

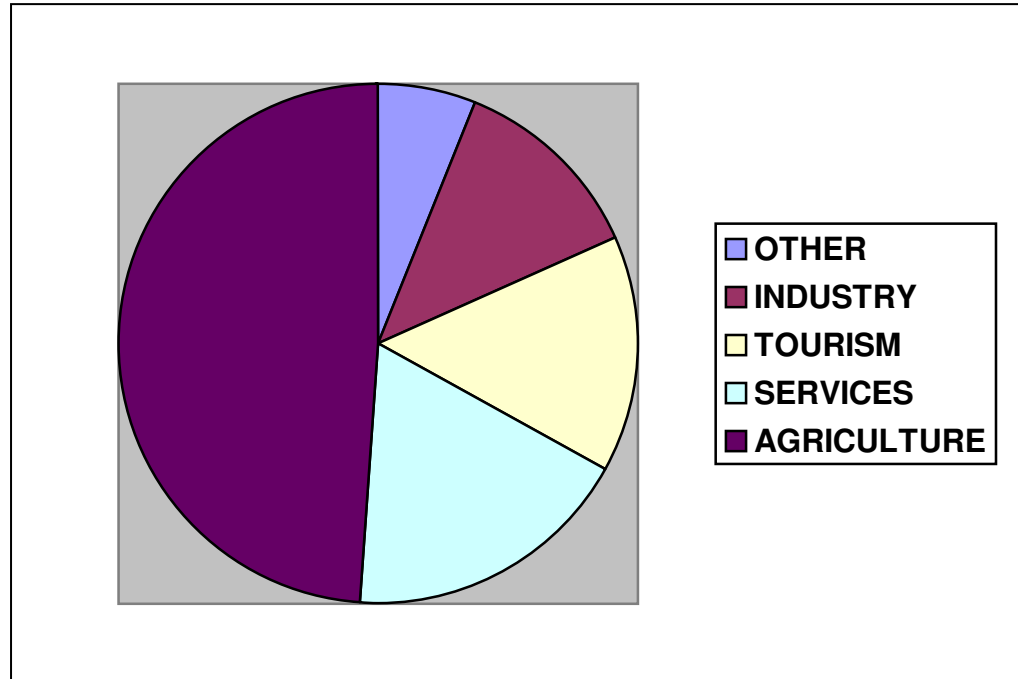
1. DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE DISTRICT

1.1 POPULATION

The BDM population has increased by 10% to 629494 as per 1996 to 2001 census statistics.

RACE	STELLEN BOSCH	DRAKEN STEIN	WITZERN BERG	BREEDE VALLEY	WINELANDS	DMA	TOTAL
AFRICANS	24188	41510	16606	29390	11829	1342	124865
COLOUREDS	67519	123967	59189	95815	57730	4621	408841
WHITE	25759	28354	7654	20347	11655	534	94303
INDIANS	239	591	118	477	57	3	1485
TOTAL	117705	194422	83567	146029	81271	6500	629494

1.2 ECONOMY



The district's economic growth is largely dependent on the agricultural sector, as well as tourism and some processing and marketing of agricultural produce.

1.3 HEALTH

Subsidies for water and sanitation were given to 66 farm owners in the rural areas and 28 in the DMA areas. In total these included:

Water in kitchens	471
Bathroom with water flush sanitation	276
Water flush sanitation	95
VIP toilets	38

These subsidies are accompanied with health sanitation education programmes, which 10900 people participated.

1.3.1 KEY INDICATORS – BDM

Key Health Indicators	
Known HIV and Cases	1396
HIV Prevalence (MTCT)	8.1%
Immunisation Coverage	88.8%
Teenage Pregnancy	15%
Low Birth Rate	23.4%

1.4 EDUCATION

Throughout history, the education system of any country reflects society as well as shapes it. Both the formal school system and adult education programmes are often explicitly geared to fostering a national identity.

In the context of South Africa education system is well known for its racial inequalities, and has also been characterized by a strong division between education and training.

The 2001 census has shed more light to the practical situation that confronts us, in particular, in the Boland District Municipality (BDM). Although, the Western Cape Province is relatively well-endowed, it shares the legacy of a racially divided system of educational governance, and inequitable education provision that emerged from four separate education departments.

Education Institutions Being Attended by 5 to 24 years olds	2001
None	83846
Pre-school	8578
School	141372
College	2934
Technikon	1133
University	8156
Adult Education Centre	220
Other	604

The above statistics depicts the real picture of the educational situation in the BDM. To illustrate this further, the stark reality in the BDM is that, a number of 32 059 (5,1%) have no schooling at all, 83 688 (13,3%) just have some primary education, 35 222 (5,6%) completed only primary education.

This picture illustrates that many adults, middle-aged and young adults are illiterate because some missed out on school on their formative years whereas others dropped out of school. Given this situation in the BDM, Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) centres and relevant programmes should be established and adequately equipped in order to eradicate the problems of literacy, poverty and social exclusion. Education is the most important long-term investment we can make in the future. It fuels economic growth, unleashes individual creativity and provides the skilled workforce essential to development as well as adaptable to technological changes and globalization.

It is therefore, important that literacy should be seen as an essential component of the tool-box (a box which is full of tools necessary for developing existing skills and acquiring new skills) offers learners the opportunity to liberate themselves from their often-increasing deteriorating living conditions.

1.5 SERVICES

The delivery of services to households within the Boland District should be reviewed within the context that the population had increased by 66 179 (12%) and the number of households had increased by 20 100 (15%) between the 1996 and 2001 Census survey periods. These increased numbers have placed considerable pressure on municipalities in addressing backlogs as well as providing services to new inhabitants and dwellings.

1.6 WATER

Although significant inroads have been made in the delivery of water to households within the Boland District as reflected in the table above, further challenges in improving water delivery to households needs to be addressed, such that piped water services within households is the accepted standard of water delivery within the district.

Households (Water)	2001	1996
Dwelling	97431	93822
Inside Yard	31924	23281
Community Stand	8332	8845
Community Stand over 200m	8457	-
Borehole	282	1656
Spring	85	1657
Rain Tank	117	425
Dam/Pool/Stagnant Water	414	-
River/Stream	372	-
Water Vendor	190	-
Other	1513	1078

1.7 SANITATION

Households (Sanitation)	2001	1996
Flush Toilet	113531	107755
Flush Septic Tank	14870	-
Chemical Toilet	485	-
VIP	2494	-
Pit Latrine	2670	11693
Bucket Latrine	2347	3192
None	12723	8141

Latrine” services by 77%, however households without access to sanitation has increased by 56% for the same period under review.

1.8 REFUSE REMOVAL

Households (Refuse)	2001	1996
Municipal Weekly	105661	90679
Municipal Other	1899	1807
Communal Dump	11713	15508
Own Dump (rural areas)	26800	17053
No Disposal	3048	2709

The removal of refuse from households has shown improvements within the delivery of services by municipal structures, however strategies needs to be developed in addressing Communal and Own dumps, as well as providing solutions to the sector of households that does not have access/services in disposing their refuse, which has grown by 12%.

1.9 ELECTRICITY

Households (Electricity)	2001	1996
Electricity	131201	111356
Gas	275	279
Paraffin	7154	6453
Candles	10165	12460
Solar	136	-
Other	190	3

Although 88% of households in 2001 had access to electricity compared to 85% in 1996, strategies needs to be developed in providing this standard to the remaining 17 920 (12 %) of households.

1.10 HOUSING

According to the 2001 census housing in the Boland is divided and quantified into the following categories:

HOUSING	2001
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard.	108289
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials.	2895
Flat in block of flats.	8837
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex: duplex: triplex)	7266
House/flat/room in back yard.	2093
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard.	5934
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in back yard e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement.	12344
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on a shared property.	1033
Caravan or tent.	370
Private ship/boat	56
HOUSING BACKLOG	33562

1.10.1 STATUS OF CURRENT HOUSING PROJECTS

At present Boland District Municipality is actively involved in five projects, namely:

- La Motte
- Lanquedoc
- Wemmershoek
- Hermon
- Meerlust

These projects are in various stages of development, which range from implementation to planning. In addition to the said projects, Council could also become involved in other projects in the rural areas, including Vlotenburg, Koelenhof, Nieuwedrift and Lakenvlei. Funds have been budgeted for preliminary investigations for both Nieuwedrift and Lakenvlei and internal planning as well as liaison with those involved will take place to determine in what way these projects will be dealt with.

1.11 EMPLOYMENT

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE
WITZENBERG	83567	32863	5623	17153
DRAKENSTEIN	194417	65323	19321	46676
STELLENBOSCH	117705	43530	8948	30543
BREEDE VALLEY	146028	49678	12201	34391
BREEDE RIVER/WINELANDS	81171	26123	3642	21939
DMA	6500	3597	50	855
BOLAND DM	629489	221113	49787	151557

Unemployment is greatest in the larger rural areas, such as PAARL, STELLENBOSCH areas. Seasonal work opportunities contribute significantly in reducing employment and poverty experienced by rural people mainly.