Maps are a visual representation of information related by spatial location. Maps provide a way to harness the extremely good visual relationship capability of humans.

Using graphs or reports to show trends and relationships is always very complex and can be hard to understand. However, using maps to do the same allows us to use our strong visual skills to quickly see and interpret how seemingly unrelated data is related through location and proximity, or similar characteristics.

A single map can be used to summarise complex information, that may take pages of written report to outline, but to make the maps legible at small scales, the information and trends have to be simplified and are designed to provide a trend and not to be used to try to derive accurate figures.

The Atlas text has been kept simple and is designed to encourage interest and further research/reading.
Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are now widely used in the EC Province and there is a lot of information available. There is a lot more information that needs to be collected, improved or updated. With both the Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC) and the Office of the Premier (OTP) using GIS and collecting and maintaining GIS information, this Atlas is an ideal way to show the many different views of the Eastern Cape Province that GIS and the information available provide. It is a way to display the power of GIS and GIS information for understanding and displaying disparate information in a way that is easy to understand.

The Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC) and the Eastern Cape Office of the Premier (OTP) have combined to produce this Atlas to highlight the varied nature of the East Cape in both physical and human terms.
## Table of Contents

1. **PREFACE**  
   a. About the Maps  
   b. Eastern Cape from Space  
2. **BACKGROUND**  
   a. Introduction  
   b. History  
   c. Eastern Cape  
3. **PHYSICAL TERRAIN**  
   a. Geology, Soils, Mining  
   b. Climate and Topography  
   c. Vegetation (Land cover, Use and Capability)  
   d. Habitat Protection and Reserves  
   e. Water Resources and Energy  
4. **DEMOGRAPHICS AND SETTLEMENT**  
   a. Population/Habitation - (Settlements, Land Ownership and Migration)  
5. **INFRASTRUCTURE AND HABITATION**  
   a. Infrastructure and Service Backlogs  
   b. Development Projects  
6. **SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**  
   a. Economic Indicators  
   b. Unemployment/Employment  
   c. HIV/AIDS  
7. **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**  
   a. Education, Development and Poverty Indicators  
   b. District Municipality Comparison  
   c. Social Grants  
8. **CLOSING**  
   a. Acknowledgements  
   b. The Provincial Spatial Development Plan (PSDP)  
   c. The Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP)  

## Table of Maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Wars</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homelands</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre/Post Apartheid Boundaries</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Boundary Changes</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Boundaries</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining Potential</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad Geology</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad Soils</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall and Temperature</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape Topography</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Cover</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Capability</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Potential</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation Biomes</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature Reserves and Protected Land</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Vegetation Protection</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Resources</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Potential</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Warming</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 2011</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Growth 2011</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantustans</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlements</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Migration</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Migration</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal Dwellings, Titled Land Tenure</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Facilities</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Facilities</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Delivery</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Projects</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Projects</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Projects</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Delivery Projects</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Attributes</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Indicators</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment/Unemployment</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV / AIDS</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deprivation</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deprivation</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASSA Grants</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Atlas 2012*
HOW TO READ THESE MAPS

The maps use colour to indicate trends and values. Generally a lighter colour indicates a lower value and vice versa.

Low    High

Sometimes, depending on the information, a colour scheme is used to show good-to-bad/ hot-to-cold trends.

Hot/Good                                  Cold/Bad

Graphs have been used in many cases to add an additional related set of information to a map.

Circles with different sizes are a good way to show where something has occurred and how many times.

Low                 High Values

In some cases Indices or an Index is used.

For example the Deprivation Index.

This is a statistical figure created artificially through an equation that relates to a number of real-world factors. It is used to measure and compare a complex number of factors together.
“Wars of nations are fought to change maps. But wars of poverty are fought to map change.”

Muhammad Ali (American Boxer and Activist, b. 1942)
COLONIAL HISTORY
The Eastern Cape is historically an area of conflict and division dating back to early colonial times. It is this conflict and division that has so shaped the patterns of living and culture here. The first wave of settlers and immigrants pressured the local Xhosa population off the land and this instigated conflict between Boer and Xhosa over cattle and land. The expansion of British interests forced the Boer inland and the British government pushed the Xhosa over the Kei River. The British then set up a buffer area between the colonists and the Xhosa, gradually forcing the Xhosa people further back in a series of wars and bringing in settlers to the "vacated" land.
During the apartheid era, the government forced Xhosa and other peoples into the “Homelands” of the Transkei and Ciskei, to provide cheap labour and further the racial segregation of apartheid.

These “Homelands” were artificially propped up through industrial subsidies and direct funding in an attempt to justify them, while those forced to live in these areas had to make do with poor infrastructure, a low standard of education and very poor living standards. Passbooks were required to “visit” South Africa.

This was the social and political background which the Eastern Cape Province inherited post-apartheid, with a segregated and highly unequal populace.
PRE AND POST APARTHEID BOUNDARIES
ABOVE THE EASTERN CAPE

The Eastern Cape Province is approximately 170 thousand km² and is inhabited by about 6.7 million people. This equals about 13.8% of both the total population and the total land area of South Africa. The majority speak isiXhosa, followed by Afrikaans, then English and seSotho.

Bhisho is the capital of the East Cape Province and hosts the governing bodies. Port Elizabeth in Algoa Bay is the largest city and biggest industrial hub in the Eastern Cape Province.

East London is the second largest city and industrial hub followed by a number of other towns such as Mthatha, Cradock, King William’s Town, Grahamstown, Uitenhage, Graaff-Reinet, Stutterheim, Alwval North, and Port St Johns in the far north-east.

The Eastern Cape is divided into 6 District Municipalities and two Metropolitan Areas (Nelson Mandela Bay – Port Elizabeth, and Buffalo City - East London). It is further divided into 37 Local Municipalities.

SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL TERRAIN

The Eastern Cape Province stretches along the mid-eastern coast of South Africa between the Western Cape Province and KwaZulu Natal.

It encompasses widely varying terrain and habitats – from warm deserted beaches with mountainous white dunes to cool green mountains inland. In between are dry semi-desert plains in the south-west and lush sub-tropical vegetation in the north-east.

The Eastern Cape Province is formed from the “Homelands” of the Ciskei and Transkei and part of the pre-1994 Cape Province.

It borders Lesotho on the North East corner, and has a long coastline - one of the longest of all the Provinces.

Water is a diminishing resource in the Western part of the Province and in the east is unpredictable.

The socio-economic terrain is just as varied: ranging from busy industrial cities and productive rural ventures to quiet impoverished rural areas and forgotten towns.
Changes to District and Local Municipal Boundaries, 2005-2011

In 2011 Local and District Municipal Boundaries were changed prior to Local Government Elections. Where the boundaries are used on maps to indicate location of physical objects then the 2011 boundaries will appear on the maps. Where the boundaries reflect the capture of Socio-Economic Statistical Information, the 2005 Municipal Boundaries will appear. The long lag in the Socio-Economic Statistics spatial relationship is due to the reliance on the 2001 Census and 2006 Community Survey Data to extrapolate this information. The 2007 Community Survey is based on the 2005 Municipal Boundaries.

The history of change in the Municipal Boundaries is reflected in the adjacent map. Small changes occurred to Municipal Boundaries between 2005 and 2009, this is shown by the grey dashed circles. The history of change between 2009 and 2011 is captured on the map by showing the previous boundaries drawn in thick white for District Municipal Boundaries and in thin white lines for Local Municipal Boundaries. These are more major changes.
LOCAL AND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY CHALLENGES

Challenges facing municipalities in the Eastern Cape are as varying as the terrain. In the western interior, drought and unemployment, and a lack of industry force reliance on farming. Farming in this area is hard and relies heavily on rainfall which is unreliable at best. In the eastern interior, the terrain slopes up towards the Drakensberg Mountains creating cold, dry winter conditions, with lower population and little industry, again forcing reliance on farming. The eastern coast is heavily populated with high pressure on the arable land available. High levels of poverty, low levels of infrastructure and a sprawling population create difficult conditions for service delivery. Industry in the Eastern Cape is concentrated in and around East London and Port Elizabeth. Apartheid, poor planning and uncontrolled migration have created large settlements with unsanitary conditions and a lasting environmental and social impact. Access to facilities, schools and resources vary widely across the Eastern Cape and severely impact on the welfare and future prospects of inhabitants. Overcrowding, lack of coordination, unplanned development and uncontrolled migration increase the already difficult task of providing services on limited budgets, especially as those budgets are often further limited by corruption.
HERITAGE SITES

The Eastern Cape has long been associated with resistance. Resistance to the early settlers as they pushed upwards from the Cape. Resistance to the British soldiers as they sought to establish firm British rule, and resistance to apartheid.

In the Eastern Cape, during the apartheid era, the political landscape played out in massacres, forced resettlement, killings and the government propped up "Homelands" with passbooks forcing separation.

Many of the struggle heroes fought injustice in the Eastern Cape or began their formative years in the Eastern Cape. Some schools and universities of the Eastern Cape played their part in educating these men and women to see the lack of justice and equality in the world around them. They stood up to be counted and went on to lead South Africa into a new era. Nationally important heritage sites abound in the Eastern Cape, but despite the prominence of the Eastern Cape in the struggle it remains poverty stricken, and often at the bottom of the government priority list for infrastructure and support. The tourism potential of these heritage sites is largely untapped and the sites themselves are often poorly maintained and could potentially be lost to future generations.
SECTION 3
PHYSICAL TERRAIN
The Geology of the Eastern Cape is dominated by younger sedimentary rocks, predominantly clay or sand based.

Due to the young geology, there are few valuable mineral or precious metal deposits, however there are a number of deposits of industrial minerals such as high quality clay and travertine (limestone) in the Port St Johns area, kaolin deposits near Grahamstown and titanium from the Pondoland area.

Coal seams found in the Eastern Cape are predominantly narrow and of poor grade, although some mining occurs.

SOILS

With a young, mainly sedimentary geology and an unreliable rainfall which is for large parts low, the soils of the Eastern Cape show similarities to other sub-tropical soils with a high percentage of mica, quartz and kaolinite. Where they are farmed without suitable management, they typically show low levels of nutrients.

The soils of the Eastern Cape are typically shallow, unstable and less developed, apart from those few areas that receive more reliable and efficient rainfall.

With predominantly sandy soils and dry conditions, soil erosion is a major problem in the Eastern Cape when poor pasture management occurs.
Soil Erosion Potential and Existing Gullies
Temperature and Rainfall

Summer Rainfall (10 year average)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rainfall (mm)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
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<tr>
<td>190</td>
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| No Data       |

Winter Rainfall (10 year average)

<table>
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<th>Rainfall (mm)</th>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
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</table>

| No Data       |

Summer Temperature (10 year average)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| No Data         |

Winter Temperature (10 year average)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>13</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| No Data         |
LAND COVER, LAND USE and LAND CAPABILITY

Land Cover, Land Use and Land Capability are three different terms that are often confused.

Land Cover is whatever is covering the surface of the land if you were to look down from a height. It includes vegetation, exposed ground (soil/rock), housing and urban landscapes (concrete/roads).

The dominant factor in the Land Cover map is the speckling in the north-east showing fragmented inhabited land and cultivated land intermingled. This indicates low-yield small-scale farming and the settlement of areas in between farms. Given that the best growing conditions are in the north-east, the settlement of the landscape or division into small subsistence plots is a concern for future food production.

Land Use is what the land is being used for and includes categories such as farming classifications, mining, forestry, urban/settlement, etc.

Land Capability is a broad scientific classification of the land using a variety of factors such as soil type, slope, climate, etc. to provide an indicator of what the land is best used for.

It is an attempt to outline best practice land use, but is NOT an indicator of what is actually being done on the ground now, just what could be done there.

Agricultural potential is a specific scientific classification of the land in regards to its ideal suitability for specific crops or animal farming using the factors of soil type, slope, climate, etc. and comparing these with known ideal growing or grazing conditions for crops/animals.

LAND CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Capability Class</th>
<th>Land Use Options</th>
<th>Land Capability Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>W F LG MG IG LC MC IC VIC</td>
<td>Arable Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>W F LG MG IG LC MC IC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>W F LG MG IG LC MC</td>
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<td>W F LG</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>W</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Where:

W Wildlife
F Forestry
LG Light Grazing
MG Moderate Grazing
IG Intensive Grazing
LC Poorly adapted cultivation
MC Moderately well adapted cultivation
IC Intensive well adapted cultivation
VIC Very Intensive well adapted cultivation

LAND CAPABILITY

Land capability is a more general term than land suitability and more conservation oriented. It involves consideration of (i) the risks of land damage from erosion and other causes and (ii) the difficulties in land use owing to physical land characteristics, including climate. Social and economic variables are not considered.

Only 18% of the Eastern Cape land is classed as arable. 63% is classed as suitable for grazing. 19% is classed as suitable only for wildlife.

Given these figures, it is essential that planning takes account of and protects the small amount of arable land available.

The classic eight-class land capability system (Klingebiel & Montgomery, 1961) was adapted for use with GIS in South Africa, taking data availability into account (Schoeman et al., 1960).
LAND COVER / LAND USE / LAND CAPABILITY

Land is categorised in many ways to allow us to visualise what is actually there and what could be there. Many factors can alter a scientific “ideal” scenario such as irrigation, fertilisation and just plain hard work. However, knowing both the actual on-the-ground reality and the potential is an invaluable tool to decision making and understanding resources.

To understand and deal with the impact of climate change, both existing and new information will have to be analysed to see what changes are occurring and therefore how the actual reality and potential of areas will change.
Land Use Capability - 2002 (Institute for Soil, Climate and Water)

Legend:
1 - Arable Land
2 - Arable Land
3 - Arable Land
4 - Arable Land
5 - Grazing
6 - Grazing
7 - Grazing
8 - Wildlife

Water
Agricultural Potential - What is the land potentially suited to grow? (Dohne Institute 2001)
PLANT SPECIES
South Africa hosts up to 10% of the world’s plant species. South Africa also hosts one of the 6 Floral Kingdoms – the Cape Floral Kingdom.

A number of floral habitats meet in the Eastern Cape, producing a range of different plants and environments.

In the north and west, the aromatic, succulent-rich Karoo environment contrasts with the intermingled north eastern sub-tropical forests and more temperate woods of the south along the coast.

Ancient forest remnants are found at Keiskammahoek, Dwesa, Port St Johns and Bathurst, and mangroves grow on the Wild Coast.

Inland in the more eastern areas are extensive grasslands and in the western central plateau is savannah bushveld.

Many of these are fragile environments and host a wide variety of wildlife. Human pressure and lack of conservation efforts will see the rapid erosion of these important remnants of African fauna and flora.
Vegetation Biomes (1986)
RESERVES
The Eastern Cape has a number of good nature reserves. It is a diverse environment with a wide range of habitats. Currently it is malaria free.

Addo Elephant National Park is the best known and hosts the Big Seven (elephant, rhino, lion, buffalo, leopard, southern right whale and great white shark). Addo encompasses landscapes from the ocean and sand dunes to the high hills.

The “Wild” Coast, north of East London is a dramatic and beautiful area of sweeping white sand beaches, high dunes and coastal forest, broken by still river estuaries.

Mountain Zebra National Park is starkly beautiful, Port St Johns is laid back and the fantasy inspiring landscape of the Hogsback Mountains varies through the seasons.

While there are many excellent nature reserves both public and private, the amount of protected area is however small compared to the total area of the Province and the range of diverse habitats across the province. The percentage of protected land in the Eastern Cape Province is only 6%. These areas are also predominantly in the west, leaving very little of the biodiversity and habitat protected in the east. With climate change and population pressure steadily mounting, biodiversity and environmental issues continually take a back seat to development, industry and politics.
WATER

With inconsistent rainfall in general and low rainfall in the south-west, water is at a premium in the Eastern Cape. It is a limiting factor in many regards including agriculture and industry, as well as human dwelling.

Many dams reach critically low levels quickly if rain fails, as population pressure has increased but no new large scale water conservation and storage schemes have been implemented. Rivers are often over-subscribed for their water, exacerbating issues downstream and in some cases the water removed above dams may actually be impacting the amount of filling occurring when there is a water surplus.

A heavy reliance by farming and business, in some cases, on ground water (aquifers) is not backed up by accurate information about the volumes and rates of recharge of these aquifers. This means that there is potential for disaster looming somewhere in the future if these start to run dry.

RENEWABLE (GREEN) ENERGY

In a world where power use steadily increases as more and more technology becomes part of everyday life, power supply is becoming critical and difficult. Coal and oil reserves are dwindling and becoming more costly, no-one has managed to solve the problems of safe waste disposal and safety of nuclear power plants and yet we continue to rely heavily on energy to maintain society as we know it.

With massive service backlogs in the Eastern Cape, including supply of basic electricity to families, the potential overloading of the current ability to generate energy is already here. The Eastern Cape is however endowed with some critical factors that might allow it to exploit this potential problem and turn it into a potential benefit. Port Elizabeth and East London are well known for being windy – and that wind is a good source of clean electricity. The Karoo is well known for being hot, dry and sunny. With low rainfall, the lack of cloud cover becomes a benefit when you are trying to look at stars or collect the raw energy of the sun. The Eastern Cape is not renowned for fast flowing, deep rivers, but while most of the Eastern Cape is unsuited to hydro-electric generation, a survey of the flows in the rivers indicates potential in the north eastern part of the Eastern Cape: Joe Gqabi, O.R. Tambo and Alfred Nzo.

From these studies it is now evident that an exploitable resource is available to the Eastern Cape: wind along the coast and in the mountains and high areas, solar energy, and a small amount of hydro potential in the north east. The balance in cost/benefits for energy production is now definitely tipping towards the “greener” options. The Eastern Cape needs to position itself to benefit from this.
Water Resources (Created 1994, updated 2005) and Major Catchment Water Potential (PSDP 2009)

Legend

Major Surface Water Sources
- Major Rivers
- Minor Rivers and Streams
- Dams
- Wetlands
- Water Bodies

Catchment Water Removal Potential
- Major potential for further water removal
- Potential - some potential for additional managed water removal
- No Potential - at capacity or over capacity

According to the National Water Resources Strategy, the upper Orange River has further potential.
The groundwater information shown here is generalised from limited studies and so actual recharge rates and existing reserves are not clearly understood.
Energy Potential (wind and hydro) - 2009 (Coega IDZ)

Legend
Hydro Potential
- Medium Potential
- High Potential
- Very High Potential

Wind Potential
- Low Potential
- High Potential
- Very High Potential

Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Atlas 2012
GLOBAL WARMING
Climate change will affect the Eastern Cape in many ways, due to the major differences in climate and rainfall across the Province.

The dry interior of the western portion will most likely experience greater droughts, generally drier conditions and with this will come loss of grazing and changes in biodiversity. This will also move the zone of low rainfall further east, affecting areas that are now in moderate rainfall zones. Food production will be impacted and the heavier use of aquifers (bore-water) may impact on the ability to irrigate.

In the east, rainfall may increase and be more unpredictable and violent in nature. This could lead to increased erosion, flooding and storm damage.

The coastal zone will be affected by sea-level rise and storm surge. With coastal tourism and migration to the coastal areas, damage, loss of infrastructure and changes to the coastline could occur.

Loss of habitat and species as desertification occurs in the western interior will impact on the ability to live in these areas, as well as reduce income from tourism.

With many low-lying coastal developments and coastal roads, the potential sea-level rise will impact the economic hubs of East London, Port Elizabeth and Coega IDZ. Storm surge damage will also tax the ability of the Metros and municipalities to cope financially with protection works and repairs to infrastructure.

It is crucial that planning guidelines and rules begin to take account of these changes so that development is managed to minimise the future impact and costs.
“Borders are scratched across the hearts of men, by strangers with a calm, judicial pen, and when the borders bleed we watch with dread the lines of ink along the map turn red”

Marya Mannes quotes (American Writer, 1904-1990)
SECTION 4
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SETTLEMENT
Demographics and Settlement

SECTION 5

Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Atlas 2012

POPULATION (2008) BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

- Umnxumvu
- Matatiele
- King Sabata Dalindyebo
- Mhlontlo
- Nyandeni
- Port St Johns
- Qaukeni (Inquza Hill)
- Mthatha
- Mbizana
- Gariep (Eastern Cape)
- Mafeteng
- Qunu
- Bloukrans
- Sahliszwe
- Engcobo
- Emalahleni
- Intsika Yethu
- Lukhanji
- Inxaanca
- Tsolwana (including Mount Tsolwana)
- Inxuba Yethemba
- Neuba
- Nkonkobe
- Nquthu
- Buffalo City
- Amatshwane
- Great Kei
- Mqunu
- Mthatha
- Aberdeen Plain DMA
- Kou - Kamma
- Kouga
- Baviaans
- Sundays River Valley
- Ndlambe
- Makana
- Ikwezi
- Blue Crane Route
- Camdeboo
- Nelson Mandela Bay

EASTERN CAPE VS. SOUTH AFRICA

POPPULATION (2008) BY DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

- Nelson Mandela Bay
- Xhosa
- Amathole
- Chris Xasa
- Joe Gqabi
- O.R. Tambo
- Alfred Nzo

Male
- 75+
- 70-74
- 65-69
- 60-64
- 55-59
- 50-54
- 45-49
- 40-44
- 35-39
- 30-34
- 25-29
- 20-24
- 15-19
- 10-14
- 05-09
- 00-04

Female
- 75+
- 70-74
- 65-69
- 60-64
- 55-59
- 50-54
- 45-49
- 40-44
- 35-39
- 30-34
- 25-29
- 20-24
- 15-19
- 10-14
- 05-09
- 00-04
POPULATION, SETTLEMENTS AND LAND OWNERSHIP

In the Eastern Cape it is impossible to escape the apartheid heritage created by the forced relocation of people into the two “Homelands” of the Ciskei and Transkei. A look at the map showing the pattern of settlements clearly still reflects the original boundaries of these areas.

Likewise for planning purposes, land ownership and land reform, legalities vary drastically between these areas, making cohesive planning a nightmare.

The Provincial Spatial Development Plan model of human migration patterns shows a trend towards the coast, and another somewhat less predictable trend in the East of migration towards the nodes of the towns in this area. Due to the need for mobility to access services and jobs, the trend is then a sprawl of development along the transport corridors leading into these nodes/towns.

LAND TENURE FROM THE EC STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenure system</th>
<th>% Land area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>66.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Settlements and Settlement Change - 2009 (PSDP)

Legend
- Settlemets
- Areas of greatest settlement change
- Former homelands (Transkei/Ciskei)

PAGE 45
Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Atlas 2012
The UNDP Research Paper 2009/05: Human Development Impact of Migration (by L. Landau and A. Segatti) provides an analysis of the interprovincial migration trends from 2001 to 2007 from the Statistics SA data. This shows that for every 2 people who move to the Eastern Cape to live, more than 3 leave to live elsewhere.

Between 2006 and 2011 (projected), Statistics SA estimate that around 211,600 people will have left the Eastern Cape to settle elsewhere. The emigration rate will have risen so that over this period, for every 1 person who moves to the Eastern Cape to live, 3 people leave to live elsewhere.

In a Province with a population of 6.7 million people this may not seem like much at just over 3% of the total, but often those with the ability to leave are also those that are most critically needed in the Eastern Cape.

For some Eastern Cape Districts, the percentage loss is much greater, with Chris Hani Municipality showing losses as high as 8.5%, often of mainly younger men.

This can cause a major imbalance in both the District from which they are leaving and that to which they are going. Impacts on these areas can be both social and political in nature, and can cause anger and resentment between groups.

Policies are needed to address this area to ensure skills and services remain in the Eastern Cape.
AGRICULTURE

Agriculture focuses on converting the opportunities provided by our natural resources (soil, water, sun, climate) into primary commodities (meat, milk, fruit, oil, cloth, etc) that contribute to the rural economy and consequently aid agrarian transformation and rural development. The strong interdependence between agriculture and the social and economic infrastructure on the same shared land space, emphasizes the need for sound spatial planning to ensure that agricultural food security and social needs for housing and land coexist. This should include the potential and suitability of resources for social and economic infrastructure and services — such as suitability for housing, schools, clinics, roads, dip tanks, burial sites etc.

The Eastern Cape covers 17 million hectares. Of this area 3 million ha is taken up by non-agricultural uses such as cities, towns, roads, parks and forests and 14 million ha is used for agricultural purposes.

The province is, therefore, primarily a rural and agrarian province. Furthermore, the area under agriculture consists of 1 million ha suitable for arable land use and 13 million ha suitable for grazing. In terms of land tenure, 3.5 million ha of the 14 million ha of agricultural land is under communal land tenure and the balance of 10.5 million ha is under private tenure.

While agriculture faces challenges in the Eastern Cape, there is still a wealth of un-tapped potential in the rural and agricultural arenas. With coordination, training and some land reform, the opportunity to set-up new business or expand existing operations is good.

Initiatives to set up community projects must be tempered by proper involvement, adequate funding and long-term support.
Infrastructure in the Eastern Cape is very variable due to the “Homelands” of the apartheid era and their integration back into the Province.

There is a network of roads and highways covering the Eastern Cape, with roads in various states of repair. Roads can change quickly from good to potholed and many areas are still serviced by gravel and dirt roads.

The N2 to KZN is unfenced and dangerous after dark due to people and animals on the roads. Mthatha, Butterworth, Mt Frere, etc are chaotic to navigate and slow to travel through. The road between King Williams Town and Grahamstown is narrow, potholed and dangerous.

With harbours at East London, Port Elizabeth and Coega IDZ, and substantial industrial development and support infrastructure, the Eastern Cape has the capacity to manufacture, import and export. The road links to interior markets are however in need of improvement.

The services infrastructure is small, and mainly focussed around apartheid era “white” towns. Large backlogs exist across the Eastern Cape with obvious hotspots in the apartheid era “Homelands”. Existing water services and sewerage services are over-extended and in many instances poorly maintained by struggling municipalities.

In the absence of strong spatial planning guidelines and rules, backlogs will continue to grow far faster than the capacity and funding available to deal with them. Without controls on where and how development/settlement can occur, there is no hope of ever catching up with services – this is why the Provincial Spatial Development Plan (PSDP) is crucial to making a difference in the future.

With the current trend of informal and ad-hoc development along transport corridors, the introduction of a Wild Coast Toll Road without suitable spatial planning frameworks is a major concern from a human and environment viewpoint, and could end up being very costly in terms of environmental impact and lost developmental opportunities, in the long term.
Education Facilities

Population
- Secondary and Combined Schools (Secondary - 878 schools | Combined - 2531 schools)
- Primary Schools (2829 schools)

Legend
- Population
  - Lower
  - Higher

Primary Schools (2829 schools)

Secondary and Combined Schools (Secondary - 878 schools | Combined - 2531 schools)

Legend
- Secondary Schools
- Combined Schools

Information is sourced elsewhere and may vary from actual numbers.

University and FET College Campuses (Universities - 9 campuses | FET - 14 campuses)

Legend
- FET Colleges
- University/Technikon
**SERVICE DELIVERY**

Service delivery indicators are a consistent measure for municipalities and politicians in the Eastern Cape. Unfortunately with the changes in settlement patterns, informal settlements and aging infrastructure, the reality of the dream of clean water, sanitation, housing and electricity for everyone is probably beyond the current capacity and funds of South Africa and the Eastern Cape. What is required is a new approach that redefines service delivery in terms of achievable goals and strong spatial planning. Planning frameworks should direct new development in sustainable ways, maximising density and promoting proximity to existing services to make extension of those services easy. Existing services should be maintained and improved to support new connections and greater utilisation. Priorities should relate to capacity and proximity to existing services and the ability to maintain the systems put in place. This seems to be the biggest factor that turns successful service delivery into a monumental waste of money and resources – the lack of planning, funding and capacity to maintain the delivered. Associated with the large contracts for service delivery, especially in housing - is a regrettable degree of corruption which has led to unsafe housing and money paid for houses not built.

A rush to provide housing, a need for cheap land and very poor planning has led to further marginalisation of the poorest by building in areas with poor access to services and limited access to transport, making obtaining and keeping a job very difficult.

In many cases a lack of enforcement of rules has led to an increase in slum conditions, contrary to the intent, by building housing and then not ensuring the shack it was to replace is removed. Often the house or the shack is then rented out to another family in need of shelter.
Service Delivery Backlog and Infrastructure Index
Agricultural Projects - 2008 (Dept of Agriculture)

Population Map:
- Lower
- Higher

Agricultural Projects - Grazing:
- High Cultivation
- Medium Cultivation
- Low Cultivation
- Unknown

Agricultural Projects - Fencing and Dipping Tanks:
- Fencing
- Dipping Tanks

Agricultural Projects - Pivot Irrigation and Small Scale Farming:
- Pivot Irrigation
- Small Scale Farming
School Projects - 2008/2009 (Ward Level Community Development Workers Survey)

- School Water Connection Projects - since 2004
- School Sanitation Projects - since 2004
- Classrooms Built and School Renovation Projects - since 2004
- School Electrification Projects - since 2004
WATER
Fresh water has long been talked about as the next contestable resource. In Africa that has long been the reality.

In South Africa, access to clean drinking water is a struggle for many millions. This is not restricted to rural and poor areas. The ecological damage done by people living next to streams/rivers for access to the water, and the grazing of cattle on these stream/river margins and on the vital wetland vegetation, affects everyone.

The loss of vegetation along river banks increases erosion and downstream sedimentation, stripping the land of vital soil and depositing it to fill up vital lakes and dams.

The loss of wetlands increases the risk of flash floods, again an erosion problem as well as a risk to human life. Loss of the “water sponges” that are wetlands also means that water drains rapidly from catchments and river/stream flows diminish or disappear during even short dry periods.

WATER AND ELECTRICITY
As streams/rivers are a vital lifeline for many, human habitation tends to develop along water-ways all the way along the usable sections of water, and any upstream action has repercussions for all the many users downstream. Dumping in the river, using the river as a sewer or indiscriminate river edge farming or habitation all can have many negative effects for many people. The environmental effects have wide repercussions too, as fish breeding grounds are destroyed and valuable food resources disappear.

More needs to be done about planning future water storage infrastructure, river/stream edge protection and wetland conservation.

With a finite power supply infrastructure, insufficient spending on new infrastructure and many illegal connections, electricity supply is struggling to match demand. With a huge backlog of connections post-1994, the cost to South Africa is escalating and having an economic impact as costs to paying consumers rise.
Ui mai koe ki ahau he aha te mea nui o te ao, Maku e ki atu he tangata, he tangata, he tangata!

Maori Quote

Translation: “Ask me what is the greatest thing in the world, I will reply: It is people, it is people, it is people!”
GDP / GVA
The growth areas and migration patterns in the Eastern Cape Province look, at first glance, to be erroneous. If you compare the GDP / GVA map with the employment map and the migration patterns, there appears to be no logical reason for the trend to migrate to smaller more remote areas in the east of the Eastern Cape. Jobs are scarce and there is little productive industry. However if you then look at the more holistic view including Social Grants and the Buying Power map, you begin to understand that there is government grant money available in these areas, so the migration patterns begin to make sense: rural populations are moving closer to the towns where the grants are available and where there are shops to spend the money at. Even some marginalised urban dwellers are probably finding living easier by moving back to the quieter towns where access to the town is easier and closer. There will also be existing family support networks in many cases.

PROJECTS AND DEVELOPMENT
Despite being classed as highly unequal areas, the maps and data show that over the last 10 years, a large number of projects of various types from education and health to agricultural have heavily targeted the east of the Eastern Cape. The introduction of services has fuelled the move to these areas, along with the money/work available from the different projects and interventions.

The mix of grants and access to services has raised standards of living, moving people up the income ladder, but without the long-term safety net and improvements of a sustainable economic base.

This points towards a cycle of government hand-outs having to be maintained indefinitely, unless there is more emphasis given to decentralised economic growth. This could support a number of small primary industries which fuel the value-adding secondary industries in the economic centres, and make use of the local ports for transport.
Economic Indicators (2010 Gross Domestic Product per Capita and GDP-R Average Growth 1996 - 2010)
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT
The Eastern Cape leads a growing worldwide trend of an ever larger number of unemployed youth. With a downturn in industry and industry confidence and the growth in population, growth in the number of available jobs is far behind the number of young job-seekers. With a generation of youth unable to find jobs, they mature with no experience or work ethic. They are bombarded with the same aggressive marketing as those in much more affluent societies or situations and feel the same wants for the trappings of our technological society. They are ignored at a high risk to our society. The search for work affects family structure and communities as parents migrate to jobs, leaving young children in the care of the old, creating whole communities of very young and very old with little resilience to disaster. The imbalance is evident in the rural areas of the Eastern Cape where no jobs are to be had. These communities survive mostly on Government hand-outs which have spawned whole new retail opportunities to exploit these small incomes.

YOUTH AND ADULT EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN THE EASTERN CAPE, 1Q2011

Out of every 10 people employed in the EC Government, 3 are youth and 7 are adult.

Viable jobs for young people are a condition for poverty and crime reduction, and sustainable development.

86.8% of new entrants, i.e. unemployed people who have never worked before and are currently looking for work, are youth.
ECONOMY AND POVERTY
While the Eastern Cape apparently lags only slightly behind South Africa as a whole in terms of the percentage unemployment, this distorts the reality faced by much of the rural communities and small rural towns where unemployment can be as high as 80%. Crime statistics are also often distorted by location, education and access. Rural communities where transport is mostly unavailable, slow or costly, where police presence is often distant and where people are used to dealing with issues outside of government systems may show unusually low crime rates for the simple reason that crime is more likely to go unrecorded officially. Crime also tends to increase around large towns and cities where strangers are the norm and opportunity is greater.

The Eastern Cape Economy tends to mirror the South African Economy as a whole without quite the peaks and troughs.

MANUFACTURING IN THE EASTERN CAPE
During the apartheid era, the Eastern Cape was used as a cheap labour pool and a number of manufacturing ventures benefitted. With the end of apartheid and the end of subsidies, the rise of the China manufacturing powerhouse and in some cases a lack of investment in modern methods and equipment, manufacturing in the Eastern Cape has steadily declined. This has severely impacted employment as the manufacturing sector traditionally requires a large pool of semi-skilled labour. ECSECC is compiling a database of business in the Eastern Cape with a focus on manufacturing and employment.

RSA AND EC GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Source: Statistics South Africa, 2011 - YoY = Year on Year, QoQ = Quarter on Quarter
The Eastern Cape AIDS Council was established in 2001 in response to the HIV and AIDS pandemic in the Eastern Cape Province. A part of ECSECC, the Eastern Cape AIDS Council (ECAC) is a multi-stakeholder body that advises the Eastern Cape Provincial Government on all issues relating to HIV/AIDS. It ensures that there is coordination and co-operation between government, local government, business and NGOs (multi-sectoral) in their response to the pandemic in the province. ECAC plays a vital role in monitoring and evaluating the delivery and impact of HIV/AIDS interventions to ensure that mistakes are learnt from and money is well spent. ECAC research provides the basis for the advice it provides to its stakeholders. The work in the Province is guided by the Provincial Strategic Plan. The PSP is a multi-sectoral plan that facilitates the contribution of all sectors of society in the fight against HIV/AIDS in the Eastern Cape Province. With HIV/AIDS carrying so much stigma, it is very difficult to get accurate statistics.

The Eastern Cape Department of Health does not have much data available, so more generic information had to be used from the SA National HIV Survey, 2008; the SA Department of Health Study, 2009 and the Statistics SA data on AIDS related deaths. The data and analysis comes from the AVERT website: www.avert.org.

HIV prevalence - Department of Health Study 2009:
• 28.7%-30.2% amongst antenatal clinic attendees (aged 15-49 years)

HIV prevalence according to the National HIV Survey 2008:
• 10.0-11.9% in the whole population (10.9% is the best estimate)
• 15.5-18.4% amongst all people aged 15-49 years old (16.9% is the best estimate).

The 2008 Estimate of HIV prevalence per Province puts the Eastern Cape at number 6 out of the 9 Provinces with 9%, compared to the highest - Kwa-Zulu Natal at 15.8% and the lowest - Western Cape at 3.8%.
THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2001 (PIMD 2001)

The Ward level Eastern Cape Provincial Index of Multiple Deprivation 2001 was produced by the University of Oxford, HSRC and Stats SA using the 2001 Census.


SUMMARY

The Eastern Cape PIMD 2001 was constructed by combining the five transformed domain scores with equal weights. The five domain indices are:

- Income and Material Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Health Deprivation
- Education Deprivation
- Living Environment Deprivation

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Human Development Index (HDI) is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, to participate in the life of the community and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living.

Broad themes of the index are:

- Social progress - greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services.
- Economics – the importance of economic growth as a means to reduce inequality and improve levels of human development.
- Efficiency – in terms of resource use and availability. Human development is pro-growth and productivity as long as such growth directly benefits the poor, women and other marginalised groups.
- Equity – in terms of economic growth and other human development parameters.
- Participation and freedom - particularly empowerment, democratic governance, gender equality, civil and political rights, and cultural liberty, particularly for marginalized groups defined by urban-rural, sex, age, religion, ethnicity, physical/mental parameters, etc.
- Sustainability - for future generations in ecological, economic and social terms.
- Human security - security in daily life against chronic threats such as hunger and abrupt disruptions including joblessness, famine, conflict, etc.
Population Density differs from population size as the land area in each municipality is divided by the number of people to find how much area is available to each person in that municipality. It is a rather academic measure as often populations are packed into small areas because of the terrain or climate of the municipality.
**CONCLUSION**

In terms of the Human Development Index, South Africa rates behind many of its “poorer” neighbours at 0.674, and the Eastern Cape lags behind the country as a whole at 0.623. The people in the Eastern Cape Province are worse off than the people of South Africa as a whole in terms of overall development indicators. This is mostly due to a backlog in services, as well as fewer job opportunities in the rural areas. Around 30% are estimated to be without improved water resources and about 10% of children were estimated as under-weight for their age.

In education there is little difference between males and females, but once in employment, the female average wage is around half that of the male average.

High Gross Enrolment Ratios in schools, while they certainly reflect a high level of access to the education system, don’t tell us much about the quality of the education system. The GER needs to be adjusted to show some measure of the retention rate.
**DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPAL POVERTY PROFILES**  
Final Research Report 2008, Julian May, Ntsiki Manzini and Nompu Nzimande  
School of Development Studies  
University of Natal

**INTRODUCTION**  
In order to improve the information base for development planning in the Eastern Cape province, the Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC) undertook a survey of 12,000 households that was completed in 2006. The study collected data from a representative sample in the province using a modified form of the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) developed by the World Bank and adapted for the South African context.

**FINDINGS**  
The purpose of this report was to identify who are the poor in the Eastern Cape. Our findings show that poverty is closely related to education, location, gender and household size. The highest levels of poverty are found among the less educated, those residing in rural areas, female-headed households and those with 5 or more people. These results confirm the findings of several other studies describing the poverty profile of South Africa and apply to all of the District Councils. There are some differences between the Councils. For example, in addition to being the poorest regions, the OR Tambo and Alfred Nzo District Councils have the highest levels of poverty at all levels of education suggesting that improving education levels in these areas will not necessarily result in improvements in income. This finding is linked to the observation that regions closer to the Nelson Mandela Metropole (Amatole, Cacadu and Chris Hani) have lower levels of poverty amongst non-migrant households whereas the regions further from the hub of the Eastern Cape have higher levels of poverty amongst households with migrants. Access to local economic opportunities is thus more likely to determine the wellbeing of a household than the educational attainment of the household’s members.
SAIMD Deprivation Index 2007
Measures Income, Employment, Education, Living Environment and Material Deprivation

GINI Coefficient 2010 (divide between rich and poor)

Human Development Index (HDI) 2010
Measures Life expectancy, Literacy and Income

Functional Literacy (age 20+ completed Grade 7)
Low percentage
Higher percentage

Poverty, Literacy and Deprivation Indices
**DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPAL POVERTY PROFILES EASTERN CAPE DISTRICT MUNICIPAL POVERTY PROFILES**

**PREVALENCE OF POVERTY BY DISTRICT COUNCIL (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Council</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Mandela Bay Metro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacadu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amatole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Hani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Gqabi (Ukhahlamba)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.R. Tambo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred Nzo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POVERTY BY LOCALITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>40%</td>
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</table>

**POVERTY BY EDUCATION (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Education</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POVERTY SHARE BY DISTRICT COUNCIL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Council</th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Mandela Bay Metro</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacadu</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amatole</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Hani</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Gqabi (Ukhahlamba)</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.R. Tambo</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred Nzo</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RURAL URBAN PERCENTAGE POVERTY RATES**

Urban-Rural differences by district level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Council</th>
<th>% Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Mandela Bay Metro</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacadu</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amatole</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Hani</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Gqabi (Ukhahlamba)</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.R. Tambo</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred Nzo</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POVERTY AND EDUCATION BY DISTRICT COUNCIL (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Council</th>
<th>No Education</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Mandela Bay Metro</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacadu</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amatole</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Hani</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Gqabi (Ukhahlamba)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.R. Tambo</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred Nzo</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PAGE 78**

_Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Atlas 2012_
The Different Faces of Statistics

Large Map: Percentage of Grants per Population
Small Map: Total Number of Grants

SASSA Grants 2011, by population and by numbers
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

MAPS (CARTOGRAPHY) AND GIS
Gareth Evans, GIS Specialist, ECSECC/VSA
SA Solutions, www.sa-solutions.co.za
GIS, EC Office of the Premier

STATISTICS
Kambale Kavase, Statistician, ECSECC
IHS Global Insight, ReX Regional Explorer, www.ihsglobalinsight.co.za

PHOTOGRAPHY
Kat Weka, Photographer, VSA Volunteer
Stock photography

INTERNET
Google Search, www.google.co.za
Wikipedia, en.wikipedia.org
Google Earth, earth.google.com

PUBLICATION
ECSECC, www.ecsecc.org

LAYOUT/DIAGRAMS/TEXT
Melissa Meyer, Graphic Designer, Intengu Communications
Gareth Evans, GIS Specialist, ECSECC/VSA

TEXT
Gareth Evans, GIS Specialist, ECSECC / VSA
Kambale Kavase, Statistician, ECSECC

EAST CAPE PLANNING DOCUMENTS
Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP)
Provincial Spatial Development Plan (PSDP)

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Telephone: +27 (0) 43 701 3400 / Fax: +27 (0) 43 701 3415
www.ecsecc.org

Volunteer Services Abroad (VSA)
Aotearoa, New Zealand
www.vsa.org.nz
PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PSDP)

OUTLINE:
The key objective is "to prepare an interactive PSDP in a consultative approach that would result in a plan that sets out a broad framework for investment in a spatially oriented approach to give effect to the successful implementation of the PGDP."

The Department of Housing Local Government and Traditional Affairs (DLGTA) with the assistance of UN-Habitat intends to undertake the review of the Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan (ECPSDP).

The intention is for the Provincial Spatial Development Plan to become an interactive spatial planning tool for all spheres of government to manage investment and development spending according to an agreed spatial development philosophy, the policies and strategies of the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) and agreed spatial development priorities.

The process will also ensure enhanced capacity of DLGTA to monitor and update the PSDP through a GIS system, Local Urban Observatory and appropriate systems and procedures.

A multi-skilled team of Town and Regional Planning Practitioners, a Development Economist and Information Technology Specialists has been selected to assist with this work.

PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PGDP)

OUTLINE:
The Eastern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Plan was developed and launched in 2004. The PGDP’s vision, as articulated by the stakeholders, is to make the Eastern Cape a compelling place to live, work and invest in.

The PGDP is a ten-year vision of sustainable growth and human development in the Province. It contains a strategy plan, a set of programmes and a fiscal framework designed to expedite achievement of the then national goal of “a better life for all.”

To do this, the PGDP sets out a vision with quantified and sequenced targets in the areas of economic growth, employment creation, poverty eradication and income redistribution for the 10-year period 2004-2014.

The PGDP is accompanied by programmes to address the short-term needs and crises of the Province, as well as community based human and income poverty reduction initiatives.
PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT 2007 – DISTRICT SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES.

OUTLINE:
The Growth and Development Summits were an opportunity for building partnerships between social partners such as labour, business, community sectors and government (local, provincial and national.

Aims were:

- A development path and programme for each district.
- Contributions of each social partner.
- Stronger strategic direction in IDP’s
- A district economic potential profile
- Commitments from the social partners to insure investment in key sectors.
- Actions to deal with bureaucratic delays, EIA process and land use management.
- Social and Infrastructure programmes to improve investment and provide basic services.
- Partner contributions to the construction of infrastructure.
- Second Economy interventions.
- Local procurement promotion.
- Capacity improvement.
- Establishment of partnerships and/or regional growth coalitions to act as a mechanism for cooperative action, with monitoring and evaluation of progress.

Outcomes:

- District Priority outcomes
- A district specific Strategy for Development
- A district Profile
- Provincial Department Infrastructure Expenditure Plans
- A Growth and Development Summit Agreement between social partners.

For more information visit the ECSECC or EC OTP websites or contact ECSECC or the EC OTP.

WHERE TO FROM HERE?
The Eastern Cape suffers from a variety of problems such as political interference, a serious lack of skills in already struggling government organisations and an ageing infrastructure. The macro-economic policy framework has exacerbated structural inequalities. There has been a lack of serious coordination and long term planning to overcome the basic problems such as water shortages and infrastructure maintenance and improvement. While there are many mechanisms for integrated planning, there has been little will or capacity to use these to benefit the Province and provide continuity of planning across boundaries.

Given the problems of Global Warming/Climate Change and the large impact they will have on the Eastern Cape Province, the long term outlook will only improve when politics looks past the next elections and the easy votes and starts to put the long term wellbeing of the people of the Eastern Cape first. Those with power will then be in a position to push local government into coordinated planning and project management. The tools are available through the IDP/SDF process and up through the PGDP and PSDP planning frameworks at Provincial level, but some integration of these frameworks and a will to provide enforcement of the processes is required.

DISCLAIMER:
The statistical information displayed in these maps is sometimes dense and complex and is derived from various sources that may not always correlate with each other. While all attempts have been made to source accurate information, neither ECSECC or the Office of the Premier or their respective employees accept any responsibility for conclusions drawn from these maps or decisions made based on the information displayed.
ABBREVIATIONS

GIS Geographic Information Systems
ECSECC Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council
OTP Office of the Premier
IDZ Industrial Development zone
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GVA Gross Value Added
PIMD Provincial Index of Multiple Deprivation
HSRC Human Sciences Research Council
HDI Human Development Index
GER Gross Enrolment Ratios
FHISER Fort Hare Institute of Social and Economic Research
HDR Human Development Report
SASSA South African Social Security Agency
PGDP Provincial Growth and Development Plan
PSDP Provincial Spatial Development Plan
VSA Volunteer Services Abroad
DLGTA The Department of Housing Local Development and Traditional Affairs
ECPSDP Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan
EIA Environmental Impact Assessment
NSBA National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment
NLC National Land Cover
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
FET Further Education Training
DWA Department of Water Affairs
LSMS Living Standards Measurement Survey
SAIMD South African Index of Multiple Deprivation
ECAC Eastern Cape AIDS Council
PSP Provincial Strategic Plan