse removal, it can be seen that in 2008 the households with no formal refuse removal in Sarah Baartman District Municipality was 27 600, this decreased annually at -3.24% per annum to 19 900 in 2018.



5.4. Roads and transport

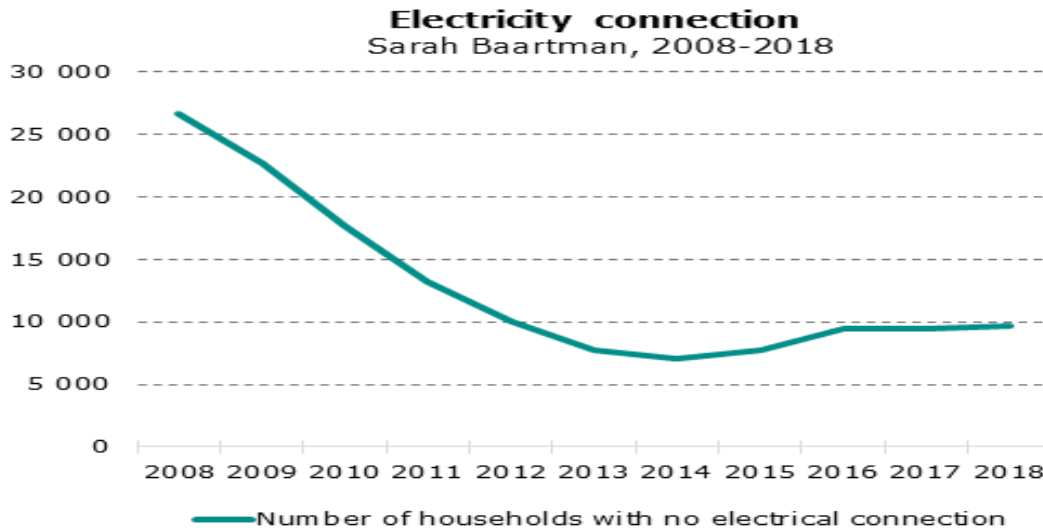
There is a backlog of 1459 km of roads that require upgrading and maintenance as at 2019.

No	Mun	Backlog	Served
1	Blue Crane Route	0	8558
2	DrBeyers Naude	-	-
3	Kouga	87	402
4	Koukamma	60	90
5	Makana	557	200
6	Ndlambe	621	312
7	Sunday River Valley	134	26
	Total	1459	9588

5.5. Electricity

When looking at the number of households with no electrical connection over a period of ten years, it can be seen that in 2008 the households without an electrical connection in Sarah Baartman District Municipality was 26 600, this decreased annually at -9.61% per annum to 9 689 in 2018.

Sarah Baartman District Municipality had a total number of 2 770 (1.85%) households with electricity for lighting only, a total of 137 000 (91.69%) households had electricity for lighting and other purposes and a total number of 9 689 (6.47%) households did not use electricity.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ELECTRICAL CONNECTION 2018

	Electricity provided to households	Electricity backlog	Total
Dr Beyers Naude	21,300	839	22,700
Blue Crane Route	9,960	683	10,800
Makana	23,000	889	24,400
Ndlambe	20,700	1,730	22,900
Sundays River Valley	16,300	1,870	18,600
Kouga	34,100	2,890	37,400
Kou-Kamma	12,100	779	13,000
Total Sarah Baartman	137,379	9,689	149,833

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

The municipality within Sarah Baartman with the highest number of households with electricity is Kouga Local Municipality with 34 100 or a share of 24.81% of the households. It also has the highest backlog of 2 890 for the provision of electricity. INEP funding, provided by the DMRE, is being utilised to reduce the backlog.

“ALTHOUGH THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY PERFORMS ACCEPTABLE WITH REGARD TO AUDIT OUTCOMES, THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES IN THE DISTRICT ARE STRUGGLING WITH GOVERNANC”E

6. Governance

6.1. Municipal Performance

Although the District Municipality performs acceptable with regard to audit outcomes, the local municipalities in the district are struggling with governance as can be seen from the table below, illustrating three years' audit outcomes:

Municipality	Audit opinion 2017/18	Performance report 2017/18	Compliance with legislation 2017/18	Audit opinion 2016/17	Predetermined objectives 2016/17	Compliance with legislation 2016/17	Audit opinion 2015/16	Predetermined objectives 2015/16	Compliance with legislation 2015/16
Dr Beyers Naude	Disclaimer	Addressed	Repeat finding	Disclaimer	New Finding	New Finding	New municipality		
Blue Crane Route	Unqualified with findings	Repeat finding	Repeat finding	Unqualified with findings	Repeat finding	Repeat finding	Unqualified with findings	Repeat finding	Repeat finding
Makana	Qualified	Repeat finding	Repeat finding	Qualified	Repeat finding	Repeat finding	Qualified	Repeat finding	Repeat finding
Ndlambe	Qualified	Repeat finding	Repeat finding	Qualified	Repeat finding	Repeat finding	Qualified	Repeat finding	Repeat finding
Sundays River Valley	Qualified	Repeat finding	Repeat finding	Qualified	Repeat finding	Repeat finding	Adverse	Repeat finding	Repeat finding
Kouga	Unqualified with findings	Repeat finding	Repeat finding	Unqualified with findings	Repeat finding	Repeat finding	Unqualified with findings	Repeat finding	Repeat finding
Kou-Kamma	Unqualified with findings	Addressed	Repeat finding	Unqualified with findings	Repeat finding	Repeat finding	Unqualified with findings	Repeat finding	Repeat finding
Sarah Baartman	Unqualified with findings	New Finding	Repeat finding	Unqualified with findings	Addressed	Repeat finding	Unqualified with findings	New Finding	New Finding

The Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure in the District was as follows for the 2017/18 financial year:

Municipality	2017 18 Audit Finding	Unauthorised expenditure (Amount R)	Irregular expenditure	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure (Amount R)
Dr Beyers Naude	Disclaimer	17,8m	155,9m	3,5m
Blue Crane Route	Unqualified with findings	1,6m	12,9m	-
Makana	Qualified	104,9m	95,2m	9,0m
Ndlambe	Qualified	45,3m	72,5m	0,01m
Sundays River Valley	Qualified	40,4m	65,9m	0,46m
Kouga	Unqualified with findings	-	2,4m	0,5m
Kou-Kamma	Unqualified with findings	16,1m	37,4m	0,98m
Sarah Baartman	Unqualified with findings	-	0,31m	-
TOTAL for District		226,1m	442,51m	14,45m

6.2 Municipal Capacity

6.2.1 Human Resources

ISSUES	DR BEYERS NAUDÉ	BLUE CRANE ROUTE	MAKANA	NDLAMBE	SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY	KOUGA	KOU-KAMMA	SARAH BAARTMAN
Staff Establishment	1052	300	632	466	333	1100	164	82
Vacancies Organizational Structure	510	24	110	13	39	44	40%	15 (18%)
Filled Positions	542	300	522		294	1066	60	67
Salary % of Total Budget	37% of total Budget 40% of Opex	39,5%	41%	33,8%	32%	38% 32.71%	37.1%	36%

The table below shows the technical capacity of the Sarah Baartman LM's:

Technical Staff	DR Beyers Naude	Blue Crane Route	Kouga	Makana	Ndlambe	Sunday River Valley	Kou Kamma	SBD
Director Engineering	X	X	X		X	X		
Registered Pr TechEng	X		X					
Project Man Unit Manager	Acting	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Registered Pr TechEng								
Manager: Electrical Services	X	X	X	X				
Registered Pr Tech Eng		X	X	X				
Director of Planning & Development Services			X	X				X
Registered Prof Planner			X					
Manager: Town Planning			X	X	X			X
Professional Town Planner			X	X				X
Technical Town Planner	X		X	X		X		
No Town Planning capacity		X					X	

Analysis:

- **Civil Engineering:** Two Municipalities of the seven have been without a Director for a long-protracted period of time, especially Makana. Only two of the five existing directors are ECSA registered. All Municipalities have a PMU Manager, however none of these PMU Managers are registered with ECSA. Makana and Koukamma needs a Director urgently. Dr BNLM needs a new Director of Technical Services. Engineers that are in a management position at either Director or PMU Manager level need to be registered with ECSA.
- **Electrical Engineering:** Ndlambe, Koukamma and SRVLM do not have Electrical Managers.
- **Town & Development Planning:** The town/spatial/development planning and land use management sector is in a critical situation in all Municipalities except for Kouga LM. Only one Municipality, Kouga has a Professional Planner at Director level which complies with Government Regulations. 7 out of 8 Municipalities do not have a registered professional planner at Director/Snr Manager level, contravening Government Regulations. Two Municipalities have no town planning capacity, namely Koukamma and Blue Crane Route.

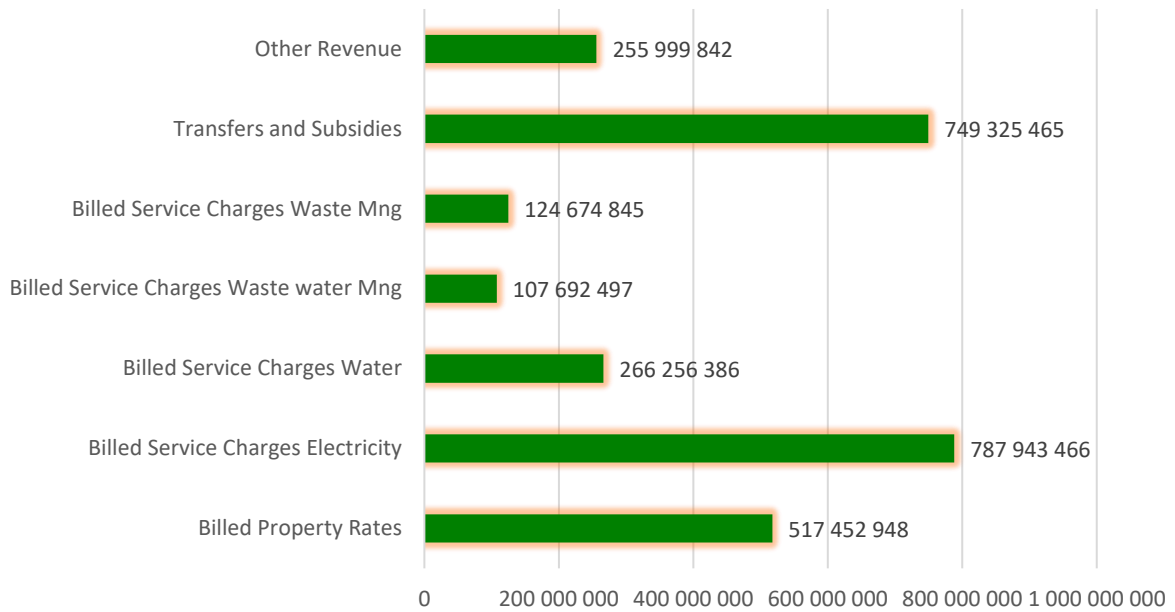
6.2.2 Finances

The operational revenue budgeted for 2019/20 for all the municipalities in the district was R 2 809 345 449 with a budgeted expenditure of R3 005 226 438. Kouga local municipality budgeted for the biggest over expenditure.

The main sources of revenue for all the municipalities in the District are depicted in the graph below:

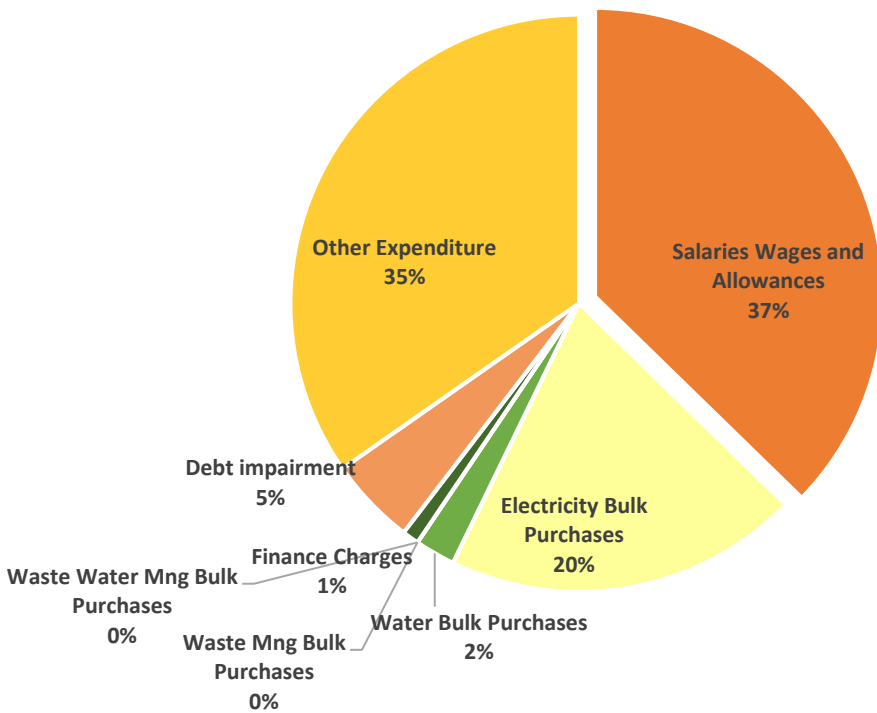
*“THE TOWN/SPATIAL/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT SECTOR IS IN
A CRITICAL SITUATION IN ALL MUNICIPALITIES
EXCEPT FOR KOUGA LM.”*

Sarah Baartman: 2019/20 Sources of Revenue



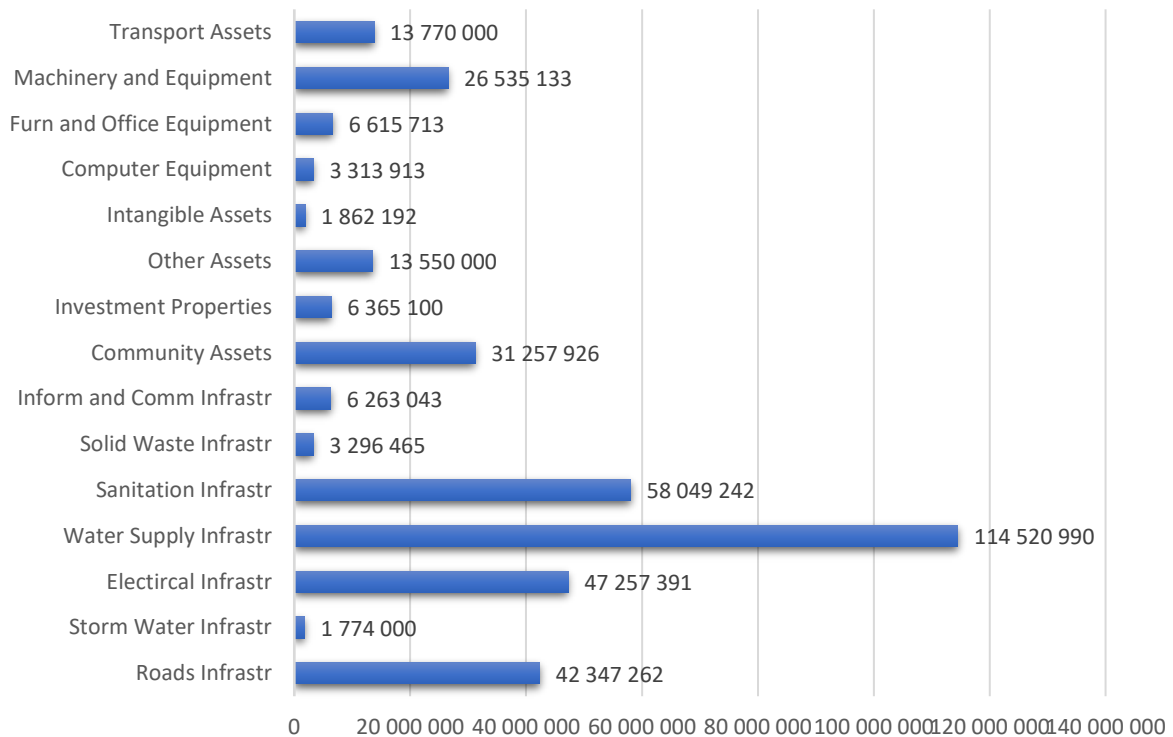
The biggest part of the operational expenditure will go to salaries and wages:

Sarah Baartman: 2019/20 Operational Expenditure Budget



With regard to the capital budget of R 376 778 000, the following graph indicates the main expenditure areas:

Sarah Baartman: 2019/20 Capital Budget



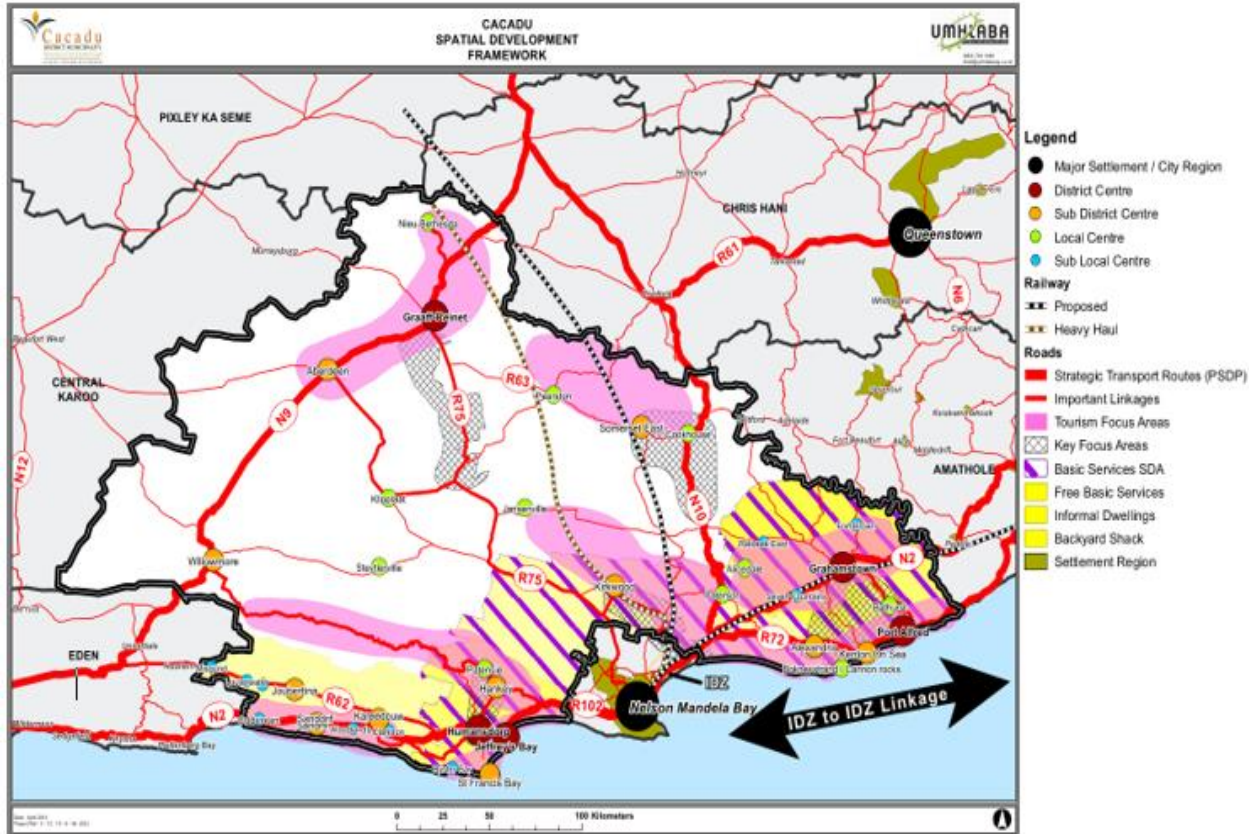
7. Projects to diversify and grow people and the economy

7.1. Social Development Projects

- The Department of Sports, Arts and Culture have (4) multi-year projects over 5 financial years in the District (2020-2025), amounting to R48mil.
- The Department of Social Development have (5) multi-year projects over 5 financial years in the District (2020-2025), amounting to R4.8mil.
- There are also ECD's and other education facilities planned over this 5 year IDP term. The Department of Education have (118) multi-year projects over 5 financial years in the District (2020-2025), amounting to R944mil.
- The Department of Health has (58) multi-year projects over 5 financial years in the District (2020-2025), amounting to R 775mil

7.2. Spatial Development

The Sarah Baartman SDF was completed in 2013 and lapsed in 2018. A new Spatial Development Plan is required. The required interventions are mapped out in the SDF strategy plan below.



7.3 Infrastructure Projects

Potential Focus Areas & Catalytic Projects	Project	R
1. Energy generation	Proposed feasibility study on renewable green energy generation opportunities	R 1 000 000
	Bulk Infrastructure (Electricity)	R 100 000 000
	Hydro-energy feasibility study	R 500 000
1. Water Security	To develop a permanent water solution for SBDM that will comprise a massive seawater desalination plant (flash distillation) connected to an extensive pipeline	R 80 000 000
2. Infrastructure Master Plans including road network upgrading	District Wide Comprehensive Infrastructure Masterplans (6 LM's x R2 500 000)	R 15 000 000
	Improving connectivity such as the R335 road upgrade, Kirkwood to Addo and to PE for Citrus exports, agro-industry and tourism industries.	R 100 000 000

7.4. Economic Projects

Potential Focus Areas & Catalytic Projects	Project	R Value
1. Agro-Industry	Scoping of Potential for Industrial Expansion of Existing Agricultural Commodities in support of DDM through downstream value added interventions	R 3 000 000
	Natural Green Fibre	unknown
	Agri-parks and Agri-Industrial Hubs	unknown
	SBDM Beef Export Initiative	R 3 000 000
2. Maritime & ocean economy development including fresh water fish farming	Techno-economic feasibility study including Engagement with all relevant stakeholders in the district	R 2 500 000
	Aquaculture industry promotion	unknown
3. Tourism & Creative Industries	Cost benefit analysis feasibility report on upgrading road networks to easily access the District's tourism sites and establishment.	R 2 000 000
	Zuurberg Heritage project	R 2 000 000
	BEE keeping industry development	R 1 000 000

Other:

Economic Initiatives	Harnessing of Kouga LM's economic growth potential and 3% high population growth rate by increasing economic development & job creation	R 50 000 000
	Development of science and technology business industrial park development park at Makana local municipality	R 200 000 000
	Makana intervention and turn-around	R 150 000 000
	Industrial Park for Somerset East	R 200 000 000
Regenerating core towns	Urban regeneration projects focused on upgrading town CBDs and historic districts. Kirkwood, Willowvale and Port Alfred	R 300 000 000
	Land and property development (all LM's)	
	Commercialisation of vacant land	
	SBDM office relocation	unknown
	Overseas developers such as China	
Aviation industry development	Feasibility Study for various, Ndlambe, Graaf-Reinet Somerset East	R 750 000

7.5. Environmental Forecast

Climate Change

- Increase in frequency and severity of extreme weather events, storms, floods etc.
- Prolonged droughts and water security issues. This has resulted in an increase in groundwater abstraction and the number of desalination plants in the coastal zone, impacting on aquifers (sustainable yields and quality) and water quality in receiving coastal waters (i.e. from brine discharge)
- Ocean acidification and change in micro-algal species composition
- Less resilient community Damage / loss of properties, infrastructure, and sometimes lives.
- Expensive interventions required for protection of coastal properties.

Mitigation Category	Mitigation Objective
Mainstreaming GHG (Greenhouse Gas) Mitigation in Local Government and in Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming GHG Mitigation in decision-making at all levels of government • Promoting GHG Mitigation in Local Government Operations • Promoting Greenhouse Gas Reporting in Industry
Promotion of Renewable Energy in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an enabling environment for investment in implementation and use of clean energy in the District
Mitigation and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate integrated lead projects that promote sustainable livelihoods and local economic development while achieving (tradable) emission reductions
Mitigation in Solid Waste and Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in organic waste to landfill, renewable energy from waste, and methane use or destruction
GHG mitigation in transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate shift to low greenhouse gas modes of transport and transport systems.

The SBDM has been in a prolonged drought with all LM’s experiencing a certain level of drought from mild to extreme levels. Dr Beyers Naude, Kouga, Ndlambe, Makana, and Blue Crane are the worst-off Municipalities in the District.

Measures to alleviate the drought in SBDM are as follows:

Provider	Tanks Allocated	Tanks Provided	Tanks Installed	Tankers
DWS & WSA	1109	1109	1022	29
CoGTA	72	72	17	2
SANTAM	0			0
TOTAL	1181	1181	1039	31

8. Key Recommendations

8.1. Prioritise Integrated Development Plan

It is recommended that national and provincial government must support the district to address their development challenges, especially in the areas of infrastructure development, namely water, sanitation, electricity and human settlements.

National and provincial sector departments are therefore requested to share and discuss their spatially mapped programmes and budgets with the district.

8.2. Investor and Sponsorship Opportunities

The primary opportunities would be in Energy generation as well as the maritime & ocean economy, as well as the following sectors:

Investor Opportunities	Project	R Value
Agro-Industry	Scoping of Potential for Industrial Expansion of Existing Agricultural Commodities in support of DDM through downstream value added interventions	R 3 000 000
	Natural Green Fibre	unknown
	Agri-parks and Agri-Industrial Hubs	unknown
	SBDM Beef Export Initiative	R 3 000 000
Tourism & Creative Industries	Cost benefit analysis feasibility report on upgrading road networks to easily access the District's tourism sites and establishment.	R 2 000 000
	Zuurberg Heritage project	R 2 000 000
	BEE keeping industry development	R 1 000 000
Economic Initiatives	Harnessing of Kouga LM's economic growth potential and 3% high population growth rate by increasing economic development & job creation	R 50 000 000
	Development of science and technology business industrial park development park at Makana local municipality	R 200 000 000
	Makana intervention and turn-around	R 150 000 000
	Industrial Park for Somerset East	R 200 000 000
Regenerating core towns	Urban regeneration projects focused on upgrading town CBDs and historic districts. Kirkwood, Willowvale and Port Alfred	R 300 000 000
	Land and property development (all LM's)	
	Commercialisation of vacant land	
	SBDM office relocation	unknown
Aviation industry development	Overseas developers such as China	
	Feasibility Study for various, Ndlambe, Graaf-Reinet Somerset East	R 750 000



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