# CHAPTER ONE: SPATIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

# SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA

#### Table 1: Spatial Characteristics

Area	7329km².
Neighbours	Maletswai (W), Emalahleni & Sakhisizwe (S), Elundini (E) and Kingdom of Lesotho (N).
Towns	Major: Sterkspruit, Lady Grey & Barkly East
Hamlets	Rossouw, Rhodes & Herschel
Villages	85
Topography	Mountainous. Slopes steeper than 1:8 as part of the southern Drakensberg range. The highest point in the Eastern Cape, Ben MacDhui at 3001m above sea level occurs in the municipality (JGDM Environmental Plan).
Catchment area	Orange river catchment.
Geology	Karoo Supergroup Basaltic lavas of Drakensberg Group Beaufort, Molteno, Elliot & Clarens Groups of sandstone & shale (JGDM Environmental Plan)
Climate	Temperature fluctuations of between 42°C and - 16°C in summer. In winter the minimum temperature can vary between -7°C and -1°C. Annual average of 150 days of frost.

	Rainfall varies from between 1000mm and 1400mm of rainfall a year to about 600mm in the lower lying areas (JGDM Environmental Plan)
Soils	Degraded areas due to communal grazing lands not being well maintained or protected under the previous dispensation. The primary cause is the overstocking of livestock and inappropriate grazing methods. (JGDM Environmental plan)
Vegetation	<ul> <li>There are five vegetation types found in Senqu:</li> <li>Dry Sandy Highveld Grassland</li> <li>Moist Cold Highveld Grassland</li> <li>Afro Mountain Grassland</li> <li>Alti Mountain Grassland. It is important for grazing and generally occurs in water catchment areas</li> <li>Moist upland Grassland .This is important for maize farming and forestry.</li> </ul>
Land use cover	<ul> <li>Total cultivated area of arable land of 47 319, 21 Ha. Dry land under commercial Production has 18 178, 39 Ha;</li> <li>Commercial Irrigated Land of 3 866, 57 Ha</li> <li>Semi Commercial (Commonages) has 25 274, 25 Ha (Information supplied by the Department of Agriculture).</li> <li>Limited land available that can sustain intensive agricultural practices.</li> </ul>

# **ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS & CHALLENGES**

- Alien vegetation. The municipality struggles with crack willow which grows along the Kraai river and sucks up litres of water
- Firewood collection. Persons collect firewood indiscriminately breaking down trees. In

addition the indiscriminate burning of grasslands creates air pollution and loss of biodiversity. It is impossible to determine the extent of air pollution as the municipality does not have **an air quality management plan** as it is not a licensing authority

- The location of dipping tanks. Many of these dipping tanks are located near streams which can poison water supplies
- Borrow pits which are not adequately rehabilitated
- Drainage culverts placing can either hinder or promote gulley erosion
- The waste water treatment works at Lady Grey are only 200 m from a farm dam which could contaminate the water supply. The waste treatment works in Sterkspruit are inadequate for the need and frequent sewerage spills occur into the Sterkspruit River. The Barkly East sewerage ponds are located adjacent to a wetland and contamination could kill many animals. The proximity of waste water treatment works at both Lady Grey and Barkly East to rivers poses a risk as they could be susceptible to potential flood damage
- Soil erosion which is the highest in the JGDM due to marginal soils being utilised for inappropriate agricultural practises.
- The registration and management of solid waste disposal sites
- Lack of recycling at waste sites
- Burning of waste and inadequate collection of waste leading to illegal dumping. Lack of capacity, both financial and human to act on environmental issues
- Lack of capacity to implement environmental by-laws
- Inappropriate land and hygiene practises leading to increased sedimentation and entrophication and pollution of fresh and groundwater sources.
- Increased invasion by alien and undesirable species like Slangbos and blue bush near Lady Grey. Limited protection of environmental sensitive areas
- Poor and crumbing sanitation infrastructure (JGDM Environmental Management Plan 2011)

# **ENVIRONMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES**

Beautiful mountainous scenery for adventure and agricultural tourism

• Possibility of off grid and cleaner sources of electricity such as wind (JGDM Environmental Management Plan 2011).

## PROTECTION OF NATURAL ASSETS

Whilst the municipality is blessed with some of the most beautiful alpine scenery which is one of the prime factors for its tourism industry, very little is done to protect the environment and it lies in the hand on individual land owners to conserve this fragile environment.

The municipality has a huge quantity of sandstone which is being mined and cut into bricks for building. A project in Hershel received funding from DEDEA for this purpose. A large quantity of sand is constantly mined for the making of bricks. The Municipality does not fund any projects which utilises these assets without a mining permit.

The District Municipality is running projects in the area to fence off and conserve springs. In general environmental protection of assets is stressed in the SDF and the Municipality adheres to this in the planning of new developments, the protection of environmental assets is poor due to lack of human and financial resources.

# THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

In 1990 South Africa was responsible for about 1.2 % of the total warming effect which placed it within the top ten contributing countries in the world. The carbon dioxide equivalent emission rate per person in South Africa is about 10 T of Carbon dioxide and above the global average of 7 T per person per year. A recent study by the Countries Studies Project predicts that climate change will cause mean temperature increases in the range of between 1 to 3 degrees centigrade by the mid-21<sup>st</sup> century with the highest increases in the most arid parts of the country. A broad reduction of between 5 to 10 % decrease has been predicted for summer rainfall regions like Senqu. This is likely to be accompanied by an increased incidence of drought and floods with prolonged dry spells followed by intense storms. A marginal increase in early winter rainfall is predicted for the winter rainfall region. A rise in sea level is also predicted of about 0.9 m by 2100 (DEAT website 2000-2005)

Whilst there might be some debate on the effect of climate change, it is clear that the health sector, maize production, plant and animal biodiversity, water resources and rangelands are areas most vulnerable to climate change.

The main effects for Senqu would be:

• Water scarcity may increase in some areas. It is estimated that even without climate change, South Africa will use up most of its surface water resources within the next few

decades. Climate change may also alter the magnitude, timing and distribution of storms that produce flood events.

- Frequency of livestock disease outbreaks could be affected
- Maize production will decrease as the climate becomes hotter and drier resulting in the decrease of about 10 to 20 % over the next 50 years.
- Decrease in biomes by 38 to 55 % by 2050, decrease in species and an expansion of insect pests such as the brown locust (DEAT website 2011)

## **CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY**

## 1. Temperature increase

An increase in temperature will have a greater impact on communal farmers as a recent study done by CEEPA indicates that farmers with larger areas of ground will be better able to withstand the effects of climate change. Senqu will therefore be focussing its efforts on training small scale farmers how to compensate for this increase by changing their farming methods and practises.

Senqu Municipality will look at the possibility of developing building bylaws for people regarding insulation of their houses such as double glazing and the alignment of the building to the sun. This will help in decreasing costs of heating and cooling. This still needs to be investigated to determine the economic feasibility of enforcing the regulations in an economically depressed region.

# 2. A fall in precipitation

A fall in precipitation of between 2 to 8 % by 2050 and 4 to 8 % by 2100 will affect dryland farms as well as small scale farmers, as it is estimated that crop net revenues will fall by 1.7 % to 5.3 % per hectare for the whole of South Africa. It also suggests that an annual increase of 1 degree centigrade will have a positive impact on annual crop net revenues for all farms except dryland. The increase in temperature will affect crop farm net revenues negatively in the summer farming season but positively in the winter season (CEEPA, 2006 Climate change and African agriculture).

Senqu Municipality will work with farmers to develop strategies that will increase the positive impacts while reducing the negative impacts for all types of farming.

In addition, the Municipality will look at increasing the amount of water storage in the area and

implementing by laws which will legislate that all householders have tanks on their property to collect rainfall. There will also be an increase in the maintenance budget for roads, bridges and storm drainage.

# **DEMOGRAPHIC/ POPULATION ANALYSIS**

# POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD FIGURES

The 2011 census figures give Senqu Municipality a population of 134 150 compared to the 2001 Census estimate of 135,141 (Statssa, Census 2011). This indicates that the population is decreasing. The population decrease can be attributed to out migration as people move to seek jobs and schooling and increasing urbanisation which is linked to decreased family sizes and women giving birth at older ages. The Municipality however disputes the accuracy of these figures as due to the scattered and mountainous nature of the municipality, the rural population was not adequately accounted for in the census.

However household numbers are increasing from 33 904 (2001) to 38 046 (2011). This is due to the effects of urbanisation and participation in a world economy which means that the cost of large families and households are prohibitive. This is shown in the statistics which show that the average household size has dropped from 4 in 2001 to 3.5 in 2011.

	Total population			١	Average h/hold size				
Municipality	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Joe Gqabi	324118	336413	337853	71162	84835	97775	4.6	4	3.5
Elundini	134077	135389	131656	29549	33209	37854	4.5	4.1	3.5
Senqu	129673	134326	131981	28056	33904	38046	4	4	3.5
Maletswai	31529	36087	41272	6990	9488	12105	4.5	3.8	3.4
Gariep	28840	30611	32944	8567	8234	9770	4.4	3.7	3.4
EC Total	6036337	6163009	6246143	1303287	1481640	1687385	4.6	4.2	3.7

## Table 2: Average Household Size

Source: Statssa Census 2011

The dominant home language is Isi Xhosa, isiHlubi, seSotho, Afrikaans and English. A larger part of isiHlubi speakers can be found around the Sterkspruit area.

## **Rural vs. Urban Population**

According to the 2001 Census 86% of households are rural in nature. Whilst it is difficult to determine this figure with any accuracy from the 2011 census, indications are that it is at least around 70 %.

This dynamic is shifting with the phenomenon of urban in migration occurring in Senqu Local Municipality. The majority of which is situated around the town of Sterkspruit (SDF 2012). This simply means that people are moving to live in villages which are expanding towards the urban centre of Sterkspruit. The concept of a rural countryside with scattered homesteads is disappearing to be replaced by many villages growing towards each other creating rural urbanisation.

There is an also an out migration of people both out of the rural areas to the urban areas and from JGDM to other districts. An inward migration from Lesotho to Mt Fletcher and Sterkspruit is also being experienced (Joe Gqabi WSDP 2010).

# POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX

The male to female ratio has remained stable at 88. Males make up 46.8 % of the total population which means that females make up the majority of the population.

		Male		Female			Sex ratios - no of males per 100 females		
Municipality	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Joe Gqabi	150341	159192	165443	177657	182557	184325	85	87	90
Elundini	60613	63090	65482	74275	74304	72658	82	85	90
Senqu	60936	63709	62804	70322	72025	71346	87	88	88
Maletswai	14751	1701	20735	17491	19806	23065	84	88	90
Gariep	14041	14892	16420	15569	16422	17256	90	91	95
EC Total	2840235	2906521	3089701	3307009	3372130	3472353	86	86	89

Table 3: Sex ratio 1996, 2001 and 2011.

Source: Statssa Census 2011

In terms of wards – Ward 2 is the most populous ward followed by ward 10 which includes the town of Sterkspruit. Ward 2 also has the biggest gap between male and female populations.

Table 4: Ward Population	n breakdown by se	łХ
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		Total	Ward Popul	ation
Ward	Villages	Male	Female	Total
EC142				
Senqu		62804	71346	134150
Ward 1	Mbobo, Bhikizana, Walaza, Ndofela	3156	3491	6646
Ward 2	Storomo, Ndingishe, Makalakaleng, Gcina, Qhimira	5462	6394	11856
Ward 3	Makalakaleng,Hohobeng,Ekra,Qhoboshane,Zwelitsha	2484	2895	5379
Ward 4	Mkunyazo,Boomplaas,Hilside,Mfinci,Penhoek,Maqolwaneni	2343	2683	5026

Ward 5	Bebeza,Makhumsha,Mabele,Dangershoek,Nomlengana	2290	2776	5066
Ward 6	Mpoki,Musong,Dulciesneck,Majuba,Ndungunya,Rietfontein, Bultfontein	2948	3690	6638
Ward 7	Macacuma,Thaba-Lesoba	3219	3937	7155
Ward 8	Mokhesi,New Rest, Tapoleng, Mogoabong	4575	5378	9953
Ward 9	Ngquba,Kromspruit,Lipota,Mlamli,Hinana, Mapolo	3145	3721	6866
Ward 10	Makhetheng,Zwelitsha,Sterkspruit,Tienbank,Matlapaneng	4153	4900	9053
Ward 11	Herschel, Ndilinkonzo, Entsimekweni, Skhisazana, Ezintatyameni, Bluegums, Meyi	3576	4218	7794
Ward 12	Manxeba,Hlomendlini,Magadla,Jozanas Nek, Jozana's Hoek, Magwiji	2653	2967	5621
Ward 13	Coville,Zava,Naledi,Khiba,Nkopane,Mbonisweni,Mdlokovana	3152	3511	6663
Ward 14	Khwezi Naledi,Lady Grey town, Transwilger	3374	3740	7115
Ward 15	Rossouw,Clifford,NewEngland,Phelendaba,Zingxengele,Mission,Rockcliff Clinic,Ntaba Mhlope, Sijhora	3384	3101	6485
Ward 16	Rhodes, Mosheshesford, Tantalion, Persiville, Nkululeko	2998	2780	5778
Ward 17	Sunduza,Bensonvale,Top Tapoleng,Masekeleng,Voyizana,Joveleni	3160	3622	6782
Ward 18	Esilindini,Bamboespruit	2827	3210	6037
Ward 19	Luama Hlanjwa, Barkly East Town, Fairview, Nozicikwana	3906	4332	8238

Source: Statssa 2011

# GENDER, RACIAL AND AGE DISTRIBUTION



Approximately 34 % of the municipal population falls in the below 15 years age group. This is a drop of 4 % from 2001. 58.3 % of the population fall within the 20-65 age category which can be seen as the economically active sector of the population (Statssa census 2011). This suggests continuing population growth in the area with a need for educational facilities and a focus on education and skills training (SDF 2011). The age group 65 and above has grown slightly from 7.5 % (2001) to 7.7 % (2011). The percentage of the dependent population and elderly is just over 40 % which should indicate that the population is able to support itself. This is borne out by the fact that the dependency ratio has dropped from 83.5 % (2001) to 71.4 % in 2011.

#### **Table 5: Dependency ratios**

0-14			15-64		65+			Depen	dency rati	OS	
1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
55079	51591	45577	67083	73958	78245	8356	10185	10328	94	83.5	71.4
Courso Sto											

Source Statssa 2011

The amount of males per 100 females has decreased slightly from 88.5 in 2001 to 88 in 2011. This may be ascribed to migrant and commuter labour which has resulted in many households having a woman as the head of the household and the chief breadwinner living away from the home. These impacts on the type of development that may occur, especially with regards to manual labour-type employment (SDF 2011). The good news is however that female headed households have dropped from 52.2 % (2001) to 50.5 as can be seen in the table below (2011).

#### Table 6: Female headed households

	19	96	20	001	2011		% of Female headed households			
	Women headed		Women headed	Women beaded						
Municipality	H/H	Total H/H	H/H	Total H/H	H/H	Total H/H	1996	2001	2011	
Joe Gqabi	38205	71084	43651	84835	47646	96645	53.7	51.5	49.3	
Elundini	17675	29533	18610	33209	19418	37293	59.8	56	52.1	
Senqu	15514	28018	17696	33904	19077	37754	55.4	52.2	50.5	
Maletswai	2631	6978	4160	9488	5243	11909	37.7	43.8	44	
Gariep	2385	6556	3185	8234	3909	9699	36.4	38.7	40.3	
EC Total	646164	1301964	754023	1481640	825846	1664654	49.6	50.9	49.6	

Source: Statssa 2011

It should be noted that child headed households have also dropped. However this statistic should be treated with caution as these households tend to shy away from officialdom.

#### Table 7: Child headed households

	1996				2001			2011		
Municipality	Children headed H/H	Total H/H	% child headed H/H	Children headed H/H	Total H/H	% child headed H/H	Children headed H/H	Total H/H	% child headed H/H	
Joe Gqabi	2214	71162	3.1	1759	84835	2.1	1176	97775	1.2	
Elundini	1103	29549	3.7	781	33209	2.4	540	37854	1.4	
Senqu	915	28056	3.3	804	33904	2.4	503	38046	1.3	
Maletswai	95	6990	1.4	109	9488	1.1	78	12105	0.6	
Gariep	101	6587	1.5	64	8234	0.8	55	9770	0.6	
EC Total	29900	1303287	2.3	19210	1481640	1.3	16712	1687385	1	

Source: Statssa 2011

In terms of race the Black African population are in the majority. In fact over 90 % of the population are Black African followed by Whites who are just slightly higher than the coloured population. This indicates that the municipality must ensure that the majority of its communication to the public is in the relevant African languages apart from English and Afrikaans.

#### Table 9: Race Groups by sex

	Male	Female	Grand Total
Black African	60925	69619	130544
Coloured	792	818	1609
Indian or Asian	199	62	261
White	756	776	1532
Other	133	71	204
Grand Total	62804	71346	134150

Source: Statssa 2011

## **POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

Between out migration and HIV/Aids, there is a decrease in the population growth rate of the area. From 1996 to 2001 there was a positive growth rate of 0.67. This has decreased to -0.12 from 2001 to 2011 (Statssa, Census 2011)

Table 10:	Population	growth rates	
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	Total population			Pop growth rate 1996-	Pop growth rate 2001-
Municipality	1996	2001	2011	2001	11
Joe Gqabi	327998	341750	349768	0.8	0.2
Elundini	131888	137394	138141	0.4	0.1
Senqu	131258	135734	134150	0.7	-0.1
Maletswai	32242	37307	43800	2.9	1.6
Gariep	29610	31314	33677	1.1	0.7
EC Total	6147244	6278651	6562053	0.4	0.4

Source: Statssa 2011

According to the DBSA (Provincial Population Projections, 2000) projected population growth rate for Senqu will vary depending on a High Population Growth Rate (HPGR) scenario that does not take the impact of HIV & Aids into account as opposed to a Low Population growth Rate (LPGR) that does take HIV & Aids into account. The table outlining the different scenarios is contained below.

	Projected population			
HPGR @ 2,21 % 2001 to2006	137,307	141,615		
LPGR @ 0,95% 2001 to2006	137,307	139,113		
HPGR @ 2,02% 2006 to 2011	141,615	145,991		
LPGR@0,31% 2006 to 2011	139,113	139,723		
Courses (DDCA 2020)				

#### Table 11: indicating projected population growth

Source: (DBSA 2000)

#### **HIV & AIDS INFECTION RATE ESTIMATES**





Source: Global Insight 2010

HIV & Aids infection rate has increased slightly but if you take it that 16 675 out of estimated population of approximately 145,991 are infected, then the measures taken to decrease the infection are having an effect. The total rate of infection for the DM as a whole is 18 % (JGDM HIV & AIDS Outreach 2012).

## **POPULATION DENSITY**

The population density for Senqu Municipality is estimated at 16.12 persons per km squared (SDF 2011). The major population density is around Sterkspruit with much of the total population living in the Sterkspruit sub-region (SDF 2011). This is due to the fact that this area is the former Transkei Homeland where Black Africans were forced to live under Apartheid. The less denser population areas are essentially commercial farmland. From a strategic perspective therefore it may be developmentally wise to focus higher level investment in housing, social and services infrastructure in this area as this is where there will most likely be optimum usage of resources, benefitting the greatest number of

people. The majority of the Senqu population reside in rural areas. This includes rural villages and farm households.

#### **MIGRATION PLAN**

Senqu municipality has no migration plan in place as funding still has to be sourced for this. This does have to be addressed as the municipality borders on the Kingdom of Lesotho and has many illegal aliens who reside within the municipal area. The municipality is looking at partnerships with government departments on how to address this issue as it is both a problem in that resources are drained and no taxes paid but also an opportunity in terms of trade and skills being imported into the region.

Another in-migration which is occurring is that of Bangladeshi and Chinese nationals who run and operate many of the small shops in rural areas. This does create problems when they rent or run shops out of RDP houses. The money generated by them does not return to the economy as in general they either buy in bulk from Lesotho or in Bloemfontein. The Departments of Trade and Industry, Home Affairs and SARS need to assist the municipality in ensuring that the region benefits from these economic activities. It needs to be noted that these shop keepers are a boon to local communities as they provide a service which the community would otherwise be forced to travel long distances to access.

# **POPULATION CONCERNS**

The municipality has a very high youthful population which indicates a high need for employment. There is also a greater need for secondary and tertiary education in the region. However the only tertiary opportunities are offered outside the region. The traditional employment opportunities in agriculture and the commercial sector for low skilled workers do not appeal to the better educated and more global orientated youth of today. This is why the municipality in its LED strategy is aiming to develop entrepreneurs in various service sectors in order to cater for this gap. However greater assistance is required from the Department of education and Higher Education to provide the necessary skills and institutions to build the entrepreneurial mind set.

The other population concern is that of the influx of Lesotho citizens. The border is porous and there has always been traditional movement between the two countries unhindered by border posts. As a result there is a greater demand for educational, health and housing. Thus all of these departments

come under pressure to provide services for persons who have been born in South Africa and lived here but without any documentation. In a sense these people are not foreigners but are in fact South Africans. Their illegal status causes many social problems for them and their families and the Department of Social Development is often faced with abandoned children without papers.

# INCORPORATION OF POPULATION ISSUES INTO PLANNING

The municipality needs to undertake a study on how the main population issues of unemployment and HIV and AIDS are impacting on service delivery issues. The rise in child headed households caused by the factors mentioned previously have an impact on the appropriateness on the type of services rendered like RDP house standards. However in general the municipal sector plans reflect the main population concern of a youth mainly female headed household concern

# MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

# GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER

- Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
- Target 1 B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all including women and young people
- Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger . Although poverty is diminished due to the emergence of the various government grants; not all households are accessing the grants and employment is not increasing. The municipality is trying to improve employment opportunities in rural areas by labour intensive infrastructure projects and creating partnerships with potential investors.

# GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

• Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Senqu meets this goal however more effort needs to be focused on ensuring that learners continue with education beyond primary school.

## GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER MENT

• Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015. For girls in some regions, education remains elusive and poverty remains a major barrier to education, especially among older girls. In addition the problem of teenage pregnancy adds to the problem

# GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

• Target 4.A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate. Child deaths are falling, but not quickly enough to reach the target. Revitalizing efforts against pneumonia and diarrhoea, while bolstering nutrition could save millions of children

# GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

- Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio. This is being met due to the primary health programme run by the Department of Health.
- Target 5.B: Achieve universal access to reproductive health . More women are receiving antenatal care.

# GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASE

- Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. The spread of HIV appears to have stabilized in most regions, and more people are surviving longer.
- Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. The use of anti-retovirals and access to them at all clinics has helped towards meeting this goal.
- Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. Malaria is not a problem in the region but the knowledge and treatment of TB remain a challenge.
- GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
- Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
- Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss. The municipality is attempting to achieve the above 2 targets but due to limited resources and lack of personnel it faces great difficulty.
- Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The municipality is on track to meet this target although this is the function of the Joe Gqabi District Municipality.
- Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. The municipality is achieving this through the building of several 100 houses in conjunction with the Department of Human Settlement.

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT. This is an international goal and can only be done by National government.

# CONCLUSION

The implications of the population studies of Senqu indicate that we have a youthful population with

low skills levels and high unemployment. The majority of the population live in rural villages and rely

on social grants. There is high migration to the more urban areas inside and outside the municipality

for employment and educational opportunities. The high out migration to areas outside the

municipality has an annual season with persons returning or the Easter and Christmas holidays.

Persons also tend to return to the traditional areas when they are faced with illnesses that require high caring from relatives.