



10 CONNOR STREET
PORT SHEPSTONE
4260

2019 – 2024 FINAL WARD BASED PLANS



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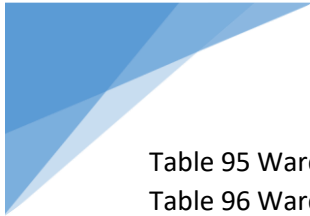



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Acronyms

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
CPF	Community Policing Forum
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
KZN	KwaZulu Natal
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NDP	National Development Plan
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PSEDS	Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
SWOT	Strengths Weakness Opportunities and Threats
SD	Sustainable Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
RNM	Ray Nkonyeni Municipality
VD	Voting District
WBS	Ward based Plan



Executive summary


Ward based planning is a bottom up development planning process that is meant to promote grass roots participation in community spatial planning initiatives. The approach has been widely employed and acknowledged for addressing basic community needs and development challenges in countries such as Zimbabwe, Uganda and Ghana. Almost 20 years into the 21st century, municipalities across South Africa have since employed ward based planning as a precursor to the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process. Ward Based Plans (WBPs) focus on the mobilisation of communities around grassroots spatial planning issues that also relate to the broader municipal planning agenda. Linked to this, is the fact that WBPs have been used to address the desired community outcomes from spatial planning and also to help speed the implementation of the Integrated Development Planning (IDP).

Ward based planning in South Africa is informed by a number policies and legislations. These include the National Constitution, White Paper on Local Government, and the Municipal Systems Act. The Freedom Charter in Sections 152 and 195 notes that the people shall govern. The Municipality Systems Act and the White Paper on Local Government require that Municipalities Strengthen IDP participatory aspects. In this respect, ward based planning in South Africa takes participation beyond mere consultation to include community action.

The aforementioned context is the setting in which Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality took the initiative to formulate WBPs. As part of the process to formulate WBPs the Municipality appointed Lungelo and Associates Development Consultancy (PTY) in December 2018 to assist with the process. The basis of the appointment was that Lungelo and Associates Development Consultancy (Pty) is a Development Planning consultancy firm with experience and comprehensive knowledge in research related work, planning law (i.e SPLUMA), current planning related policies, GIS capturing, data collection, data analysis and document compilation background. The scope of the work and critical milestones that Lungelo and Associates Development Consultancy (Pty) was tasked with are as follows:

- Phase 1: Project Initiation and work plan development keeping with the ToR
- Phase 2: Issues and Visioning in keeping with consultation processes with Ward Councilors, Stakeholders, Municipal relevant officials etc.
- Phase 3: Data Collection and Analysis/ Strategic view
- Phase 4: Drafting of the WBP and presentation to the Municipality
- Phase 5: Finalisation and Approval
- Phase 6: Close-out

The first part of the report presents the Introduction and Overview of the Project; International Policy Context; National Context; KwaZulu Natal Provincial Context; Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipal Context; and the Cluster Based Situational Analysis. The remainder of the report presents WBPs from ward 1 to 36.



Internationally, the RNM WBPs are informed by Agenda 21, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Nationally they are informed by the Constitution, Municipal Systems Act, National Development Plan, Vision 2030, National Infrastructure Plan 2014, Comprehensive Rural Development Programme 2009, Back-to-Basics Programme, State of the Nation Address 2018, State of the Province Address 2018 and the Integrated Urban Development Framework, 2014 (IUDF) and SPLUMA. Provincially they are informed by the KZN Provincial Growth and Development Strategy Review, Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS), State of the Province 2018, UGU District Growth Development Strategy, 2014 and the PGDS 2035. Within the Municipal local context WBPs are informed by Vision 2036 of the municipality, the Spatial Development Framework (SDF), Coastal Management Plan, Estuary Management Plan, Local Development Plan/Strategy, Human Settlement Development Plan and the Disaster Management Plan.

The Cluster Based Status Quo presents the status quo in the seven clusters that make up Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is divided into 7 clusters based on geographic, social, political, and economic cohesion (Cluster 1 (wards 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36), Cluster 2 (wards 07, 08, 09 and 29), Cluster 3 (wards 01,02,06,10,11 and 19), Cluster 4 (wards 03,05,25,26, and 27 and 28) Cluster 5 (wards 21,22,23 and 24), Cluster 6 (wards 04,17,18 and 20) and Cluster 7 (wards 12,13,14,15, and 16). The status quo in each cluster is explained on the basis of cluster locality, settlement typologies, environmental analysis, economic activities, infrastructure, facilities and demographics. From the cluster based analysis it is noted that clusters 1, 2 and 5 are largely rural whilst 3, 4 and 6 are mostly urban. Cluster 7 has both rural and urban characteristics.

The RNM WBPs are outlined focusing on the status quo in each ward that analyses demographics (total population, gender of the population, age groups and household characteristics), economic analysis (labour force, education levels, household income, and economic activities), infrastructure (water, sanitation, and refuse collection, energy and transportation infrastructure), facilities, and environmental analysis. The status quo of each ward is followed by a SWOT analysis. The SWOT analysis is in turn followed by the identification of issues, strategies and projects. Finally the vision and Ward Based Land Use Plans are offered as part of the ward based plans for each ward.

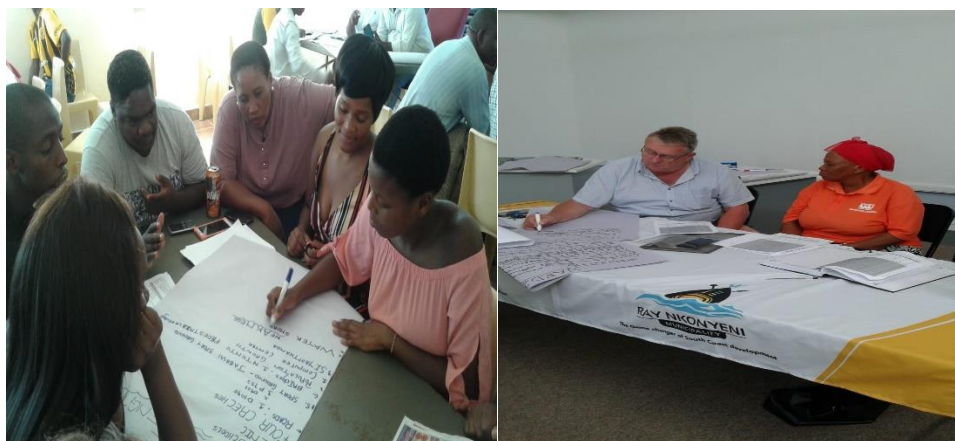
In summary it should be noted that the issues identified in most wards relate to land use conflict in some rural wards, high rates of unemployment, crime and drug abuse, illiteracy, lack professional skills, narrow economic base (local economic development challenges), vulnerability in the form of households with no income per annum, child headed households, and basic facilities backlogs. WBPs for each ward are based on proposed programmes and projects as well as ward based land use plans for each ward. The ward based land use plans are based on households within a 1km radius from facilities, land uses, environmental conservation areas, mean centre and land development potential.

PRELUDE

This report will present RNM WBPs on the basis of four interrelated phases. These are status quo analysis; issues and vision; strategies, programs and projects as well as land use plans. The status quo analysis detailed the existing dynamics in each ward in terms of demographics, socio-economic, infrastructure, facilities and physical environmental characteristics. On the basis of the status quo the issues and vision of each ward will in turn identify the form of development planning challenges and long term aspirations. The strategies and programmes of each ward will also be identified before projects and ward based land use plans are tabled. The RNM WBPs report is a living document that is responsive to the evolving local spatial planning needs and challenges. Likewise, this report must be used as a point of departure for informing appropriately targeted local planning interventions which are amenable to dialogue, negotiations and constant update. The report must be used as the basis for identifying ward based spatial dynamics, challenges, opportunities, programmes, and projects.



RNM Council Chamber Ward Based Planning Session 2019



Ward Based Planning Session 2019



1. Introduction

Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality falls within Ugu District Municipality (DC21) in the South of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) province. The Municipality appointed Lungelo and Associates Development Consultants (Pty) LTD in December 2018 to formulate Ward Based Plans (WBPs) for all its 36 wards. The objectives were to ensure that development is not biased to urban areas only, identify areas of economic opportunity, identify infrastructure needs and services constraints, improve the human well-being and quality of life of the impoverished areas; and also ensure that the Municipality has GIS compatible maps with clear and user friendly attributes.

This report presents the WBPs for RNM. Included in the report is how the municipality's spatial context is aligned to the International Planning Policy context, the National planning legislative context and the KwaZulu Natal Planning Legislative context. The municipal ward based demographics, socio-economic as well as infrastructure status quo are also presented. In addition, the issues, strategies, programmes, projects and land use plans for each ward are presented.

1.1 Context of Ward Based Planning

Ward Based Plans are informed by a number of policies, which include:

- International Policy
- The National and KwaZulu Natal Provincial context
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)
- SPLUMA

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has adhered to these policies and below is a brief summary of each.

1.1.1 International Policy context for ward based planning

Internationally, ward based plans are informed by pro-poor United Nations policy agendas which seek to address rural poverty and unemployment. The following UN policy agendas are relevant to the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality wards based planning initiative:

- a) Agenda 21
- b) Millennium Development Goals
- c) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



1.1.2 National Context

1.1.2.1 National Development Plan (NDP)

The NDP advocates for the support and incentivizing active citizens in the field of spatial development through a range of interventions including properly funded, citizen-led neighbourhood vision and planning processes; matching local funding with national funding; youth planning processes; public works programmes tailored to community building and local needs; funding support for micro-initiatives at local level; dialogue forums involving people from different national and cultural backgrounds.

Already the NDP envisages a situation where community is stimulated to involve itself in the planning processes of their local areas. The approach that is widely accepted in developing Ward Based Plans is that of Community Based Planning. It can be inferred that the NDP reinforces this approach

1.1.3 The Provincial context

1.1.3.1 Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)

The PGDS calls for a bottom – up planning regime where communities shape their own future. In this regard it states that “This has to be achieved within coherent equitable spatial development architecture, putting people first, particularly the poor and vulnerable and other groups currently marginalised, through building sustainable communities, livelihoods and living environments”.

1.1.4 Ray Nkonyeni Municipal Context

The analysis of the status quo in Ray Nkonyeni Municipality was based on assessing existing spatial interventions and plans such the Integrated Development Plan and Spatial Development Framework. This also included a cluster and ward based situational analysis of demographic, socio-economic, infrastructure and environmental status quo based on stakeholder consultations and census data from Statistics South Africa. Drawing from international, national and local municipal dynamics, a SWOT analysis for each ward was also presented as part of the situational analysis.

1.1.4.1 Existing spatial interventions and plans

The Municipality has made a number of spatial interventions in order to guide development. These interventions and plans are an attempt to respond to the local realities of the municipality, i.e. the municipality is coastal, tourism is one of the key economic sectors, and huge development challenges exist particularly in the inland parts of the municipality. The municipality has responded by developing:

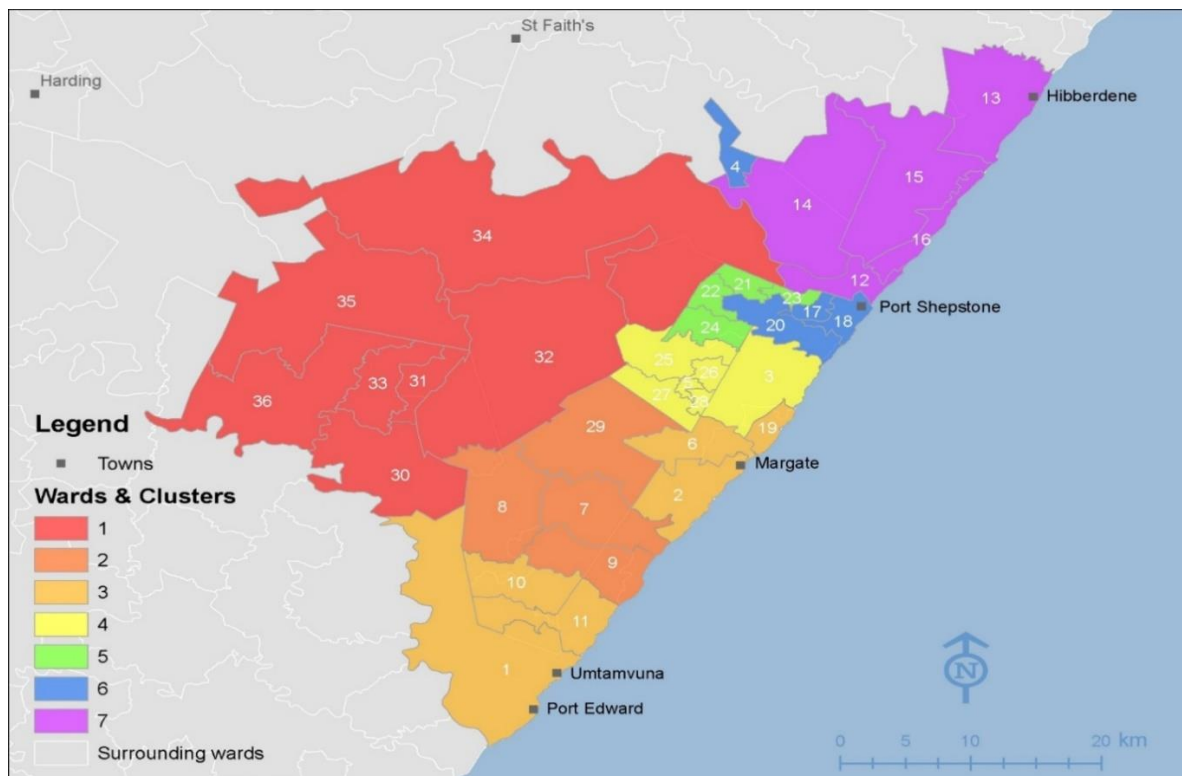
- The Spatial development Framework
- Coastal Management Plan
- Estuary Management Plan
- Local Development Plan/Strategy
- Human Settlement Development Plan
- Disaster Management Plan


Equally, Ward Based Plans are intended to respond to the local realities at ward level by involving communities in the planning processes of their localities

2. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality' clusters

The 36 wards in Ray Nkonyeni Municipality are arranged into seven clusters on the basis of geographic, social, political, and economic cohesion. The criteria used for clustering the wards include among others, the nature of the Wards i.e. rural or urban; coastal or inland; whether they fall under the same Traditional Council; and proximity to each other. It must be noted that the wards also vary according to size and population. The map below provides the spatial location of the clusters and the wards in RNM.

Map 1 Clusters and Wards in Ray Nkonyeni Municipality





Stakeholder consultation and engagement was central to the formulation of RNM WBP. Table 1 below details the clusters, and stakeholder consultation process with regards to the venue and the date in which the sessions were held.

Table 1 Clusters and Stakeholder Consultation Venue and Dates

CLUSTER	WARDS	VENUE	DATE
01	30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36	Ezinqoleni Community Hall	11 March 2019
02	07, 08, 09 and 29	Gcilima Community Hall	11 March 2019
03	01,02,06,10,11, 19	KwaLatshoda MPCC	11 March 2019
04	03,05,25,26,27 and 28	Gamalakhe ZG Community Hall	11 March 2019
05	21,22,23,24	KwaMaveshe Community Hall	11 March 2019
06	04,17,18,20	Oshabeni MPCC	13 March 2019
07	12,13,14,15,16	KwaMadlala MPCC	11March 2019

2.1 Cluster One

The cluster is located on the outer west of the Municipality and the wards in this cluster are mostly rural. This cluster is mostly rural and land is under traditional authority. Most of the facilities in the wards are located in the Southern part. The cluster also boasts of breathtaking natural beauty and is a huge tourist attraction (Oribi Gorge). The cluster comprises of one town center (Ezinqoleni).

The environmental analysis of the cluster show that the most dominant land use are grasslands, thickets, bushlands, water bodies and indigenous forests. The economic activities found in the cluster include mining and quarries. There is also commercial agriculture taking place, which includes sugar cane farming sugar beans as well as nut growing. The demographics from this cluster show that the population is youthful, many children of school going age and also infants under the age of 5.

2.2 Cluster Two

The cluster is located on the south east of the Municipality. The cluster extends from the coastal belt of the municipality in the east into the coastal hinterland of the municipality in the west. The cluster is predominantly rural.

The environmental analysis of the cluster shows that the most dominant land use is high potential land. There is a significant proportion of households that engage in subsistence vegetable farming and

poultry as an economic activity. The demographics from this cluster indicate that it is dominated by a young population of school going age and a youthful population that is economically active.

In terms of infrastructure there is a significant number of households in the cluster that do not have access to tap water and sanitation.

Table 2 Facilities in Cluster 2

FACILITY	WARD 07	WARD 08	WARD 09	WARD 29
1.Creches	04	03	03	03
2. Sportsfield	02	01	NIL	05
3.MPCC	NIL	01	NIL	NIL
4.Community halls	01	01	NIL	04
Economic activities per ward	02	NIL	01	01
1. Commercial Farming				
2. Towns	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3. Industrial	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4. Mining	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
5.Tourism	NIL	01	NIL	NIL

2.3 Cluster Three

The cluster is located on the coastal strip of the Municipality. However some wards found in this cluster extend into the coastal hinterland of the municipality in the west. It is a predominantly urban cluster. The cluster comprises of three towns namely Margate, Umtamvuna and Port Edward.

The economic activities found in this cluster are commercial agriculture, and some pockets of mining/quarrying activities on the south eastern parts. The environmental analysis of the cluster shows that the most dominant land use is high potential land.

Statistics South Africa (2016) shows that the population of the ward is dominated by a youthful population, children of school going age and also infants under the age of 5. There is also a significant number elderly in this cluster. In terms of the Infrastructure, most households have access to tap water and waterborne sanitation. Cluster three has the following facilities five primary schools, two secondary schools and one hospital.

2.4 Cluster Four

Some parts of cluster four are located on the coastal strip of the Municipality. The rest of the cluster extends into the coastal hinterland of the Municipality in the west. The environmental analysis of the cluster shows that the most dominant land use is high agricultural potential land. The economic activities found in this cluster include tourism, commercial and subsistence farming, some pockets of mining and light industry. The cluster has relatively satisfactory infrastructure provision with most households having access to water and sanitation

Table 3 Facilities in Cluster 4

FACILITY	WARD 03	WARD 05	WARD 25	WARD 26	WARD 27	WARD 28
1.Creches	04	01	09	05	02	04
2. Sportsfield	02	01	03	NIL	01	01
3.MPCC	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	NIL	NIL
4.Community halls	NIL	01(In construction)	02	NIL	01	02
Economic activities per ward	01	NIL	01	01		
1. Commercial Farming					NIL	NIL
2. Towns	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3. Industrial	05	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4. Mining	01	NIL	01	01	NIL	NIL
5.Tourism	NIL		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

2.5 Cluster Five

Cluster five is located between clusters 1, 6, 4. This cluster lies along the N2 corridor. It is predominantly rural. According to environmental analysis the dominant land use is high agricultural land, low density residential and conservation. The dominant economic activities include commercial and subsistence farming, some pockets of mining and tourism. The cluster is relatively well provided with infrastructure such as water and sanitation. Statistics South Africa (2016) shows that the population of the cluster is dominated by a youthful population, children of school going age and also infants under the age of 5. The table below indicates facilities found in cluster five.

Table 4 Facilities in Cluster 5

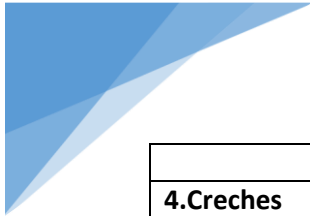
	WARD 21	WARD 22	WARD 23	WARD 24
<i>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</i>				
<i>CRECHES</i>	01	07	03	
<i>SPORT FIELD</i>	02	01	02	02
<i>MPCC</i>	00	00	00	01
<i>COMMUNITY HALL</i>	02	02	01	01
<i>ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES</i>				
<i>COMMERCIAL FARMING</i>	01	00	02	00
<i>TOWNS</i>	00	00	00	00
<i>INDUSTRIAL</i>	00	02	00	00
<i>MINING</i>	00	01	01	00
<i>TOURISM</i>	00	00	01	01

2.6 Cluster Six

The cluster is located on the coastal belt of the Municipality with some wards extending to the coastal hinterland. It is a predominantly urban cluster. The primary node (Port Shepstone) of the Municipality is located in this cluster. The economic activities in this cluster include industrial, commercial and subsistence farming, commercial activities and tourism. Statistics South Africa (2016) shows that the dominant land uses found in the cluster is urban residential, low density residential and high agricultural land. Statistics South Africa (2016) shows that the population of the cluster is dominated by a youthful population, children of school going age and also infants under the age of 5. There is also a significant number of the elderly. The infrastructure of the cluster consists of tarred roads and most households have access to water, sanitation and electricity.

Table 5 Facilities in Cluster 6

FACILITY	WARD 04	WARD 17	WARD 18	WARD 20
COMMUNITY FACILITIES				
1.Sportfields	01	03	0	0
2.MPCC	01	0	0	0
3.Community halls	01	02	1	03



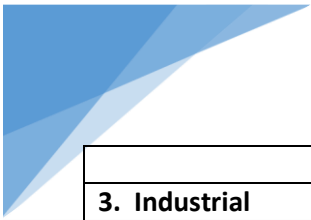
4.Creches	05	07	15	05
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES				
5. Commercial Farming	0	0	0	0
6.Towns	0	01	01	0
7. Industries	0	50	0	0
8. Mining	0	0	0	0
9. Tourism	0	0	01	0

2.7 Cluster seven

The cluster is located on the north eastern part of the Municipality. It is in the main, bordered by the Indian Ocean coast. It comprises of one town of Hibberdene and a range of smaller coastal areas. The ward is both rural and urban. The economic activities in this cluster include commercial and subsistence farming, commercial activities and tourism. Statistics South Africa (2016) shows that the dominant land uses found in the cluster is urban residential, low density residential and high potential agricultural land. In terms of demographics the trend is similar to other wards; the population of cluster seven is dominated by a youthful population, children of school going age and also infants under the age of 5. There is also a significant number of the elderly. The infrastructure of the cluster consists of tarred and gravel roads and most households have access to water, sanitation and electricity.

Table 6 Facilities in Cluster 7

FACILITY	WARD 12	WARD 13	WARD 14	WARD 15	WARD 16
1.Creches	6	03	08	02	06
2. Sportsfield	1	03	02	01	NIL
3.MPCC	NIL	NIL	01	NIL	NIL
4.Community halls	1	03	04	02	NIL
Economic activities per ward					
1. Commercial Farming	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL
2. Towns	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL



3. Industrial	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4. Mining	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL
5.Tourism	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL

3. Ward Analysis

3.1 Ward 1 situational analysis

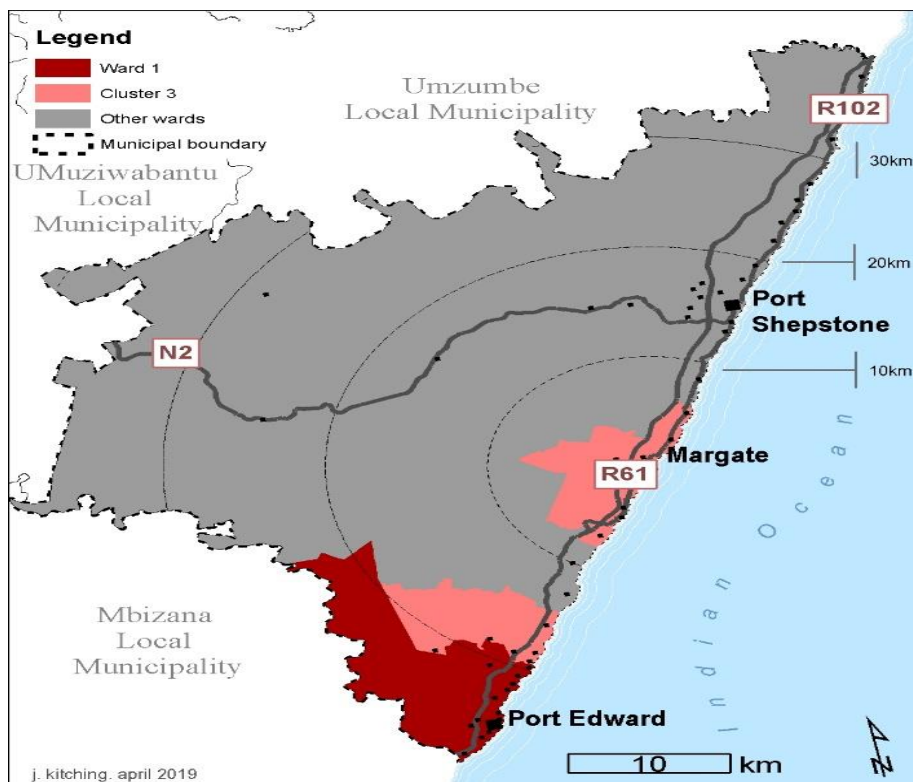


Cllr. TD Mthuli

3.1.1 Locality

Ward 1 is located on the southern tip of the municipality. The Indian Ocean borders the eastern boundary of the ward. The western part borders Mbizana Local Municipality. Wards 30 and 8 borders north western parts and ward 11 borders north eastern parts. The following is a locality map of ward 1.

Map 2 Ward 1 Locality



The geographical area of the ward is 10716 Ha and constitutes 50% of the cluster and 7% of the municipality geographical area. There are five Voting Districts (VDs) in this ward namely Wateridge College, Latshoda Hall, Port Edward Town Hall, Nombuso High and Ithongasi Primary.

3.1.2 Demographic analysis

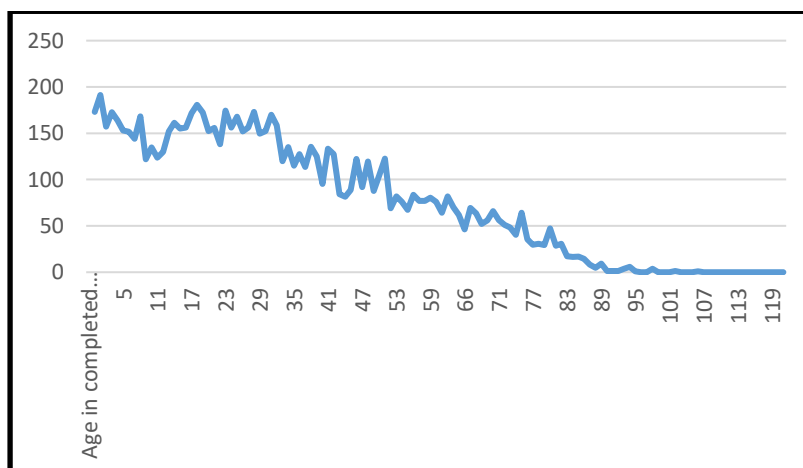
3.1.1.1 Total population and gender composition

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), the total population in ward 01 is 9239. The female composition is 52% (4803) while males constitute 48% (4436) of the population. In terms of distribution the black African group is the dominant race group at 6834 (74%) followed by whites at 211 (23%), Indian/Asian 211 (2%) and the Coloured 85 (1%).

3.1.1.2 Age Groups

Statistics South Africa (2016) shows that the population of the ward is dominated by a youthful population, children of school going age and also infants under the age of 5. The development implications of this situation are that opportunities for skills, jobs, schools and sports and recreation need to be made available in this ward. There is however a considerably number in terms of the adult group. Consideration should be made for this group in terms of planning and development for the ward.

Graph 1 Ward 1 Age Groups



3.1.1.3 Households head and gender

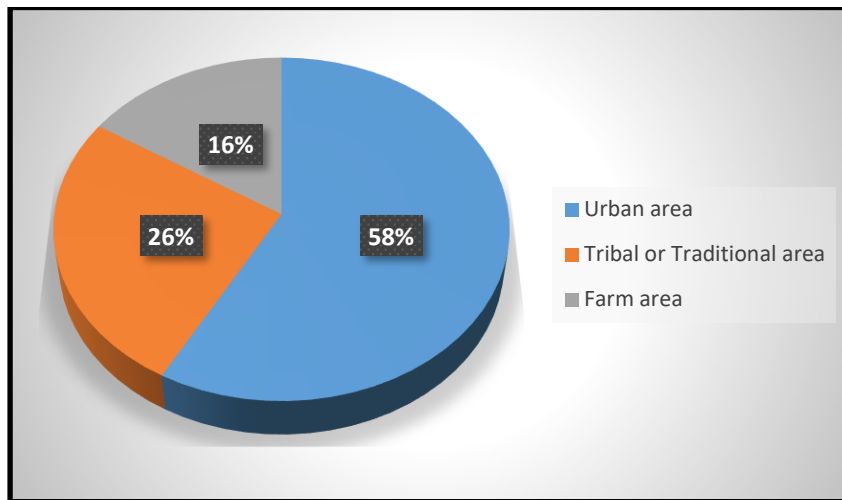
Statistic South Africa (2016) shows that the number of households in this ward is 3515. The households headed by individuals between the ages 21 and 60 are in the majority. There is a considerably number of households headed by those older than 60 years as well. The majority of households head are male (56%) while the female headed households are 44%.

3.1.3 Settlement typology

In terms of housing type, 83% of the households, (2917) in this ward have a house or brick/concrete structure as a dwelling while 7 % (240) were the Cluster house in complex type and only 2% (83) were of the traditional dwelling/hut/structures made of traditional materials. The dominant geo type is the

urban area which accounts for 58% of the dwelling, followed by the Tribal traditional at 26 % and the farm area at 16%. This is shown in the graph below.

Graph 2 Settlement Typologies in Ward 1

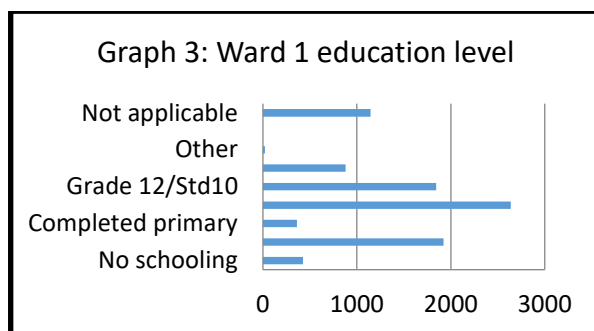


3.1.4 Economic analysis

3.1.4.1 Labour Force and education

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), 48% of the population is employed and 13% is unemployed. According to Statistics South Africa (2016) 22 % percent of the households are classified as being in the formal sector with 5 % classified into the informal sector and a further 5% as being under the household category. 5% of the population had no schooling, 29% only some secondary and 20% completed matric.

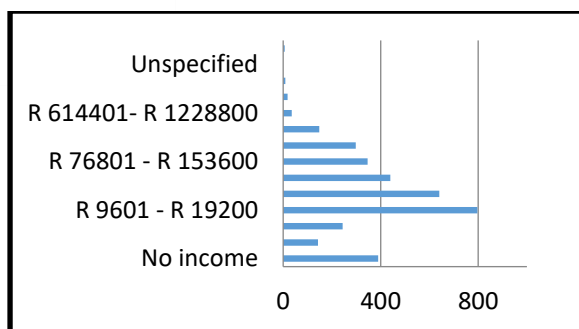
Graph 3 Education level in Ward 1



3.1.4.2 Household income

South Africa Statistics (2016) shows that the dominant classes of household income are 9601-19200 (23%), 19201-38400 (18%) and 38401-76800 (13%). Eleven percent of the households have no income.

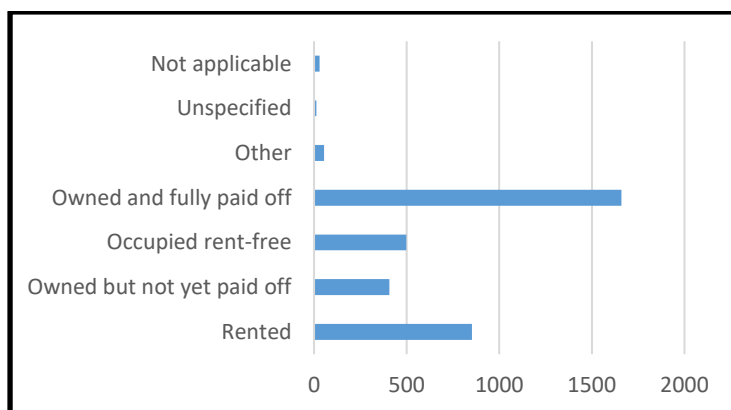
Graph 4 Household Income in Ward 1



3.1.4.3 Economic activities

Data from Statistics South Africa (2016) shows that 27% of the households produce vegetables. The other economic activities are poultry (3 %) and livestock (2 %). Only 2 % of the households engage in other types of crop production. The majority of the agricultural households are owned and fully paid for 47%, rented 24%, rent free 14% respectively. This is shown in the graph below.

Graph 5 Tenure status in ward 1



3.1.5 Infrastructure

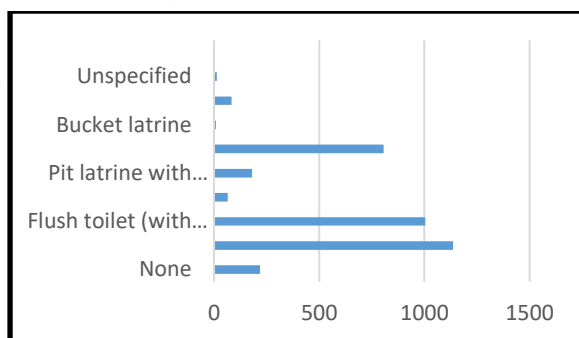
3.1.5.1 Water

Most of the households have some form of access to tap water. Forty five percent of the population have water inside the dwelling and 16 % have it inside the yard and the bulk of the remaining households can access piped water communally. Only 129 (4%) households out of 3515 do not have access to piped water in this ward.

3.1.5.2 Sanitation

The majority of households have access to toilet facilities, with the largest number connected to sewerage system. Sixty one percent of the households have either a flush toilet connected to the sewer or with a septic tank and 23% have pit latrine without ventilation. Only 6% of the population do not have toilet facilities with only 9 households (less than 1%) using the bucket system. This is shown in the graph below

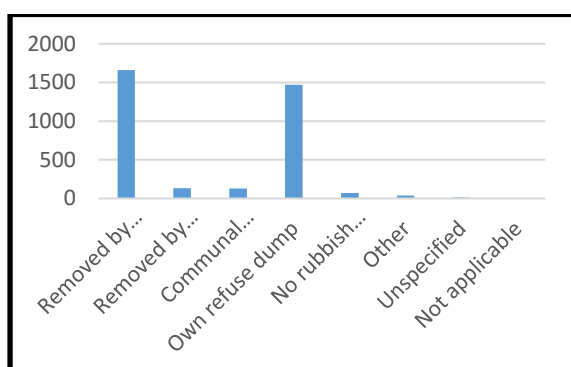
Graph 6 Toilet facilities in ward 1



3.1.5.3 Refuse collection

Forty seven percent of the households have their refuse collected by the local authority at least once a week while 42% of the households own their own refuse dump. See graph below

Graph 7 Refuse collection in ward 1



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.1.5.4 Energy

Data from Statistic South Africa (2016) shows that more than 2500 out of 3515 households have access to electricity with 73% of the households using it for cooking and 80% using it for lighting. There are however almost 559 (16%) households that use candles for lighting and 411 (12%) for cooking. It is clear from these figures that there is a considerably number of households that have no access to electricity either for lighting or cooking. These are the areas that require prioritization.

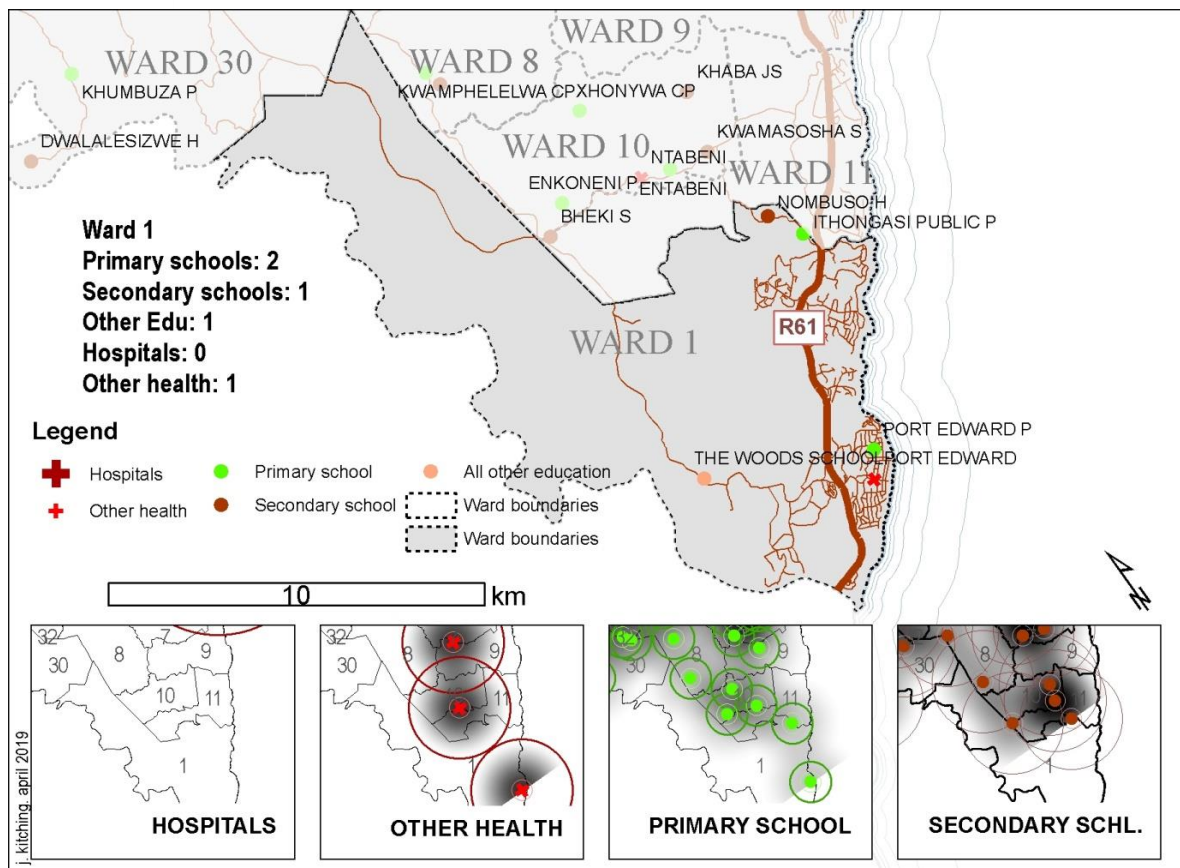
3.1.5.5 Road infrastructure

All the roads in ward 1 make a total length of 122 km. The major road which is R61 cuts through the ward on the Southern part. Tarred roads are found in the urban areas whilst gravel roads dominate the rural area.

3.1.6 Facilities

Ward one has 2 primary schools, one secondary school and an additional education facility. The ward has a health facility (clinic located in Port-Edward). Facilities in Ward one are shown in the following map.

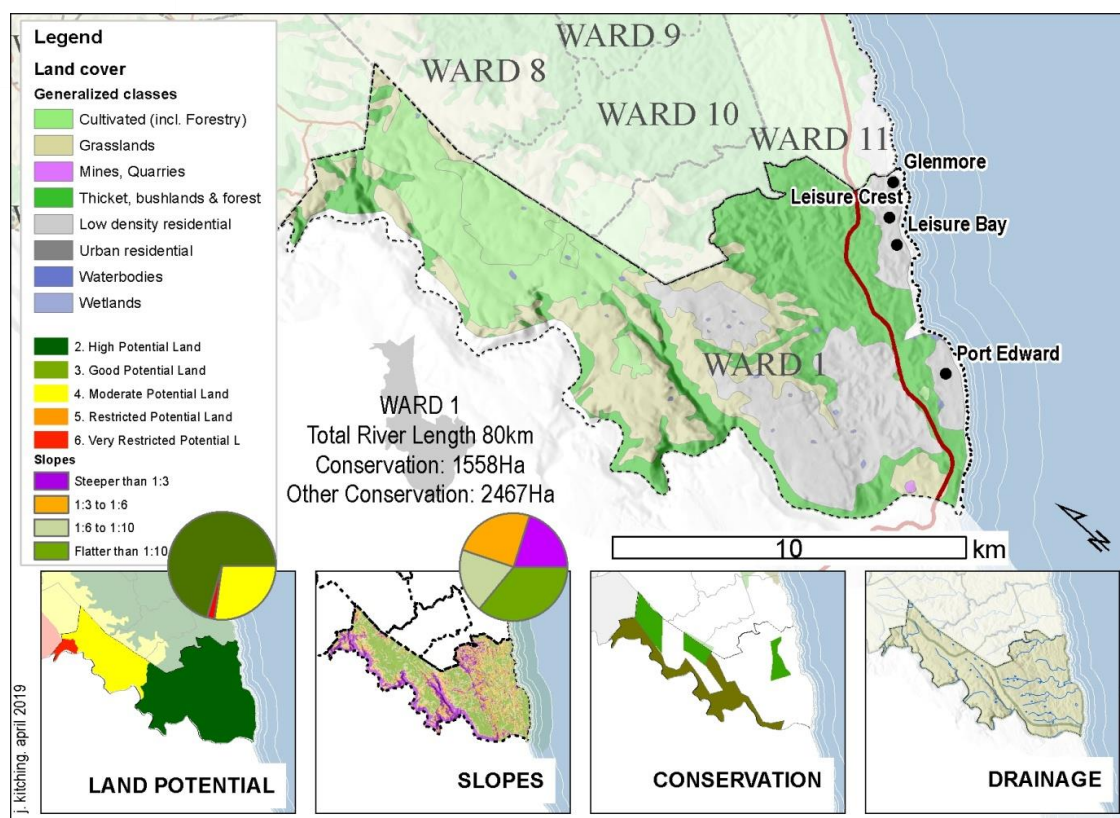
Map 3 Access to Facilities in Ward 1



3.1.6 Environmental Analysis

The ward has a total river length of 80km. Cultivated land is mainly on the western to north western part of the ward with thicket/ bushlands on the eastern to north eastern part. In general the ward has high potential agricultural land and some pockets of mines/quarrying activities on the south eastern parts of the ward. Area under conservation is 1558 Ha with an additional 2467 under other forms of conservation. Environmental analysis of the ward is shown in the following map.

Map 4 Ward 1 Environmental Analysis

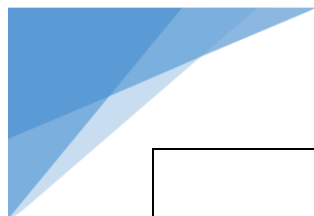


3.1.7 Ward 1 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 1 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in the Table below.

Table 7 Ward 1 SWOT Analysis

Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertile soil Schools Crèches Church Shopping Centers i.e. Port Edward Banks Farms Electricity Hotel Bed Breakfast Library TVET College Access to water Indian Ocean 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Clinic No Cemetery Bulk water infrastructure is an issue Roads not in good conditions (require routine maintenance) Upgrade of bridges i.e. Thongasi, Gatsheni Electricity infills required.
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding informal trading Tourism Agriculture. 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of crime Unemployment Kids drowning at the Beach



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread of diseases • Not enough sanitation • Ageing water infrastructure
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3.1.8 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Below are ward 1 issues, vision, strategies and projects that were raised during the community consultations. In addition, they are also based on the analysis of secondary data analysis.

Table 8 Ward 1 Issues, Strategies and Projects

1	KEY ISSUES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing infrastructure and maintenance thereof; • Unemployment; • Support for the SMME development; • Safety and cleanliness of the beaches; • Skills development; • Social issues i.e. crime, school dropout, drugs and alcohol abuse; • Environmental i.e. as result of illegal dumping
2	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a forum to deal with the safety issues at the beaches; • Develop youth empowerment programs with a special focus on skills development, human development; • Promote learnerships for the unemployed youth; • Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electro craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods etc. • Establish a forum to coordinate infrastructure provision and maintenance issues • Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business forums
3	PROJECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade of bridges in Thongasi and Gusheni; • Cemetery; • Residential Housing (Flats) and Rural Housing; • Bulk water infrastructure at Kwalatshoda; • Electricity infills

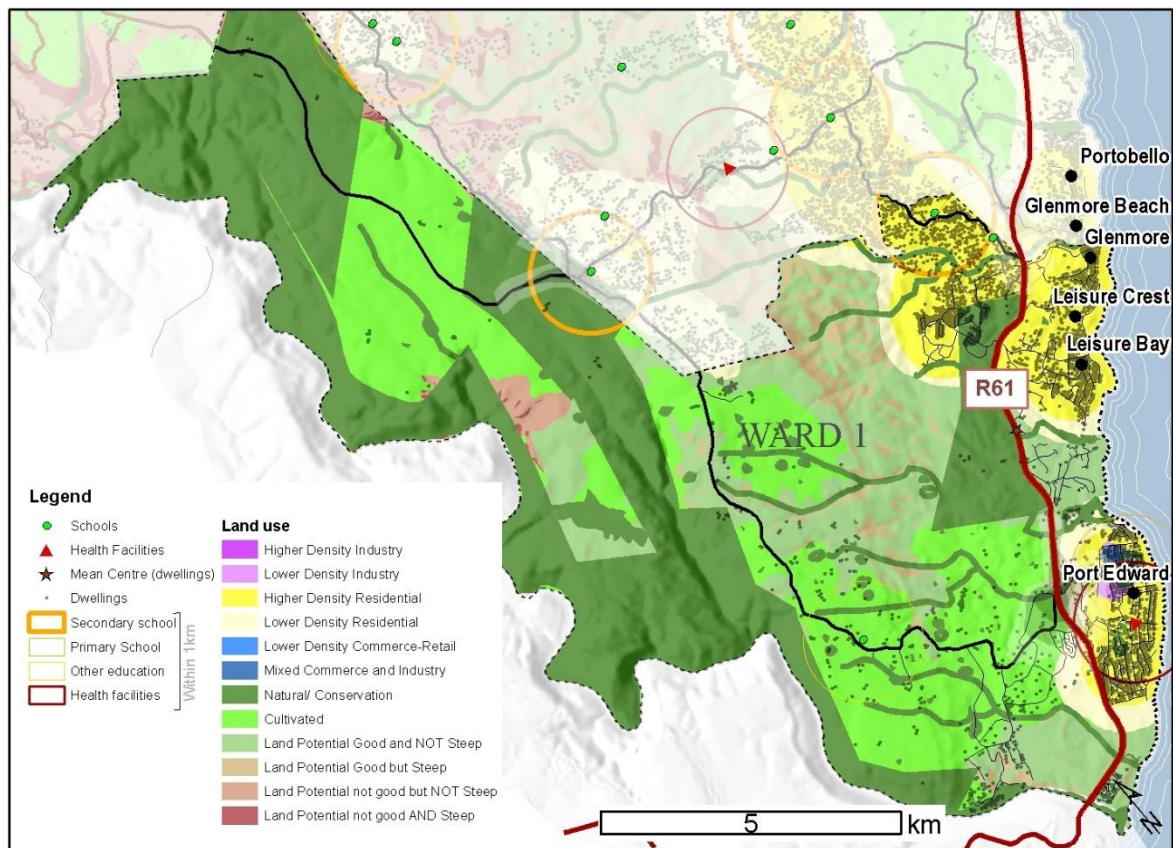
3.1.9 Vision

“Crime free, keeping our beaches clean and encouraging sustainable livelihoods through business opportunities”

3.1.10 Ward 1 land use plans

The ward based land use plans are meant to inform land use management and development control. In addition they are also meant to guide location and allocation of facilities and projects. Below is a Land Use Plan Map for ward 1.

Map 5 Ward 1 Land Use Plans



The land uses found in Ward 1 include facilities such as schools, health facilities, residential and industrial areas. While it seems that most communities have reasonable access to facilities in this ward, there are communities that reside far away from the one kilometre radius of facilities. There are also households located on conservation areas. The higher density residential areas are found on the eastern coastline of the ward.

3.2 Ward 2 situational Analysis

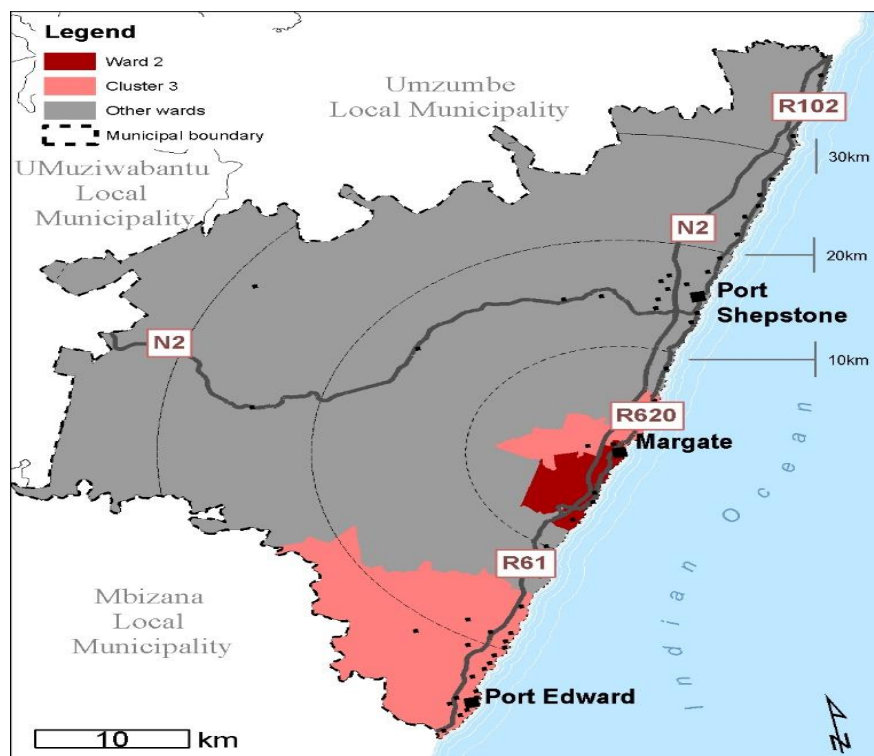


Clr Watson

3.2.1 Locality

Ward 2 is located along the Indian Ocean coastline bordering ward 7 on the southern part, ward 29 on the western part and ward 6 on the north. The total geographical area is 2863 Ha constituting 13% of the cluster 3 area and 2% of the municipality geographical area. There are two Voting Districts in this ward namely; Assemble of God and Rhema Church.

Map 6 Ward 2 Locality



3.2.2 Demographic analysis

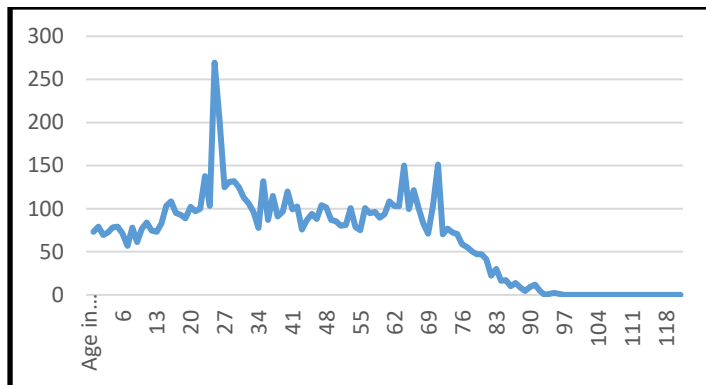
3.2.2.1 Total population, gender and racial composition

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) the total population of ward 02 is 7909 and of this population 52% is female and 48% is male. In terms of distribution the white group is the dominant race group at 4371 (55%) followed by black African at 3086 (39%), coloured 3% and Indian/Asian 2 %. The development implications for this are that there should be some bias towards the creation of economic opportunities for women in particular those falling in the underprivileged groups.

3.2.2.2 Age groups

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), has a fairly distributed population in terms of age groups. However the youth appear to be more. Planning should include all age groups including the significant elderly group.

Graph 8 Age groups in ward 2



3.2.2.3 Households head age and gender

Statistics SA shows that the households in this ward are 3324. The majority of household heads (1516) is those that are between 21 – 60 years. Those households headed by less than 21 years old are only 54. This data does not give an indication of those households headed by children. Of these households 2018 (61%) are male headed and 1290 (39%) are female headed.

3.2.3 Settlement typology

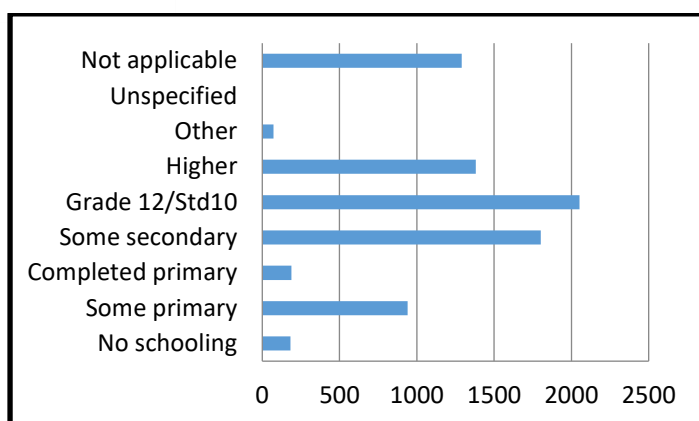
Regarding housing typologies, being predominantly an urban area, it is not surprising that a large number of the households in the ward would have a house or brick/concrete type of a dwelling. Less than 500 of households are of an informal dwelling/shack. The whole ward in general has high agricultural potential land, 821Ha under conservation and an additional 95 Ha under other conservation. The ward has a total river length of 18 km. The dominant genotype is urban area accounting for 83% (2757) of the dwellings, while farm area accounts for 17% (567) of the housing units.

3.2.4 Economic analysis

3.2.4.1 Labour force and education

According to Statistics SA (2016), the number of employed people stands at 2958 (37%) with the unemployed at 291 (4%) (See the graph below). Out of 7909 people residing in ward 2, 2261 (29%) are employed in the formal sector. The information on 4754 people is not readily available. Those found in the informal sector are 262 (3%). It would be interesting to establish what sector is the majority of residents engaged since they constitute about 60% of the population. At least 18% of the population has a qualification higher than matric, 20% completed matric and only 2% had no schooling.

Graph 9 Ward 2 education level



3.2.4.2 Household income

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), the dominant income classes are the 9601-19200 (17%), 19201-38400 (15%), 38401-76800 (12%), 76801-153600 (15%) and 153601-307201 (13%). Eleven percent of the population has no income.

3.2.4.3 Economic Activities

Statistics SA data (2016) shows that 131 (4%) of the households carryout vegetable production, only 49 (1%) households are carrying out livestock production, 51 households doing other forms of agricultural production and another 48 households doing poultry production.

3.2.5 Infrastructure

3.2.5.1 Water

According to Statistics SA (2016), out of 3323 households, 2824 (85%) have piped water (tap) inside the dwelling and 4% of the households have no access to piped water. This is also not surprising given the fact that 83% of the area is urban.

3.2.5.2 Sanitation

Statistics SA (2016) show that almost 2929 (89%) of the households in ward 2 have access to some form of flush toilets. Again, this level of service is to be expected as the ward is 83% urban, even though it is not acceptable that a few households use bucket latrine.

3.2.5.3 Refuse collection

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) eighty percent of the households have their refuse collected by the local authority, 15 % have their own refuse dump and only one percent of the households have no refuse dump.

3.2.5.4 Electricity

Statistics SA (2016) shows that 86% of the households use electricity for cooking, 8% use gas, 2 % paraffin and 3% wood while for lighting 96% of the households use electricity and 3% use candles. This can be expected as 83% of the area is urban.

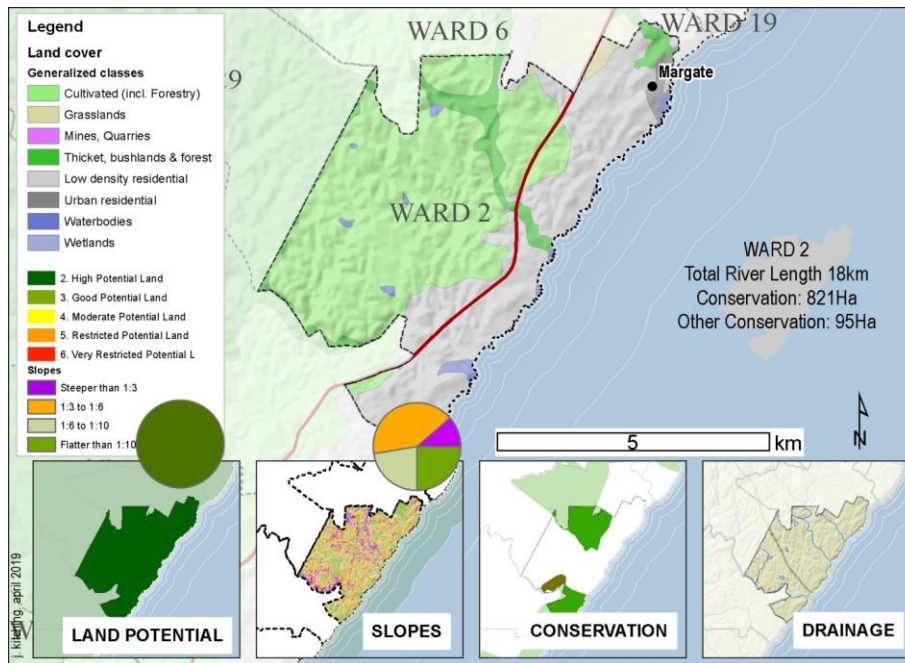
3.2.5.5 Road infrastructure

The combined road length of the entire ward is 74km. All the roads in this ward are tarred.

3.2.6 Environmental Analysis

The majority of the land in ward 2 is under commercial agriculture. However, other land uses include natural water bodies such rivers (total length 18 km) and wetlands.

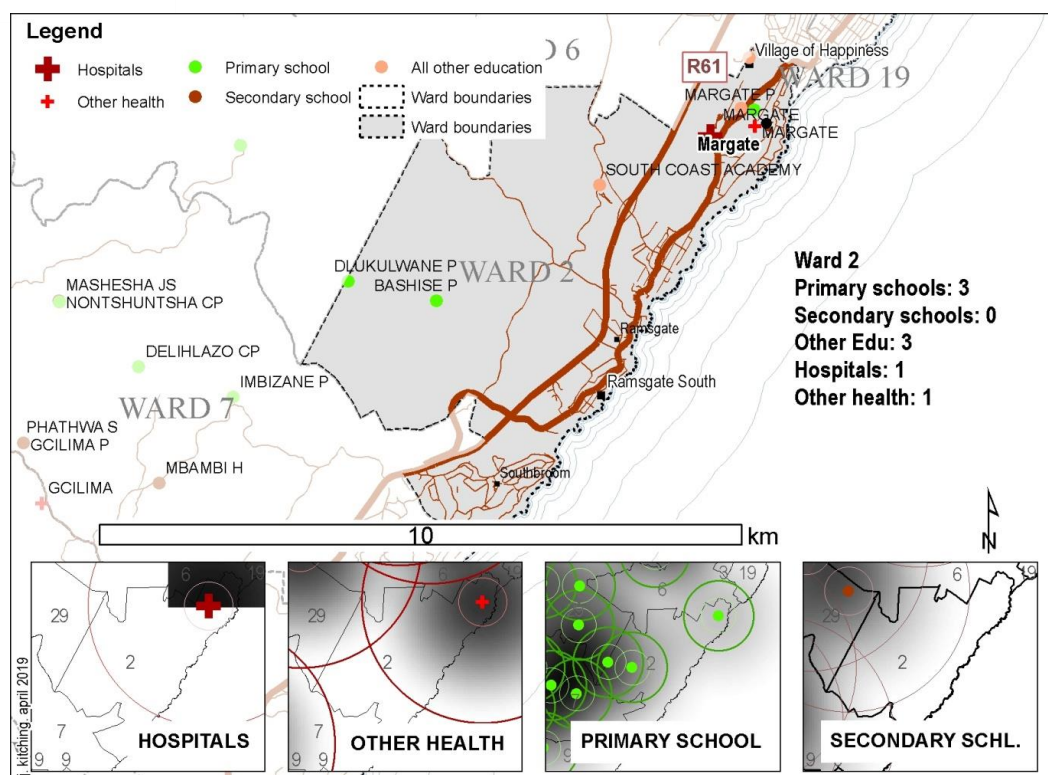
Map 7 Ward 2 Environmental Analysis



3.2.7 Facilities

Ward Two has three primary schools. At has three other educational facilities. The ward has one hospital and an additional health facility. Facilities in ward 2 are shown in the following map.

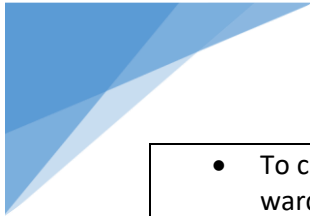
Map 8 Ward 2 Access to Facilities



3.2.8 SWOT analysis

Table 9 Ward 2 SWOT Analysis

Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal location Peoples nature European Swallows Mountain bike Events Golf courses Easy access to target market Large amount of efficient civic association Extensive shopping facilities Advance security infrastructure Key events, i.e. South Africa Coast Bike Fest High quality tourist accommodation. 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ugu water and sewage Slow reactions to ratepayers complains Rates payer apathy (NB Not sure if they meant airport)/Despondency Rates compensation with similar community Rapidly diminishing of local authorities to deliver basic service delivery Tourism image currently damaged Poor retail product mix Labor productivity Non implementation of agreed development Ramsgate urban renewal
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to engage positively with M.M 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistics of SAP Eskom boxes (missing)



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To change P395 from passing through ward from Dot to R.N.M. • Development of S. Broom interchange • Develop right communication line between RNM + Civics. • Develop world class resort in the Margate bolt between randavour + Sea brook ext. down to Ray ENkonyeni implementation. • Implementation of Enkongweni Nature reserve into an eco tourism product. • Sanral to develop a long awaited interchange joining Word ski + Lewinski over R61 as part of N2 project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative press reports • No zero tolerance to laws + by laws • Social cohesion between locals tourist • No attendance to broken windows • Prostitution • Drugs • Empty plots • Streets lights not working • Inefficient ward committees + Systems • High DOT + State Health Service Delivery • Homeless + Migrants • Urban diaspora.
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3.2.9 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 10 Ward 2 Issues, Strategies and Projects

1	KEY ISSUES (WARD 02)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing infrastructure and maintenance thereof; • Unemployment; • Support for the SMME development; • Safety and cleanliness of the beaches; • Skills development; • Social issues i.e. crime, school drop out, drugs and alcohol abuse; • Environmental i.e. as result of illegal dumping
2	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a forum to deal with the safety issues at the beaches; • Develop youth empowerment programs with a special focus on skills development, human development; • Promote learnerships for the unemployed youth; • Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electro craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods etc. • Establish a forum to coordinate infrastructure provision and maintenance issues • Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras
3	PROJECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Margate urban renewal programme; • Ramsgate urban renewal programme; • Upgrade of P395 • Southbroom interchange

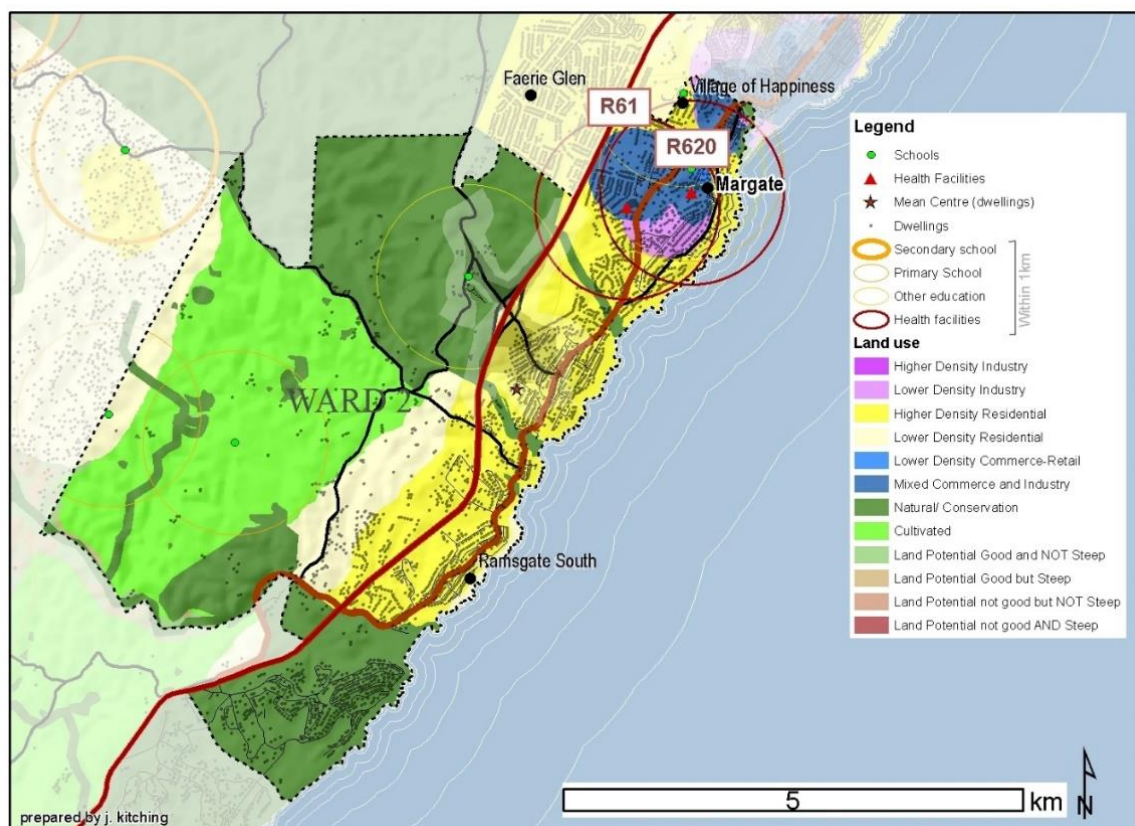
3.2.10 Vision

"Establishing Margate as a world class beach resort."

3.2.11 Ward 2 land use plans

Below is a land use plan for ward two. It indicates the facilities, residential areas, mixed use and industrial areas, conservation and cultivated areas. Most facilities are found in the north eastern part of the ward. A large number of households on the southern part are located on conservation area are far away from a one kilometre radius of facilities. In terms of the need for facilities therefore the focus of the municipality should be in areas falling outside of the 1 kilometre radius.

Map 9 Ward 2 land use plans



3.3 Ward 3 situational analysis



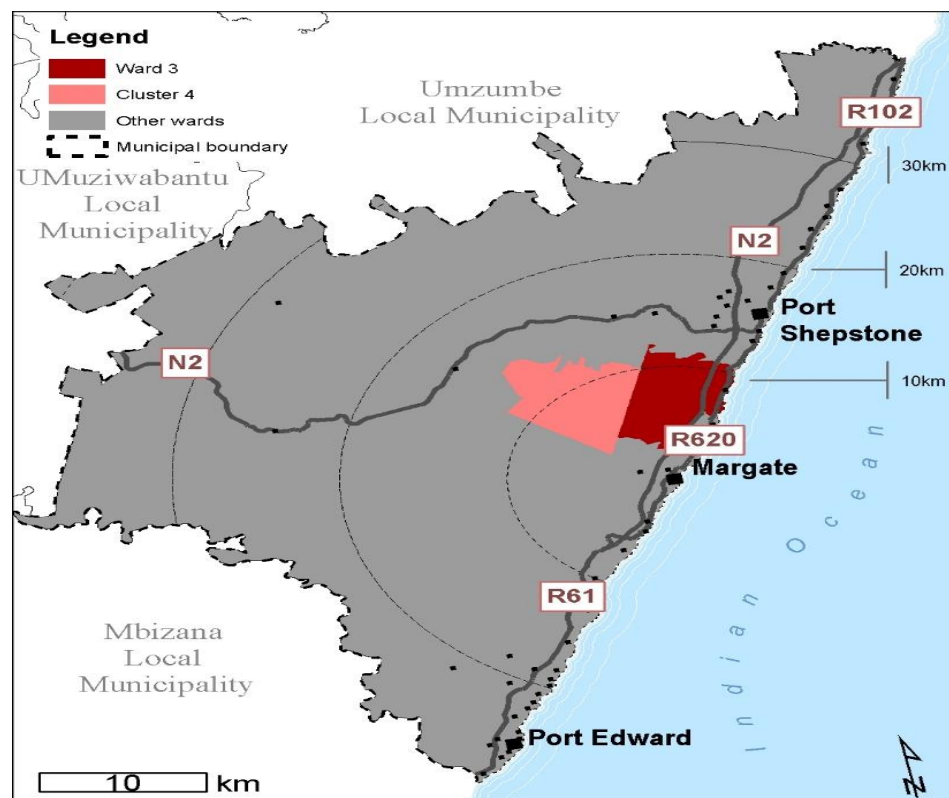
Cllr PW Brauteseth

3.3.1 Locality

Ward 3 is located along the coast, with south east of the ward bordering ward 19 and north east bordering the Indian Ocean. It also borders ward 6 on the southern part and ward 20 on the northern part. Wards 28, 26, 25 and 24 are on the west of the ward.

According to Statistics SA (2016), ward three has a geographical area of 3853 Ha which is 46% of cluster 4 and 3% of the total municipal area. It has three Voting Districts (VDs) namely: Izotsha P. School, Masinenge Crèche and Shelly Beach Old Civic Offices.

Map 10 Ward 3 Locality



3.3.2 Demographic analysis

3.3.2.1 Total population, gender and racial composition

According to Statistics South Africa the total population in this ward is 5934. The majority are males at 3127 (53%) and females at 2807 (47%). This is not consistent with the national and provincial trends wherein women are in the majority. This phenomenon can be attributed to the existence of manufacturing and farming activities in this ward which might be a pulling factor for male workers and job seekers and hence large numbers of informal dwellings. African blacks form the majority at 3434 (58%), followed by whites 2074 (35%), Indian/Asian 328 (6%) and coloureds 81 (1%).

3.3.2.2 Age groups

Data from Statistics South Africa (2016) shows that the ward has a youthful population. The two dominant groups are the 1-14 and 15-36 (youths) with the youths being the biggest group. This group requires opportunities for jobs, skills development, sports and recreation while the younger age class requires schooling opportunities, recreation and early childhood health provision. It must also be noted that the ward has a significant elderly population.

3.3.2.3 Households age and sex

Data from Statistics SA (2016) shows that number of households in ward 3 is 3095, and the major household head age class is between 21 and 60, accounting for 2427 (74%) households. The majority of the households, 2140 (69%) are headed by males while female headed households are 953 (31%). The fact that 144 (5%) households are headed by those less than 21 years old is worrisome and high compared to other wards. There is a possibility this number might include child headed households and may need support.

3.3.3 Settlement Typology

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), the geo type of the ward consist of 78% of the households in an urban area and 22% in the farm area. The major housing typology is that of the brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand 1489 (48%) while 1107 (36%) are classified as informal dwelling/shack not in back yard; such as in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm. This high figure (36%) shows that demand for formal housing is high in this ward. The pulling factor for people to want to reside in this area is the manufacturing activities that take place on the southern part of the ward. In most cases manufacturing create a number of low – paying jobs that do not require sophisticated skills. As a result people will have jobs but be unable to afford a formal housing and end up resorting to informal housing. The rest of the households in this ward fall in the house, flat and other forms of formal dwelling types.

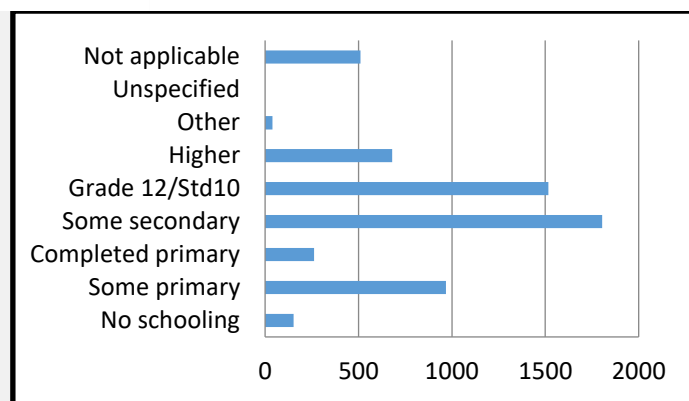
3.3.4 Economic analysis

3.3.4.1 Labour force and education

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), 47% (2797) of the population in ward 3 are formally employed with 9% (547) being unemployed, 17% is not economically active and 2% is discouraged work seekers. See table below

In terms of employment by sector, 33% of the residents are employed in the formal sector. Private households' accounts for 8% and 7% are those in the informal sector. More than half (51%) of the population is recorded as not applicable. A conclusion can be drawn that these would those falling under the category that survive on social grants and those with no income at all. The level of education is satisfactory with only 3% having no school at all and 26% having finished grade 12. See graph below.

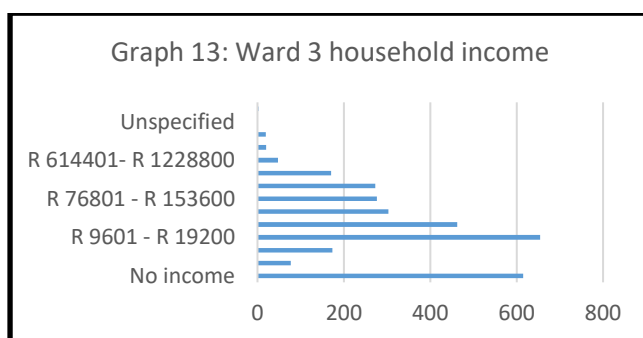
Graph 10 Level of education in ward 3



3.3.4.2 Household income

Statistics South Africa (2016) data shows that the low income classes, 9601-19200 and 19201-38400 are the major classes with 21% and 15% respectively while 20% have no income. This creates a major need for economic empowerment programs and job creation. See graph below.

Graph 11 Household income per annum in ward 3



3.3.4.3 Economic activities

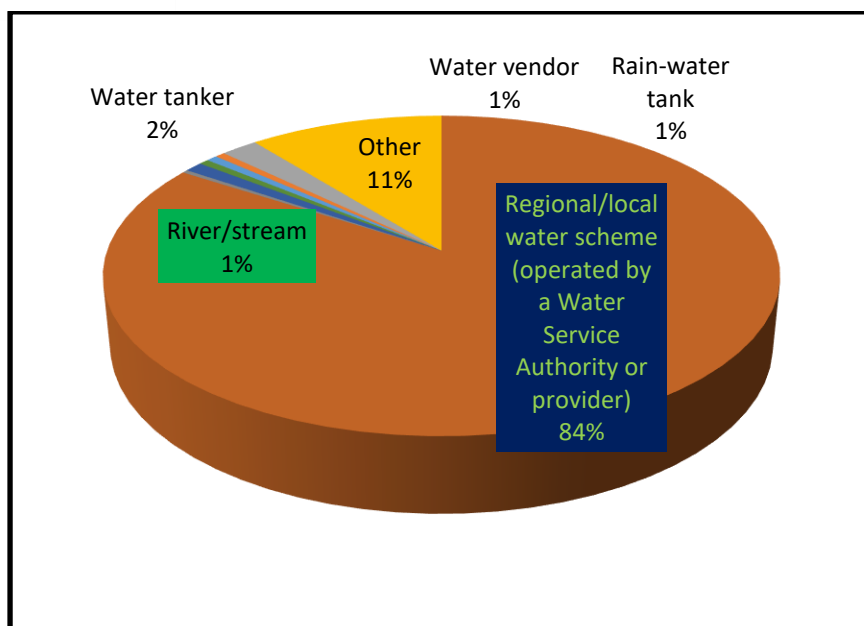
Data from Statistics SA show that 2% (50) of the households are in vegetable activities, 1% (19) in livestock production, 1% other crops and none have been recorded to be working in non-agricultural activities. This creates opportunities for other non-agricultural activities including boosting the agricultural activities.

3.3.5 Infrastructure

3.2.5.1 Water

Statistics South Africa (2016) data shows that a large number of households have access to either piped water inside the dwelling or piped water on community stand with 84% (2604) of the households accessing water from the local water scheme. It would seem that access to clean tap water is not a major issue in this ward. See graph below.

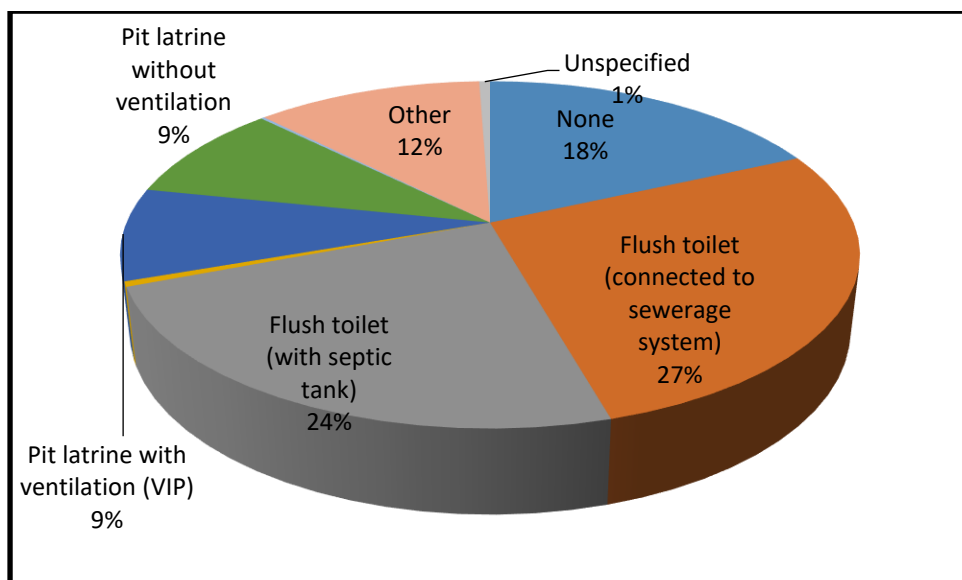
Graph 12 Ward 3 water source



3.2.5.2 Sanitation

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), 51% of the households have access to some kind of a flush toilet either connected to sewerage system or with septic tank. However, with the ward having a large number of informal residential areas, it is not surprising that more than 564 (18%) households have no form of toilet facility. See graph below

Graph 13 Toilet facilities in ward 3



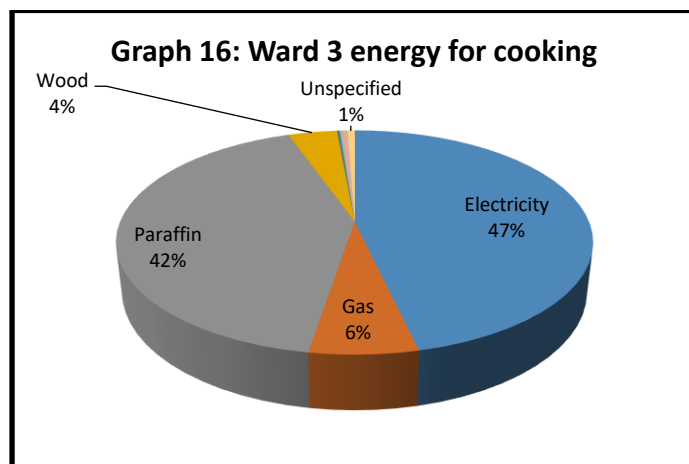
3.2.5.3 Electricity

While 78% of ward 3 settlement type fall in the urban area, less than half of the households (46%) use electricity for cooking and the remainder of 42% use paraffin. The high number of those that use paraffin could be attributed to the households falling in the informal residential type. The informal residential areas are in most cases associated with high levels of poverty and underdevelopment.

While local government try in some respect to provide some basic services in these areas it faces a number of challenges such as environmental suitability of these areas for upgrade.

A similar trend can be seen in table above, where more than 40% of the households use other sources of energy as compared to just over 50% of households that use electricity for lighting. As already indicated above, these are most cases the informal residential areas found in the ward. See graphs below

Graph 14 Energy for cooking in ward 3



3.3.6 Infrastructure

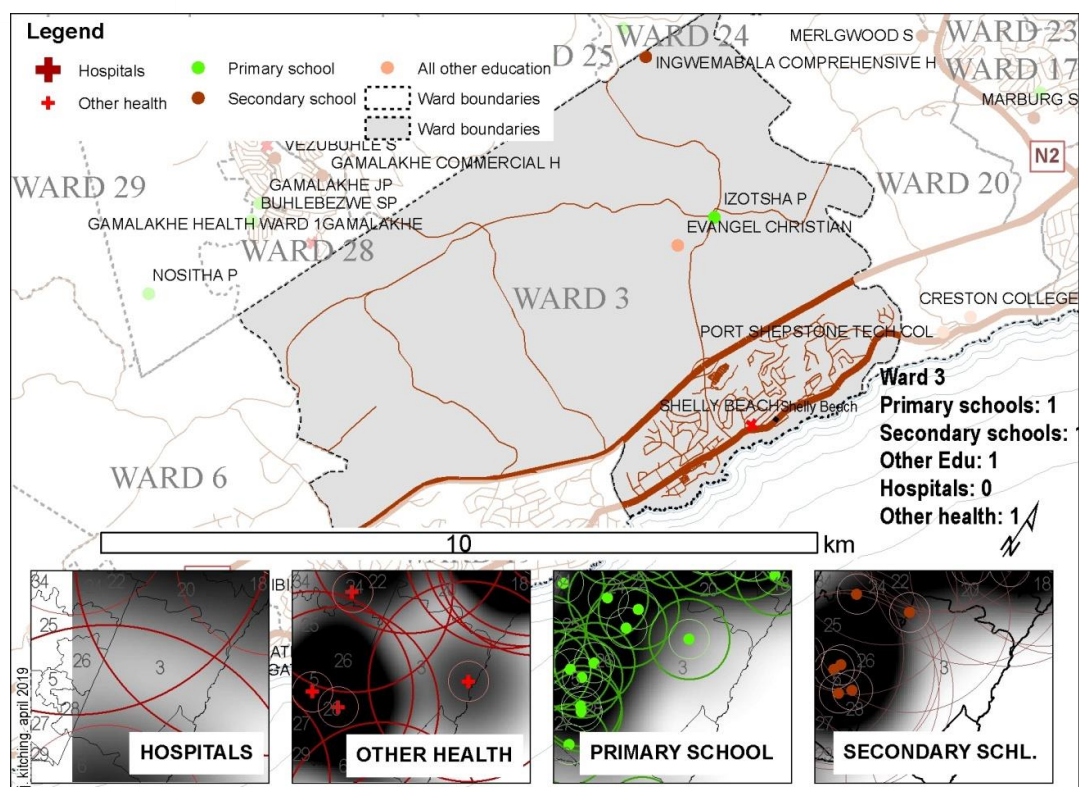
3.3.6.1 Road infrastructure

The combined total road length in ward 3 is 81 km. However, it should be noted that most roads in the ward are tarred except for the feeder roads within an informal settlement.

3.3.7 Facilities

Ward 3 has one primary school, one secondary school and one low order educational facility. The ward has no hospital but has one low order educational facility.

Map 11 Ward 3 Access to Facilities

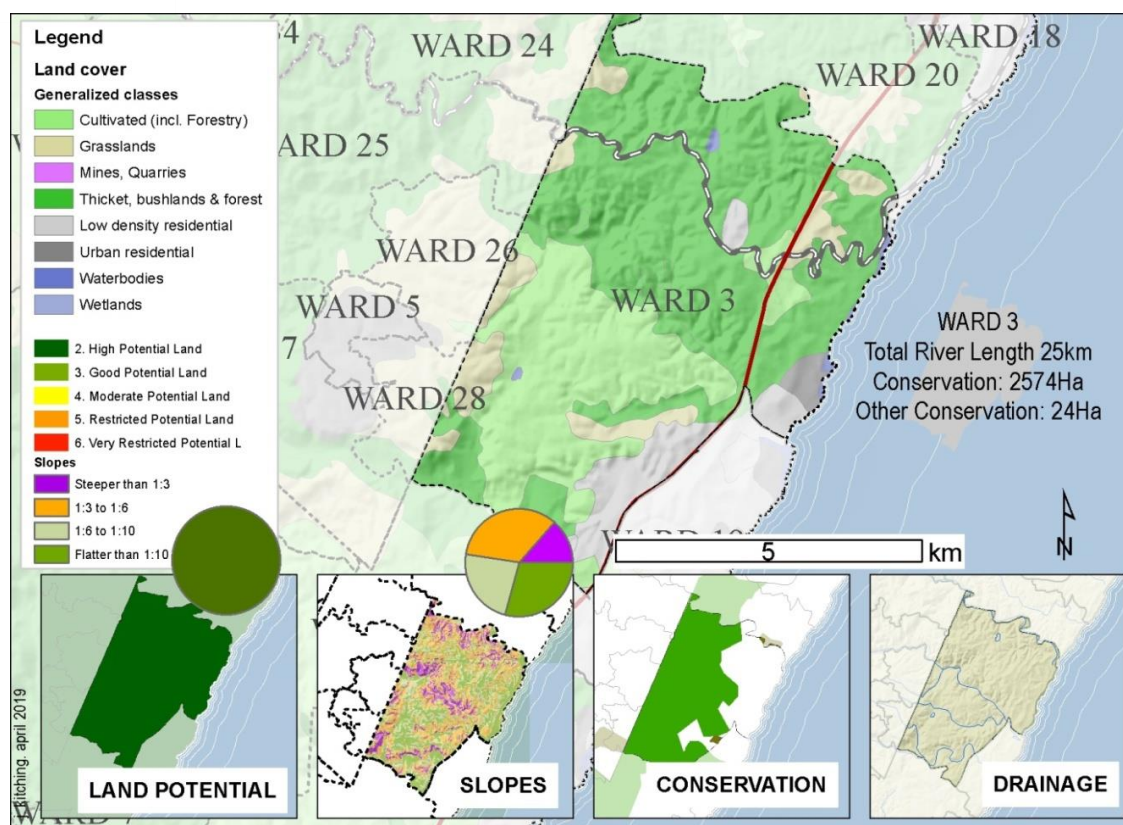


Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.3.8 Environmental Analysis

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) all the land in Ward 3 has a high potential for agriculture. The total river length is 25 km and area under conservation is 2574 Ha with an additional 24 Ha under other conservation. Cultivation is carried out in the northern part and southern part of the ward. The central part of the ward has thicket/bush lands typology and also the southern tip has pockets of this typology. Low residential area is on the eastern side of the ward along the coast. See map below.

Map 12 Ward 3 Environmental Analysis



3.3.9 SWOT Analysis

Table 11 Ward 3 SWOT Analysis

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good public transport • Holiday apartment • Malls • Beaches for holiday makers • Restaurant • B &Bs • Mining • Water bodies • Sports activities like Dura Cycling 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharks on the beach • Unemployment • water problems • Izotsha has no C.C.G • High rate of crime – due to illegal liquor selling • Teenage pregnancy • Drop out of schools / under 18 • Drug dealers and loud music at illegal taverns • Conservative areas and thieves • The challenge of Taxis between Bambanani and Gamalakhe(Need clarity from the association)
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p>

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ski board fishing • Land for agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water floods at temporal structures • Fire • Illegal electricity connection • Road P200 in a bad state(Potholes & over grown edges) |
|---|---|

3.3.10 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 12 Ward 3 Issues, Strategies and Project

1	KEY ISSUES (WARD 03)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing infrastructure and maintenance thereof; • Unemployment; • Support for the SMME development; • Safety and cleanliness of the beaches; • Skills development; • Social issues i.e. crime, school drop out, drugs and alcohol abuse; • Environmental i.e. as result of Illegal dumping
2	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a forum to deal with the safety issues at the beaches; • Develop youth empowerment programs with a special focus on skills development, human development; • Promote learnerships for the unemployed youth; • Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electro craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods etc. • Establish a forum to coordinate infrastructure provision and maintenance issues • Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras
3	PROJECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMME development programme • Infrastructure maintenance projects

3.3.11 Vision

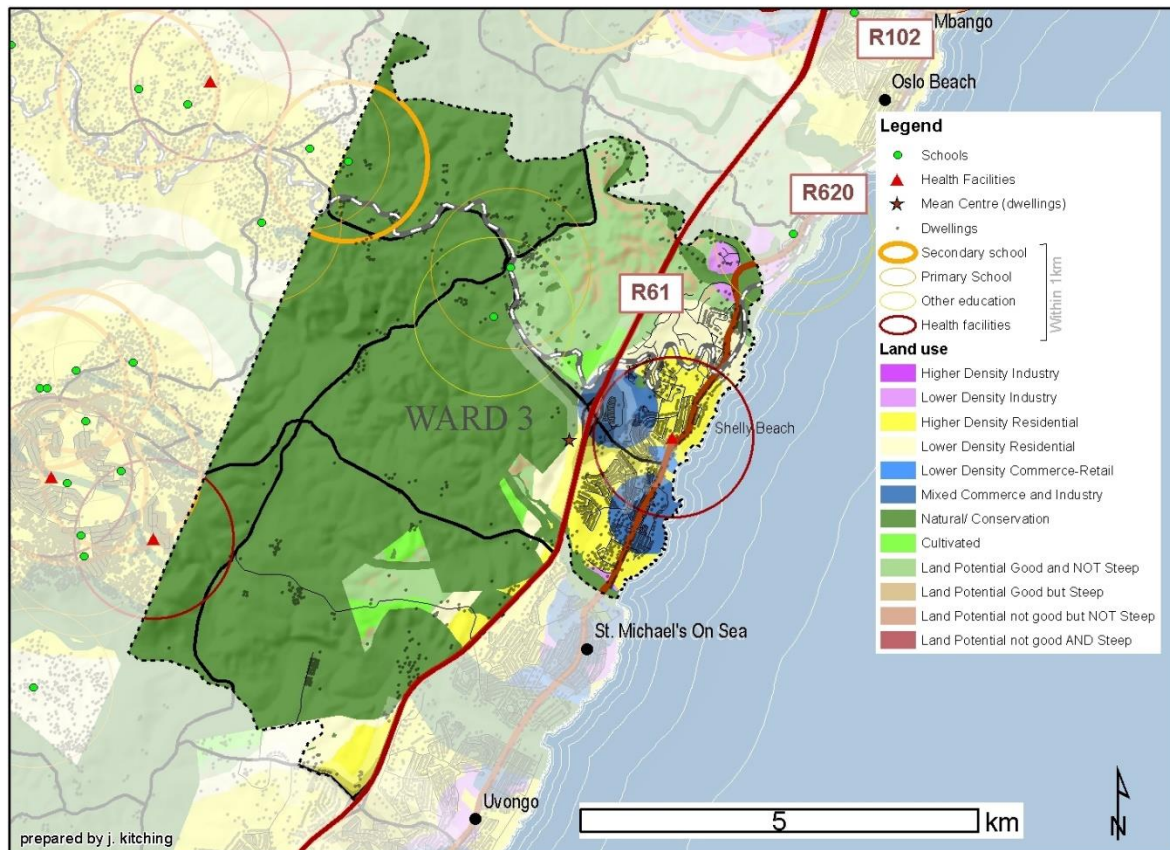
"A ward with skilled residents where the economy is able to create jobs and thriving businesses."

3.3.12 Ward 3 land use plans

The plan below depicts land uses found in ward 3. The land uses include facilities, dwellings, mixed uses, conservation areas, industrial and residential areas. A considerable number of households are

not within one kilometre radius of facilities. Similar to wards 1 and 2 there are households that are located in the conservation areas.

Map 13 Ward 3 land use plans



3.4 Ward 4 situational analysis



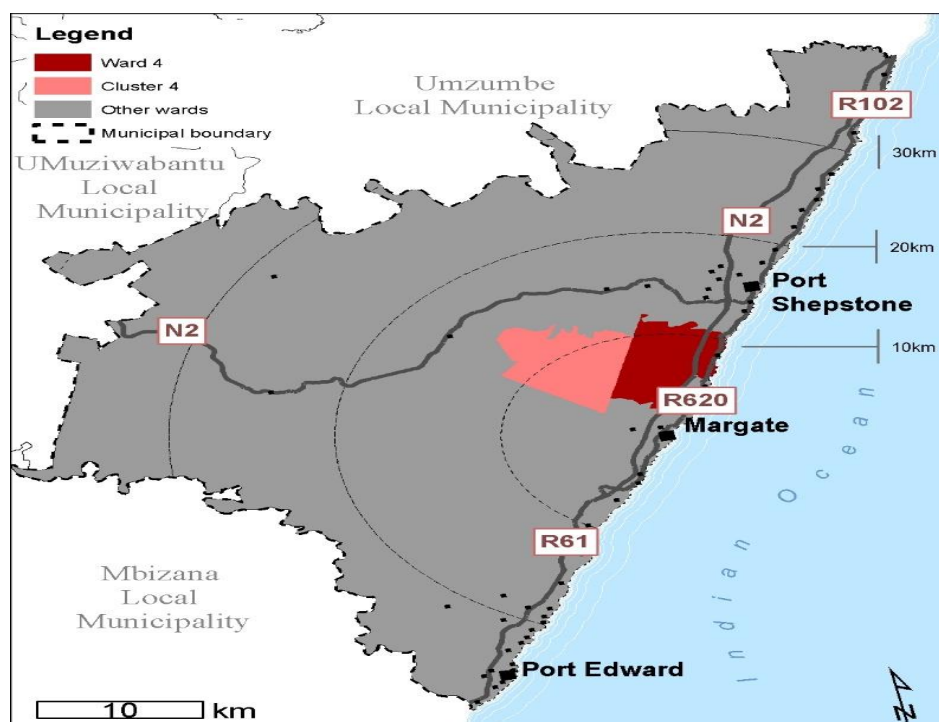
Cllr. KR Shinga

3.4.1 Locality

Ward 4 is situated in the north western part of the municipality and is bordered by Umzumbe Local Municipality. The locality of the ward is shown in the map below. Ward 4 is approximately 968Ha in extent. It consists of 4 VDs namely Cophela JP School, Lushaba Tribal Court, Assis Mission convent and African gospel church.

Map 8: Ward 4 locality

Map 14 Ward 4 locality



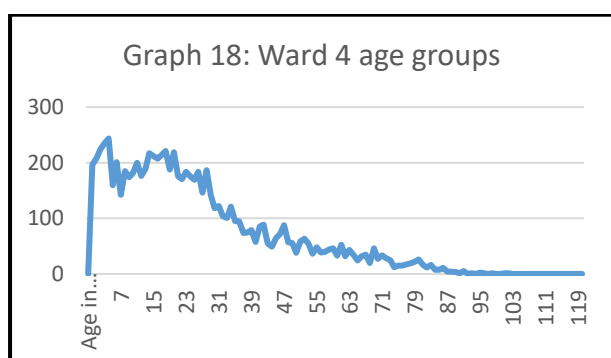
3.4.2 Demographic analysis

3.4.2.1 Total population and gender composition

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) the total population of ward 4 was 8534. The gender composition of the population in terms of males and females is 44% and 56% respectively. This points to the dominance of the female gender in the ward. According to Statistics South Africa (2016), the racial composition of the population in Ward 4 was dominated by the black racial group. The other racial groups such as coloured and white racial groups have relatively no presence in the Ward.

3.4.2.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis of Ward 4 indicates that the most dominant age group is between 21 and 60 followed by those aged older than 60. The relatively young and youthful population below the age of 29 is the most dominant. This points to the need to prioritize the socio-economic development of youths in the ward based plans. The least frequent age group of household heads is the one aged less than 21. Figure below shows the demographic information in Ward 4.



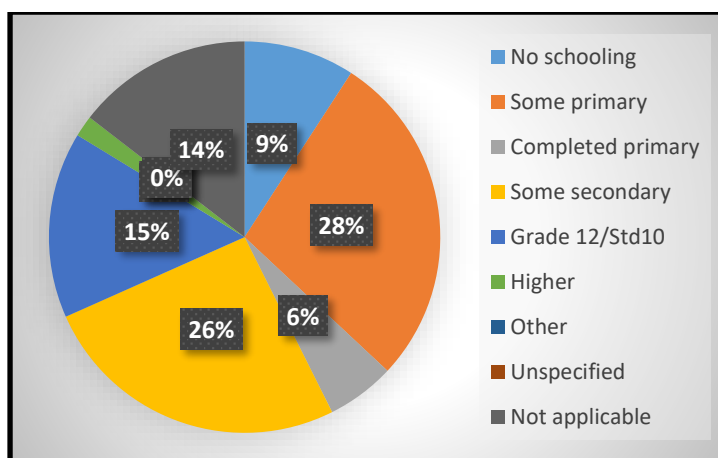
3.4.2.3 Households

There are a range of household head age categories Ward 4 (see Table below). According to Statistics South Africa (2016) there are 1743 households in Ward 4. The most frequent household head age group in the ward is between 21 and 60 and this is followed by heads older than 60. The least frequent age group of household heads is the one aged less than 21.

3.4.2.4 Education

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), the level of education in Ward 4 indicates that there are relatively high levels of literacy. Approximately 28% of the ward population have primary education, 26% have secondary education, 15% have grade 12 and 2% have higher education. However, 9% of the population have no schooling. Graph below shows the education levels in Ward 4.

Graph 15 Education level in ward 4



Sources: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.4.2.5 Population Density/ Distribution

The population density in Ward 4 is about 8.815 households per hectare. The North eastern side of the Ward is sparsely populated while the rest of the Ward is densely populated.

3.4.2.6 Settlement typology

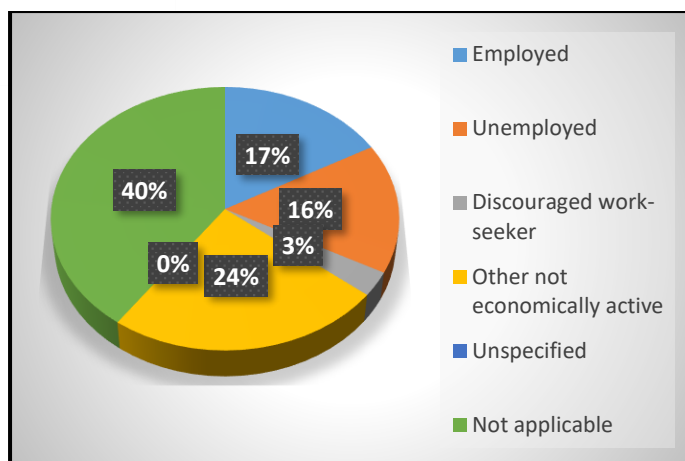
Ward 4 is a rural area which is under traditional authority. The traditional or tribal area constitutes 100% of the ward spatial footprint. The dominant dwelling typology in Ward 4 is the house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard and the traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials.

3.4.3 Economic analysis

3.4.3.1 Labour Force

According to Statistics South Africa (2016, the labour force information for Ward 4 indicates that 17% of the labour force is employed and 16% is unemployed. This points to relatively high unemployment rates in the ward. Approximately 24% of the population comprises of the uneconomically active population and 40% are not applicable to employment. This also points to relatively high labour dependency ratios in the ward. See graph below.

Graph 16 Employment rate in ward 4



According to Statistics South Africa (2016), most of the labour force in the ward is employed in the formal sector (12%) followed those employed in the informal sector (4%). The least employing sector in the ward is the private household.

3.4.3.2 Household income

The household income per annum dynamics for Ward 4 are shown in the Figure below. There is a relatively high proportion of households in with no income per annum. This points to high poverty rates and vulnerability among households in the ward. On the other hand, there is also a relatively huge concentration of households in middle income bracket per annum and those with very low income levels annually.

3.4.4 Economic activities

The economic activities in ward 4 include commercial agriculture (sugar cane farming) and subsistence farming practiced by a few families in their backyards. There are also some informal economic activities that include spazza shops.

3.4.5 Infrastructure

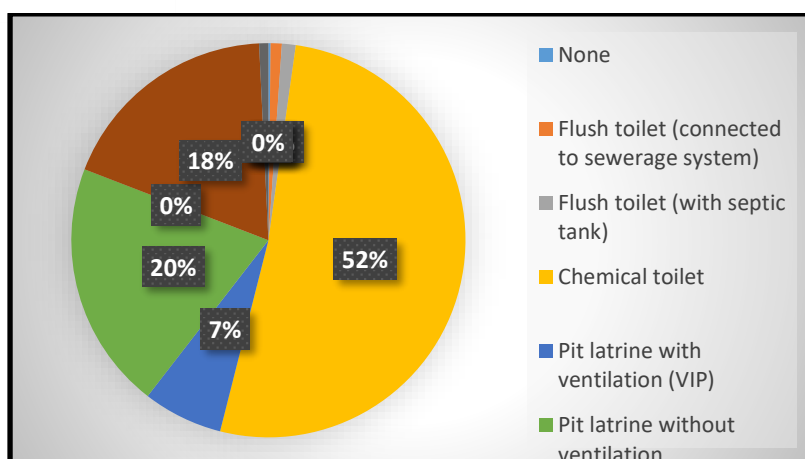
3.4.5.1 Water

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), most households in Ward 4 access piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling followed by those who access piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling. However, it should be noted that although relatively very few households, some still do not have access to piped water at all.

3.4.5.2 Sanitation

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), most households (52%) in Ward 4 use a chemical toilet, 20% use a pit latrine without ventilation. However, there is still relatively few other households (18%) with no toilet facilities. This points backlogs in toilet facilities in the ward. See graph below.

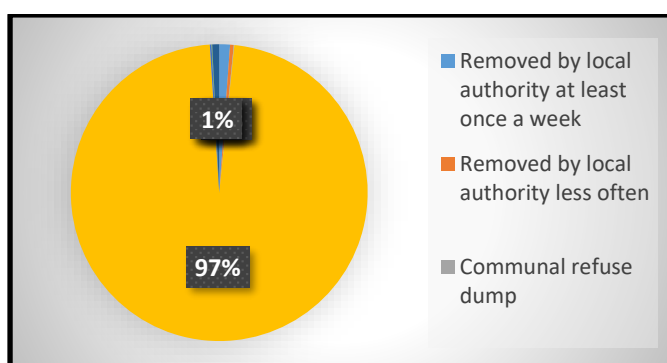
Graph 17 Toilet facilities in ward 4



3.4.5.3 Refuse collection

In terms of refuse disposal, 97% of the population in Ward 4 have their own refuse dump while 1% rely on the local authority removal once a week. Figure below shows the refuse disposal statics in the ward.

Graph 18 Refuse collection in ward 4



3.4.5.4 Energy

Most of the households in Ward 4 (approximately 1200) use electricity as a source of energy for cooking. However, electricity backlogs in the ward are also apparent since there is still some households that use wood and paraffin as a source of energy for cooking.

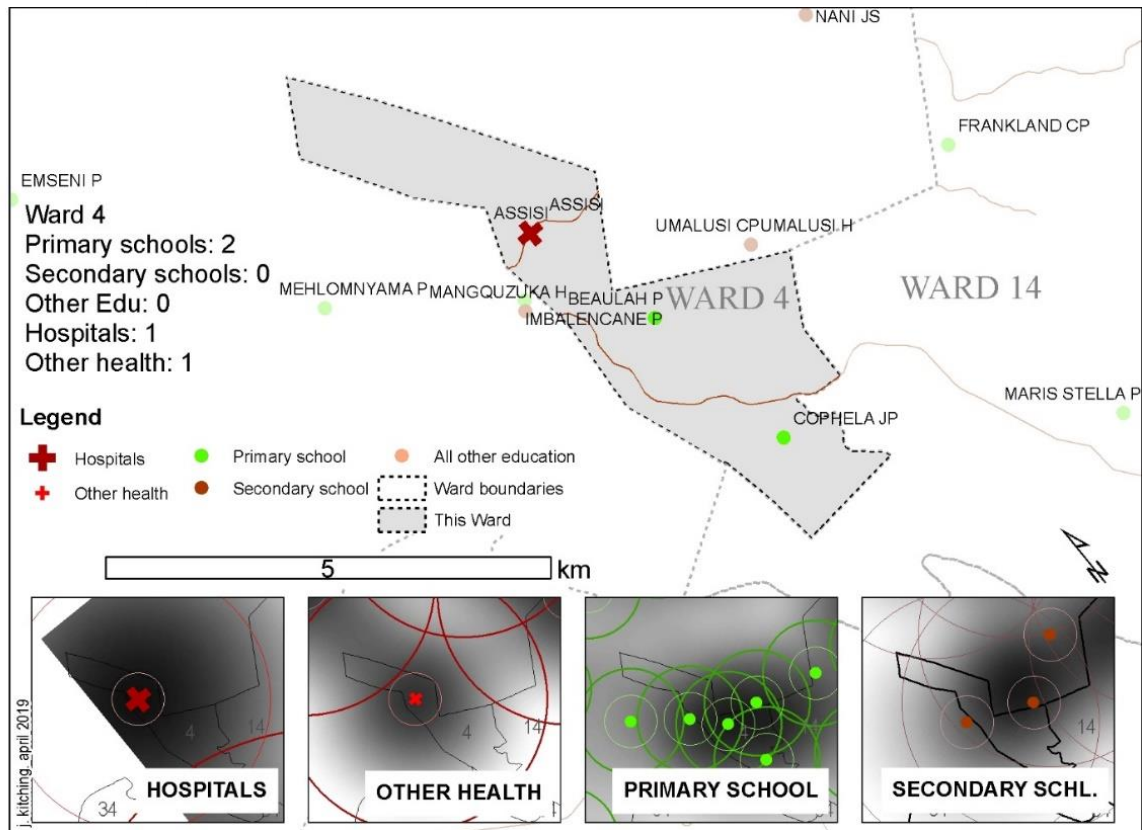
3.4.6 Road infrastructure

The combined road length in the ward is 5km. The major road in the ward (P68) is tarred whilst the access roads in the ward are gravel.

3.4.7 Facilities

Ward 4 has 2 primary schools, 1 hospital and 1 other health facility. There are no secondary schools or libraries in the Ward. While there are health facilities, there is still a backlog in the provision of social facilities. Map below shows the facilities in Ward 4.

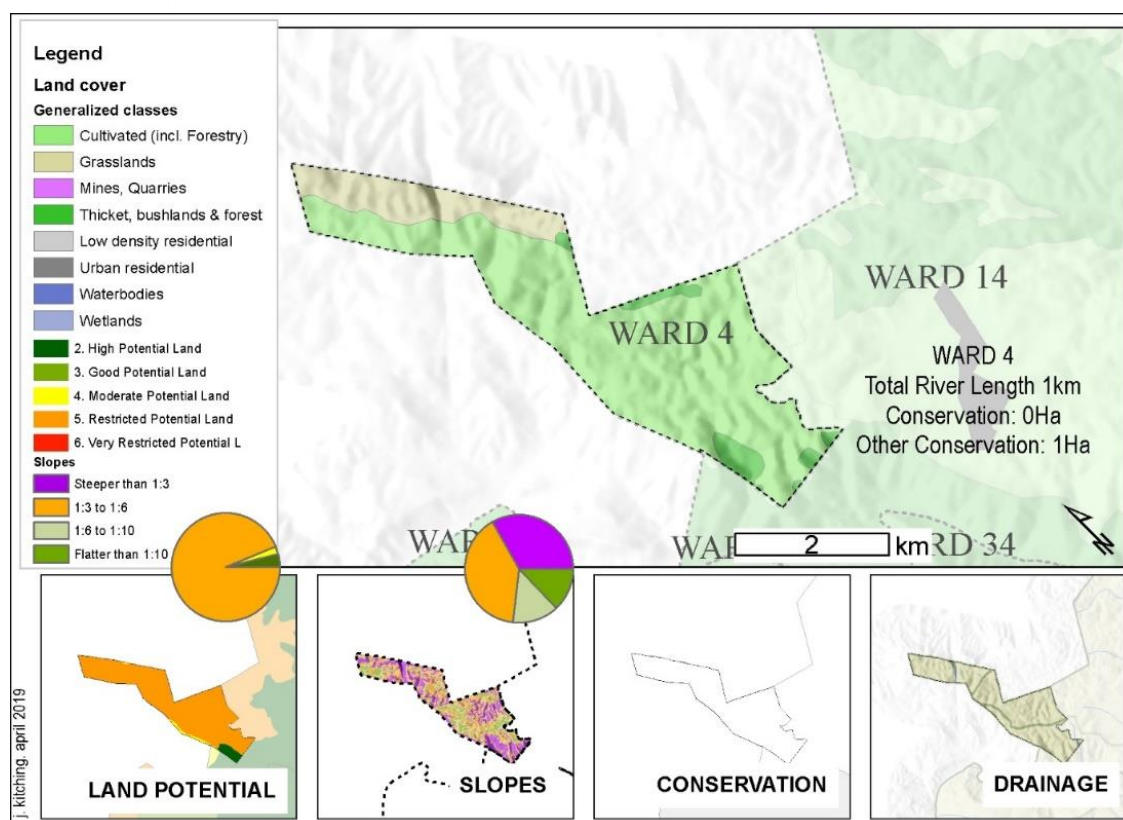
Map 15 Ward 4 Access to Facilities



3.4.8 Environmental Analysis

The environmental analysis of Ward 4 indicates a high percentage of restricted potential land and no conservation areas. The higher percentage of the land is steep with poor drainage. See map below.

Map 16 Ward 4 Environmental Analysis



3.4.9 SWOT analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 4 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in the Table below.

Table 13 Ward 4 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water system Availability of facilities (Community Hall, Crèches, Gardens and RDP Housing) Land (agriculture) Buildings (for businesses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unused buildings Unemployment Land use conflict (Lots of taverns near community buildings- schools, churches) Crime, (violent crime and murder) Housebreaking Substance abuse, alcohol
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic opportunities in the agriculture sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high crime rates in the country Declining employment rates in the agriculture sector

3.4.10 Issues and Strategies

Table 14 Ward 4 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
a) Poverty	Households with no income per annum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable livelihoods
b) Vulnerability	Vulnerability manifests itself in a range of ways ward 4. There is a relatively significant proportion child headed households, relatively youthful population,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic support of child headed house-holds • Women empowerment • Sustainable livelihoods support •
c) Unemployment	High rates of unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise and sector development • Development of node and corridors • Private investment promotion
d) Illiteracy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human capital development • Community empowerment and
e) infrastructure and facilities	Basic Water, electricity and infrastructure backlogs i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address household infrastructure service backlogs • Address community facilities backlogs • Address road infrastructure back logs
f) Land use conflict		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural land use management
g) Health, crime and drug abuse		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Safety

3.4.11 Vision ward 4

Our vision is to be the most progressive ward that is educated, healthy, and crime free.

3.4.12 Programmes and projects

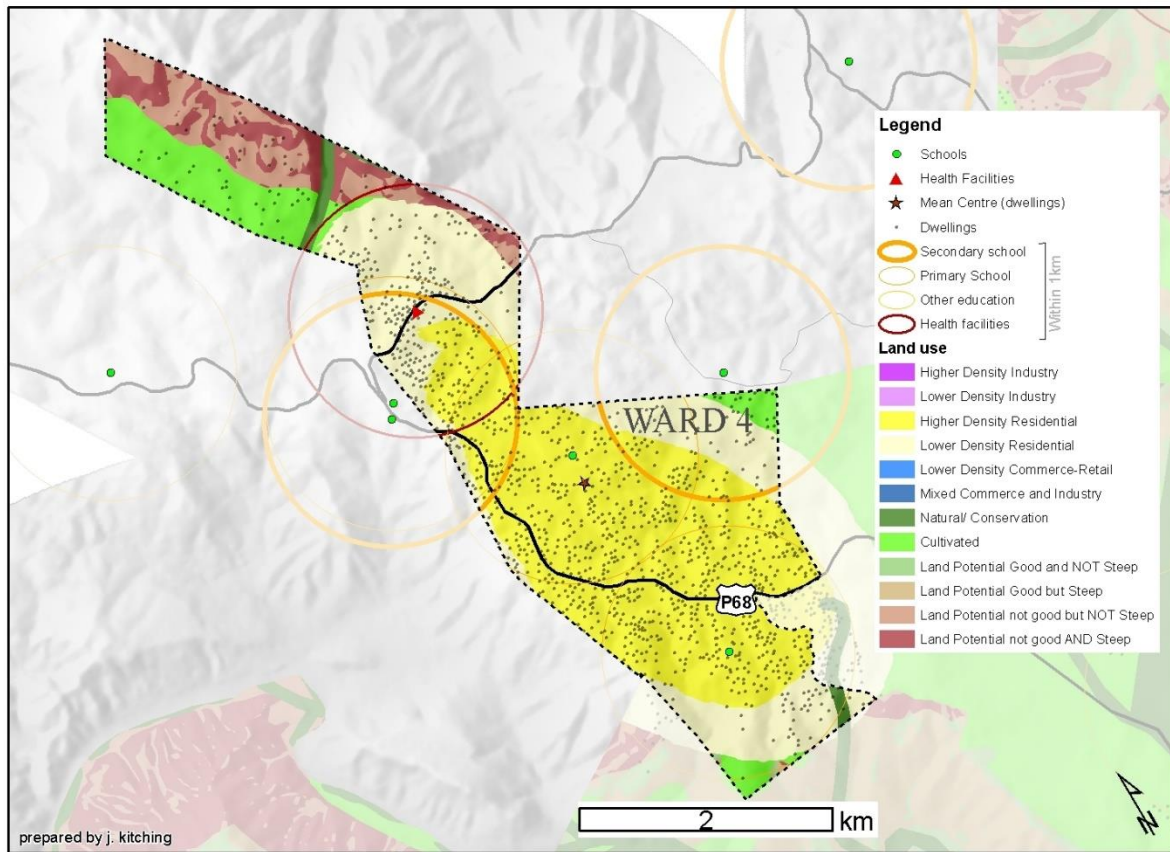
Table 15 Ward 4 programmes and project

Programme	Proposed projects
Wall to wall scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rural by law enforcement
Skills development programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community based projects
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HIV/AIDs Projects (VCT)
Youth empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth development projects
Women empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sewing skills project• Gardening skills project
Child headed households and orphans support programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social grants
Adult education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ABET
Crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Policing Forum (CPF)
Water and sanitation programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community water stand pipe project(s)
Housing programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rural Housing Projects
Rural electrification programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Infills
Subsistence Agriculture Support Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture Extensions Services projects

3.4.13 Ward 4 land use plans

Below is ward 4 land use plan. It indicates that the dominant land use is high density residential. There is no mixed or industrial land uses. Facilities such as schools and health are within the 1 kilometre radius of the majority of the households. There does not seem to be conservation areas but cultivated and not good land farming. The following map shows ward 4 land use plans.

Map 17 Ward 4 land use plans



3.5 Ward 5 situational analysis

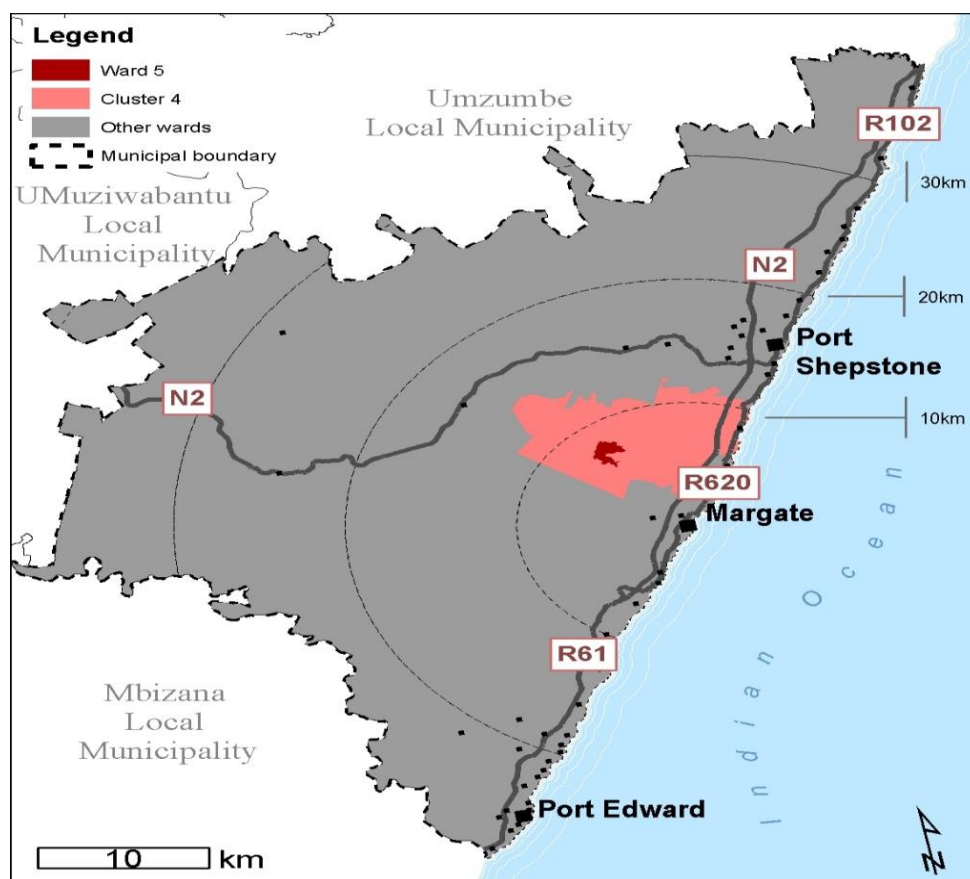


Cllr. RP Gumbi

3.5.1 Locality of ward 5

Ward 5 is land locked and located in the eastern coastal hinterland of the municipality. The locality of the ward is shown in the map below. Ward 5 is approximately 204Ha in extent. It consists of 3 VDs namely Nsimbini Primary, Sethembinkosi Primary and Zibambeleni Day Care.

Map 18 Ward 5 Locality



3.5.2 Demographic analysis

3.5.2.1 Total population and gender composition

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) the total population of ward 5 is 9082. The contribution of males and females to this population was 45% and 55% respectively. The relative dominance of the female gender in the population shows that there is need to intensify women empowerment initiatives in the ward based plans. Table below shows the gender and total population in Ward 5.

Table 16 Gender and Total Population in Ward 5

Gender	Total	%
Male	4084	45
Female	4999	55
Total	9082	100

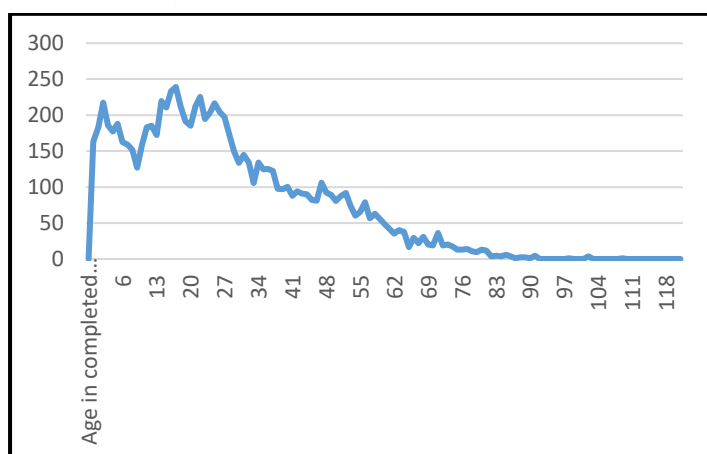
Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

The racial composition of the population in Ward 5 is dominated by the Black racial group which comprises 100 % of the population.

3.5.2.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis of Ward 5 indicates the dominance of the population group between 0 and 40 years. This population group is made up the youths who are economically active and children of school going age. However, though relatively less dominant, there is also presence of an ageing population that is above 60 years in the population. Figure below shows the age groups in Ward 5.

Graph 19 Age groups in ward 5



3.5.2.3 Households

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) there are 1261 households in ward 5. Most households in ward 5 (1018) have a household head between 21 and 60 followed by 210 households older than 60 years. There were only 33 households with household heads less than 21 years. This points the existence of vulnerable households that are headed by young adults under the age of 21 and also the ageing population over 60 years which is less economically active. Table below shows the household ages in Ward 5.

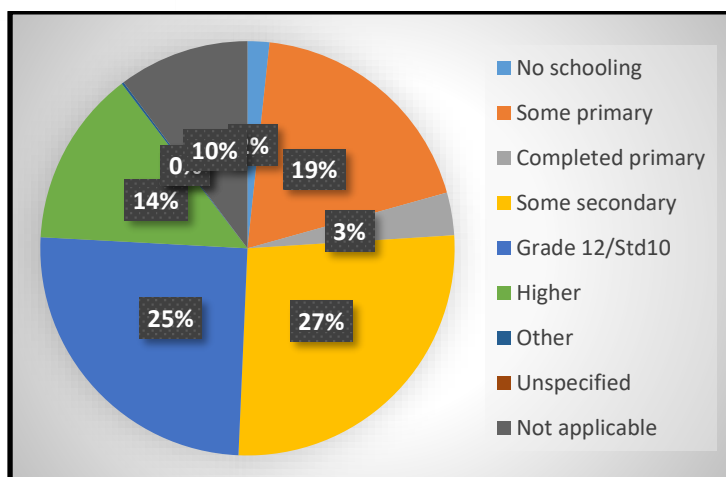
Table 17 Age of Household Head

Ward Name	Less Than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
5	33	1018	210

3.5.2.4 Education

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), the level of education in Ward 5 shows that 27% secondary education, followed by 19% with primary education, 25% with grade 12 and 14% with higher education. However, 2% of the population has no formal education. Graph below shows the schooling levels in Ward 5.

Graph 20 Level of education in ward 5



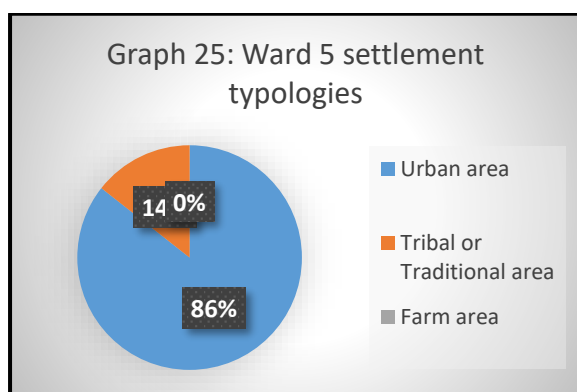
3.5.2.5 Population distribution/density

The population density in Ward 5 is about 25.789 households per hectare. The Ward is densely populated with the population spread evenly across the ward.

3.5.3 Ward 5 settlement typology

The settlement typologies in Ward 5 consists of two main typologies namely urban and rural areas under traditional authority. Rural settlements are 14% of the ward's spatial area whilst urban areas are 86% of the ward area. Graph below shows the settlement typologies in Ward 5.

Graph 21 Ward 5 geo types



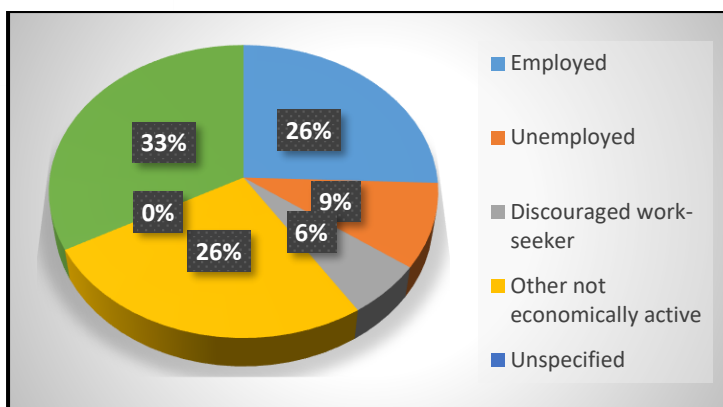
The housing typologies in ward 5 are dominated by a house or brick /concrete block structure on a free standing yard. However, there is also a relative presence of flats or apartment block.

3.5.4 Economic analysis

3.5.4.1 Labour Force

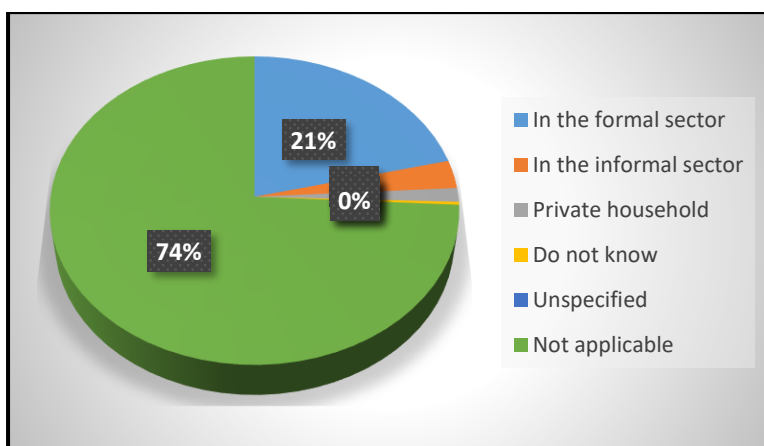
According to Statistics South Africa (2016), the labour and employment information in Ward 5 shows that 26% and 9% of the population is employed and unemployed respectively. About 6% of the population is made up of discouraged work seekers. The remainder of the population is either not applicable to employment (33%) or not economically active (26%). This points to relatively very high labour dependency in the ward. Graph 26 below shows the official employment status in Ward 5.

Graph 22 Employment rate in ward 5



The highest percentage of the labour force in Ward 5 is employed in the formal sector (21%), whilst the informal and the household sector both absorb less than 5%. This points to the need to support the different economic sectors in the ward based plans development proposals. Graph below shows the sectorial composition of the workforce on Ward 5.

Graph 23 Employment by sector in ward 5



3.5.4.2 Household income

The household income per annum dynamics show that most households Ward 5 are in the middle income category per annum. Although relatively less significant, there are also households with very low income per annum and also those that do not earn any income per annum. As such there is a significantly vulnerable group of household that need attention in the formulation of ward based plans.

3.5.5 Economic activities

This ward covers part of Gamalakhe Township. A relatively few households have very little backyard gardens where they grow vegetables. There are also informal economic activities such as Spazza shops.

3.5.6 Infrastructure

3.5.6.1 Water

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), most households Ward 5 have access to water through a piped tap water inside the dwelling. Relatively very few access water either through Piped (tap) water inside the yard or piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling. This points to relatively very low water backlogs. Figure below shows statistics on access to water in Ward 5.

3.5.6.1 Sanitation

Most households in Ward 5 have access to flush toilets inside dwelling and relatively few use ventilated pit latrines. Most household also rely on weekly collection of refuse by the municipality for disposal.

3.5.6.2 Energy

In Ward 5, most households (2016) use electricity as a source of energy for cooking and the other sources of energy such as wood and paraffin are relatively insignificant as an energy source. Therefore, there are relatively very low backlogs in electricity in the ward.

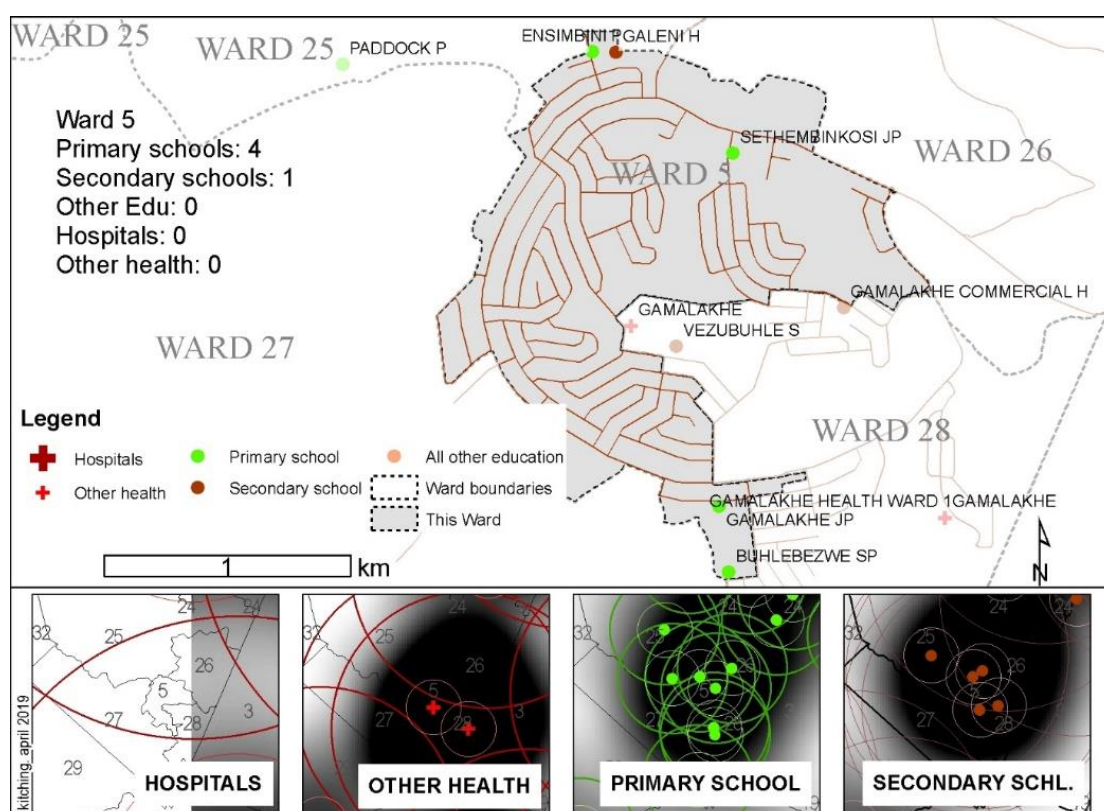
3.5.6.3 Roads

The total road length in ward 5 is 23 km and most of them are tarred serve for a relatively few.

3.5.7 Facilities

Ward 5 has 4 primary schools and 1 secondary school. There are no clinics, hospitals or libraries. This indicates a backlog in the provision of social facilities. Map below shows the facilities in Ward 5.

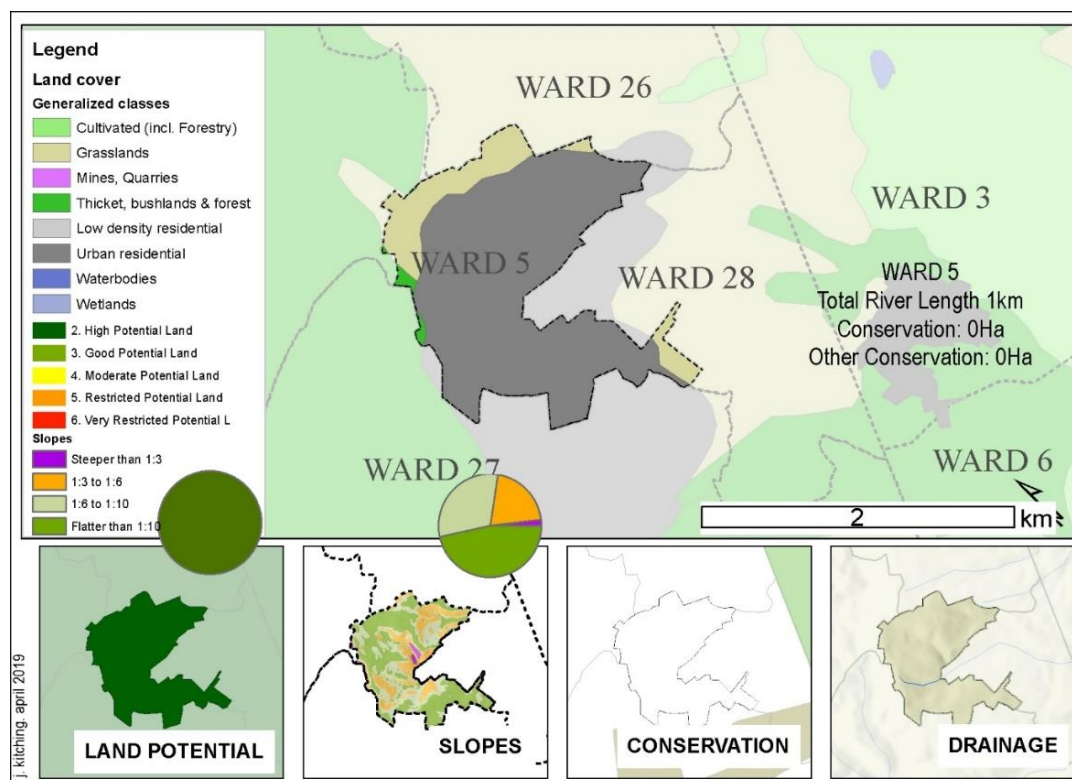
Map 19 Ward 5 Facilities



3.5.8 Environmental Analysis

Ward 5 is characterised by good potential land and it is an urban residential Ward. The land is fairly flat with good drainage. There are no conservation areas in the Ward. However, it should be not the area in the South Western part has a steep slope that is prone to flooding and not suitable for residential development. This is shown in the following map.

Map 20 Ward 5 Environmental Analysis



3.5.9 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 5 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in the Table below.

Table 18 Ward 5 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing infrastructure projects in the ward - building of a new hall and open gym is in the pipeline Building of RDP housing is underway Nutrition projects in schools being implemented by the department of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime affecting community CPF is not effective Lack of communication between Ugu and Community about water outages
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential job opportunities in the construction sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of participation in projects in terms of businesses opportunities/lack of community awareness about power and water outages

3.8.10 Issues and Strategies

Table 19 Ward 5 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high number of households with no income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty alleviation programmes
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child headed households Disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social support
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high unemployment rates Low skills levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMME development programme Vocational skills training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure backlogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy for cooking backlogs - wood and paraffin are relatively insignificant as an energy sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic services provision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime and drug abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime rates and substance abuse are high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime prevention Health and wellbeing awareness

3.5.11 Vision

Our vision is be an economically prosperous liveable ward that is drug free, non-sexiest and accessible to recreation and social facilities.

3.5.12 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

Table 20 Ward 5 Programmes and Projects

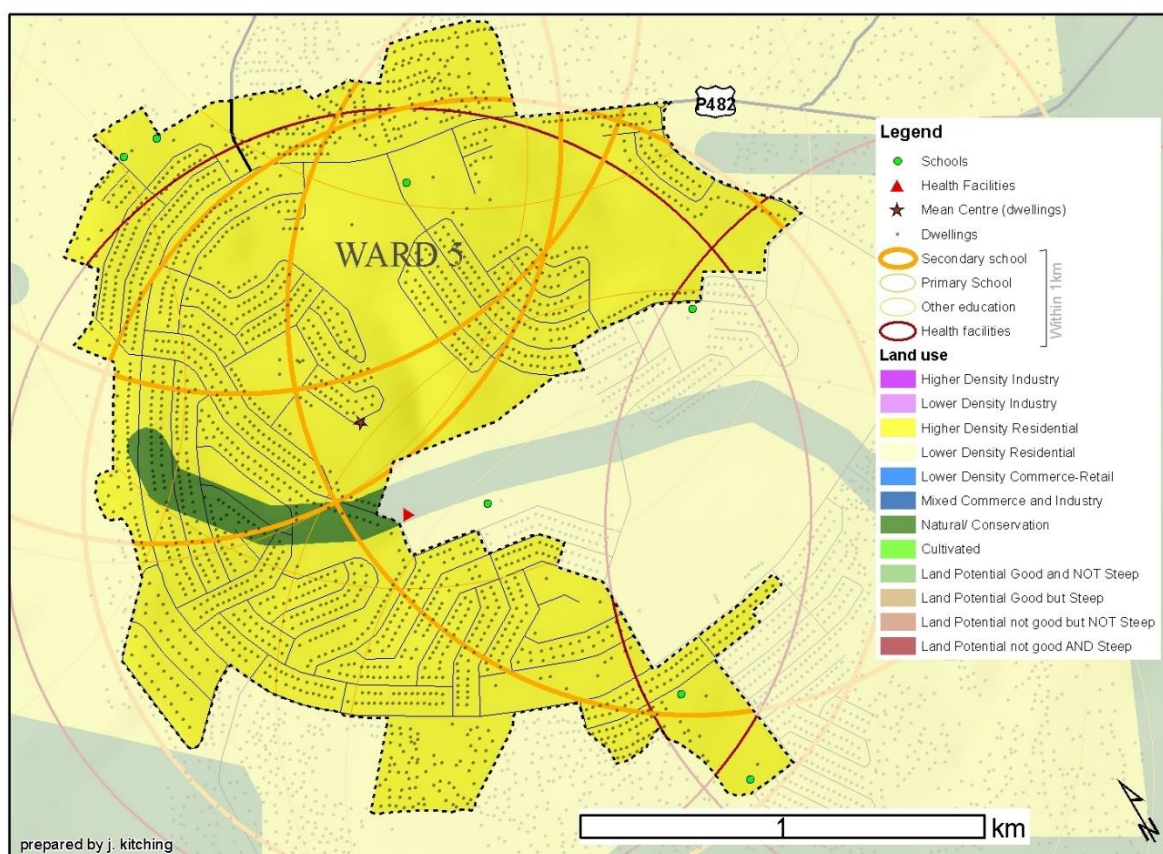
Programme	Proposed projects
Community Policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revival of Community Policing Forum
Skills development programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills Development Centre
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Awareness Campaigns
Youth empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Indaba
Women empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baking Skills Projects Sewing Skills Project
Child headed households and orphans support programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social grants

Adult education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABET
Water and sanitation programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ugu District to be more involved
Housing programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued support of existing housing projects.
Community facilities construction programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community hall construction programme • Open gym construction programme

3.5.13 Ward 5 land use plans

The dominant land use in ward 5 is high density residential as indicated in the land use plan below. Facilities such as schools and health facilities are within 1 kilometre radius of the households. A small portion of the area falls under the conservation use yet there are households located there. The plan does not indicate any industrial, mixed or commercial use.

Map 21 Ward 5 Land Use Plans



3.6 Ward 6 Situational Analysis

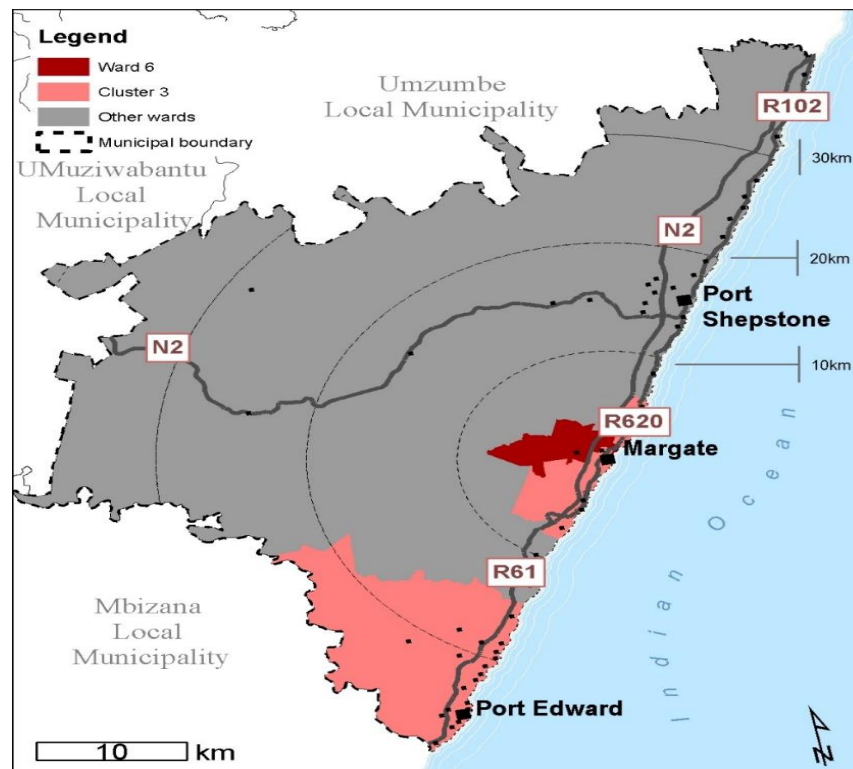


Cllr. Canca

Locality

Ward 6 is located in cluster 3 and it stretches from the coastal area into the coastal hinterland. The VDs in ward 6 are Margate Middle School and Village of Happiness-Azalia Hall. The locality of ward 6 is shown in the map below.

Map 22 Ward 6 Locality



3.6.1 Demographic analysis

3.6.1.1 Total population and gender composition

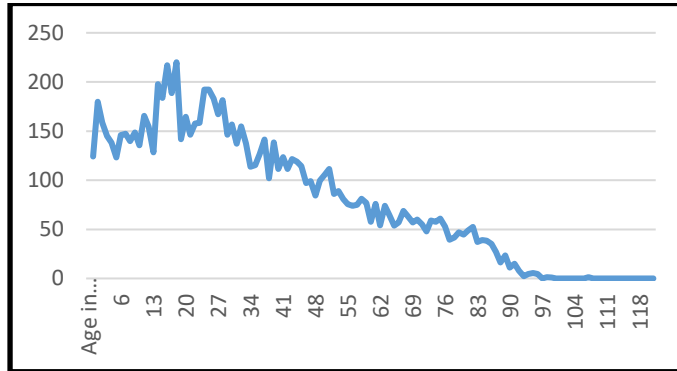
According to Statistics South Africa (2016), ward 6 has a total population of 9697 of which 55% is female and 45% male. The racial groups are; Black African 67%; White 28%, Indian and Coloured groups contribute 2% each.

3.6.1.2 Age Groups

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), the bulk of ward 6 is a youthful population although it has a significant elderly population. The ages 1-36 are dominant. The ward need to plan for educational,

recreational, job opportunities and skills development for these individuals while also planning for the elderly population that need support in retirement. See graph below.

Graph 24 Age groups in ward 6



3.6.1.3 Households

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), ward 6 has 3298 households of which 54% are male headed and 46% are female headed.

3.6.1.4 Settlement typology

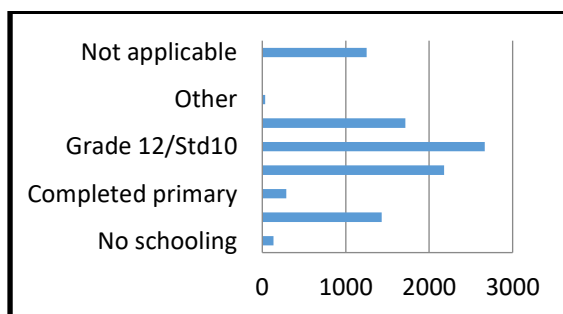
According to Statistics South Africa (2016), ward 6 is 90% formal residential typology, farms 8% and 2% small holding. The dominant housing typology is House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard, 72%, flat apartment 5%, traditional dwelling 5%, cluster house in complex and a few other typologies.

3.6.2 Economic analysis

3.6.2.1 Labour Force and education

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), 33% of the population is employed and 5% is unemployed. Twenty nine percent of the population is employed in the formal sector, 2% informal and 3% in the private household. At least 18% of the population has a qualification higher than matric, 28% completed matric and less than 1% have no schooling. Emphasis should be put on those failing to finish secondary and primary school. See graph below.

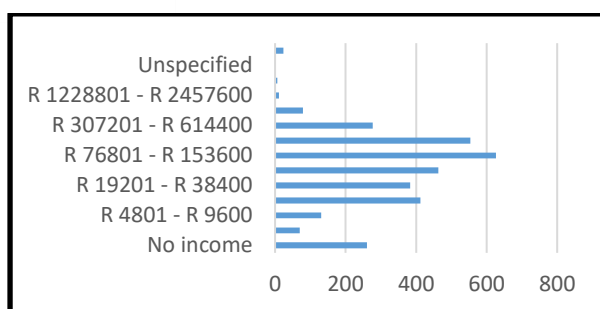
Graph 25 Level of education in ward 6



3.6.2.2 Household income

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), 8% of the households have no income. However, the majority of the households are in the medium to high income.

Graph 26 Household income per annum in ward 6



3.6.3 Economic activities

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), 1% of the households engage in livestock production and no other non-agricultural production was reported.

3.6.4 Infrastructure

3.6.4.1 Water

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), 89% of the households have water inside the dwelling and 6% in the yard. However 2% have no access to piped water. Water appears not to be a major issue but those without water should be a priority.

3.6.4.2 Sanitation

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), 91% of the households have a flush toilet and less than 1% have no access to toilets. About 90% of the households have their refuse removed by council while 8 % own their refuse dump and less than 1% have no access to refuse dump.

3.6.4.3 Energy

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), 92% of the households use electricity for cooking, 3% gas and wood 2%. Almost all the households have some form energy.

3.6.4.4 Roads

The total road length for ward 6 is 41 km. Most of the access road are tarred and some have severe pot holes. There is also an airport for light air craft.

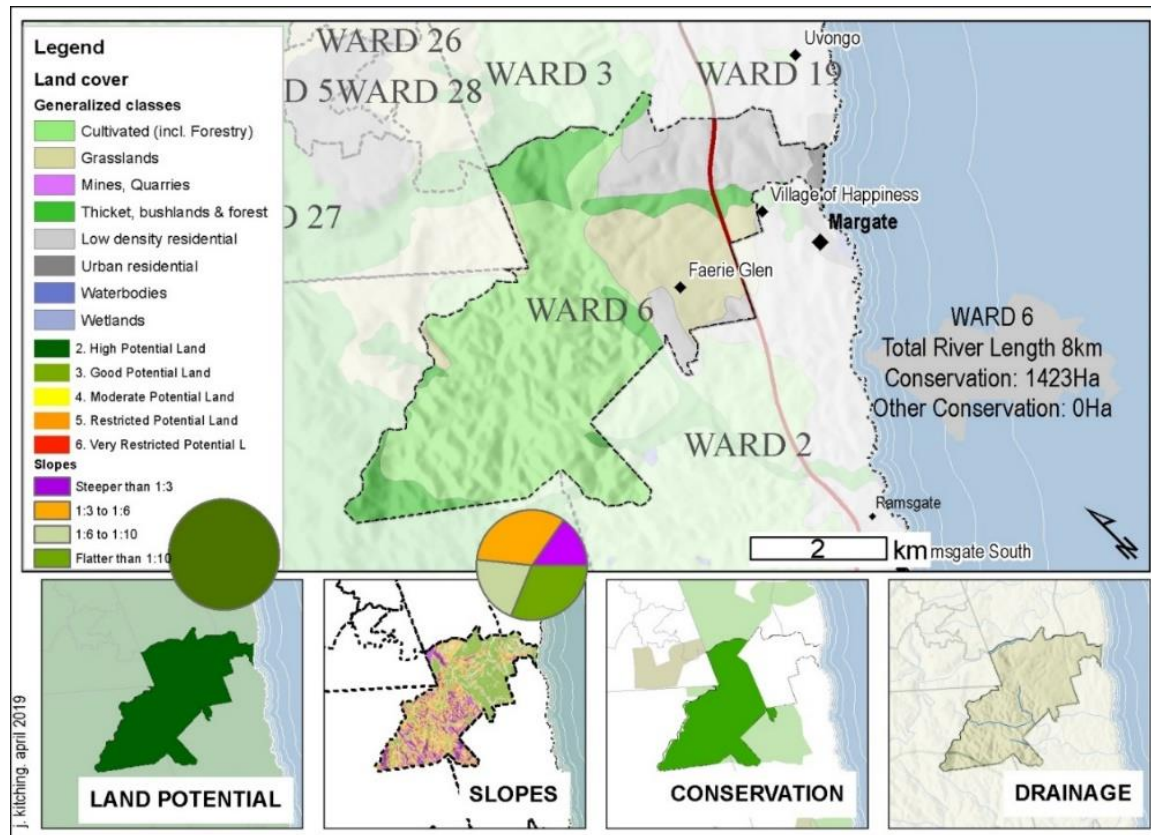
3.6.5 Facilities

There is one primary school and one high school in the ward.

3.6.6 Environmental Analysis

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), all the agricultural land in ward 6 has high potential for agriculture. Most of the central part of the ward going south is under cultivation while the north eastern part is under low residential occupancy. The ward has a total river length of 8 km and 1423ha under conservation. The southern west tip and parts of the northern area have a thicket/ bushland typology.

Map 23 Ward 6 Environmental Analysis



3.6.7 Ward 6 SWOT Analysis

Table 21 Ward 6 SWOT Analysis

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well known holiday town Lovely beach (Lucien) Very good taxi service(Often) Tourism board Airport Municipality close Shopping Centers (Checkers, Pick n Pay) Food charity organization helping Lions + Rotary Schemes 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health clinic – Should employ extra C.HW (There are only two doing household of 7000 homes) Permanent water tanks Elderly people need JOJO for disable Since 1992 Road Poor condition reighly. Pipes exposed Rocks are destroying motor vehicles Youth need jobs Intersection robot – Shepstone & Wart ski Road (3 Accident happened December last year). The hall is an eyesore for visitors + us.
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airport should be bigger for job opportunities More businesses needed to offer jobs. 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strikes and car guards. Crime stealing of pipes, wires – cables. Empty houses encourage crime.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist small businesses (Creechs) too many small crèche's operation in ward 6 they are poorly equipped. • Sport fields for youth and elders to exercise. • Farming project for the poor • Small gardens tools (Seeds + Fertilizers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student living without parents in houses. • Drugs being made by students • Violence at schools – bullying • Selling of food at schools with dangerous chemicals. • De wet street unlicensed mechanics – very rude. • Turnbull Road plot very overgrown, very prone to drugs additions.
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3.6.8 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 22 Ward 6 Issues, Strategies and Projects

1	KEY ISSUES (WARD 06)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing infrastructure and maintenance thereof; • Unemployment; • Support for the SMME development; • Safety and cleanliness of the beaches; • Skills development; • Social issues i.e. crime, school drop out, drugs and alcohol abuse; • Environmental i.e. as result of illegal dumping • Vulnerable groups i.e. Child headed households and elderly people
2	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a forum to deal with the safety issues at the beaches; • Develop youth empowerment programs with a special focus on skills development, human development; • Promote learnerships for the unemployed youth; • Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electro craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods etc. • Establish a forum to coordinate infrastructure provision and maintenance issues • Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras • Coordinate cooperation with Departments of Social Development and Health for ward based care givers
3	PROJECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for elderly – Retired community • Dress making classes. R.N.M to supply tools/equipment and trainers. • Driving Lessons classes and classes in art beauty care. • Crafts (Beading), Knitting • Training for youth as care givers • Sports volley ball – Hockey soccer for girls • Swimming lessons • Cooking and baking lessons • Motherhood and fact of life and Motivation.

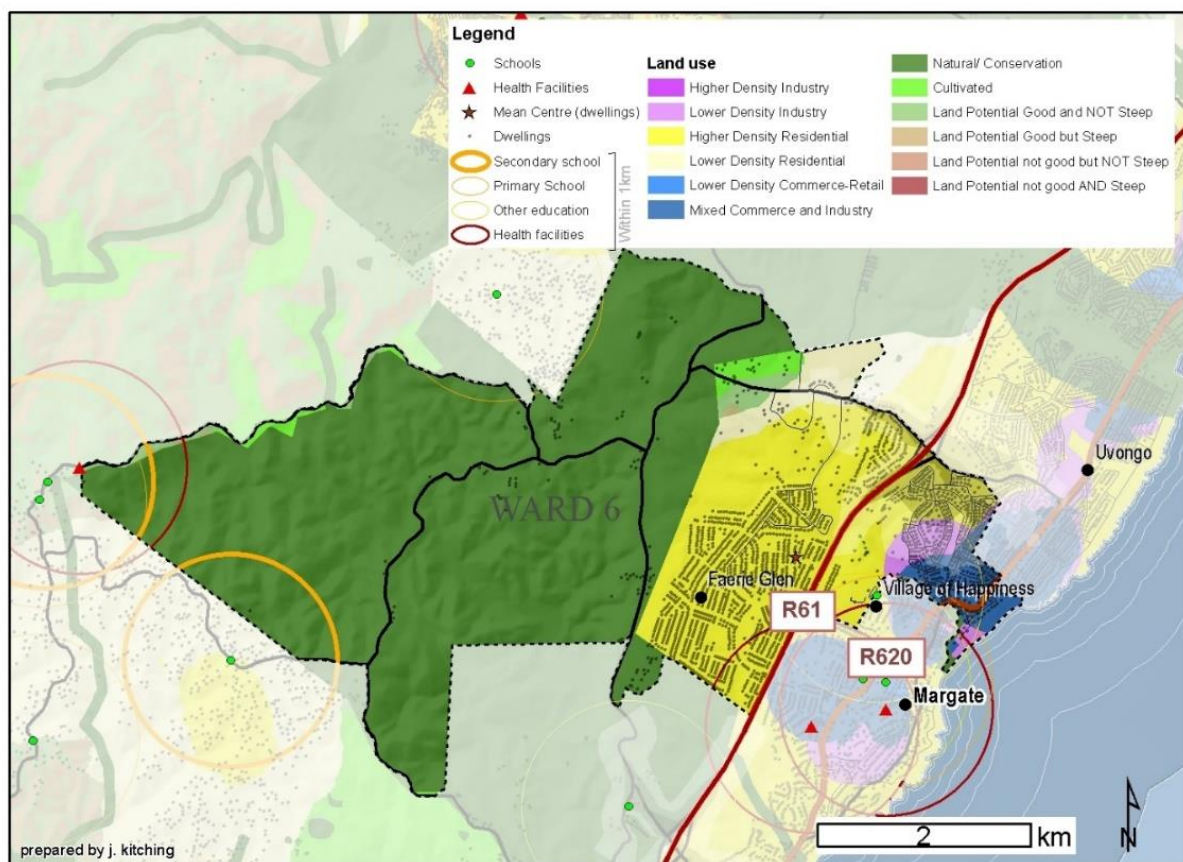
3.6.9 Vision

“A ward where residents live a healthy life, with good infrastructure and having access to job opportunities”

3.3.6.10 Ward 6 land use plans

According to the following plan, a large portion of ward 6 land use plan falls under the conservation use. A few dwellings/households are located on this land use. The next dominant land use is high density residential. There is lower density industry and mixed commerce and industry land uses. While most facilities are found outside the ward they are located within the 1 kilometre radius of the households.

Map 24 Ward 6 Land Use Plans



3.7 Ward 7 situational analysis

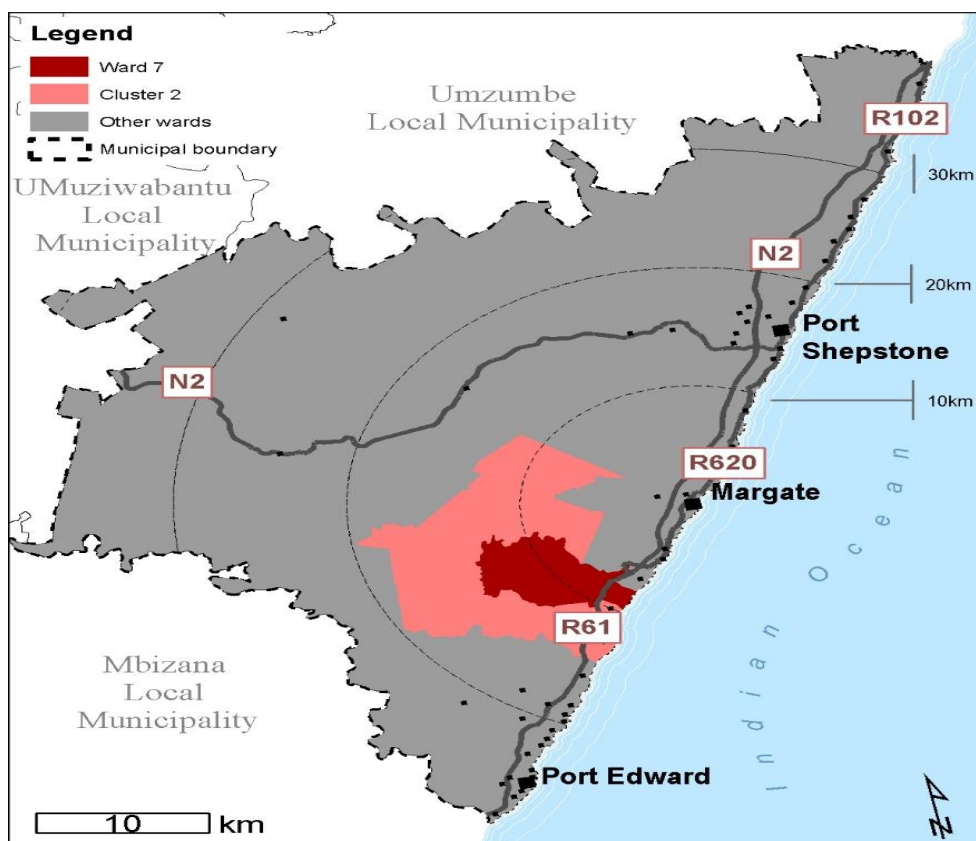


Cllr. BP Ntombela

3.7.1 Locality

Ward 7 extends from the coastal belt of the municipality in the east into the coastal hinterland of the municipality in the west. Map below is the locality map showing the location of Ward 7.

Map 25 Ward 7 Locality



Ward 7 is approximately 3630Ha in extent. It consists of 5 VDs namely Mbambi High School, Paradise Holiday Resort, Phathwa High School, Nontshuntsha CP School and Church of Christ.

3.7.2 Demographic analysis

3.7.2.1 Total population and gender composition

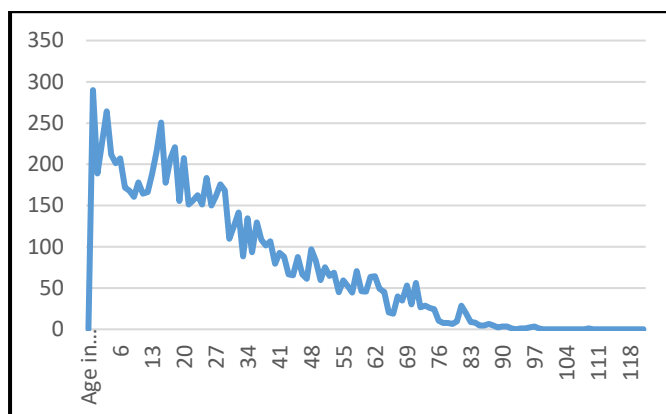
According to Statistics South Africa (2016) the total population of Ward 7 is 8669. Of this total population, women constitute 48% of the population whilst males are 52% of the total population. Therefore, the most dominant gender in the population is female. As such ward based plans for the ward should be gender sensitive by promoting women centred projects.

The racial composition of the population shows that the dominant racial group in the ward is the black population group which is more than 90% of the total population. The second dominant population group is the white population group which is approximately 5% of the total population.

3.7.2.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis shows that Ward 7 has a relatively youthful population that is economically active and also a relatively young population under the age of 14 years. The most dominant age group is aged between 21 and 60 years. In addition, there is also a significant elderly population that is above 60 years. Therefore, cognisance should be paid to vulnerable groups in the wards, especially those whose heads are less economically active (less than 21 years and those older than 60 years). Graph 30 below shows the age groups in Ward 7.

Graph 27 Age groups in ward 7



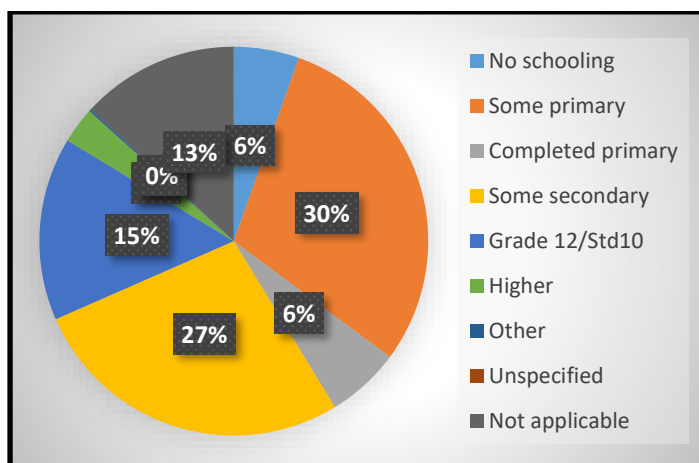
3.7.2.3 Households

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) there are 1753 households in ward 30. Out these households 733 are male headed and 1020 are female headed.

3.7.2.4 Education Levels

The level of education in Ward 7 shows that 30% primary education, followed by 27% with secondary education, 15% with grade 12 and 3% with higher education. However, 6% of the population has no formal education. Figure below shows the schooling levels in Ward 7.

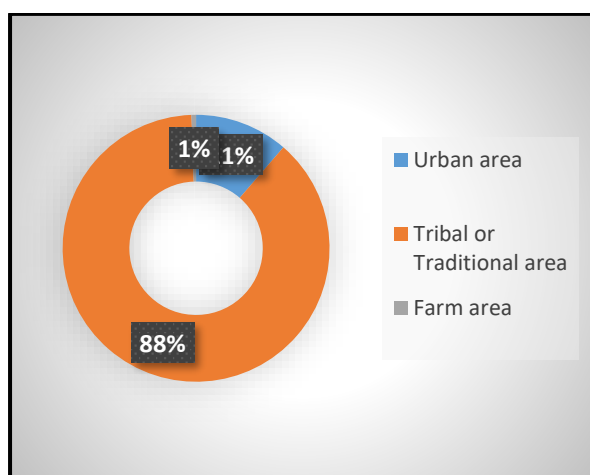
Graph 28 Education level in ward 7



3.7.2.5 Settlement typology

The entire ward is predominantly a rural area under traditional authority (88%). Approximately 11% are urban settlements and 1% are farming areas. Graph 32 below shows the settlement typologies in Ward 7.

Graph 29 Geo Types in ward 7



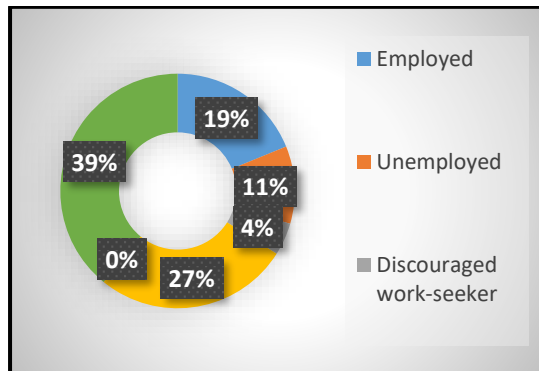
The most common dwelling typology amongst households in Ward 7 are made bricks or concrete followed by traditional housing typologies. However, there is also a significant number of households staying in flats or apartments in a block of flats.

3.7.3 Economic analysis

3.7.3.1 Labour Force

The labour and employment information shows that the employment rate in Ward 7 is 19% and the unemployment rate is 11%. Discouraged job seekers are 4%. The remainder of the population is either not economically active or consists of the school going age groups. These statistics show that there is a relatively huge labour dependency ratio in the ward. Figure below show the official employment status in Ward 7.

Graph 30 Employment rate in ward 7

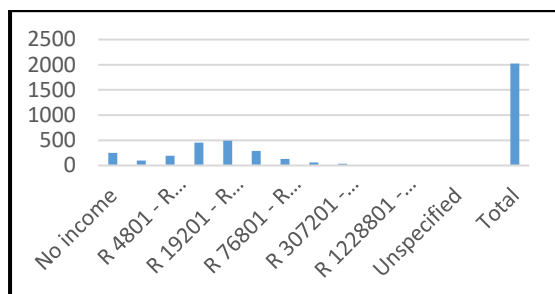


The majority of people in Ward 7 are employed in the formal sector of the economy followed by the private household and the informal sectors.

3.7.3.2 Household income

There are relatively low income levels in Ward 7, with the majority of households earning R19,201 and R38,4000 per annum followed by those households earning between R9, 601 and R19,200. There is a significant number of household with no income. Graph below shows the household income levels in Ward 7.

Graph 31 Household income per annum in ward 7



The economic analysis of ward 7 shows that there are relatively high unemployment rates and as well as a relatively significant population that is not economically active. A synthesis of socio-economic issues in Ward 7 shows that females are more than males, blacks are more than Indians and whites, most people depend on social grants, relatively high disabled population and HIV/AIDS prevalence.

3.7.3.3 Economic activities

There is commercial agriculture (banana and sugar cane plantation) along the coastal belt. In the hinterland of the ward there is also subsistence farming. In addition there are also informal economic activities such as backyard car mechanics and spazza shops.

3.7.4 Infrastructure

3.7.4.1 Water

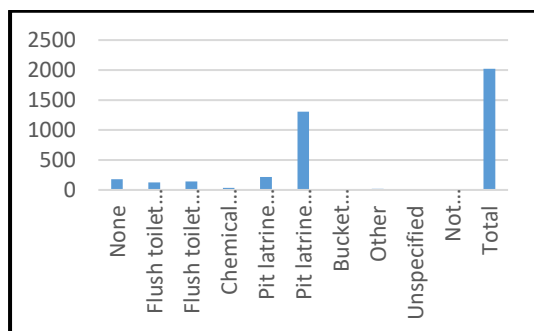
Access to water in Ward 7 shows that 1263 households have access to water from a piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling 1263. Approximately 278 households access water through piped (tap) water inside the dwelling. Approximately 229 access water through

piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling. However, 69 households have no access to piped tap water. It can be noted there are some housing backlogs, backlogs in sanitation, and electricity.

3.7.4.2 Sanitation

Access to sanitation trends for Ward 7 are shown in the graph below. Approximately 1306 households in the ward use a pit latrine without ventilation followed by approximately 213 using a pit-latrine with ventilation (VIP). Flush toilets are relatively unpopular in the Ward. However, there are approximately 178 households without any form of toilets.

Graph 32 Toilet facilities per household in ward 7



In terms of refuse disposal, the majority of households (1612) use their own refuse dump whilst approximately 257 rely on the local authority for removal at least once a week.

3.7.4.3 Energy

In Ward 7, approximately 1449 households use electricity for cooking while approximately 397 households use wood as the source of energy for cooking. This points to the backlogs in electricity supply within the Ward.

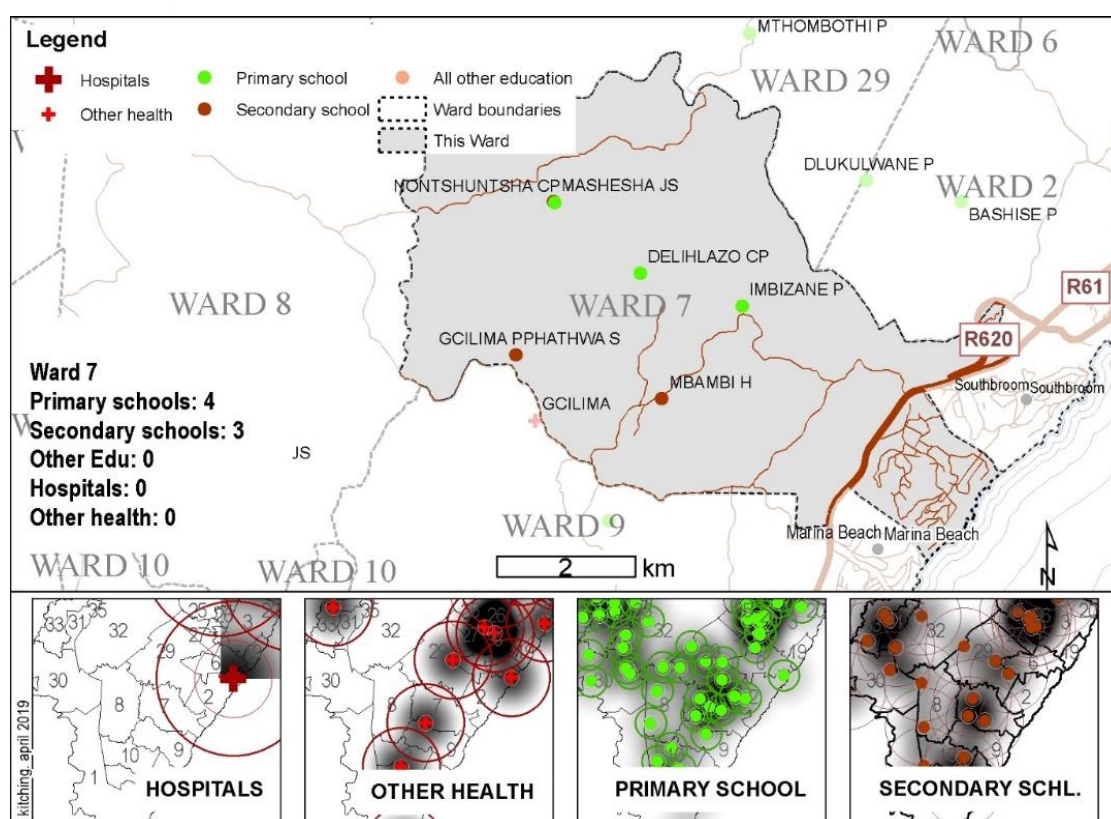
3.7.4.4 Roads

The total road length in ward 7 is 44 km. Roads along the coastal belt are relatively well maintained whilst the smaller feeder roads in the hinterland are gravel and poorly maintained.

3.7.5 Facilities

Ward 7 has 4 primary schools and 3 secondary schools. There are no hospitals or any other health facilities. See map below.

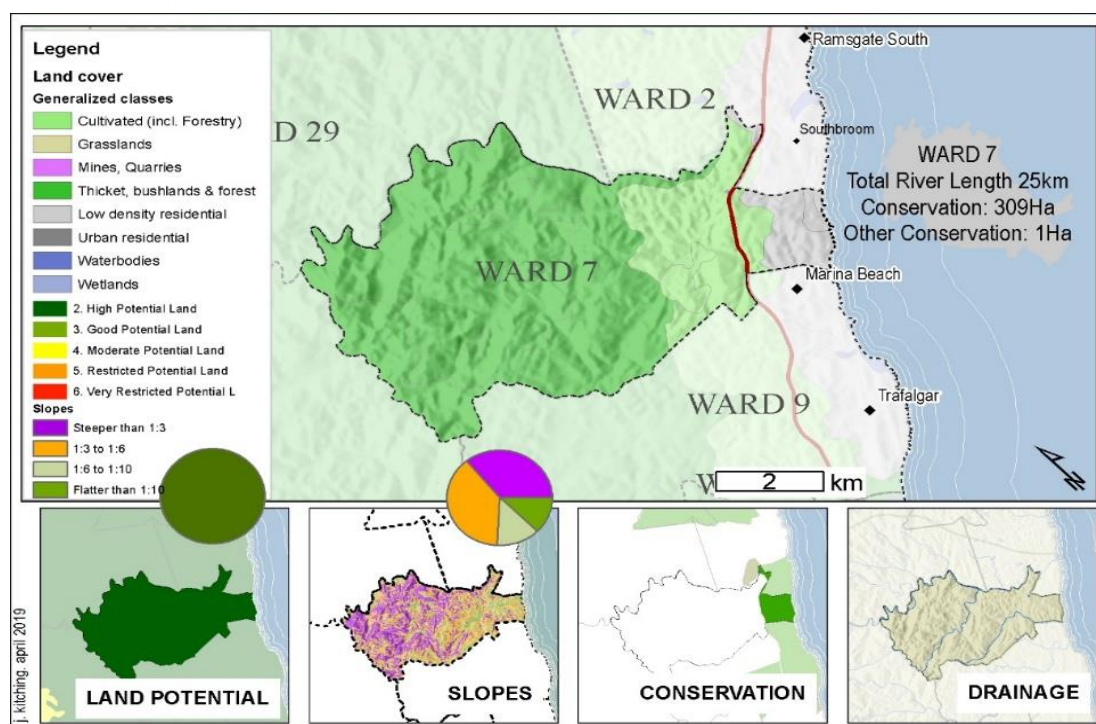
Map 26 Facilities in Ward 7



3.7.6 Environmental Analysis

Ward 7 is characterised by high potential land and approximately 310Ha of conservation areas. About three quarters of the land is steep with fairly good drainage. Map below shows the environmental analysis of Ward 7.

Map 27 Ward 7 Environmental Analysis




3.7.7 Ward 7 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 7 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in the Table below.

Table 23 Ward 7 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six schools Clinics Four crèches Roads: D1095, D901, P732 Sports grounds – Jabavu sports ground Bridges: Ntuntu pedestrian bridge Population growth Computer centre Siyamthanda (Orphans and old people home) Land Rivers Talents Young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water shortage Crime Electricity Access roads Ngqumelo bridge HIV/AIDS and infections Unemployment (high graduate) Taverns Drug and substance abuse Teenage pregnancy
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative low standards of education in the country Crime threatens business investment opportunities in the ward



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug and substance abuse long term threats as it drives crime • Also hinders social development of the youth • Clinic – lack of performance –nurses take long lunch, during the weekend they only assist emergency
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3.7.8 Issues and Strategies

Table 24 Ward 7 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment, relatively presence of disabled persons, a relatively significant proportion of households has no income per annum, relatively small proportion of households has income per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training • Skills development
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative high unemployment rates, relatively high number of people employed in the informal and private household sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector development programmes
Limited economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most people depend on social grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification of economic activities
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illiteracy - Relatively high number of people with no formal education • Relatively low standards of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational Skills Training
infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • housing backlogs, backlogs in sanitation, and electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic services
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in road infrastructure – access roads and bridges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road maintenance and rehabilitation
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high crime, HIV/AIDS, teenage pregnancy and drug and substance abuse rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime prevention
Public service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor professional conduct and quality of services from public service officials (low levels of professionalism by nurses in clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Values and ethics development

3.7.9 Vision

Our vision is to provide employment opportunities for economically active population and to improve the standard of living for all.

3.7.10 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

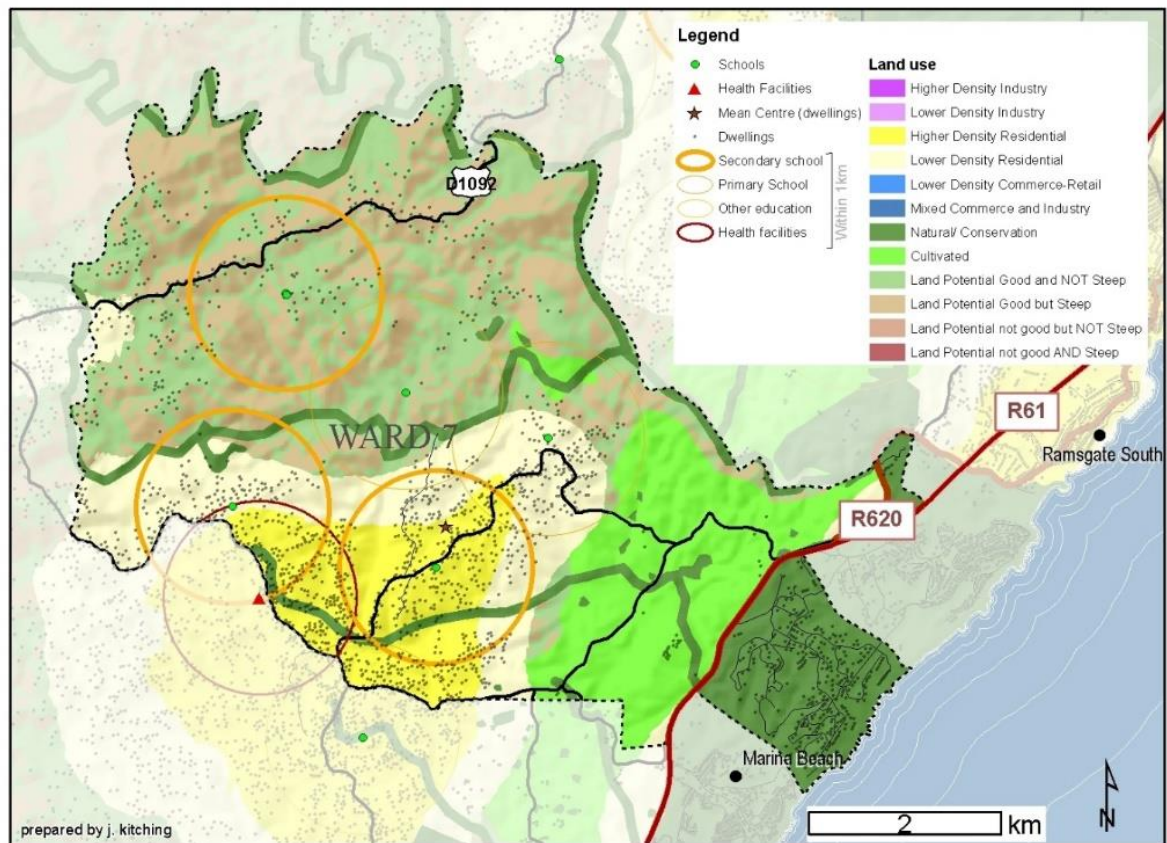
Table 25 Ward 7 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
Corridor and nodal development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precinct Planning Projects
Skills development programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development centre project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns Drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Youth empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development centre project
Women empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Home One Garden Projects
Child headed households and orphans support programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of Social Services Project
Adult education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABET
Road maintenance and rehabilitation programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nqumelo bridge project Road D901 project
Crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPF project
Health and awareness programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary HIV/AIDS testing project Drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Provision of basic infrastructure services programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic water provision project Basic sanitation provision project Rural electrification project
Housing programmes	
Public Service Professionalization Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Service Ethics Code Project
Subsistence Agriculture Support Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Extension Services Project
Wasted disposal programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Dumping sites project

3.7.11 Ward 7 land use plans

The dominant land use in ward 7 plan is higher density residential. There is also a considerable number of households located in the conservation area. Facilities such as schools are largely located within the 1 kilometre radius of the households. The cultivated land use is also one of the largest in the ward. According to the land use plan below there are no industrial or mixed commerce and industry use.

Map 28 Ward 7 Land Use Plans



3.8 Ward 8 situational analysis

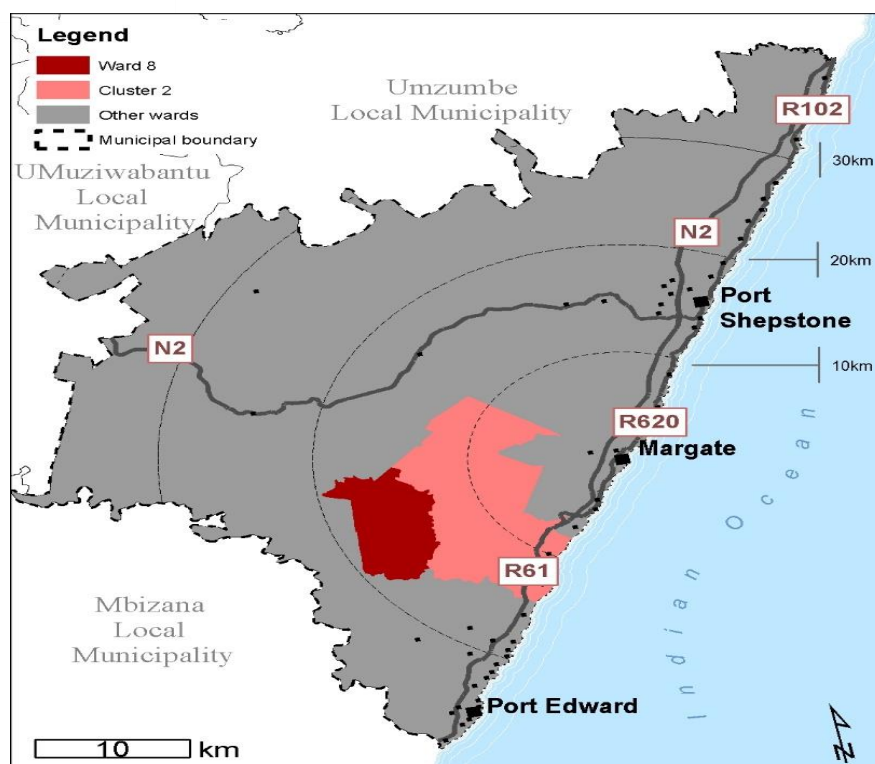


Cllr. DB Cele

3.8.1 Locality

Ward 8 is situated in the South-western side of the municipality. The map below is the locality map.

Map 29 Ward 8 Locality



Ward 8 is approximately 4666Ha in extent. It consists of 5 VDs namely Nkothaneni Sewing Centre, KwaXolo MPCC, Enyanisweni Primary School, KwaMphelelwa CP School and DumeZulu Community Hall.

3.8.2 Demographic analysis

3.8.2.1 Total population and gender composition

The total population of ward 8 was 7136. The contribution of males and females to this population was 46% and 54% respectively. Table below shows the gender and total population in Ward 8.

Table 26 Gender and Total Population in Ward 8

Gender	Total	%
Male	3295	46
Female	3841	54
Total	7136	100

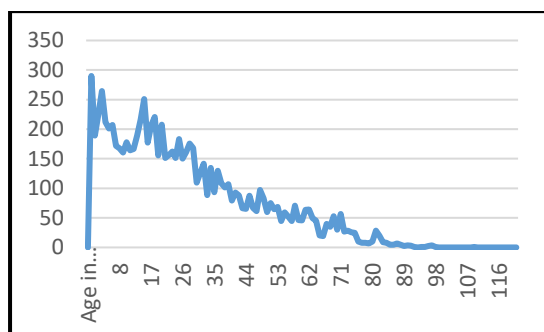
The racial composition of the population shows that the dominant racial group in the ward is the black population group which is more than 90% of the total population. The other racial groups insignificantly contributed to the total population in Ward 8.

3.8.2.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis indicates that the population in Ward 8 is dominated by a very young population of school going age and a youthful population that is economically active. This points to the fact that ward based populations must prioritize the needs of youths and young children in this

ward. Furthermore, the majority of household heads (1392) in the ward are aged between 21 and 60 years, followed by 581 households with household heads older than 60 years. Graph 36 below shows the age groups.

Graph 33 Age groups in ward 8



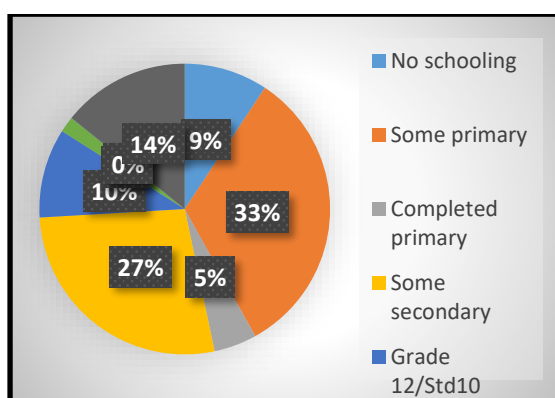
3.8.2.3 Households

There are 1753 households in ward 30. Out these households 733 are male headed and 1020 are female headed. It must be noted that there are households within the female headed ones that are female elderly as well as child headed households.

3.8.2.4 Education Levels

Level of education in Ward 8 shows that 33% primary education, followed by 27% with secondary education, 10% with grade 12 and 2% with higher education. However, 9% of the population has no formal education. The graph below shows the schooling levels in Ward 8.

Graph 34 Education level in ward 8



3.8.2.5 Population distribution/Density

The population density is about 2.207 households per hectare. Ward 8 is therefore sparsely populated with the population scattered in the South west, western and north eastern corners of the Ward.

3.8.2.6 Settlement typology

The settlement typology of Ward 8 indicates a rural area under traditional authority. The most common dwelling typology amongst households in Ward 8 are made of bricks or concrete followed

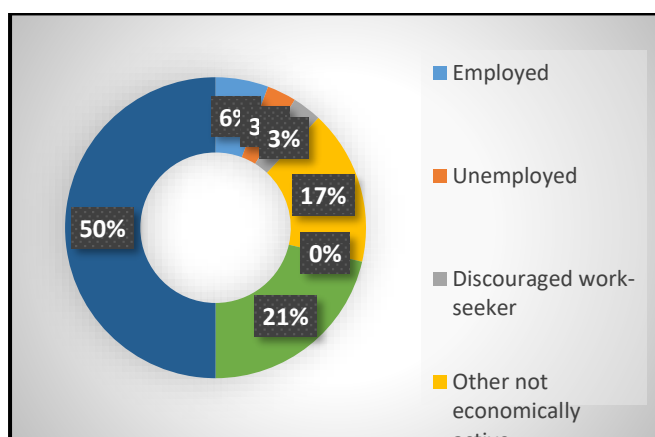
by traditional housing typologies. However, there is also a very small proportion of households staying in flats or apartments in a block of flats.

3.8.3 Economic analysis

3.8.3.1 Labour Force

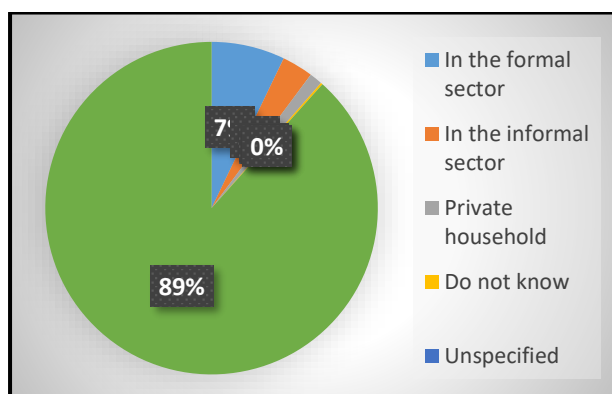
The labour and employment information shows that the employment rate in Ward 8 is 6% and the unemployment rate is 3%. Approximately 3% of the population are discouraged job seekers. While 17% of the population is not economically active, the remainder of the population is either not applicable to employment or consists of the school going age groups. These statistics show that there is a relatively huge labour dependency ratio in the ward. Graph below show the official employment status in Ward 8.

Graph 35 Employment rate in ward 8



Approximately 7% of the labour force in Ward 8 is employed in the formal sector of the economy followed by 3% in private households and the 1% informal sectors. This points to need for ward based plans to adopt a multi-pronged approach to promoting economic development that targets the three economic sectors in the ward. Graph below shows the employment sector status.

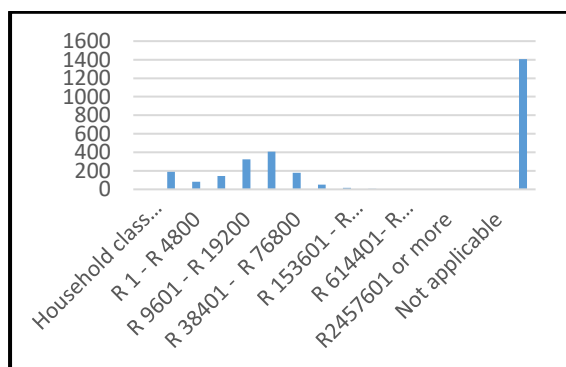
Graph 36 Employment per sector in ward 8



3.8.3.2 Household income

There are relatively low income levels in Ward 8, with the majority of households earning R1 and R78,400 per annum. There is a significant number of household with no income. Graph below shows the household income levels in Ward 8.

Graph 37 Household income per annum in ward 8



The economic analysis of Ward 8 shows that there is a significant proportion of households that are vulnerable because they have no income or they are in the low income bracket. Therefore, ward based plans interventions must consider the poorest of the poor and their survival strategies. Furthermore, there is a need for agriculture extension services taking into cognisance the rural nature of the Ward and the dominance of agriculture economic activities. In addition, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is also a major challenge that needs to be addressed in a more proactive manner.

3.8.3.2 Economic activities

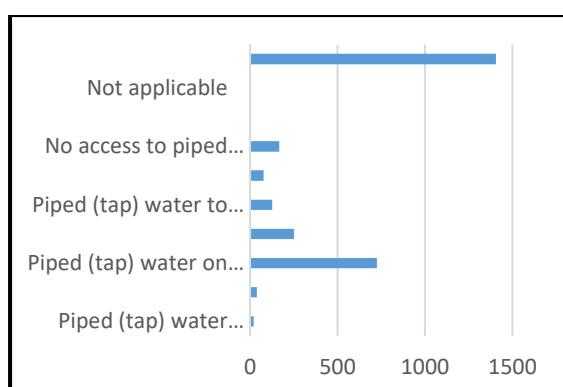
The main economic activity in the ward is substance farming and there are also few spazza shops. In addition there is also a tourist attraction (KwaXolo caves).

3.8.4 Infrastructure

3.8.4.1 Water

Access to water in Ward 8 shows that approximately 750 households have access to water from a piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling. This followed by almost 300 households that access piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling. The remainder of the households either have access water through piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 500m and 1000m from dwelling or have no access to piped tap water. This points to significant water backlogs in the ward. Figure below shows statistics on access to water in Ward 8.

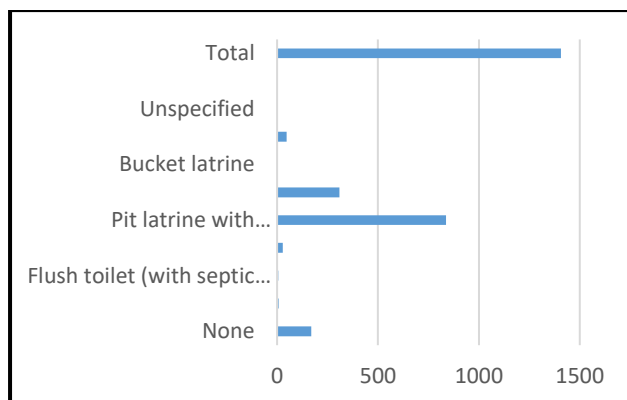
Graph 38 Access to water in ward 8



3.8.4.2 Sanitation

Access to sanitation trends for Ward 8 are shown in the graph below. Approximately 306 households in the Ward use a pit latrine without ventilation followed by approximately 836 households using a pit-latrine with ventilation (VIP). However, it should be noted that there is a relatively significant number of households that do not have any access to toilet facilities (approximately 200). This points to sanitation backlogs in the Ward.

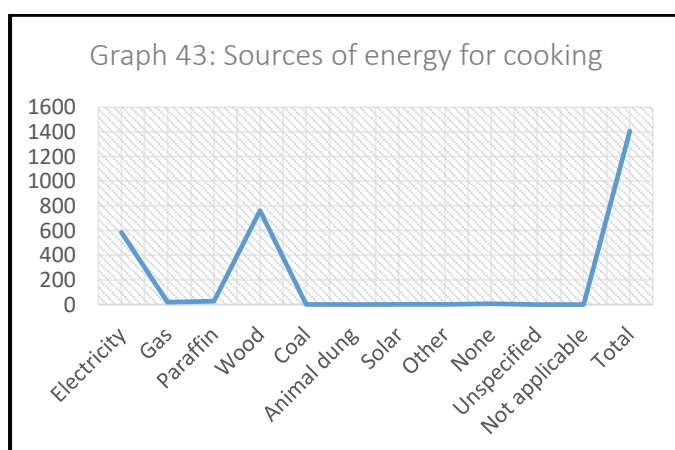
Graph 39 Access to toilet facilities in ward 8



3.8.4.3 Energy

In Ward 8, the majority of households use wood and paraffin for cooking. The second largest source of energy for cooking is electricity. This highlights the backlogs with regards to access to electricity in the ward. Figure below shows the sources of energy for cooking. This is shown in the following graph.

Graph 40 Sources of energy for cooking in ward 8



From the infrastructure services backlog analysis, it is noted that there are backlogs with regards to electricity, water and sanitation facilities.

3.8.5 Infrastructure

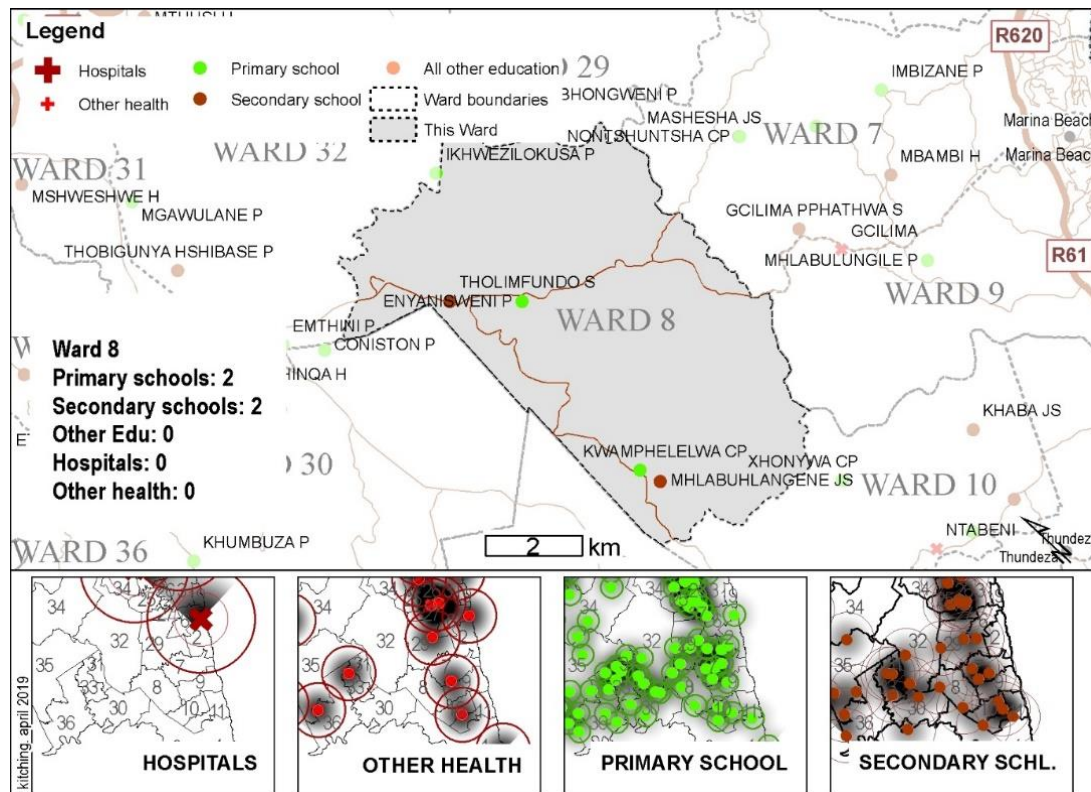
3.8.5.1 Roads

Accessibility to infrastructure such as roads and bridges makes it difficult for cars and ambulances to drive.

3.8.6 Facilities

Ward 8 has 4 schools (2 high schools and 2 primary schools). There are no libraries, hospitals and clinics as shown in the Map below.

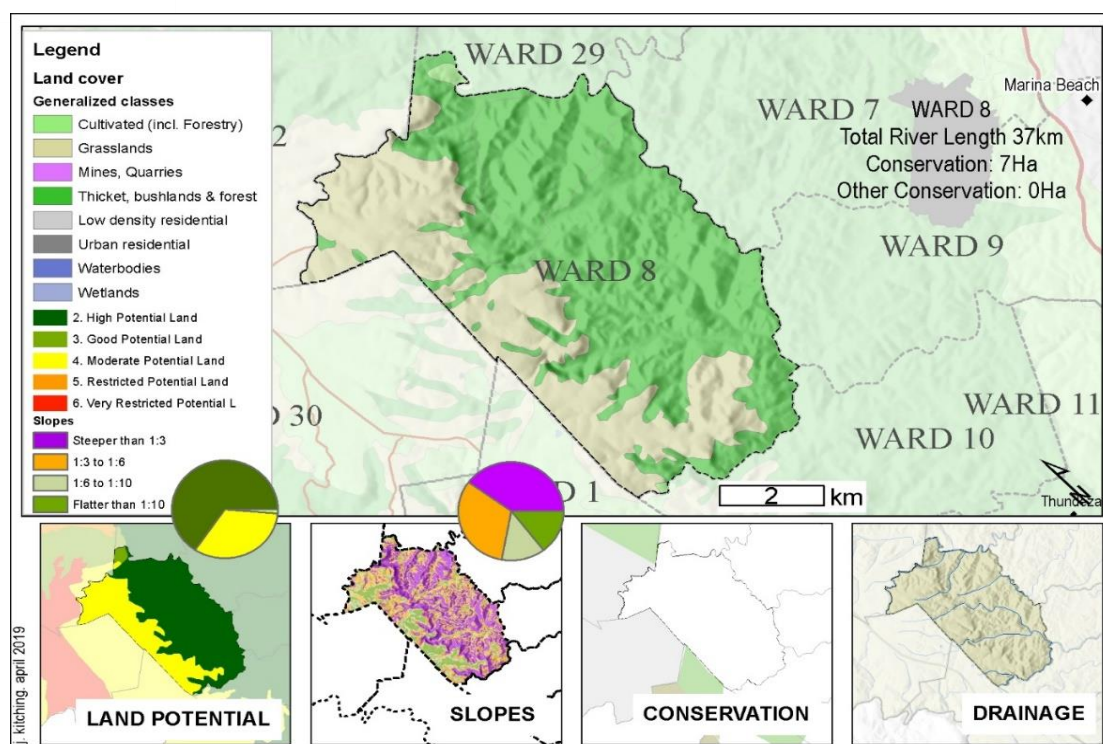
Map 30 Facilities in Ward 8



3.8.7 Environmental Analysis

Approximately 75% of the land in Ward 8 is high potential land and approximately 25% is moderate potential land. The land is fairly flat with moderate drainage. There is approximately 7Ha of conservation areas. The following is the environmental analysis map for ward 8.

Map 31 Ward 8 Environmental Analysis



3.8.9 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 8 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in the following Table.

Table 27 Ward 8 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 schools – 2 high schools and 3 primary schools Crèches all VDs Tourism – ward 8 has KwaXolo caves Ward 8 has mines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Library Clinics Backlogs in roads infrastructure (Lack of speed humps) and unpaved roads D1095 has gravel roads Lack of waiting shelters Backlogs in water, electricity and sanitation infrastructure
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Booming tourism industry in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volatile global economic environment

3.8.10 Issues and Strategies

Table 28 Ward 8 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Road infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in access roads, waiting shelters, traffic calming infrastructure, paved roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road rehabilitation and maintenance
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ageing population, child headed households, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable livelihoods support Youth and women empowerment
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high unemployment rates Significant proportion of the population employed in the in the informal and household sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector development programmes Local Economic Development Programmes (LED) Small and medium scale enterprise development
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development
Infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic water and sanitation backlogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic infrastructure services
Agriculture development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of agriculture extension services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsistence agriculture support
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative lack of HIV/AIDS awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

3.8.11 Vision

Our vision is to be a liveable, healthy, educated and crime free ward that achieves development through collaborative planning

3.8.12 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

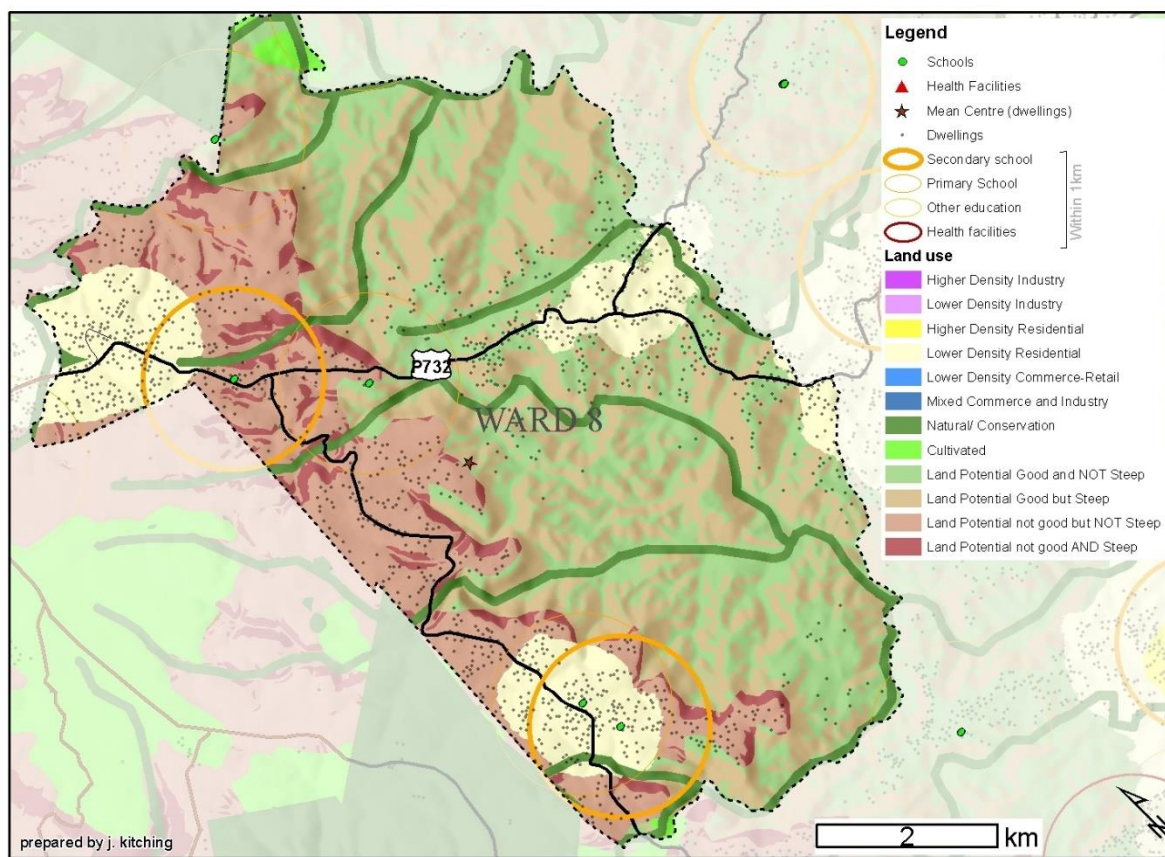
Table 29 Ward 8 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
Sector Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal settlements support projects • KwaXolo Tourism Support Project
Agriculture Development Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture Extension Services Project
Health and wellbeing project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness project • Drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Youth empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development programme project
Women empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperatives and SMMEs
Child headed households and orphans support programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Grants
Adult education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABET
Crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Policing Project
Water and sanitation programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Basic Water Services Project • Provision of basic sanitation services project • Rural electrification project
Road rehabilitation and maintenance programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1095 gravel road paving project • Road waiting shelters project • Traffic calming infrastructure project
Subsistence Agriculture Support Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture input projects

3.8.13 Ward 8 land use plans

Below is a land use plan for ward 8. It depicts households that are built along water-bodies which might not be safe. According to the land use plan most households are outside the 1 kilometre radius access. There is no industrial or mixed commerce and industry.

Map 32 Ward 8 Land Use Plans



3.9 Ward 9 situational analysis

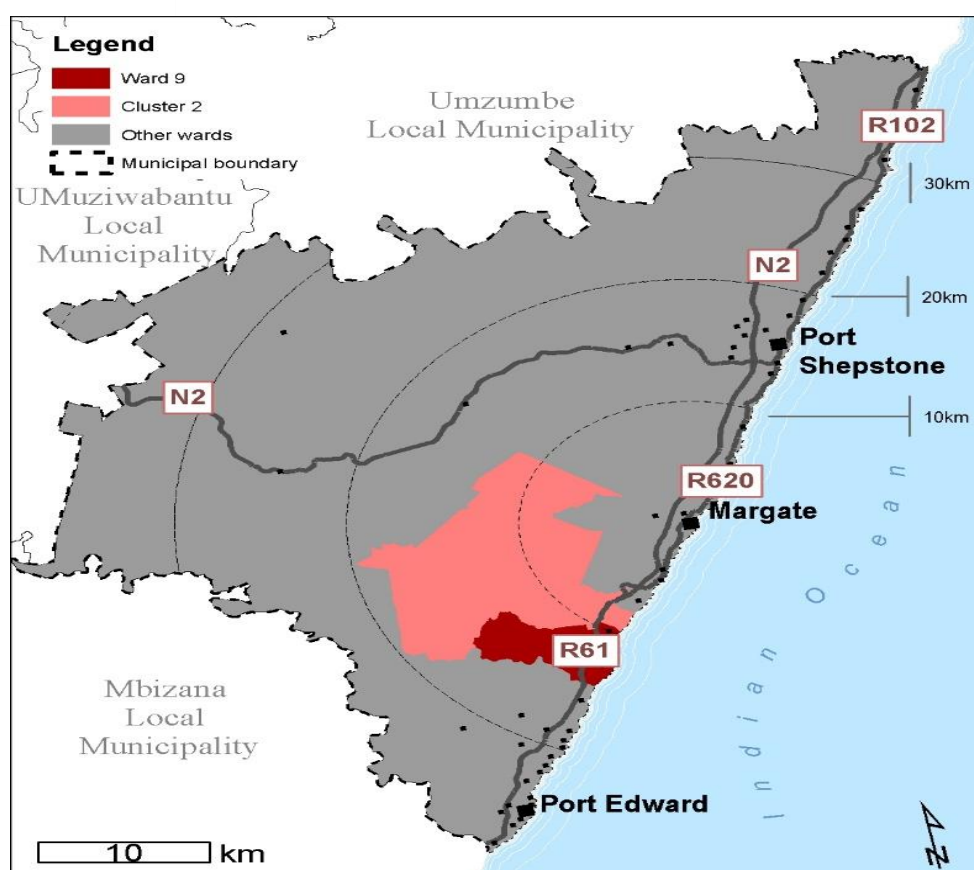


Cllr. RS Nyembezi

3.9.1 Locality

Ward 9 is situated in the Southern part of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. It stretches from the coastal area into the inland area. It has both an inland area as well as a coastal area next to the Indian Ocean. The locality of the ward is shown in the map below.

Map 33 Ward 9 Locality



Ward 9 is approximately 2938Ha in extent. It consists of 4 VDs namely Dlukulwane School, Mhlambulungile CP School, Marina Beach Council and Delihlazo Primary School.

3.9.2 Demographic analysis

3.9.2.1 Total population and gender composition

The total population of ward 9 was 13273. The contribution of males and females to this population was 52% and 48% respectively (Table below).

Table 30 Gender and Total Population in Ward 9

Gender	Total	%
Male	6345	48
Female	6928	52
Total	13273	100

The racial composition of the population shows that the dominant racial group in the ward is the black population group with approximately 12 200 people followed by the White population with approximately 726 people. The other racial groups such as the coloured and Indian population have a relatively insignificant presence in the ward.

3.9.2.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis indicates that the population in Ward 9 is dominated by a young population of school going age and a youthful population that is economically active. Thus the majority of the population in the ward is under the age of 40. Despite the elderly population being less dominant, it

is significantly represented in the Ward. Therefore, planning for the Ward should take into cognisance the dominance of three population groups namely the children of school going age, the youth and the elderly.

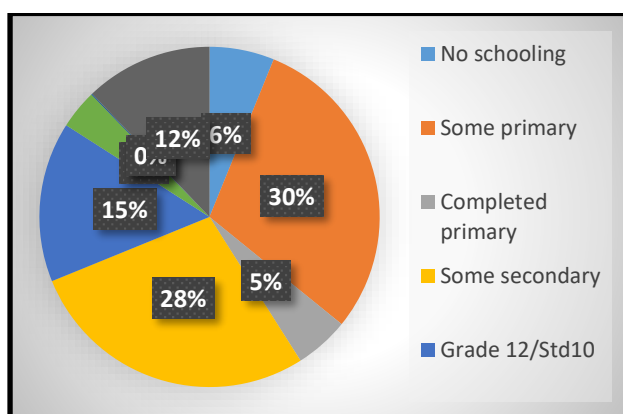
3.9.2.3 Households

There are 1753 households in ward 30. Out these households 733 are male headed and 1020 are female headed.

3.9.2.4 Education

The level of education in Ward 9 shows that 30% primary education, followed by 28% with secondary education, 15% with grade 12 and 4% with higher education. However, 6% of the population has no formal education. The graph below shows the schooling levels in Ward 9.

Graph 41 Education level in ward 9



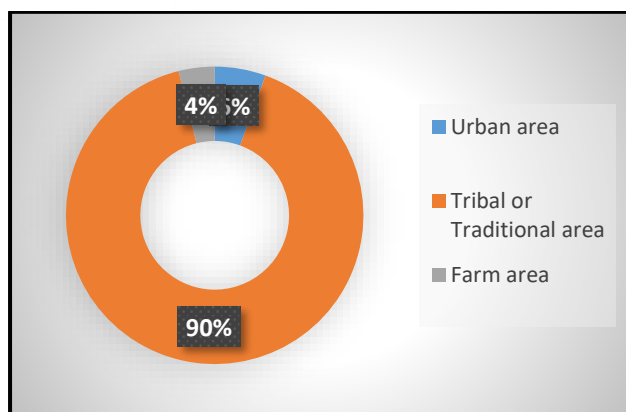
3.9.2.5 Population distribution/Density

The population density in Ward 9 is about 3.99 households per hectare. The central and coastal areas such as Marina beach and Trafalgar are densely populated.

3.9.2.6 Settlement typology

Most households in ward 9 stay in the rural area under traditional authority occupying approximately 90% of the Ward. Households in farming and urban are 4% and 6% of respectively. This points to the need for a differential approach to the formulation of ward based plans for the Ward since these different settlement typologies might have different needs and interest. Graph below shows the settlement typologies in Ward 9.

Graph 42 Geo Types in ward 9



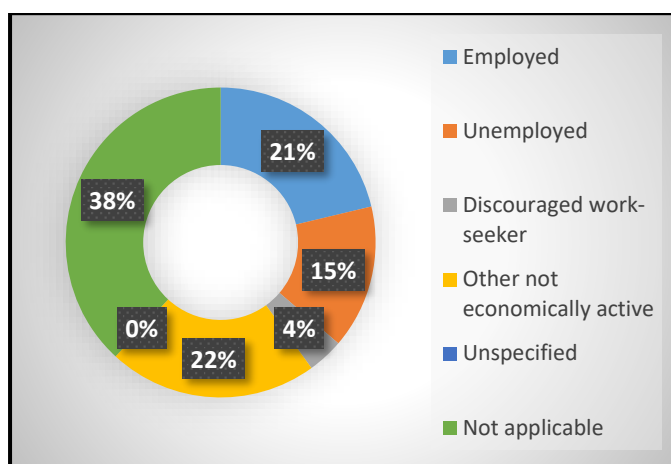
The most common dwelling typology amongst households in Ward 9 are made of bricks or concrete lock structure on a separate stand or yard followed by traditional housing typologies. The least common dwelling typology are the flats or apartments in a block of flats. Figure: Housing typologies

3.9.3 Economic analysis

3.9.3.1 Labour Force

The labour and employment information shows that the employment rate in Ward 9 is 21% and the unemployment rate is 15% (Graph 46). Approximately 4% of the population are discouraged job seekers. The remainder of the population 38% and 22% constituted the population not applicable to employment and not economically active population respectively. This points to a high labour dependency ratio in the ward because of the population not yet economically active and also the school going age group.

Graph 43 Employment rate in ward 9



The highest percentage of the labour force in Ward 9 is employed in the formal sector, followed by the informal sector. The least employing sector is the private household. This points to the need for ward based plans in the ward to take cognisance of the local economic developments in these three sectors.

3.9.3.2 Household income

The annual household income in Ward 9 shows that there is a relatively high proportion of vulnerable households who do not have any income per annum and those that have very low annual income that is less than R4, 800.00. The majority of the households in the ward are low to low middle income category.

3.9.3.3 Economic activities

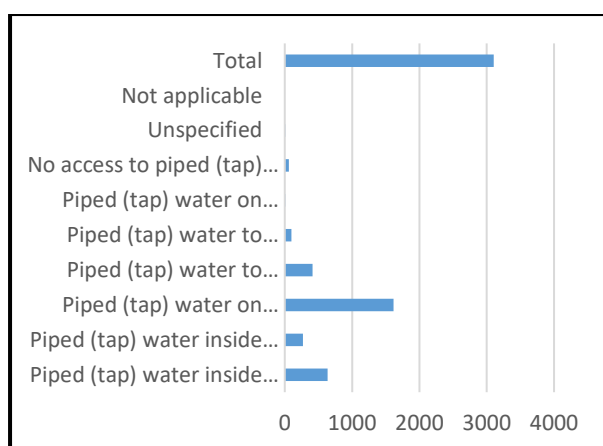
There is commercial agriculture found on the Southern part of the ward, which is banana and sugarcane and inland is subsistence farming based on chicken and cattle rearing. Some families have backyard small gardens where they grow mealies and vegetables.

3.9.4 Infrastructure

3.9.4.1 Water

Access to water in Ward 9 shows that approximately 1613 households have access to water from a piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling. This is followed by approximately 633 households with piped water inside the dwelling. The remainder of the households either have access to water through a piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling or through piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 500m and 1000m from dwelling. However, there is also a proportion of households in the ward that do not have access to piped water. Graph below shows statistics on access to water in Ward 9.

Graph 44 Access to water in ward 9



3.9.4.2 Sanitation

Approximately 195 households have access to Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system), 519 to flush toilet (with septic tank); 634 to a Chemical toilet; 189 to a Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) and 1323 to a pit latrine without ventilation. However, 201 households have no access to toilet facilities. This points to sanitation backlogs in the Ward. Refuse disposal in Ward 9 is primarily based on the use of own refuse dumps by households (2441 households) and about 472 households rely on weekly removal from the local municipality.

3.9.4.3 Energy

In Ward 9, the main source of energy for cooking is electricity (2458 households) followed by wood (379 households), paraffin (117 households) and gas (113 households). Most households in the ward have access to electricity. However, there are still backlogs as indicated by households that still use wood and paraffin as a source of energy for cooking. From the infrastructure analysis one notes that

there are no enough high schools, no clinic, library, no waste management systems, 80% have access to water and 20% have no access to water and public taps are not reachable to some community members.

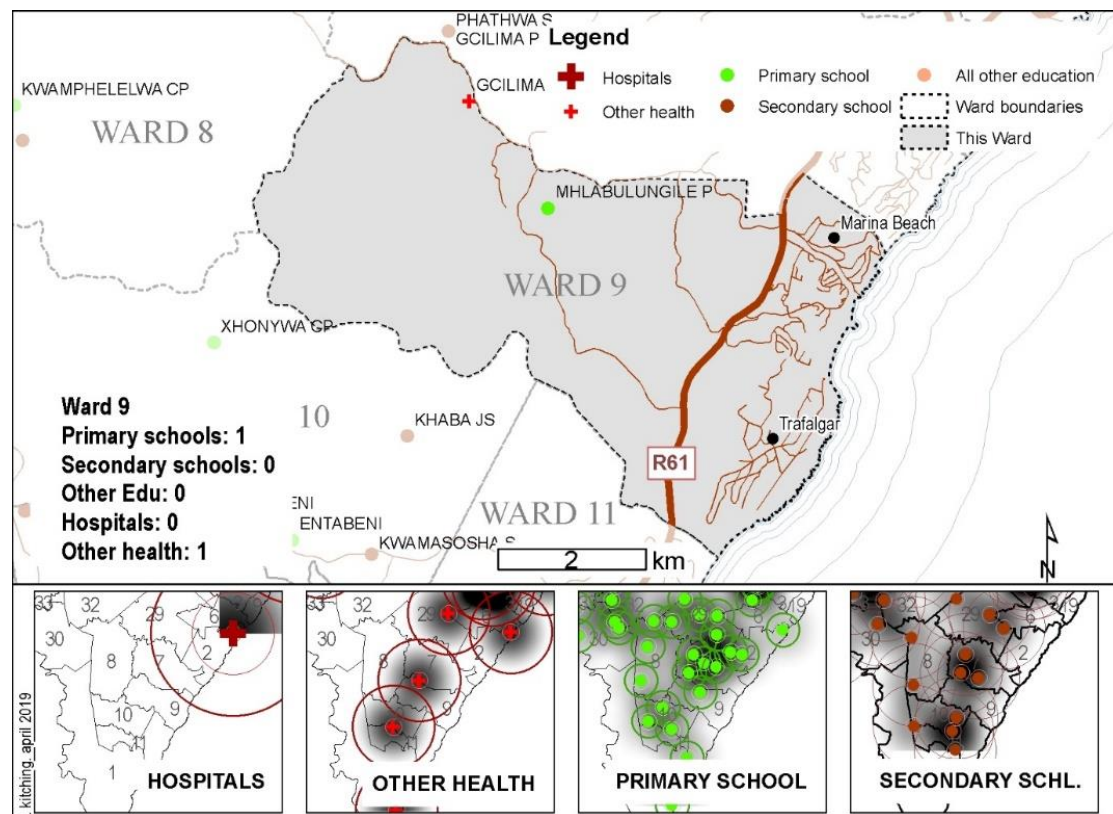
3.9.4.3 Roads

The total road length in ward 9 is approximately 50 km. Most of the roads in the ward are gravel.

3.9.5 Facilities

Ward 9 has only 1 primary school and 1 health facility. There is a backlog in facilities such as secondary schools, hospitals and libraries. Map below shows the facilities in ward 9.

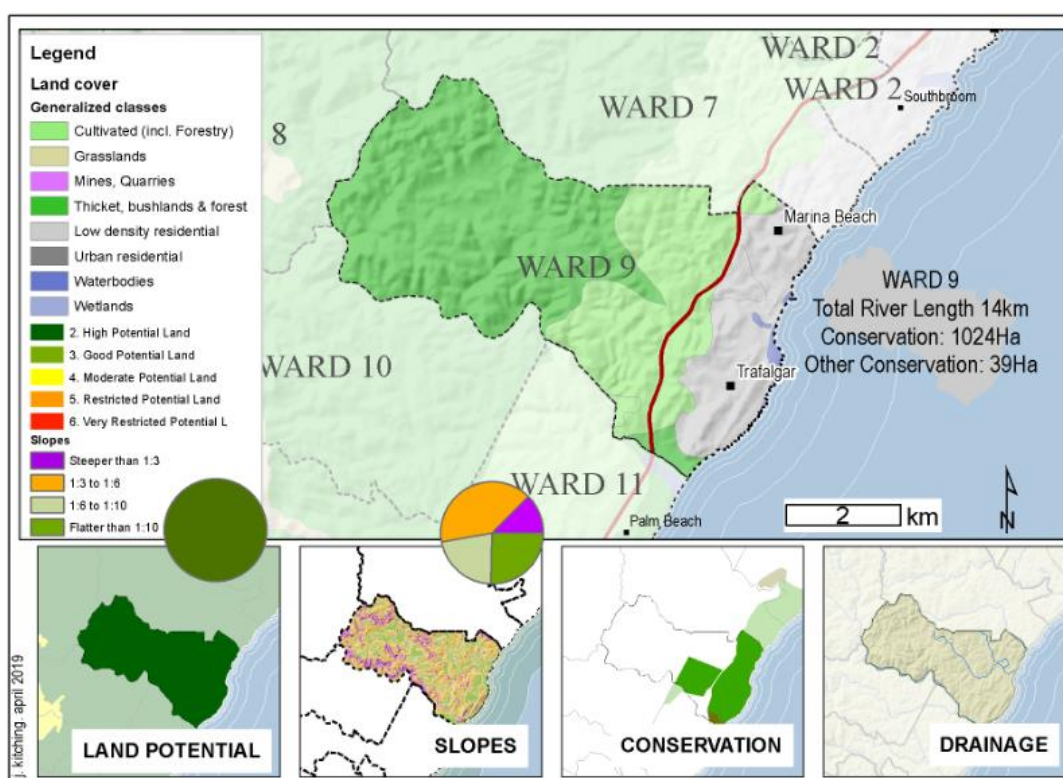
Map 34 Facilities in Ward 9



3.9.6 Environmental Analysis

Ward 9 is characterised by high potential land (Map 24). The land is fairly steep with moderate drainage. There is approximately 1069Ha of conservation areas in Ward 9.

Map 35 Ward 9 Environmental Analysis



3.9.7 Ward 9 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 9 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in the Table below.

Table 31 Ward 9 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming Access to information Different structures that are able to coordinate e.g CPF and Waroom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Derelict infrastructure - Abattoir built 10 years ago not working Community is refusing to donate land for farming No library or information centre Need for police station or satellite police station Need for technical high schools, TVET colleges High crime rates High youth unemployment No high school No clinic
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for skills development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

3.9.8 Issues and Strategies

Table 32 Ward 9 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high unemployment rates A relatively significant number of households with no income per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment creation
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child headed households and women headed households, and high youth unemployment rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth empowerment Support of sustainable livelihoods
Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited economic sectoral development Relative high number of the labour employed by the informal and private households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Sector Development Economic Diversification
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in basic services and facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic services and facilities
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high rates of crime, drugs and substance abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community policing Health and wellbeing provision
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community is refusing to release land for farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land reform

3.9.9 Vision

To be a crime free ward where everyone has access education, health, water and sanitation services.

3.9.10 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

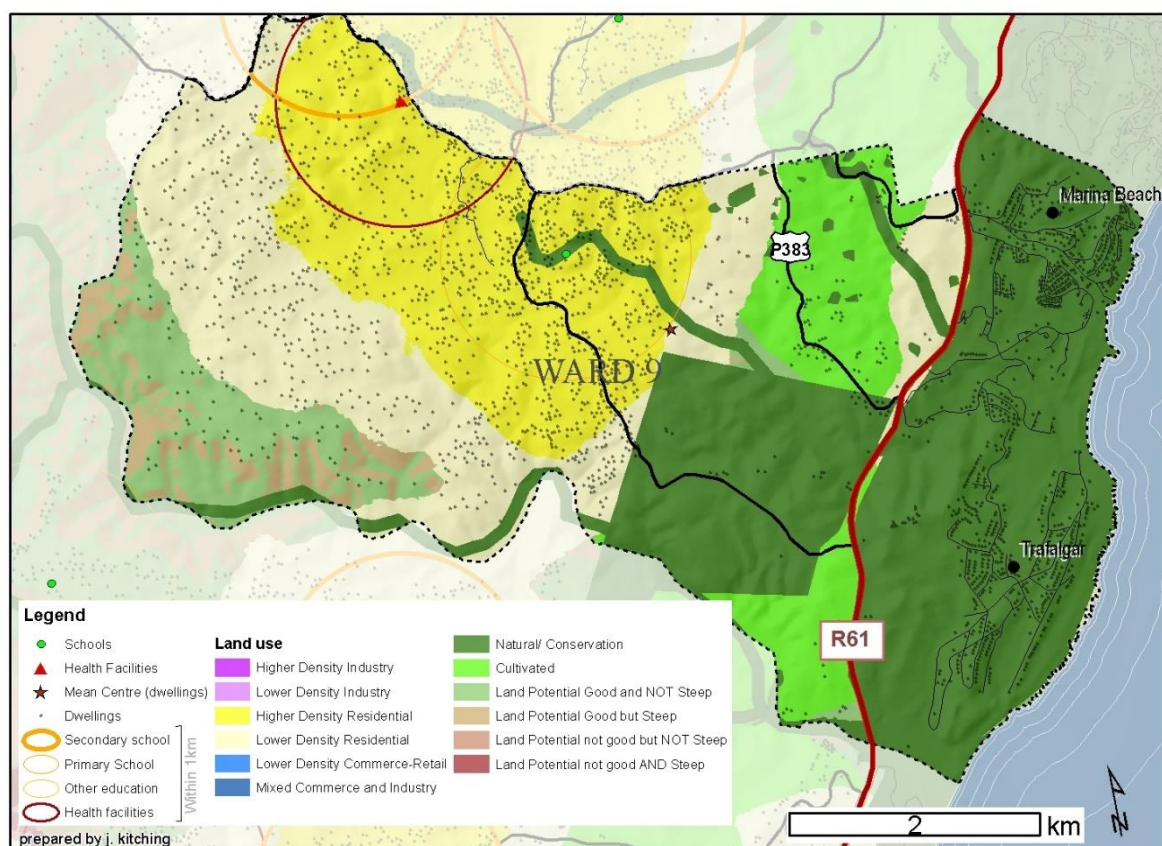
Table 33 Ward 9 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
Crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Policing Forum
Wall to wall scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Skills development programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical high school and TVET project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health awareness campaigns
Youth empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Women empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Child headed households and orphans support programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social grants
Adult education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABET
Sector Development and Economic Diversification Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal Sectors Support Project Corridor and Nodal Development Project
Crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Policing Project
Water and sanitation programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic water provision project Basic sanitation provision project
Health and wellbeing programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS awareness project Crime and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Rural electrification programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infills
Rural Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Extension Services Project
Land reform programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

3.9.11 Ward 9 land use plans

According to the plan below, large portions on the eastern part of ward 9 fall under the conservation category of land use. There are a large number of households located on this land use. Higher density residential is located on the western part of the ward. The plan also indicates that there is lack of facilities within the 1 kilometre radius of the households. Cultivated land is located on the coastal hinterland.

Map 36 Ward 9 Land Use Plans



3.10 Ward 10 situational analysis

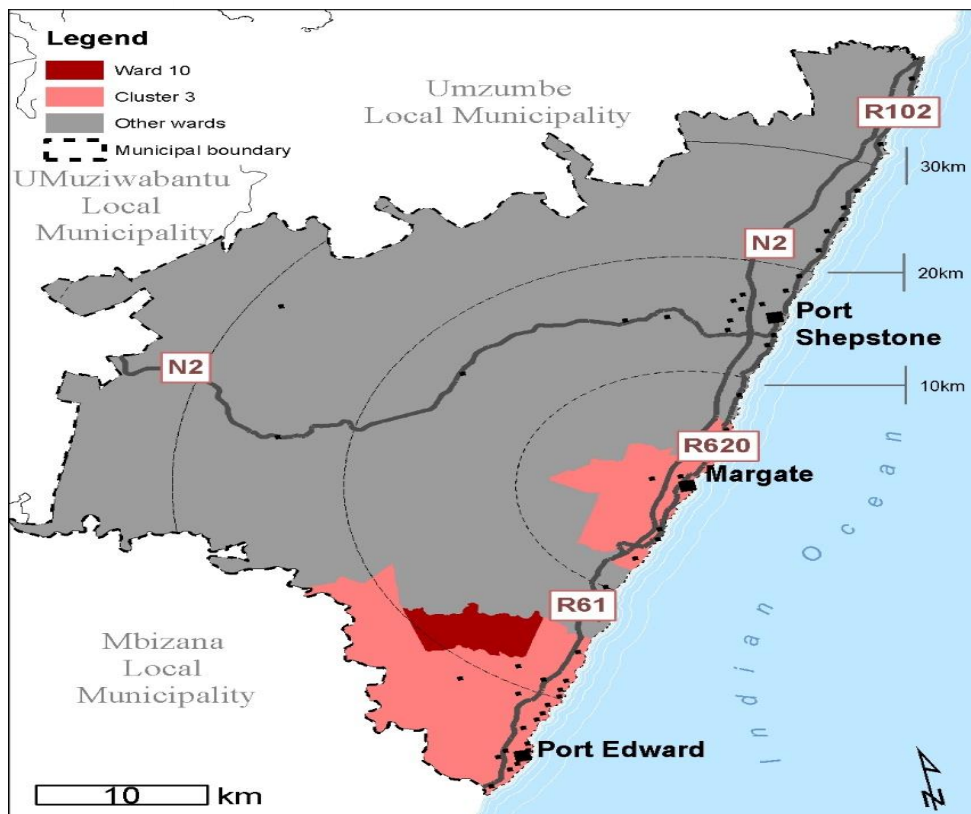


Cllr Mqadi

3.10.1 Locality

Ward 10 is located in the north-east area of cluster 3 (Map 25). The geographical area of the ward is 2381 Ha making up 11% of the Cluster 3 and 2% of the municipality geographical area. There are five Voting Districts in the ward, namely: Khaba secondary school, Xhonywa Primary, Entabeni CP School, Enkoneni CP School and Kwamasosha High School.

Map 37 Ward 10 Locality



3.10.2 Demographic analysis

3.10.2.1 Total population and gender composition

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) the total population of ward 10 is 10830, the majority, 5788, (53%) being female and 5042 (47%) male. A development challenge this poses, is that more economic opportunities must be created for the women. In most cases women bear the brunt of providing for their families it is therefore critical that favorable conditions are created for economic opportunities to be exploited. Ninety nine percent of the population falls under the black African category. It has been indicated above that the ward predominantly fall in the traditional areas category it is therefore not surprising that almost 99% of the dominant population group is African. See table below

3.10.2.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis shows that ward 10 has a relatively youthful population that is economically active and also a relatively young population under the age of 14 years. In addition there is an also a significant elderly population that is above 60 years.

3.10.2.3 Households heads age and gender

Statistics South Africa (2016) shows that the households in this ward are 2409 and the major household head age class is that of 21-60 years which has 1827 (71%) households followed by the ones headed by the individuals older than 60 years with 636 (25%) households (see table below). It is important to note that those headed by individuals less than 21 years old stands at 4% and may include child headed households which require specific support programs. Most households are female headed 1330 (55%), males accounting for 45% (1079).

3.10.2.4 Settlement typology

The ward has a single geo type of the tribal or traditional area with all households in this area. (100% of the settlement type in this is tribal or traditional area). It is interesting that while the area falls under

the traditional council areas, however, the dominant type of main dwelling is that of a house or brick/concrete block structure accounting for 69% (1654) of the household structures. The traditional type of dwellings account for 26% (632) of the structures. In looking at these figures one can conclude that the backlog for housing is not as big an issue as in other wards.

3.10.3 Economic analysis

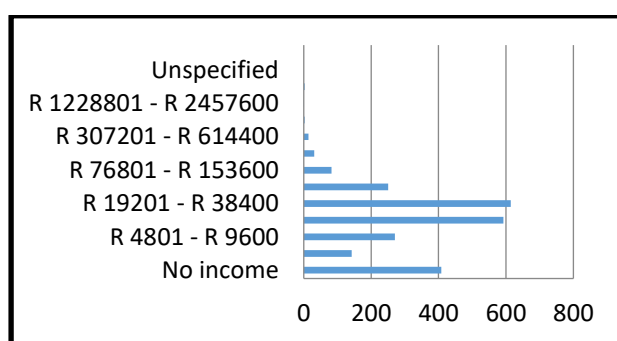
3.10.3.1 Labour Force

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), 16% (1675) of the ward is formally employed while 11% (1158) is unemployed. 37% of the population consider themselves educated and 47% did not go to school. Statistics show that at least 7% of the population has no schooling, 28% just some primary, 30% did not complete matric and only 13% matriculated.

3.10.3.2 Household income

The dominant income classes fall between R9601-19200 (25%) and R19201-38400 (26). Seventeen percent (408) of the ward households have no income (graph 45).

Graph 45 Household income per annum in ward 10



3.10.3.3 Economic activities

Economic activities in ward 10 include small scale sugar cane plantations but majority of economic activities include subsistence farming in rural areas.

3.10.4 Infrastructure

3.10.4.1 Water

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), 68% (1647) has access to piped water from a community stand less than 200m from dwelling while 11% have piped water either in their dwelling or in their yard. Eight percent (187) of the households have no access to piped water while 3% have to walk up to 1000m or more to access the water. It must be indicated that during stakeholder engagement processes, stakeholders from this ward indicated that, even though the infrastructure for water is there, but there are constant challenges with the availability of the actual water.

3.10.4.2 Sanitation

65% of the households use pit latrine without ventilation while 12% have no toilet. Only 3% of the households have some form of flush toilet and 7% use ventilated pit latrines. At least 89% of the households have their own refuse dump while 4% have it removed by the local authority. Six percent of the households have no refuse dump. In summary therefore, the backlogs for flush toilet or rather pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) is huge. More concerning regarding toilet in this ward is the fact that 293 households have no toilet facilities at all. Again it points to the fact that there is considerably numbers of backlogs regarding toilets. At least 89% of the households own their dump, 4% have refuse

removed by the local authority and 6% have no access to refuse dump. Table 23 shows access to toilet facilities in ward 10.

Table 34 Toilet Facilities in Ward 10

None	293
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	45
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	29
Chemical toilet	104
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	167
Pit latrine without ventilation	1554
Bucket latrine	8
Other	203
Unspecified	6
Not applicable	0
Total	2409

3.10.4.3 Energy

Statistics SA (2016) shows that 73% (1755) of the households are connected to electricity, and use it for cooking, while 20% use wood for cooking. The backlog for electricity stands at 27%.

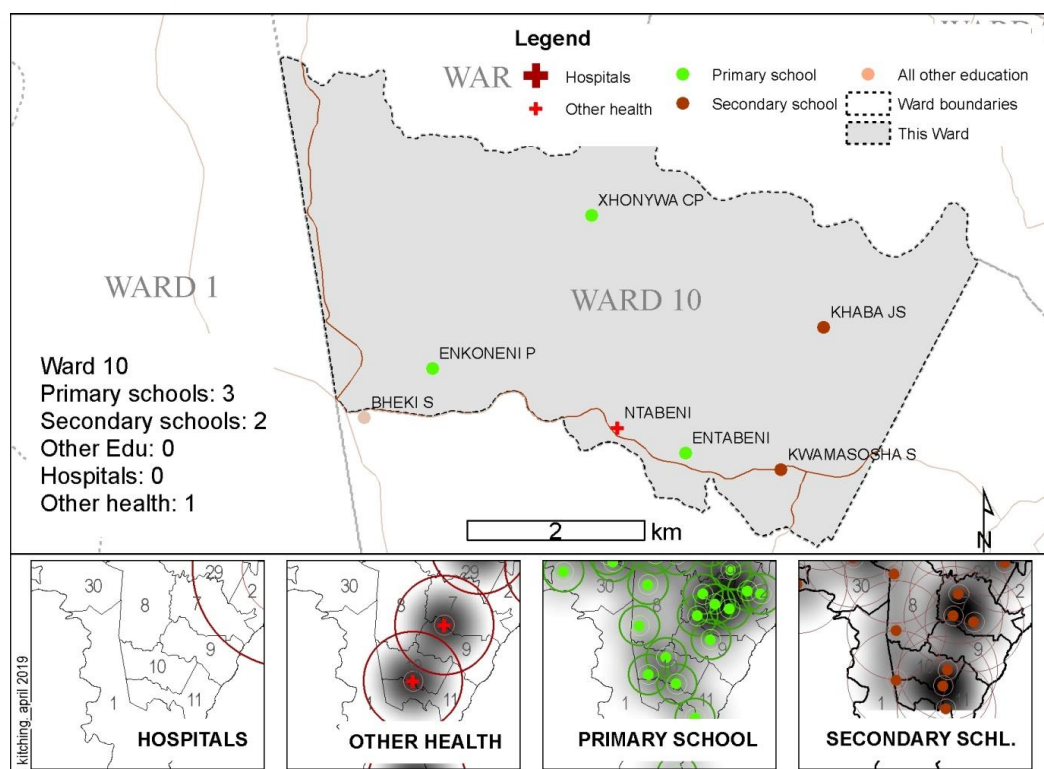
3.10.4.4 Roads

Ward 10 is mostly rural and most of the roads are gravel roads.

3.10.5 Facilities

Ward 10 has 3 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, no hospital and a low order health facility (Map 26).

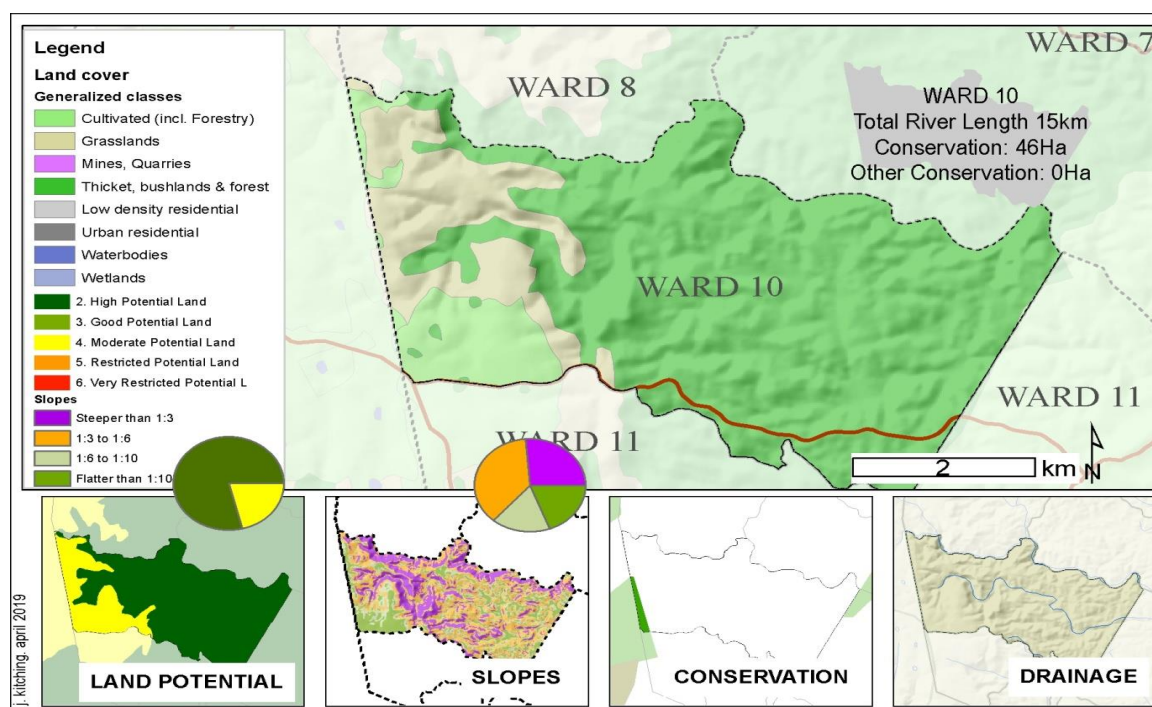
Map 38 Facilities in Ward 10



3.10.6 Environmental Analysis

Ward 10 generally has high potential agricultural land. It has a total river length of 15km and 46Ha under conservation. Cultivation is carried out on land on the south west and pockets of the North West part of the ward. The eastern side is mainly thicket/bushlands. See Map 28 below.

Map 39 Ward 10 Environmental Analysis



3.10.7 Ward 10 SWOT Analysis

Table 35 Ward 10 SWOT Analysis

Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Clinics • Schools • Eco centers • Water • Electricity • Business • Projects • Traditional healers 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teenage pregnancy • HIV/AIDS • Substance abuse • Crime • Unemployment • Poverty • Roads • Unskilled youth • No Police station
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New businesses • New projects 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death • Chronic diseases • Crime • Demarcation • Land • Alien plants • Water shortage

3.10.8 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 36 Ward 10 Issues, Strategies and Projects

KEY ISSUES (WARD 10)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of infrastructure and maintenance thereof; • Unemployment; • Support for the SMME development; • Skills development; • Social issues i.e. crime, school dropout, drugs and alcohol abuse; • Vulnerable groups i.e. Child headed households and elderly people
STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop youth empowerment programs with a special focus on skills development, human development; • Promote learnerships for the unemployed youth; • Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of

goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electro craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods etc.

- Establish a forum to coordinate infrastructure provision and maintenance issues
- Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras
- Coordinate cooperation with Departments of Social Development and Health for ward based care givers

PROJECTS

- Construction of RDP Houses
- School
- Waste Recycling Initiatives
- Income generating community
- Construction and maintenance of roads
- Sports facility

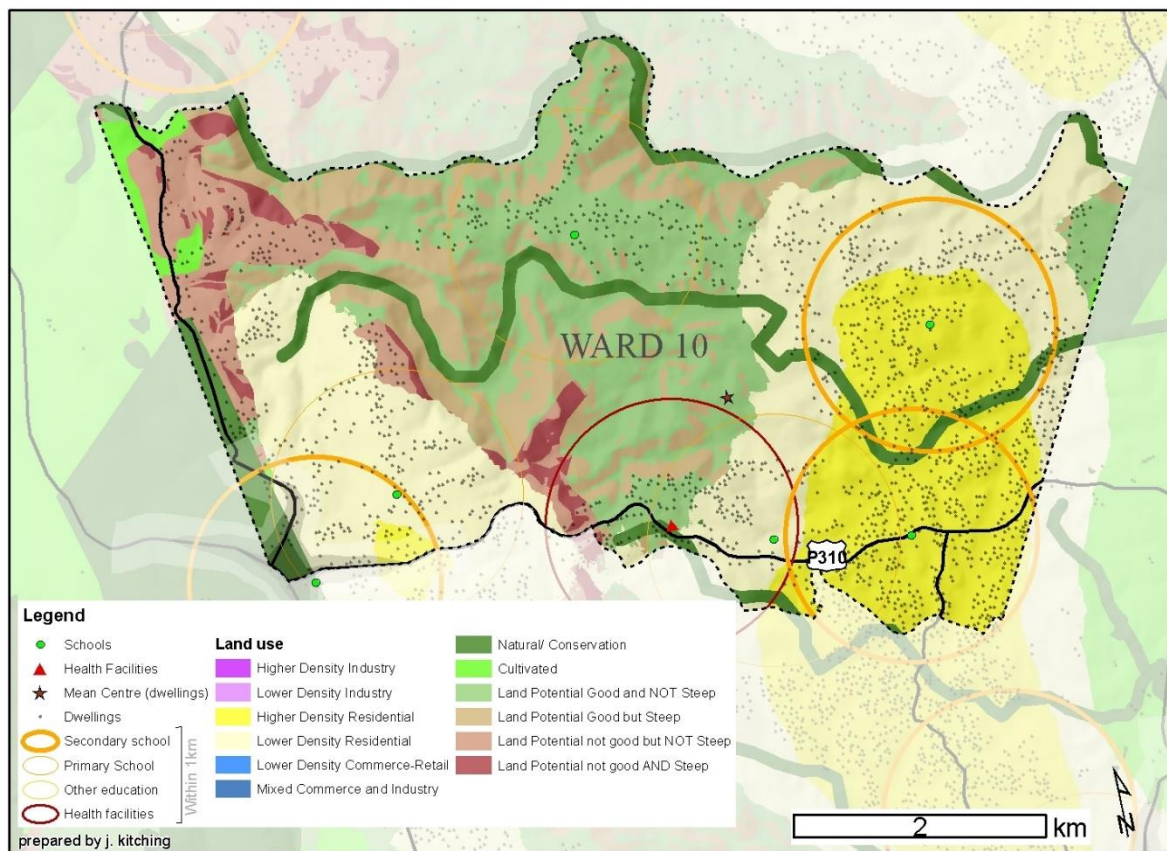
3.10.9 Vision

“By 2030 we should have a community that is HIV/Aids free and low unemployment with full participating in all democratic process commanding a high level of clean environment and

3.10.11 Ward 10 land use plans

The land use plan below indicates land uses found in ward 10. Large numbers of high density residential use are located on the eastern part of the ward. According to the plan it would seem that most households have access to facilities within the 1 kilometre radius. There are households that are located on the conservation and/or along the water-bodies. The plan also indicates that there are no industrial or mixed commerce and industry land uses in the ward.

Map 40 Ward 10 Land Use Plans



3.11 Ward 11 situational analysis

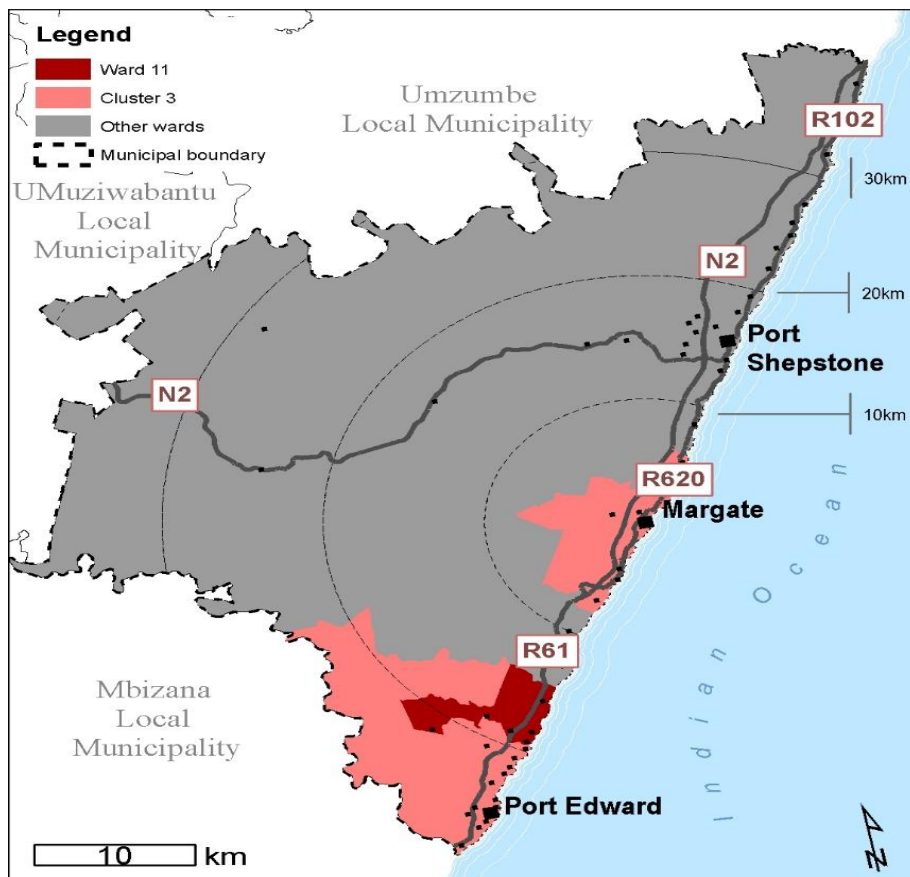


Cllr N Dlamini

3.11.1 Locality

Ward 11 is one of the wards that are located along the coast and as such it is bordered by the Indian Ocean on the eastern part. It stretches inland where rural settlement typology is found. R61 runs through the eastern part of the ward from north to south making it one of the well-connected wards in terms of road network. The map below shows the locality of ward 11.

Map 41 Ward 11 Locality



Ward 11 has a geographical area of 2661Ha, constituting 12% of cluster 3 and 2% of the municipality area. It has four voting districts, namely: Muster Sport Club, Muster Shopping Centre, Breamar Hall and Khandandlovu Baptist Church.

3.11.2 Demographic analysis

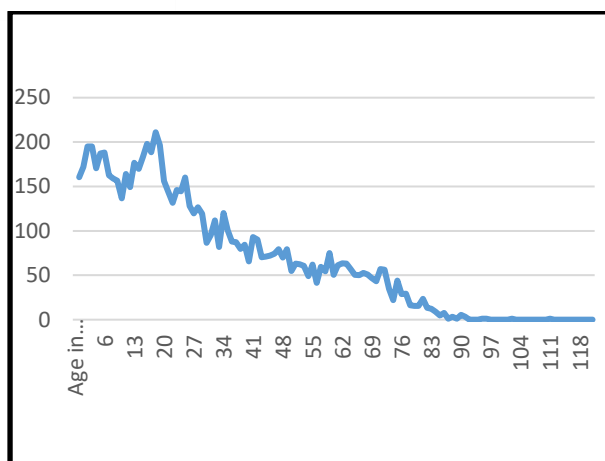
3.11.2.1 Total population, gender and racial composition

The total population of ward 11 is 8176. The majority is made up of females at 4336 (53%) with males standing at 3840 (48%). African blacks at 7139 (87%) form the largest racial group followed by whites at 897 (11%). As already stated somewhere in the report, the development challenge that is posed by this, is that there need to be an intensification of empowerment programmes for the young and underprivileged women. Empowerment programmes should be aligned to real economic opportunities not just for women but for the whole population.

3.11.2.2 Age groups

The dominant age groups in this ward are those between ages 01 – 09, 14 – 30 (see graph below). Based on this observation it can be concluded that the population in this ward follow the trend with other wards in that it is youthful, with school going children youths (as defined 15-36yrs old). The need for these groups is for schools, skills development centres, jobs and sports and recreation.

Graph 46 Age groups in ward 11



3.11.2.3 Households heads age and gender

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) the number of households in this ward is 2176, and the dominant age class for household head is the 21-60 yrs old category with 1292 (70%) households followed by the over 60yrs category with 453 (24%) households See table below. Male headed households at 1134 (52%) form the majority while female headed households are 1038 (48%)

3.11.2.4 Settlement typology

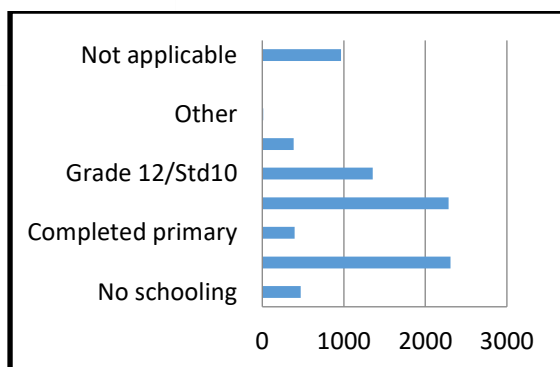
Statistics South Africa (2016) data shows that the dominant geo type of the settlement is the tribal or traditional area with 76% the households the urban area with 24% of the households. The house or brick/concrete structures 1596 (73%) are the dominant dwelling typology followed by the traditional type of dwelling 377 (17%) in this ward. See chart below. From the analysis of the data available it seems that housing is not a major challenge for this ward.

3.11.3 Economic analysis

3.11.3.1 Labour force and education

Statistics show that 1359 (17%) of the population is in formal employment while 992 (12%) are unemployed. There is 6% of those who are discouraged work seekers. From the stakeholder engagement session conducted in this ward in March 2019 unemployment was regarded as very high by the locals. Poverty levels were also cited as being very high. It can be concluded that a number households survive on social grants. Of those employed the majority are in the formal sector (771) with 303 employed in the informal sector and 321 in private household. The bulk, 6763, (83%) is not defined making analysis difficult. If one were to exclude those that are not economically active for legitimate reasons a large number of people are living in poverty in this ward without an income or grant dependent. Statistics show that 6% have no schooling, 28% some primary, 28% some secondary education and only 16% completed matric (see graph below).

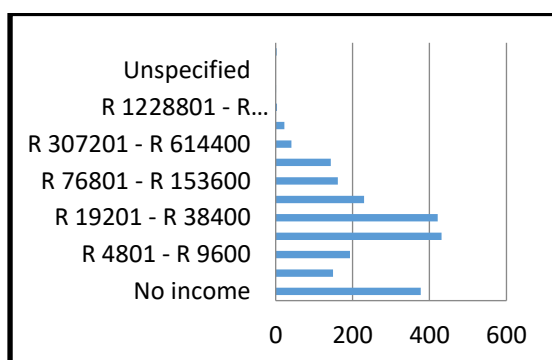
Graph 47 Education level in ward 11



3.11.3.2 Household income

Statistics show that 17% of the households have no income while placing the majority in the low income classes of 19201-38400 and 9601-19200 (19% and 20% respectively). See graph below

Graph 48 Household income in ward 11



3.11.3.4 Economic Activities

Most of the Eastern part of the ward is characterised by commercial farming in the form of bananas and sugar cane. As the ward extends to the hinterland, some homesteads practise a little bit of subsistence farming which takes place at the back of their yards. There are of course a few spaza shops and informal backyard motor mechanics activities.

3.11.4 Infrastructure

3.11.4.1 Water

Approximately 31% of the households have water either in the dwelling or in the yard, 34% (739) have access to piped water communally within 200m. However 4% (86) have no access to piped water and a further 20% have to walk either up to a 1000m or more to access piped water.

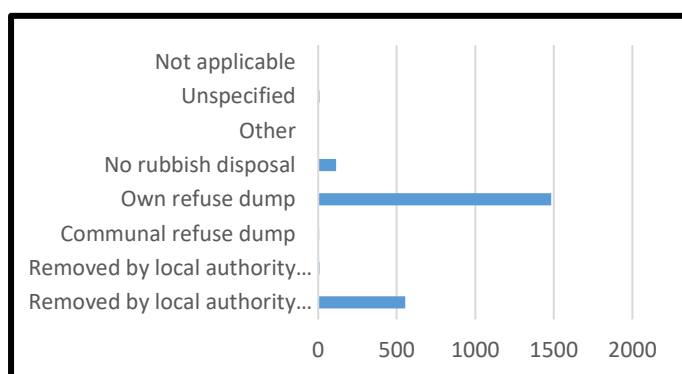
3.11.4.2 Sanitation

Data shows that pit latrine without ventilation, 792 households (44%) is the largest form of toilet facilities available in ward 11 with flush toilets (33%) connected either to the sewer or to a septic tank. Only 10% of the households are not defined indicating toilet facilities may not be a major issue in the ward.

3.11.4.3 Refuse collection

Approximately 68% households own a refuse dump and 26% have their refuse removed at least once a week by the local authority. Five percent of the households have no refuse disposal. Graph below shows refuse disposal in ward 11.

Graph 49 Refuse disposal in ward 11



3.11.4.4 Electricity

Approximately (70%) households are connected to electricity and use it for cooking while 20% use wood and the remaining 10% use either gas or paraffin. This clearly indicates that a large number of households in this ward have access to electricity. In terms of backlog the ward is standing at 30%. However, the backlog might be even lower considering that in some households other forms of energy might be used for cooking in order to save cost of electricity such as gas, wood and paraffin.

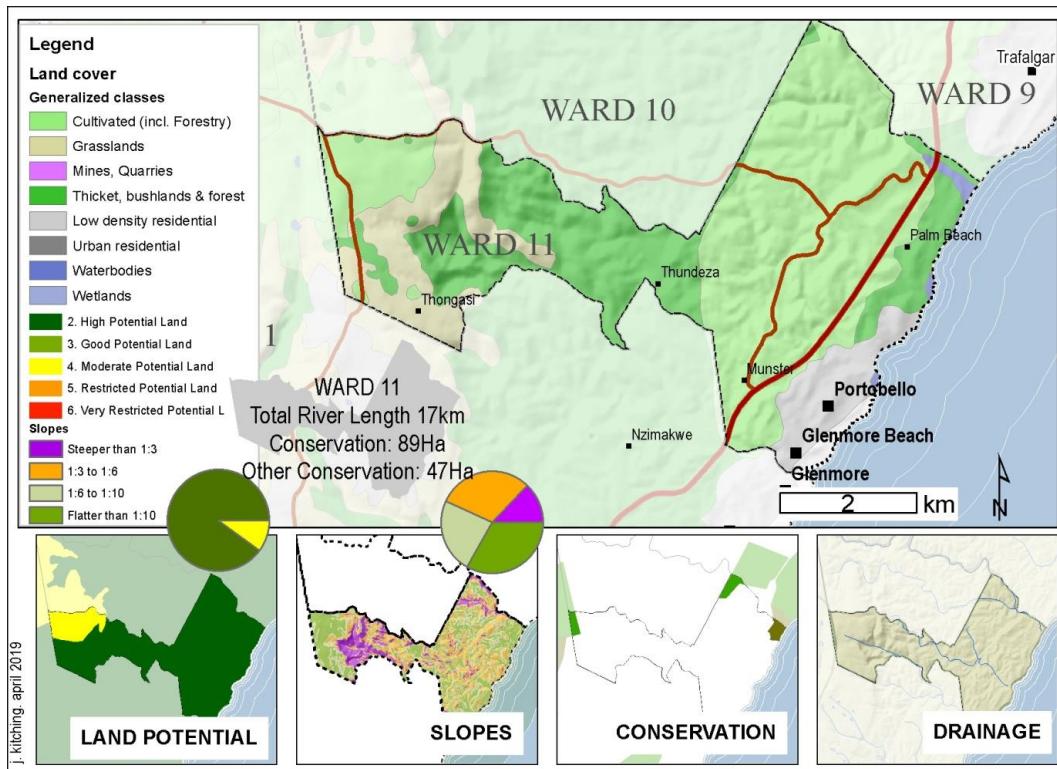
3.11.4.5 Road infrastructure

The roads in the hinterland of the ward are predominantly gravel. The major arterial road which is the R61 runs on the Southern part of the ward.

3.11.5 Environmental Analysis

The bulk of the land in ward 17 has high potential for agriculture. The total river length is 6km and 89Ha is under conservation with another 47Ha marked other conservation. Cultivation is carried out on the north western side and from the central part going eastwards. There are some thicket/bushlands west of the central part of the ward and east along the beach. Some water bodies are also present east along the beach. The total river length is 17km. Map below shows the environmental analysis of ward 11.

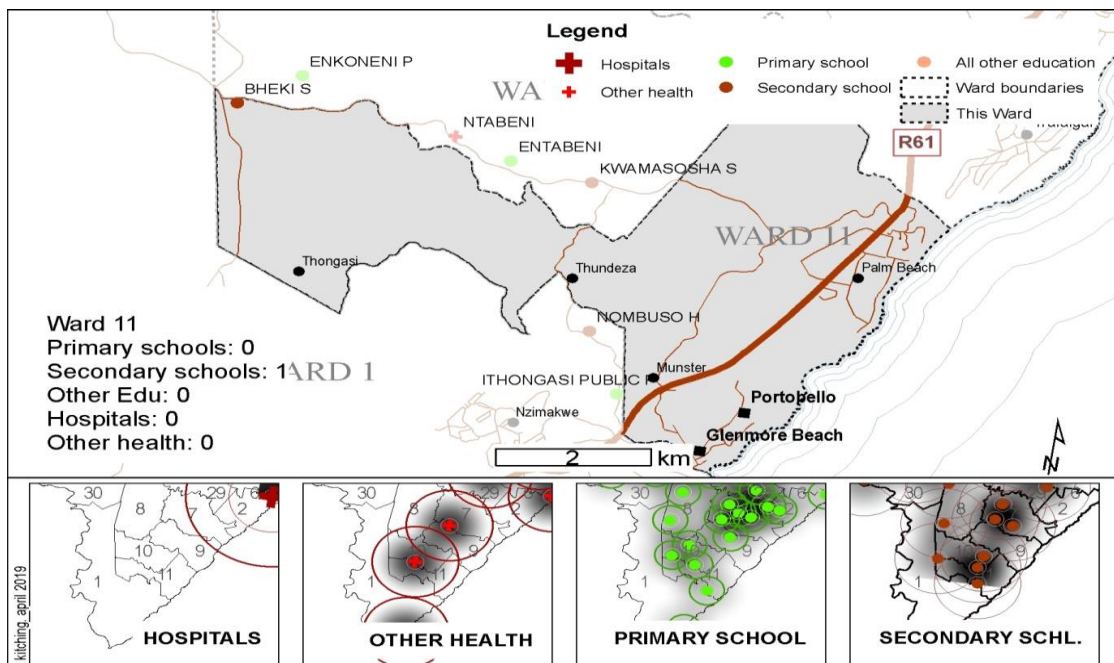
Map 42 Ward 11 Environmental Analysis



3.11.6 Facilities

There are no facilities in this ward except for one secondary school and a primary school. This is shown in map 30 below.

Map 43 Facilities in Ward 11



3.11.7 SWOT Analysis

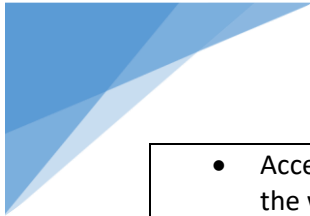
Table 37 Ward 11 SWOT Analysis

Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to basic water • Electricity Infills • Access to High schools 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Chronic illnesses • Poverty • No clinic • No enough schools(Primary • No economic development projects. • No sporting facilities
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for cultivating • Tourism opportunities • Ward 11 is along the coast for tourism. 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug abuse among teenagers females • high rate of teenage pregnancy

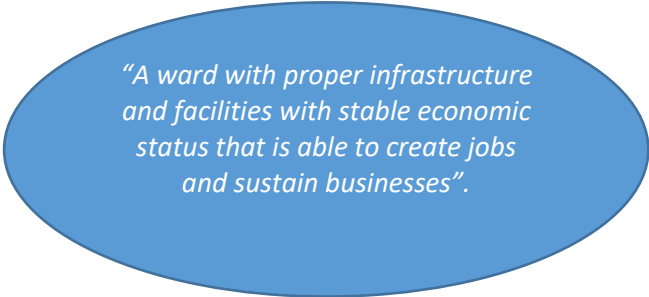
3.11.8 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 38 Ward 11 Issues, Strategies and Projects

KEY ISSUES (WARD 11)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of infrastructure and maintenance thereof; • Unemployment; • Support for the SMME development; • Safety and cleanliness of the beaches; • Skills development; • Social issues i.e. crime, child pregnancy, school dropout, drugs and alcohol abuse; • Environmental i.e. as result of illegal dumping • Vulnerable groups i.e. Child headed households and elderly people
STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a forum to deal with the safety issues at the beaches; • Develop youth empowerment programs with a special focus on skills development, human development; • Promote learnerships for the unemployed youth; • Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electro craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods etc. • Establish a forum to coordinate infrastructure provision and maintenance issues • Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras • Coordinate cooperation with Departments of Social Development and Health for ward based care givers
PROJECTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school in California(Breamar Ha11 vd) • D1097 Road, rehabilitation (Regravelling and Tarring)

- 
- Access roads regravelling and concrete steeps where necessary. (In all gravel roads across the ward)
 - Second phase of Housing projects
 - Electricity infill's on new households.
 - Finalisation of rural sanitation program
 - Library next to Bheki High School

3.11.9 Vision

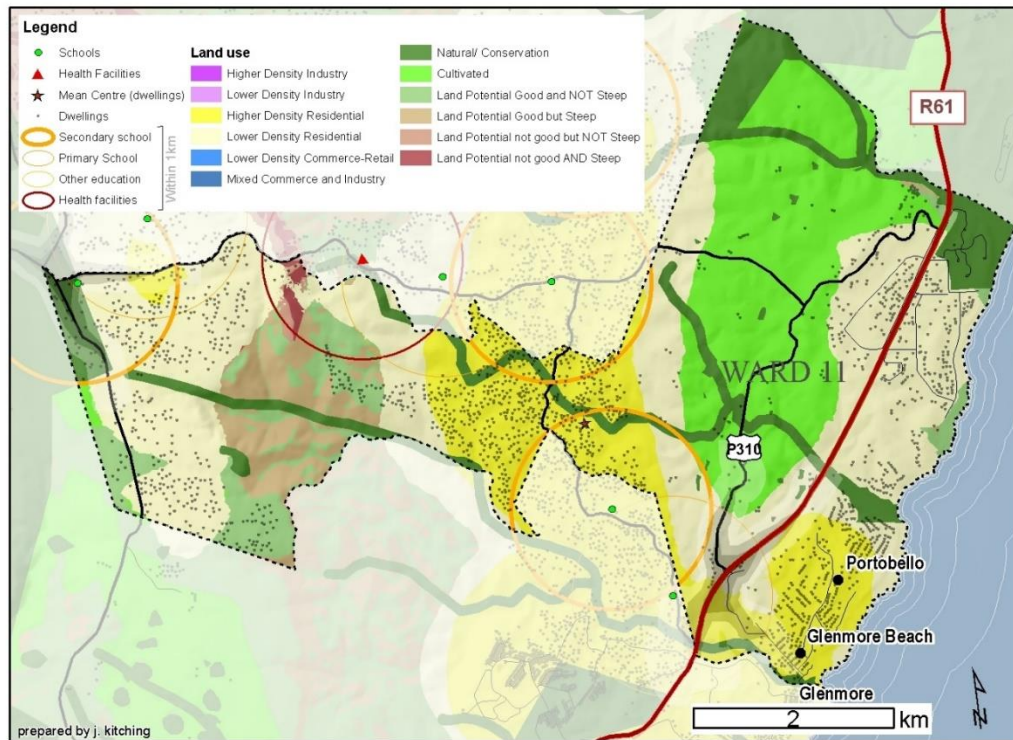


"A ward with proper infrastructure and facilities with stable economic status that is able to create jobs and sustain businesses".

3.11.10 Ward 11 land use plans

Below is the land use plan for ward 11. It indicates that most facilities such as schools and health are located outside the ward however these facilities are within the 1 kilometre radius from the households of the ward. It therefore means that some even though access to facilities is limited within the ward but residents of the ward are able to use facilities located in other wards. While the eastern part of the ward has large numbers of households the land use plan show a lack of facilities. Higher density residential is found in the on the south eastern and central parts of the ward. The land use plan does not show the existence of mixed use commercial or industrial land uses located in the ward. According to the plan there are households that are located along the water-bodies and conservation areas. The eastern coastal hinterland is dominated by cultivated land.

Map 44 Ward 11 land use plans



3.12 Ward 12 situational analysis

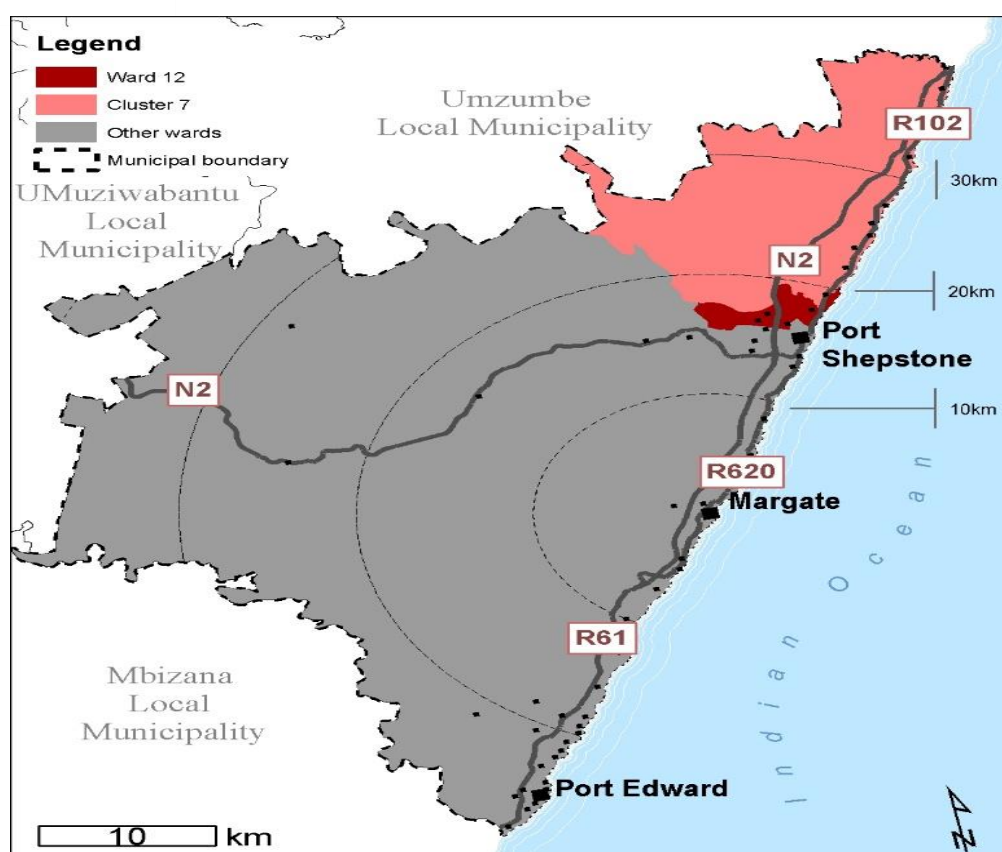


Cllr L A Garbade

3.12.1 Locality

Ward 12 is also located along the coast, in this regard, Indian Ocean borders on the east. N2, R102 and the railway line run through this ward north to south vis-vis. The ward is very accessible. Map below shows the locality of ward 12.

Map 45 Ward 12 Locality



Ward 12 has a geographical area of 1502Ha, constituting 6% of cluster 7 and 1% of the municipality area. Ward 12 has two voting districts, namely: Port Shepstone Secondary School and Umtentweni Town Hall.

3.12.2 Demographic analysis

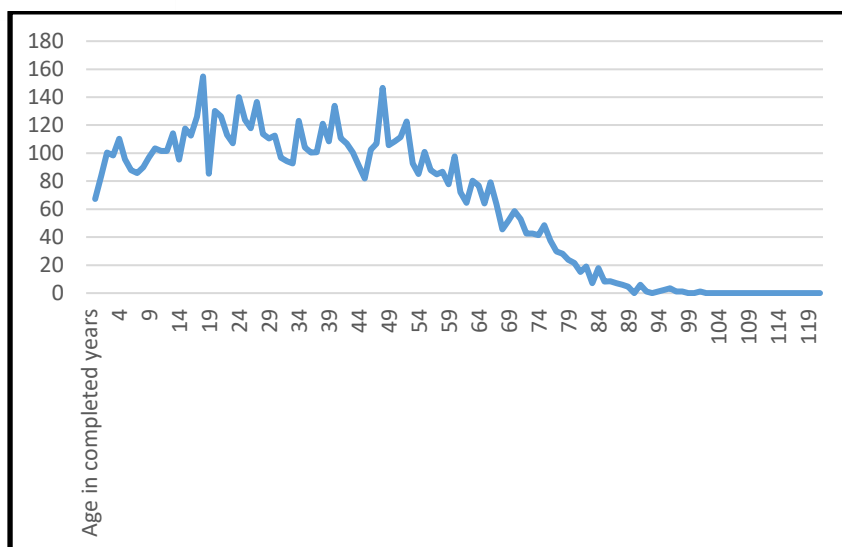
3.12.2.1 Total population and gender composition

According to Statistics SA (2016) ward 12 has a population of 7580 of which 52% is female and 48% male. All South African recognized races are represented in this ward with Indian/Asians making up 45% (3403), white racial group 29% (2183), African Black 20% (1563) and coloureds 5% (384).

3.12.2.2 Age Groups

The dominant population ages are from infants to late 50's. The ward has a significant population of all ages including the elderly and need to make provision for them (Graph below).

Graph 50 Age groups in ward 12



3.12.2.3 Households head and gender

Data from Statistics South Africa (2016) shows that there are 2570 households in ward 12 of which 68% are male headed and 32% female headed. The major household head age category is the 20-60 age group.

3.12.2.4 Settlement typology

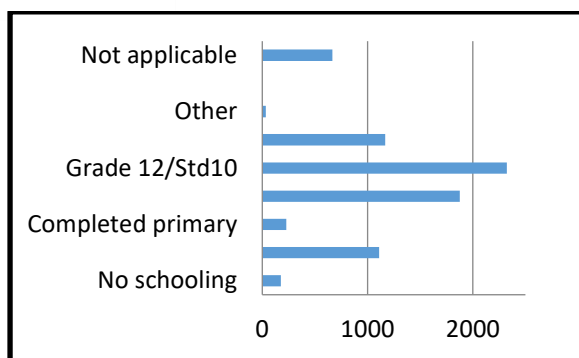
Ward 12 is 100% urban area. The dominant housing type is house or brick/concrete block structure which is 1955 (76%), 189 (7%) flat or apartment in a block of flats, 102 (7%) town houses and 89 cluster house complex.

3.12.3 Economic analysis

3.12.3.1 Labour Force

Approximately 39% of the population is employed and 4% unemployed. The number of those employed in the formal sector stands at 2645 (35%), those employed by the informal sector are 196 (3%) while those employed by private household is 144 (2%). The informal sector is not contributing as one would expect in areas such as these. There might be underlying economic issues that could be causing this situation. It might as well be that the regulatory and infrastructure to support this sector are not forward looking. Education levels are fairly satisfactory with at least 31% having completed grade 12, only 2% having no education and a significant group having higher than matric (graph 54). Emphasis should be put on the secondary education where a significant portion did not complete matric.

Graph 51 Education level in ward 12



3.12.3.2 Household income

The majority of households are in the medium to upper income brackets. Approximately 9% of the households do not have an income and 24% of the households are in the R1 - R38400 income classes.

Economic activities

Ward 12 is mostly middle income residential area and there is a lot of domestic employment. There are also privately owned small retail shops.

3.12.4 Infrastructure

3.12.4.1 Water

Almost, 95% of the households in this ward have tap water inside their dwellings, 3% in the yard. The remaining 5% has access to piped water of one form or another. It can be concluded that 100% of the ward has access to piped water.

3.12.4.2 Sanitation

Access to toilets is not an issue in this ward. Ninety-seven percent of the households have some access to flush toilets and only one percent indicated that they did not have access to toilets. At least 98% of the population has their refuse collected by the local authority.

3.12.4.3 Energy

Almost 87% of the households in ward 12 use electricity for cooking, 10% use gas and 1% use paraffin. Even though some households do not use electricity for cooking, this cannot be attributed to lack of access but reasons such as cost saving. In conclusion therefore this ward has 100% access to electricity.

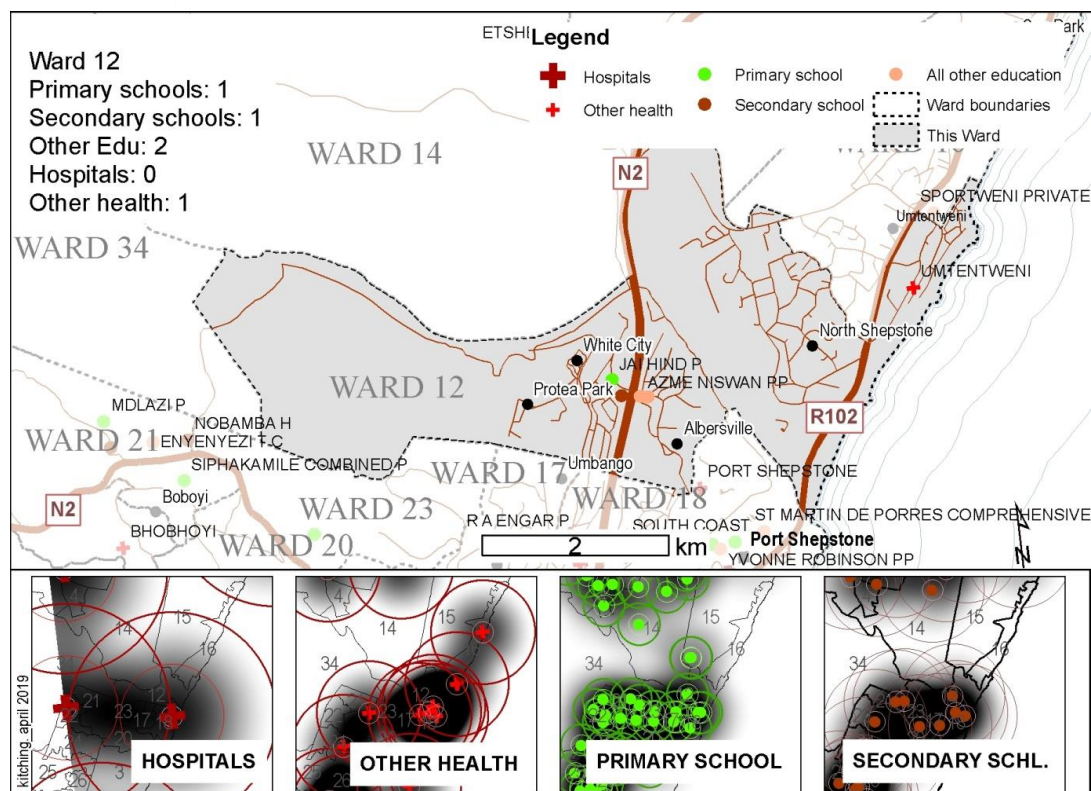
3.12.4.4 Roads

Road infrastructure in the ward is fairly tarred but mostly affected by potholes. There are some feeder roads inland of the ward that is gravel.

3.12.5 Facilities

Ward 12 has one primary school, one secondary school and two low order educational facilities. The ward has no hospital but has one low order health facility. Map 32 below shows access to facilities in the ward.

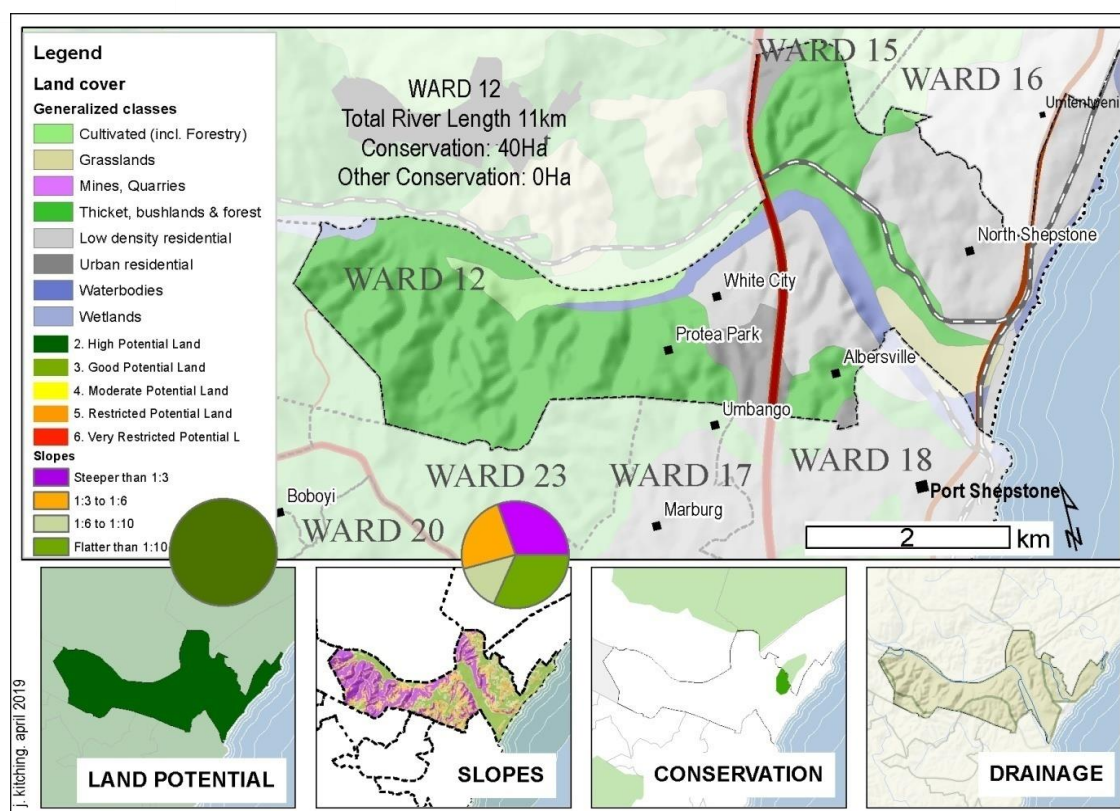
Map 46 Facilities in ward 12



3.12.6 Environmental Analysis

All the land in ward 12 has high agricultural potential. The ward has a total river length of 11km and 40Ha under conservation. The central parts stretching west has a thicket/ bushland typology including some pockets in the north east and south east of the ward. Cultivation is carried out on a stretch on the northern part of the ward. The eastern and central parts have low residential areas while the south central part and a pocket in the north and south east have urban residential areas. The map below shows the environmental analysis ward 12.

Map 47 Ward 12 Environmental Analysis



3.12.7 Ward 1 SWOT Analysis

Table 39 Ward 12 SWOT Analysis

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean water • Houses • Churches • Park • Clinics • Schools • Emseleni children home • Sugar mill 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow roads • Lack of pedestrian crossing, ablution facilities, lights, and other facilities meant to support a park at Protea Park
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sugar mill • Availability of unemployed youth which could be drawn into a working force 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs and alcohol abuse • Crime

3.12.8 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 40 Ward 12 Issues, Strategies and Projects

1		KEY ISSUES (WARD 12)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Infrastructure maintenance • Maintenance of parks and recreation areas • Air pollution
2		STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop youth empowerment programmes with a special focus on skills development, human development; • Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electronics etc. • Promote learnerships in the tourism and hospitality industry for the unemployed youth; • Encourage community driven cleaning of parks and recreational areas in order to beautify the area; • Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras • Develop pollution mitigation plan with key stakeholders
3		PROJECTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development programmes • Packaging and roll-out of learnerships for the youth • Installation of lights in Protea Park • Construction of ablution facilities at Protea Park • Construction of walkways/pedestrian bridge in Protea Park

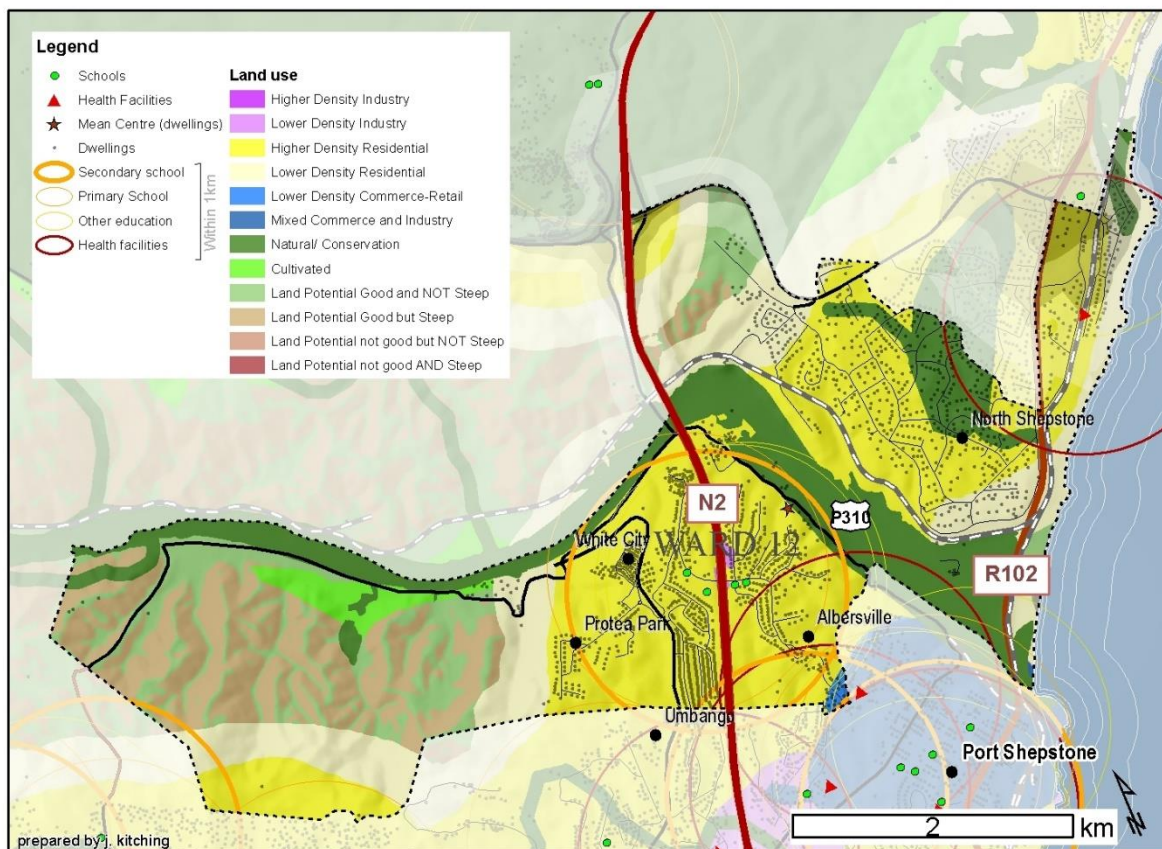
3.12.9 Vision

- *“A ward with capacitated youth able to exploit available opportunities”*

3.12.10 Ward 12 land use plans

The plan shown below indicates the land uses that exist in ward 12. Given the fact the ward is predominantly urban it is not surprising that the most dominant land use is the higher density residential. The ward also has lower density industry and commercial retail. Limited cultivated land can be found on the western parts of the ward. There are households that are found on the conservation areas on the northern and north western coastal hinterland of the ward. While north eastern and south western areas of the ward seems to have access to facilities the central parts seems to be far away from the 1 kilometre radius of the facilities.

Map 48 Ward 12 Land Use Plans



3.13 Ward 13 situational analysis

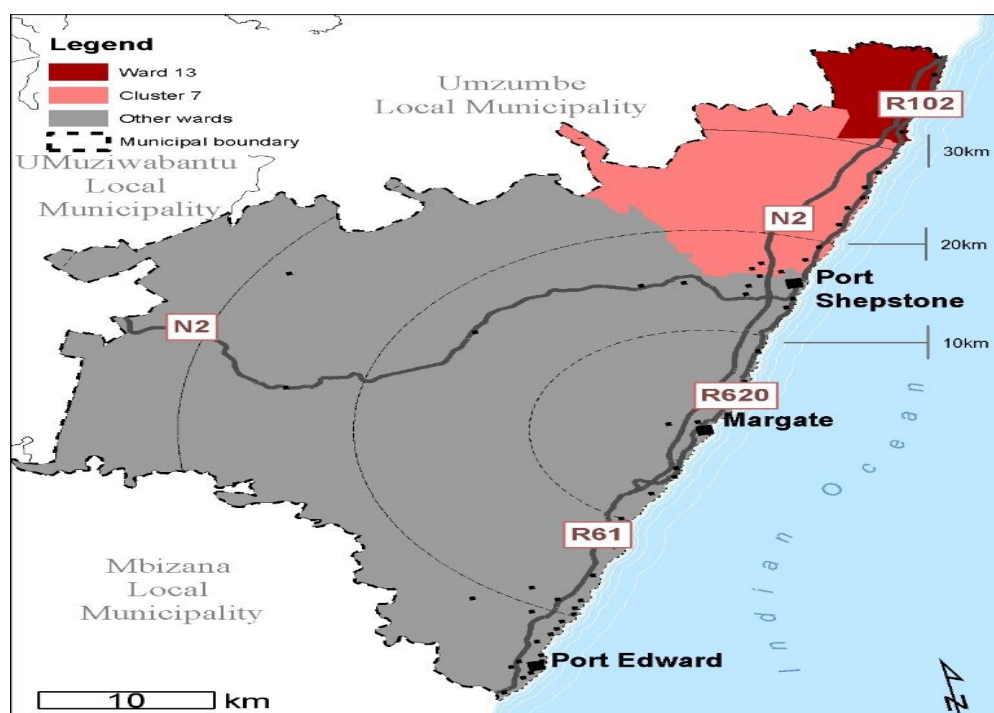


Cllr NN Cele

3.13.1 Locality

Ward 13 is located at the northern tip of the Municipality. It is also a coastal ward. Indian Ocean borders the eastern part. Umzumbe municipality borders the north and west of the ward. Ward 15 borders the southern part. N2, R102 and the railway line traverses this ward between the north and south. It is also a very accessible ward. Map below shows the locality of ward 13.

Map 49 Ward 13 Locality



Ward 13 has a geographical area of 4909Ha constituting 20% of the cluster and 3% of the municipal area. The ward has five Voting Districts, namely: Allertone Store, Hibberdene Town Hall, Little Angel Pre-school, Inala Primary School and Umzumbe Hall (Anglican Church).

3.13.2 Demographic analysis

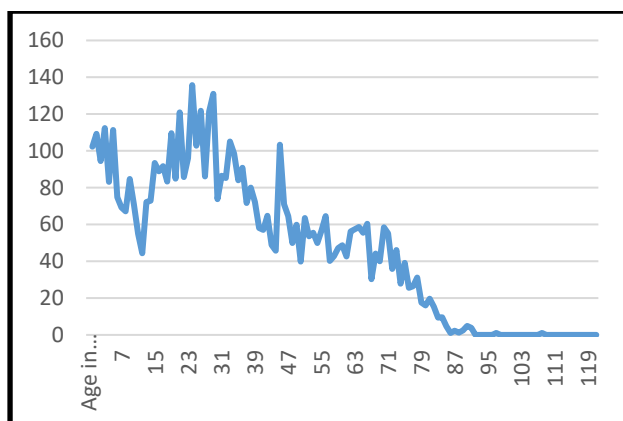
3.13.2.1 Total population, gender and racial composition

Data from Statistics SA (2016) shows that the total population of ward 13 is 5713 of which 51% (2904) is male and 49% (2809) is female. The Africans are the biggest group at 74% followed by whites at 22%. Indians are 3% and only 1% is coloured.

3.13.2.2 Age groups

The most dominant age groups in ward 13 are, 1-14, 14-44 and above 44 years. The 14-44 which includes the youths is the most dominant followed by the 1-14 year old (graph 55). The youths need job opportunities, skills development and recreation while the school going age group needs education facilities. The ward also has a significant population of elderly population and these have specific needs for retirement.

Graph 52 Age groups in ward 13



3.13.2.3 Households head age and gender

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) ward 13 has 2113 households of which 61% are male headed and 39% female headed. Household headed by individuals in the 21-60 age groups are dominant at 1396 (66%), followed by older than 60 and less than 21 in the minority. Again, a similar trend as in other wards emerges.

3.13.2.5 Settlement typology

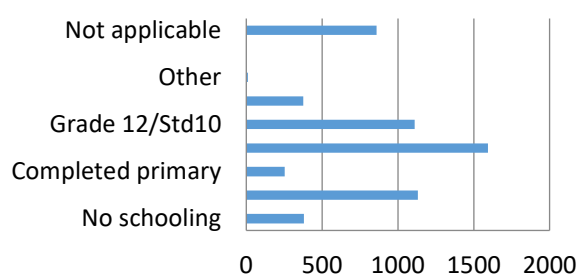
Approximately 58% of the households in ward 13 are in the farm area and 42% in the urban area. The most common housing typology is the house or brick/concrete block structure with 1207 units (57%). Following this type is flat or apartment in a complex (20%). It would seem that there is a need for housing even though very minimal as there are 67 (3%) households living in informal dwellings/shacks.

3.13.3 Economic analysis

3.13.3.1 Labour force

Almost 27% (1528) of the population in ward 13 is employed and 7% unemployed. 4% is discouraged worker seekers. The total for those that are not economically active is 29%. Those classified as not applicable are a considerably number at 33%. Twenty three percent (1326) are employed in the formal sector and 2% (107) in the informal sector. In engaging with the stakeholders it was mentioned that the informal sector is not supported with the necessary support in order for it to thrive in this ward. Provision of informal traders' stalls and other necessities at appropriate locations will go a long way in growing this sector. At least 7% of the population had no schooling, 28% some secondary, 20% some primary and 19% completed grade 12. Emphasis should be put on those failing to complete primary and secondary education. Educational levels in ward 13 is shown in graph 56 below.

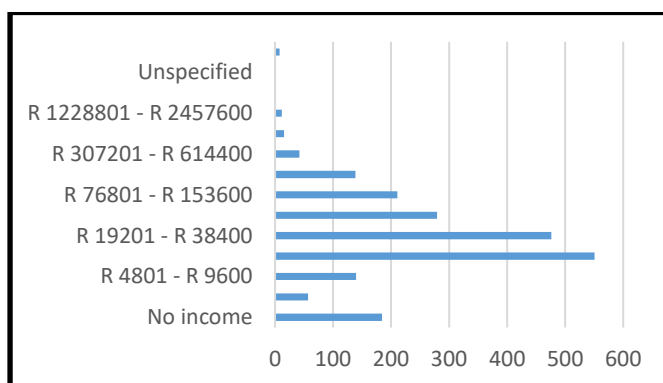
Graph 56: Ward 13 education level



3.13.3.2 Household income

Approximately, 55% of the households are in the lower R1-R38400 classes. A further 9% of the households have no income. See graph below.

Graph 53 Household income per annum in ward 13



3.13.3.3 Economic Activities

There is small scale sugar cane farming in the ward practised by a few Black emerging farmers. Most households have small backyard gardens where they grow vegetables for home consumption.

3.13.4 Infrastructure

3.13.4.1 Water

Almost 81% of the households have water either in the house or in the yard and only 9% (195) of the households have no access to piped water in ward 13. The rest of the households have some form of access to piped water provided at different standards. This ward is therefore well provided for when it comes to access to water

3.13.4.2 Sanitation

Almost 48% of the households have some form of flush toilet. However 9% (185) of the households have no toilet facility at all. These must be prioritized as it is an acceptable situation that households should have no toilet. More so for health reasons these matters need urgent attention. In general it would seem that the backlog for flush toilet is of a considerably number. Fifty three percent of the households own refuse dumps, 42% have their refuse collected by the local authority and 4% have no refuse dumps.

3.13.4.3 Energy

Almost 64% of the households use electricity for cooking, 19% paraffin, 8% wood and 7% gas. With these figures it can be concluded that the majority of households in ward 13 have access to electricity. As noted somewhere in the report that the fact that some households decide to use other forms of

energy for cooking and lighting does not necessary mean they do not have access to electricity. The reasons may include cost saving.

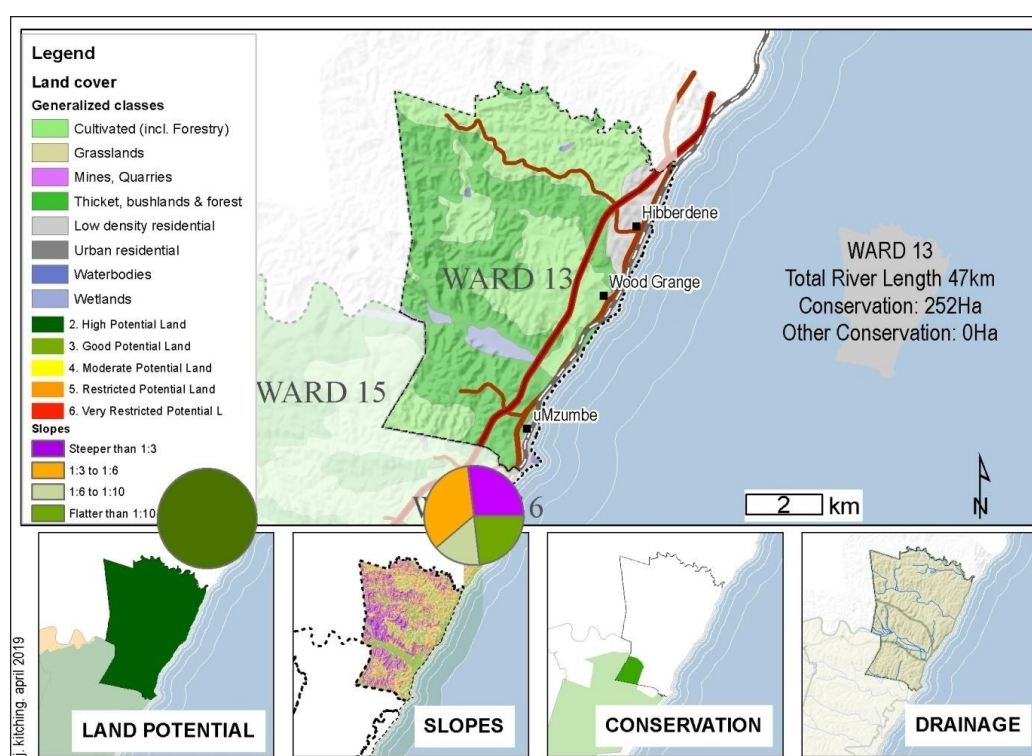
3.13.4.4 Roads infrastructure

The total road length in ward 13 is 80 km.

3.13.5 Environmental Analysis

All the land area in ward 13 has high agricultural potential and 252Ha are under conservation. The ward has a total river length of 47km. Cultivation is carried out mainly in the northern and central parts of the ward the south western border. Much of the ward has a thicket/ bushland typology on the southern part of the ward and western border and some areas in the middle of the ward. Map 35 below shows the environmental analysis of ward 13.

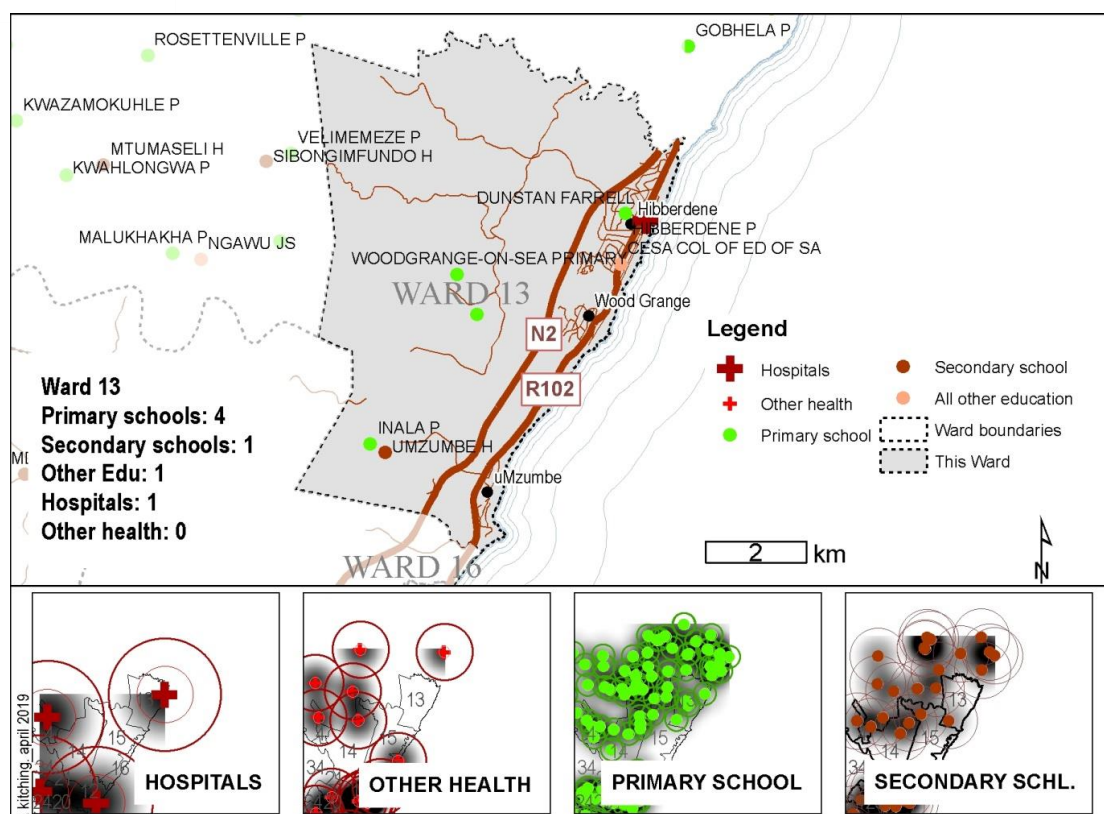
Map 50 Ward 13 environmental analysis



3.13.6 Facilities

Ward 13 has four primary schools, one secondary school and one low order education facility. The ward has one hospital. Facilities in ward 13 are shown in the following map.


Map 51 Facilities in Ward 13



3.13.7 SWOT Analysis for ward 13

Table 41 Ward 13 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural land Mineral wealth Blue flag status beach Fishing spots (sea) Schools - two primary schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one high school Hibberdene town Community halls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hibberdene town - Fairview Mission - Stickfarm Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources in the Hibberdene i.e. bank facilities, public toilets, health facilities Poor standard of sports grounds Non- availability of surfing structures Lack of information for a self-empowerment Dropouts from schools Teenage pregnancy Lack of skills development centres (satellite FET College should be provided) Ignorance on the opportunities offered by fishing industry Uncontrolled mining activities i.e. environmental effect, damage to roads, health hazards Non – participation of youth in development programmes Non –participation of senior citizens in development programmes



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non – availability of street vendors i.e. along R102
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for community gardens • Creating community commercial fishing activity • Development of a TVET College • Agricultural opportunities i.e. Macademia • Communal mining opportunities 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug and alcohol abuse • Increasing levels of illiteracy • Brain drain • Increasing levels of HIV/AIDS incidences • Crime


3.13.8 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 42 Ward 13 Issues, Strategies and Projects

1	KEY ISSUES (WARD 13)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Lack of skills development centres/facilities • Poor maintenance of infrastructure and facilities • Environmental management issues as a result of mining • Economic opportunities not fully tapped into i.e. fishing • Social issues i.e. crime, high rate of teenage pregnancy, school drop out, drugs and alcohol abuse
2	VISION
3	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop youth empowerment programmes with a special focus on skills development, human development; • Develop fishing industry and processing thereof to address unemployment amongst the youth; • Promotion of alternative means of income generation initiatives; • Develop training programmes focusing on sports i.e. surfing; • Promote learnerships in the tourism and hospitality industry for the unemployed youth; • Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras • Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electronics etc.
4	PROJECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging and roll - out of skills development programmes and learnerships for unemployed youth focusing on tourism, agriculture and mining; • Provision of fishing equipment and training to unemployed youth focusing on Umzumbe Beach area; • Conversion of a white elephant structure to a TVET College; • Renovations to Tidal Pool (Umzumbe Beach); • Construction of Informal Traders Stalls along R102 (near Umzumbe River); • Installation of high masts lights in Stickfarm and Alerton; • Installation of streetlights at Fairview; • Installation of stand – pipes at Anglican and Nala VDs; • Construction of sportsfields in Stickfarm, Alerton and Hidderdene

3.13.9 Vision

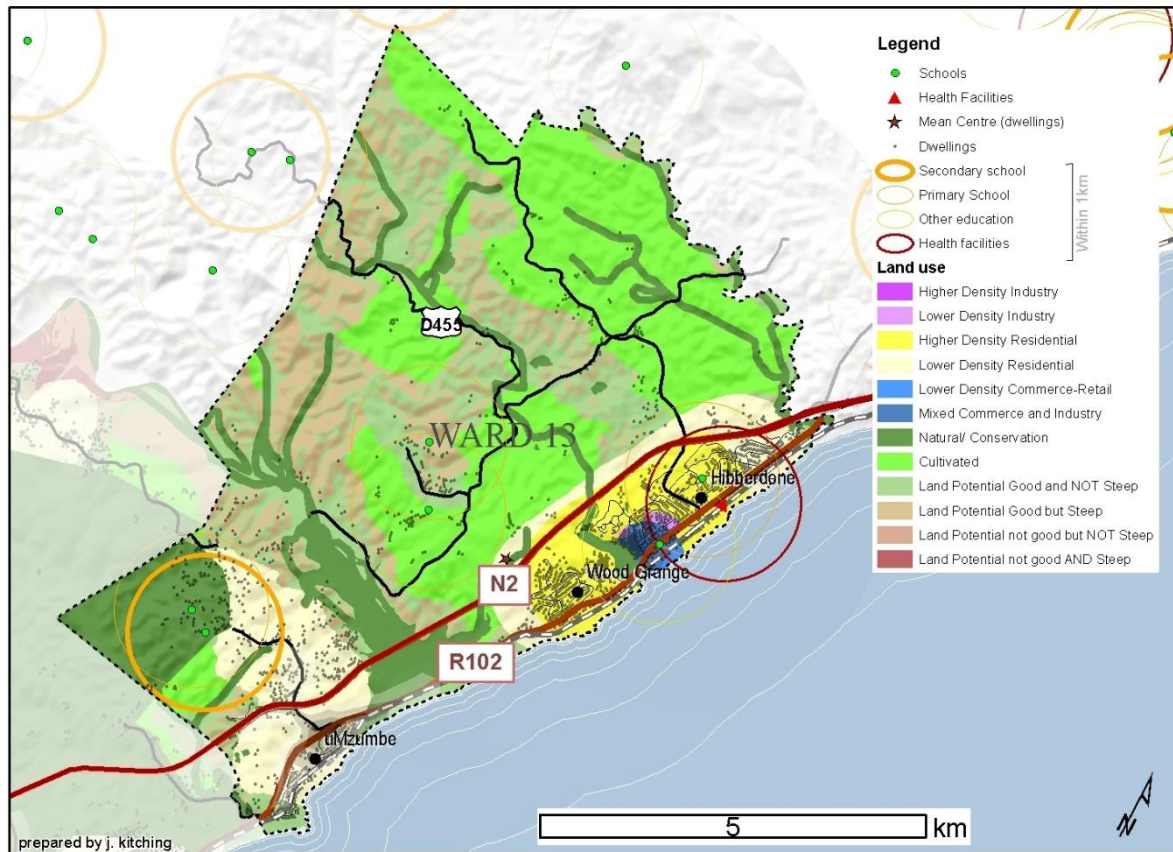
“To become one of the biggest contributor to our municipality economy GDP by year 2026”



The land use plan shown below indicates land uses found in ward 13. The dominant land use is cultivated land. It is followed by higher density residential use found along the coast on the eastern part of the ward. The ward also has lower density industry as well as lower density commerce – retail on the eastern coastline. In terms of facilities the plan indicates that these are found where most households are found, which is the eastern coastline and the southern parts of the ward. Very limited facilities are found on lower density residential areas. A considerable number of households are located on conservation areas found on the south western parts of the ward.

3.13.10 Ward 13 land use plans

Map 52 Ward 13 Land Use Plans



3.14 Ward 14 situational analysis

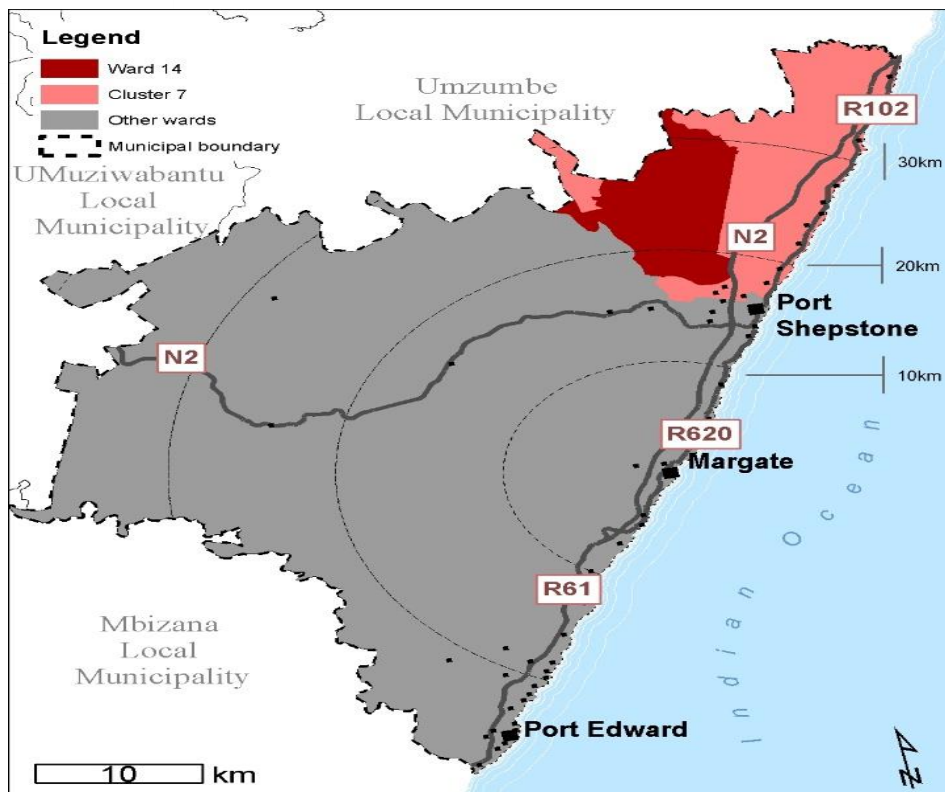


Cllr CT Zulu

3.14.1 Locality

Ward 14 is located on the north eastern of the part of the municipality. Umzumbe municipality borders the north western part and N2 borders some parts of the south east of the ward.

Map 53 Ward 14 Locality



Ward 14 has a geographical area of 8346Ha, constituting 35% of the cluster and 6% of the municipality. There are six Voting Districts located in this ward, namely: Denver Zoar HP School, African Apostolic Mission Church, Maris Stella School, Sozabe H School, Madlala Tribal Court and Mashaba JP School.

3.14.2 Demographic analysis

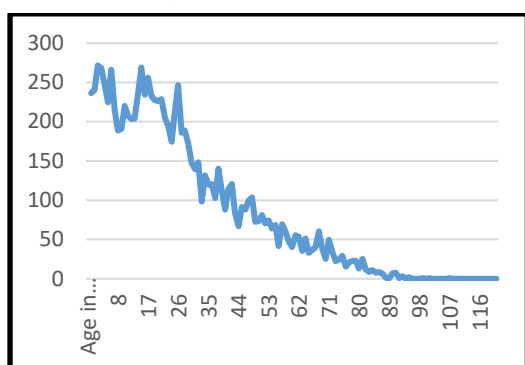
3.14.2.1 Total population, gender and racial composition

According to Statistics SA (2016) ward 14 has a total population of 10350 and the female gender is the majority at 5442 (53%) and males 4908 (47%). As noted somewhere in the report that empowerment programmes must be initiated with a bias towards females in particular the young and underprivileged. Of critical importance however, is that these programmes must be linked to real economic opportunities such that it becomes easy for anyone who has benefitted from empowerment programme to access economic opportunity. In ward 14 there are 10243 Africans representing 98.9% of all the other population groups. This population group is followed by whites at 64 (0.6%), Coloureds are at 20 (0.1%) and Indians are at 19(0.1%). This type of racial composition is not surprising as ward 14 is 84% of traditional area.

3.14.2.2 Age Groups

Ward 14 has a youthful population with the majority of the population between 1-30 years old (Graph 58 below). This group needs access to health, educational facilities, job opportunities, and skill development. However, the ward also has a significant elderly population which should be provided for as well.

Graph 54 Age groups in ward 14



3.14.2.3 Households heads age and gender

Ward 14 has approximately 2225 households of which 53% are female headed and 47% male headed. At least 68% of the household heads are in the 21-60 age group while 30% of the household heads are over 60 years old. It has already been noted somewhere in the report that the trend with the household heads is similar in almost all wards.

3.14.2.4 Settlement typology

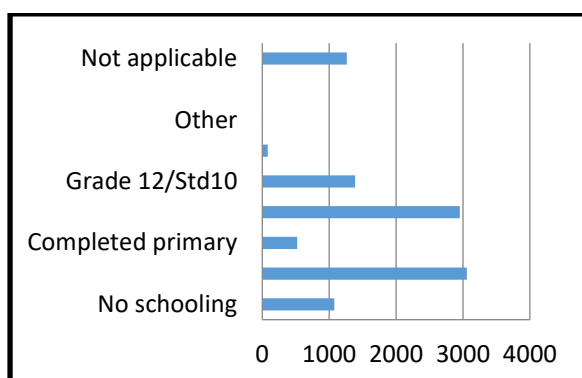
The dominant geotype is a traditional area accounting for approximately 84% of the households and farm area making up 16% of the households. 1426 (64%) households have a house or concrete structure as a dwelling type, 533 (23%) the traditional dwelling type and 89 (4%) flat or apartment in a block of flats. In regard to housing backlogs, it would seem that it is very low in this ward. There are only 77 (3%) informal dwellings/shacks.

3.14.3 Economic analysis

3.14.3.1 Labour Force and education

Almost 17% (1857) of the population is in formal employment while 1611 (15%) of the population is not employed. There are those that are regarded as being discouraged work – seekers. The number of this group is 164 or 1% of the total population. The employed person compared to the total population is very low. One can conclude that due to the nature of this ward there are limited economic opportunities that exist in order to absorb large numbers of jobless individuals. Only 11% of those employed are in the formal sector. 4% are in the informal sector and 3% is found in the private household sector. Education levels are not satisfactory with 10% not having had any schooling, 30% just some primary, 29% some secondary and only 13% having completed matric (Graph 55).

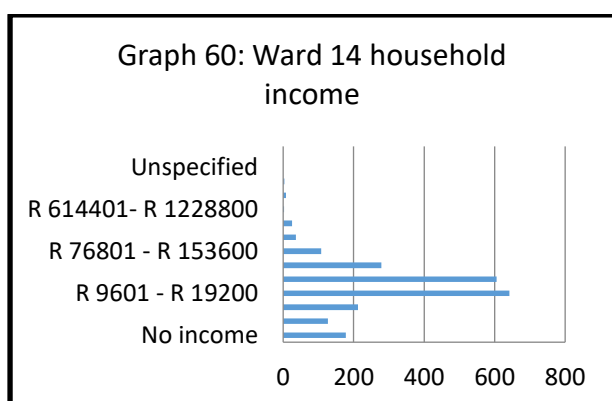
Graph 55 Education level in ward 14



3.14.3.2 Household income

Approximately 8% of the households have no income while most of the households are in the R1-R38400 classes. Graph below shows household income in the ward.

Graph 56 Household income per annum in ward 14



3.14.3.3 Economic activities

The ward's topography is very slopy with rich soils. There are small Black Farmers practising sugar cane growing at a small scale though. Most households plant mealies, amadumbe, beans and vegetables for home consumption.

3.14.4 Infrastructure

3.14.4.1 Water

Almost 19% of the households have water either in the yard or within the house, 46% access water communally within 200m, 27% have access to piped water between 200-1000m from dwelling and only 115 (5%) of the households in ward 14 have no access at all to piped water. Given these figures and engagement with the stakeholders during Ward Based Plans planning workshops it would seem that the backlog for water is very minimal in this ward

3.14.4.2 Sanitation

Most of the households have some form of toilet facility. Seventy percent have pit latrine without ventilation, 4% flush toilets and 4% VIP. Only 143 (6%) households have no form of a toilet facility in the ward. These are the households that must be prioritized in as far as provision of toilet facilities and upgrading those without ventilation. Eighty percent of the households own refuse dumps, 3%

have their refuse collected by local authority and 12% of the households have no access to refuse dump. These must also be prioritized.

3.14.4.3 Energy

Approximately, 1173 (52%) households in ward 14 that use electricity for cooking, 551 (24%) use wood, 420 (18%) use paraffin and 50 (2%) use gas. It must be noted however, that the fact that some households opt for other sources of energy for cooking that they do not have access to electricity might not always be factual. Therefore the backlog of electricity may be very low.

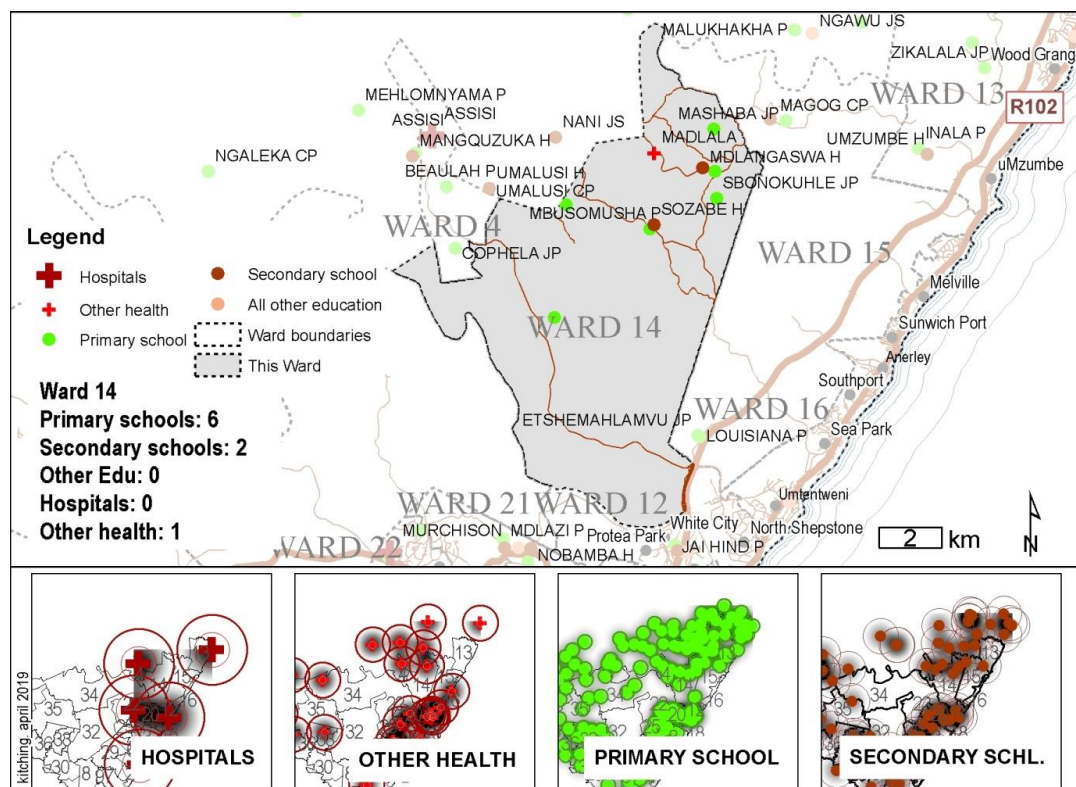
3.14.5 Road infrastructure

The total road length in ward 14 is approximately 41 km.

3.14.6 Facilities

Ward 14 has 6 primary schools and 2 secondary schools. The ward has no hospital but has a single low order health facility. Map below shows access to facilities in ward 14.

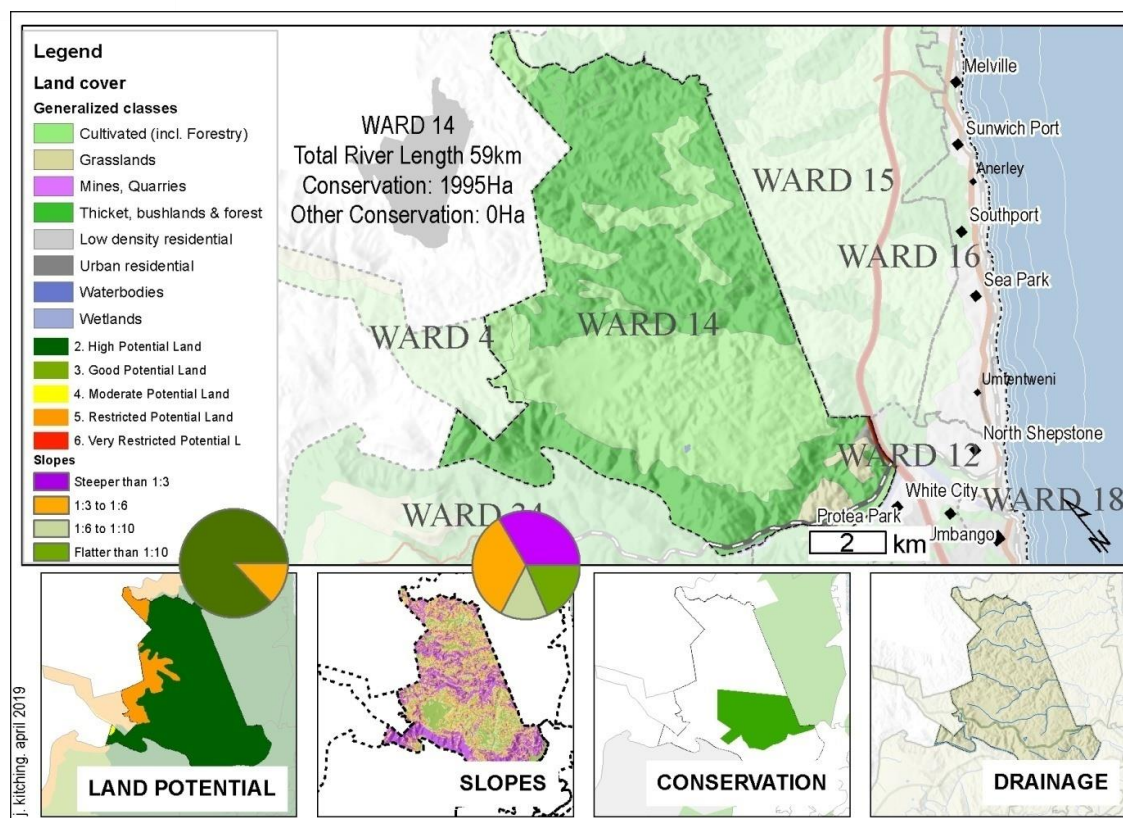
Map 54 Ward 14 Facilities



3.14.7 Environmental Analysis

All the land area in ward 14 has high agricultural potential. The ward has a total river length of 59km and 1995Ha are under conservation. The central area stretching south is under cultivation and a few pockets going northwards. All the other land, that is central going northwards and a belt at the southern tip of the ward, has a thicket/bushland typology.

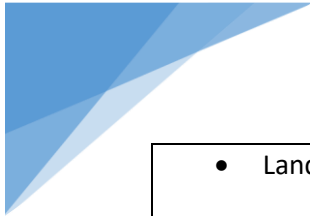
Map 55 Ward 14 Environmental Analysis



3.14.8 SWOT Analysis

Table 43 Ward 14 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads Schools Clinic/Mobile Clinic Crèches Sports fields Churches Shops Thusong Centre Community Halls Communal Gardens Pedestrian Bridges High Masts RDP Houses VIP – Sanitation Water Electricity Transport Tavern Youth Radio Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads not maintained regularly Schools overcrowded and transport issues for learners, not accessible, shortage of CCG's Mobile Clinic not available during rainy days Crèches are overcrowded and some are not funded Sports fields need to be upgraded Need for more church buildings Need for workshops on business skills (SMME) Government Departments are inactive Issue of maintenance of community halls Community gardens require fencing, seeds and skills are lacking Not enough pedestrian bridges



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RDP houses are not enough and expensive to maintain Not enough VIP – sanitation Water provision need to be extended to other areas There is a need for electricity infills Taverns sell alcohol to under age individuals and some are unlicensed Radio station only service Oshabeni area Land tenure is an issue
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for agricultural purposes and development Community halls for events and gathering Youth radio (Business skills education) 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime Unemployment Learners are dropping out of schools (drug usage and teenage pregnancy) Lack of funding for SMME development and projects Government not providing services

3.14.9 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 44 Ward 14 Issues, Strategies and Projects

1	KEY ISSUES (WARD 14)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Infrastructure maintenance Skills development Social issues i.e. crime, high rate of teenage pregnancy, school drop out, drugs and alcohol abuse Lack of funding for SMME development
2	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop youth empowerment programmes with a special focus on skills development, human development; Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, motor mechanic and electronics, meshing of fence etc. Promote learnerships in the tourism and hospitality industry for the unemployed youth; Encourage community driven cleaning of parks and recreational areas in order to beautify the area; Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras

3	PROJECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDP Housing (whole ward) • Communal gardens in two areas of the ward • Storm-water and pedestrian bridges in the Sdakwa area • Creches in Cabhane, Esentombi and Sdakwa

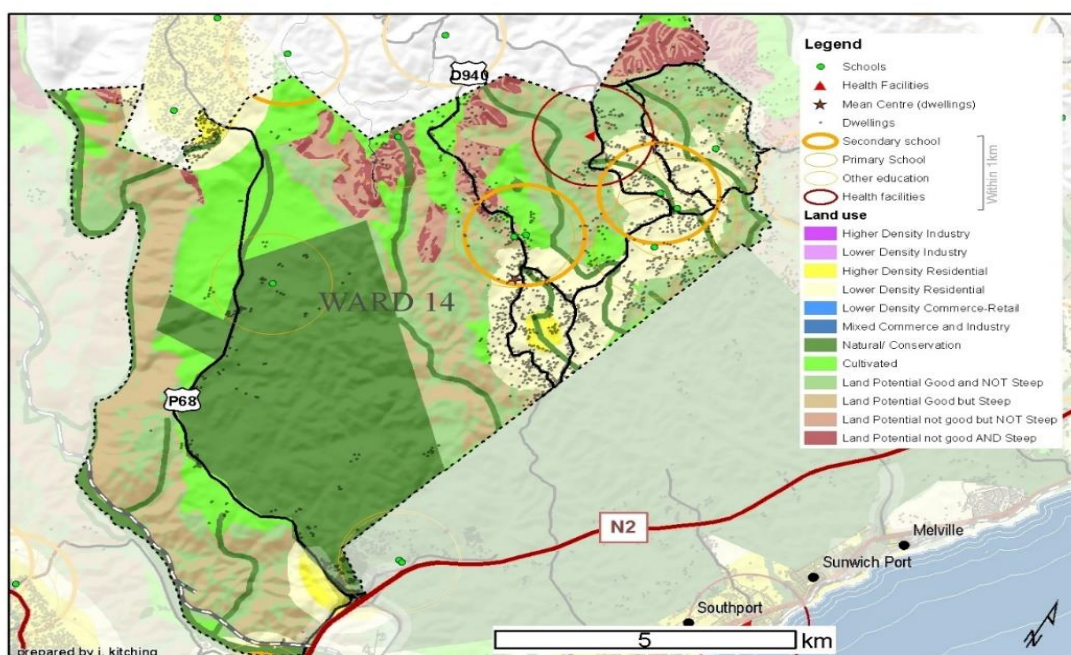
3.14.10 Vision

“A ward with a proper community infrastructure for the young and elderly, with sustainable businesses creating employment, leading to a crime free tourist destination”

3.14.11 Ward 14 land use plans

Shown below is the land use plan for ward 14. The plan shows that most facilities are found on the north eastern part of the ward. According to the plan this is where most households are found. It would seem that most households are located within the 1 kilometre radius of facilities. There are households that are located on the conservation areas of the ward. No industrial or commercial uses are indicated on the plan. Higher density residential exists on the eastern and western parts of the ward. Cultivated land also forms one of the largest land uses found in ward 14.

Map 56 Ward 14 Land Use Plans



3.15 Ward 15 situational analysis

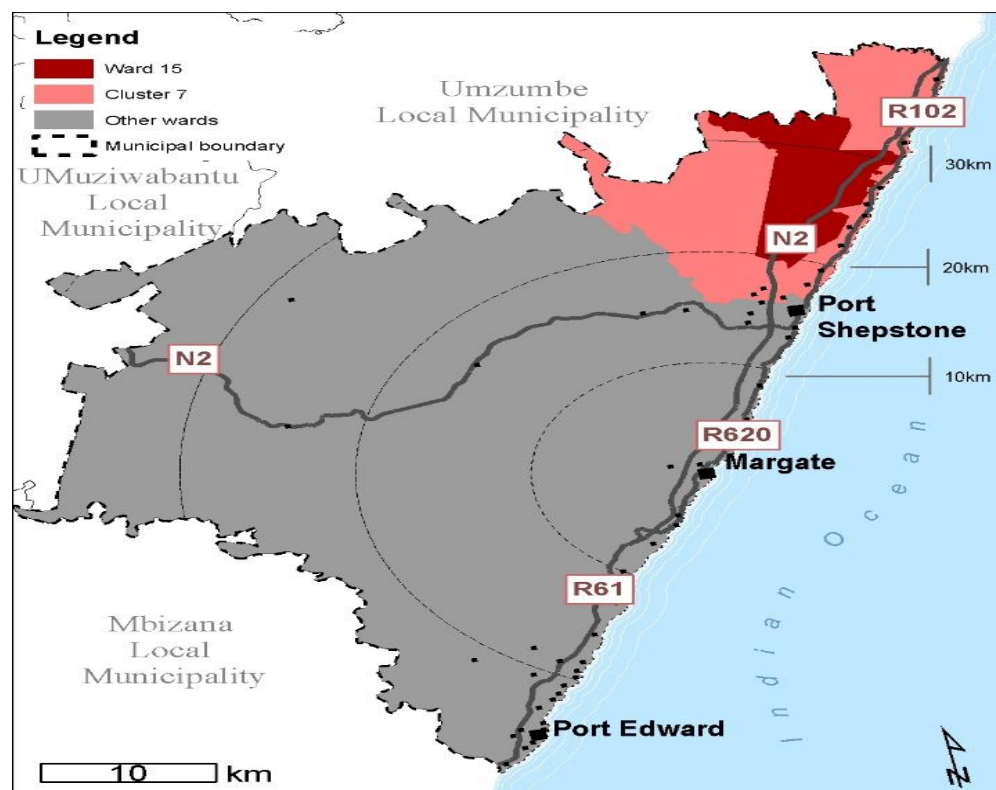


Cllr N Nyuleka

3.15.1 Locality

The location of ward 15 is on the northern part of the municipality and borders Umzumbe municipality on north western part. N2 traverses the ward on the eastern part of the ward. The locality of the ward is shown in the following map.

Map 57 Locality ward 15



The geographical area of ward 15 is 6948Ha constituting 29% of cluster 7 and 5% of the municipality area. The ward has six VDs, namely: Chibini Community Hall, Assemblies of God Fellowship, Mntwanungamzizwe High School, Louisiana School, Zimisele Creche and Umzumbe Farmers Hall.

3.15.2 Demographic analysis

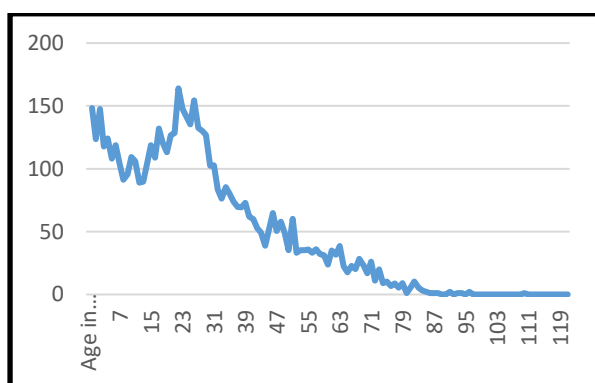
3.15.2.1 Total population, gender and racial composition

According to Statistics SA (2016), the total population of ward 15 is 5805 of which females make up 51% and males 49% of the population. Black Africans are in the majority and make up 97% (5630) of the population, whites group 2% (90). The Indian/Asian group and coloured group make up the remaining 1% of the population.

3.15.2.2 Age groups

Age groups in ward 13 shows three groups of age group populations, 1 - 14, 14 - 44 and above 44 years (see Graph 61). The 14-44 which includes the youths is the most dominant followed by the 1 -14 year old. The youths need job opportunities, skills development and recreation while the school going age group needs education facilities. The ward also has a significant population of elderly population and these have specific needs for retirement.

Graph 57 Age groups in ward 15



3.15.2.3 Households heads age and gender

Ward 15 has approximately 2132 households of which 55% are male headed and 45% female headed. Seventy seven percent of the household heads fall in the 21-60 age group. Five percent of the household heads are less than 21years old.

3.15.2.4 Settlement typology

The tribal or traditional area is the dominant geo type and 92% of the households fall in this area and the remaining 8% is in farm area. 1007 (47%) households have a house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate yard and 421 (20%) traditional housing type. There are a few informal housing type as well, (134 shacks). This is where the backlog for housing is. The municipality will have to prioritize the upgrading of these shacks or relocation of the occupants to a formal area.

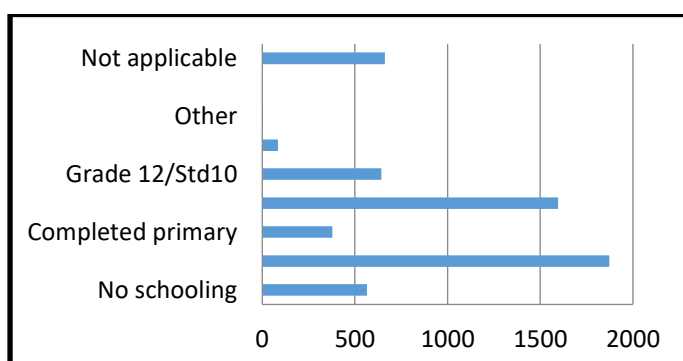
3.15.3 Economic analysis

3.15.3.1 Labour force and education

The formal employment stands at approximately 30% of the population and unemployment at 14%. 2% is the discouraged job – seekers. At 30% of employment ward 15 is doing much better than most of the wards especially those that are located inland. The biggest sector in terms of employment in ward 15 is the formal sector. It employs 1322 (22%) of the population of the ward. In contrast the informal sector employs only 237 (4%). Those that are in private household employment are 161 (2%).

At least 10% of the population said they had no schooling at all, 32% did just some primary, 28% some secondary and only 11% completed matric. Graph 62 below shows education levels in ward 15.

Graph 58 Education level in ward 15



3.15.3.2 Household income

Approximately 73% of the households are in the R1-R38400 income bracket. Fourteen percent of the households have no income.

3.15.3.3 Economic Activities

The ward is dominated by thick vegetation and slopy areas. There is a little bit of commercial agriculture in the form of sugar cane. Depp inland households practise subsistence farming though at a low scale.

3.15.4 Infrastructure

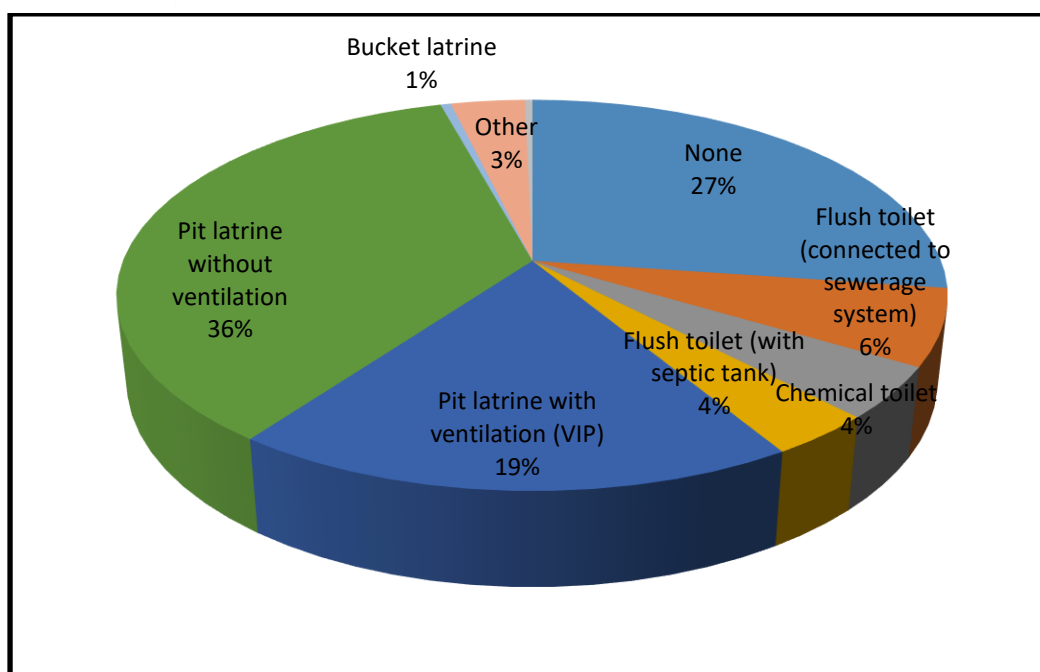
3.15.4.1 Water

Around 23% of the households have water either in the house or in the yard, 59% of the households can access water less than 200m from the house. However 11% of the population has no access at all to piped water. These are the households that must be prioritized in order to address this unacceptable situation. The rest of the households have some kind of service in as far as access to piped water is concern. However, almost 7% of the households have to walk long distances to access piped water. This is not satisfactory. If one considers all the figures it would seem that the backlog for water are still high in this ward.

3.15.4.2 Sanitation

The backlog for toilets is considerably high in ward 15 considering that 27% (580) of the households have no access at all to a toilet facility and 36% (761) have access only to a pit latrine without ventilation. See graph below. The District municipality as the Water and Sanitation Authority for this area should attend to this situation with urgency. It is not only a developmental challenge but a serious health hazard that so many household have no form of a toilet facility. Seventy percent of the households own a refuse dump and 9% have their refuse collected by the local authority. However, 12% of the households have no access to refuse dump.

Graph 59 Access to toilet facilities in ward 15



3.15.4.3 Electricity

Roughly 39% (822) of the households in ward 15 use electricity for cooking while almost an equal number (38%) use paraffin for cooking, 18% use wood and 2% use gas. The backlog for electricity seems to be high in this ward. It is however interesting that during stakeholder engagement sessions electricity was not cited as a major challenge. In actual fact stakeholders estimated that the electricity coverage might be around 80%

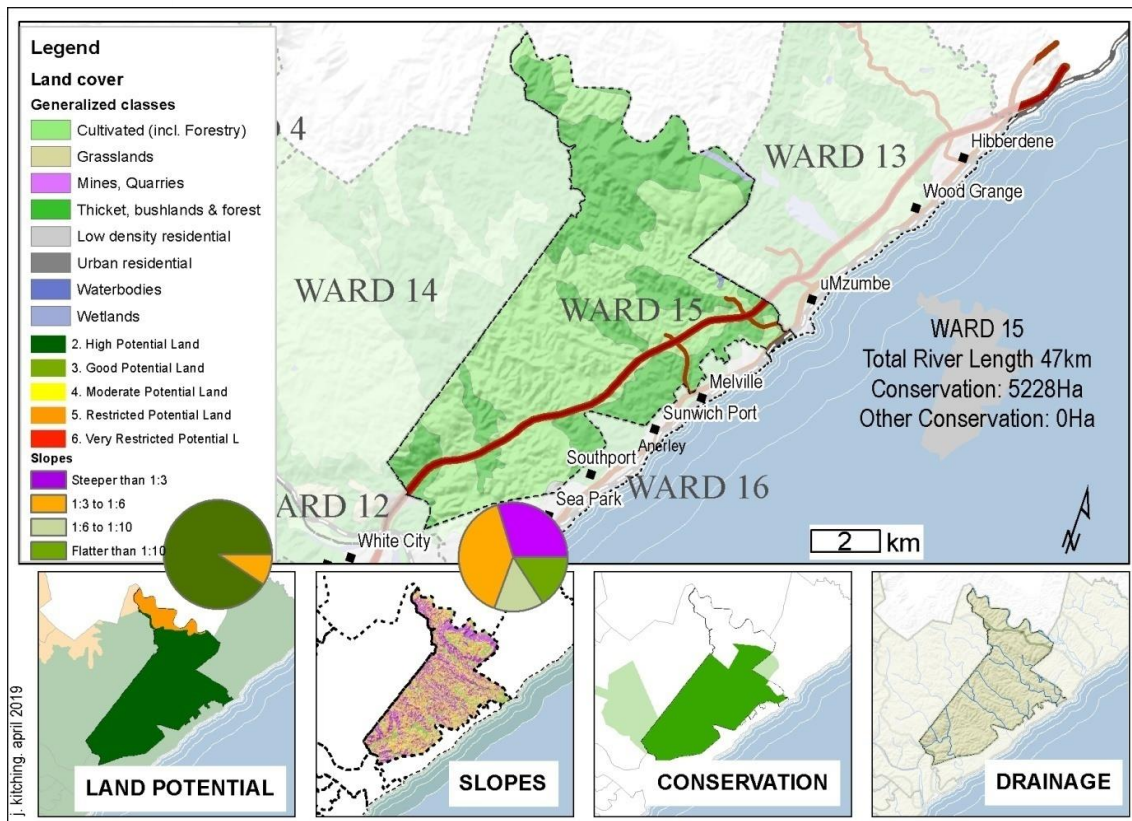
3.15.4.4 Roads

The total road length in ward 15 is 45km. The ward is covered by gravel roads.

3.15.5 Environmental Analysis

Almost all the land in ward 15 has high agricultural potential. The ward has 5228Ha under conservation and has a total river length of 47km. Most of the ward is under cultivation except for areas in the north and pockets in the east central and south west that have a thicket/bushland typology. The following map shows the environmental analysis of ward 15.

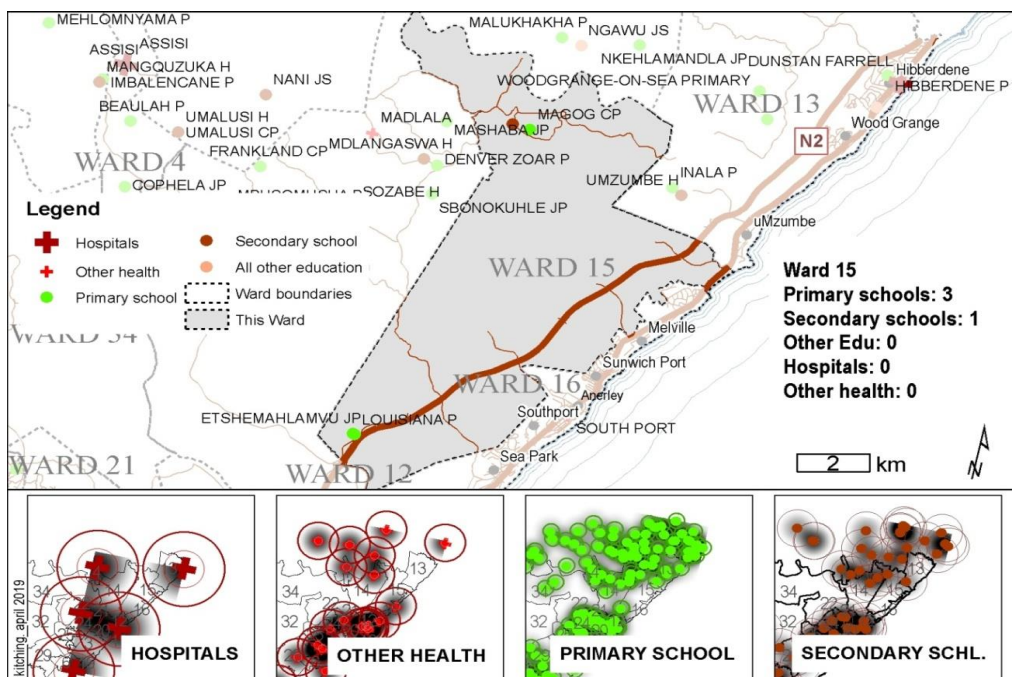
Map 58 Ward 15 Environmental Analysis



3.15.6 Facilities

Ward 15 has 3 primary schools and one secondary school (See Map 42)

Map 59 Facilities in ward 15



3.15.7 SWOT Analysis

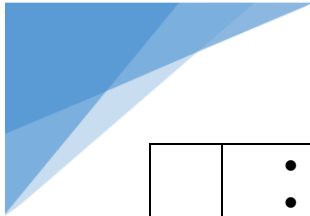
Table 45 Ward 15 SWOT Analysis

Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity about 80% access • Water about 60% access • Schools – 2 primary schools 1 high school • 6 crèches • 2 community halls • 1 sports field • Access roads 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of job opportunities • Roads are not regularly upgraded • Lack of land • Illiteracy • No SAPS satellite station • No clinic
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privately owned land (could be purchased for RDP housing development) • White elephant crèche that can be used as women and youth development centre • 2 mines that can sub – contract women and youth 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of unemployment • High rate of crime • Drug and alcohol abuse • Large numbers of unemployed graduates • High levels of poverty

3.15.8 Issues, Strategies and Projects

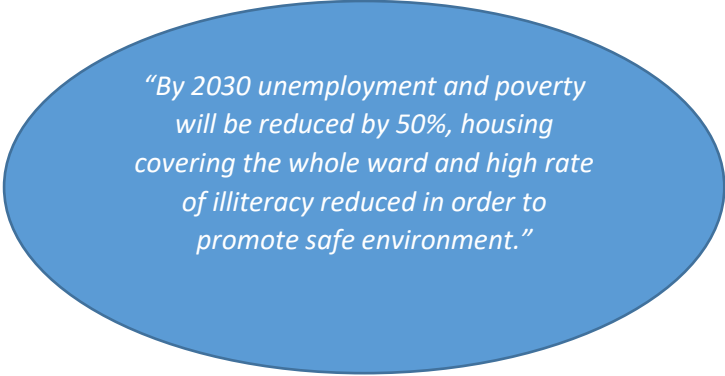
Table 46 Ward 15 Issues, Strategies and Projects

1	KEY ISSUES (WARD 15)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Poverty • Infrastructure maintenance • Skills development • Illiteracy • Social issues i.e. crime, high rate of teenage pregnancy, school drop out, drugs and alcohol abuse
2	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop youth empowerment programmes with a special focus on skills development, human development; • Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electronics etc. • Promote learnerships for the unemployed youth; • Cooperate with other key stakeholders to develop poverty alleviation programmes; • Establish a forum to coordinate infrastructure maintenance issues • Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras
3	PROJECTS



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clinic;• High School;• Library;• FET College;• Sportsfield;• Recreational Facilities
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3.15.9 Vision

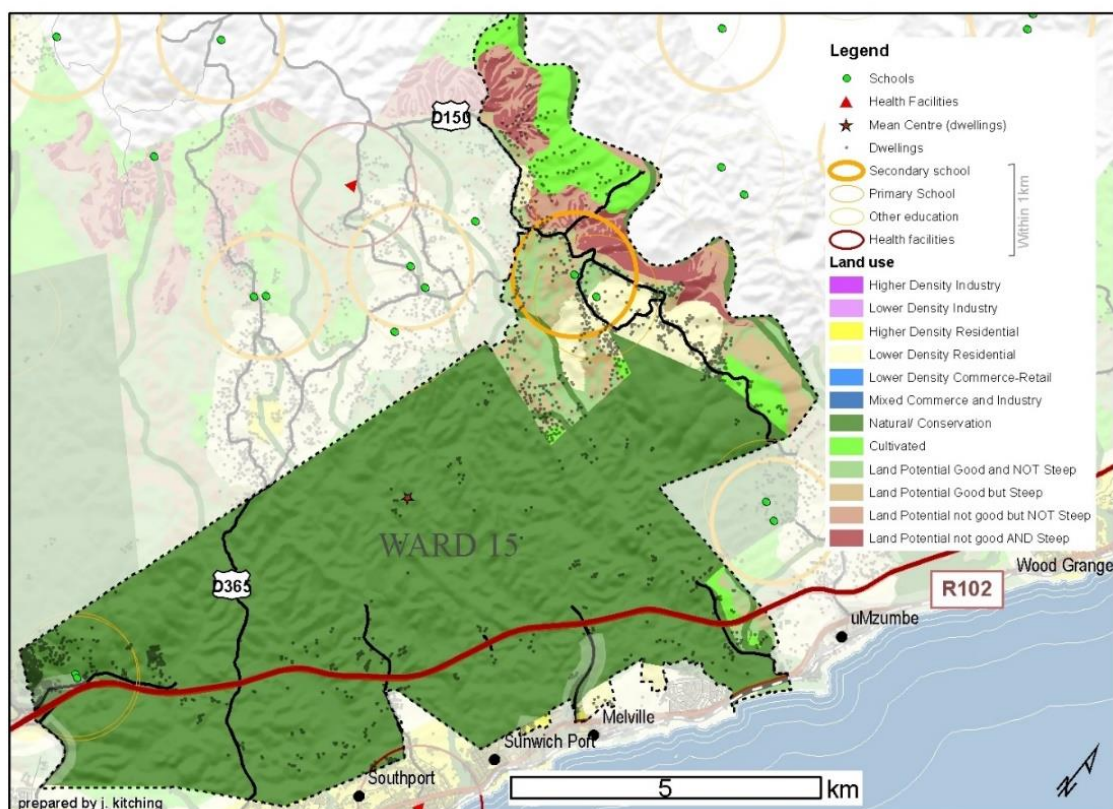


“By 2030 unemployment and poverty will be reduced by 50%, housing covering the whole ward and high rate of illiteracy reduced in order to promote safe environment.”

3.15.10 Ward 15 land use plans

The following is a land use plan for ward 15. The plan indicates that the dominant land use in this ward is conservation areas. Also the plan indicates that there are households located on these areas. Facilities are found on the northern and south western parts of the ward. As far as facilities are concerned it would seem that a considerable number of households located on the northern parts do not have access to facilities within the 1 kilometre radius. The cultivated land is one of the land uses that can be found in ward 15.

Map 60 Ward 15 Land Use Plans



3.16 Ward 16 situational analysis

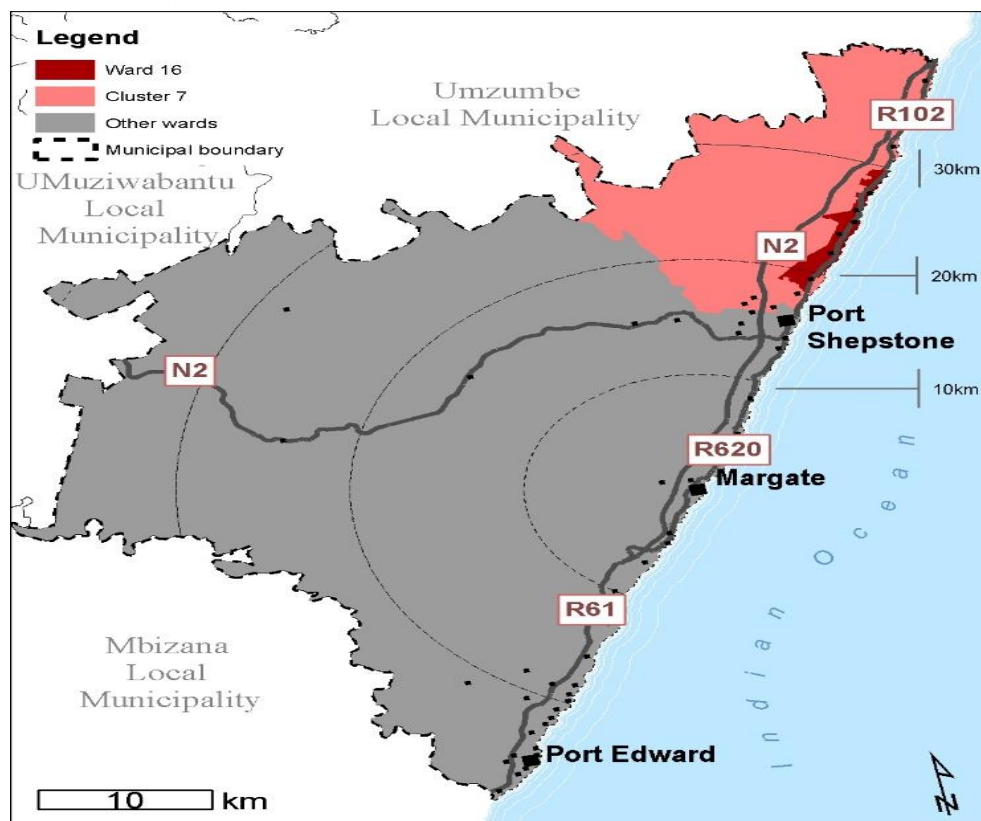


Cllr TAP Kruger

3.16.1 Locality

Ward 16 lies along the coast and as such the Indian Ocean borders the eastern part. While R102 traverses the ward N2 runs parallel on the western part. Locality of ward 16 is shown in the following map.

Map 61 Ward 16 Locality



Ward 16 has a geographical area of 1317Ha which constitutes 5% of cluster 7 and less than 1% of the total municipal area. The ward has three VDs, namely: Capuchin Adoration Church, Southport Library and Roman Catholic Church.

3.16.2 Demographic analysis

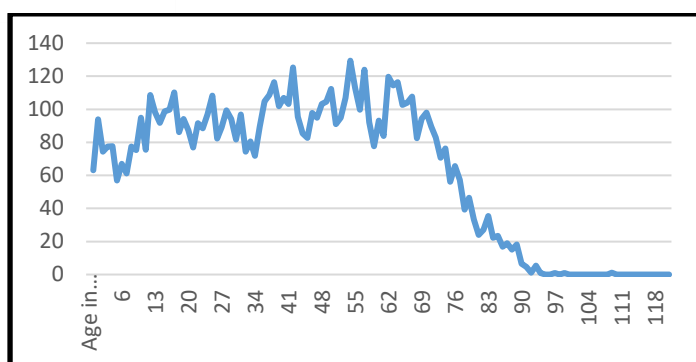
3.16.2.1 Total population and gender composition

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) the total population of ward 16 is 7519 of which females make up 52% (3914) and males make up 48% (3605). The dominant population group in this ward is whites at 59%, Africans 32%, Indians 6% and coloured are the minority at 3%.

3.16.2.2 Age Groups

Ward 16 has a fairly distributed population in terms of ages gradually increasing until the early 70's. The ward also has a significant population of the elderly. The ward needs to cater for all age groups.

Graph 60 Age groups in ward 16



3.16.2.3 Households

Ward 16 has almost 3017 households of which 66% are male headed and 34% are female headed. The majority of household heads (59%) fall in the 21-60 age category but interestingly this ward has an unusually high number (40%) of household heads who are above 60.

3.16.2.4 Settlement typology

Ward 16 is 100% urban area. In terms of housing, the dominant type is the “house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate yard” accounting for 72% of housing typology. There are no informal settlements. The demand for housing for the poor seems to be minimal.

3.16.3 Economic analysis

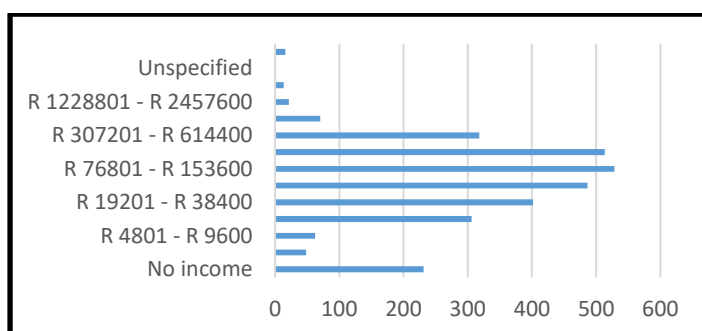
3.16.3.1 Labour Force and education

Ward 16 is slightly better than most wards in terms of employment. The employment stands at 37%, unemployment at 4%, and 1% is classified as discouraged work seekers. In terms of employment by sector, the formal sector employs the majority of the population. The total number employed in the formal sector is 15%, informal sector 2% and private household 2%. This ward has higher education levels compare to most wards. Only 2% had no schooling, 31% completed matric and 21% have higher education than matric.

3.16.3.2 Household income

Most of the households have a medium to high income. However, 8% of the households have no income.

Graph 61 Household income per annum in ward 16



3.16.3.3 Economic activities

There is economic activity in the form of shops and business offices along the main road R102 that cuts through the ward.

3.16.4 Infrastructure

3.16.4.1 Water

There seem to be no challenge of water access in this ward. Ninety five percent of the households have water within the house and a further 5% have water in their yard. Only 2% of the households have no access to piped water.

3.16.4.2 Sanitation

Roughly, 97% of the households have a flush toilet. Only 1% (37) of the households have no access to toilet. These households require the attention of the municipality.

3.16.4.3 Refuse collection

Ninety six percent of the households have refuse collected at least once a week by the local authority. Only 5 (less than 1%) households reported having no access to refuse dump.

3.16.4.4 Energy

Most (88%) of the households use electricity as a source of energy for cooking and lighting. Nine percent use gas, 1% wood and 1% paraffin. Less than 1% of the households have no access to electricity. Generally, ward 16 has good access to services.

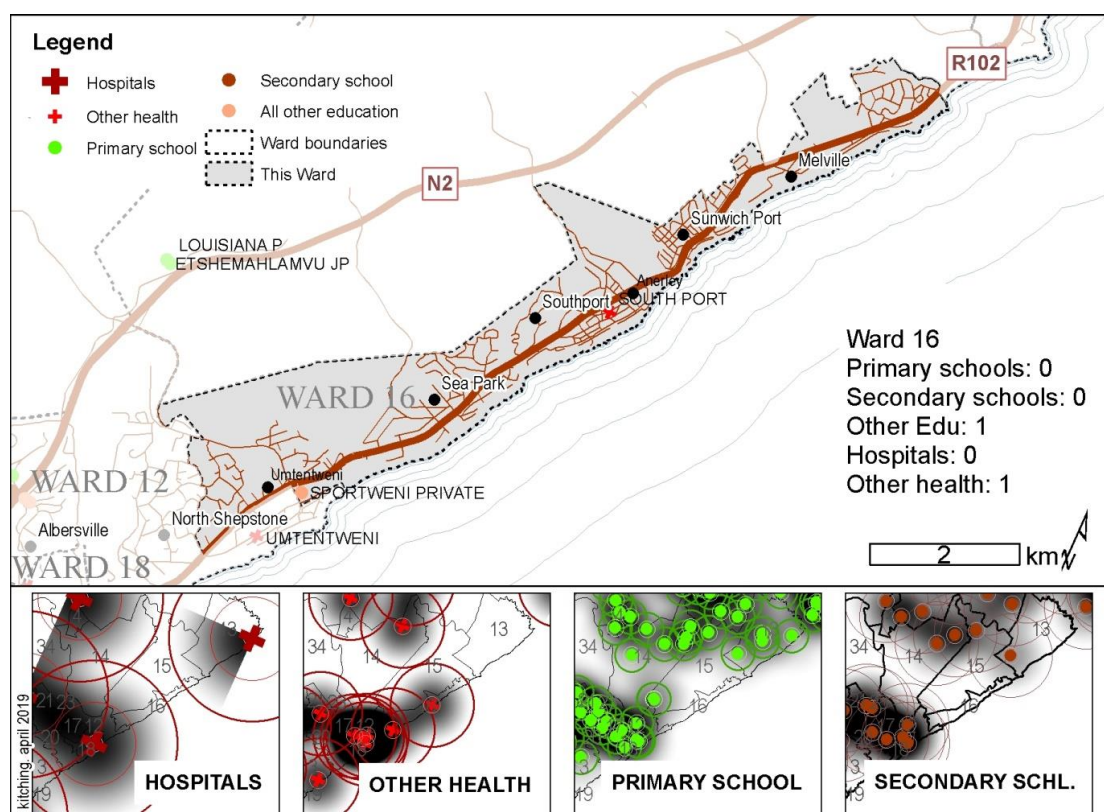
3.16.4.5 Roads

The total road length in ward 16 is 88 km. This ward is mostly urban and most of its road infrastructure is tarred. It must be mentioned that through survey it was discovered that most roads have potholes.

3.16.5 Facilities

Ward 16 has one low order educational facility and a low order health facility.

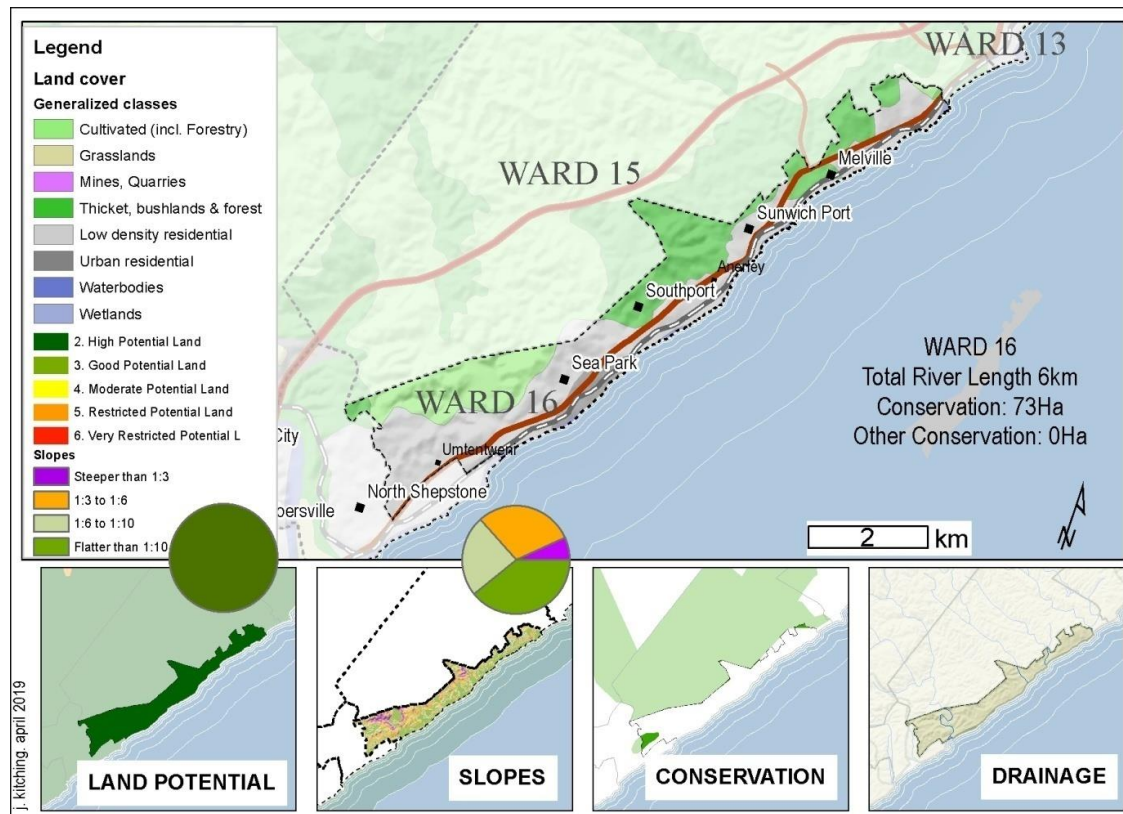
Map 62 Ward 16 Facilities



3.16.6 Environmental Analysis

Most of the land area in ward 16 has a high agricultural potential. The ward has 73Ha under conservation and a total river length of 6km. The area on the North West is under cultivation while the north east has a thicket/bushland typology. Most of the southern coastal area is a low residential area. The map below shows the environmental analysis of ward 16.

Map 63 Ward 16 Environmental Analysis



3.16.7 SWOT Analysis

Table 47 Ward 16 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established infrastructure Effective police service Effective ward committee and ward room Blue flag beach Vibrant tourism sector Efficient community structures Nature reserves Walking trails Well staffed clinic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of municipal finances for projects Lack of service delivery Deteriorating infrastructure General unkempt appearance No incentive for investments Lack of land for development Lack of family entertainment Poor state of roads

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library • Strong community policing structures • Reasonably high employment rate • Cooperation of Municipal Manager and Senior officials • Vibrant, well organized agricultural sector • Reasonably affluent community • High levels of education • Close proximity to a major town • Reasonably easy access to out-of-town public transport • The ward is a shining example of how people of races can live together as a community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adherence to town planning by-laws • Lack of understanding for keeping the ward in clean condition • Large number of elderly /vulnerable groups • Large number of defective streetlights • Large number of holiday/homes/flats resulting in low density of residency in some areas • Lack of land for sporting facilities • Poor signage • Unemployment
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilingual school in the area • To educate people about the damage that crime causes to tourism • To create employment opportunities for youth as tour guides • To beautify the ward to increase investor confidence • To educate youth about conservation issues 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abandon houses • Crime or the perception of crime • Vegetation along the railway line • Roads will deteriorate beyond the economic cost of repair • Load shedding • Water restrictions • Intimidation by the so-called “business forums • Theft of cables • Lack of assistance by Town Planning Department to facilitate private investment • Poaching and snaring is decimating the wildlife • Lack of respect for laws/rules/by-laws • Drugs use by youth

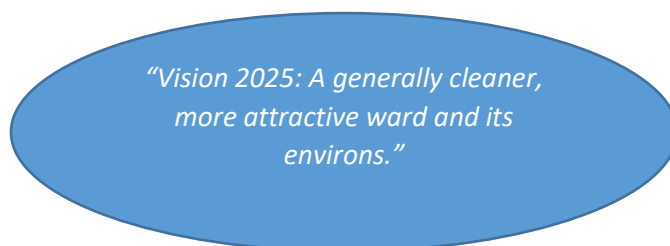
3.16.8 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 48 Ward 16 Issues, Strategies and Projects

1	KEY ISSUES (WARD 16)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for development; • New investments into the area; • Abandoned buildings; • Unemployment; • Deteriorating infrastructure and maintenance thereof • Skills development • Social issues i.e. crime, school drop out, drugs and alcohol abuse • Large number of vulnerable elderly people
2	STRATEGIES

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create incentives for new investments; • Use abandoned buildings as space for new investments or developments • Develop youth empowerment programmes with a special focus on skills development, human development; • Promote learnerships for the unemployed youth; • Establish a forum to coordinate infrastructure maintenance issues • Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras • Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electronics, etc.
3	PROJECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Beutification Awareness Talks; • Crime awareness programmes; • Youth Beach Clean – up Awareness Campaigns

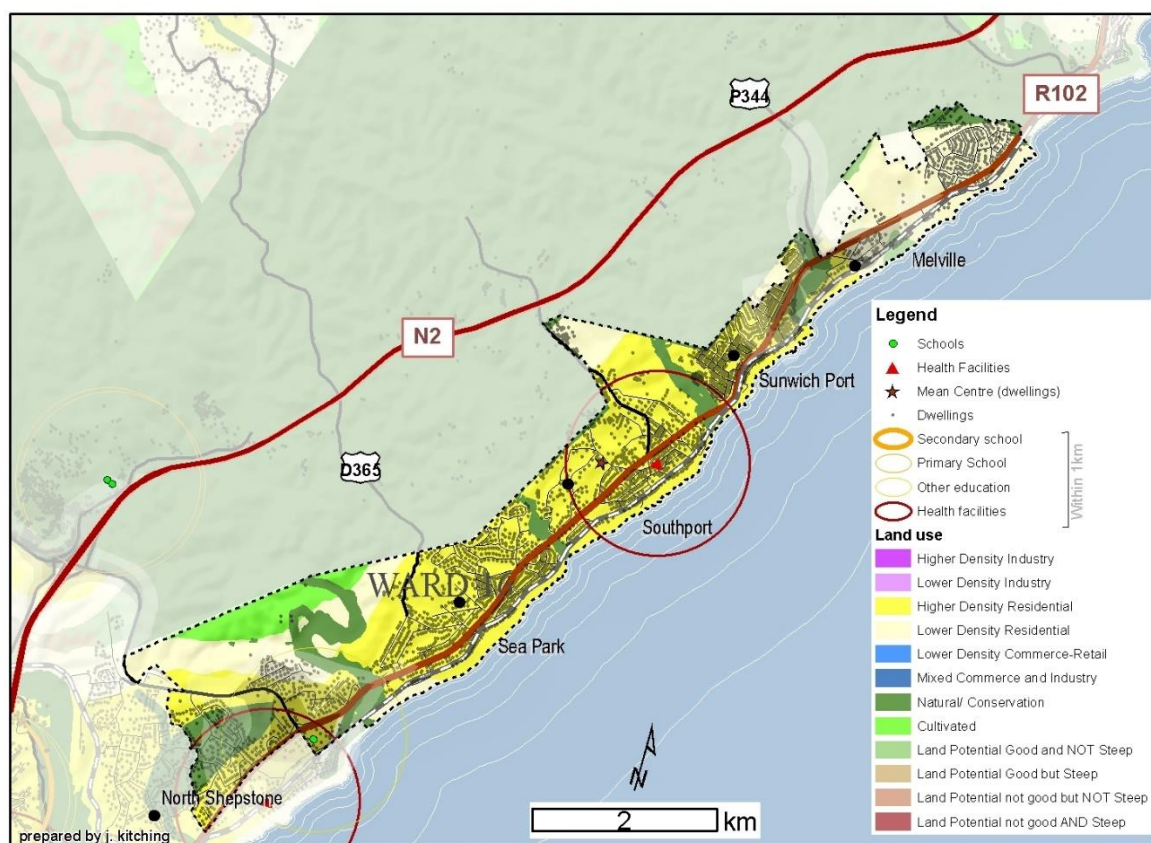
3.16.9 Vision



3.16.10 Ward 16 Land Use Plans

The land use plan shown below is that of ward 16. It shows that the dominant land use in this ward is higher density residential. As far as facilities are concerned the only one school and a health facility can be found in the ward. It can be noted also that these facilities are not within the 1 kilometre radius of most households in the ward. One may conclude that this being a relatively affluent ward, residents are able to drive in order to access facilities. A small portion on the south western part of the ward falls under the cultivated land use.

Map 64 Ward 16 Land Use Plans



3.17 Ward 17 situational analysis

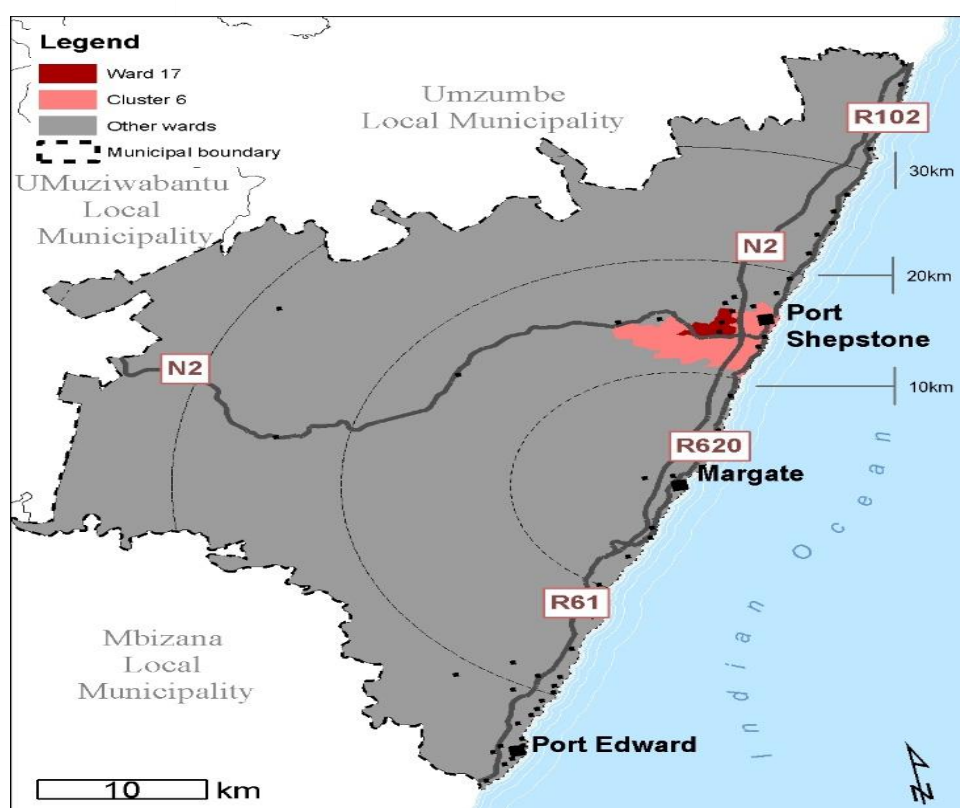


Cllr. A Rajaram

3.17.1 Locality

Ward 17 is located in the north eastern hinterland of the municipality and is relatively close to Port Shepstone. The locality of the ward is shown in the Map below.

Map 65 Ward 17 Locality



Ward 17 is approximately 464Ha in extent. It consists of 4 VDs Morelewood Primary School, Marburg Secondary School, Hlanganani Primary School and Marburg Primary School.

3.17.1 Demographics

3.17.1.1 Total population and gender composition

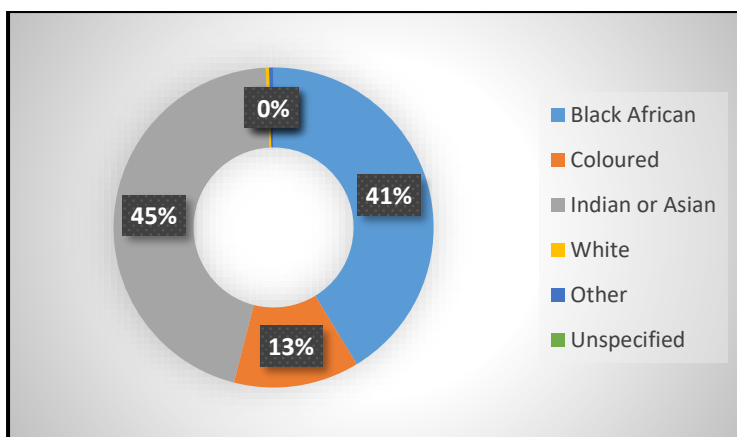
The total population of ward 17 was 10274. The gender composition of the population in terms of males and females is 47% and 53% respectively. The ward based plans must be responsive to gender issues especially those that concern women since they constitute the largest percentage of the population. Table below shows the gender and total population in Ward 17.

Table 49 Gender and Total Population in Ward 17

Gender	Total	%
Male	4825	47
Female	5448	53
Total	10274	100

The racial composition of the population in Ward 17 shows that the Indian racial group is the most dominant population group comprising 45% of the ward population. This is followed by the Black African population group which contributes 41% and lastly the coloured population group which contributes 13% to the total population. The racial composition of the population in ward 17 is shown in the below.

Graph 62 Racial composition of the population in ward 17



3.17.1.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis of Ward 17 indicates that the population groups Ward 17 are dominated by the economically active youths and also children of school going age and infants. However, it should be noted that there is also presence of the ageing population group although it is relatively less dominant as a population group. Therefore, a differential approach to the needs and requirements of the different population groups must be adopted by the ward based plans.

3.17.1.3 Households

There are a range of household head age categories Ward 17 (see Table below). According to Statistics South Africa (2016) there are 1804 households in Ward 17. The most frequent household head age group (1369) in the ward is between 21 and 60. Household heads older than 60 and less than 21 were 416 and 19 respectively.

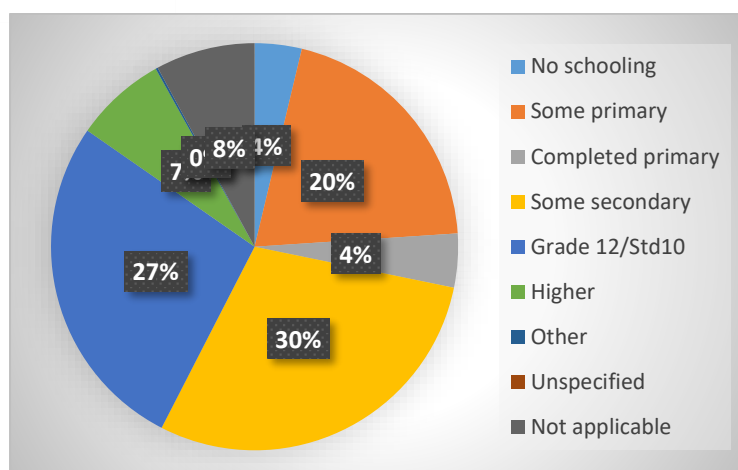
Table 50 Age of Household Head in Ward 17

Ward Name	Less Than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
17	19	1369	416

3.17.1.4 Education levels

The level of education in Ward 17 shows relatively high levels of literacy with approximately 20% of the total population having some form of primary school education, 30% with secondary education and 27% with grade 12. While 7% have some form of higher education, 4% have no schooling. The remainder of the population might point to the relatively high number on infants under the age of 5 who have not yet attended school. The graph below shows the schooling levels in Ward 17.

Graph 63 Education level in ward 17



3.17.1.5 Population Density/ Distribution

The population density in Ward 17 is about 14.246 households per hectare. The Ward is relatively densely populated.

3.17.1.6 Settlement typology

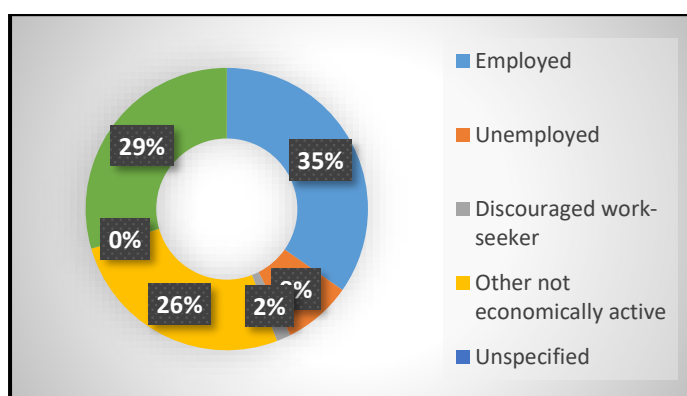
Ward 17 is an urban area in terms of settlement typologies. The urban area constitutes 100% of the ward spatial footprint. This is understandable since it is one of the neighbourhoods of Port Shepstone Town Centre. The dominant housing typology in Ward 17 is a house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard. Town houses are also another housing typology that can be identified in the ward although these are relatively less dominant.


3.17.2 Economic analysis

3.17.2.1 Labour Force

The employment rate in Ward 17 is 35% and the unemployment rate is 8%. Approximately 26% of the population comprises of the uneconomically active population and 29% are not applicable to employment. This points to relatively high labour dependency ratios in the ward. Graph below shows the employment rate in Ward 17.

Graph 64 Employment rate in ward 17





Most of the labour force (28%) is employed in the formal sector and 5% is employed in the informal sector. The household sector employs slightly less than 5% of the population.

3.17.2.2 Household income

Household income per annum in the ward show that although there is relatively a high number of middle income households in the ward, there also a presence of approximately 400 households without any annual income. This points to vulnerability and poverty in the ward.

3.17.3 Economic activities

This is an urban ward with both formal and informal economic activities. The ward also contains the large part of the Marburg industrial area. There are a number of big retail shops in the ward as well.

3.17.4 Infrastructure

3.17.4.1 Water

Most households in Ward 17 access piped water inside the dwelling. This points to relatively few backlogs in water supply in the ward.

3.17.4.2 Sanitation

Approximately all households in Ward 17 use a flush toilet connected to sewerage. This points to relatively few backlogs in toilet facilities in the ward.

3.17.4.3 Refuse

The main mode of refuse disposal is the weekly removal by the local municipality followed by the communal refuse dump.

3.17.4.4 Energy

Most of the households in Ward 17 use electricity as a source of energy for cooking. From the aforementioned one notes that there are relatively few infrastructure services backlogs in the ward.

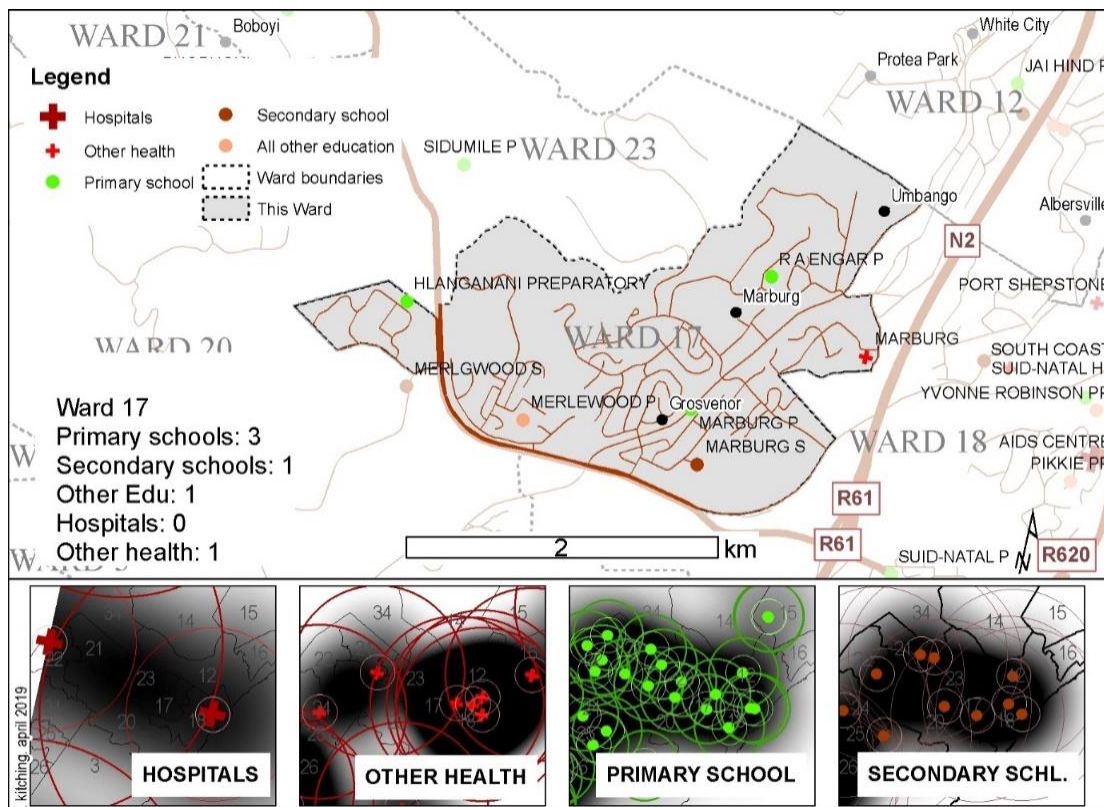
3.17.4.5 Roads

The N2 runs the Eastern part of the ward and most of the feeder roads within the ward are tarred but are poorly maintained. The total road length in the ward is approximately 32 km.

3.17.5 Facilities

Ward 17 has 3 primary schools, 1 secondary school, 1 other educational facility and 1 other health facility. Map 47 below shows the facilities in Ward 17.

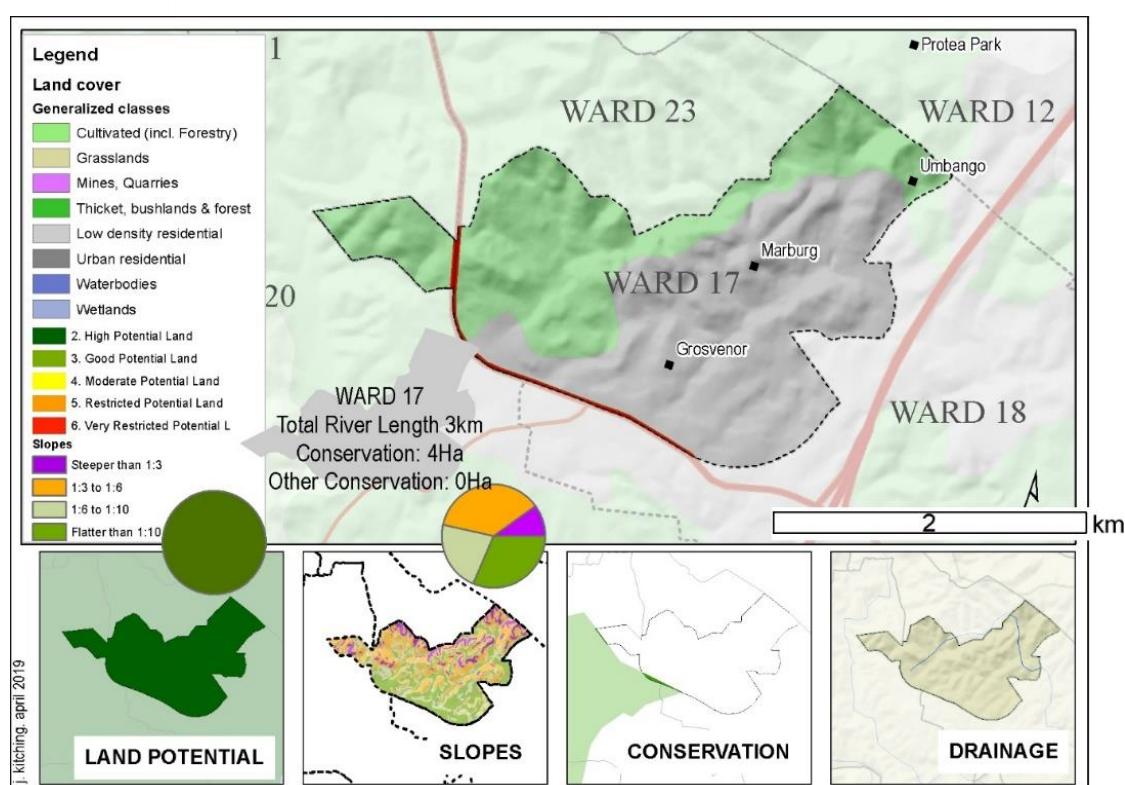
Map 66 Facilities in ward 17



3.17.6 Environmental Analysis

The environmental analysis of Ward 17 indicates that 100% of the Ward has good potential land and 4Ha of conservation areas. The ward comprises of flat and steep areas and fairly good drainage. The map below is the environmental analysis for Ward 17.

Map 67 Ward 17 Environmental Analysis

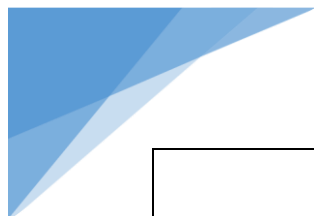


3.17.7 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 17, a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in Table 33 below.

Table 51 Ward 17 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Water: We do have water in our ward but not all RDP houses have</p> <p>Since water is a basic need without water life is not easy</p> <p>Sewerage</p> <p>School, crèches, hall, roads, electricity and gardening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of water • Land, cemetery place • Job opportunities • Crèche – School • Hall • Roads • Electricity • Settlements • Transport • Security • Library
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Land, Hall, Housing, Drain cleaning, Roads, Transport, Crèche, Poverty, Skills, Library</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment, RDP House, Crime, Settlement House, Security, Bushes, Sewerage, water pipes, light street, ground, park, cemeteries, shops, shops,



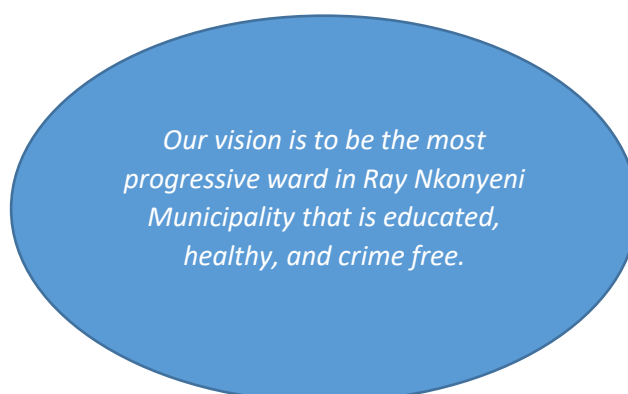
	mobile clinic, garbage collection, SAPS Patrol, over population school, crèches and library.
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3.17 8 Issues and Strategies

Table 52 Ward 17 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high unemployment rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment creation
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child headed households, female headed households and youth unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable livelihoods support Youth empowerment
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited economic activities A significant proportion of the labour force is employed in the informal and household sector Informal economic activities such as taverns, tuckshops and vending 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector Development Economic Diversification SMME development
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development
infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in water and sanitation Shortage of burial space Backlogs in community facilities such as crèches, library and community hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of infrastructure services and facilities
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in road infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road rehabilitation and maintenance
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS prevalence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and wellbeing promotion Crime prevention

3.17 9 Vision



3.17.10 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

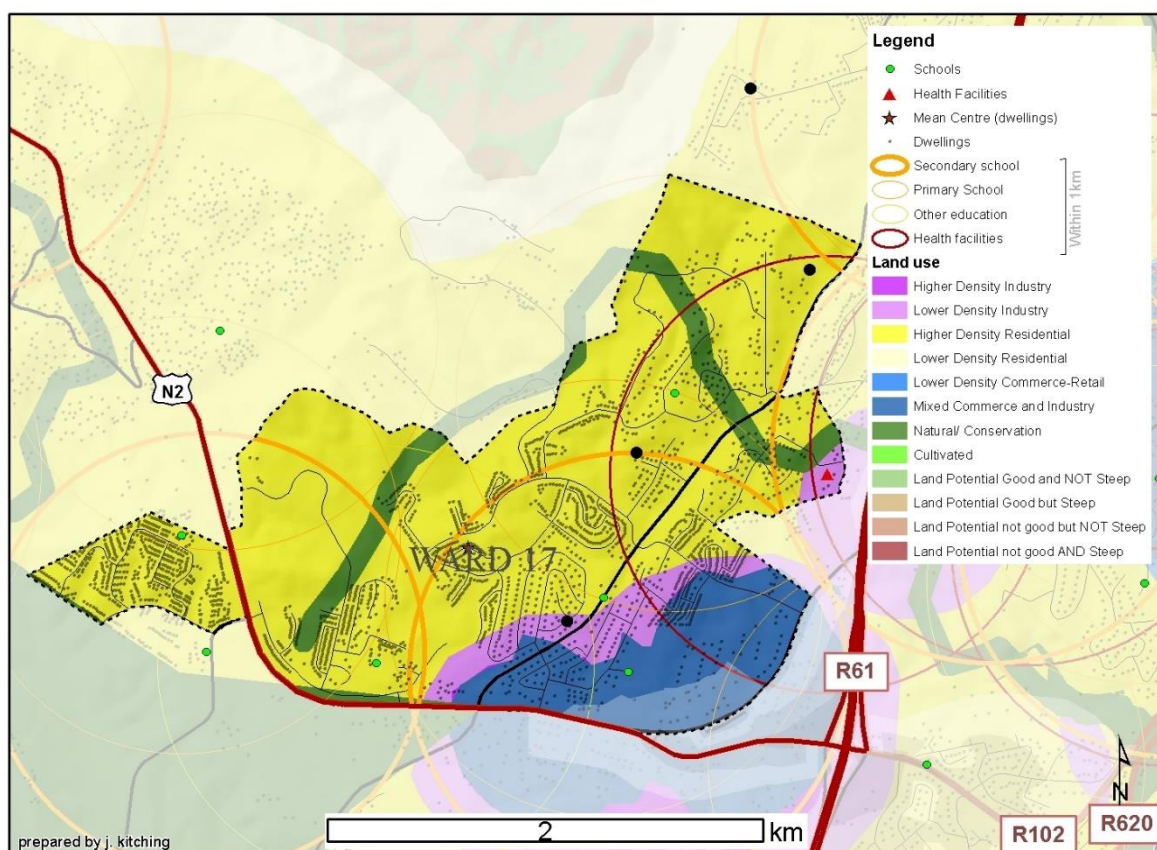
Table 53 Ward 17 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
Basic infrastructure and services provision project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemetery project • Library project • Crèches project • Community hall project • Electrification project • Provision of basic water project • Provision of basic sanitation project
Skills development programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational Skills Development Project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness projects
Youth empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational Skills Development Project
Economic Diversification programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nodal and corridor development support programme
Sector Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal Sector Support Project
Crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of community policing project
Sector Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal Sector Support Project

3.17.11 Ward 17 land use plans

The plan depicted below is ward 17 land use plan. It indicates that the dominant land use found in this ward is higher density residential. Also found in this ward is lower density industry, mixed commerce and industry as well as lower density commerce – retail. From an economic development point ward 17 seems to have a number of economic activities/land uses. Facilities such as schools are generally found within the 1 kilometre radius of the households. It would seem that there are households located along the water-bodies and conservation areas.

Map 68 Ward 17 Land Use Plans



3.18 Ward 18 Situational Analysis

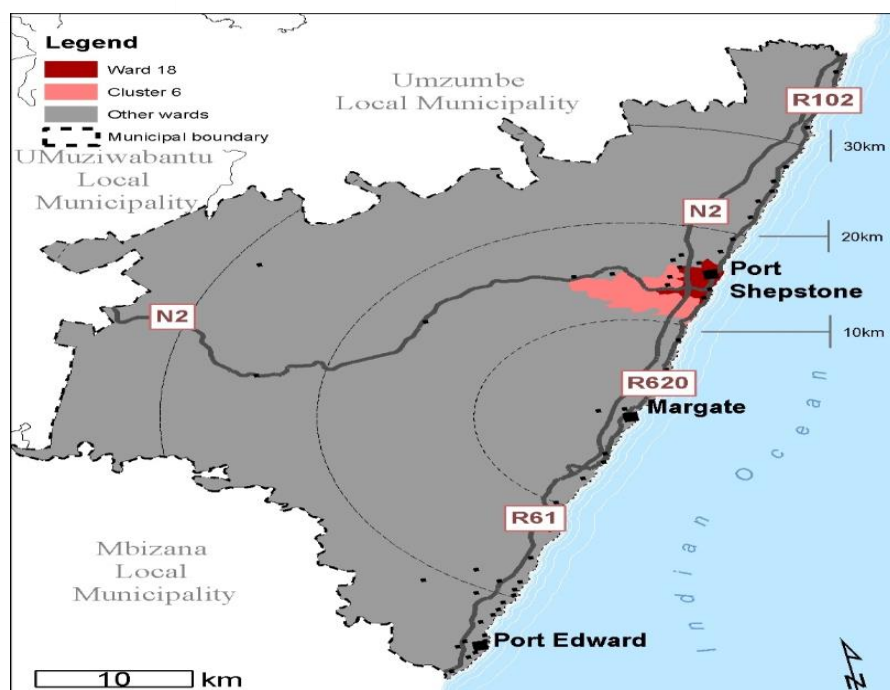


Cllr D Rawlins

3.18.1 Locality

Ward 18 is located in the north eastern coastal area of the Municipality. The ward is mostly a coastal ward covering the Port Shepstone Town centre. The locality of the ward is shown in the map below. Ward 18 is approximately 896Ha in extent. It consists of 2 VDs namely New Memorial Hall and SUD Natal Primary School.

Map 69 Ward 18 Locality



3.18.1 Demographic analysis

3.18.1.1 Total population and gender composition

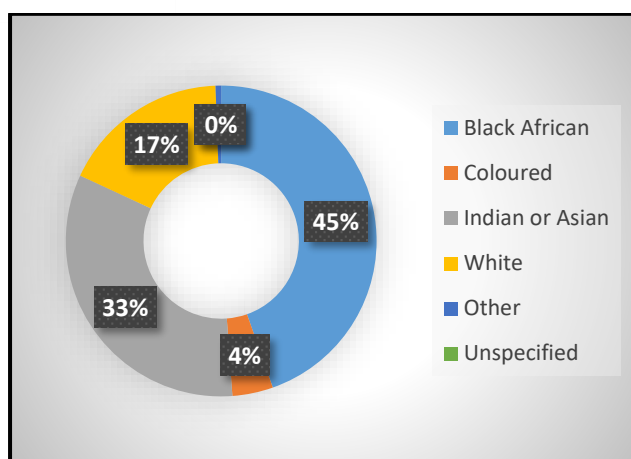
The total population of ward 18 is approximately 8004. The gender composition of the population in terms of males and females is 48% and 52% respectively. The ward based plans must be responsive to gender issues especially those that concern women since they constitute the largest percentage of the population. Table below shows the gender and total population in Ward 18.

Table 54 Gender and Total Population in Ward 18

Gender	Total	%
Male	3851	48
Female	4153	52
Total	8004	100

The racial composition of the population in Ward 18 shows that the most dominant racial group was Black African (45%), followed by the Indian or Asian (33%), the White (17%) and the coloured (4%). The racial composition of the population in ward 18 is shown in the Graph below.

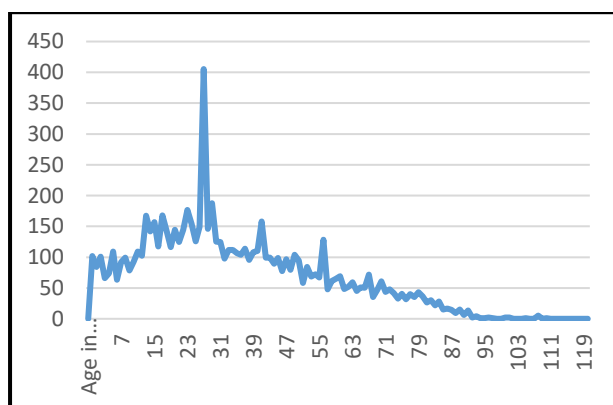
Graph 65 Ward 18 population groups



3.18.1.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis of Ward 18 indicates that the population groups in Ward 18 are dominated by a relatively youthful population who are economically active and also children of school going age. There is a relatively significant concentration of youths between the ages of 24 and 29 years. In addition, there is also dominance of the age groups between 0 and 20 years. However, it should be noted that there is also a presence of the ageing population group although it is relatively less dominant as a population group. Therefore, a differential approach to the needs and requirements of the different population groups must be adopted by the ward based plans. The Graph below shows the demographic information in Ward 18.

Graph 66 Ward 18 age groups



3.18.1.3 Households

There are a range of household head age categories Ward 18 (see Table below). There are approximately 2128 households in Ward 18. The most frequent household head age group (1460) in the ward is between 21 and 60. Household heads older than 60 and less than 21 were 637 and 31 respectively.

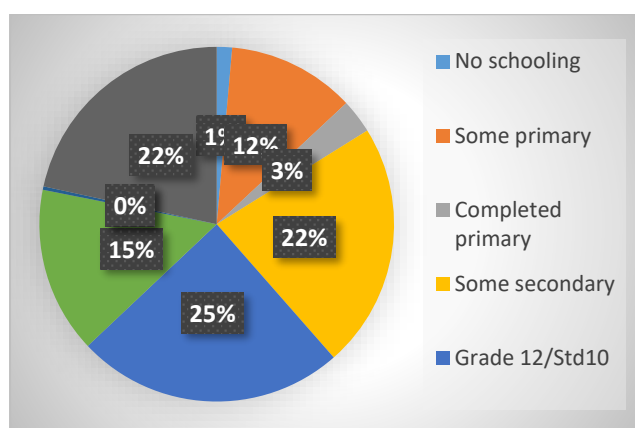
Table 55 Age of Household head in ward 18

Ward	Less Than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
18	31	1460	637

3.18.1.4 Education levels

Approximately 15% of the total population have some primary school education, followed by 25% with grade 12 and 22% with some secondary school education. Approximately 15% have higher education and 1% have no schooling at all. Graph below shows the schooling levels in Ward 18.

Graph 67 Education levels in ward 18



3.18.1.5 Population Density/ Distribution

The population density in Ward 18 is about 8.27 households per hectare. The central part of the Ward is sparsely populated while the rest of the Ward is relatively densely populated.

3.18.1.6 Settlement typology

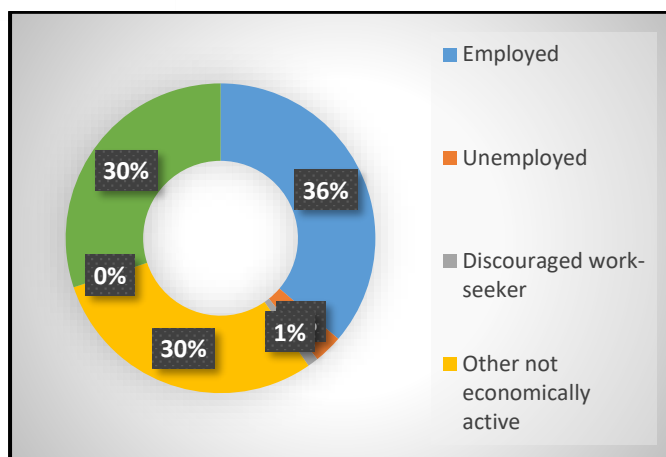
Ward 18 is an urban area in terms of settlement typologies. The urban area constitutes 100% of the ward spatial footprint covering Port Shepstone Central Business District. The dominant housing typology in Ward 18 is a house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard. However, flats and town houses are also present in the ward.

3.18.4 Economic analysis

3.18.4.1 Labour Force

The employment rate in Ward 18 is 36% and the unemployment rate is 4%. Approximately 30% of the population comprises of the economically inactive population and 30% are not applicable to employment. This points to relatively high labour dependency ratios in the ward. The graph below shows the employment rate in Ward 18.

Graph 68 Official employment status in ward 18



Most of the labour force is employed in the formal sector followed by the informal sector. The household sector employs the least percentage of the population.

3.18.4.2 Household income

The household income per annum dynamics for Ward 18 are shown in the Figure below. Household income per annum in the ward indicate that whilst a relatively significant number of households in the ward had no income per annum most households in the ward are in middle income bracket.

3.18.4.3 Economic activities in ward 18

Ward 18 contains the CBD of Port Shepstone. There are also informal economic activities (vendors and traders) in the ward.

3.18.5 Infrastructure

3.18.5.1 Water

Most households in Ward 18 access piped water inside the dwelling. This points to relatively few backlogs in water supply in the ward.

3.18.5.2 Sanitation

Most households in Ward 18 use a flush toilet connected to sewerage. This points to relatively few backlogs in toilet facilities in the ward.

3.18.5.3 Refuse

The main mode of refuse disposal is the weekly removal by the local municipality.

3.18.5.3 Energy

Most of households in the ward (2198 out of 2438) use electricity as a source of energy for cooking.

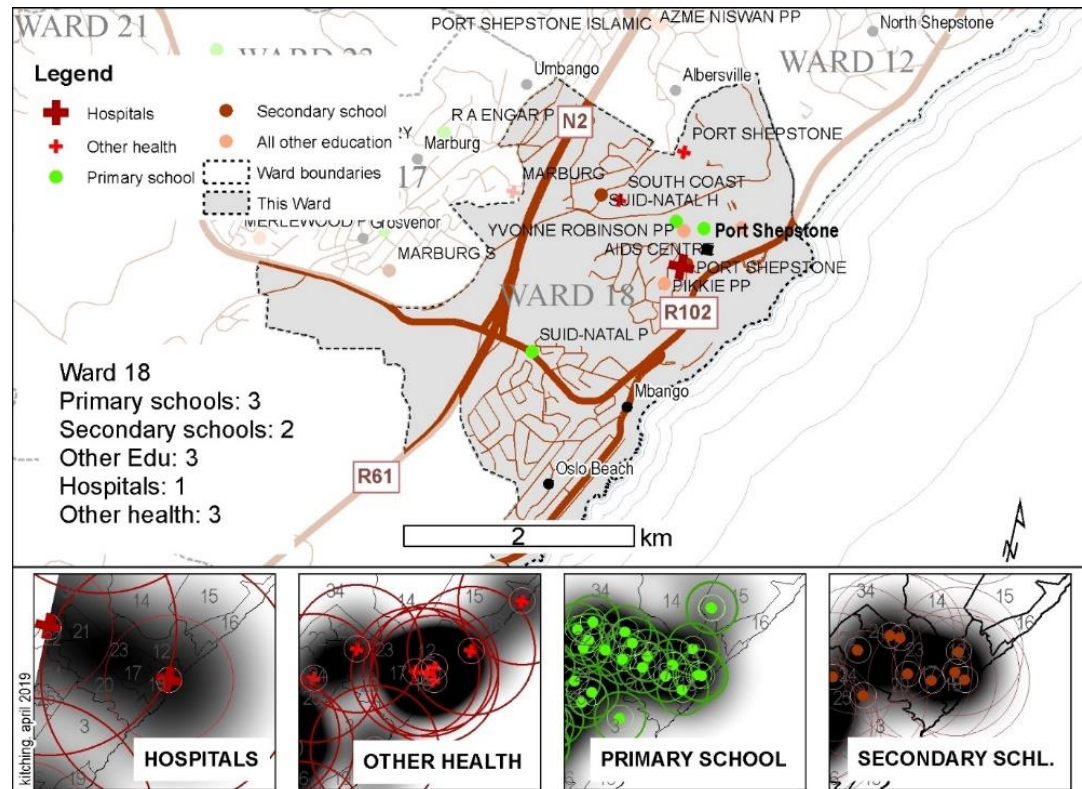
3.18.5.4 Roads infrastructure

There is old rail system that is not functional. Most of the roads in the ward are tarred and the have pot holes. The total road length in ward 18 is approximately 53km. Infrastructure and facilities backlogs in the ward relate to public taps, mini-harbour, dilapidated infrastructure, there is not enough schools and more colleges.

3.18.6 Facilities

Ward 18 has 3 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, 3 other educational facilities, 1 hospital and 3 other health facilities. Map below shows the facilities in Ward 18.

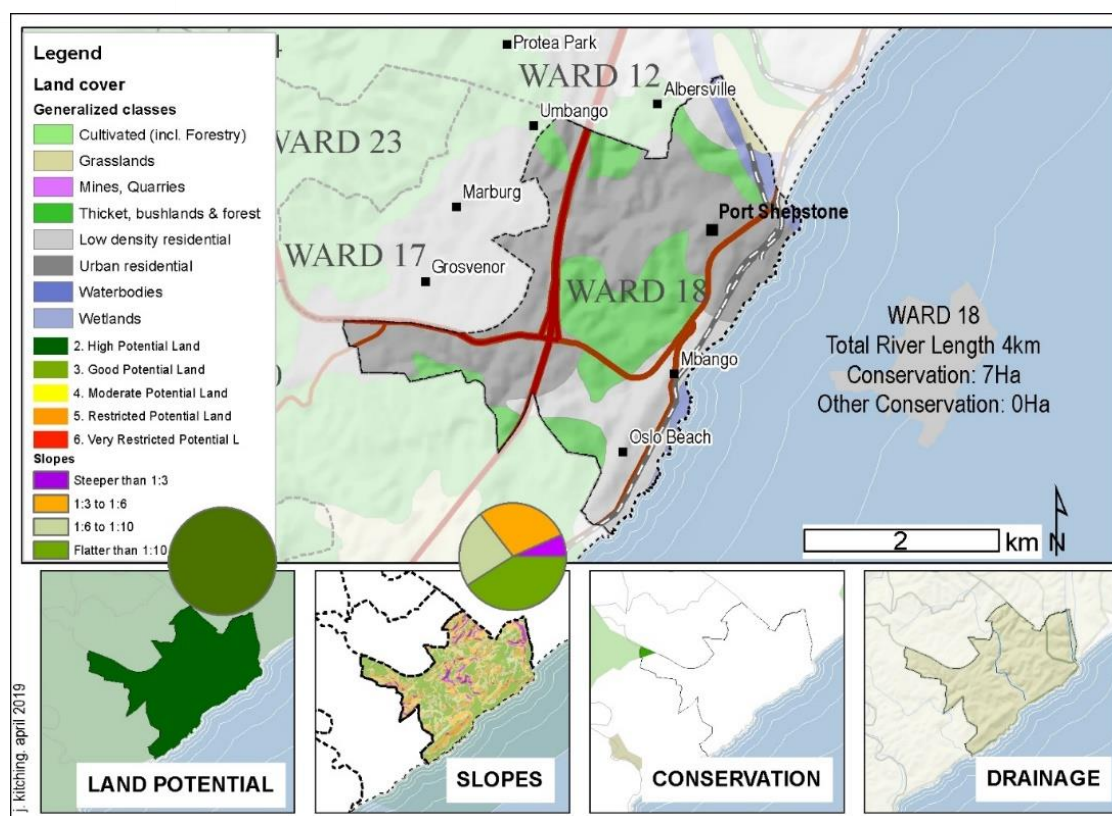
Map 70 Ward 18 Facilities



3.18.7 Environmental Analysis

The environmental analysis of Ward 18 indicates that the Ward has good potential land and approximately 7Ha of conservation areas. The ward comprises of flat and over 50% steep areas and fairly good drainage. Map below is the environmental analysis for Ward 18.

Map 71 Ward 18 Environmental Analysis

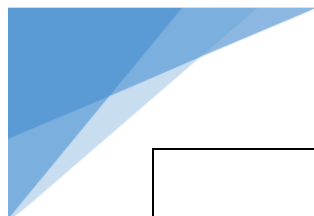


3.18.8 Ward 18 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 18 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in Table 38 below.

Table 56 Ward 18 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educated people School CBD Health facilities Tar road Transport (taxi) Electricity Water . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countless pot holes There are businesses but no jobs There are no smart metres so water and electricity prices are reaching ridiculous prices (expensive) Les skills development project
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime Unemployment Shortage of security – police late to respond Health is threatened – short of staff in hospitals



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trolley pushers in town sometimes steal groceries
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3.18.9 Ward 18 Issues and Strategies

Table 57 Ward 18 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment, homelessness, orphans and disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth empowerment • Shelter provision for the homeless
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment creation
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development
Infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in basic water, • Dilapidated infrastructure, • Facilities such as schools backlogs • Backlogs in electricity infrastructure such as smart metres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic services and infrastructure
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry development • Informal economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-poor and pro-growth LED strategies • Sector development and industry support • Economy diversification
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road rehabilitation and maintenance
Transport infrastructure maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pot holes in roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road rehabilitation and maintenance
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of rental apartment • Mono-functional settlements relatively far from socio-economic facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable human settlements • New-urbanism housing projects

3.18.10 Vision

Our vision is to be an economically productive and caring ward that provides employment opportunities and basic services

3.18.11 Ward 19 programmes and projects

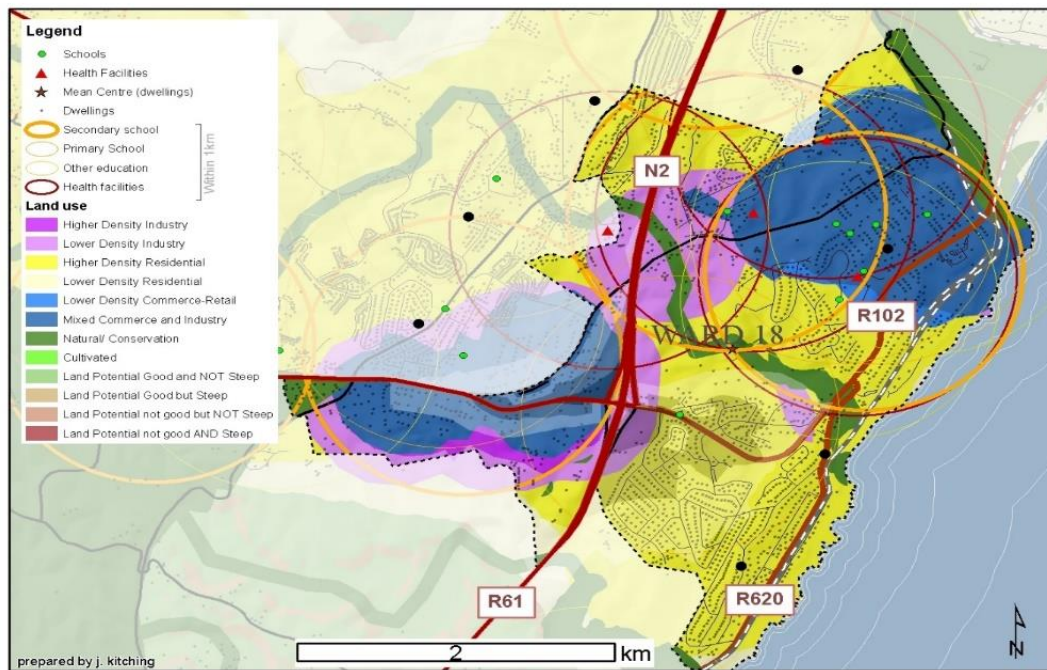
Table 58 Ward 18 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
Homeless people programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soup kitchens • Homeless shelter project
Skills development programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FET support and development project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health awareness and promotion campaigns
Youth empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FET support and development project
Sector support and economic diversification programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal sector development project • Nodal and corridor development project • Mini-Harbour development project
Child headed households and orphans support programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Road rehabilitation and maintenance programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pot holes repair project •
Crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Crime Prevention Project
Basic infrastructure provision programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart electrical metres project • Public taps provision project
Housing programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle income apartment housing project • RDP Housing project • Mixed use housing developments

3.18.12 Ward 18 land use plans

Shown in the following map is the land use plan for ward 18. It generally shows a developed ward with higher and lower density industry, mixed commerce and industry, a number of facilities within the 1 kilometre radius. There is also higher density residential land uses spread across the ward. There is a few household located along the water-bodies and conservation areas. As already indicated above, the land uses found in this ward show that this is an urban and relatively developed ward.

Map 72 Ward 18 Land Use Plans



3.19 Ward 19 Situational Analysis

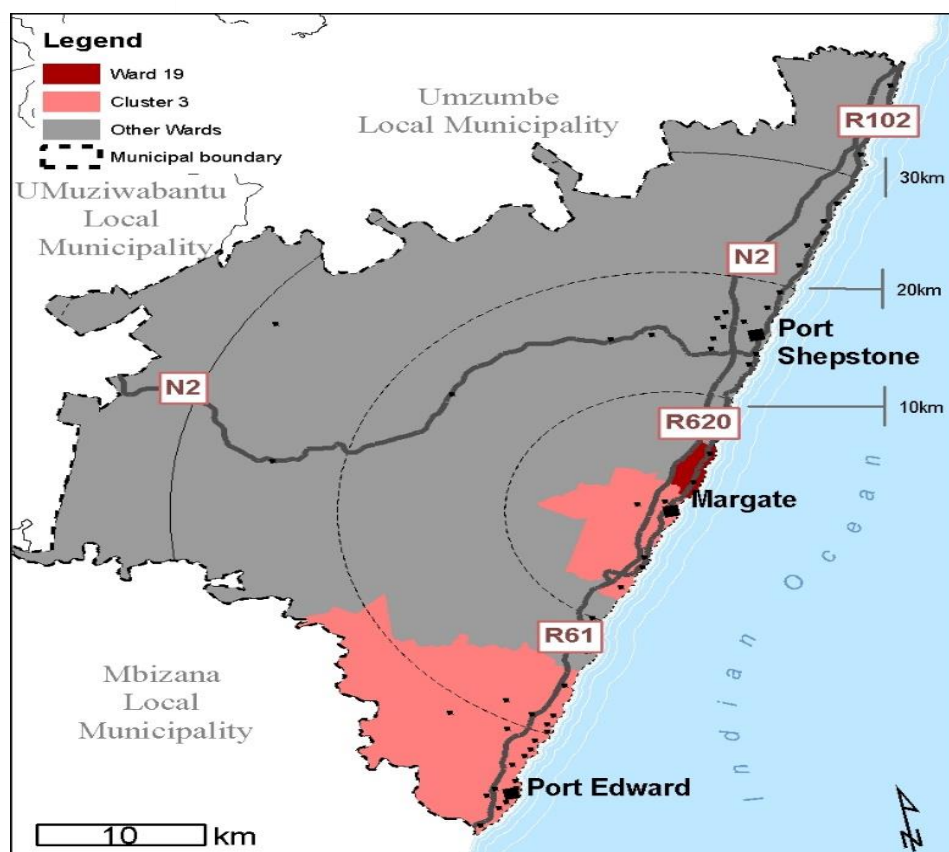


Cllr D Henderson

3.19.1 Locality

Ward 19 has a geographical area of 726ha making up 3% of cluster3 and less than 1% of municipal area. There is one VD in the ward namely Uvongo Town Hall. The ward is located in the north of Margate town as shown in the map below.

Map 73 Ward 19 Locality



3.19.2 Demographic analysis

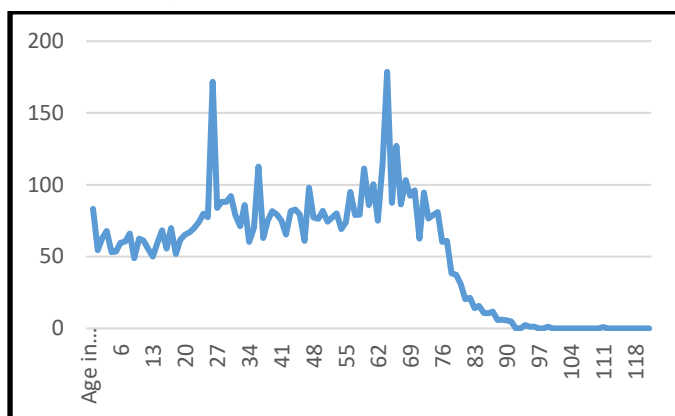
3.19.2.1 Total population and gender composition

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), ward 19 has a total population of 6363 of which 52% is female and 48% male. The white racial group make up 70% of the population, blacks 23%, Indian 4% and coloureds 3%.

3.19.2.2 Age Groups

Ward 19 has a fair distribution of all age groups (see Graph 63 below). However the elderly population is significantly higher followed by the youths. This ward has an unusual elderly population Planning needs to cater for their retirement.

Graph 69 Age groups in ward 19



3.19.2.3 Households

Statistics show that ward 19 has approximately 2647 households of which 65% is male headed and 35% female headed

3.19.2.4 Settlement typology

Ward 19 has a 100% urban geotype. The dominant housing typology is the House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard, followed by flat or apartment and town house respectively

3.19.3 Economic analysis

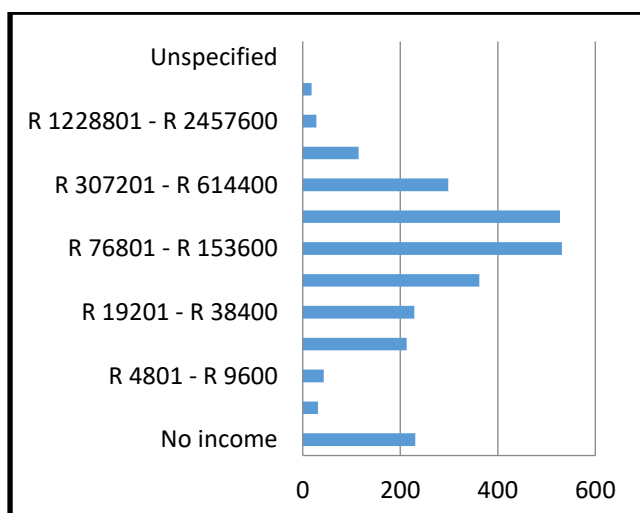
3.19.3.1 Labour Force and education

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), 36% of the population is employed and 3% is not. 29% of the population is employed in the formal sector, 3% informal sector and 5% private household. Statistics show that educational levels are higher than most wards. At least 21% of the population have a higher qualification than matric, 34% completed matric and less than 1% have no schooling at all.

3.19.3.2 Household income

Most of the households are in the medium and high income classes. However about 9% of the households have no income. Household income in the ward is shown in the Graph below.

Graph 70 Household income in ward 19



3.19.4 Economic activities

The ward is predominantly urban. There are a number of retail shops as well as business park office. Through survey, it has been noticed that some residential homes have been zoned into home business offices.

3.19.5 Infrastructure

3.19.5.1 Water

All the households have water inside the dwelling and 2% inside the yard.

3.19.5.2 Sanitation

Almost all the households of the ward have flush toilets.

3.19.5.3 Refuse

The ward has refuse collected by local authority and no household reported no access to refuse collection.

3.19.5.4 Energy

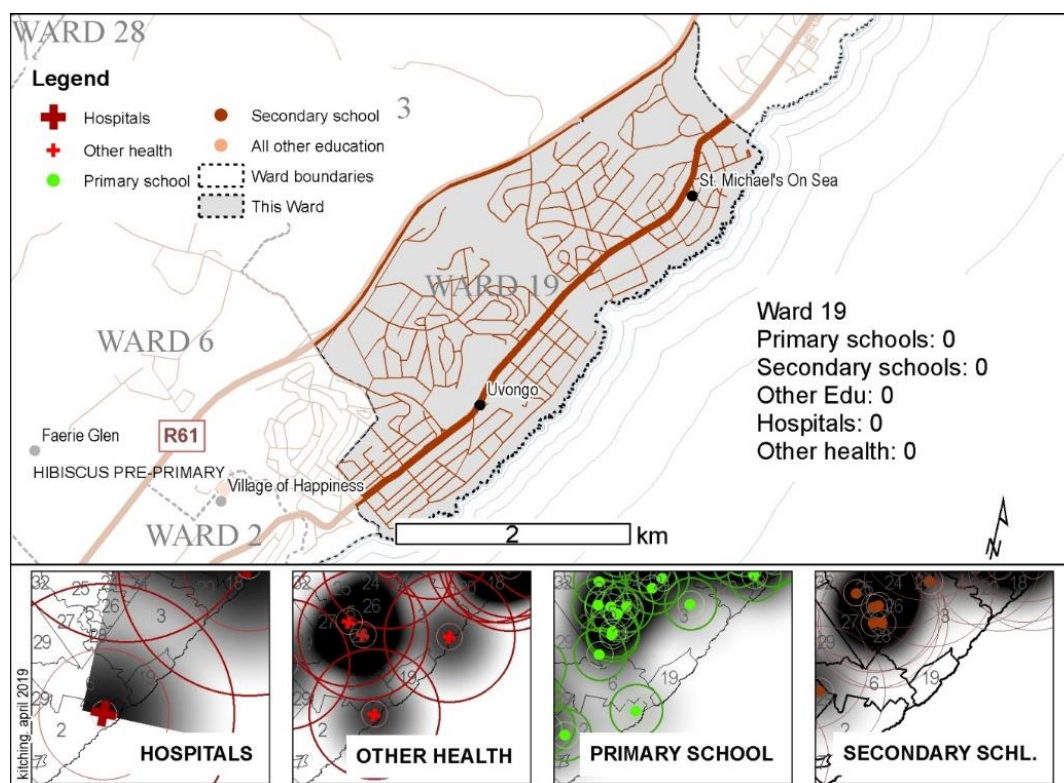
Approximately 93% of the households use electricity for cooking and 5% use gas. Less than 1% have no access to energy for cooking.

3.19.5.5 Roads

The total road length in the ward is approximately 68 km.

3.19.6 Facilities

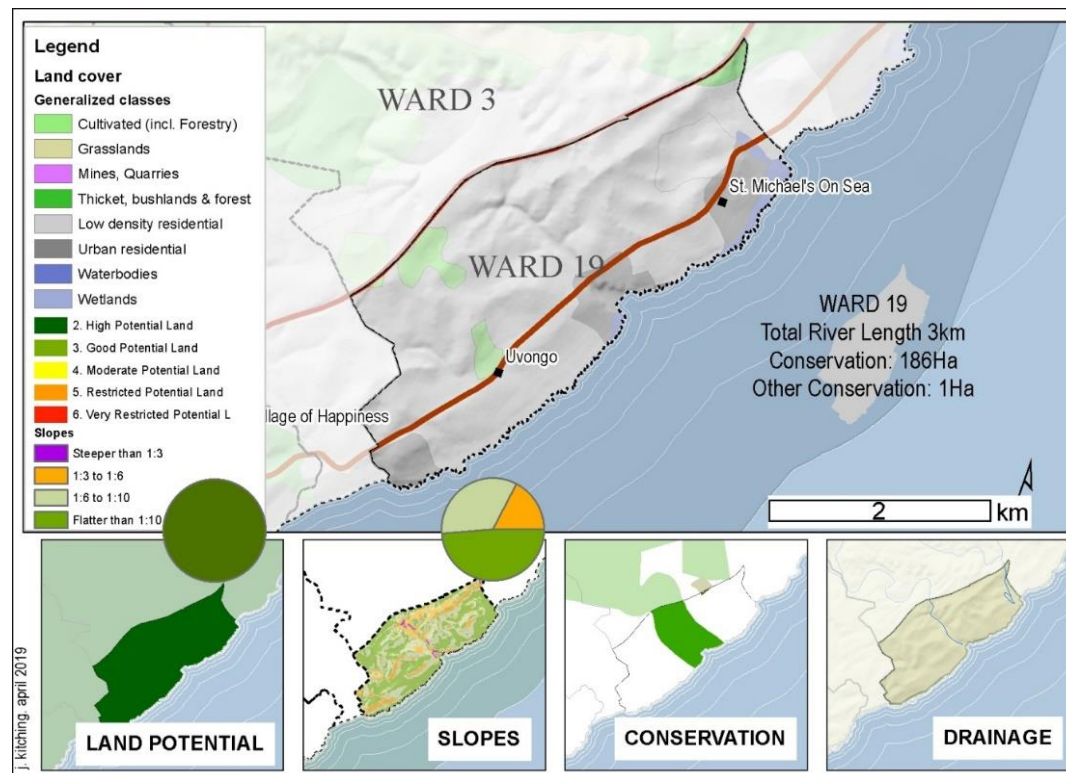
Map 74 Facilities in Ward 19



3.19.7 Environmental Analysis

All the land area in ward 19 has high agricultural potential. Most of the ward is low residential except north-east, central-east and south-east patches along the coast which are urban residential. The ward has a total river length of 3km and 186Ha under conservation and an additional hectare under other conservation.

Map 75 Ward 19 Environmental Analysis



3.19.8 Ward 19 SWOT Analysis


3.11.1 Issues and Strategies

3.11.2 Vision

*To be a developmental ward
that maintains its
infrastructure*

3.11.3 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

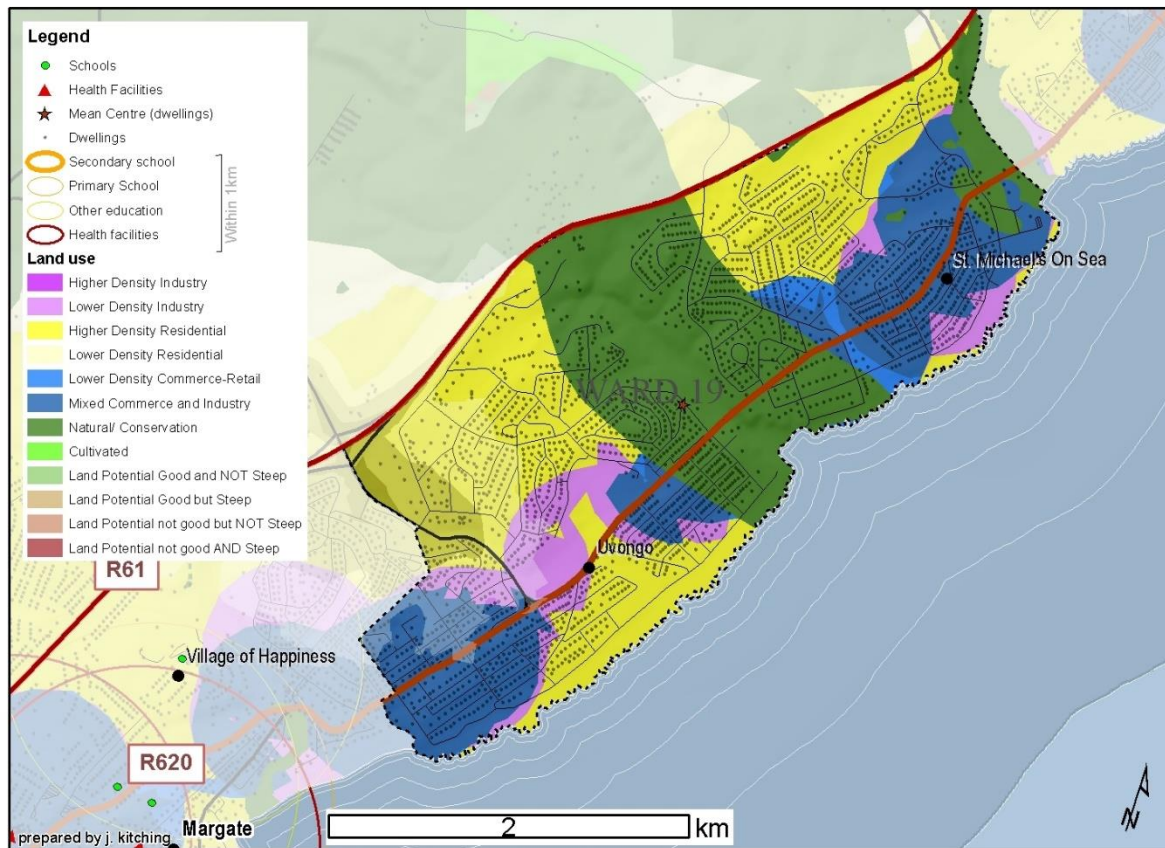
Project	Description
Resurfacing of roads	Poor state of repair and can no longer be maintained by patching.



Speed humps	Colin road needs speed humps to slow traffic
3.Traffic Signs	Traffic signs in residential areas are in poor condition and need replacement / repair
4.Storm water solution	Fairway close to St Michaels manor (lot2139) a solution to the gathering storm water drainage system is required
Widen Bridges	Widen to 3 lanes
Lilliecrona boulevard	Paved walkway and cycle path on the land side of the road .from Lucien to Uvongo pier
Replace or repair pavements on R620	General poor condition of pavements and walkways-need repair or replacement
New streetlights	Erect new street lighting (Like that installed at St Michaels).
Replace old water pipes and infrastructure	Replace all ageing water reticulation
Install water borne sanitation in areas where it is not yet present.	On-going
Repair or replace Public social amenities and sewer systems (beach roads) particularly at swimming beaches	Public facilities are in poor state of repair and need attention
R620	Complete resurfacing and upgrading of R620 from Port Shepstone to Southbroom traffic lights.
Sliproad(Turning left when travelling north on R620) at the traffic light at R620 intersection with Izotsha road	Slip road with Yield sign to allow traffic turning left into Izotsha road to flow
Cameras	Install camera systems in high people traffic areas.
Lifeguard buildings and all ablution facilities	Lifeguard facilities at St Michaels, Uvongo and Lucien to be upgraded 5 star status.
3.Mobile Police station	Relocate the mobile police station currently at Uvongo Town hall, to St Michaels beach parking area

3.11.4 Ward 19 land use plans

Map 76 Ward 19 Land Use Plans



Ward 19 comprises of a range of land uses. These include higher density industry, lower density industry, higher density residential, lower density commerce retail and natural conservation. The central parts of the ward is made of natural conservation while the north and southern parts of the ward is made up of the remainder of the aforementioned land uses. In addition the ward has a coastal belt in the east.

3.20 Ward 20 situational analysis

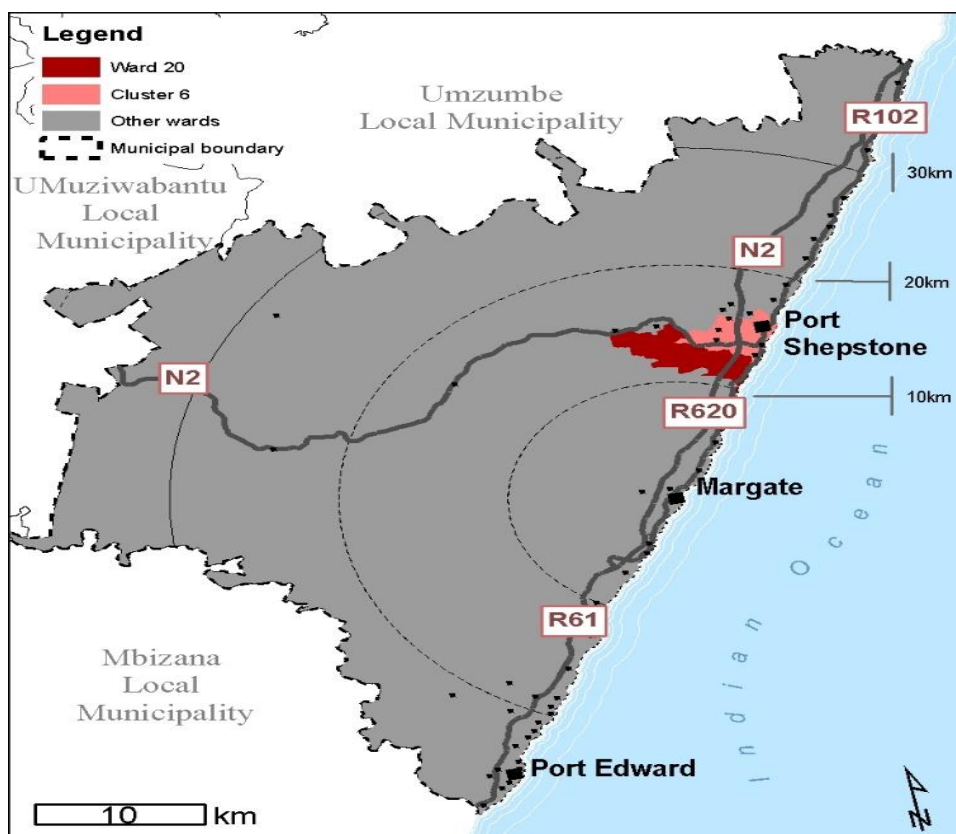


Cllr. S S Morafe.

3.20.1 Locality

Ward 20 is located in the north eastern coastal area of the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. The Ward stretches from the coastal area of the Municipality into the inland hinterland. The locality of the ward is shown in the map below.

Map 77 Ward 20 Locality



Ward 20 is approximately 1950Ha in extent. It consists of 6 VDs namely ST Francis Roman Church, KwaNdabezinhle P School, Merelewood Secondary School, Ngwabe Community Hall, Oslo beach TVET, and Sale Mission

3.20.1 Demographic analysis

3.20.1.1 Total population and gender composition

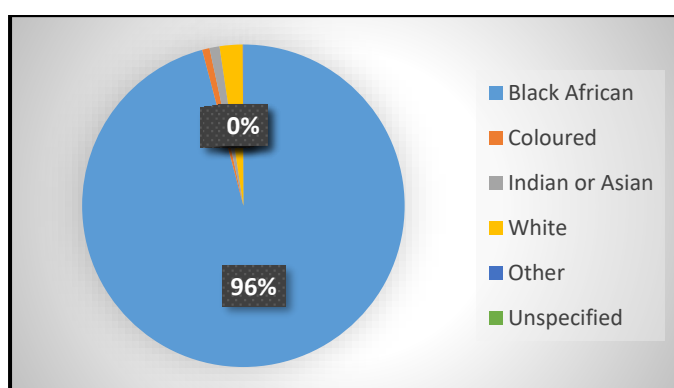
The total population of ward 20 is approximately 12578. The gender composition of the population in terms of males and females is 49% and 51% respectively. The ward based plans must be responsive to gender issues especially those that concern women since they constitute the largest percentage of the population. Table below shows the gender and total population in Ward 20.

Table 59 Gender and Total Population in Ward 20

Gender	Total	%
Male	6171	49
Female	6407	51
Total	12578	100

The racial composition of the population in Ward 20 shows that the most dominant racial group was Black African comprising of approximately 96% of the population. The second most dominant population group is the White followed by the Indian and Coloured. The racial composition of the population in Ward 20 is shown in the graph below.

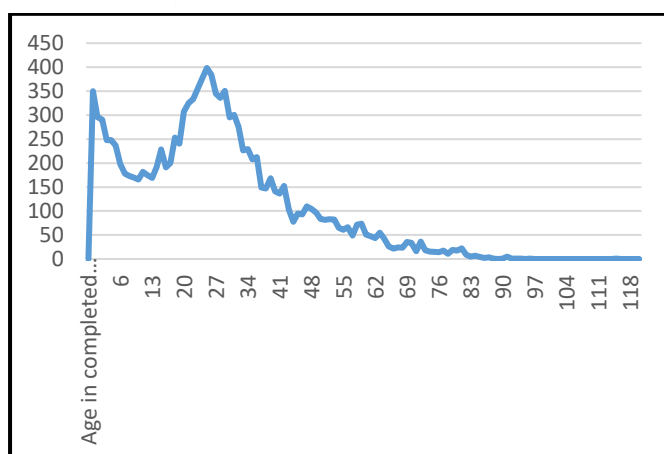
Graph 71 Population groups in ward 20



3.20.1.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis of Ward 20 indicates that the population groups in Ward 20 are dominated by a relatively young and youthful population (See graph below). The most dominant population group in the ward is between 15 and 39 years. This is followed by the 0 to 10 age group. However, it should also be noted that, though less dominant compared to the aforementioned, there is a relatively significant presence of the ageing population between 60 and 85 years. The graph below shows the demographic information in Ward 20.

Graph 72 Age groups in Ward 20



3.20.1.3 Households

There are a range of household head age categories in Ward 20 (see Table below). There are roughly 5751 households in Ward 20. The most frequent household head age group (4903) in the ward is between 21 and 60. Household heads older than 60 and less than 21 were 552 and 296 respectively.

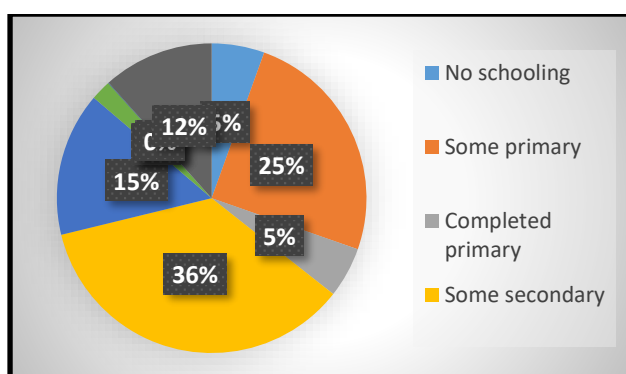
Table 60 Ward 20 Age of Household Head

Ward Name	Less Than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
20	296	4903	552

3.20.1.4 Education Levels

The level of education in Ward 20 shows relatively high levels of literacy with approximately 36% of the total population with secondary education, followed by 25% with primary education and 15% with grade 12. 2% of the people in the Ward have no formal education while 2% have higher education. Graph below shows the education levels in Ward 20.

Graph 73 Education Levels in Ward 20



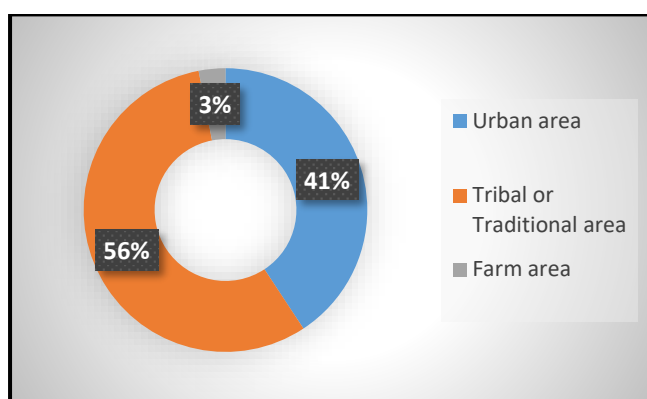
3.20 1 5 Population Density/ Distribution

The population density in Ward 20 is approximately 7.794 households per hectare. The North-eastern part of the Ward is relatively densely populated while the rest of the Ward is sparsely populated.

3.20.1.6 Settlement typology

Ward 20 is made up of three settlement typologies. Approximately 56% of households in the ward live in a rural area under tribal or traditional authority whilst 41% of the households in the ward are under an urban area. The remaining households (3%) live in a farming area. Graph below shows the settlement typologies.

Graph 74 Geo Types in Ward 20



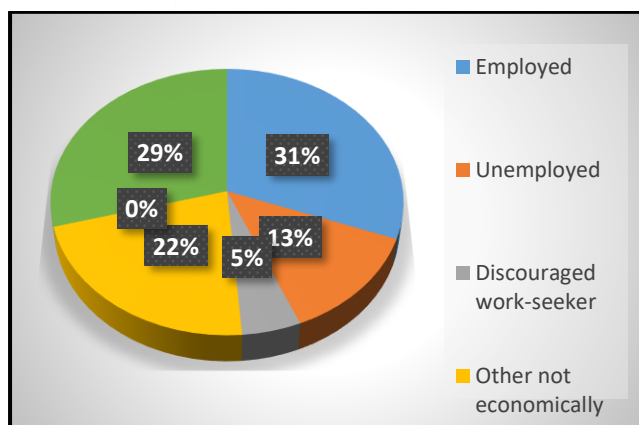
Most of the households in the ward (2629) stay in a house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard and approximately 296 stay in a traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials. However, it is important to note that there is a relatively high number of informal settlements in the ward since approximately 617 households stay in an informal dwelling/shack in backyard and 1046 households stay in informal dwelling/shack NOT in back yard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm.

3.20.2 Economic analysis

3.20.2.1 Labour Force

The labour force and employment status in the ward is shown in the following graph. The employed and unemployed population in 2016 was estimated to be 31% and 13% respectively. Discouraged work seekers comprised 5% of the population. However, it is important to note however, the remainder of the population in the ward 29% and 22% comprises of school going age groups and other not economically active respectively.

Graph 75 Formal employment status in ward 20



Most of the labour force is employed in the formal sector followed by the informal sector. The private household sector employs the least percentage of the population.

3.20.2.2 Household income

The annual household income statistics show that most households in the ward either earn no income or are in the low income category per annum. Relatively few households are in the upper and middle income group.

3.20.2.3 Economic activities

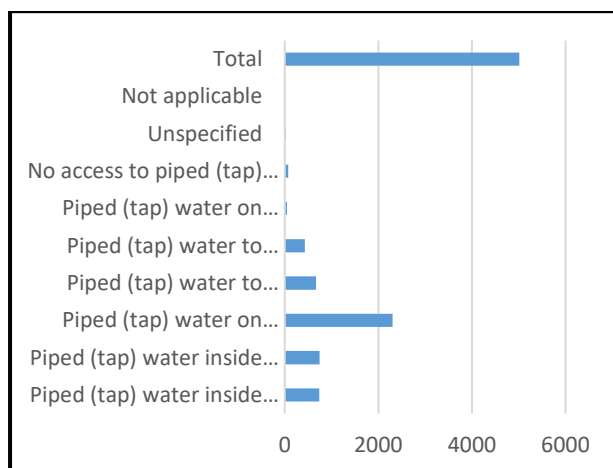
There is basically no economic activities within the ward except for informal trading in the form of spaza shops.

3.20.3 Infrastructure

3.20.3.1 Water

Approximately 736 households have Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling, 746 Piped (tap) water inside the yard, 2300 Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling, 669 Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling and 428 Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 500m and 1000m from dwelling. Figure below shows access to water in Ward 20.

Graph 76 Access to water in ward 20



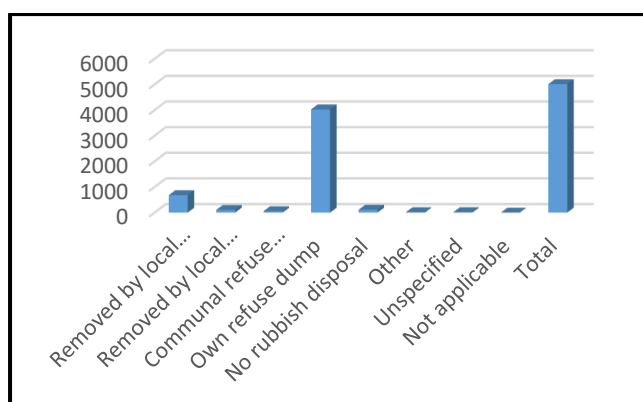
3.20.3.2 Sanitation

Approximately 2456 households used a Pit latrine without ventilation, 588 Chemical toilets, and 576 Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) and 340 used a Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system). Approximately 272 households had no access to toilet facilities at all.

3.20.3.3 Refuse

Most households in ward 20 use their own refuse dump followed by a relatively small proportion that relies in the Municipality for refuse disposal. Graph 81 shows refuse collection in ward 20.

Graph 77 Refuse collection in ward 81



3.20.3.4 Energy

Most households (approximately 2830) in Ward 20 use electricity as a source of energy for cooking. However, there is also a relatively significant proportion of households that use paraffin as a source of energy for cooking (1886). This points to backlogs in electricity that might be linked to the proliferation of informal settlements in the ward.

Overall, the infrastructure analysis in the ward indicate that there are backlogs with regards to housing backlogs, level of access to water – basic, public taps, sanitation, health and education facilities, education facilities are very low, road, electricity, and a sport field.

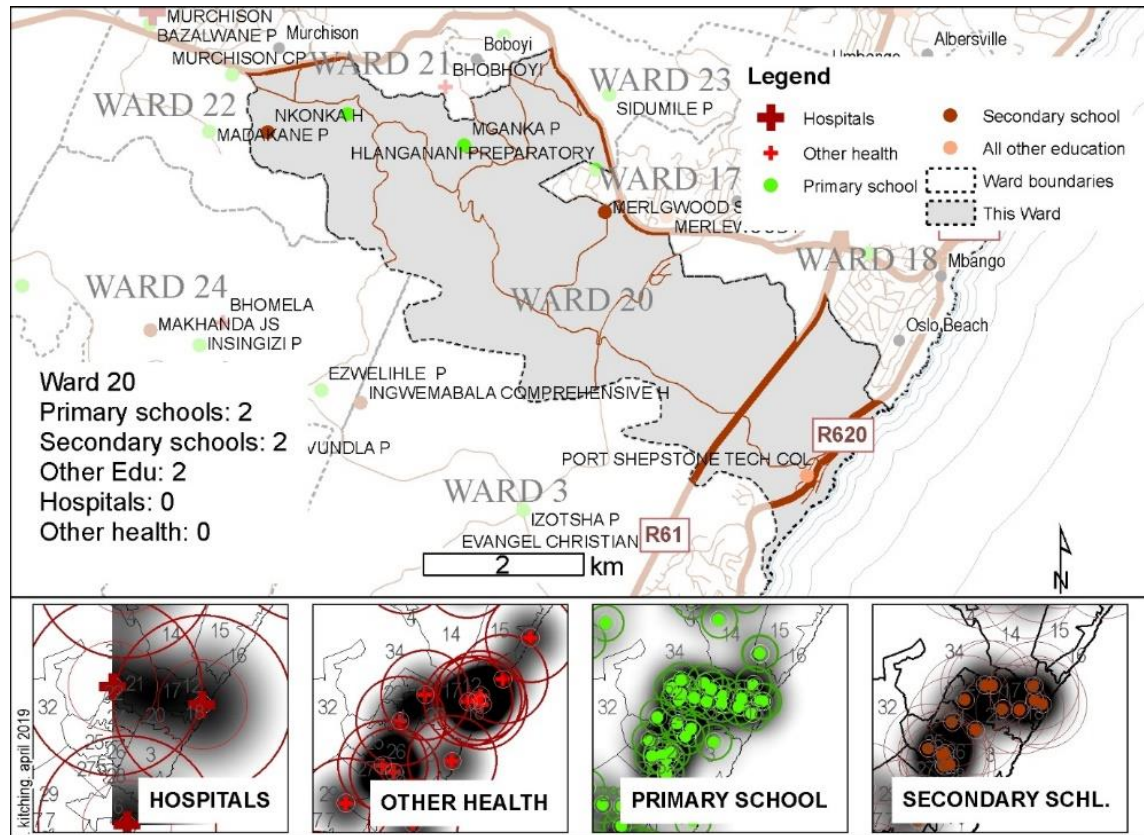
Roads infrastructure 3.20.3.5

The total road length in ward 20 is approximately 34 km and all the roads are gravel.

3.20.4 Facilities

Ward 20 has 2 primary schools, 2 secondary schools and 2 other educational facilities. Map below shows the facilities in Ward 20.

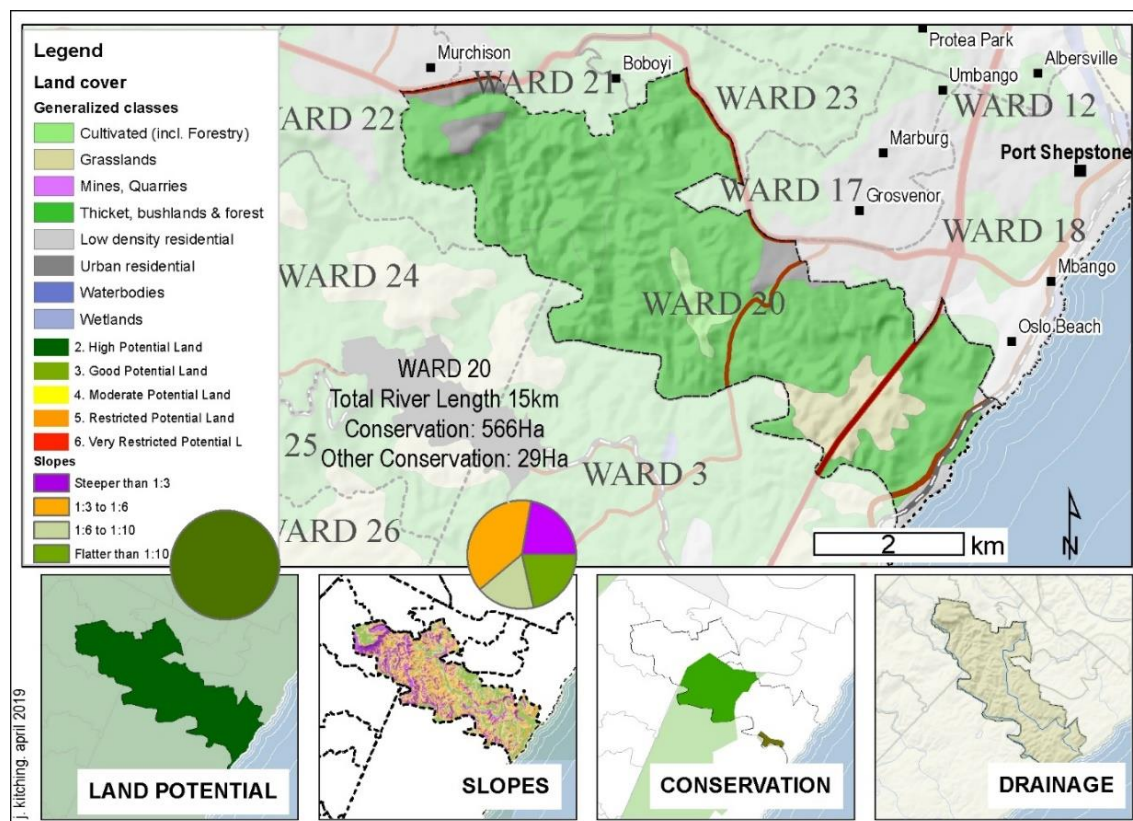
Map 78 Ward 20 Facilities



3.20.5 Environmental Analysis

The environmental analysis of Ward 20 indicates that the Ward has high potential land and approximately 566Ha of conservation areas. The ward comprises of flat and over 65% steep areas and fairly good drainage. Map below is the environmental analysis for Ward 20.

Map 79 Ward 20 Environmental Analysis

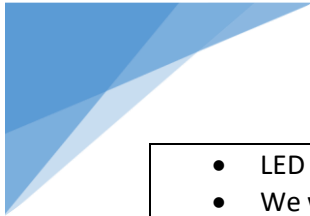


3.20.6 Ward 20 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 20, a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in the Table below.

Table 61 Ward 20 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good relationship with structures e.g tribal authorities, NGOs (REDCROSS, BROAD REACH, GIFT OF THE GIVERS), HEALTH (CCG'S AND WHOBOT TEAM) NPO (MARBUG HEAVEN, SOUP KITCHEN) We have functional structures There is good communication within our structures e,g community Stability and cohesion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure of implementation (CPF) We are failing to implement (coops and smmes) We are failing to promote 1 home 1 garden Failure to do skills audit in the ward
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revival of CPF, to introduce man's forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High unemployment rates Drug and alcohol abuse



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LED DTI must be on board • We will encourage communities to have 1 home 1 garden • We will do skills audit in our ward • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape • Women and child abuse • Poverty alleviation • Crime
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3.20.7 Issues and Strategies

Table 62 Ward 20 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high unemployment rates and a relatively significant proportion of households with no income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment creation
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and child abuse, women and child headed households, orphans, disabled and elderly population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women empowerment
Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment in the informal and households sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic sector support programme • Pro-poor and pro-growth local economic development programmes
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational Skills Training
infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing backlogs, Level of access to water – basic, public taps, Sanitation, Health and education facilities, Education facilities is very low, Road, Electricity, and a sport field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic services and infrastructure
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal settlements upgrading project
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS, drug and substance abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime prevention • Health and wellbeing promotion

3.20.8 Vision

To be a ward that is socially and economically prosperous providing opportunities youth development and liveable neighbourhoods

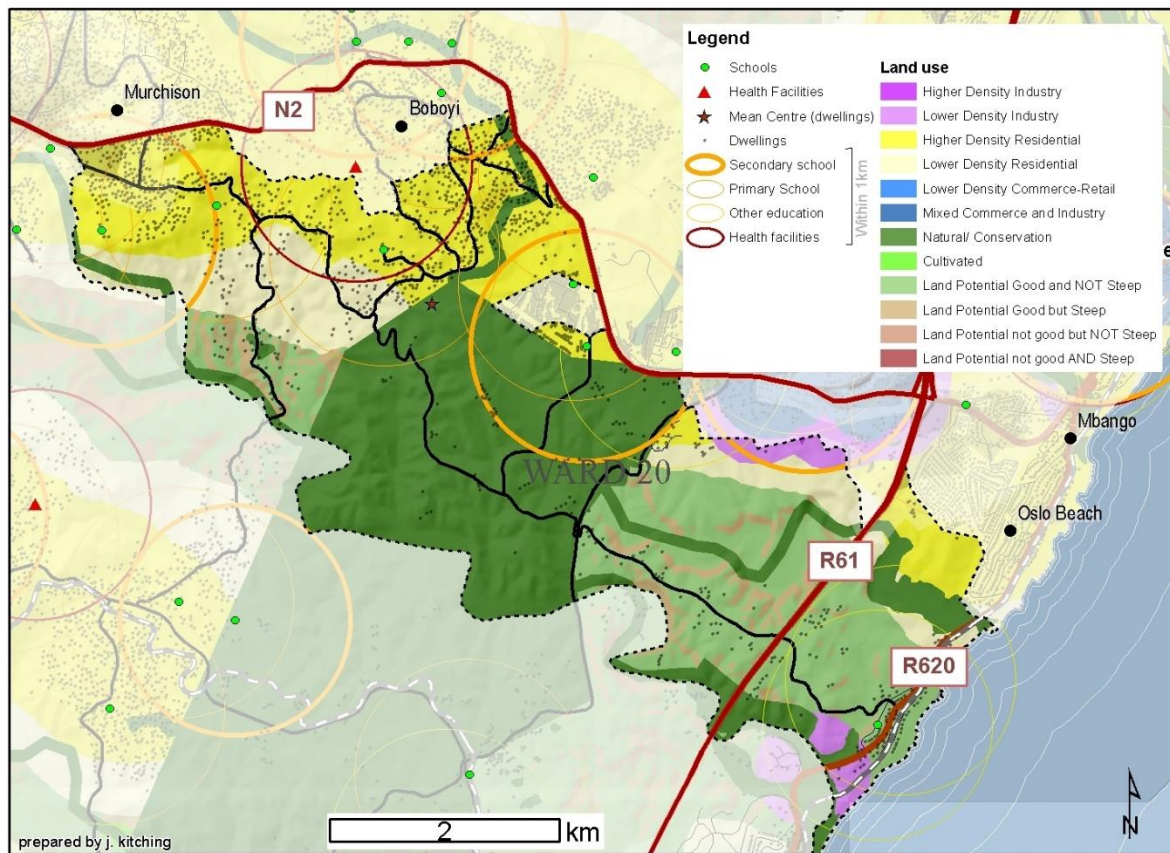
3.20.9 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

Table 63 Ward 20 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
Vulnerability programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender based violence awareness campaigns • Women Cooperatives project • One home one garden project
LED programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block manufacture support project • TVET college support and development project • Precast manufacture support project • Timber manufacture support project • Panel beaters support project • Agro-processing support – sugarcane, mangoes, banana, nuts, livestock,
Skills development programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Education Project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns • Anti-drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Youth empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FET skills development and support project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Child headed households and orphans support programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old aged homes project • Orphanage homes projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Integrated Crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing forum revival project
Basic services and facilities provision programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic water provision project – basic, public taps, • Provision of basic sanitation project • Sport field project.
Housing programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal settlements upgrading projects
Transportation and infrastructure project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road maintenance project

3.20.10 Ward 20 land use plans

Map 80 Ward 20 Land Use Plans



Ward 20 land use plans show that there are high density residential areas that are located in the northern tip of the ward. However, the area in the eastern parts of the ward also comprises of scattered sparsely populated dwellings. A significant proportion of the ward is also under conservation, especially the central areas of the ward. There are also rivers and stagnant water bodies in the ward. In addition there is also a coastal strip in the east of the ward. There is also high density industry in the South Eastern tip of the ward.

3.21 Ward 21 Situational Analysis

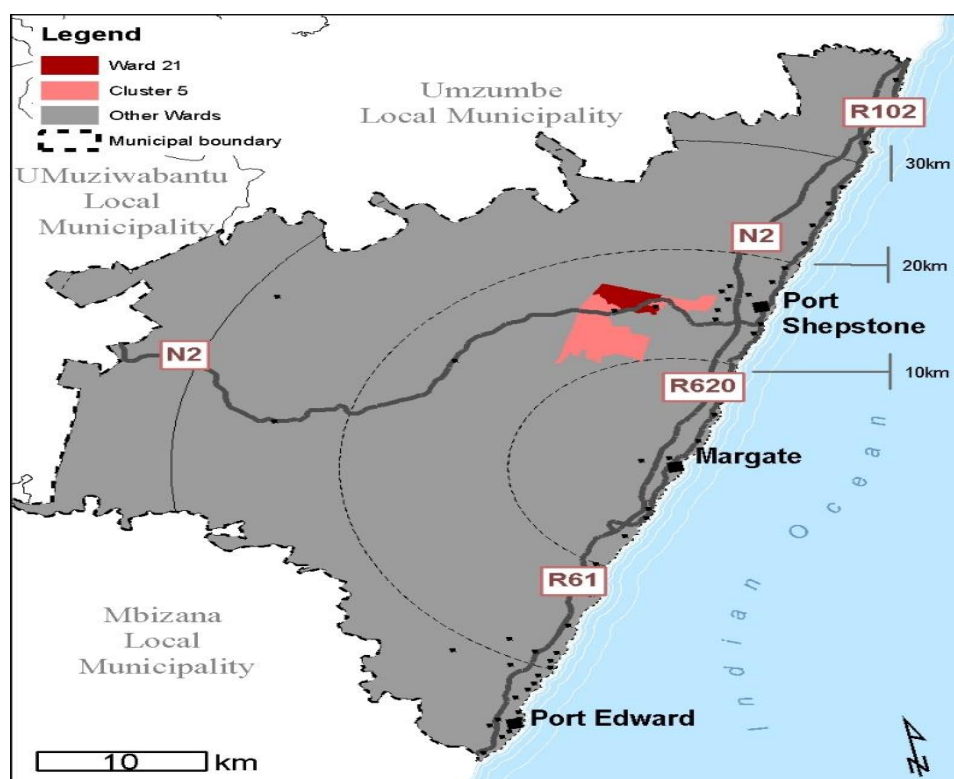


Cllr. MP Koli

3.21.1 Locality

Ward 21 is located inland from the coast. N2 runs through it on the south eastern part. Ward 34 borders the north and some parts of the west. Ward 22 is on the west and Ward 20 is on the south.

Map 81 Ward 21 Locality



Ward 21 has a geographical area of 637Ha, constituting 22% of cluster 5 and is less than 1% of the municipal area. It has five Voting Districts, namely: Mbayimbayi Community Hall, Power of God Assembly Church, Mtengwane Church Hall, Mdlanzi Primary School and Christian Apostolic Faith Mission.

3.21.2 Demographic analysis

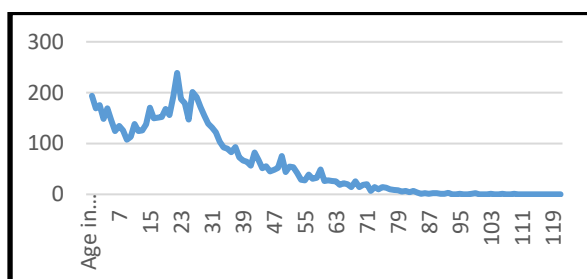
3.21.2.1 Total population and gender composition

According to South African Statistics (2016) the total number of ward 21 population is 7126. Of this total population, women constitute 53% of the population whilst males are 47% of the total population. Ninety nine percent of the population is black Africans. Coloured people make up the bulk of the remaining 1%.

3.21.2 .1 Age Groups

Ward 21 has two distinct dominant population groups, 1-9 and 14-36 age groups. These constitute the school going and youths who require education facilities, recreational facilities, job creation, skills development and support to launch self-help projects in the informal sector. Graph below shows the age groups in ward 21.

Graph 78 Age groups in ward 21



3.21.2.2 Households head age and gender

There are approximately 2195 households in ward 21 and of these 51% are female headed and 49% are male headed. The majority of the houses (79%) are headed by individuals in the 21-60 age group. However it is worrying that 7% of the household heads are less than 21 years old. One can conclude that this number might include child headed households who may need specific support programs. See table below

Table 64 Household Head Age Category in Ward 21

Ward	Less than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
21	154	1719	299

3.21.2.3 Settlement typology

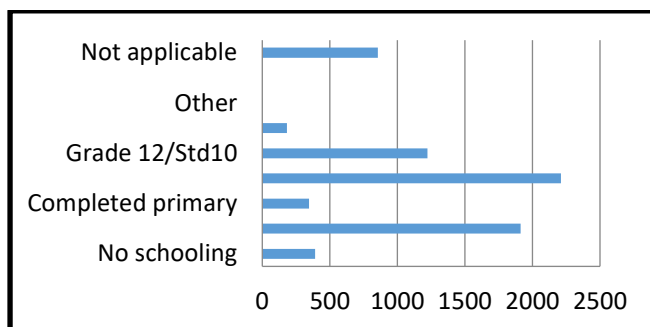
Ward has a single geo type. All the dwellings fall into the tribal or traditional area. Therefore the ward based plans for the ward must take into consideration the needs and expectations of the traditional authority and elected local councillors. The housing typology is mostly houses made of brick or concrete (80%) followed by the traditional housing typology (11%), that is, houses made of traditional materials.

3.21.3 Economic analysis

3.21.3.1 Labour Force

Employment in ward 21 is low at approximately 22% and unemployment is at 13%. This situation indicates that there is generally a lack of economic opportunities in the ward. It was noted during the stakeholder engagement sessions that there is high level of unskilled individuals in the ward. This also could be a contributing factor in terms of the low levels of employment. In terms of employment by sector, 17% of the population is employed in the formal sector. Only 2% is employed in the informal sector and 3% employed in the private households. At least 31% of the population had some secondary, 17 completed grade 12 and 5 % had no schooling at all. While literacy level is satisfactory there is need to encourage students to complete grade 12. Education levels in the ward are shown in the graph below.

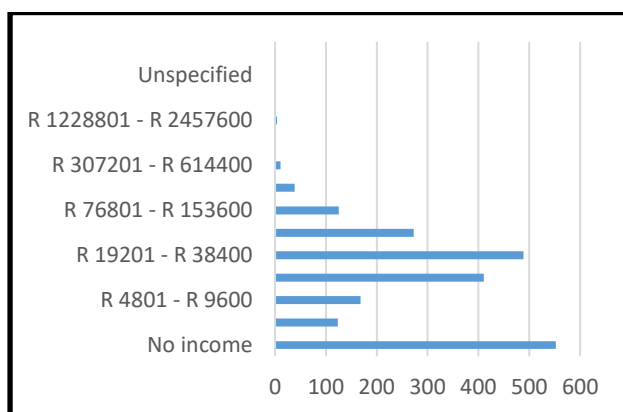
Graph 79 Education level in ward 21



3.21.3.2 Household income

55% of the ward households fall in the first four lower income levels and 25% have no income at all.

Graph 80 Household Income per Annum in Ward 21



3.21.3.3 Economic activities

The ward has no commercial activity in terms of agriculture. The slopes are steep with rock soil particles. There are spaza shops and backyard motor mechanics activities taking place in the ward. Most people have small patches of land around their homes where they plant for home consumption.

3.21.4 Infrastructure

3.21.4.1 Water

At least 29% of the households have water within the yard or inside the dwelling, 59% access it within 200m from homestead and 11% within 1000m from household. There is no household without access to water provision.

3.21.4.2 Sanitation

There are a relatively high number (58%) of pit latrines without ventilation. This situation requires improvement. Otherwise there is some level of service being provided with regard to toilets. The disturbing phenomenon is the 13 (1%) households where it is indicated that bucket latrine is being used. This requires total eradication.

3.21.4.3 Refuse

In terms of waste disposal approximately 88% of the households own their own refuse dump and 4% have no refuse disposal.

3.21.4.4 Energy

Almost 88% of the households are connected to electricity. The backlog is very minimal.

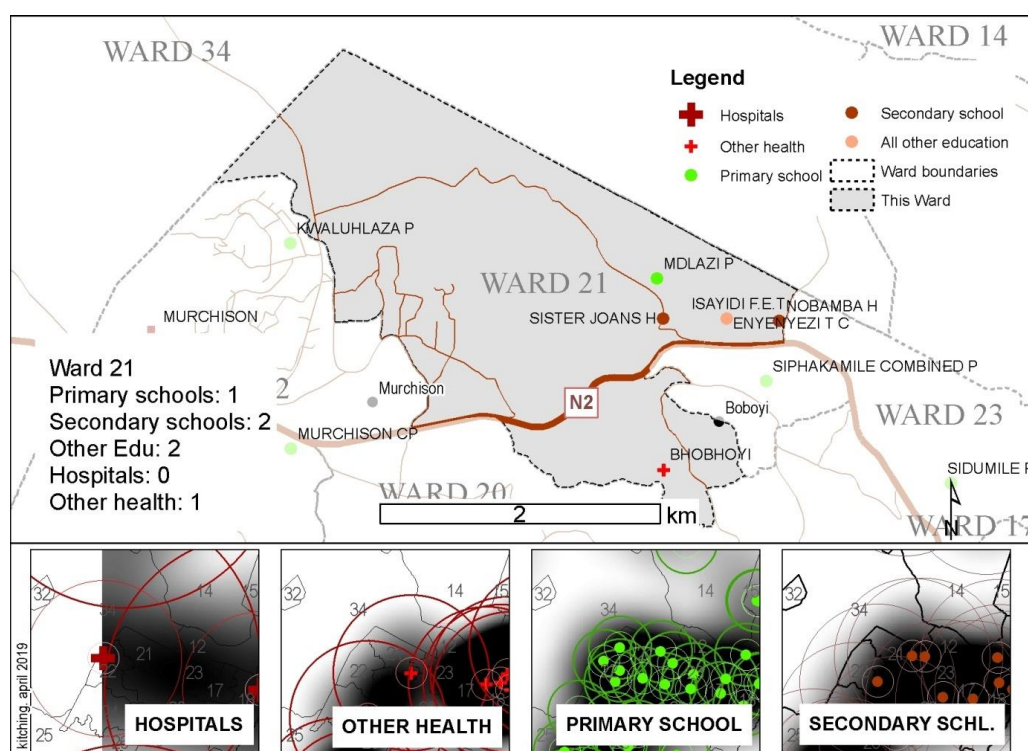
3.21.4.5 Roads

The National Road (N20 runs parallel the ward. All the feeder roads are gravel and on steep areas, there is concrete that has been added to assist easy access on rainy days.

3.21.5 Facilities

Ward 21 has one primary school, 2 secondary schools and 2 other low order educational facilities. It has no hospital but has one low order health facility. The map below show these of the facilities in ward 21.

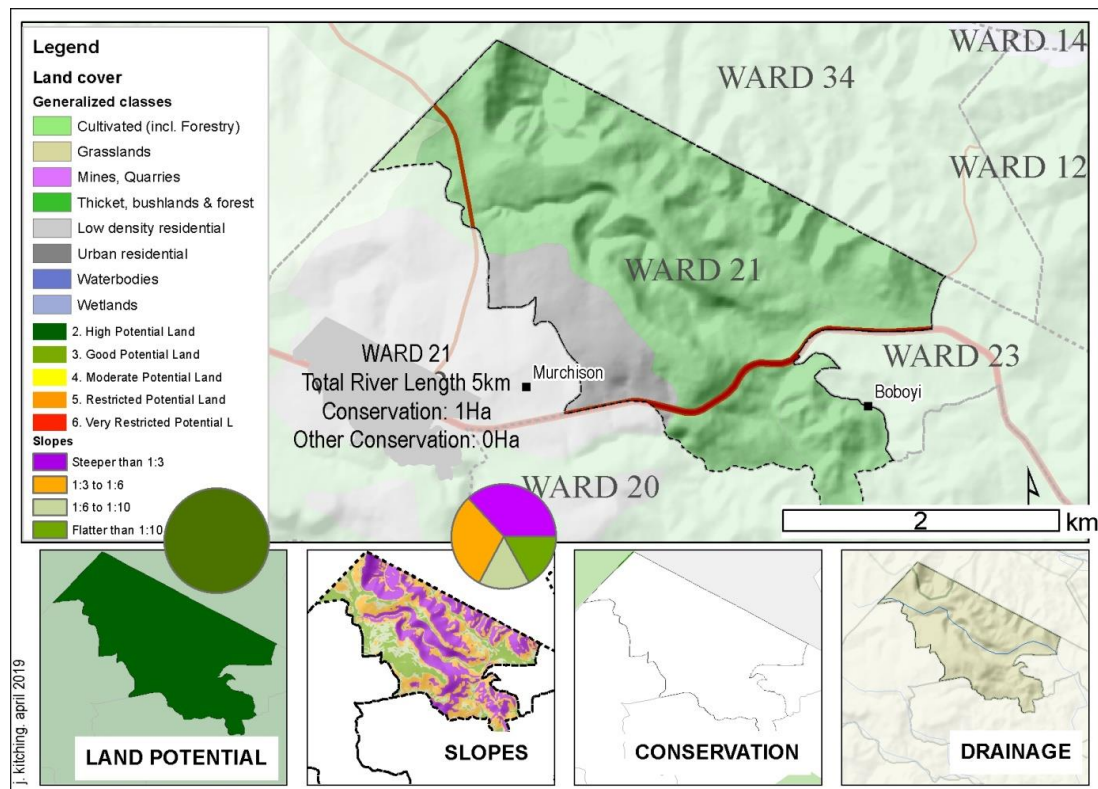
Map 82 Facilities in Ward 21



3.21.6 Environmental Analysis

All the land in ward 21 has high agricultural potential, total river length of 5km and 1Ha is under conservation. The following map is the environmental analysis of ward 21.

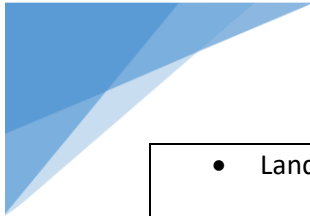
Map 83 Ward 21 Environmental Analysis



3.21.7 SWOT Analysis

Table 65 Ward 21 SWOT Analysis

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N2 National road Main Harding road Nyenyenzi TVET College 4 ECD viz. Imnathi, Ndlanzi, Ntegwane, Mbayimbayi Schools = 1 Primary school (Ndlanzi) 2 High schools (Sister Joans and Nobamba) Effective OSS War Room Dipping tank 2 Rivers = Bhobhoyi Ngolela Churches Community gardens 2 Community halls 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sports fields No indoor sports centre High rate of unskilled people Slow pace of housing development Slow pace of service delivery provision
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for the extension of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime Drug abuse Poverty Prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other chronic diseases Gender inequality
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3.21.8 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 66 Ward 21 Issues, Strategies and Projects

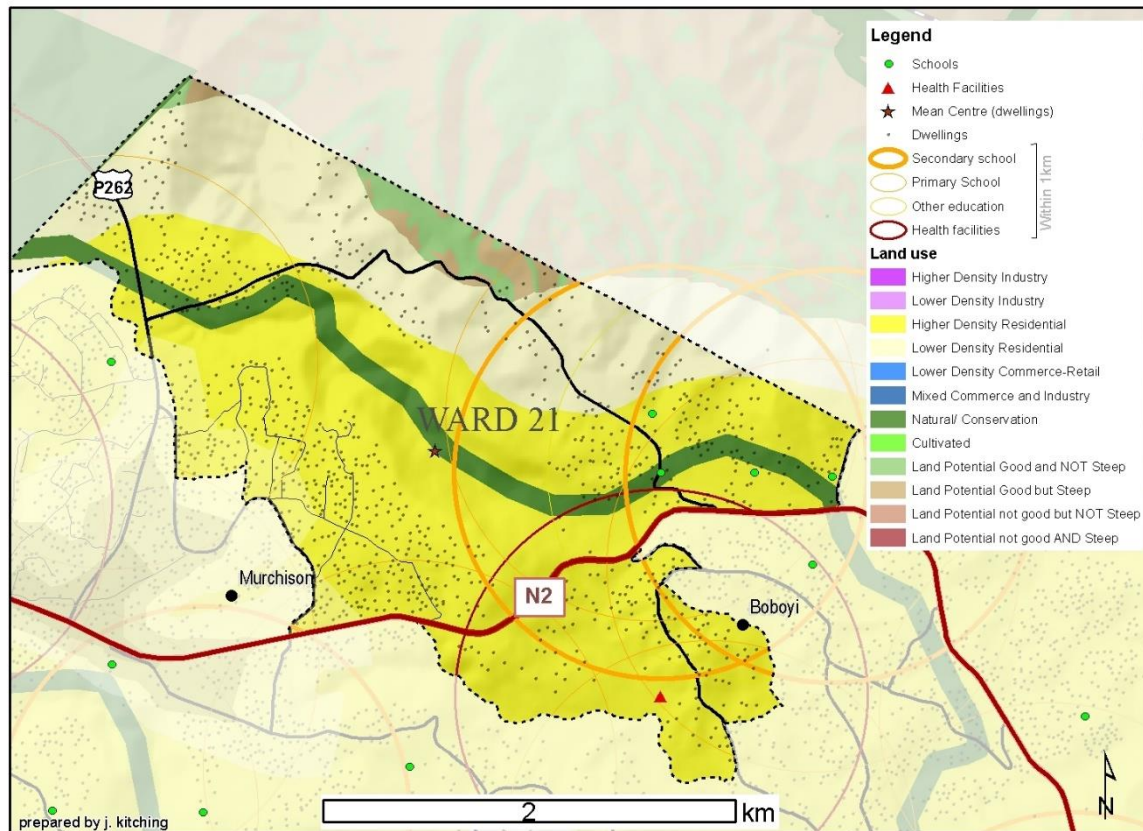
1	KEY ISSUES (WARD 21)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of unskilled persons; Unemployment; Slow pace of housing development; Infrastructure and maintenance thereof; Skills development; Social issues i.e. crime, school dropout, drugs and alcohol abuse; Vulnerable groups i.e. Child headed households and elderly people
2	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop youth empowerment programmes with a special focus on skills development, human development; Promote learnerships for the unemployed youth; Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electronics etc. Establish a forum to coordinate infrastructure provision and maintenance issues Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras Coordinate cooperation with Departments of Social Development and Health for ward based care givers
3	PROJECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMME development programme; Skills development programme; Sports fields; Indoor Sports Centre; Housing development

3.21.9 Vision

"Vision 2021: Ward 21 will be safe and secure with people living in good conditions, young people skilled boasting self-reliant businesses able to create opportunities for themselves and the rest of the 'community'"

3.21.10 Ward 21 land use plans

Map 84 Ward 21 Land Use Plans



Ward 21 land use plans mostly comprise of high density residential areas that cover the bulk of the ward spatial footprint. However, there is a belt of sparsely populated residential areas in the northern parts of the ward. There is a health facility in the south eastern parts of the ward and the majority of the facilities in the ward are schools. Although a relatively significant proportion of the households are within a 1 km radius of schools, there are also households outside this radius. Natural conservation in the ward is mostly based on the river that stretches through the ward. There is potential land use conflict since there is evidence of dwellings that are located in the river bed.

3.22 Ward 22 Situational Analysis

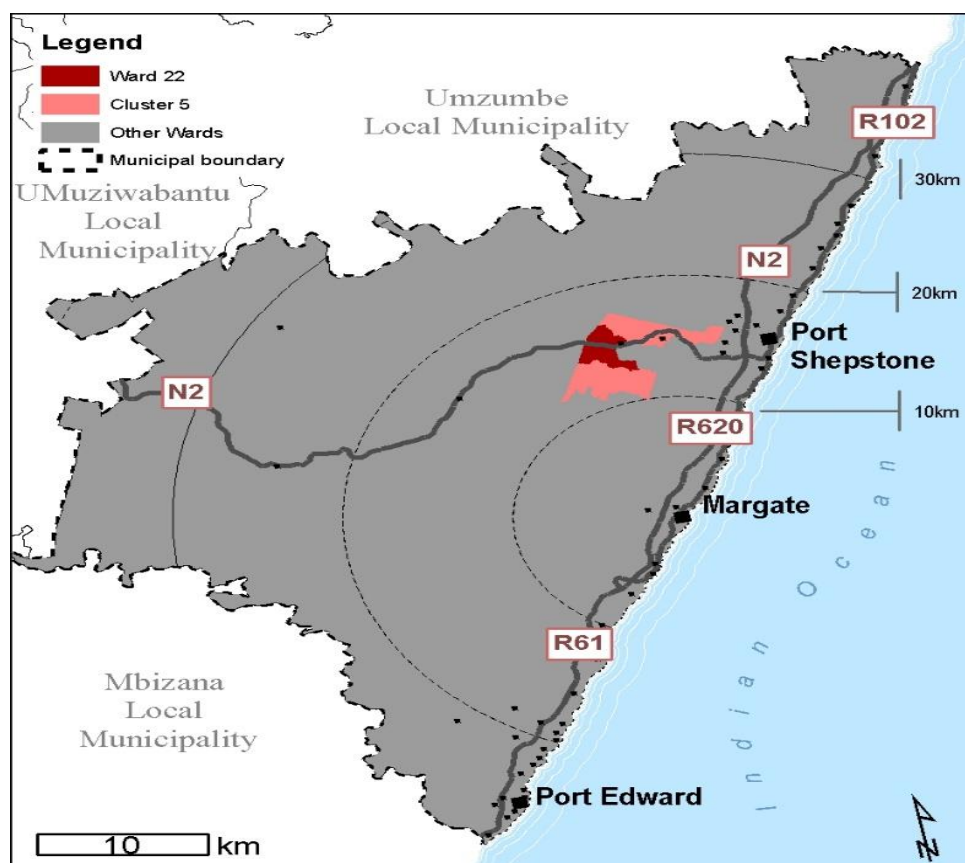


Cllr SMemela

3.22.1 Locality

Ward 22 is located along the N2 corridor in the eastern central parts of the municipality part. The map below shows the locality of ward 22.

Map 85 Locality of Ward 22



The geographical area of ward 22 is 680Ha, constituting 24% of cluster 5 and less than 1% of the municipality area. The ward has five VDs, namely: Maveshe Community hall, Madakane Hall, Madakane Primary School and Kwaluhlaza High School

3.22.2 Demographic analysis

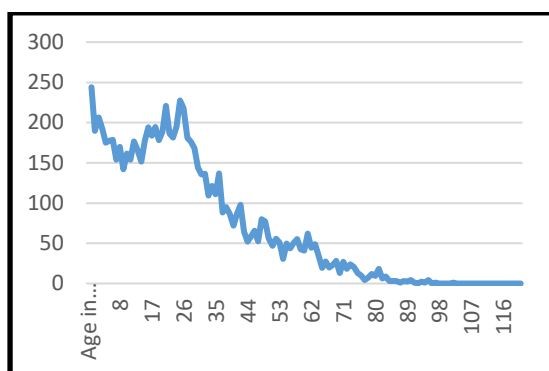
3.22.2.1 Total population, gender and racial composition

According to Statistics SA (2016) the total number of ward 22 population is 8436. The trend is similar to other wards in terms of females being in the majority. There are 4523 (54%) female and 3913 (46%) males. 99% of the population in ward 22 is black African.

3.22.2.2 Age groups

Ward 22 has two dominant population groups, 1-14 and 14-36 age groups. As observed in other wards, these constitute the school going and youths who require education facilities, recreational facilities, job creation, skills development and support to launch self-help projects in the informal sector.

Graph 81 Age groups in ward 22



3.22.2.3 Households head age and sex of household

There are approximately 2058 households in ward 22 of which 55% are female headed and 45% male headed. The majority of households (77%) are headed by individuals in the 21-60 year old age group. See table below

Table 67 Age group of household heads in ward 22

Ward name	Less than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
22	61	1586	400

3.22.2.4 Settlement typology

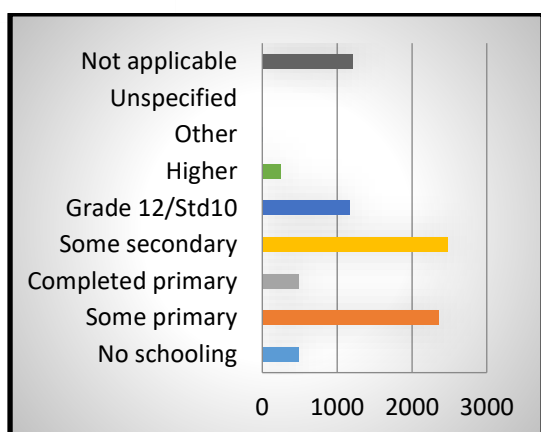
The dominant settlement typology in this is traditional or tribal area. In fact the ward is 100% traditional area. In terms of housing typology 80% of the households have a house or concrete structure as the dwelling. Eleven percent of the households have the traditional type of housing. There are no informal settlements

3.22.3 Economic analysis

3.22.3.1 Labour force and education

Ward 22 has low employment rate at only 19% (1599) and unemployment at 14% (1223). Again the lack of economic opportunities is the reason for this low rate in terms of employment. The formal sector employs 12%, informal sector employs 6% and 1% is employed in the private households. The level of education is a bit worrying with at least 6% having no schooling, 29% some secondary, 28% some primary. These groups need incentives and support to complete grade 12. The following graph shows education levels in ward 22.

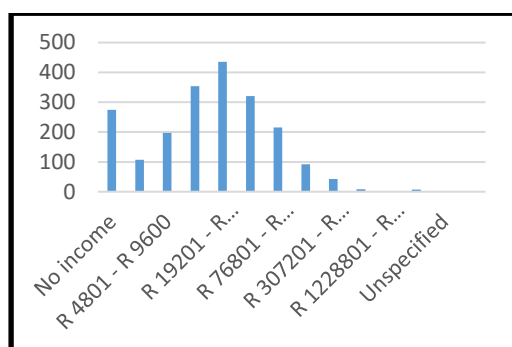
Graph 82 Education Level in Ward 22



3.22.3.2 Household income

The lower income groups from R4800-R38000 account for 48% of the households income while 13% of the households have no income. See graph below

Graph 83 Household Income in Ward 22



3.22.3 .3Economic Activities

The ward is predominantly rural with no commercial agriculture taking place. Most households practise subsistence farming at a small scale.

3.22.4 Infrastructure

3.22.4.1 Water

There is no household without access to water. Forty one percent of the households have water either in the house or in the yard while 53% percent have access to piped water communally within 200m from the household. The standard can be improved such that at least every household has piped inside the yard.

3.22.4.2 Sanitation

The ward has access to toilet facilities in general. However, 2% of the households have no toilet facilities while 1% use the bucket latrine. These would need to be upgraded including improving those with pit latrines without ventilation who constitute 55% of the households.

3.22.4.3 Refuse

Refuse collection appears to be satisfactory with 87% of the households having their own refuse dump, 12% collected by the local authority and only 1% without refuse collection.

3.22.4.4 Electricity

The backlog in terms of electricity is relatively low. 90% of the households have access to electricity.

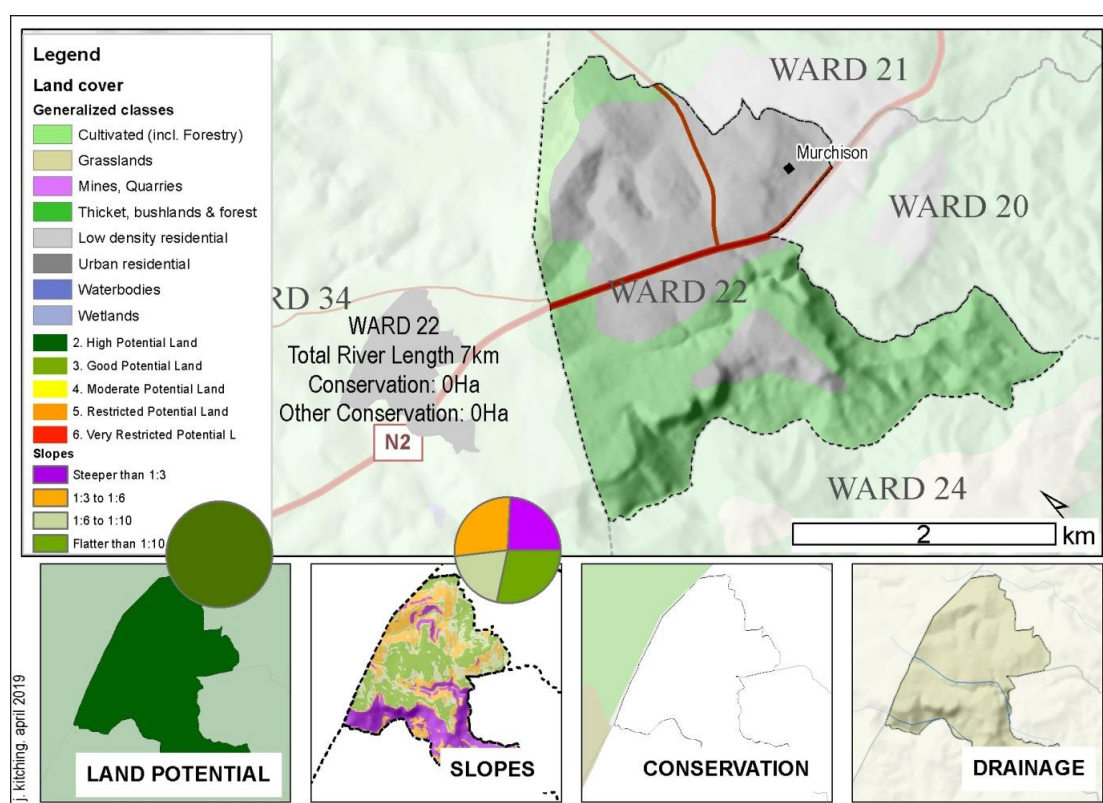
3.22.4.5 Roads

Roads are gravel maintained by adding top soil (quarry).

3.22.5 Environmental Analysis

Ward 22 has land that has high potential for agriculture and has 7km total river length. The ward has no area under conservancy. Low density housing is in the central parts going to the west and a pocket in the south. The southern part going towards the east has some thick/bushland typology. Cultivation is carried out on the north western part. Map below is the environmental analysis of ward 22.

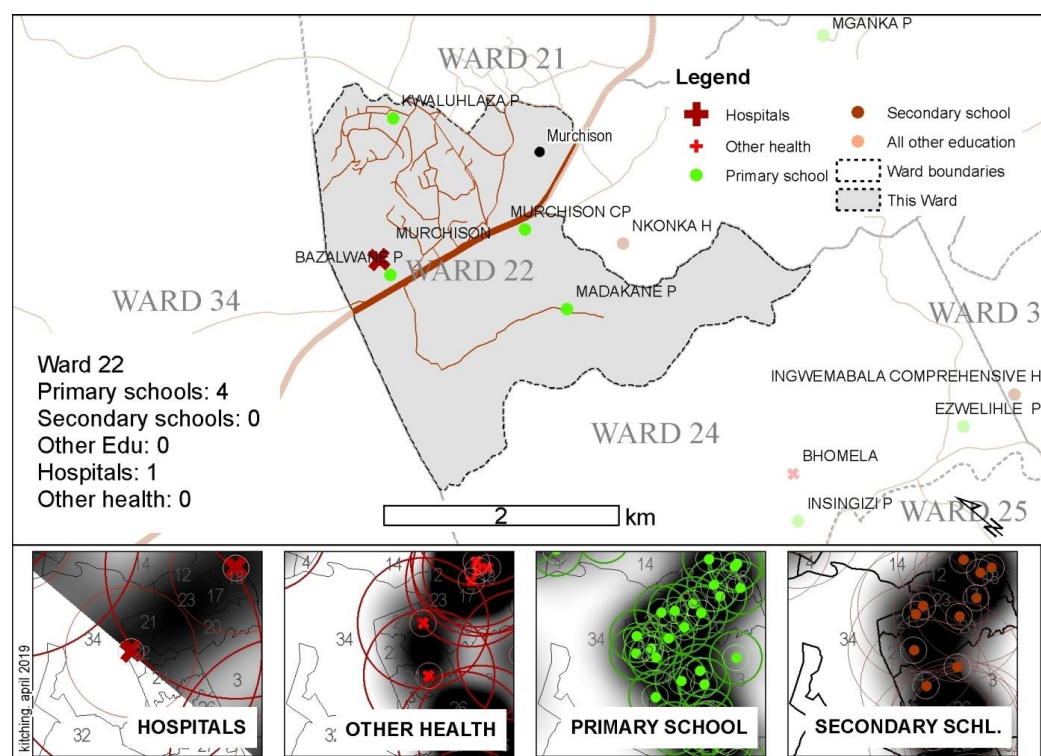
Map 86 Ward 22 Environmental Analysis



3.22.6 Facilities

Ward 22 has 4 primary schools. The following map show these facilities.

Map 87 Facilities in Ward 22



3.22.7 SWOT Analysis

Table 68 Ward 22 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murchison Hospital • Mbunde clinic • Maveshe and Madakane community halls • High masts lights • Bridges • Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of community halls, roads, sportfields is a challenge • Poor services • Not enough high masts lights and bridges • Lack of traffic calming measures • Lack of shelter at public transport stops

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Sports grounds • N2 National road • RDP Houses • Water (Stand Pipes) • Electricity • Access roads • Toilets • Crèches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough water stand pipes • Households owned by the elderly not connected to water • Not enough toilets and in particular no provision is made for the disabled • Electricity infills required • Storm-water management
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For skills development centre • Poultry farming • Cultural village • Information centre • Shopping centre 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime • Drugs • Lack of skills • Unemployment

3.22.8 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 69 Ward 22 Issues, Strategies and Projects

1	KEY ISSUES (WARD 22)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of unskilled persons; • Unemployment; • Poverty; • Infrastructure and maintenance thereof; • Skills development; • Social issues i.e. crime, school drop out, drugs and alcohol abuse; • Vulnerable groups i.e. Child headed households and elderly people
2	VISION
3	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop youth empowerment programs with a special focus on skills development, human development; • Promote learnerships for the unemployed youth; • Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electro craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods etc. • Cooperate with other key stakeholders to develop poverty alleviation programmes • Establish a forum to coordinate infrastructure provision and maintenance issues • Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras • Coordinate cooperation with Departments of Social Development and Health for ward based care givers
4	PROJECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of existing facilities;

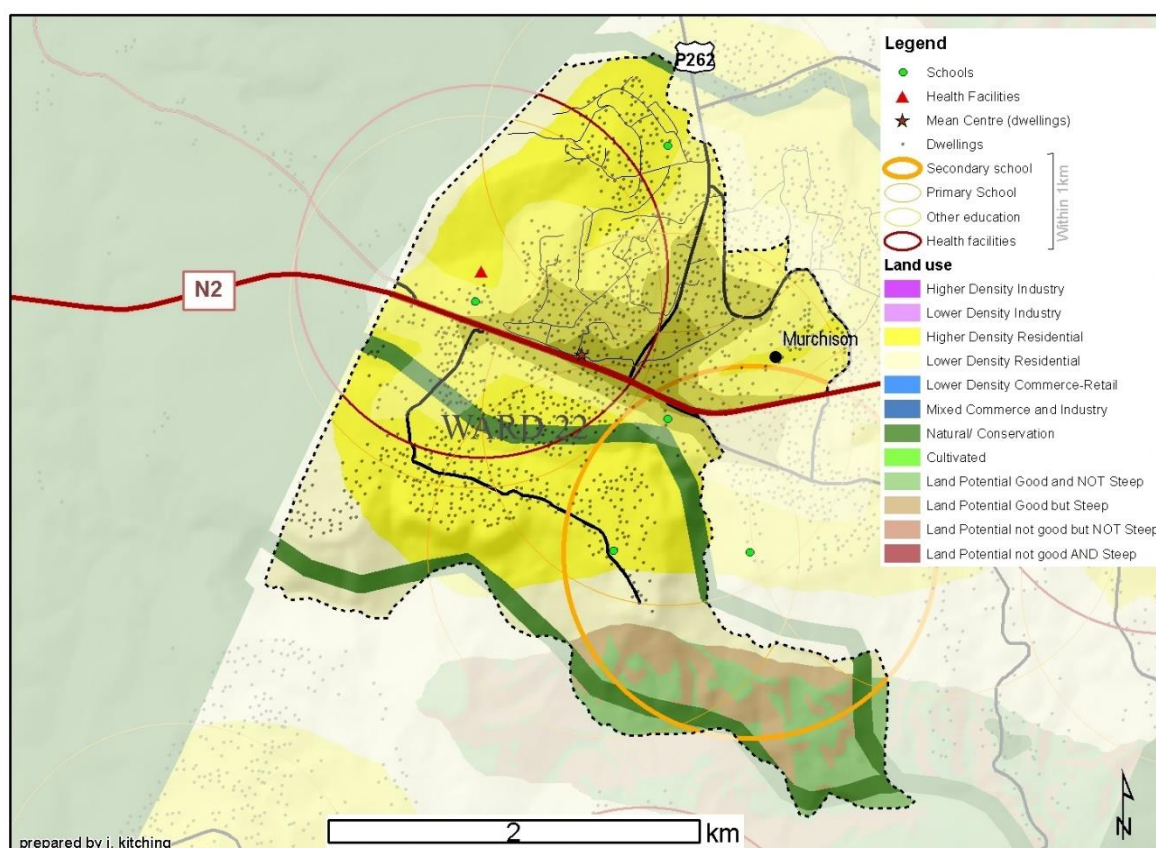
- Construction of drainage systems;
- Regravelling of roads;
- Construction of public transport stops shelter;
- Installation of traffic lights;
- Construction of bridges;
- Extension project for the installation of high masts lights

3.22.9 Vision

“Ward 22 shall have access to all government services, vibrant communities with good productivity, empowered and wealthy lives. Its people shall be well trained, skilled and able to compete”.

3.22.10 Ward 22 land use plans

Map 88 Ward 22 Land Use Plans



Ward 22 land use plans comprise mostly of high density residential areas that stretch from the south to the north. Land in the east southern tip of the ward comprises of good potential and not steep and good potential but steep. The facilities most eminent are schools and most communities are within 1 km radius. Natural conservation in the ward is mostly based on rivers. It should be noted in the central areas of the ward there is evidence of dwellings situated in the river bank. The mean center is proposed in the central parts of the ward.

3.23 Ward 23 Situational Analysis

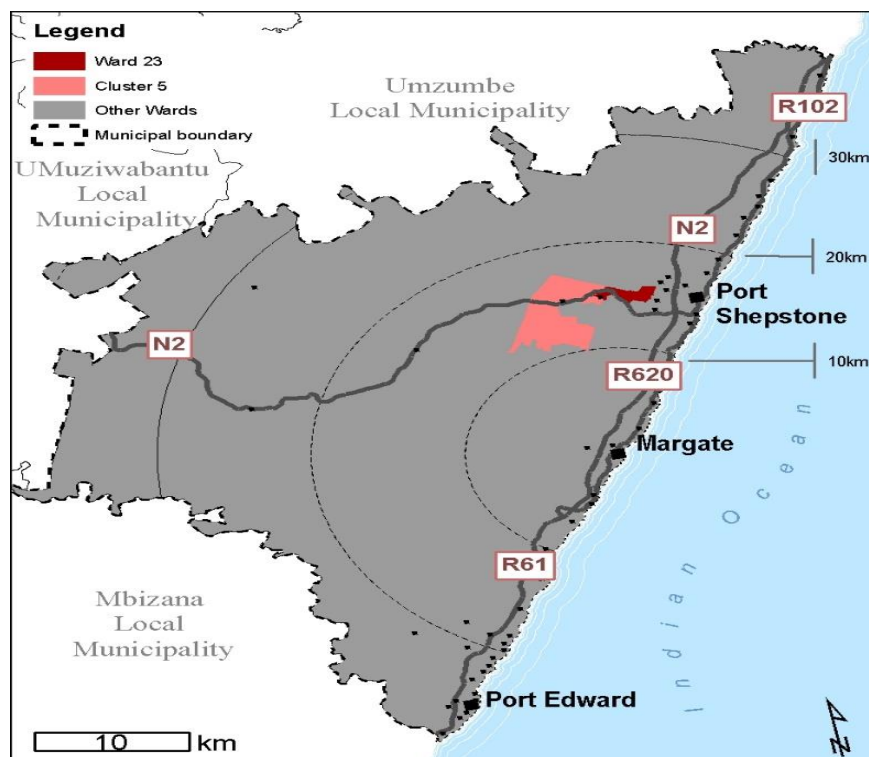


Cllr TB Cele

3.23.1 Locality

Ward 23 is located in the east-central parts of the coastal hinterland and the N2 runs through it on the southern part. Map below is the locality of ward 23.

Map 89 Locality of Ward 23



Ward 23 has 375Ha geographical land which is 13% of cluster 5 and less than 1% of the total municipal area. The ward has four voting districts, namely: Sidumile CP School, African Faith Mission Church, Lions Groove Store and Siphakamile CP School.

3.23.2 Demographic analysis

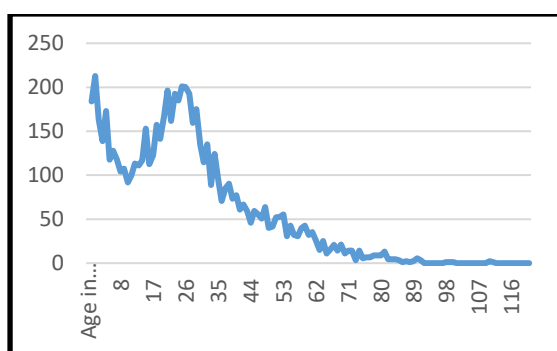
3.23.2.1 Total population, gender and racial composition

Statistics SA (2016) data shows that the population for ward 23 is 6881 of which 52% (3587) is female and 48% 3293 is male. There 95% Black Africans, 4% Indians and 1% Coloureds in terms of racial composition.

4.23.2.2 Age groups

Ward 23 has two distinct dominant population groups, 1-14 and 14-36 age groups. These constitute the school going and youths who require education facilities, recreational facilities, job creation, skills development and support to launch self-help projects in the informal sector. Age groups in ward 23 are shown in the graph below.

Graph 84 Age groups in ward 23



3.23.3.3 Households head age and sex of household head

There are 2315 households in ward 23 of which 55% are male headed and 45% are female headed. Eighty three percent of the households are headed by the 21-60 age group and 5% are headed by individuals less than 21 years old. This could mean that there are child headed households. The table below shows the age group of household heads in ward 23.

Table 70 Age of Household Heads in Ward 23

Ward	Less than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
23	141	2272	341

3.23.3.4 Settlement typology

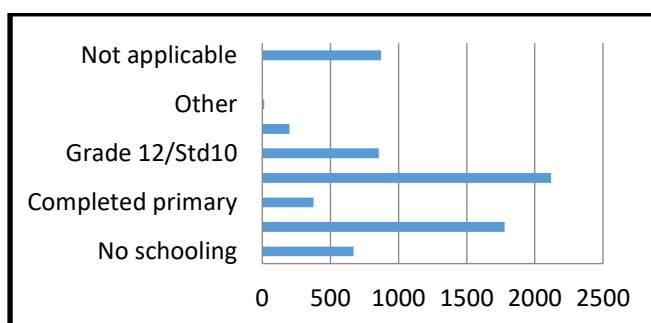
The geo type of ward 23 is 96% traditional area and 4% urban area. 70% of households in ward 23 are of a house or concrete block dwelling typology. Following the house typology is the room in back yard at 10%. Very few households (0.7%) live in informal housing.

3.23.3.5 Economic analysis

3.2.23.5.1 Labour force and education

Approximately only 27% of the population in ward 23 is employed, 8% is unemployed with 4% being discouraged work-seeker. There are limited economic opportunities in the ward hence the low rate of employment. See table below. Those that are employed in the formal sector are 20%, in the informal sector is 5% and 2% is in the private household sector. Levels of education show that 10% had no schooling, 26% only some primary and 31% only some secondary. These groups need support to complete at least grade 12. Education levels in ward 23 are shown in the graph below.

Graph 85 Education Levels in Ward 23



3.23 3.5 Household income

Most of the households are in the low to medium income with a considerable proportion in the lower high income.

3.23.3.6 Economic activities

A number of families in this ward have small rooms to rent out, and this activity is very high in this ward. The best description to give this ward is that it is semi-urban as it is in the close proximity of Marburg which is urban, and most people walk to and from work. Few households have small patches of land at the back where vegetables are grown. There is also a high activity in informal trading such as hawkers in schools as well as spaza shops and small informal backyard car mechanics.

3.23.4 Infrastructure

3.23.4.1 Water

Most household in ward 23 access water through Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling followed by those with Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling and Piped (tap) water inside the yard respectively. However, there are relatively a few households with no access to piped water.

3.23.4.2 Sanitation

Most household have a pit latrine without ventilation as the main form of toilet followed by those with a pit-latrine with ventilation. However, it should be noted that there are relatively a few households using the bucket toilet system and those with no access to sanitation at all.

3.23.4.3 Refuse

Most households in the ward have their own refuse dump followed by those who have refuse removed by local authority at least once a week. However, there are relatively few households with no access to refuse disposal facilities.

3.23.4.4 Electricity

Approximately less than 1% of the households have no access to energy for cooking or lighting. There is high electricity usage and connectivity, 95% of the households use electricity for lighting and 89% use it for cooking, while 7% use paraffin for cooking and 4% use candles for lighting.

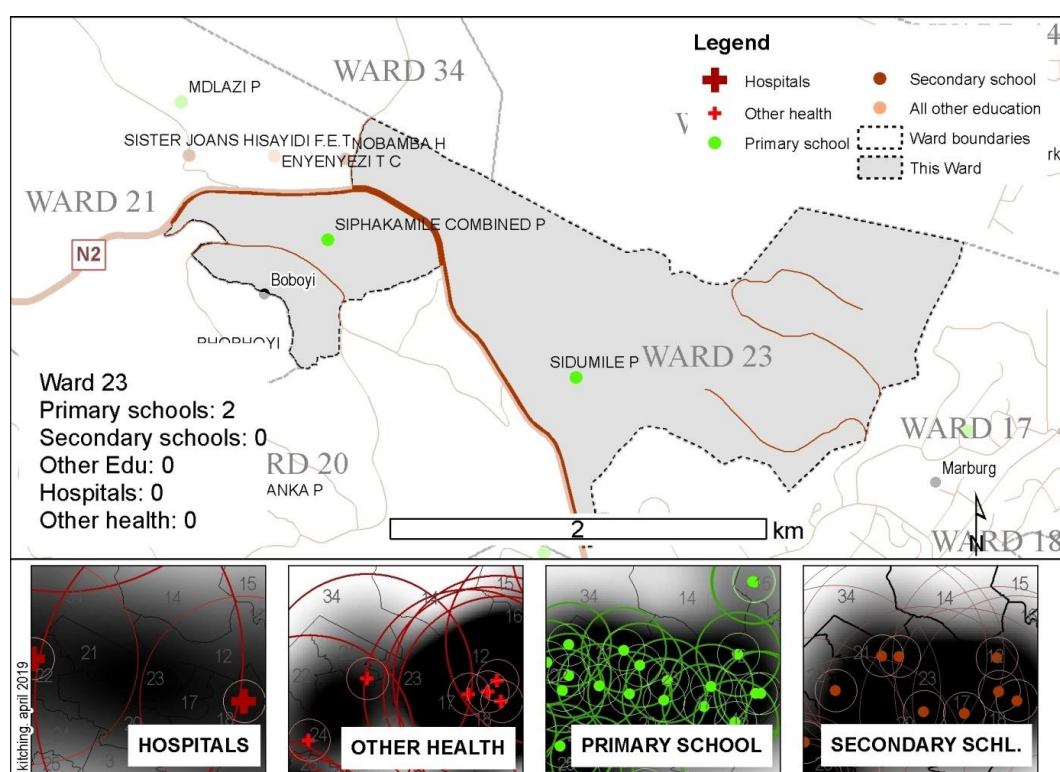
3.23.4.5 Roads infrastructure

Roads are predominantly gravel.

3.23.3 Facilities

Ward 23 has 2 primary schools. The map below shows access to facilities in ward 23.

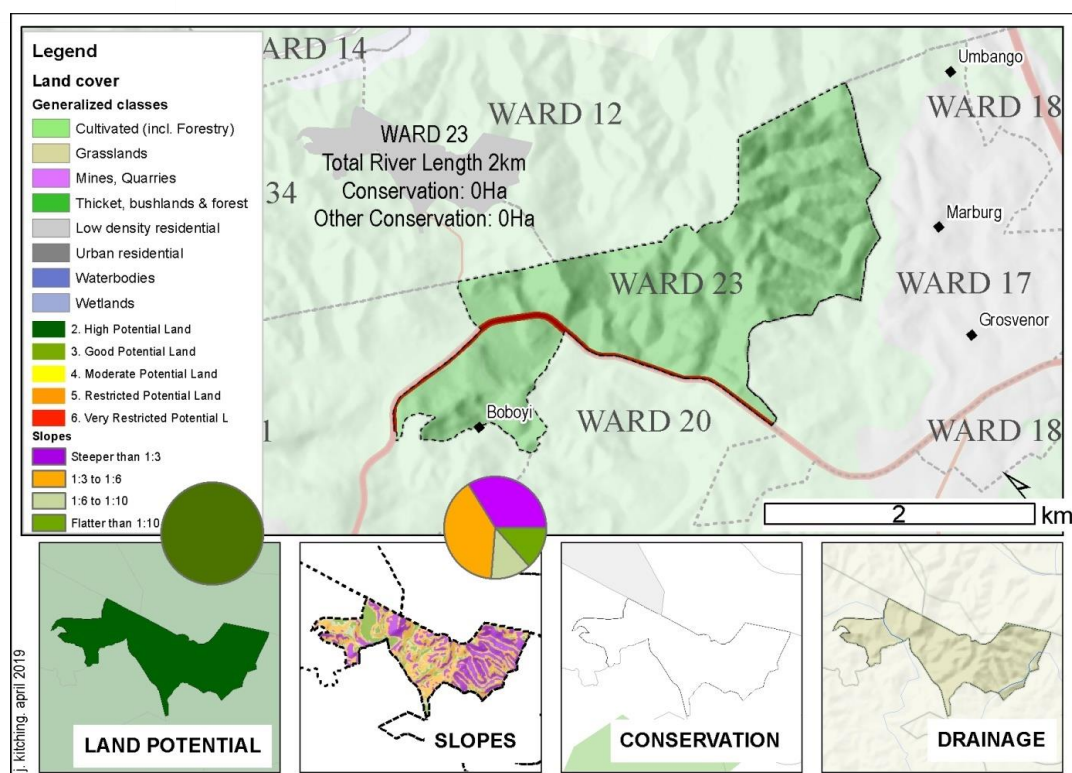
Map 90 Facilities in Ward 23



3.23.4 Environmental Analysis

Most of the land in ward 23 has high agricultural potential. The ward has a total river length of 2km and no area under conservation. Most area in the ward are under cultivation and thicket/bushland are on the eastern parts of the ward. The following map shows the environmental analysis of ward 23.

Map 91 Ward 23 Environmental Analysis



3.23.5 SWOT Analysis

Table 71 Ward 23 SWOT Analysis

Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community halls Tuck shops Churches Effective SAPS – Community Policing Forum 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vandalism Illegal electricity connections Illegal connections to water stand pipes Shortage of facilities Lack of CCGs Lack of infrastructure
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Youthful residents that can provide a pool of the labour force 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug abuse Vandalism Crime Alcohol abuse

3.23.6 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 72 Ward 23 Issues and Strategies

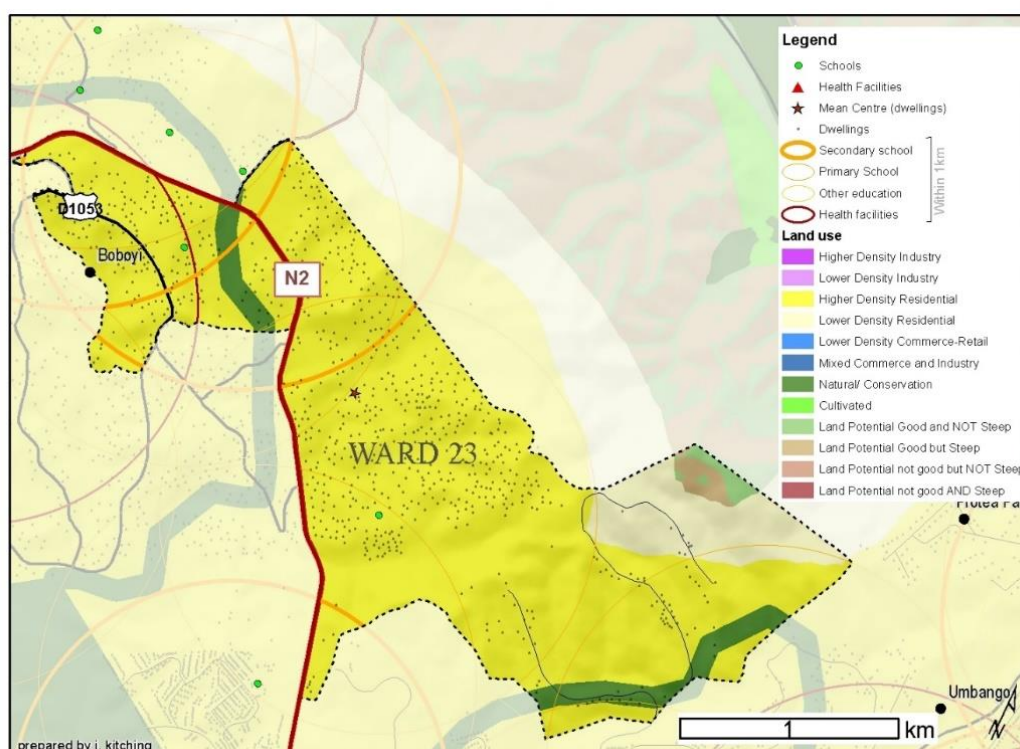
1	KEY ISSUES (WARD 23)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment; Poverty; Lack of infrastructure and facilities;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism and illegal connections to electricity and water • Skills development; • Social issues i.e. crime, school dropout, drugs and alcohol abuse; • Vulnerable groups i.e. Child headed households and elderly people
2	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop youth empowerment programs with a special focus on skills development, human development; • Promote learnerships for the unemployed youth; • Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisanal skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electronics etc. • Cooperate with other key stakeholders to develop poverty alleviation programmes • Establish a forum to coordinate infrastructure provision and maintenance issues • Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras • Awareness campaigns against vandalism and illegal connections to services • Coordinate cooperation with Departments of Social Development and Health for ward based care givers
3	PROJECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads – Lions Grove – Madlala Rd, Mkhwanazi – Banda Rd, Janet Rd, Bhobhoyi - Mabhidla Rd; Tarring of Sphakamile Rd; Faith Mission – Masayitsheni Rd; Dunyazane Rd; Sphakamile – Zingadini Rd; Ndodez – Teresa Rd. • Bridges – Chaka - vehicle bridge Faith – vehicle bridge (Mjaji Rd) Lions Grove – pedestrian bridge Gumede vehicle bridge (Zingadini) Mahlatsi extension bridge (ABC) Malanga pedestrian bridge Lucky Shoji Rd – from eChibini • Electricity – Highmasts (6) • Housing – 1000 houses • VIP Toilets - 1000 • Facilities - Clinics - A Thusong Centre - A Library • Recreational Activities – Swimming Pool - Tennis Court

3.23.7 Vision

“A well developed infrastructure and economy for a safer environment for the citizens of Ward 23.”

3.23.8 Ward 23 land use plans



Most of the land in ward 23 is under high density residential areas and most of the households are within a 1km radius from facilities. Conservation is largely based on two rivers that flow through the north western and south eastern parts of the ward respectively. However, it should be noted that there is potential for land use conflict in instances where there are dwellings situated on the river bed. The proposed mean centre is located in the central parts of the ward.

3.24 Ward 24 Situational Analysis

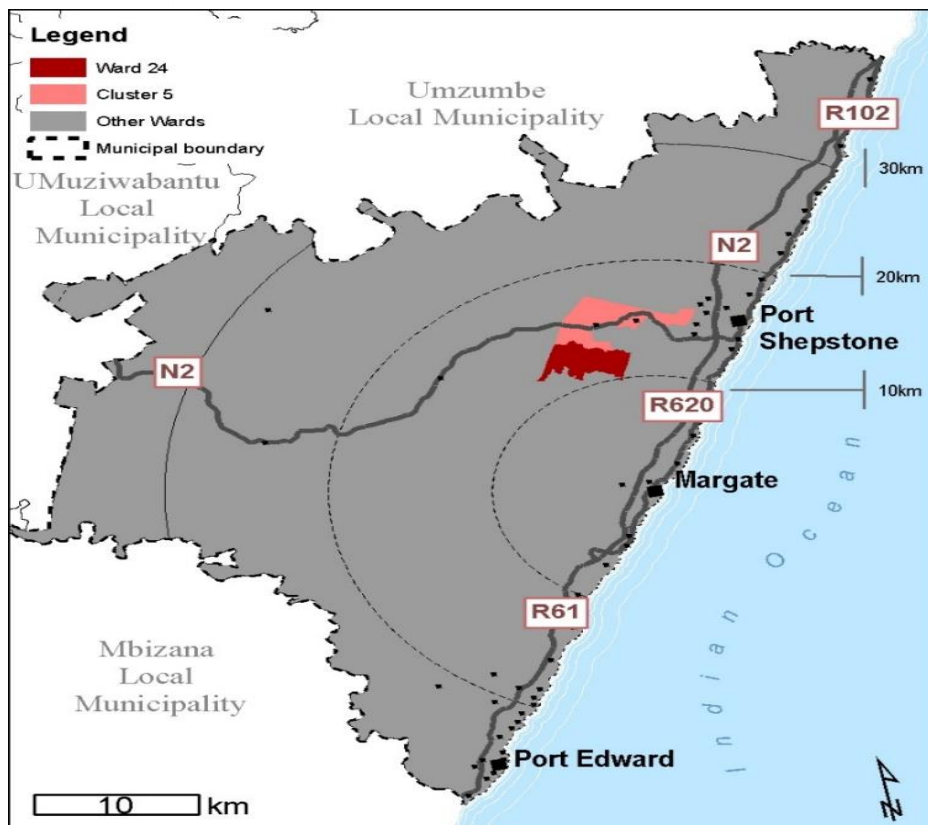


Cllr NP Ngcobo

3.24.1 Locality

Ward 24 is one of the inland wards of the municipality located in the central area of the Municipality. The following map is the locality of ward 24.

Map 92 Ward 24 Locality



There are six VDs in the ward, namely: Nyandezulu LP School, Ndwalane Tribal Court, Makhanda High School, Nsingizi Primary School, Zwelihle Primary and Bomvini Crèche.

3.24.2 Demographic analysis

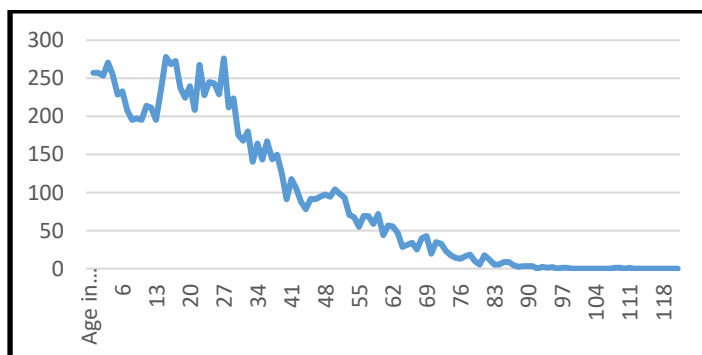
3.24.2.1 Total population, gender and racial composition

Ward 24 has a total population of approximately 11020 of which 53% (5199) is female and 47% male. In terms of racial composition 99% of the population is African and coloured group dominates the remaining 1%.

3.24.2.2 Age groups

Ward 24 has a youthful population. The 1-35 ages are prominent. These constitute the school going and youths who require education facilities, recreational facilities, job creation, skills development and support to launch self-help projects in the informal sector. The graph below shows the age groups in ward 24.

Graph 86 Age groups in ward 24



3.24.2.3 Households heads age and sex of household head

There are approximately 2667 households in ward 24 of which 52% are female headed and 48% male headed.

Table 73 Age of household heads in ward 24

Ward	Less than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
24	64	1710	467

3.24.2.4 Settlement Typology

The geo types in ward 21 indicate that ward 24 is a traditional area. The majority of households have a house or brick/concrete structure as their dwelling followed by a relatively low proportion with a traditional housing type. This statement was noted by stakeholders during engagement sessions.

3.24.3 Economic analysis

3.24.3.1 Labour force and education

Approximately 24% of the population in ward 24 is employed, 11% is unemployed and 4% is regarded as discouraged job seekers. The formal sector employs the majority of economically active individuals. The total number employed in this sector is 17%, the informal economy employs 6% and those in the private household sector are about 1%.

3.24.3.2 Household income

Most households in ward 24 are in the low income bracket. However, it is significant to note that a relatively few number of households in the ward have no income per at all.

3.24.3 Economic activities

Ward 24 is inland of the municipality with a high population .Its soils are rich, however, a high percentage of the ward has steep slopes. The Northern part of the ward has commercial agriculture taking place in the form of sugar cane. Most households practise subsistence farming.

3.24.4 Infrastructure

3.24.4.1 Water

Approximately only 2% of the households have no access to piped water. The rest of the households have some form of access to piped water. At least 31% of the households have water in the yard and 52% have water within 200m from the homestead.

3.24.4.2 Sanitation

Approximately 4% of households have no access to toilets. 7% have flush toilets, 24% VIP, 21% pit latrines without ventilation and 20% use chemical toilet.

3.24.4.3 Electricity

Data from Statistics South Africa (2016) shows high electricity usage and connectivity, 92% of the households use electricity for lighting and 85% use it for cooking. Less than 1% of the households have no access to electricity while 7% use paraffin for cooking and 1% use solar energy for lighting.

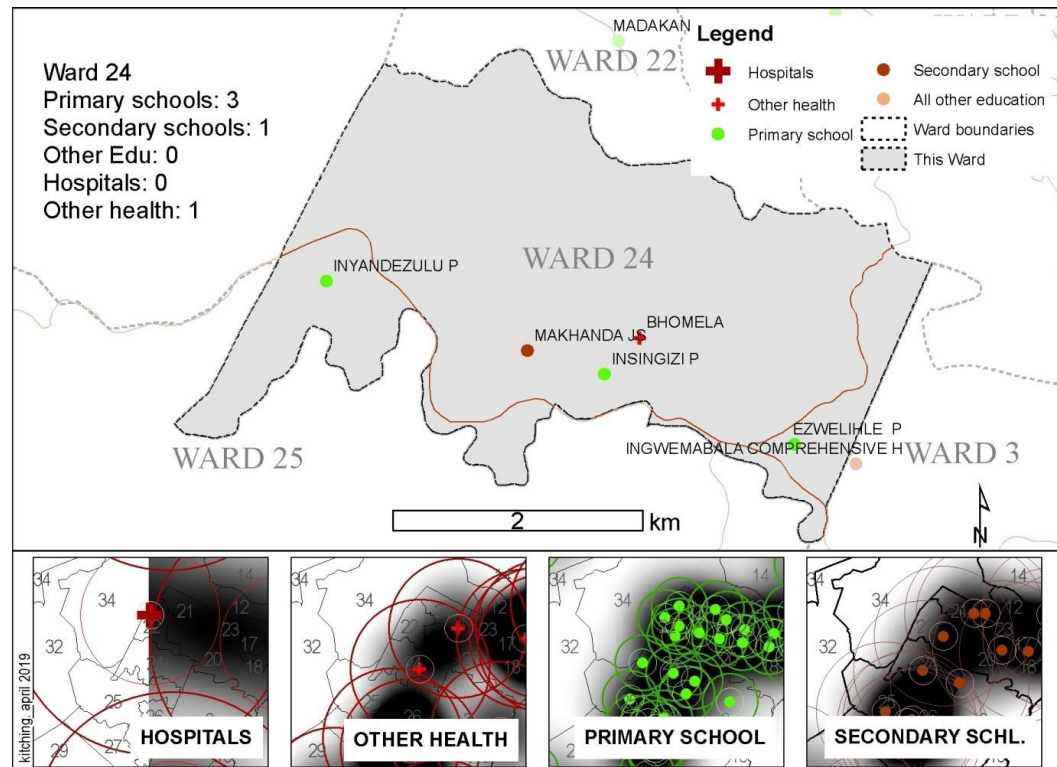
3.24.4.4 Road infrastructure

All the feeder roads are gravel.

3.24.4.5 Facilities

Ward 24 has three primary schools, 1 secondary school, and a single low order health facility. The following map shows facilities in the ward.

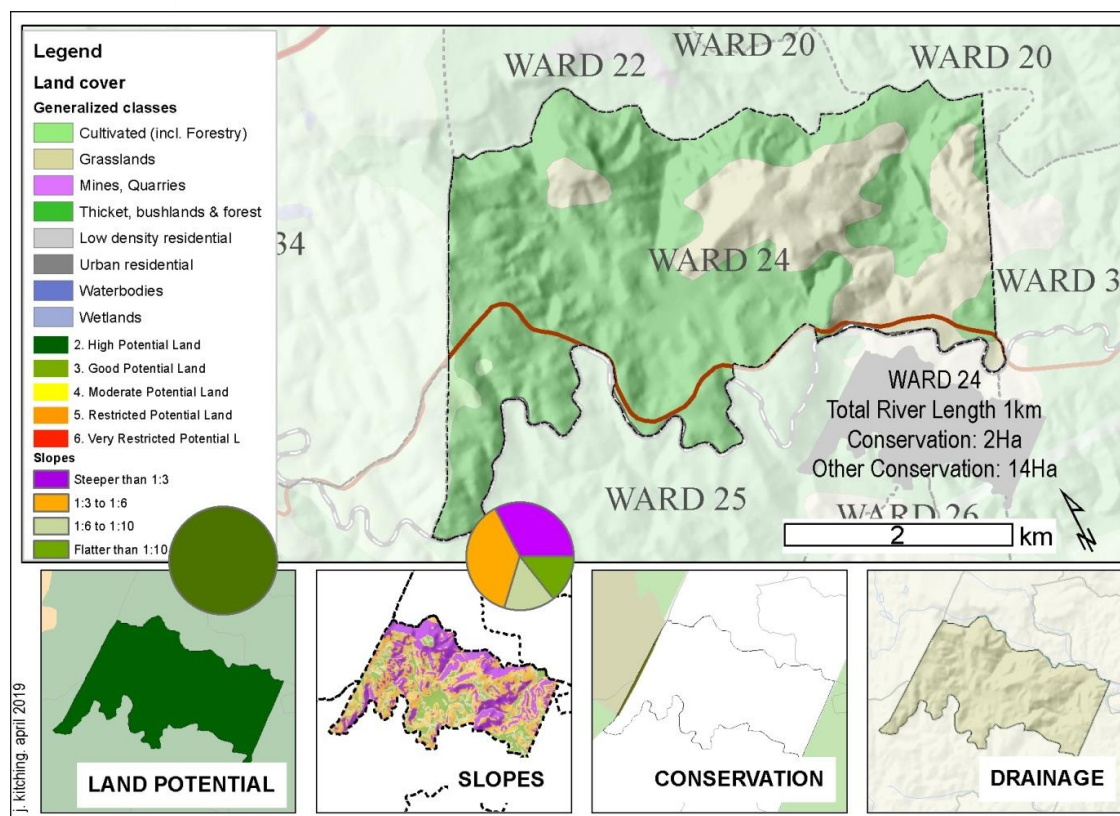
Map 93 Facilities in Ward 24



3.24.5 Environmental Analysis

Most of the land in ward 24 has high agricultural potential. The ward has a total river length of 1km, 2Ha under conservancy and a further 14Ha under other conservancy. The ward has low density residential areas in the central part going eastwards and a pocket in the north-west. The whole ward except the areas under residential areas has a thick/bushland typology. The environmental analysis of the ward is shown in the map below.

Map 94 Ward 24 Environmental Analysis



3.24.6 SWOT Analysis

Table 74 Ward 24 SWOT Analysis

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads RDP houses Community halls Library Electricity MPCC (Thusong Centre) Schools Crèches 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of road maintenance Water shortages Not enough sanitation No job opportunities Lack of sports facilities Requirement for electricity in fills
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land (available for agriculture and development projects) Taxi Ranks (opportunity for informal traders and other SMMEs) 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime Non availability of SAPS in the area

3.24.7 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 75 Ward 24 Issues, Strategies and Projects

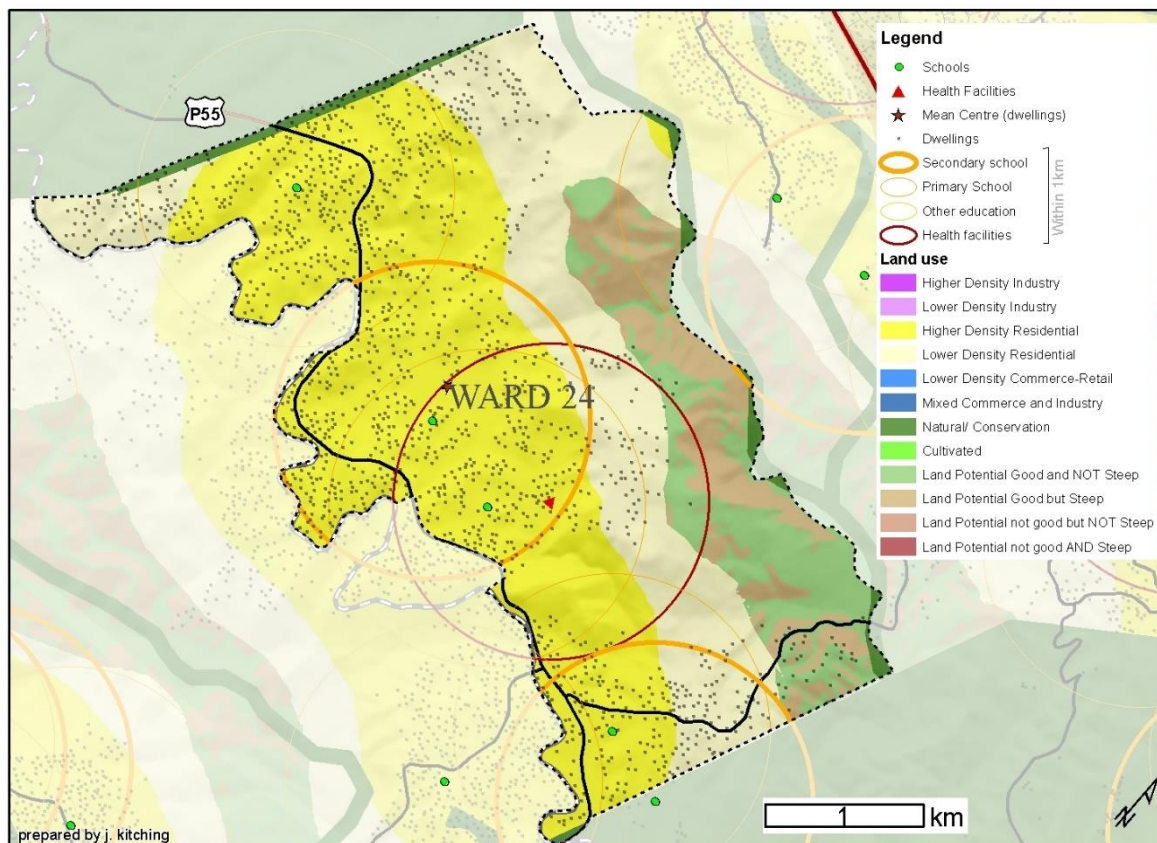
1	KEY ISSUES (WARD 24)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment; • Poverty; • Infrastructure provision and maintenance thereof; • Lack of facilities; • Skills development; • Social issues i.e. crime, school drop out, drugs and alcohol abuse; • Vulnerable groups i.e. Child headed households and elderly people
2	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop youth empowerment programs with a special focus on skills development and human development; • Promote learnerships for the unemployed youth; • Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electro craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods etc. • Cooperate with other key stakeholders to develop poverty alleviation programmes • Establish a forum to coordinate infrastructure provision and maintenance issues • Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras • Coordinate cooperation with Departments of Social Development and Health for ward based care givers
3	PROJECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of roads throughout the ward; • Construction of RDP Housing; • Construction of VIP Toilets; • Construction of Nyandezulu VD Community Hall; • Maintenance of Bhuqu Sportsfield; • Installation of Ndlangeni High Mast Lights; • Construction of Ndlangeni crèche; • Construction of Betania Bridge; • Construction of Ndlangeni Sipho Nzama Bridge; • Nzama and Madlala road paving; • Cele and Thutshini road paving; • Construction of Dressin Bridge; • Installation of Zosha High Mast lights • Installation of Ezinkawini High Mast lights • Paving of Ndovela and Dlamini road • Paving of Mkhize road • Construction of a Disability Centre in Bomela • Construction of Nyandezulu Art Museum

3.24.8 Vision

"In 20 years' time ward 24 will be the most developed ward".

3.24.9 Ward 24 land use plans

Map 95 Ward 24 Land Use Plans



Most the residential areas in ward 24 are high density and they stretch from the south to the west covering almost half of the western belt of the ward. However, though relatively less significant, there are sparsely populated residential areas. There are schools in the south and central western parts of the ward. There is also a health facility in the central parts of the ward. In addition, the proposed mean centre in the central western parts of the ward.

3.25 Ward 25 Situational Analysis

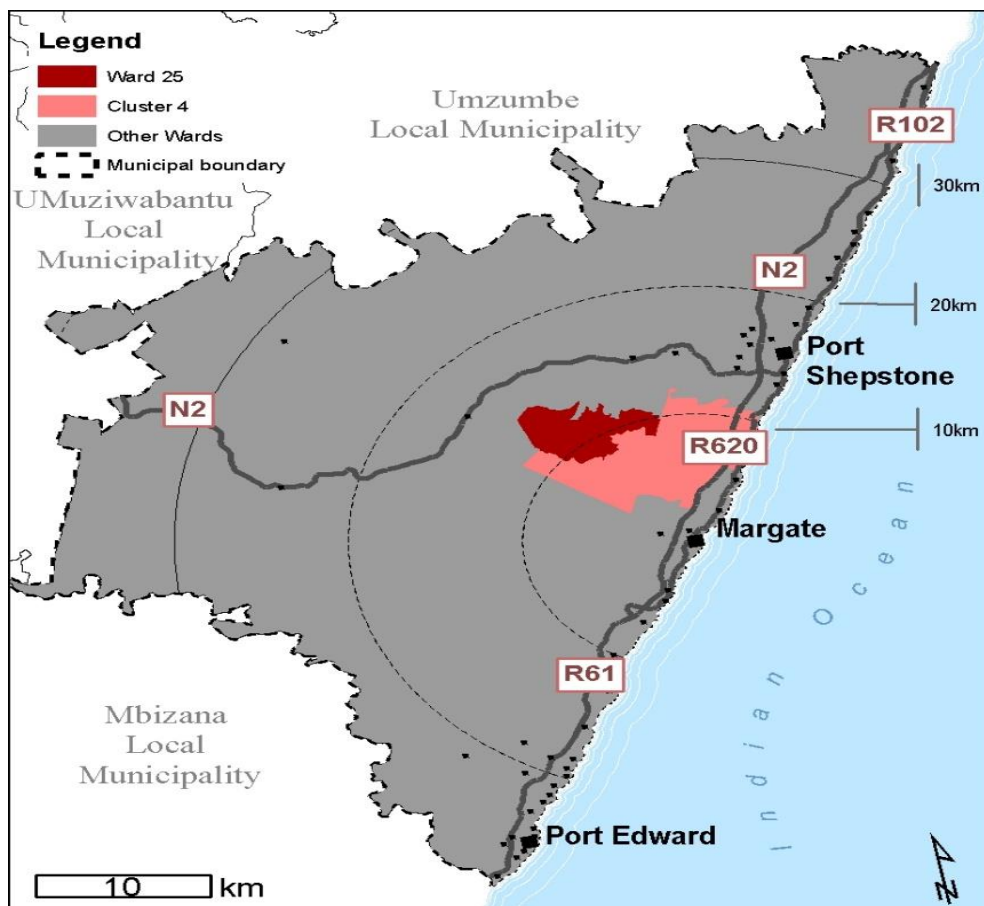


Cllr. HS Nyawose

3.25.1 Locality

Ward 25 is land locked and is located in the central eastern parts of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. The locality of the ward is shown in the following map.

Map 96 Ward 25 Locality



Ward 25 is approximately 2263Ha in extent. It consists of 5 VDs namely Mavundla Tribal Court, Mavundla Primary School, American Church, Bhomela Assembly of God and Enkulu Community Hall.

3.25.2 Demographic analysis

3.25.1.1 Total population and gender composition

The total population of ward 25 is approximately 8581. The gender composition of the population in terms of males and females is 47% and 53% respectively. The relative dominance of the female gender

in the population shows that there is need to intensify women empowerment initiatives in the ward based plans. Table below shows the gender and total population in Ward 25.

Table 76 Gender and Total Population in Ward 25

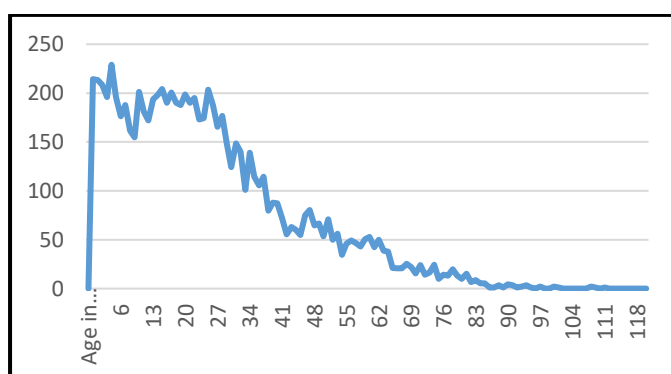
Gender	Total	%
Male	4048	47
Female	4534	53
Total	8581	100

The racial composition of the population in Ward 25 is dominated by the Black racial group which comprises 100 % of the population. The other racial groups such as the White and Indian population groups have no presence in the ward.

3.25.1.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis of Ward 25 indicate that the most dominant age group is the infants and the school going age group below 15 years. This is followed by the youthful population which is economically active between 16 and 35 years. However, the ageing population has a significant present though it is less dominant. Graph below shows the demographic information in Ward 25.

Graph 87 Age groups in ward 25



3.25.1.3 Households

There are a range of household head age categories in the ward (see Table below). According to Statistics South Africa (2016) there are 835 households in Ward 25. The most dominant household head age category is between 21 and 60. This is followed by the household head age category of the older than 60. However, it should be noted that there is also a relatively significant number of household heads below the age of 60 although they are relatively less dominant. This points to the existence of vulnerable households in the ward.

Table 77 Ward 25 Age group of household head

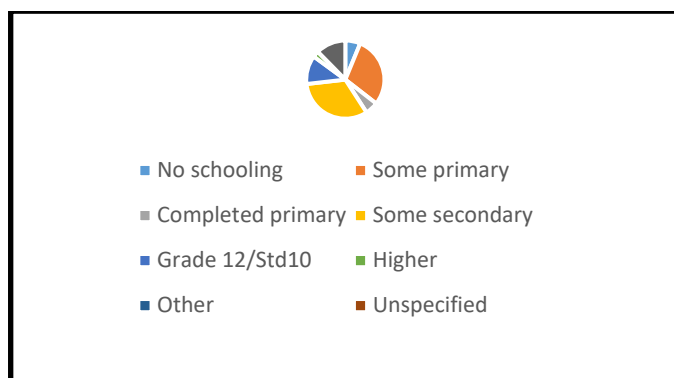
Ward Name	Less Than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
25	22	635	178

3.25.1.4 Education LEVELS

The level of education in Ward 25 indicates that the highest percentage of people in the Ward have some secondary education (32%), followed by 29% with some primary education. While 12% have a

grade 12 qualification, only 3% have higher education qualification. With 6% of the population with no education, the literacy levels in Ward 25 are fairly high. Graph below shows the education levels in Ward 25.

Graph 88 Education Levels in Ward 25



3.25.1.5 Population Density/ Distribution

The population density in Ward 25 is about 1.707 households per hectare. The population is concentrated in the Eastern and Northern parts of the ward while the western side has a very low population. Overall, the Ward is sparsely populated.

3.25.1.6 Settlement typology

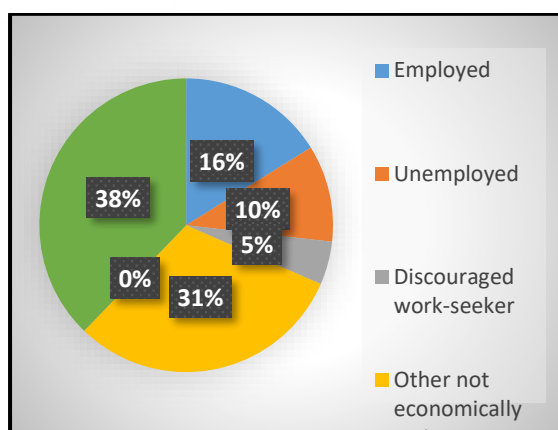
The settlement typology of ward 25 is a rural settlement under tribal authority. Therefore, the formulation of ward based plans for ward 25 takes cognisance of the existence two centres of power in rural areas under traditional authority. On one hand, there is the elected ward councillor and on the other hand there is a traditional leader. The views of both leaders have to be accommodated by the ward based plans. The dominant dwelling typology in Ward 25 is the house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard followed by the traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials.

3.25.3 Economic analysis

3.25.3.1 Labour Force

The labour and employment information in Ward 25 shows that the employed and the unemployed population is 16% and 10% respectively. The discouraged work seekers comprised of 5% of the workforce. The remainder of the population is either not economically active (38%) or not applicable to employment (31%). This points to relatively high labour dependency ratios in ward. Graph below shows the official employment status in Ward 25.

Graph 89 Official employment status in ward 25



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

Most of the labour force in Ward 25 is employed in the formal sector followed by the informal sector and lastly the private household sector. Therefore, ward based plans must be cognisant of local economic development needs and requirements for the three sectors.

3.25.3.2 Household income

The household income per annum dynamics show that most households Ward 25 are in the low income category per annum. Approximately 10% of the population is in the middle income category while 12% of the population has no income per annum. As such there is a significantly vulnerable group of household that need attention in the formulation of ward based plans for the ward.

3.25.3.3 Economic activities

Ward 25 is rural with subsistence farming. Spaza shops are found in few homesteads.

3.25.4 Infrastructure

3.25.4.1 Water

Most households Ward 25 have access to water through piped (tap) water inside the dwelling, followed by piped (tap) water inside the yard and piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling. As such, there are relatively few water backlogs in the Ward. However, it is important to note that that ward still has households without access to tap water although these are relatively few households.

3.25.4.2 Sanitation

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) 281 households that used chemical toilets and pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) were 286 and 445 respectively. Households with unrecognized toilet facilities are approximately 601 and this might be pointing to backlogs in toilet facilities in the ward. Levels of access to toilet facilities indicate that there are relatively high backlogs in toilet facilities.

3.25.4.3 Refuse

Most households in the ward have their own refuse dumps.

3.25.4.4 Energy

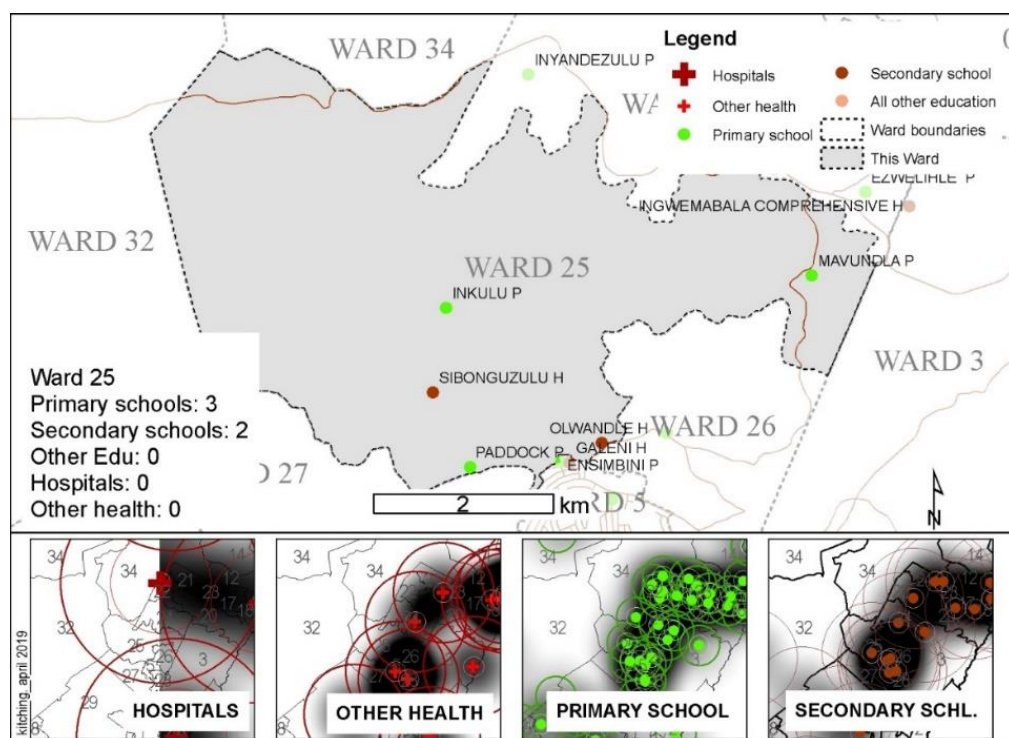
In Ward 25, most households use electricity as a source of energy for cooking. Therefore, there are relatively very low backlogs in electricity in the ward. However, there are approximately 200 and 300 households that use paraffin and wood as energy for cooking. Therefore, ward based plans also need to be responsive to the vulnerable households without to reliable energy for cooking.

3.25.4.5 Road infrastructure

3.25.5 Facilities

Ward 25 has 3 primary schools and 2 secondary schools. There is a backlog in the provision of facilities such as clinics, hospitals or libraries. Map below shows the facilities in Ward 25.

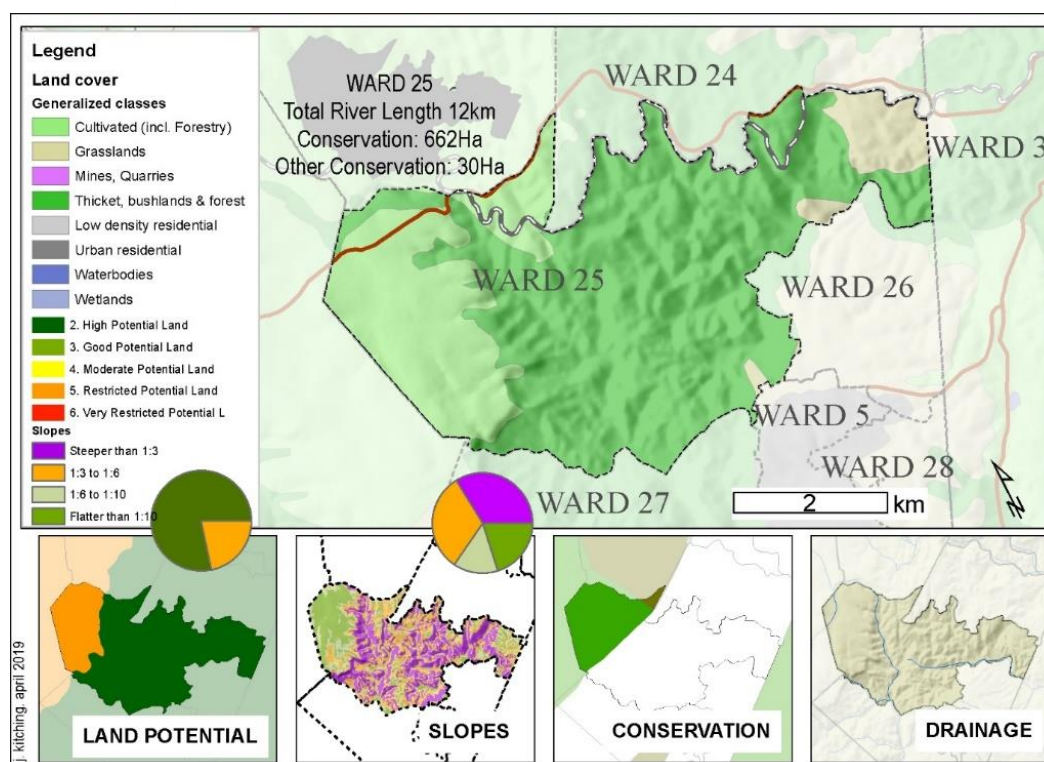
Map 97 Facilities in Ward 25



3.25.6 Environmental Analysis

The environmental analysis of Ward 25 indicates a high percentage (75%) of good potential land and 25% of conservation areas. The higher percentage of the land is steep with fairly good drainage.

Map 98 Ward 25 Environmental Analysis



3.25.7 Ward 25 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 25 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in Table below.

Table 78 Ward 25 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of facilities in some places Okhalweni; sports; Masele: skills (sewing, soccer); Nkulu: Sports, Arts (traditional, singing); Sambulo: sports; Mathafeni: Sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in facilities - Okhalweni/Nsangwini – they do not support gatherings, no sporting facilities, Masikhaba – Playing field has no poles Okhalweni/Nsangwini: Crime, House breakings, early smoking, no crèches Vulnerable population groups: In Nkulu, there are a lot of disabled people. Crime (smoking of substance and drinking), unemployment Backlogs in facilities - Mathefeni: no sporting facilities Relatively high unemployment rates Drug and substance abuse - Sambulo: Smoking, unemployment Backlogs in water, sanitation and electricity (eg. Masele, Masikaba)



	•
Opportunities	Threats
•	• Corruption in provincial and national government departments

3.25.8 Issues and Strategies

Table 79 Ward 25 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	Relatively high unemployment rates, households with no income per annum	• Employment creation
Vulnerability	• Youth unemployment, child headed households, and elderly population groups	• Sustainable livelihoods support • Social development and welfare provision
Economic development	• Limited sectoral composition of workforce	• Pro-poor and pro-growth LED strategies
Education	• Relatively high illiteracy rates	• Skills training and development
Infrastructure and facilities	• Backlogs in sporting facilities, community hall, housing, electricity, water and sanitation infrastructure backlogs	• Provision of basic services and facilities
Roads and Transportation infrastructure	• Backlogs in access and paved roads	• Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance
Health, crime and drug abuse	• Relatively high crime rates (house breaking, • Drug and substance abuse	• Crime prevention • Health and wellbeing promotion

3.25.9 Vision

To be a progressive ward in terms of health, safety, facilities provision and youth development.

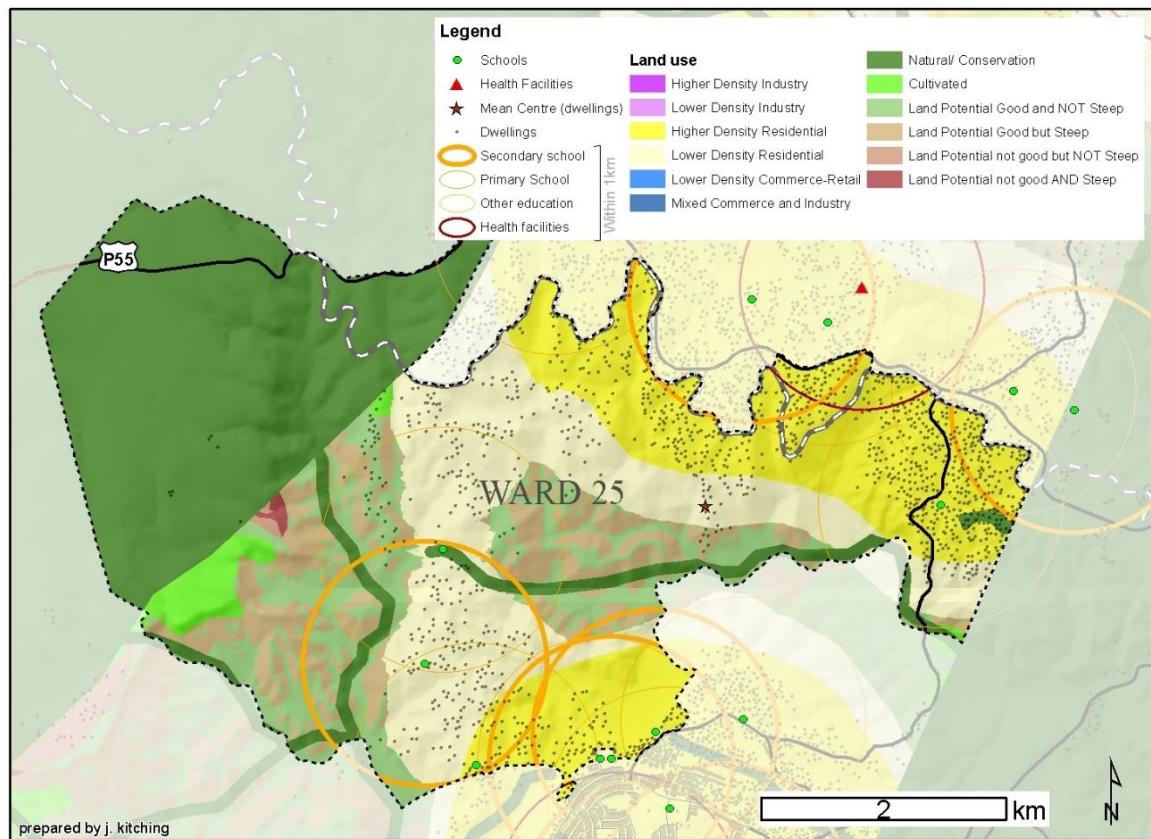
3.25.10 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

Table 80 Ward 25 programmes and projects

Programme	Proposed projects
LED programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts and culture industry promotion project • Informal sector support projects • SMME support and development project
Skills development programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FET support and development project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns • Drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Youth empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Women empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Child headed households and orphans support programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Adult education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Integrated crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing project
Basic infrastructure and services provision programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sporting facilities provision projects • Basic water provision project • Basic sanitation provision project •
Housing programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-income housing project
Transportation Infrastructure Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access roads construction project • Paving of dust roads project
Subsistence Agriculture Support Programme	

3.25.11 Ward 25 land use plans

Map 99 Ward 25 Land Use Plans



Ward based land use plans for ward 25 show that high density residential areas are located in the south eastern tip and the north eastern parts. There are also sparsely populated residential areas that are located in the central areas of the ward stretching from the south to the north. Conservation in the ward is mostly located in western tip of the ward and there are also rivers that run through the ward.

3.26 Ward 26 situational analysis

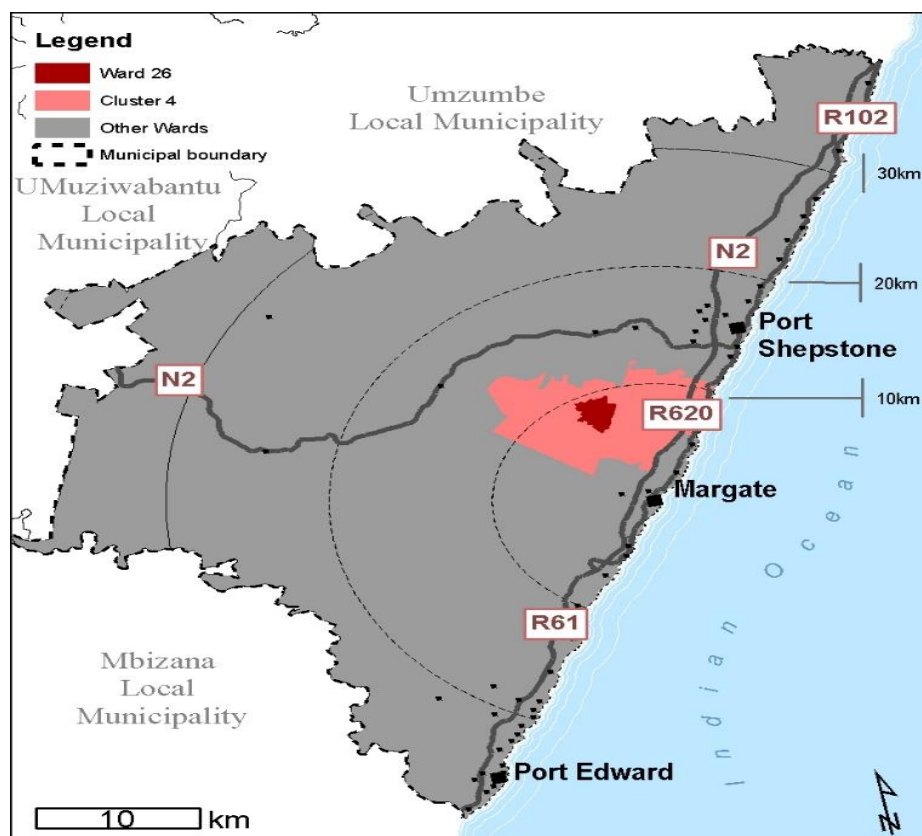


Cllr. M Ngcobo

3.26.1 Locality

Ward 26 is located in hinterland of the central coastal area of the Municipality. The following map shows the locality of the ward. Ward 26 has a geographical area of 478Ha, constituting 6% of cluster 4 area and less than 1% of the municipal area. It has two voting districts (VDs), namely: Pentecoastal Holliness Church and Ohlangeni Primary School.

Map 100 Ward 26 Locality



3.26.2 Demographic analysis

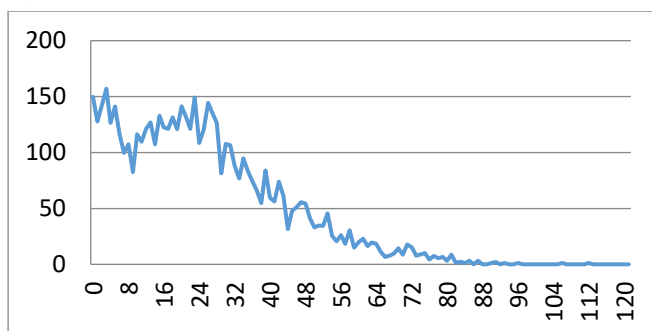
3.25.2.1 Total population and gender composition

Statistics South Africa (2016) data shows that the population of ward 26 is 5643. The trend is similar to other wards in terms of females being in the majority. There are 3064 (54%) females and 2579 males (46%). 99% of the population groups is made up of Africans. Only 1% is made up of the coloured group.

3.26.2.2 Age Groups

Ward 26 shows two groups of age group populations, 1-10 and 12-36. The 12-36 which includes the youths is the most dominant followed by the 1 -10year old. The youths need job opportunities, skills development and recreation while the school going age group needs education facilities. The ward also has a significant population of elderly population and these have specific needs for retirement.

Graph 90 Ward 26 Age Groups



3.26.2.3 Households heads age and gender

Ward 26 has approximately 1405 households of which 51% (721) are female headed and 49 male headed. The main age category for household head is 21-60 age group with 1880 (83%) followed by the over 60 years old group with 321 (14%).

Table 81 Age of Household Head in Ward 26

Ward	Less than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
26	59	1880	321

3.26.2.4 Settlement typology

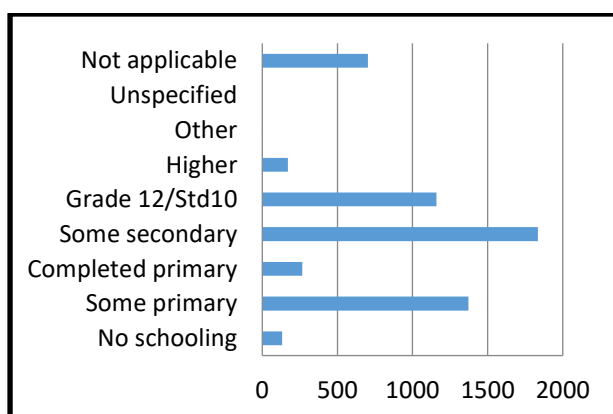
Approximately 21% of households in ward 26 stay in urban areas and 79% in a traditional area. The dominant housing type is the house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate yard with 1149 (81%) households.

3.26.3 Economic analysis

3.26.3.1 Education

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), employment stands at 1331 (24%), unemployment 1011 (18%) and other not economically active at 20%. the low rates of employment signify that there are limited economic opportunities in this ward. There could be other related issues however the main on is the availability of economic opportunities. At least 26% of the population completed grade 12 and only 2% had no schooling at all. Literacy levels are high. Graph below shows the level of education in the ward.

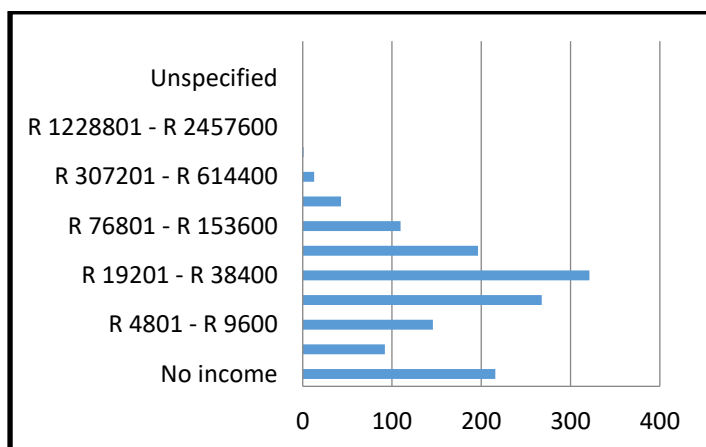
Graph 91 Education Level in Ward 26



3.26.3.2 Household income

There is a relatively significant proportion of the households in ward 26 with no income per annum. However the household incomes are fairly distributed from low to medium income classes. A significant number of the households are in the high income group.

Graph 92 Household Income per Annum in Ward 26



3.26.3.3 Economic activities

Some the households engage in subsistence livestock production and whilst others cultivate vegetables.

3.26.4 Infrastructure

3.26.4.1 Water

Relatively few households have not access to piped water in this ward. Only 23% have water in the yard or inside the house and 71% can access it within 500m from the homestead. It would seem that what is required is the improvement of standard of service in terms of water. From engaging with the stakeholder the satisfactory form of standard is where the piped water in inside the yard

3.26.4.2 Sanitation

Data from Statistics South Africa (2016) shows that there are only 33 (2%) households with no access to toilet facilities. However only 7% of the households have fush toilets, 38% VIP and 36% pit latrine without ventilation. This is one ward with a high usage of chemical toilet (14%). Emphasis should now be put in improving the toilets especially those latrines without ventilation to improve the well-being of the households. About 93% of the households own a refuse dump and 4 % have their refuse collected by the municipality. Only 1% of the households have no access to refuse dumps.

3.26.4.3 Energy

Statistics South Africa (2016) data shows that 72% of the households in ward 26 use electricity for cooking. Other sources such as gas (11%), paraffin (13%) and wood (2%) are being used as a source of energy for cooking. It can however be concluded that the majority of households in this ward have access to electricity

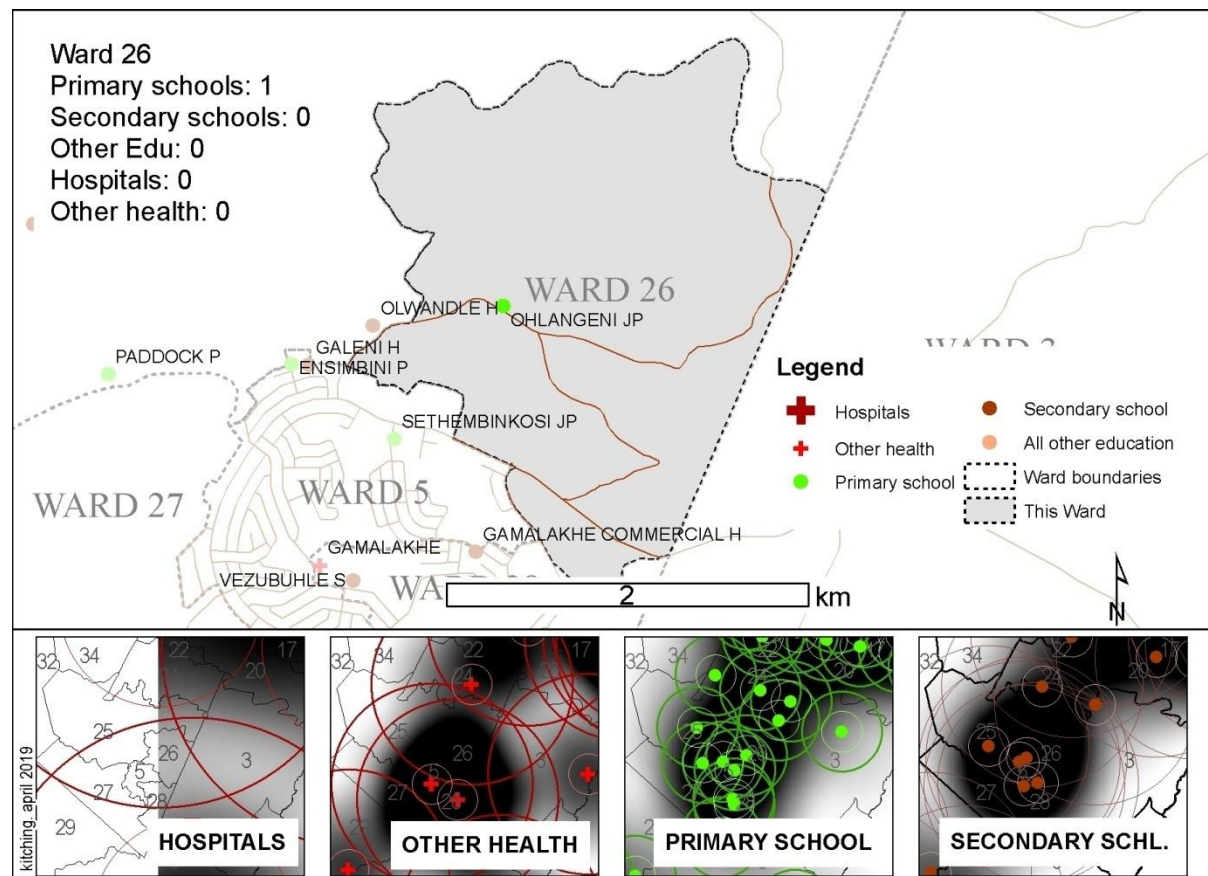
3.26.4.4 Road infrastructure

The ward has gravel roads.

3.26.5 Facilities

Ward 26 has one primary school, no secondary school and no health facility. The following map shows access to facilities in ward 26.

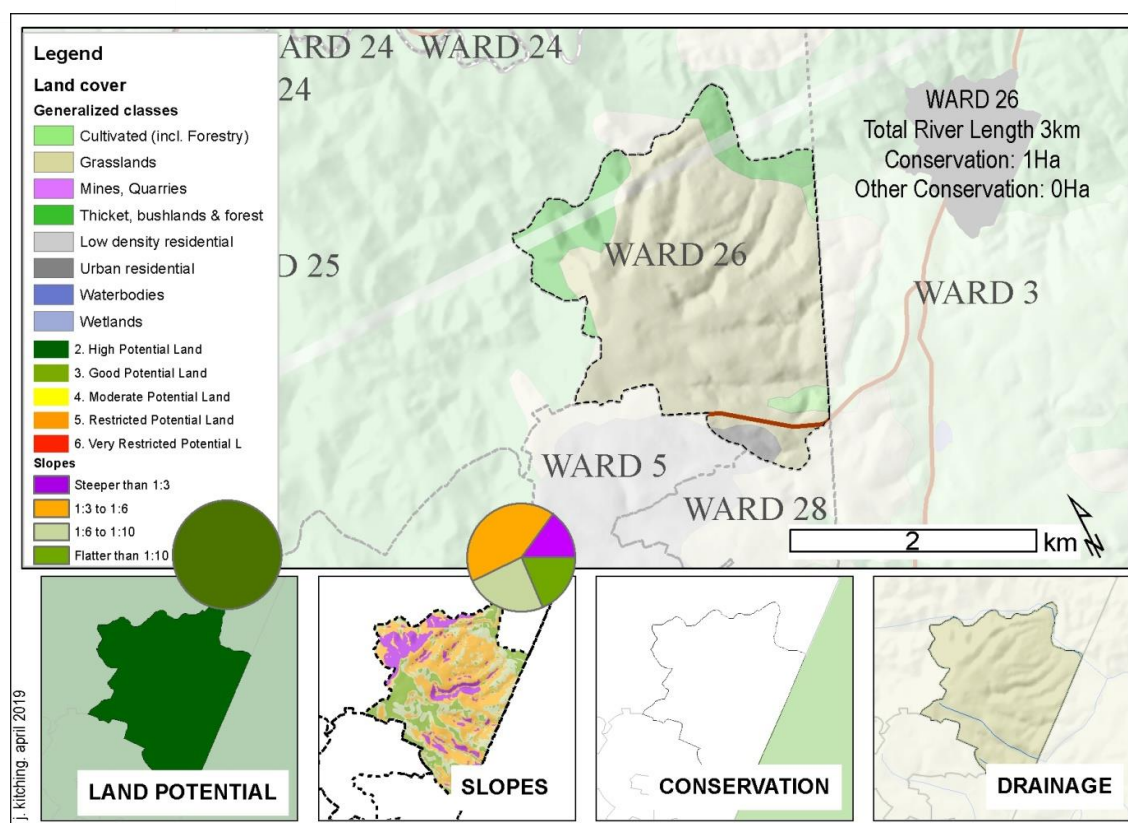
Map 101 Ward 26 Facilities



3.26.6 Environmental Analysis

The majority of the land in ward 26 has high potential for agriculture. The ward has 3km total river length and 1Ha under conservation. Cultivation is carried out on the northern parts of the ward. The environmental analysis for the ward is shown in the following map.

Map 102 Ward 26 Environmental Analysis



3.26.7 SWOT Analysis

Table 82 Ward 26 SWOT Analysis

Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gamalakhe mall Gamalakhe SAPS Station MPCC 5 Crèches 1 primary school Post office and SASSA Office Ohlangeni River - sand for building and block making 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High unemployment rate among the youth Water system is an issue Road maintenance is an issue
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vacant land along the Ohlangeni River that could be used for agriculture Vacant land that could be used for development of sports fields 	Threat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of crime An increase of foreign nationals taking over tuck shops and scrap yards in the area

3.26.8 Issues, Strategies and Projects

Table 83 Ward 26, Issues, Strategies and Projects

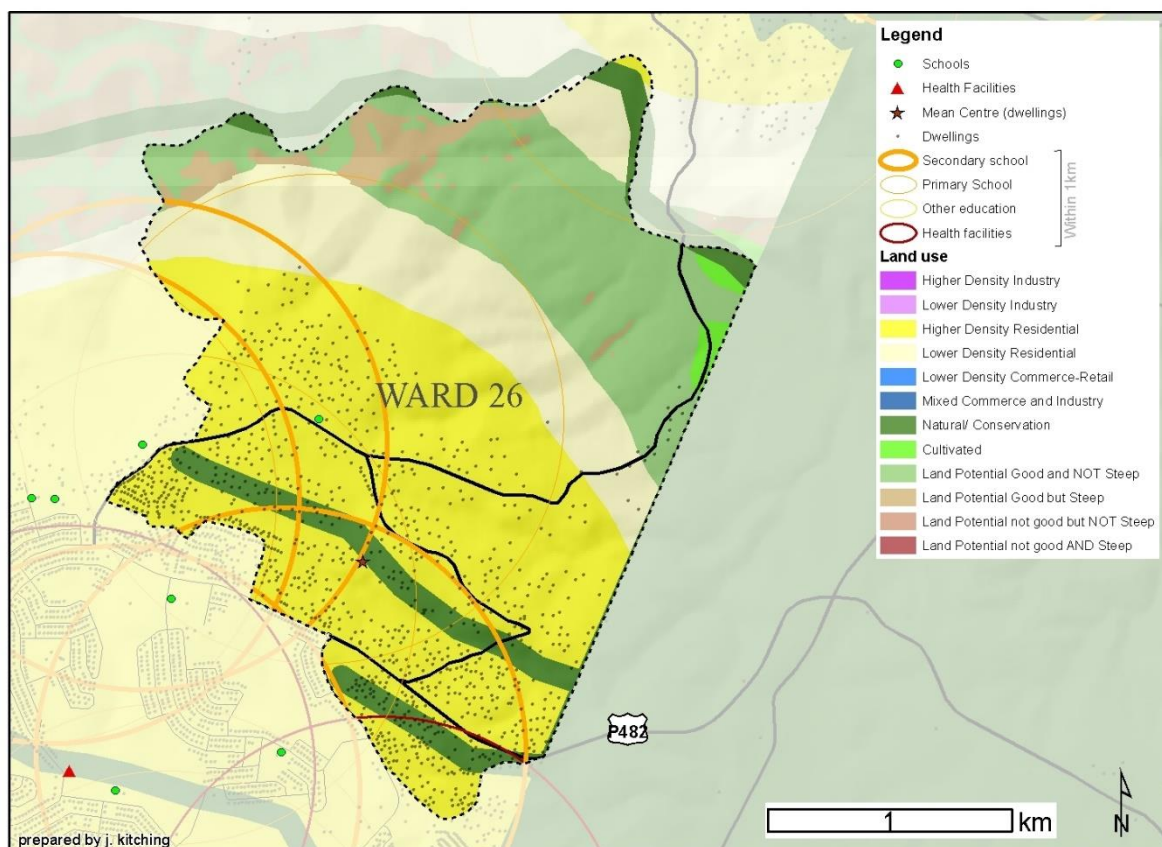
1		KEY ISSUES (WARD 26)
	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth unemployment; Poverty; Infrastructure provision and maintenance thereof; Skills development; Social issues i.e. crime, school drop out, drugs and alcohol abuse; Vulnerable groups i.e. Child headed households and elderly people
2		STRATEGIES
	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop youth empowerment programs with a special focus on skills development, human development; Promote learnerships for the unemployed youth; Establish small scale manufacturing industries with a special focus on artisan skills i.e. welding, craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods, fence meshing, motor mechanic and electro craft, pottery, furniture restoration, use of recycled materials for production of goods etc. Cooperate with other key stakeholders to develop poverty alleviation programmes Establish a forum to coordinate infrastructure provision and maintenance issues Strengthen community structures for fighting social ills and strengthen social cohesion i.e. Community Policing Forum, Youth, women and business foras Coordinate cooperation with Departments of Social Development and Health for ward based care givers
3		PROJECTS
	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports ground at Ohlangeni School; Indoor sports centre at the old taxi rank; MPCC Road upgrade Pedestrian Bridge at Ezitendeni Pedestrian bridge at Esdeni

3.26.9 Vision

"In five years time ward 26 will have good infrastructure and be able to provide decent work to its residents."

3.26.10 Ward 26 land use plans

Map 103 Ward 26 Land Use Plans



There are mostly high density residential areas that are located in the southern parts of the ward. Most of the facilities are located in the southern area of ward 26 outside the ward boundary. It should be noted though, most of the residential areas are still within the 1km radius. There are rivers that flow through the residential area in the South there is evidence of land use conflict since there are dwellings located on the river bed.

3.27 Ward 27 Situational Analysis

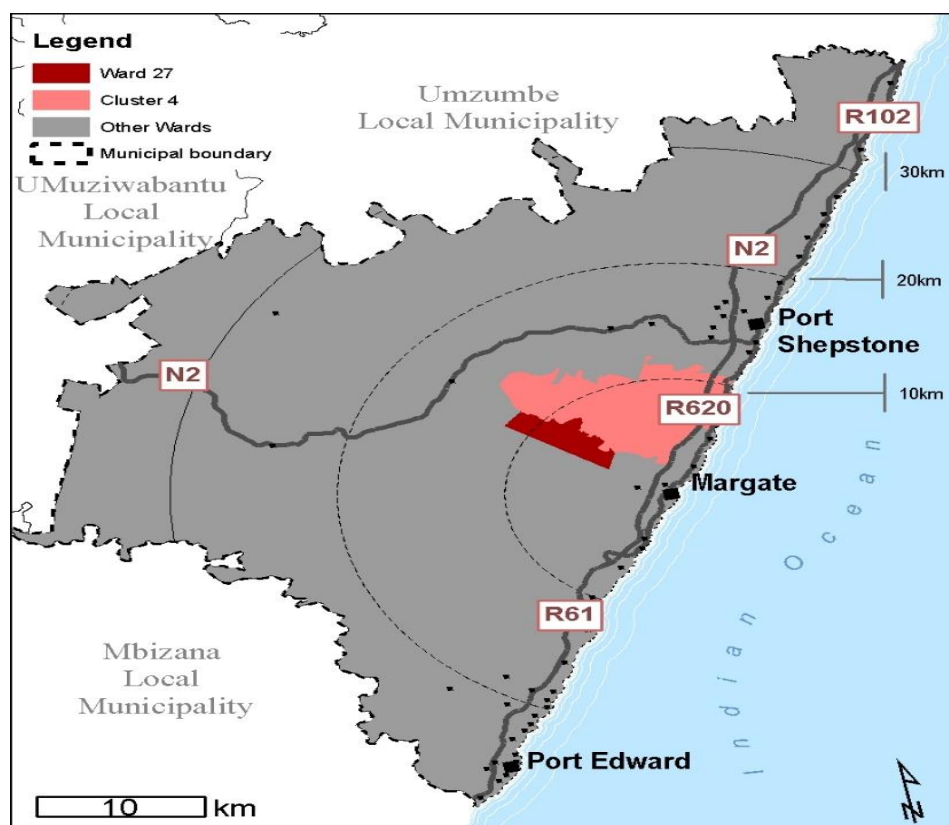


Cllr M Cele

3.27.1 Locality

Ward 27 is land locked and located in the central eastern parts of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. The locality of the ward is shown in the map below. Ward 27 is approximately 1303Ha in extent. It consists of 2 VDs namely Gamalakhe FET College and Nositha Primary School

Map 104 Locality of Ward 27



3.27.2 Demographic analysis

3.27.2.1 Total population and gender composition

The total population of ward 27 is approximately 8924. The gender composition of the population in terms of males and females is 46% and 54% respectively. Therefore, one notes that the ward has more females than males which calls for gender sensitive interventions. Table below shows the gender and total population in Ward 27.

Table 84 Gender and Total Population in Ward 27

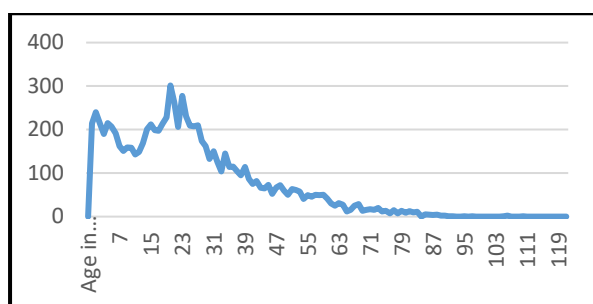
Gender	Total	%
Male	4116	46
Female	4809	54
Total	8924	100

The racial composition of the population was 100% Black African population racial group. That was no presence of the other racial groups such as the White, Indian and Coloured racial groups.

3.27.2.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis of Ward 27 indicates that the most dominant age group is the young population of school going age and the economically active youthful population. However, the ageing population groups are also present although not as dominant as the school going and economically active population groups. Graph below shows the demographic information in Ward 27.

Graph 93 Age groups in ward 27



3.27.2.3 Households

There are a range of household head age categories in ward 27. There are approximately 2799 households in Ward 27. The most common age of household heads in the ward is aged between 21 and 60 years and this is followed by those aged over 370. However, it should be noted that there is a significant number of households headed by the age group less than 21. The table below shows the age group of household heads in ward 27.

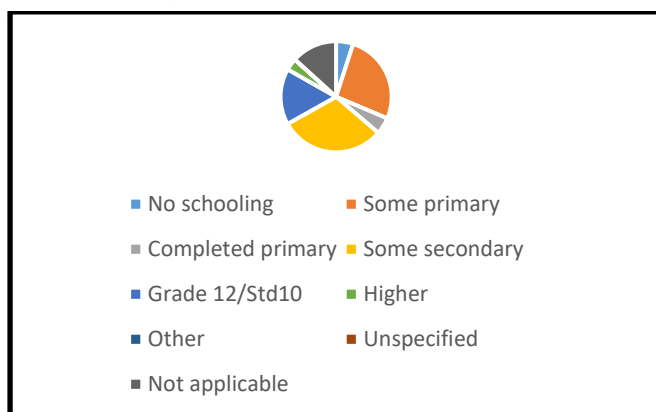
Table 85 Age of Household Head in Ward 27

Ward Name	Less Than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
27	203	2226	370

3.27.2.4 Education

The level of education in Ward 27 indicates that there are relatively high levels of literacy. Approximately, 31% and 26% have secondary and primary schooling respectively. Approximately 16% have a Grade 12 qualification while 3% have some form of higher education qualification. It should be noted that approximately 5% of the ward population have no schooling. Graph below shows the education levels in Ward 27.

Graph 94 Education Levels in Ward 27



2.27.2.5 Population Density/ Distribution

The population density in Ward 27 is about 7.797 households per hectare. The eastern side of the Ward is densely populated while the rest of the Ward is sparsely populated.

2.27.2.6 Settlement typology

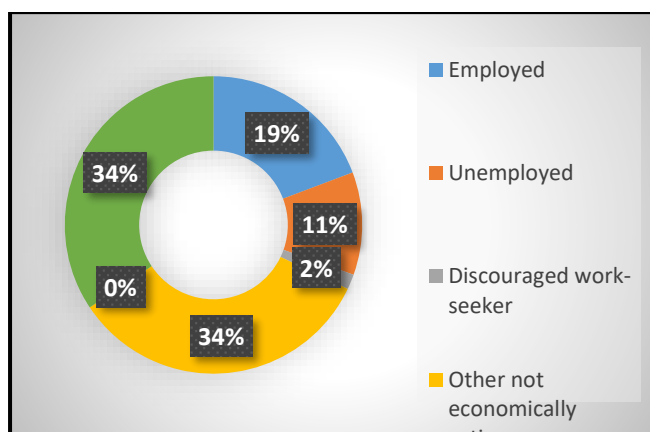
Ward 27 consists mainly of two settlement typologies namely the traditional or tribal and farming areas (see figure below). The traditional settlement typologies constitute approximately 95% of the ward spatial footprint whilst the farming area constitutes roughly 5% of the ward. The dominant dwelling typology in Ward 27 is the house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard. However, although relatively less dominant some households have the traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials and informal dwelling/shack in back yard as their main dwellings. This shows that there are also backlogs with regards to housing in the ward.

2.27.3 Economic analysis

2.27.3.1 Labour Force

The labour and employment information in Ward 27 shows that the employed and the unemployed population was 19% and 11% respectively. The discouraged work seekers comprised of 4% of the workforce. The remainder of the population is either not economically active (34%) or not applicable to employment (34%). This points to relatively high labour dependency ratios in the ward. Graph below shows the employment statistics in Ward 27.

Graph 95 Official employment status in ward 27

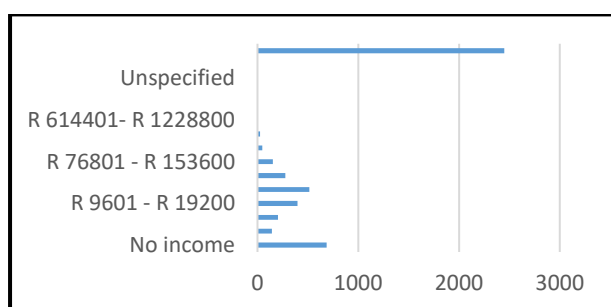


Most of the labour force in Ward 27 is employed in the formal sector followed by the private household sector. The least employing sector in the ward is the informal sector. Therefore, a multi-pronged approach of promoting local economic development among these three sector should be adopted in ward based planning.

2.27.3.2 Household income

The household income per annum dynamics for Ward 27 are shown in the Figure below. There is a relatively high number of households in with no income per year which are approximately 700. This points to high poverty rates and vulnerability among households in the ward. On the other hand, there is also a relatively huge concentration of households in the middle income bracket per annum.

Graph 96 Household income in ward 27



2.27.3. Economic activities

There are a number of informal trading in the ward. These include spaza shops and tavern.l. Few households practise subsistence farming.

2.27.4 Infrastructure

2.27.4.1 Water

Most households in Ward 27 have access to piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling, followed by those who have access to piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling. However, it is also significant to note that although relatively less prevalent there are households that have no access to piped water.

2.27.4.2 Sanitation

Most households (1574) in the ward use a pit latrine without ventilation as a toilet facility. This is followed by those who use a pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) and chemical toilet. Approximately 97 of households do not have toilet facilities at all. This indicates backlogs in the provision of sanitary facilities in the Ward.

2.27.4.3 Energy

Approximately 2232 households in Ward 27 use electricity as the source of energy for cooking. However, there are also other households that still use paraffin and wood (104 and 69 respectively) as a source of energy for cooking. This points to backlogs in electricity in the ward.

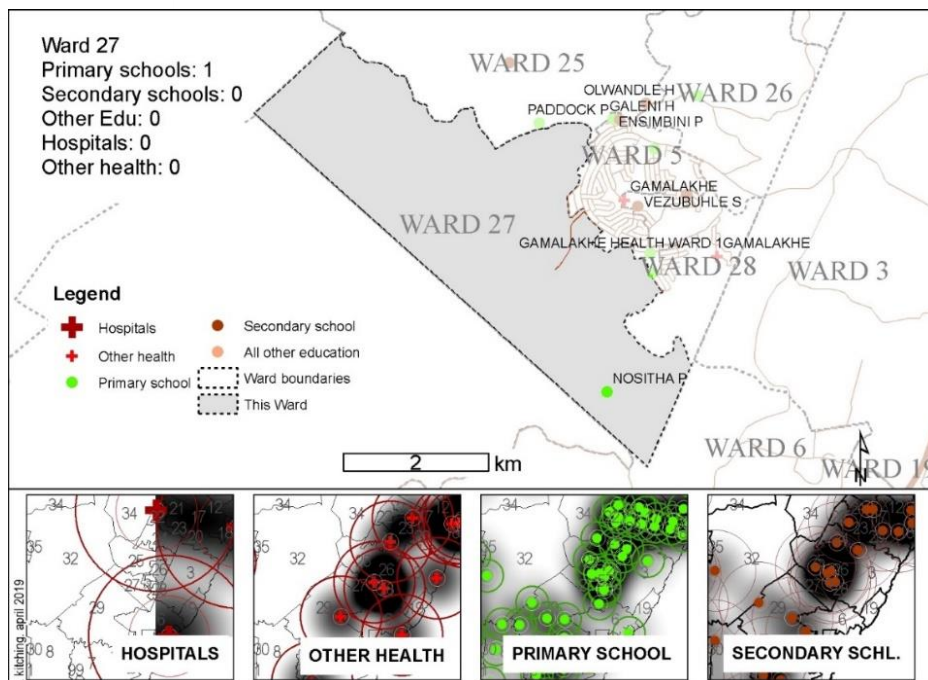
2.27.4.4 Road infrastructure

Roads are gravel and occasionally maintained.

2.27.5 Facilities

Ward 27 has 1 primary school. There are no secondary schools, clinics, hospitals or libraries. This indicates a backlog in the provision of social facilities. Map below shows the facilities in Ward 27.

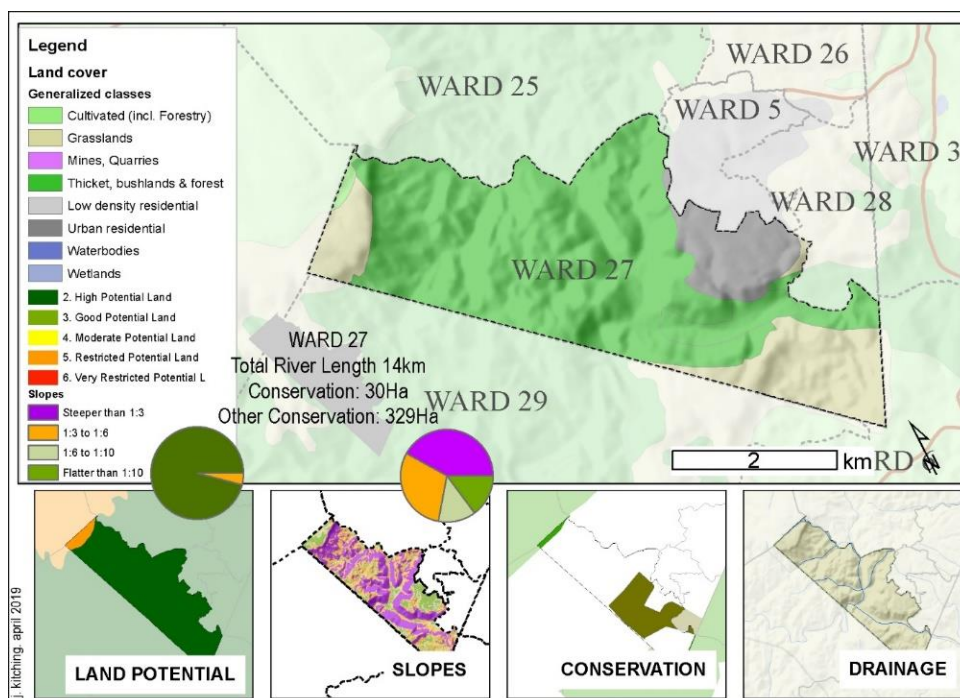
Map 105 Facilities in Ward 27



2.27.6 Environmental Analysis

The environmental analysis of Ward 27 indicates a high percentage of good potential land and approximately 359Ha of conservation areas. The higher percentage of the land is steep with fairly good drainage.

Map 106 Ward 27 Environmental Analysis



2.27.7 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 27 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 86 Ward 27 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have an outdoor gym which helps community members stay healthy We have a nature reserve to conserve nature (Mbumazi) There is an FET college in the ward which accommodates people from the rest of KwaZulu Natal Province and our neighbours from the Eastern Cape There is an ongoing housing project for housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of business incubation centre Lack of capital Lack of formal training
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FET college – our youth have an opportunity to develop their education because we have a learning institution Nature reserve: the people in other areas to get employment opportunities We have the Zibambebe Programme where our community members participate in the cleaning of the road sideways to get paid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some areas the roads are not in good condition Bridges: in some places school going children have to stay at home because they can't cross flooded rivers when it's raining.

2.27.8 Issues and Strategies

Table 87 Issues and Strategies in Ward 27

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high unemployment rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic diseases (HIV/AIDS) Relatively high number of households with no income per annum Child headed households Elderly population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support of sustainable livelihoods
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of business incubation facilities, capital and formal training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector development and economic diversification
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development

infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in infrastructure and facilities (water, dumping sites, sanitation, schools and clinics) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic services and infrastructure
Transportation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in bridges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road maintenance and rehabilitation
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug and substance abuse, • Crime • Chronic diseases such as HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Well-being promotion.

1.27.9 Vision

To be ward be a sustainable ward that provides basic infrastructure services, safety and economic opportunities to all residents.

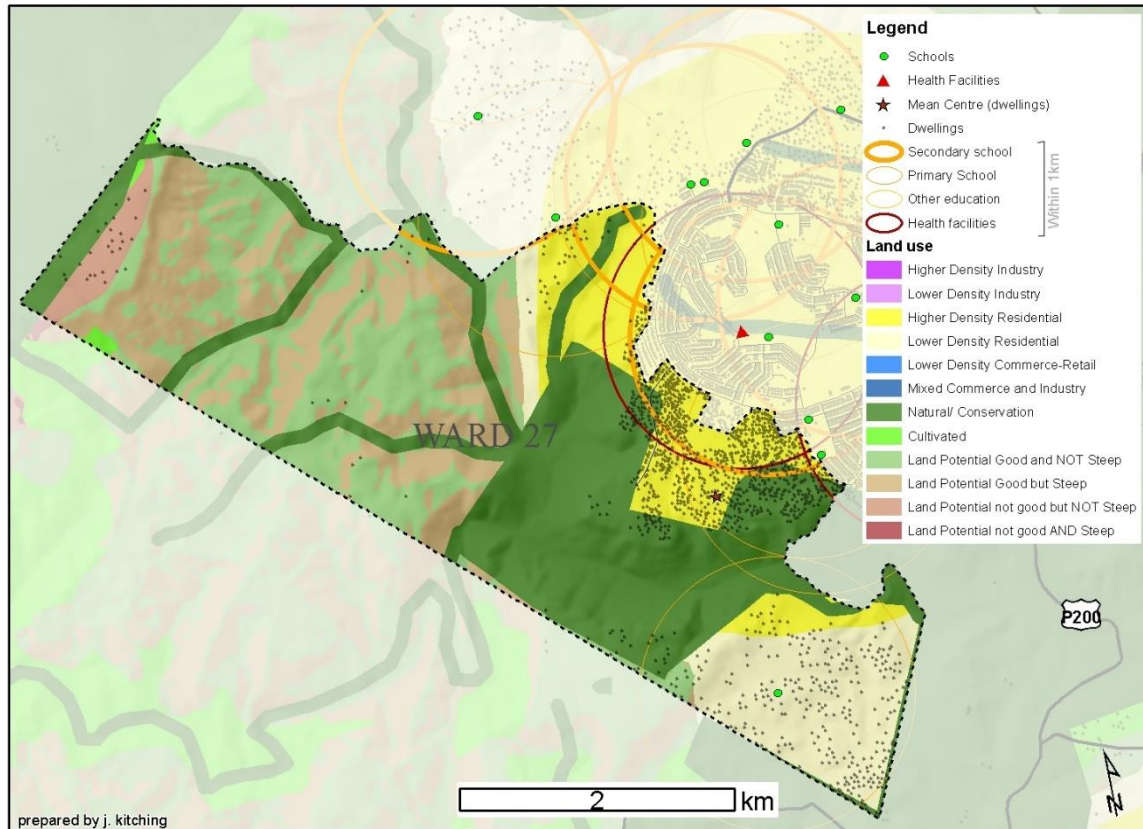
3.27.10 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

Table 88 Ward 27 programmes and projects

Programme	Proposed projects
LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business incubation project • Informal sector support project • Eco-tourism support project
Skills development programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult education • Vocational Skills Training Project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns • Drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Youth empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational skills training project
Vulnerable groups support programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One home on garden project • Rotating and Services Scheme Project • Orphanage Homes Project • Old People's Homes Project • Food for work project – Zibambele Programme
Crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Policing Forum
Provision of basic services project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to basic water project • Rural dumping sites project • Access to basic sanitation project • Access to facilities project
Road rehabilitation and maintenance project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge construction project • Road paving maintenance project

3.7.11 Ward 27 land use plans

Map 107 Ward 27 Land Use Plans



Land use plans for ward 27 show that high density residential areas in the ward are located in the northern central parts of the ward. There are sparsely populated residential areas in south eastern tip of the ward. There is natural conservation that includes rivers in the ward. Most facilities are however located outside the ward.

3.28 Ward 28 Situational Analysis

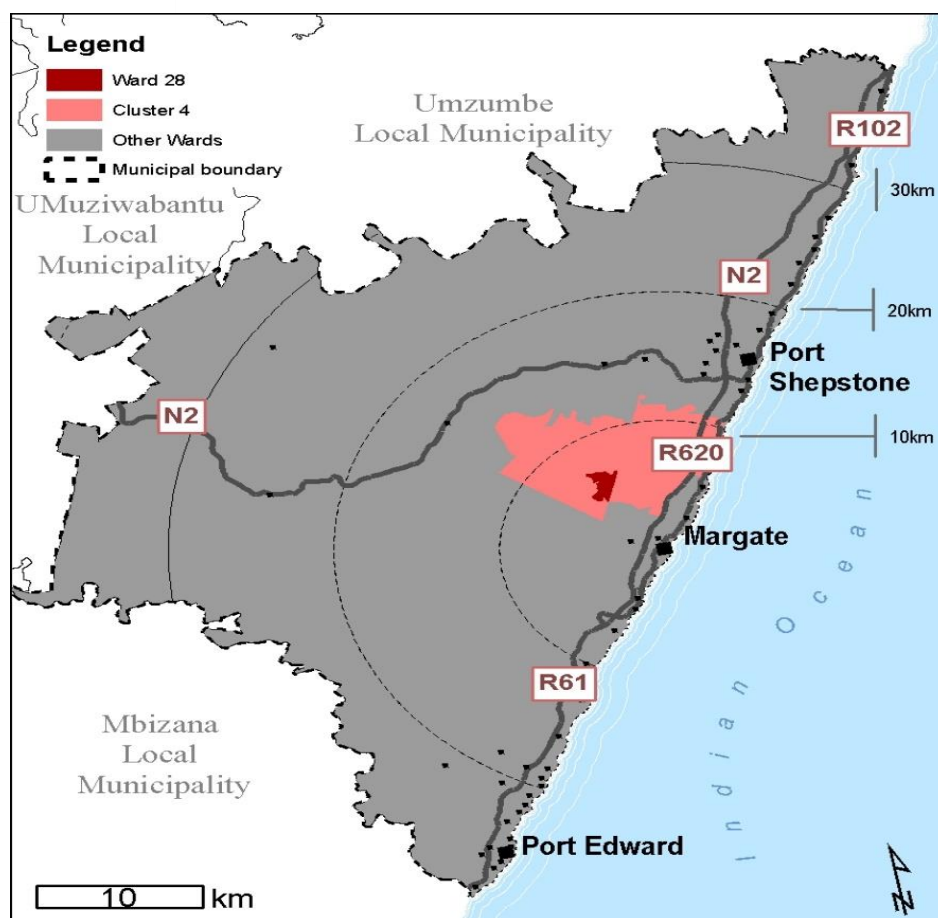


Cllr Zulu

3.28.1 Locality

Ward 28 is situated inland in the central eastern part of the Municipality. The locality of the ward is shown in the map below.

Map 108 Ward 28 Locality



Ward 28 is approximately 251Ha in extent. It consists of 4 VDs namely International Assembly of God, African Congregation Church, Sizanokhule Care Centre and Gamalakhe Civic Hall.

3.28 2 Demographic analysis

3.28.2.1 Total population and gender composition

The total population of ward 28 is approximately 7199. The gender composition of the population in terms of males and females is 46% and 54% respectively. Therefore, one notes the need for gender sensitive in the formulation of ward based plans, especially with regards to prioritising the developmental needs of women as a historically marginalised group. Table below shows the gender and total population in Ward 28.

Table 89 Gender and Total Population in Ward 28

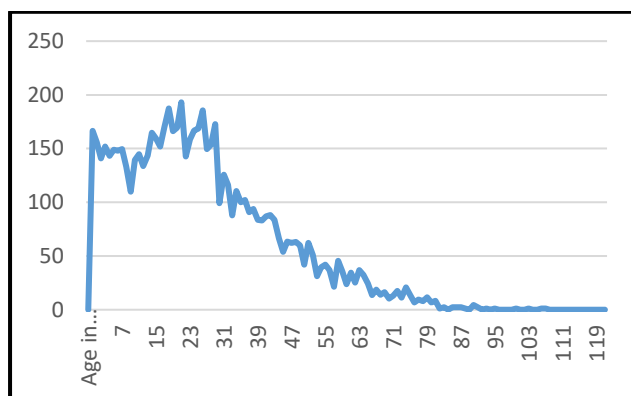
Gender	Total	%
Male	3283	46
Female	3915	54
Total	7199	100

The racial composition of the population in Ward 28 was dominated by the black racial group with approximately 7163 people. The other racial groups such as coloured and white are relatively less dominant.

3.28.2.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis of Ward 28 indicates that the most dominant age group is the young and youthful population. However, there is presence of an ageing population in the ward although this is less significant. Graph below shows the demographic information in Ward 28.

Graph 97 Age Groups in Ward 28



3.28.2.3 Households

There are a range of household head age categories Ward 28 (see Table below). According to Statistics South Africa (2016), there are 1428 households in Ward 28. The most frequent household head age group in the ward is between 21 and 60 and this is followed by heads older than 60. However, it should be noted that there are households with heads that are less than 21.

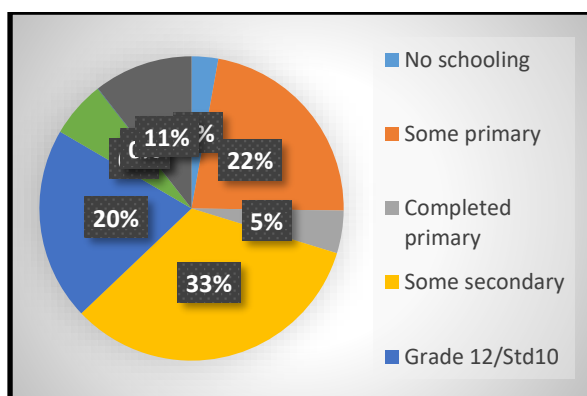
Table 90 Age of Household Head in Ward 28

Ward	Less Than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
28	50	1121	257

3.28.2.4 Education

The level of education in Ward 28 indicates that there are relatively high levels of literacy. The highest percentage of the population (33%) has a secondary school education, followed by 22% with some primary education and 20% with a Grade 12 education. While 6% have a higher education qualification, only 3% have no form of education. The diminishing numbers in Grade 12 and higher education indicates a need for skills development and higher education institutions in the Ward.

Graph 98 Education Levels in Ward 28



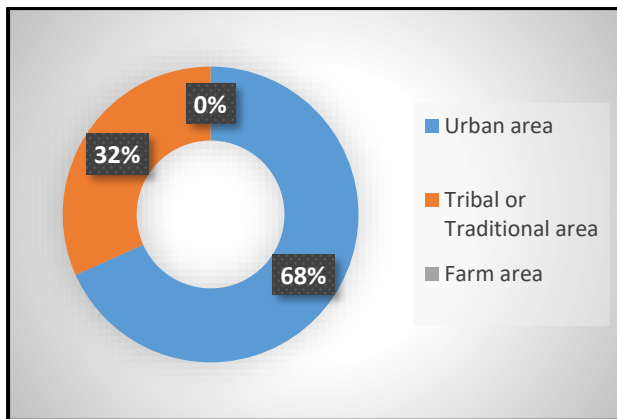
3.28.2.5 Population Density/Distribution

The population density in Ward 28 is approximately 22.471 households per hectare. The South eastern side of the Ward is sparsely populated while the rest of the Ward is densely populated.

3.28.2.6 Settlement typology

Ward 28 consists mainly of two settlement typologies namely the urban area and traditional or tribal (see graph below). The urban geo typology constitutes approximately 68% while the traditional settlement typologies constitute approximately 32% of the ward spatial footprint.

Graph 99 Geo Types in Ward 28



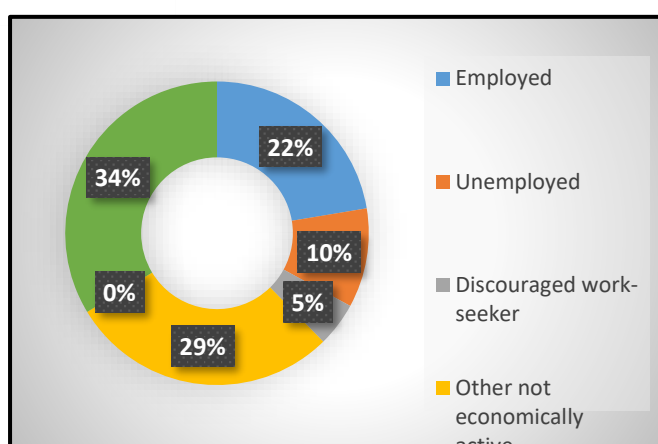
The dominant dwelling typology in Ward 28 is the house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard. Although relatively less frequent flats and apartments are also present as housing typologies.

3.28.3 Economic analysis

3.28.3.1 Labour Force

The labour and employment information in Ward 28 shows that the employed and the unemployed population was 22% and 10% respectively. The discouraged work seekers comprised of 5% of the workforce. The remainder of the population is either not economically active (29%) or not applicable to employment (34%). This points to relatively high labour dependency ratios in the ward. Figure below shows the employment levels in Ward 28.

Graph 100 Employment Status in Ward 28



The majority of the labour force in Ward 28 is employed in the formal sector followed by the private household sector. The majority of the employed labour force in ward is employed by the formal sector of the economy followed by those employed by the informal sector and the private household.

3.28.3.2 Household income

The household income per annum dynamics for Ward show that there is a relatively high proportion of households in with no income per annum. This points to high poverty rates and vulnerability among households in the ward. On the other hand, there is also a relatively huge concentration of households in the low to middle income bracket per annum.

3.28.3.3 Economic activities

There is very little economic activity in this ward

3.28.4 Infrastructure

3.28.4.1 Water

Most households in Ward 28 have access to piped (tap) water inside the yard although, there are still those that access water from piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling and piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling.

3.28.4.2 Sanitation

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) most households in Ward 28 use a flush toilet connected to sewerage. However, there is still relatively few other households that use Pit latrines and also the bucket system. This points backlogs in toilet facilities in the ward.

3.28.4.3 Energy

Ward 28 has relatively low levels of infrastructure service backlogs. Most households in the ward use electricity as a source of energy for cooking.

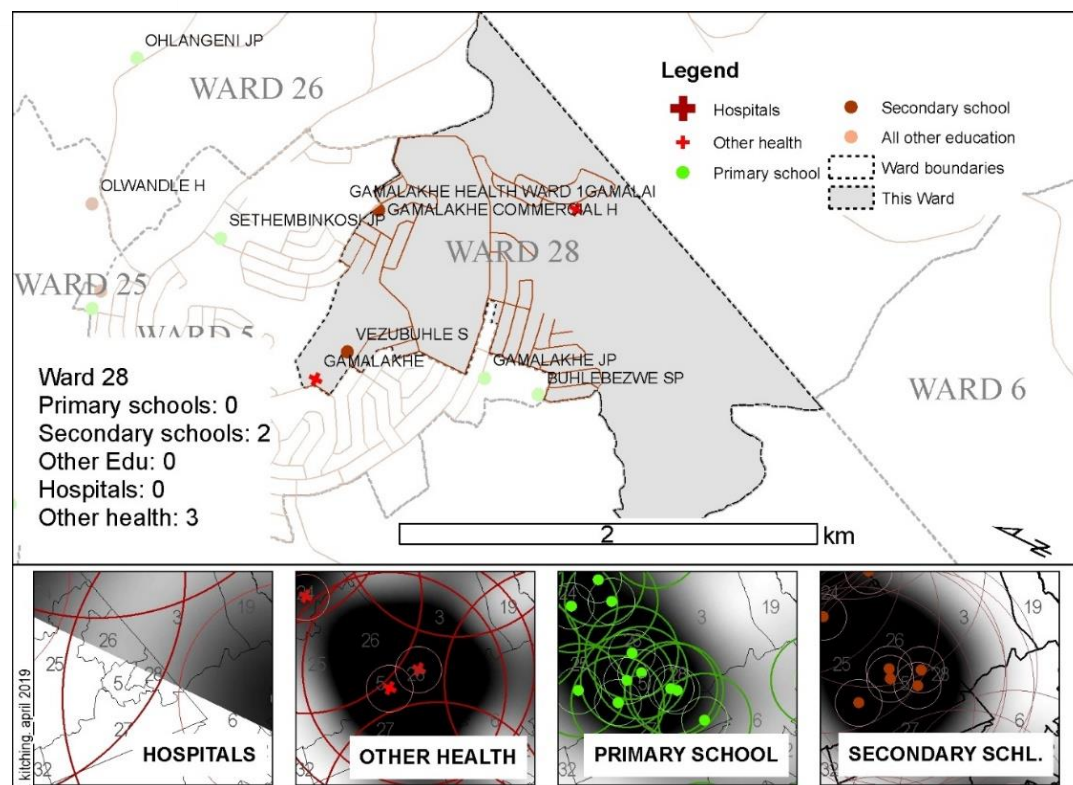
3.28.4.4 Roads infrastructure

Ward 28 is dominated by gravel roads.

3.28.5 Facilities

Ward 28 has 2 secondary schools. There are no primary schools, clinics, hospitals or libraries. This indicates a backlog in the provision of social facilities. Map below shows the facilities in Ward 28.

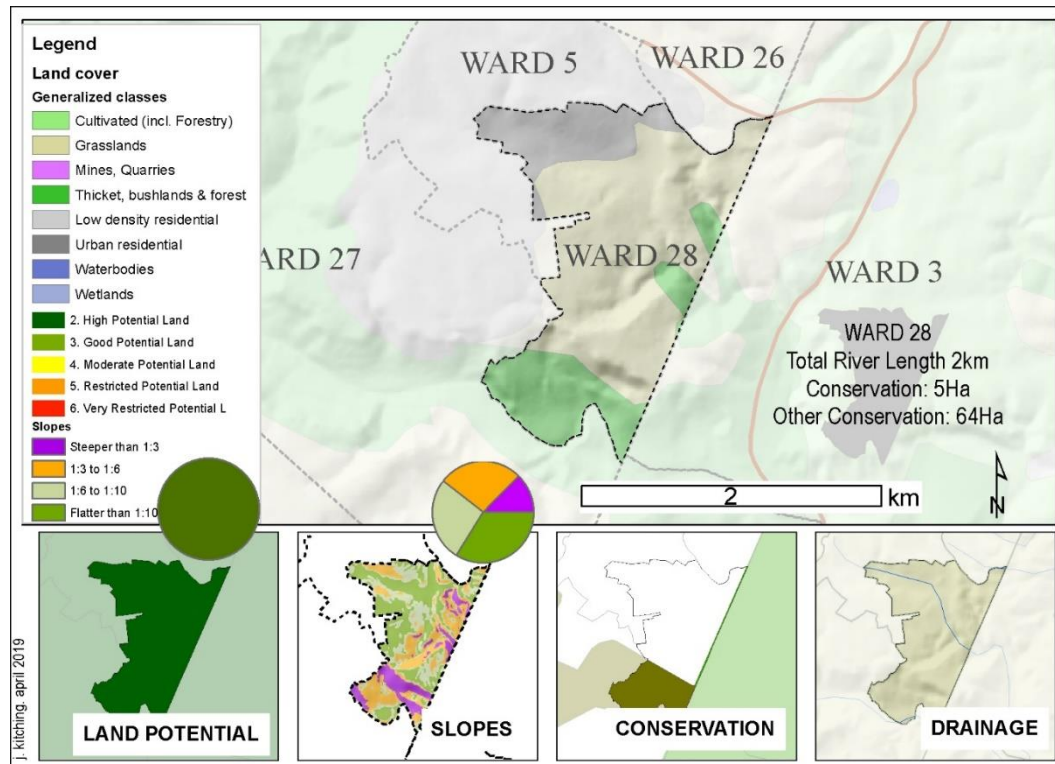
Map 80: Access to facilities



3.28.6 Environmental Analysis

The environmental analysis of Ward 28 indicates a high percentage of good potential land and approximately 69Ha of conservation areas. The higher percentage of the land is steep with fairly good drainage.

Map 109 Ward 28 Environmental Analysis

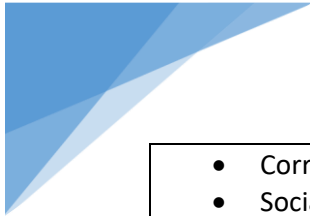


3.28.7 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 28 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in the Table below.

Table 91 Ward 28 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Recreational facilities and infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gamalakhe public library Gamalakhe community hall Sizani skills centre Department of social development SASSA Gamalakhe Traders Village TB Molefe Sports field Gamalakhe commercial high school Vezubuhle Secondary school Disability crèche Taxi Rank Park and play area for kids Swimming pool complex <p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social issues like child headed household which leads to instability. As a result, the youth use prostitution as a commodity for survival, crime, drugs, child abuse etc. Low literacy which results into substance abuse, unemployment, vandalising of community recreational facilities Entrepreneurship workshops Arts and culture we find our artists performing in liquor outlets Wifi-or free internet access Business incubator Political intolerance Water electricity cuts



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctional issues • Social development • Health department • Noah's Arch ministries is an NGO that facilitates education social issues, to empowering learners in our local schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mass media communication such as community radio station. •
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late arrival of information in terms of government employment opportunities, learnerships etc which frustrates the youth and the community at large. • Crime • Substance abuse • Prostitution which can lead to social ills and sickness • Rising HIV/AIDS statistics among our youth • Low skills and entrepreneurial education • Political intolerance • Xenophobic threats • Dysfunctional business forum • Misuse or abuse of funds given to SMMEs for projects like Mango and tomato project that need to be revived • Water and electricity cuts

3.28.8 Issues and Strategies

Table 92 Ward 28 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high unemployment rates • Households with no income per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment creation
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child and woman headed households • Orphans and elderly population • Disabled people • Child abuse • Teenage pregnancy • Xenophobic threats against immigrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social development support • Sustainable livelihoods support
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited entrepreneurial support • Lack of business incubation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector support and development • Business incubation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sectoral support programmes 	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high levels of illiteracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development and training
infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in basic sanitation infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic infrastructure services
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable human settlements
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high crime rates • HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

3.28.9 Vision

Our vision is to enhance radical economic transformation through sustainable business incubation services for SMMEs.

3.28.10 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

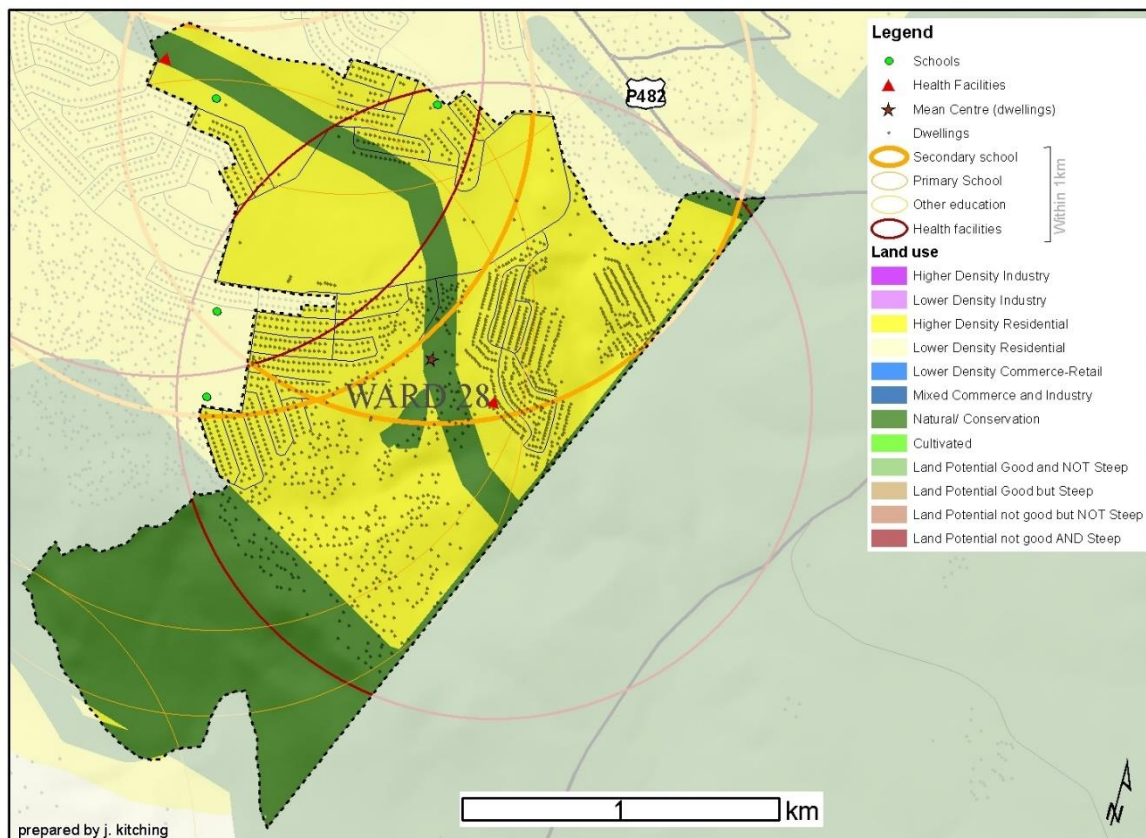
Table 93 Ward 28 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
Local Economic Development (LED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reestablishment of business forum project • Arts and cultures support project • SMME support project • Business incubation project • Subsistence Agriculture support project
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Radio Station Project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns • Drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Youth empowerment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational skills training project
Vulnerable groups support programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One home on garden project • Rotating and Services Scheme Project • Orphanage Homes Project • Old People's Homes Project • Public works project

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Literacy projects
Crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing project
Provision of basic infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic sanitation provision project
Housing programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal settlement upgrading project

3.28.11 Ward 28 land use plans

Map 110 Ward 28 Land Use Plans



The land use plans for ward 28 show that natural conservation is located in the Southern tip parts of the ward. In addition there is a river that flows through the ward from the north-west through the central areas of that ward. There is a water body that is also located in the central part of the ward. Most of the residential areas in the ward are high density and they stretch from the south to the north. There is a potential land use conflict in the central parts of the ward since there are households that are located in the water body and also the river banks.

3.29 Ward 29 Situational Analysis

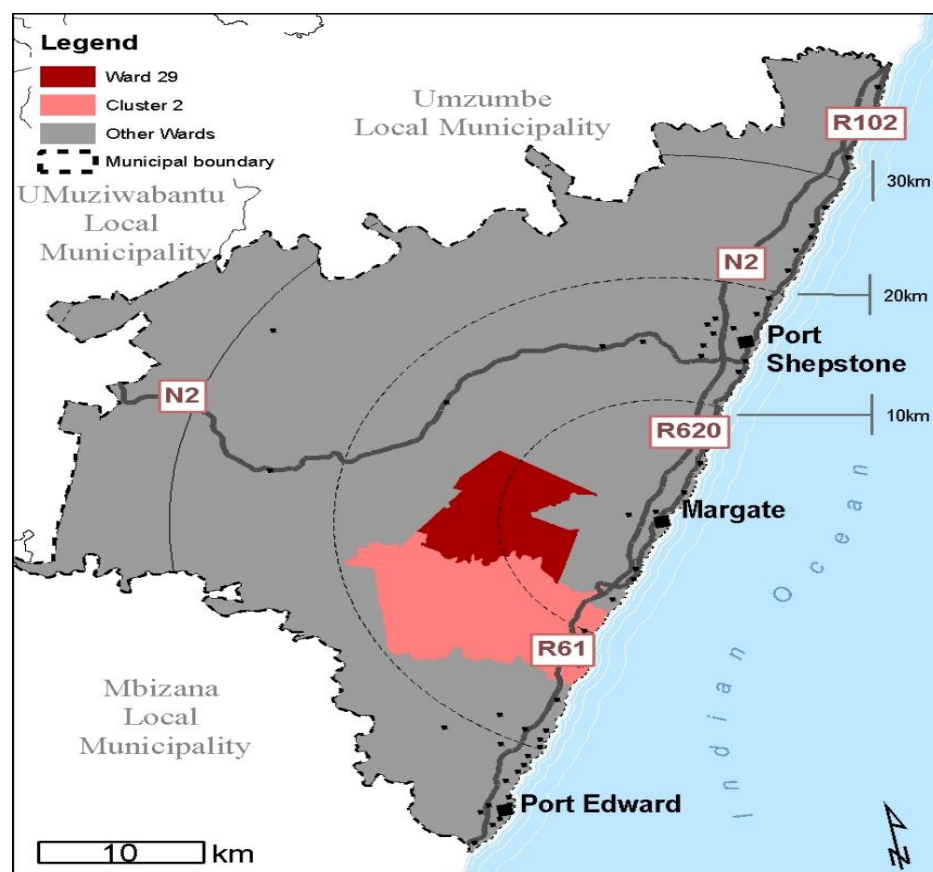


Cllr. D Majola

3.29.1 Locality

Ward 29 is land locked and is located in the South central part of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. The locality of the ward is shown in the map below.

Map 111 Ward 29 Locality



Ward 29 is approximately 5950Ha in extent. It consists of 6 VDs namely Mambhongweni School, Mlonde Secondary School, Mtthombothi Primary School, Bashise HP School and Dingeton School and Sunduza Community Hall.

3.29.2 Demographic analysis

3.29.2.1 Total population and gender composition

The total population of ward 29 is approximately 10243. The contribution of males and females to this population was 48% and 52% respectively. As such Ward based plans must be sensitive to gender dynamics in the ward. Table below shows the gender and total population in ward 29.

Table 94 Gender and Total Population in Ward 29

Gender	Population	%
Male	4874	48
Female	5369	52
Total	10243	100

Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

The racial composition of the population in the ward indicate that 99% of the ward population is comprised by the Black racial group. The other population groups such as the white, Indian and coloured are less than 1% of the total population.

3.29.2.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis indicates that the population in Ward 29 is dominated by a young population of school going age group and also a youthful population that is economically active. However, it should also be noted that the ageing population is a relatively present in the ward. The range of age groups that are present in the ward point to the need for differential services provision in the ward based plans. Local economic provisions in the ward based plans must factor in employments needs of the youthful population.

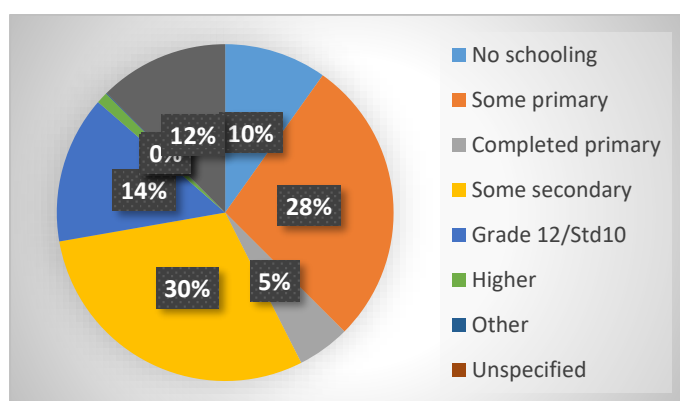
3.29.2.3 Households

There are approximately 1753 households in ward 30. Out these households 733 are male headed and 1020 are female headed.

3.29.2.4 Education

The level of education in Ward 29 shows that 28% primary education, followed by 30% with secondary education, 14% with grade 12 and 1% with higher education. However, 10% of the population has no formal education. Graph below shows the schooling levels in Ward 29.

Graph 101 Education Level in Ward 21



3.29.2.5 Population distribution/density

The population density in Ward 29 is about 1.722 households per hectare. The ward is sparsely populated and most of the population is concentrated in the south and South-eastern side of the Ward.

3.29.2.6 Settlement typology

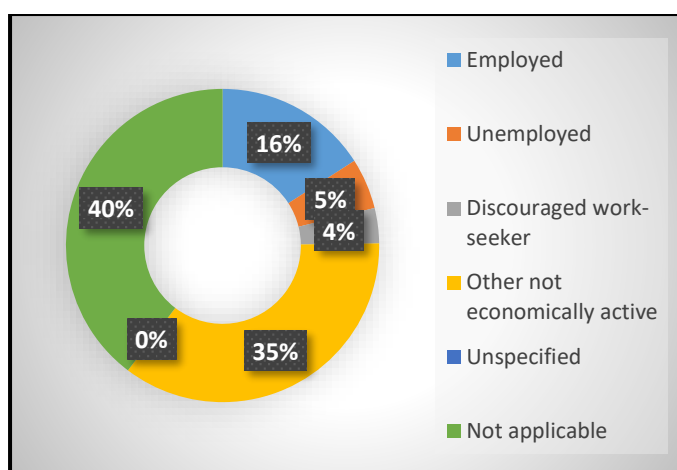
The settlement typologies in Ward 29 in terms of types of geographic areas show that the ward is 100% rural area that is under the leadership of traditional authority. Thus ward based plans for the ward must take cognisance of dynamics and power relations between tradition authority and modern democratic leadership especially the local ward councillor. Figure below shows the settlement typologies in Ward 29. The most common dwelling typology in Ward 29 is a house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard followed by traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials.

3.29.3 Economic analysis

3.29.3.1 Labour Force

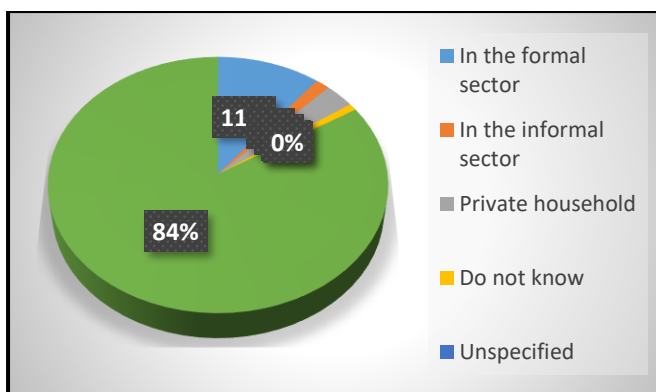
The labour and employment information shows that 16% of the population in Ward 29 is employed and 5% of the population is unemployed (Figure). The rest of the population is uneconomically active (35%) and not applicable when it comes employment opportunities. This points to a relatively high labour dependency ratio in the ward. Graph below shows the official employment status in Ward 29.

Graph 102 Employment Rates in Ward 29



The highest percentage of the labour force in Ward 29 is employed in the formal sector (11%), followed by the private households (3%) and the informal sector (1%). This points to the need to support the different economic sectors in the ward based plans development proposals. Graph 103 below shows the sectorial composition of the workforce.

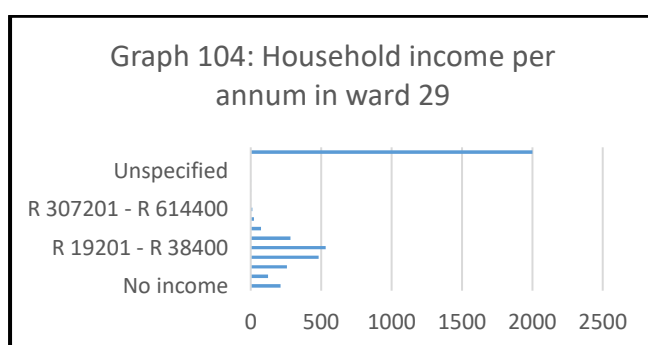
Graph 103 Source of Employment in Ward 29



3.29.3.2 Household income

The annual household income in Ward 29 ward indicate a relatively huge proportion of households in very low income and no income per annum category. This points to vulnerable households in the ward whose challenges need priority and consideration in the ward based plans. Graph below shows the household income levels in Ward 29.

Graph 104 Household Income per Annum in Ward 29



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.29.3.3 .Economic activities

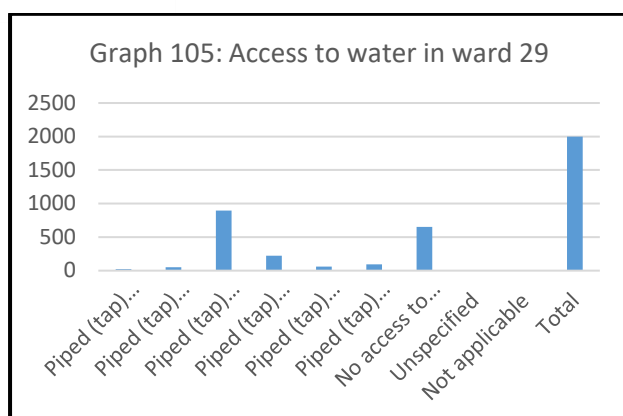
Ward 29 is mainly rural and most households practises little subsistence farming.

3.29.4 Infrastructure

3.29.4.1 Water

Access to water in Ward 29 shows that approximately 897 households have access to water from a piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling. However, it is important to note that approximately 600 households have no access to piped (tap) water. Graph below shows statistics on access to water in Ward 29.

Graph 105 Access to Water in Ward 29



3.29.4.2 Sanitation

Access to sanitation trends for Ward 29 are shown in the Figure below. Approximately 900 households have access pit latrines without ventilation. These are followed by those with access to Pit latrines with ventilation (VIP) and chemical toilets. However, it is important to note there are households that do not have access to any toilet facilities at although the number is less than 100 households.

3.29.3.4 Energy

In Ward 29, most of the households (1449) in the ward use electricity as a source of energy for lighting in the ward. However, there are 517 that use candles as a source of energy for lighting which is an indication of backlogs in electricity in the ward.

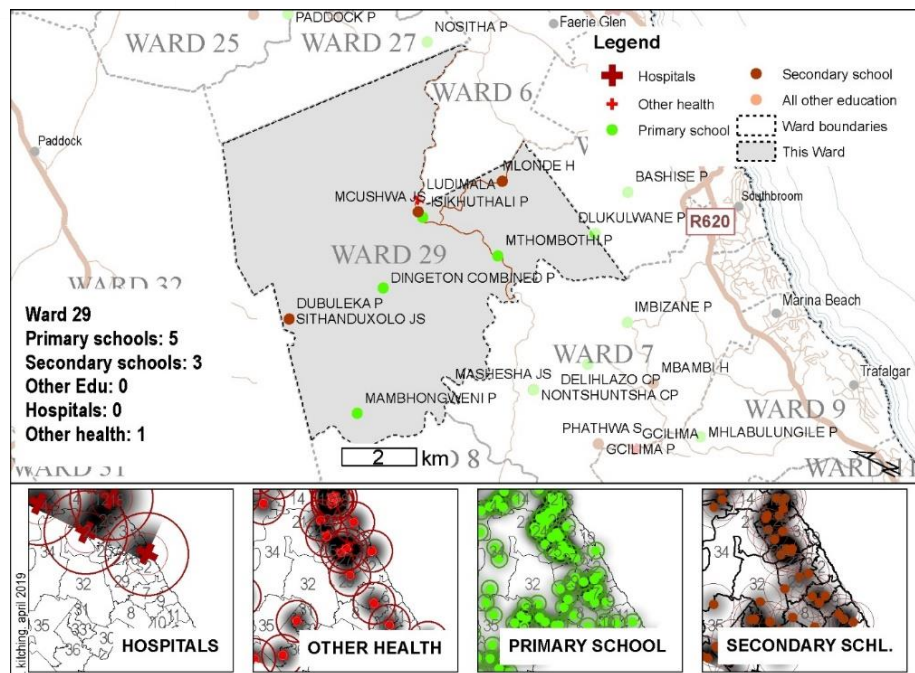
3.29.4.5 Roads infrastructure

Wward 29 is deep rural with most part of it covered in ravines. The Northern part of the ward has very poor road networks which make accessibility more especially when raining to be very hard. All roads within the ward are grave.

3.29.5 Facilities

Ward 29 has 5 primary schools, 3 secondary schools and 1 clinic. There is a backlog in hospitals and educational facilities such as libraries.

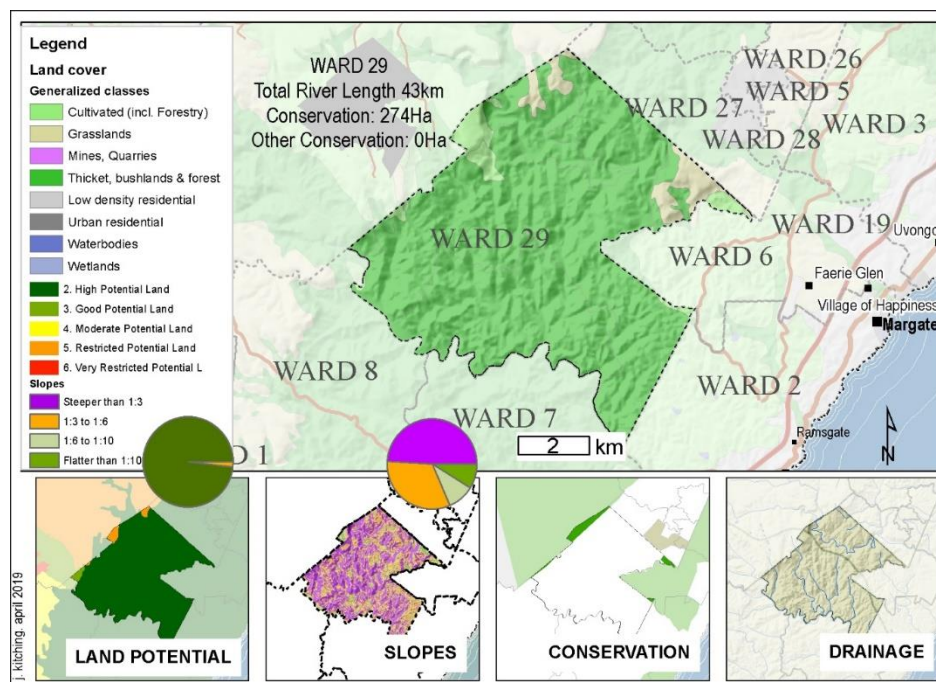
Map 112 Facilities in Ward 29



3.29.6 Environmental Analysis

Ward 29 is characterised by good potential land. The land is steep with moderate drainage. There is approximately 274Ha of conservation areas in the Ward

Map 113 Ward 29 Environmental Analysis



3.29.7 Ward 29 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 29 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in the Table below.


Table 95 Ward 29 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Quarry • Sands (Mbizane, Zande • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime • High bridges • Bad roads • Corruption • Poor service delivery (health, policing, caregiver/Nompilo • Backlogs in infrastructure and facilities
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is demand for skilled labour in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption in government • Shortage of power from Eskom

3.29.8 Issues and Strategies

Table 96 Ward 29 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high unemployment rates • Households with no income per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment creation
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child and women headed house household • Teenage pregnancy • Women headed • HIV Aids • Ageing population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social development • Sustainable livelihoods support
Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively informal economy • Few skills development and training facilities • Lack of sectoral support initiatives • Limited support subsistence agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-poor and pro-growth LED • Sectoral development initiatives
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development and training
Infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in basic services infrastructure services (water and sanitation • Backlogs in basic facilities sports grounds, schools and vocational skills training centres, high must lights, community halls, crèches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic infrastructure services and facilities



Transportation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in road transport infrastructure – bridges and paved roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high crime rates • HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and well-being promotion

3.29.9 Vision

To be a liveable healthier ward that provides economic opportunities and basic infrastructure services for all.

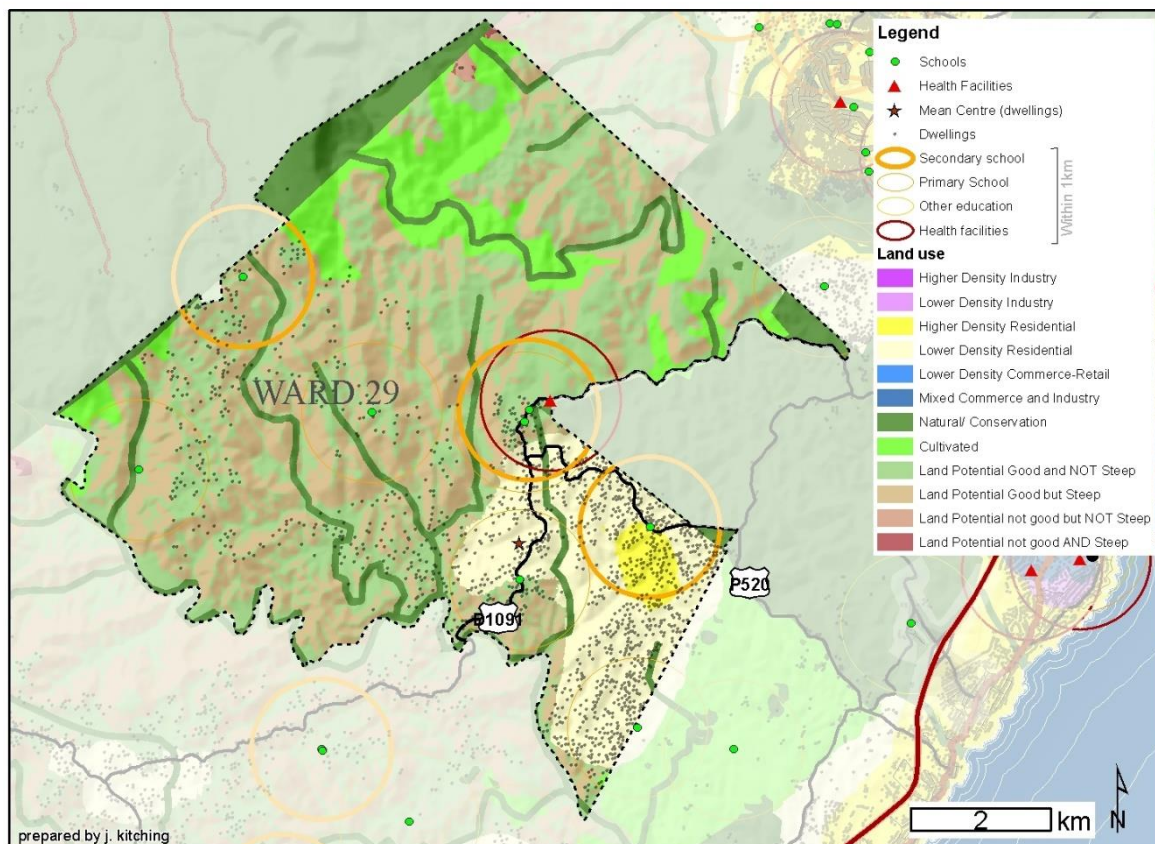
3.29.10 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

Table 97 Ward 29 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural extension services project • Subsistence Agriculture Support Project • Informal economy support project • Vocational skills training project • Mining sector support project (quarry and sand) •
Vulnerable groups support programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One home on garden project • Rotating and Services Scheme Project • Orphanage Homes Project • Old People's Homes Project • Public works project • Women cooperatives project
Youth empowerment programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational skills training project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns • Drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Integrated crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing project
Basic Infrastructure and facilities provision programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic sanitation provision project • Basic water provision project • Provision sporting facilities projects • Access to school facilities project

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to health facilities project • Provision of high mast lights project • Access to creches project • Community halls project
Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road paving project • Bridge construction project
Enhancing educational skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modular Library

3.25.1 Ward 29 land use plans



The land use plans for ward 29 show that the existing residential areas in the ward are located in the South Eastern parts of the ward. In this area, there is a pocket of high density residences that is surrounded by relatively sparsely populated dwellings. It should be noted that there are sparsely populated residences in the western interior of ward. Conservation in the ward is mostly based on rivers that flow through the ward. There is potential of land use conflict in some areas of the ward since there are dwellings that are located in the river bank especially in the Southern parts of the ward.

3.20 Ward 30 Situational Analysis

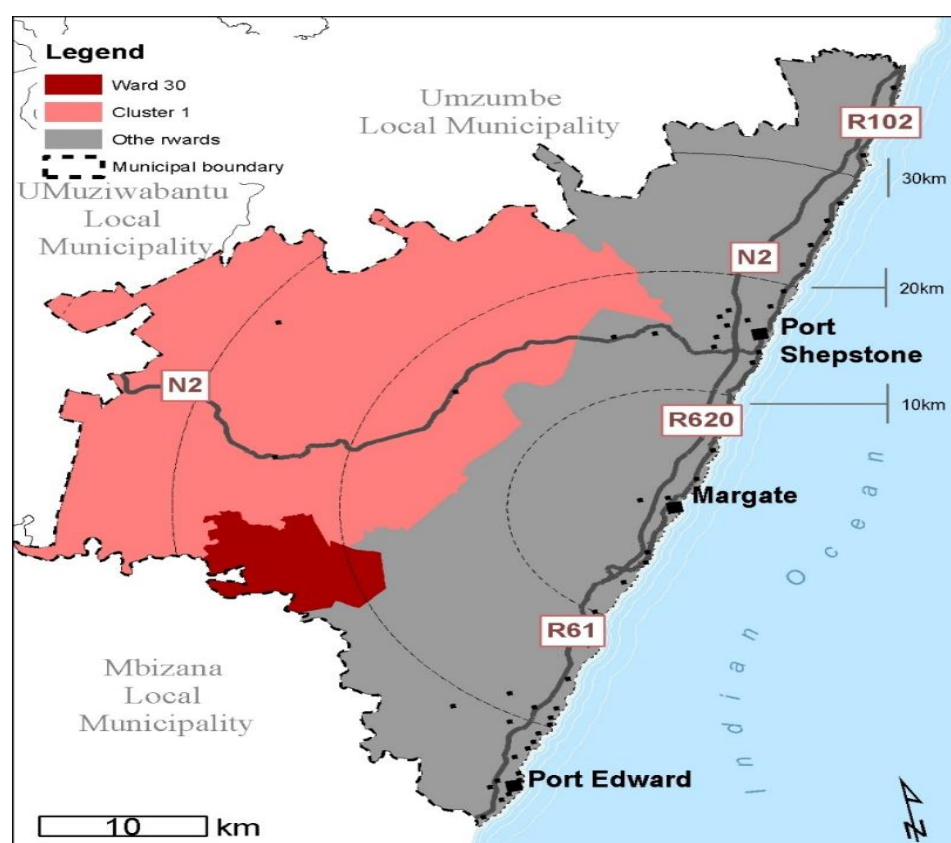


Cllr. S Ngcece

3.30.1 Locality

The Ward is located in the South of Cluster one and shares the northern part of its border with ward 32 and 31. On the west, the ward shares its border with wards 36 and 32. Below is a map showing the locality of the ward.

Map 114 Ward 30 Locality



The ward consists of 7 VDs namely, Etsheni Shoba Primary School; Khumbuza Primary School, Qhinga High School; Mpunzi Drift Hall; Assemble of God Church; National Christian Assemble of God and Bandlane Creche

3.30.2 Demographic analysis

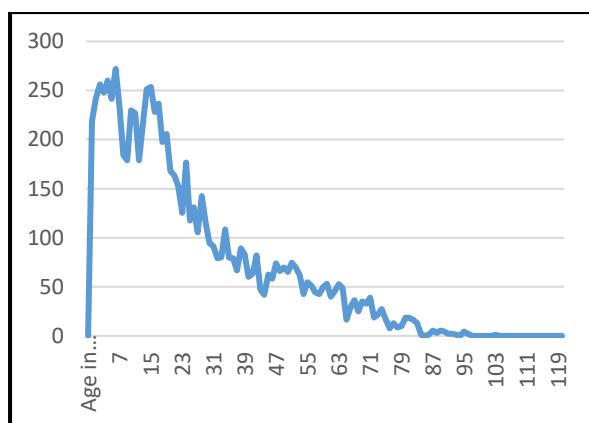
3.30.2.1 Total population and gender composition

The total population of ward 30 is approximately 8669. Of this total population, women constitute 55% of the population whilst males are 45% of the total population. The racial composition of the population shows that the population is made up of the Black racial group only. However, it should be noted, though relatively less significant, the population in the ward also comprises of immigrants from other African countries such as Somalia running small business such as tuckshops.

3.30.2.2 Age Groups

The age groups in Ward 30 shows that the most dominant age group is the young and youthful age groups under the age of 29. From the age of 30 upwards the age group size gradually declines. The following graph shows the above information.

Graph 106 Age groups in ward 30



Sources: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.30.2.3 Households

According to Statistics South Africa (2016) there are 1753 households in ward 30. Out these households 733 are male headed and 1020 are female headed.

3.30.2.4 Settlement typology

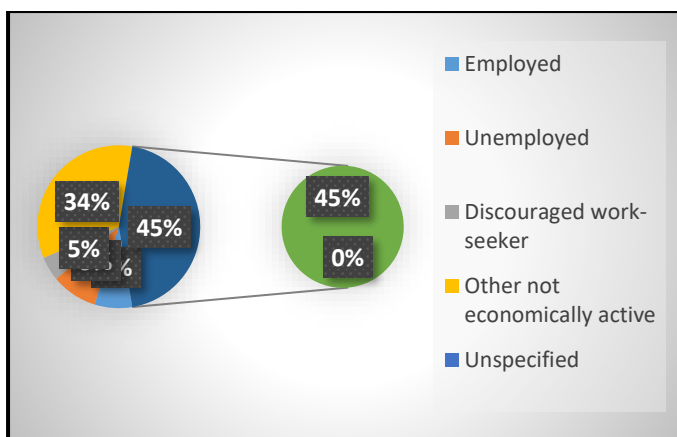
The entire ward is predominantly a rural area under traditional authority. Therefore the ward based plans for the ward must take into consideration the needs and expectations of the traditional authority and elected local councillors. The most common dwelling typology among households in ward 30 is a house made of brick or concrete followed by the traditional housing typology.

3.30.3 Economic analysis

3.30.3.1 Labour Force

The labour and employment information shows that the employment rate in ward 30 is 45% and the unemployment rate is 9%. Discouraged work seekers are 5% of the population in the ward. 34% of the population is not economically active. Graph below shows the official employment status in ward 30.

Graph 107 Employment Status in Ward 30



The source of employment for most people in the ward is the informal sector followed by the formal sector. The least employing sector is the private household. However, it is important to note that the contribution of the formal sector is insignificant compared to the informal and private household sectors combined. There is a need to stimulate the formal economy in the area.

3.30.3.2 Household income

Most households are in the low-income category; however, there is also a significant proportion of households with no income per annum.

3.30.3.3 Economic activities

There is a significant proportion of households that engage in subsistence vegetable farming as an economic activity. Households grow vegetables. Subsistence poultry farming as an agricultural economic activity is also relatively prominent among households in ward 30.

3.30.4 Infrastructure

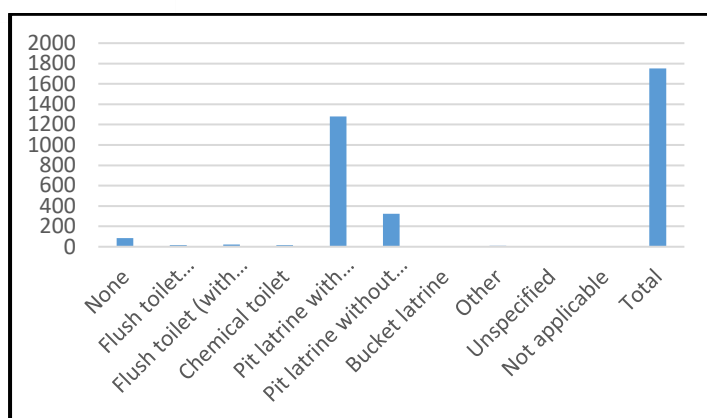
3.30.4.1 Water

Access to water in ward 30 shows that about 749 households access water from a piped (tap) water on a community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling. 355 households access water through piped (tap) water to a community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling. Approximately 246 households access water through piped (tap) water to a community stand: distance less than 500m and 1000m from dwelling. However, it is important to note that an estimated 50 households access piped (tap) water on a community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1 km) from dwelling. In addition, 185 households have no access to piped (tap) water.

3.30.4.2 Sanitation

Access to sanitation trends shown in Figure 1 show that most households in the ward use a pit latrine with ventilation. Approximately 1280 households use Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) followed by 323 that used Pit latrine without ventilation.

Graph 108 Toilet Facilities in Ward 30



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

It is also notable however, that, approximately close to 100 households have no access to toilet facilities at all.

3.30.4.3 Energy

The source of energy for cooking per household in ward 30 is shown in the table below. From the table one notes that most of the households use electricity as a source of energy for cooking. This is followed by those that use wood.

Table 98 Energy or fuel for cooking per Household in ward 30	
Electricity	1062
Gas	35,3
Paraffin	93,8
Wood	555
Coal	1,08
Animal dung	0
Solar	0
Other	1,08
None	1,08
Unspecified	3,23
Not applicable	0
Total	1753

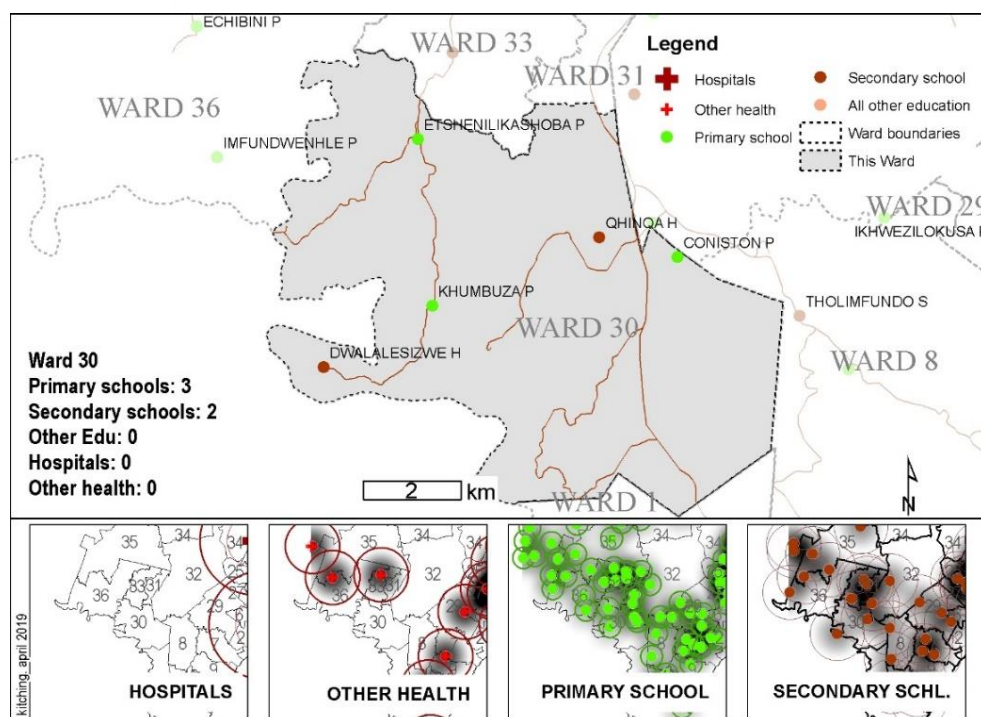
3.30.4.4 Roads

The total road length in ward 30 is approximately 38 km. Most roads in the ward are gravel. The main road which is tarred runs parallel the ward.

3.30.5 Facilities

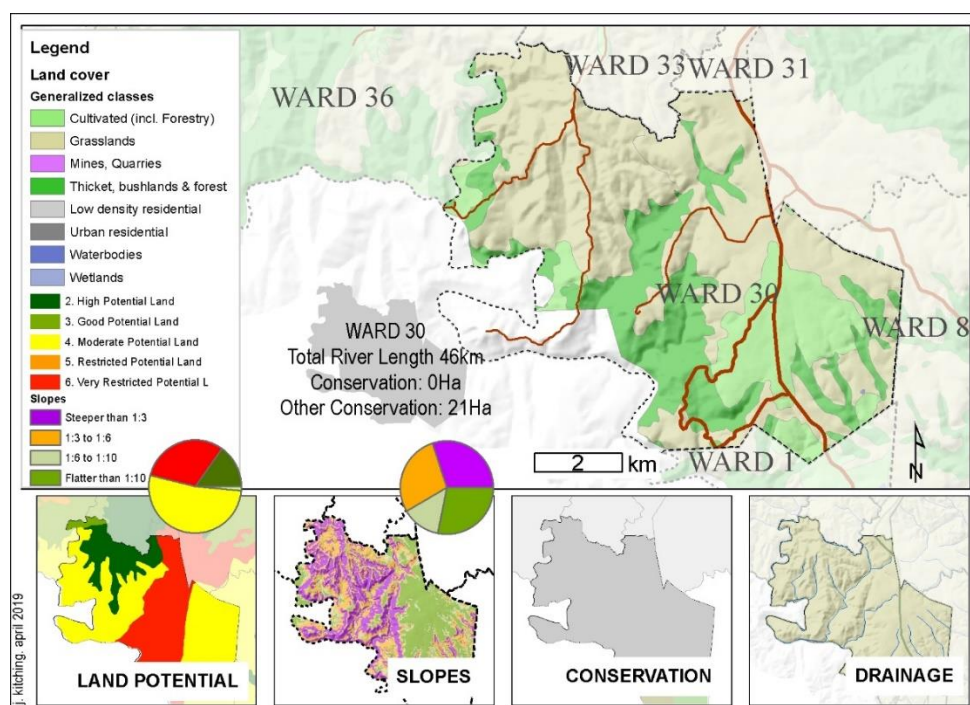
There are three primary schools and two secondary schools in the ward. Map 86 below shows access to facilities in the ward.

Map 115 Facilities in Ward 30



3.30.6 Environmental Analysis

Map 116 Ward 30 Environmental Analysis



3.30.7 Ward 30 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 30 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in the Table below.

Table 99 Ward 30 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of some facilities such as Schools, Clinics, Community halls, Sports grounds, Crèches and Churches • Relatively low backlogs in infrastructure services such as electricity, roads, toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in the following facilities and infrastructure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Schools (Goqoza/Bandlana, Nqawushe) b) Water – Shoba/Mdlazi c) Roads – Shoba/Mdlazi d) Electricity e) Toilets – New Houses f) Recreation g) Police station (Mobile) h) Housing • Relatively high unemployment rates
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high demand in the arts and culture industry • Demand for skilled labour 	

3.30.8 Issues and Strategies

Table 100 Ward 30 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high unemployment rates • Households with no income per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment creation
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child and women headed house household • Disabled people • Women headed households • HIV Aids • Ageing population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social development • Sustainable livelihoods support
Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited economic activities • Few skills development and training facilities • Lack of sectoral support initiatives • Limited support subsistence agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-poor and pro-growth LED • Sectoral development initiatives
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development and training
Infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in basic services infrastructure services (water and sanitation) • Backlogs in basic facilities nurse's home, orphanage, old people's home, drug addicts rehabilitation centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic infrastructure services and facilities

Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable human settlements provision
Transportation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in road transport infrastructure – paved roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high crime rates • HIV/AIDS • Drug and substance abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and well-being promotion

3.30.9 Vision



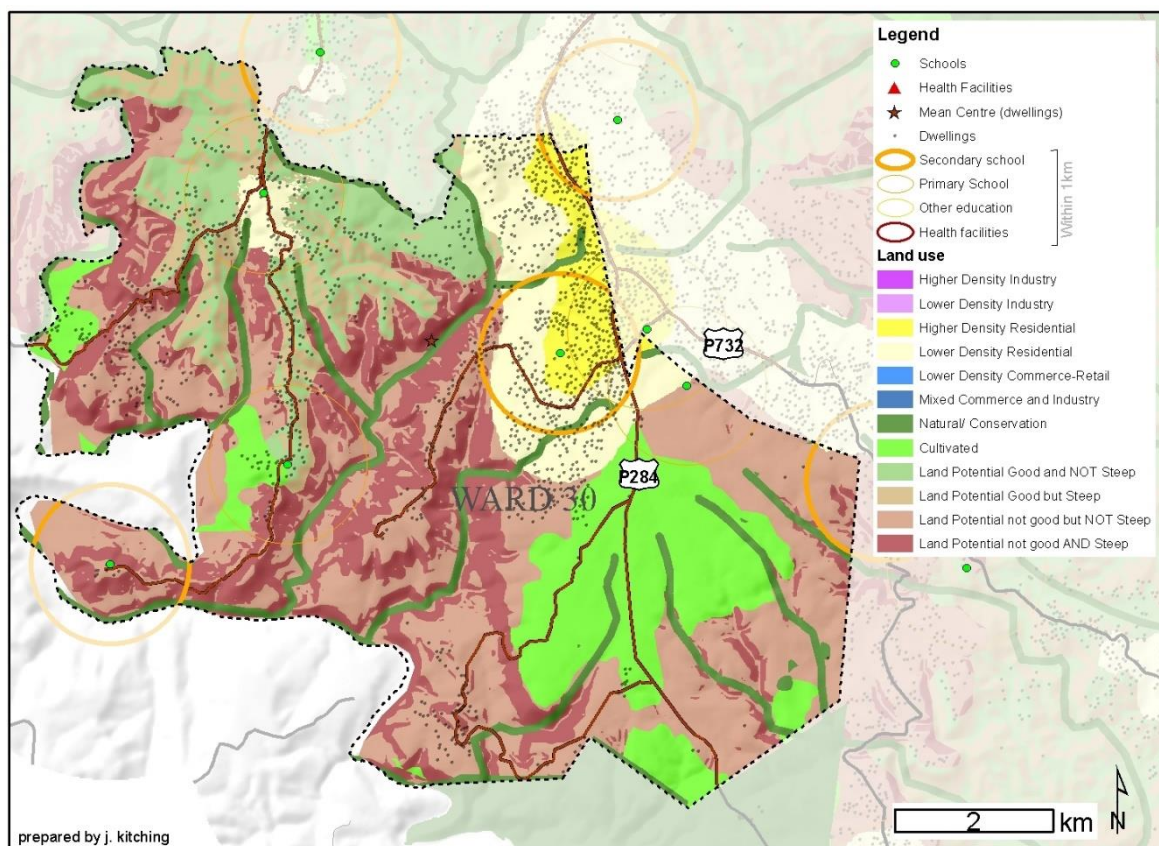
3.30.10 Ward based plans

Table 101 Ward 30 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural extension services project • Subsistence Agriculture Support Project • Informal economy support project • Vocational skills training project • Arts and Culture industry support project
Vulnerable groups support programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One home on garden project • Rotating and Services Scheme Project • Orphanage Homes Project • Old People's Homes Project • Public works project • Women cooperatives project
Youth empowerment programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational skills training project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns • Drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Integrated crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing project

Basic Infrastructure and facilities provision programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic sanitation provision project • Basic water provision project • Nurse's home project, • Orphanage project • Old people's home project • Drug addicts rehabilitation centre project
Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road paving project throughout the ward • Main Road to be rehabilitated (Ezingoleni town)

3.30.11 Ward 30 land use plans



The land use plans for ward 30 show that a relatively significant proportion of the land potential is not good and steep. The majority of the dwellings in the ward are located in the northern central parts of the ward and they comprise of both low density and high densities. There is also land that is under agriculture especially the central eastern areas. Conservation in the ward is mostly based on rivers.

3.31 Ward 31 Situational analysis

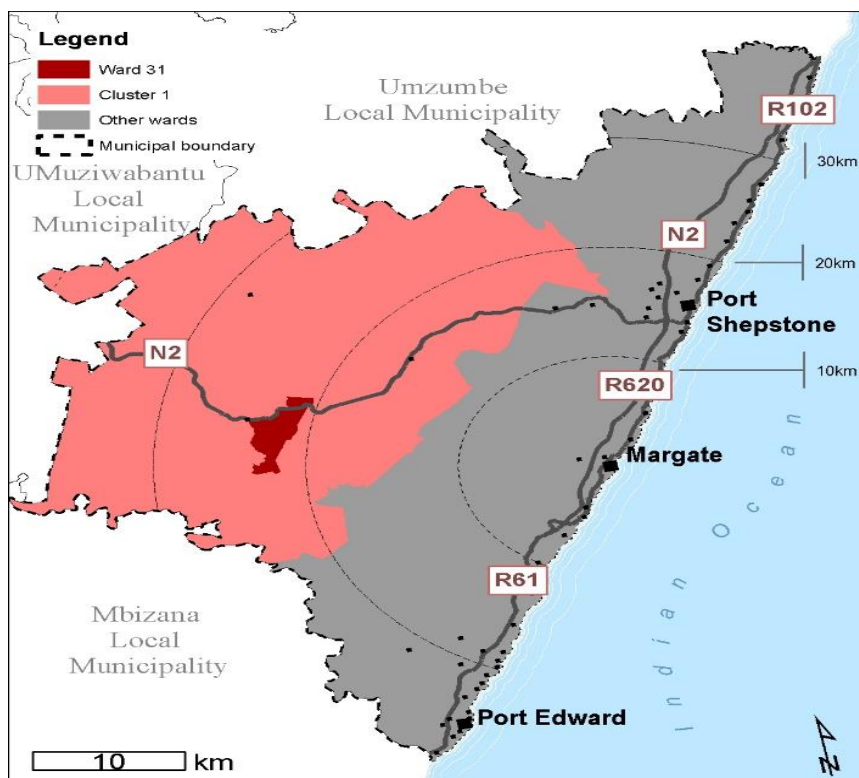


Cllr BC Mzobe

3.31.1 Locality

Ward 31 is an inland ward situated in the western south parts of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. It is mostly a rural ward under the jurisdiction of tribal authority. Map below shows the locality of ward 31.

Map 117 Ward 31 Locality



There are 5 VDs in ward 31 which are Magidigidi Creche, Masheweshwe High School, Izingolweni C Primary School and Mbeni Combined Primary School.

3.31.2 Demographic analysis

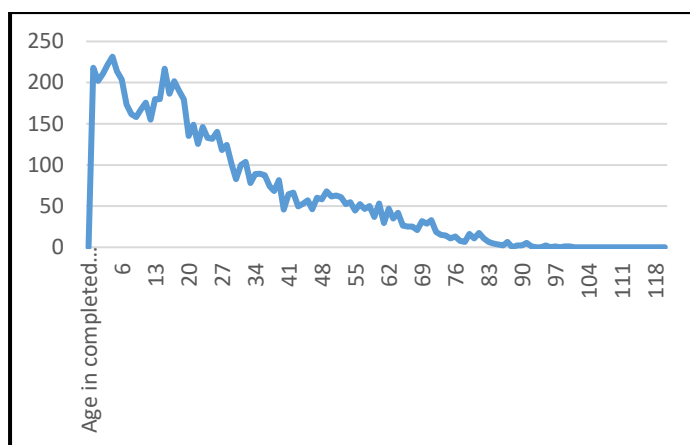
3.31.2.1 Total population, gender and racial composition

The total population of ward 31 is about 7 655 and of this population 46% is male and 54% is female. The gender composition of the population points to the need for gender sensitive ward based interventions. The racial composition of the population was 100% Black African.

3.31.2.2 Age groups

The age groups in ward 31 show that the dominant population group is the young and youthful population under the age of 29 years. From the age of 29 upwards the population starts to decline. However, there is also relative presence of the elderly population that is above 60 years in the ward. Therefore a differential approach to the developmental needs of the different age groups must be adopted.

Graph 109 Age groups in ward 31



3.31.2.3 Households

The total of households in ward 31 is 1713. Of these households 705 are male headed and 1008 are female headed.

3.31.2.4 Settlement typology

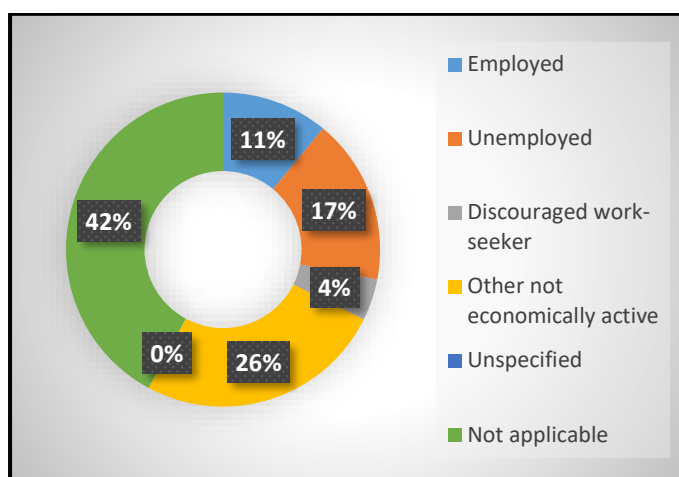
Ward 31 is mostly of a rural settlement typology that is under traditional authority. According to Statistics South Africa (2016) approximately 1239 households in ward 31 stay in houses made of brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard. This is compared to 396 who stay in a traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials. An insignificant proportion of households, though less dominant, stay in other dwelling typologies such as the informal dwelling.

3.31.3 Economic analysis

3.31.3.1 Labour force

The employment rates in ward 31 are shown in the graph below. The employed and unemployed population in the ward is 11% and 17% respectively. Discouraged work-seekers are 4% whilst the other not economically active population group is 26 %. The employment rates indicate that the area has relative very high employment rates and at the same time it has a relatively high labour dependency ratio.

Graph 110 Employment Rate in Ward 31



The employment rates per sector show that most of the employed persons are employed in the formal sector. The informal sector is the second biggest contributor to employment in the ward. Private households contribute the least in terms of employment in the ward.

3.31.3.2 Household income

Household income statistics indicate that most households in the area either have no income or are in the low income bracket per annum. This is a reflection of the relatively high unemployment rates in the area.

3.31.3.3 Economic Activities

There are relatively very few spaza shops in the ward. Most households do not practise any form of farming, however, there are some households who keep livestock as a means of living.

3.31.4 Infrastructure

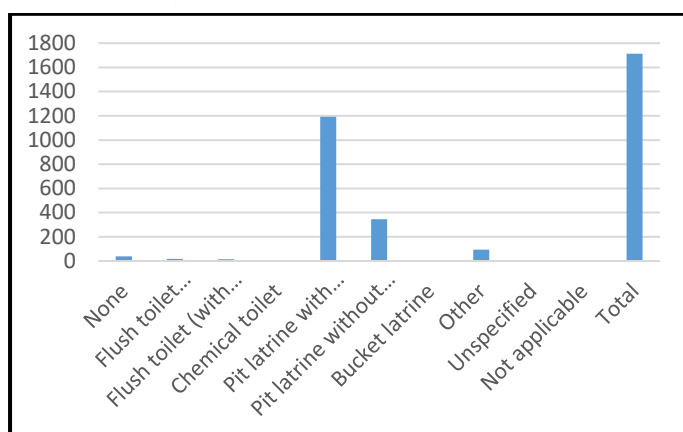
3.31.4.1 Water

There is also a relatively high rate of backlogs in accessing portable water in ward 31. Information from Statistics South Africa (2016) shows that 214 households have access to piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling whilst 417 have access to piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1 km) from dwelling. 305 households had no access to piped (tap) water.

3.31.4.2 Sanitation

Graph 111 below shows that most households (1191 households) in 2011 in ward 31 had access to pit latrine with ventilation (VIP). 345 have access to pit latrine without ventilation. Households without any toilet facilities in ward 31 are 39 and 93 used the bucket toilet system.

Graph 111 Toilet Facilities in Ward 31



3.31.4.3 Electricity

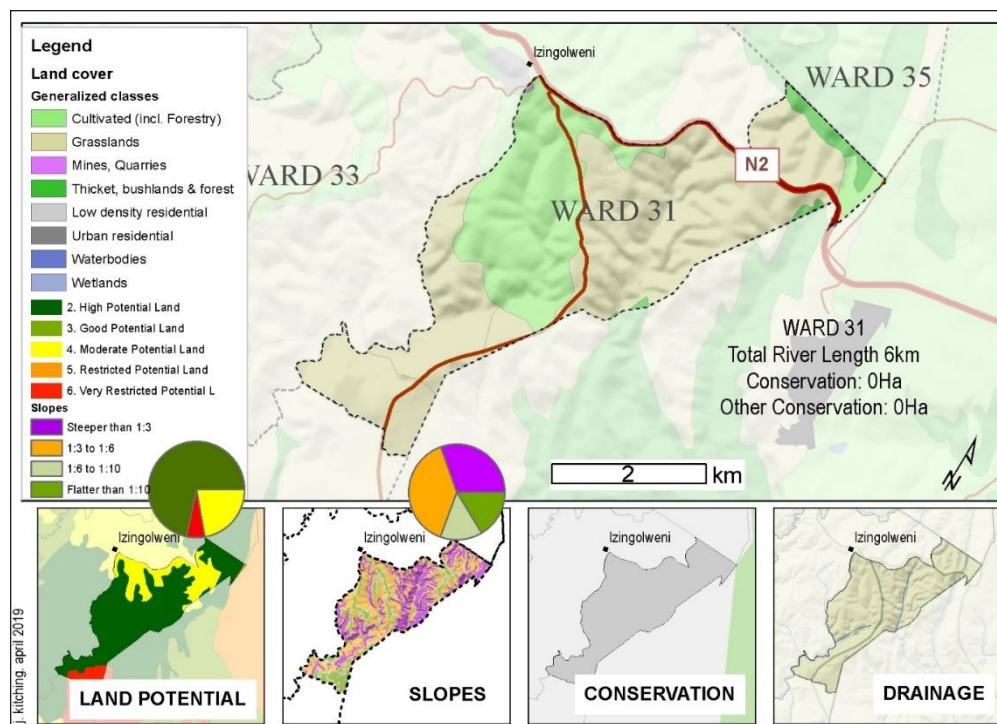
Most of the households (1302) in ward 31, use electricity as a source of energy for cooking. This is followed by 199 households who use paraffin as a source of energy for cooking. Wood is also a significant source of energy for cooking as 172 households use it as a source of energy for cooking. These statistics on the sources of energy for cooking in ward 31 show that there is a relatively high electricity backlog in ward 31.

3.31.4.4 Roads

The ward has relatively good gravel roads with a few areas that constantly need attention in terms of adding top soil when raining.

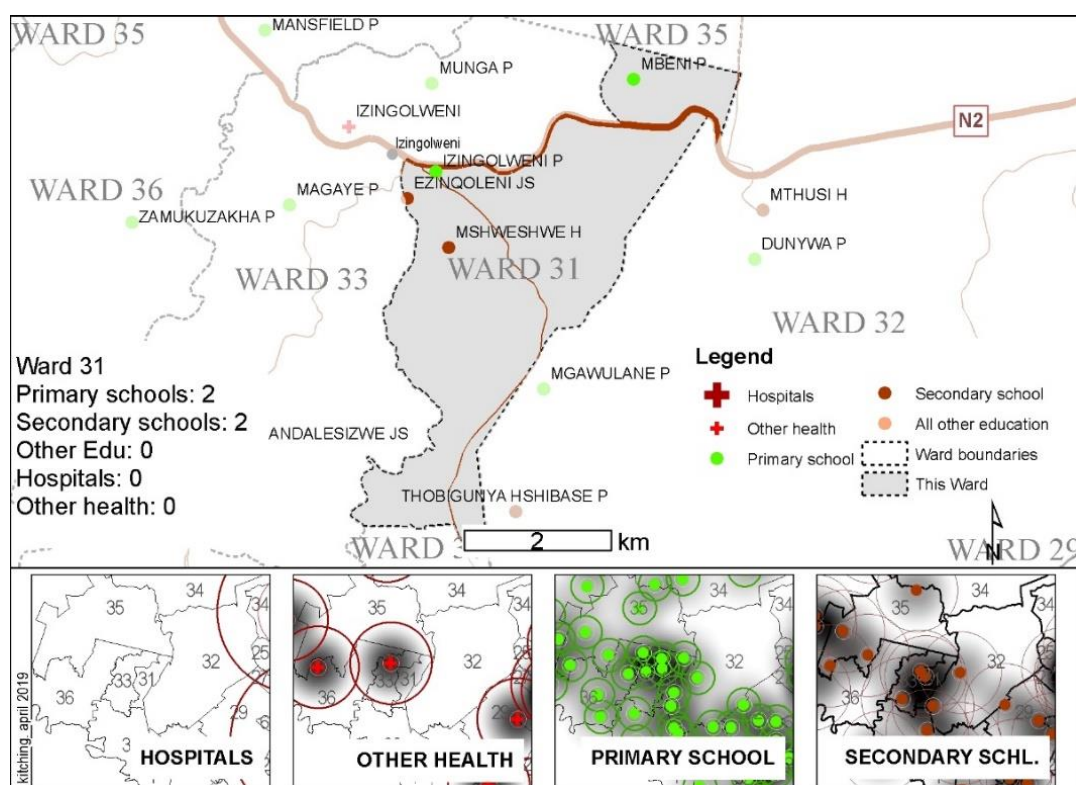
3.31.5 Environmental Analysis

Map 118 Ward 31 Environmental Analysis



3.31.6 Facilities

Map 119 Facilities in Ward 31



3.31.7 SWOT Analysis

Table 102 Ward 31 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High voter turn-out (vibrant democracy) • Four VDs with +/- 1000 each • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income housing shortage • Crime • Relatively high unemployment rates unemployment • Backlogs in facilities and infrastructure services (Clinics (non) – mobile one in Magidigidi, Ezingolweni and Eskidhilini, Sports fields (non), No library, Stand pipes shortage, Sanitation, No tarred roads, No robots/ speed humps, No pedestrian bridges, No skills centre, No gym no hall and mobile police station)
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive national and provincial policy legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global and national economic recession

3.31.8 Issues and strategies

Table 103 Ward 31 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high unemployment rates Households with no income per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment creation
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child and women headed house household Teenage pregnancy Women headed HIV Aids Ageing/ elderly population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social development Sustainable livelihoods support
Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively limited activity – most people depend on social grants Few skills development and training facilities Lack of sectoral support initiatives Limited support subsistence agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-poor and pro-growth LED Sectoral development initiatives
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development and training
Infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in basic services infrastructure services (water and sanitation Backlogs in basic facilities sports grounds, schools and vocational skills training centres, community halls, library, gym 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic infrastructure services and facilities
Transportation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in road transport infrastructure – traffic calming and paved roads, pedestrian bridges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural housing backlog 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable human settlements creation
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high crime rates HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and well-being promotion
Environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of drinking water sources from dumping sites Noise pollution from taverns No public open spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural land use scheme
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misalignment of government interventions 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

3.31.9 Vision

To be a leading ward in terms of community development.

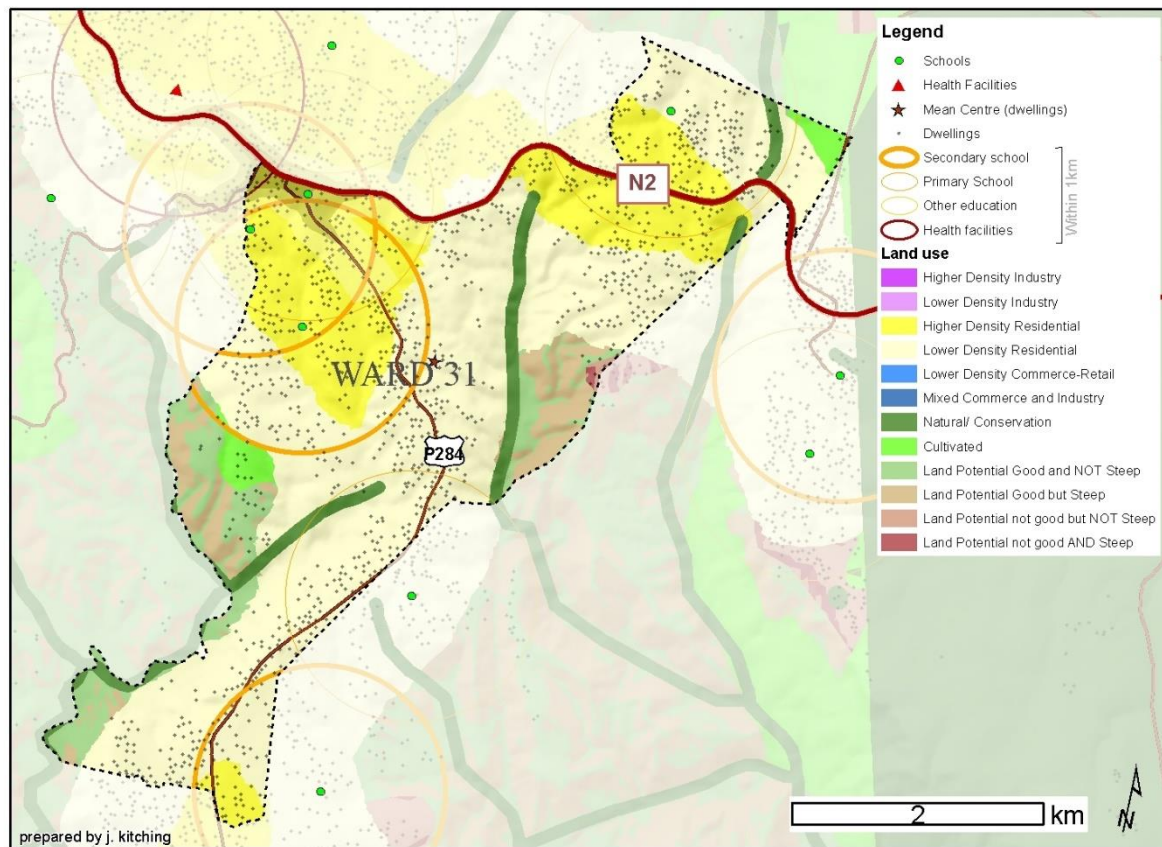
3.31.10 Ward based plans/Interventions

Table 104 Ward 78 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural extension services project • Subsistence Agriculture Support Project • Informal economy support project • Vocational skills training project (poultry, baking, sewing) • SMMES support project
Vulnerable groups support programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One home on garden project • Rotating and Services Scheme Project • Orphanage Homes Project • Old People's Homes Project • Public works project • Women cooperatives project
Youth empowerment programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational skills training project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns • Drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Integrated crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing project
Basic Infrastructure and facilities provision programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic sanitation provision project • Basic water provision project • Provision sporting facilities projects • Access to school facilities project • Access to health facilities project • Access to library project • Community halls project • Access to vocational training centres project • Open spaces and gym project • Monitoring and Evaluation of Service Delivery Project
Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road paving project • Pedestrian bridge construction project • Traffic calming infrastructure project
Rural housing programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDP housing project
Rural land use scheme project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement land use by laws project • Rural dumping sites project
Stakeholder participation programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War room project • Stakeholder forum project

3.31.11 Ward 31 land use plans

Map 120 Ward 31 Land Use Plans



Ward based land use plans for ward 31 show that higher density residential areas are located in the southern tip of the ward, the north-west and north-west. The majority of the residential areas in the ward are lower density. Natural conservation in the ward is mostly based on river. The existing facilities include schools the proposed mean center is the central parts of the ward.

3.32 Ward 32 Situational analysis

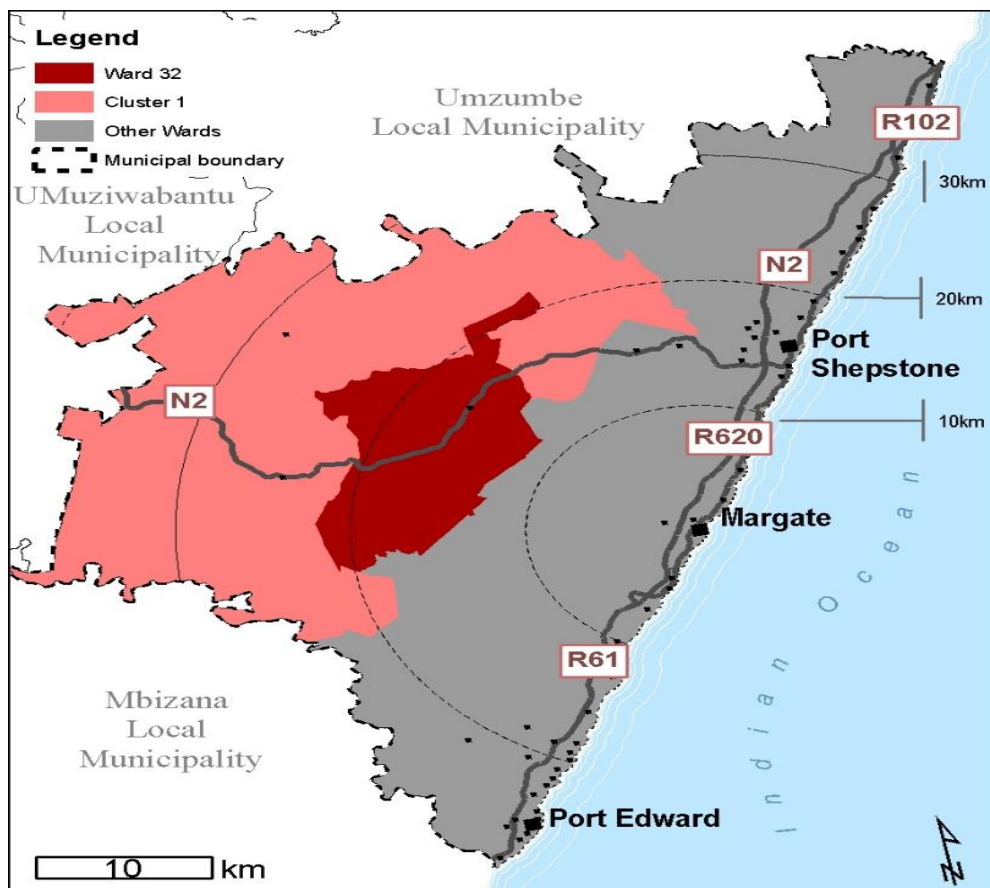


Cllr. MP Molozi

3.32.1 Locality

Ward 32 is located in the inland in the Southern central parts of the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. The locality of the ward is shown in map below.

Map 121 Ward 32 Locality



Ward 32 is approximately 14975Ha in extent. It consists of 6 VDs namely Paddock Church Hall, Shibase Primary School, Emthini C Primary School, Dunywa C Primary School, Ikhwezilokusa Primary School and Mngawulana Combined Primary School.

3.32.2 Demographic analysis

3.32.2.1 Total population and gender composition

The total population of ward 32 is 9523. The gender composition of the population in terms of males and females is 49% and 51% respectively. The ward based plans must be responsive to gender issues especially those that concern women since they constitute the largest percentage of the population. Table below shows the gender and total population in Ward 32.

Table 105 Gender and Total Population in Ward 32

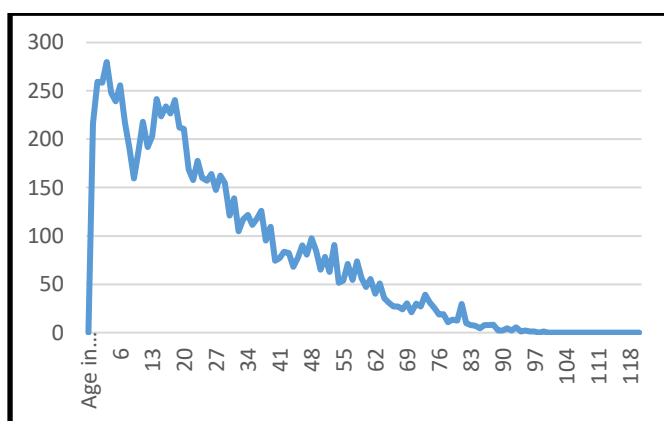
Gender	Total	%
Male	4622	49
Female	4901	51
Total	9523	100

The racial composition of the population in Ward 32 shows that the most dominant racial group was Black African which had a total population of approximately 9202 people compared to the white population group that had a total population of 284.

3.32.2.2 Age Groups

The demographic analysis of Ward 32 indicates that the population groups in Ward 32 is dominated by a young and youthful population (See graph below). The most dominant population group in the ward is between 0 and 9 years, followed by the 14 to 21 age group and 23 to 59. However, there is a relatively significant presence of the ageing population between 60 and 85 years. Therefore, ward based plans must take cognisance of the needs of the different population group. Figure below shows the demographic information in Ward 32.

Graph 112 Age Groups in Ward 32



Sources: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.32.2.3 Households

There are a range of household head age categories Ward 32 (see Table below). According to Statistics South Africa (2016) there are 3046 households in Ward 32. The most frequent household head age group (2152) in the ward is between 21 and 60. Household heads older than 60 and less than 21 were 775 and 119 respectively.

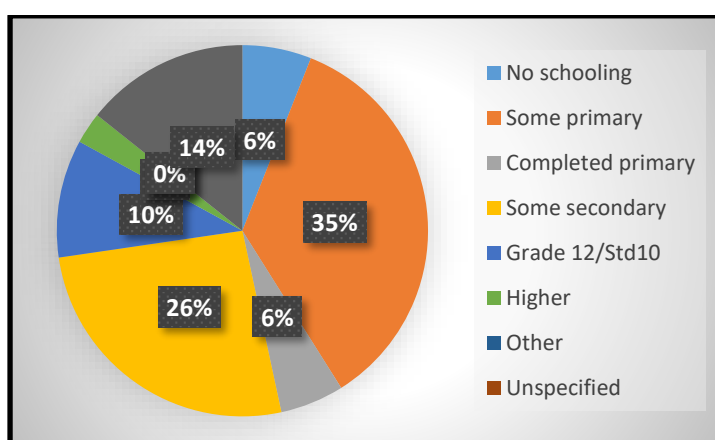
Table 106 Ward 32 Age of Household Head

Ward	Less Than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
32	119	2152	775

3.32.2.4 Education

The level of education in Ward 32 shows relatively high levels of literacy with approximately 35% with primary education, followed by 26% with secondary education and 10% with grade 12. While 3% have higher education, 6% of the population has no schooling at all. Figure below shows the schooling levels in Ward 32.

Graph 113 Education Levels in Ward 32



3.32.2.5 Population Density/ Distribution

The population density in Ward 32 is approximately 0.967 households per hectare. The Ward is sparsely populated.

3.32.2.6 Ward 32 comprises mostly Settlement typology

of two settlement typologies namely farming and tribal/traditional areas. The farming area contains 30% of the ward households whilst tribal or traditional areas constitute 70% of the ward geographic area.

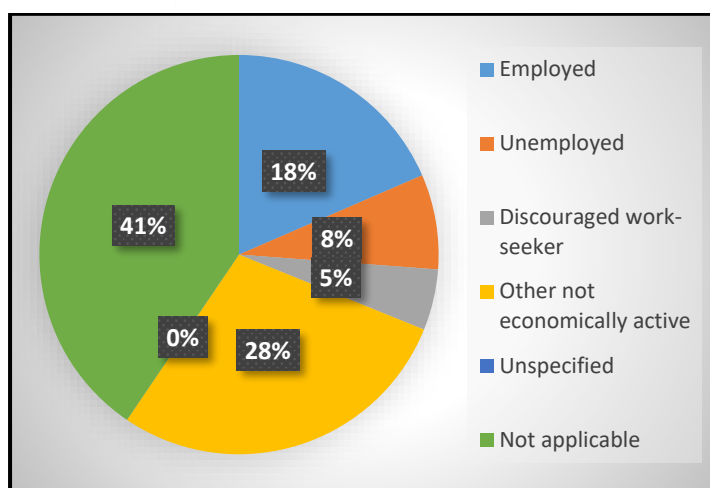
The most common dwelling typology in ward 32 is a house made of brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard. This was followed by the traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials as the second most common dwelling typology. Flats or apartment in a block of flats were the third most common dwelling type in the ward.

3.32.3 Economic analysis

3.32.3.1 Labour Force

The labour force and employment status in the ward is shown in the following graph. The employed and unemployed population in 2016 was estimated to be 18% and 8% respectively. Discouraged work seekers comprised 8% of the population. The economically inactive population comprised of 28% while 41% were not applicable for employment.

Graph 114 Employment rates in Ward 32

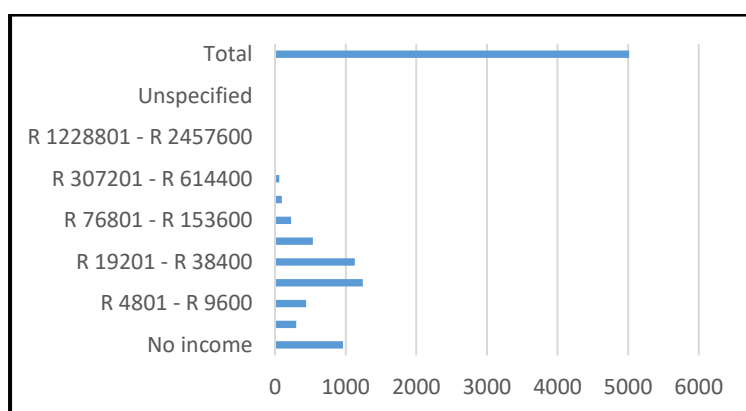


Most of the labour force is employed in the formal sector followed by the informal sector. The private household sector employs the least percentage of the population.

3.32.3.2 Household income

The household income per annum dynamics for Ward 32 are shown in the Figure below. The annual household income statistics show that most households in the ward either earn no income or are in the low income category per annum. Relatively few households are in the middle income category.

Graph 115 Annual Household Income in Ward 32



3.32.3.3 Economic activities

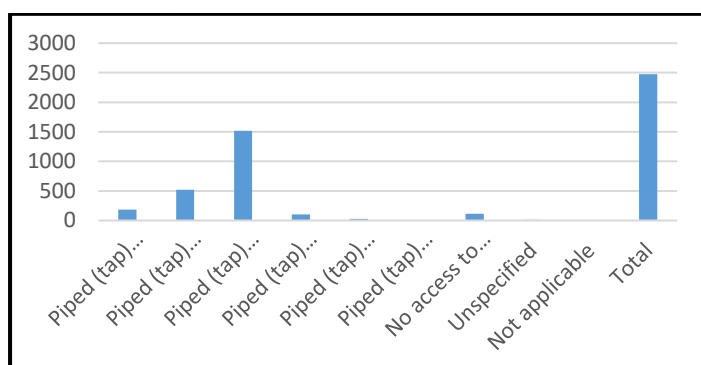
This ward has commercial farming taking place in it at a large scale. Households practise subsistence farming and plant mealies, beans, amadumbe as well as vegetables.

3.32.4 Infrastructure

3.32.4.1 Water

Approximately 184 households had access to piped (tap) water inside the dwelling; 517 piped (tap) water inside the yard; 1524 piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling; 102 piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling and 110 no access to piped (tap) water in ward 32. Graph below shows access to water in Ward 32.

Graph 116 Access to Water in Ward 32



3.32.4.2 Sanitation

Approximately 222 households use a flush toilet (connected to sewerage system), 165 households use a flush toilet (with septic tank), 90 households use a chemical toilet, 714 households use a pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) whilst approximately 1052 households use a pit latrine without ventilation and 88 bucket latrine. Approximately 222 households had no access to toilet facilities at all. This points to relatively high backlog on toilet infrastructure given the proportion of people using the bucket system and without toilets.

3.32.4.3 Energy

Most households (1466) in Ward 32 use electricity as a source of energy for cooking. The second and third largest source of energy for cooking in ward is wood and gas respectively. This points to backlogs in electricity.

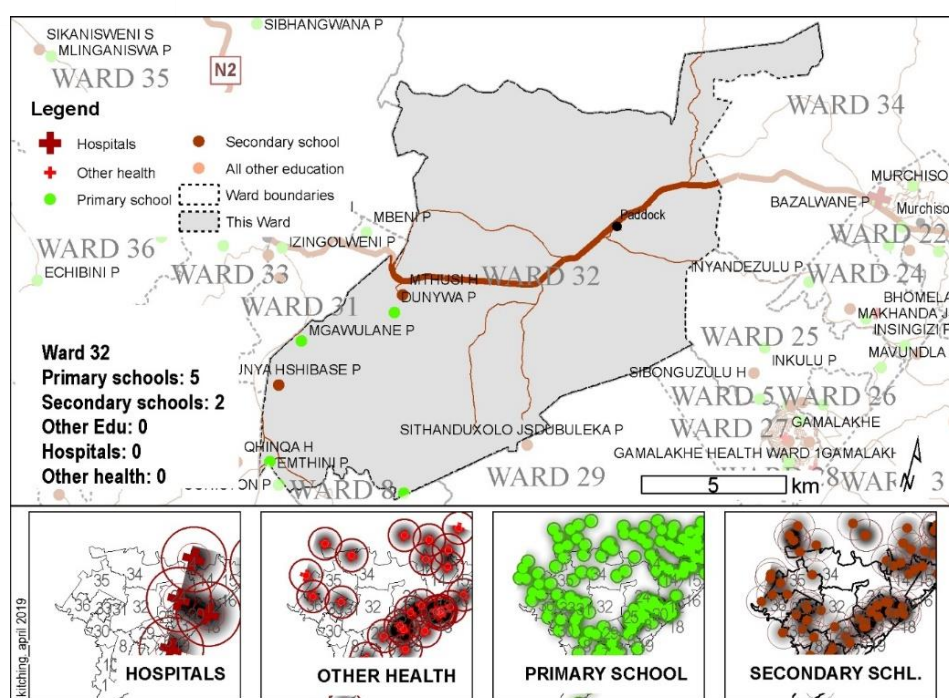
3.32.4.4 Roads

Ward 32 is fairly covered with roads even though they are gravel. The N2 runs through the ward. There is also an aged railway line running through the ward.

3.32.5 Facilities

Ward 32 has 5 primary schools and 2 secondary schools. There are no hospitals or other health facilities. Figure below shows the facilities in Ward 32.

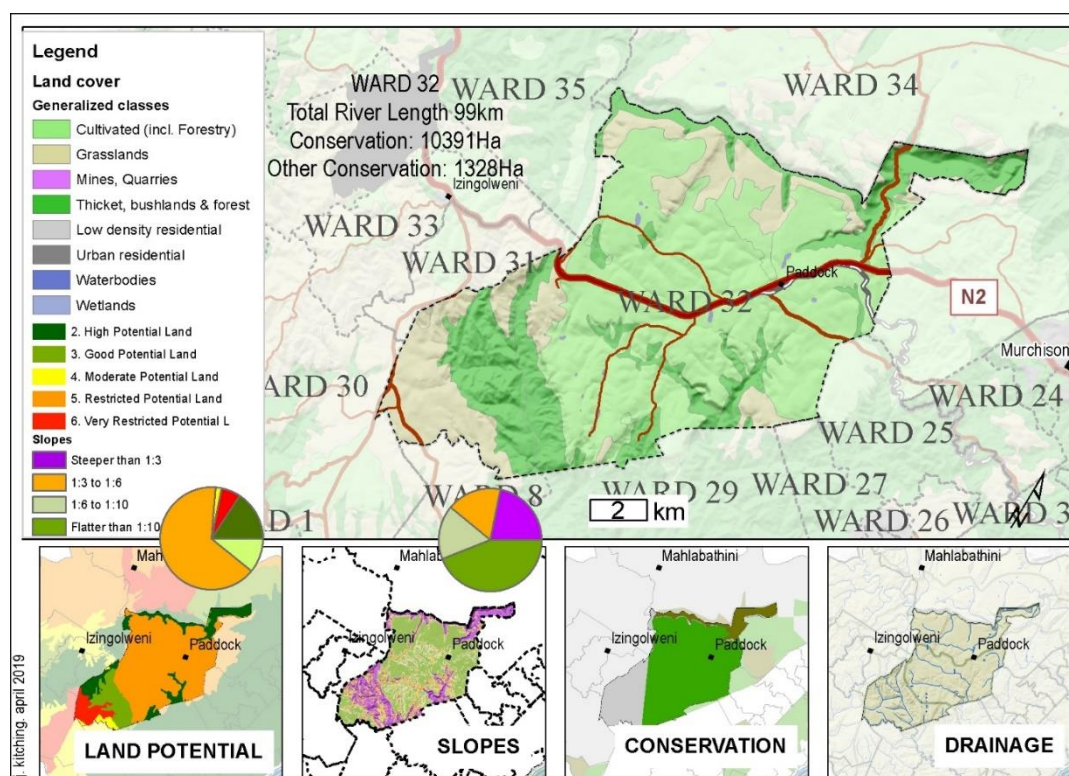
Map 122 Facilities in Ward 32



3.32.6 Environmental Analysis

The environmental analysis of Ward 32 indicates that the Ward has land with a higher proportion of restricted land potential and approximately 2368Ha of conservation areas. The ward is fairly flat and a small percentage of steep areas with fairly good drainage. Map below is the environmental analysis for Ward 32.

Map 123 Ward 32 Environmental Analysis



3.32.7 Ward 32 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 32 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in the Table below.

Table 107 Ward 32 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land for farming • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land ownership disputes • No skills development programmes • Unemployment • Crime • Backlogs in infrastructure and facilities
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive national and provincial policy legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global and national economic recession

3.32.8 Issues and strategies

Table 108 Ward 32 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high unemployment rates • Households with no income per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment creation
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child and women headed house household • Teenage pregnancy • Women headed • HIV Aids • Ageing population • Orphans • Disabled population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social development • Sustainable livelihoods support
Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively informal economy • Few skills development and training facilities • Lack of sectoral support initiatives • Limited support subsistence agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-poor and pro-growth LED • Sectoral development initiatives
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development and training
Infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in basic services infrastructure services (electricity water and sanitation • Backlogs in basic facilities sports grounds, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic infrastructure services and facilities
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of sustainable human settlement

Transportation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in road transport infrastructure – access and paved roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high crime rates • HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and well-being promotion
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land ownership disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land reform

3.32.9 Vision

To be a liveable and safe ward that provides economic opportunities to the youth.

3.32.10 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

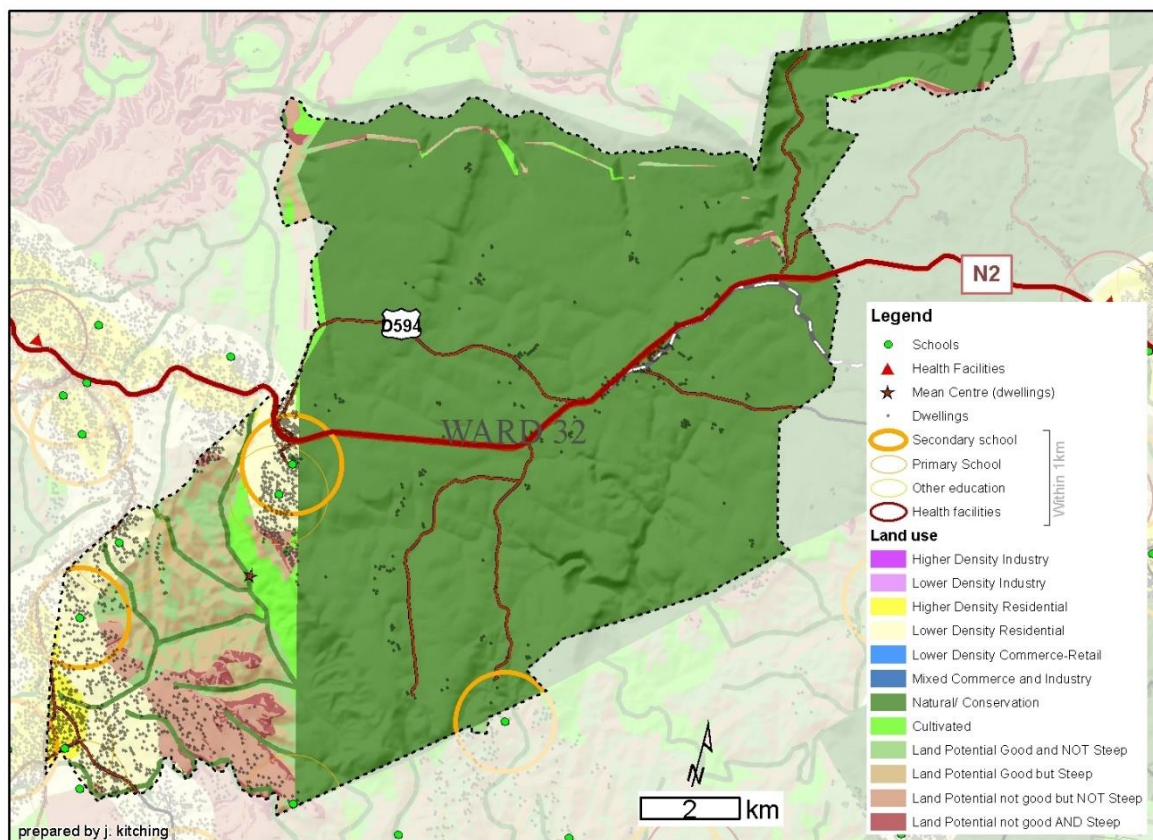
Table 109 Ward 32 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural extension services project • Subsistence Agriculture Support Project • Informal economy support project • Vocational skills training project • Mining sector support project (quarry and sand) •
Vulnerable groups support programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One home on garden project • Rotating and Services Scheme Project • Orphanage Homes Project • Old People's Homes Project • Public works project • Women cooperatives project
Youth empowerment programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational skills training project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns • Drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Integrated crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing project

Basic Infrastructure and facilities provision programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic sanitation provision project • Basic water provision project • Provision sporting facilities projects •
Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road paving project • Access roads construction project
Land reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land redistribution project - Paddock

3.32.11 Ward 32 land use plans

Map 124 Ward 32 Land Use Plans



The land use plans for ward 32 are shown in the map above. From the map above one notes that the majority of the land in ward is under natural conservations. Residential areas are located in the south western extreme of the ward. The majority of the residential neighborhoods are lower density. The existing facilities are schools. It should be noted that some residential neighborhoods are outside the 1km radius from facilities.

3.33. Ward 33 Situational Analysis

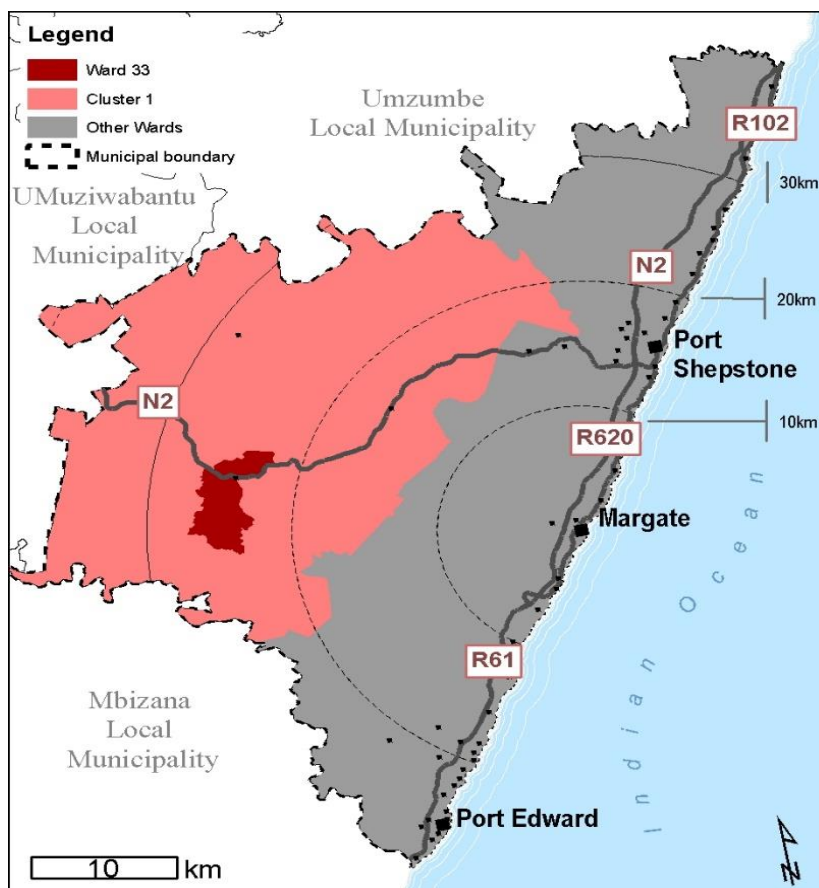


Cllr Bonginkosi Nyawose

3.33.1 Locality

Ward 33 is located in cluster one together with wards 30, 31, 32, 34, 35 and 36. It is located inland in the Western central parts of the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. The locality of the ward is shown in Figure below.

Map 125 Ward 33 Locality



Ward 33 is approximately 2441Ha in extent. It consists of 5 VDs namely Magaye Community Hall, St Paul Mission Church, Khandalesizwe Secondary School, Munga Primary School and Vukzithane Traditional Court.

3.33.2 Demographics

3.33.2.1 Total population and gender composition

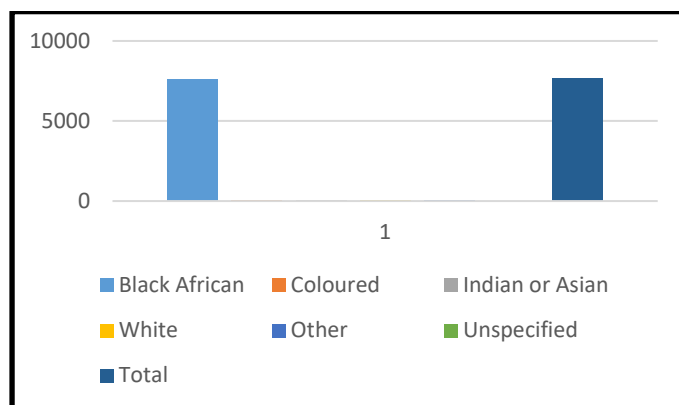
The gender and total population in ward 33 is shown in Table below. The total population was 7667 whilst the gender composition of the population consisted of 46% males and 54% females. Therefore, one notes that there is need to be cognisant of the gender needs, especially the female gender in the ward based plans.

Table 110 Gender and Total Population in Ward 33

Gender	Total	%
Male	3501	46
Female	4166	54
Total	7667	100

The racial composition of the population in ward 33 comprised largely of the Black racial population group. The racial composition in Ward 33 is shown in Figure below.

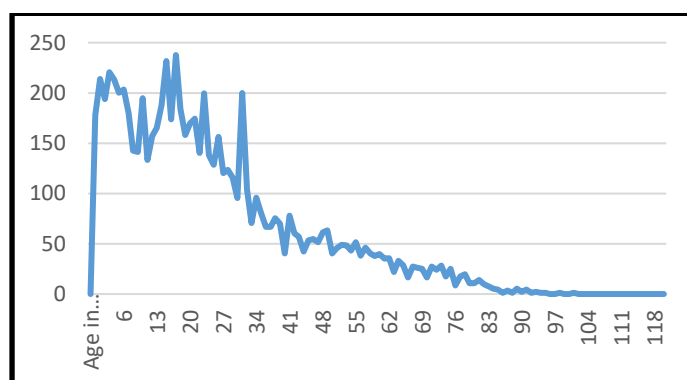
Graph 117 Population Groups in Ward 33



3.33.2.2 Age Groups

The population groups in ward 33 show that the young and youthful population is dominant relative to the other population groups. However, the other population groups, especially the ageing is also present, though relatively less dominant. Therefore, ward based plans must take cognisance of the needs of the different population group.

Graph 118 Age Groups in Ward 33



3.33.2.3 Households

There are a range of household head age categories Ward 33 (see Table below). According to Statistics South Africa (2016) there are 1677 households in Ward 33. The most frequent household head age group (1184) in the ward is between 21 and 60. Household heads older than 60 and less than 21 were 423 and 70 respectively.

3.33.2.4 Education

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), the level of education in Ward 33 shows that 30% primary education, followed by 27% with secondary education, 11% with grade 12 and 2% with higher education. However, 8% of the population has no formal education.

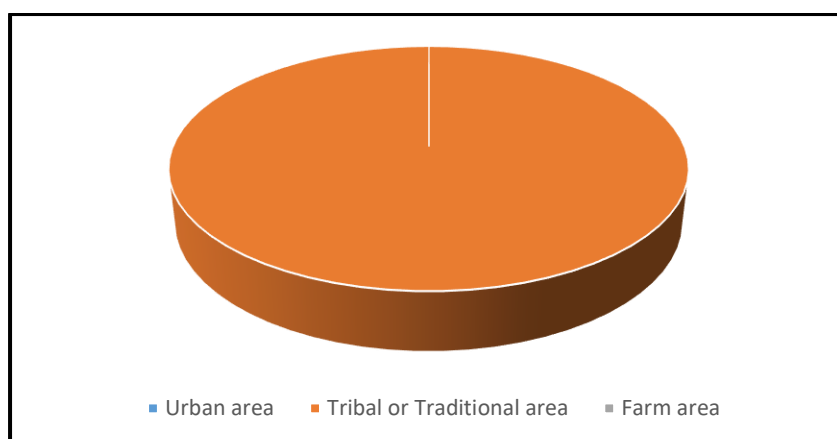
3.32.2.5 Population Density/ Distribution

The population density in Ward 33 is approximately 3.141 households per hectare. The majority of the population is concentrated in the northern part of the ward. The Ward is sparsely populated.

3.32.2.6 Settlement typology

Ward 33 is a rural settlement under the jurisdiction of a tribal authority. Figure below shows that geographically the settlement is 100% a tribal or traditional area in terms of geo types.

Graph 119 Geo Types in Ward 33



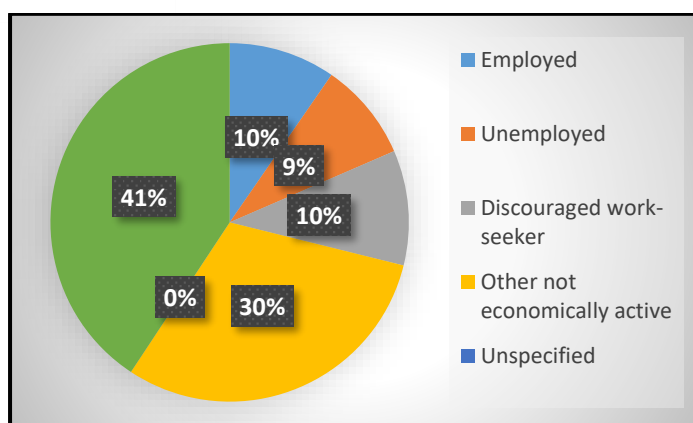
The most common main dwelling type in ward 33 is a house made of brick/concrete (1311 households) block structure on a separate stand or yard. Approximately 318 households had a traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials as their main dwelling. The other dwelling typologies such as the flat or apartment in a block of flats or informal settlements were relatively less significant.

3.33.3 Economic analysis

3.33.3.1 Labour Force

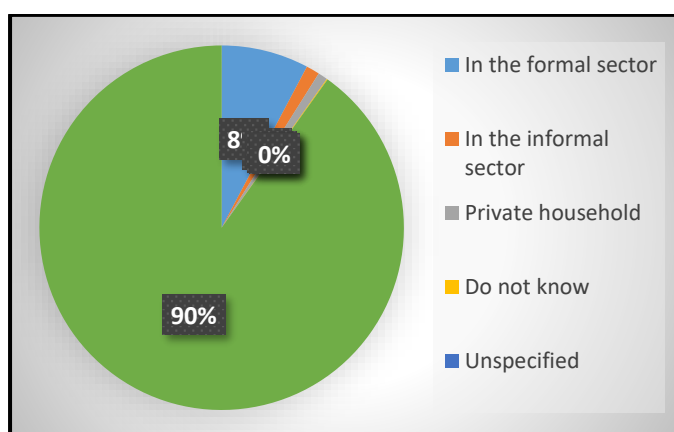
The labour force and employment status in the ward is shown in the Graph below. The employed and unemployed population in 2016 was estimated to be 10% and 9% respectively. Discouraged work seekers comprised 10% of the population. The economically inactive population comprised of 30% while 41% were not applicable for employment. Therefore, there is a relatively high labour dependence ratio in the ward.

Graph 120 Employment Rate in Ward 33



According to Statistics South Africa (2016), most of the labour force in ward 33 is employed in the formal sector followed by the informal sector. The least sector in terms of contribution to employment in the ward is the private household sector. Graph below shows the sectorial composition of the workforce on Ward 33.

Graph 121 Employment by Sector in Ward 33



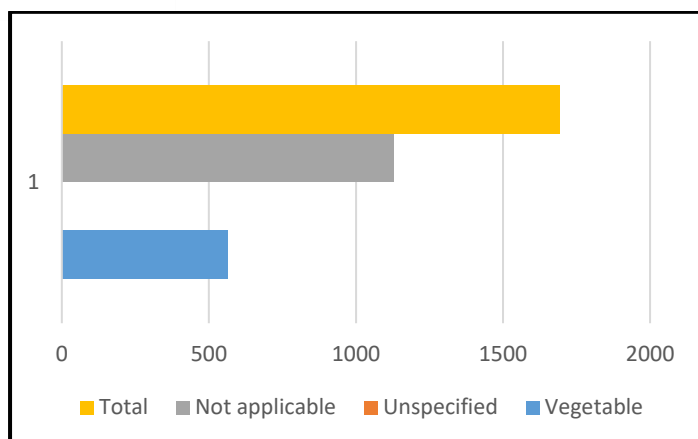
3.33.3.2 Household income

The household income per annum dynamics for Ward 33 are shown in the Figure below. Household income per annum in ward 33 shows that most of the households either do not have any income per year or they are in the low income category. There are very few households in the middle income and none in the upper income.

3.33.3.3 Economic activities

This is a predominantly rural ward with only one major economic center, which is Ezingoleni town. There is a significant proportion of households that engage in subsistence vegetable farming as an economic activity. According to Statistics South Africa (2016), approximately 600 households in Ward 33 grow vegetables. Figure below shows the households involved in vegetable farming as an economic activity.

Graph 122 Vegetable Farming per Household in Ward 33

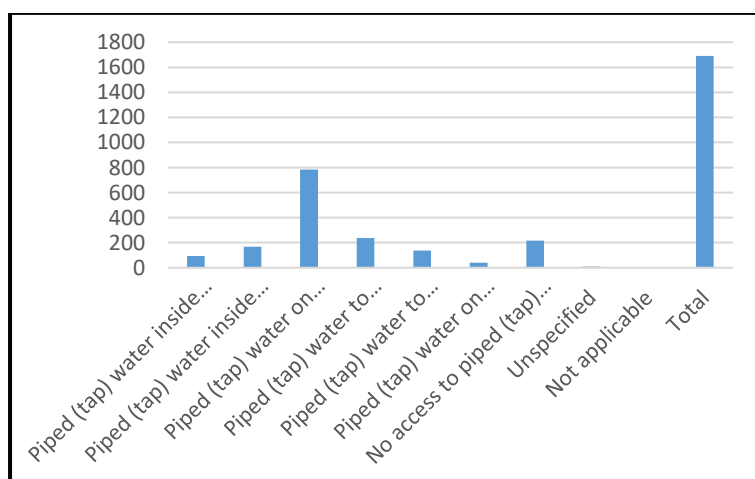


3.33.4 Infrastructure

3.33.4.1 Water

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), approximately 95 households had piped (tap) water inside the dwelling, 168 had piped (tap) water inside the yard, 784 piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling, 238 had piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling, 138 piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 500m and 1000m from dwelling. Approximately 216 households had no access to piped (tap) water. The level of access to water per household in ward 33 is shown in the figure below.

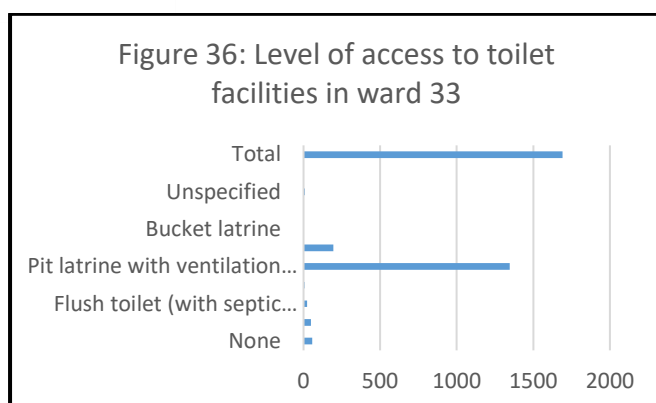
Graph 123 Access to Water in Ward 33



3.33.4.2 Sanitation

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), approximately 48 households use a flush toilet (connected to sewerage system), 24 households use a flush toilet (with septic tank), 5 households use a chemical toilet, 1346 households use a pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) whilst approximately 195 households use a pit latrine without ventilation. Approximately 56 households had no access to toilet facilities at all. This points to relatively high backlog on toilet infrastructure. Access to toilet facilities in ward 33 per household is reflected in Figure below.

Graph 124 Toilet Facilities in Ward 33



3.33.4.3 Energy

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), the most common source of energy for cooking in ward 33 in 2016 was electricity. Approximately 1328 households used electricity as their source of energy for cooking. This was followed by wood and paraffin respectively. This points to relative backlogs in electricity. Table below shows the energy use in Ward 33.

Table 111 Energy for cooking in ward 33

Electricity	1328
Gas	23
Paraffin	121
Wood	197
Coal	1,02
Animal dung	0
Solar	4,26
Other	3,05
None	5,15
Unspecified	9,08
Not applicable	0
Total	1691

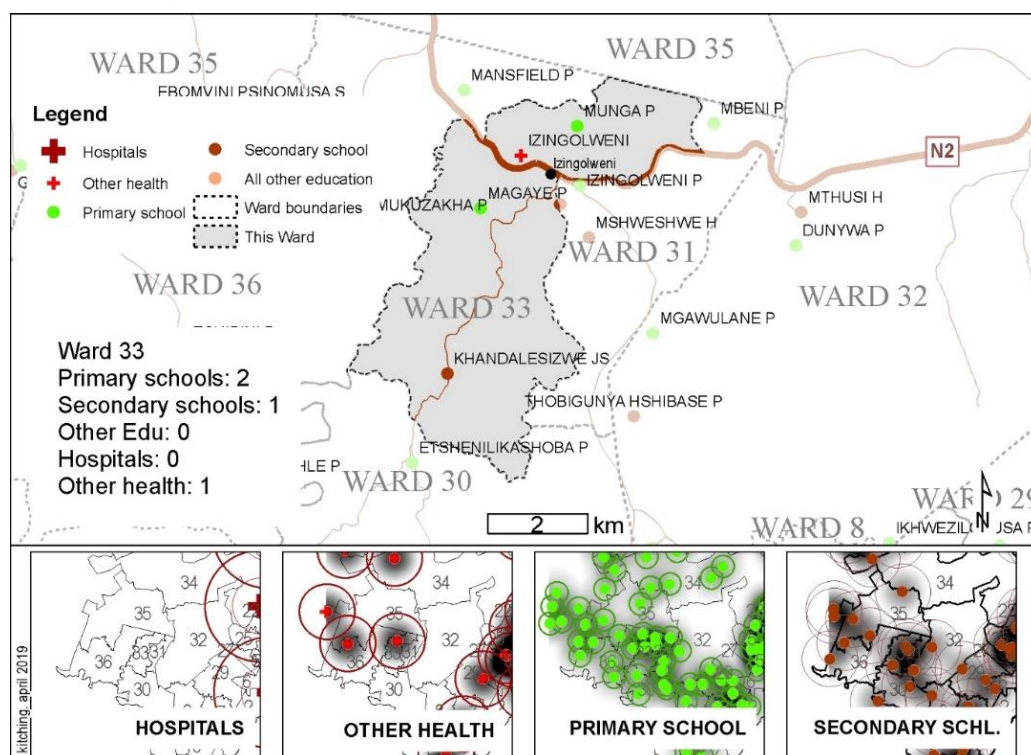
3.33.4.4 Roads

The ward has no tarred roads. The N2 runs on the North Eastern part of the ward.

3.33.5 Facilities

Ward 33 has 2 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 health facility. There are no hospitals or other educational facilities in the area. Figure below shows the facilities in Ward 33.

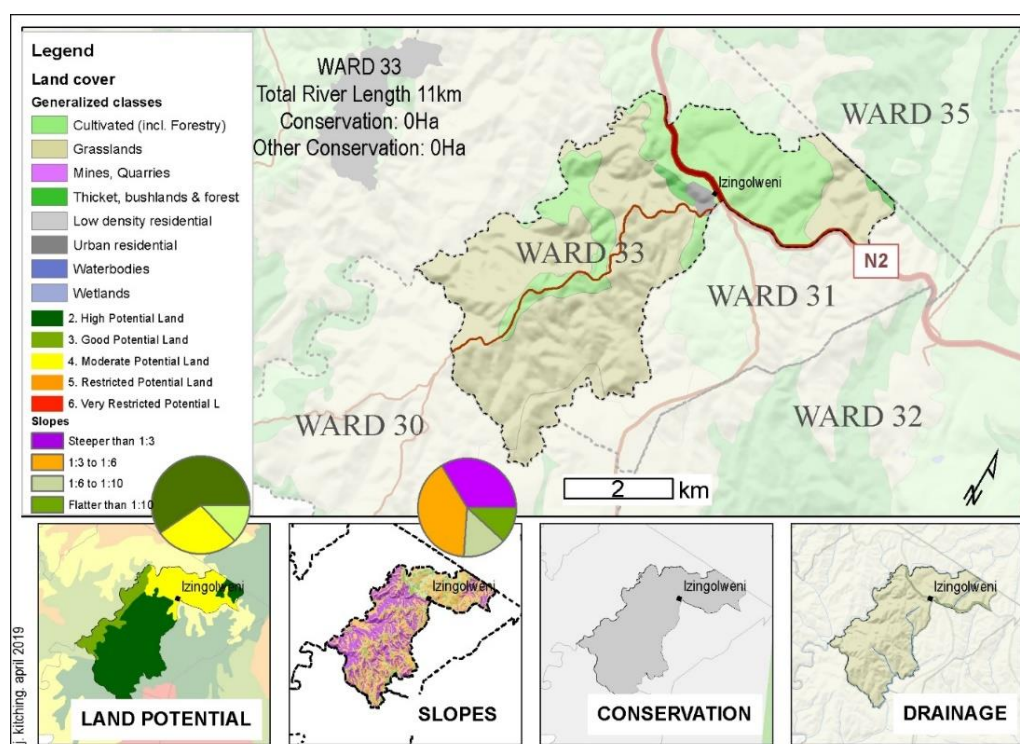
Map 126 Ward 33 Facilities



3.33.6 Environmental Analysis

The environmental analysis of Ward 33 indicates that the Ward has land with a higher proportion good land potential and approximately no conservation areas. The ward is very steep with fairly poor drainage. Map below is the environmental analysis for Ward 33.

Map 127 Ward 33 Environmental Analysis



3.33.7 Ward 33 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 33 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in Table below.

Table 112 Ward 33 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative availability of infrastructure and facilities: (N2, Tax Rank, Clinic/Mobile clinic, Schools, Halls, Shopping centre, Churches, Police station, and Crèche: Availability of natural water sources - Rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high mortality rates Violence in the min-bus tax industry Crime Shortage of staff at clinics Infrastructure and facilities backlogs
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive national and provincial policy legislation Job opportunities Demand for skilled workforce nationally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global and national economic recession Lack of confidence Diseases Fraud in government departments

3.33.8 Issues and Strategies

Table 113 Ward 33 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high unemployment rates Households with no income per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment creation
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child and women headed house household Teenage pregnancy Women headed HIV Aids Ageing population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social development Sustainable livelihoods support
Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of irrigation infrastructure Defunct FET Limited support subsistence agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-poor and pro-growth LED Sectoral development initiatives
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development and training
Infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in basic services infrastructure services (water and sanitation Backlogs in basic facilities sports home affairs and staff shortage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic infrastructure services and facilities

	in clinics, high must lights, banks, public toilets in the CBD,	
Transportation and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in road transport infrastructure – Traffic lights in the CBD, Bridges • Taxi violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural housing backlogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of sustainable human settlements
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high crime rates • HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and well-being promotion
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption in government departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good governance campaigns

3.33.9 Vision



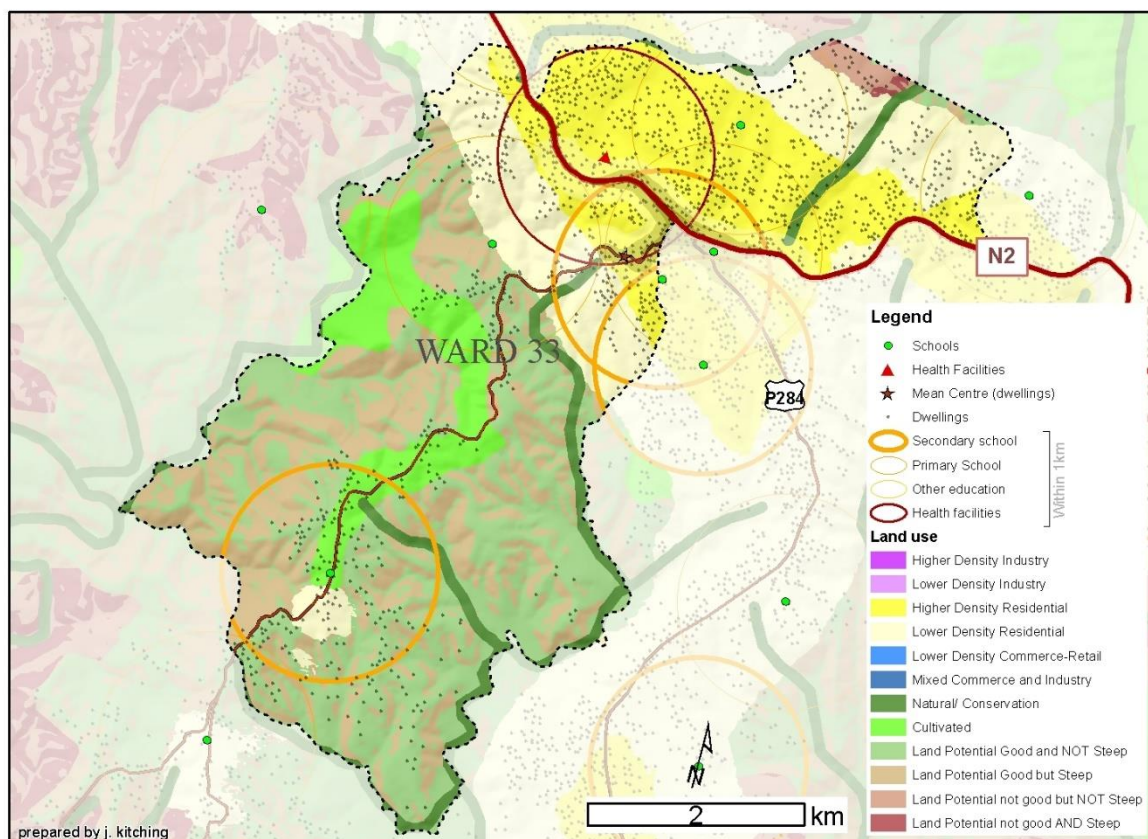
3.33.10 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

Table 114 Ward 33 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural extension services project • Subsistence Agriculture Support Project • Informal economy support project • FET Revival Project -Vocational skills training project • Irrigation project
Vulnerable groups support programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One home on garden project • Rotating and Services Scheme Project • Orphanage Homes Project • Old People's Homes Project • Public works project • Women cooperatives project
Youth empowerment programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational skills training project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns • Drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Integrated crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing project

Basic Infrastructure and facilities provision programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic sanitation provision project • Basic water provision project • Provision sporting facilities projects • Health staff Project • High must lights project • Extension of banking services project • Public toilet facilities project
Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic lights in the CBD project • Anti-Taxi violence campaign project • Bridge construction project
Rural housing programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDP housing project

3.33.11 Ward 33 land use plans



Ward based land use plans for ward 33 shows existing residential areas, access to facilities, nature conservation and land potential. In addition they are also show potential land use conflict between existing residential areas and nature conservation. Most of the residential areas in the ward are higher density residential areas and are located in the northern parts of the ward. The proposed mean centre is also located in the northern parts of the ward. In the western central areas of the ward a significant proportion of the land is under cultivation.

Natural conservation is mostly based on rivers. In the northern parts of the ward there is evidence of land uses conflict since some dwellings are located on the river banks.

3.34 Ward 34 Situational Analysis

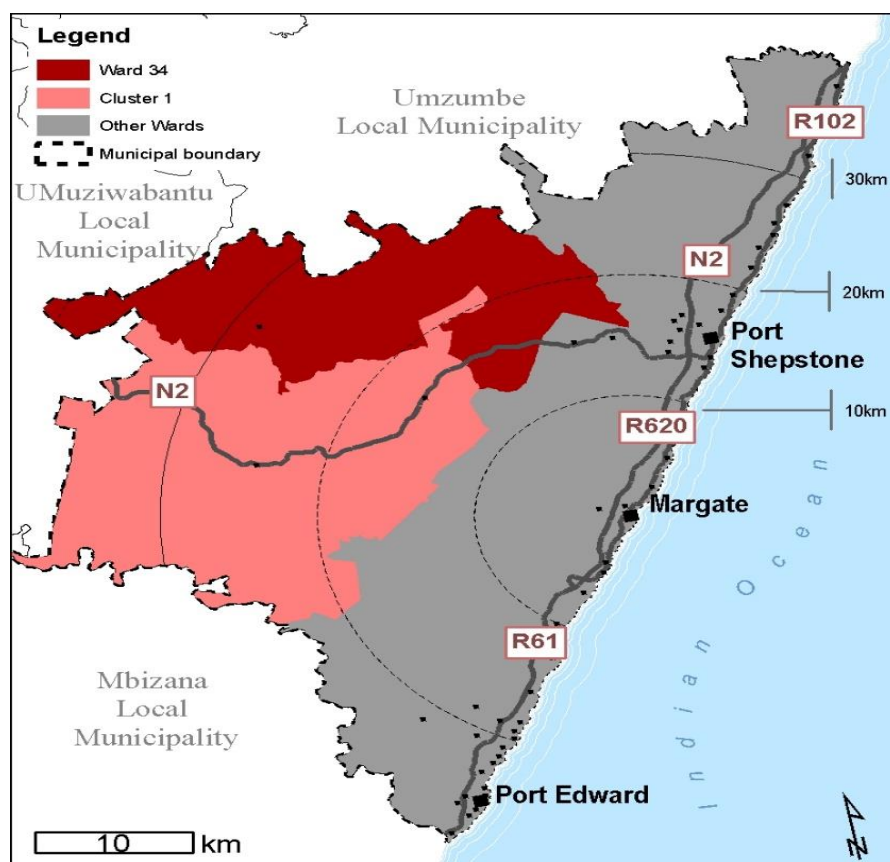


Cllr Alex Sibongiseni Khawula

3.34.1 Locality

Ward 34 is located in cluster one together with wards 30, 31, 32, 33, 35 and 36. It is located inland in the North-western parts of the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality bordered by UMziwabantu and Umzumbe Local Municipality. The locality of the ward is shown in the Map below.

Map 128 Ward 34 Locality



Ward 34 is approximately 26868Ha in extent. It consists of 8 VDs namely KwaNyuswa Community Hall, Nkunswana Primary School, Sineke Primary School, Thonjeni Primary School, Gibraltar Store, Qiniselanimanyuswa Hall, Enxolobeni Primary School and Nsimbini Farm.

3.34.2 Demographics

3.34.2.1 Total population and gender composition

The gender and total population in ward 34 is shown in Table below. The total population was 8183 in 2011, whilst the gender composition of the population consisted of 46% males and 54% females. Therefore, one notes that there is need to be cognisant of the gender needs, especially the female gender in the ward based plans.

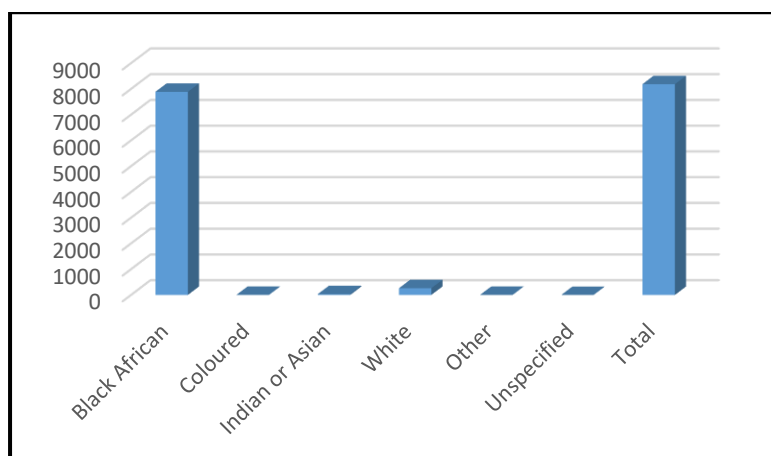
Table 115 Gender and Total Population in Ward 34

Gender	Total	%
Male	3787	46
Female	4396	54
Total	8183	100

Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

The most dominant population group in Ward 34 was the Black African group comprising of approximately 7885 of the population. The second most significant population is the White racial population group which had a population of 261, followed by the Asian with a population of 28. The racial composition in Ward 34 is shown in the Graph below.

Graph 125 Population groups in ward 34

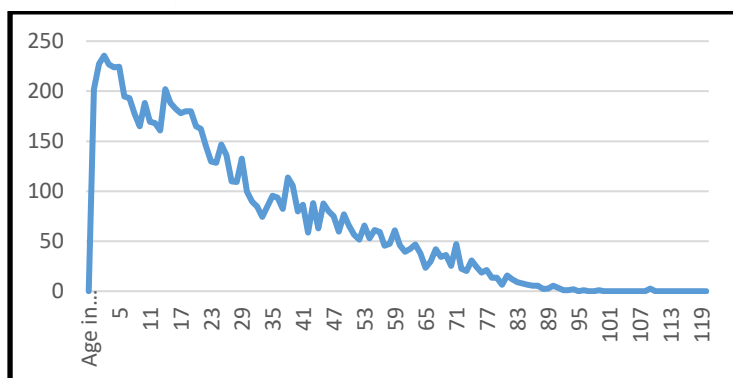


Sources: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.34.2.2 Age Groups

The population groups Ward 34 are dominated by the infant population group, school going age group and also the youthful economically active population. However, although less dominant the ageing population is also present. Therefore, ward based plans must take cognisance of the needs of the different population group. Figure below shows the demographic information in Ward 34.

Graph 126 Age Groups in Ward 34



3.34.2.3 Households

There are a range of household head age categories Ward 34. The most frequent household head age group (1369) in the ward is between 21 and 60. Household heads older than 60 and less than 21 were 416 and 19 respectively.

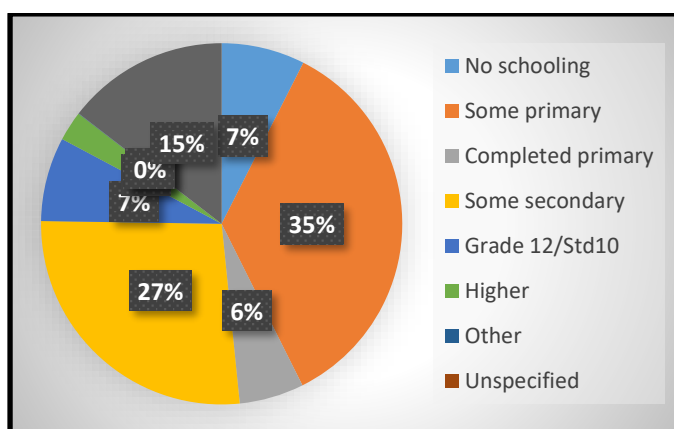
Table 116 Age of household head in ward 34

Ward Name	Less Than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
17	19	1369	416

3.34.2.4 Education

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), the level of education in Ward 34 shows relatively high levels of literacy with approximately 35% with primary education, 21% with secondary education, 7% with grade 12 and 3% with higher education. There are approximately 3% with no formal education. The remainder of the population might be of an infant population group that is not yet of school going age. In addition, it points to a relatively high proportion of the elderly population. Figure below shows the schooling levels in Ward 34.

Graph 127 Education Level in Ward 34



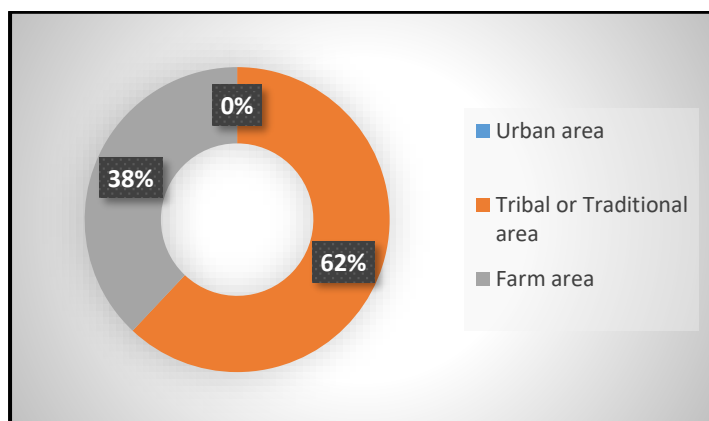
3.34.2.5 Population Density/ Distribution

The population density in Ward 32 is approximately 0.967 households per hectare. The Ward is sparsely populated.

3.34.2.6 Settlement typology

Ward 34 is comprised of two typologies namely tribal/ traditional area and farm area. Figure below shows that the tribal or traditional area constituted 62% of the geographic area whilst 38% was constituted by farming areas.

Graph 128 Geo Types in Ward 34



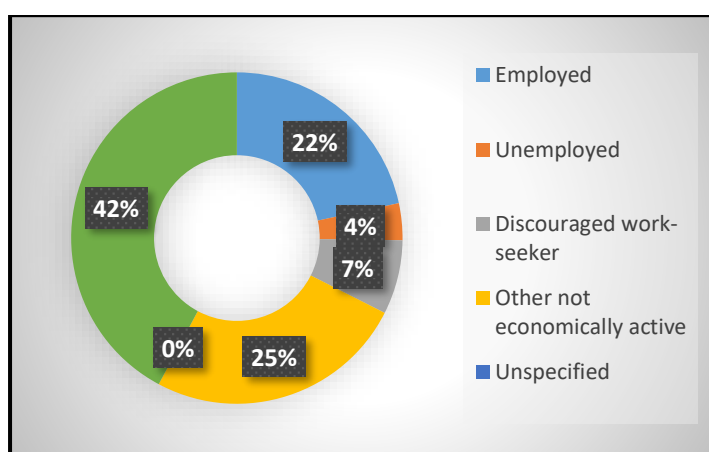
The typologies of the main dwelling per household in ward 34 show that most households either stay in a main house characterised by brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand/yard or stay in traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials. Relatively few households stay in a flat or apartment in a block of flats.

3.34.3 Economic analysis

3.34.3.1 Labour Force

The labour force and employment status in the ward is shown in the Figure below. The employed and unemployed population in 2016 was estimated to be 22% and 4% respectively. Discouraged work seekers comprised 7% of the population. The economically inactive population comprised of 25% while 42% were not applicable for employment. Therefore, there is a relatively high labour dependence ratio in the ward.

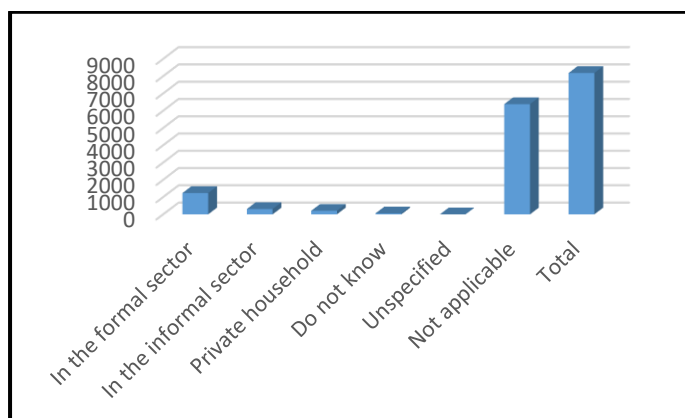
Graph 129 Employment Rates in Ward 34



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), most of the labour force in ward 34 is employed in the formal sector followed by the informal sector. The least sector in terms of contribution to employment in the ward is the private household sector. Figure below shows the sectorial composition of the workforce on Ward 34.

Graph 130 Employment by sector in ward 34

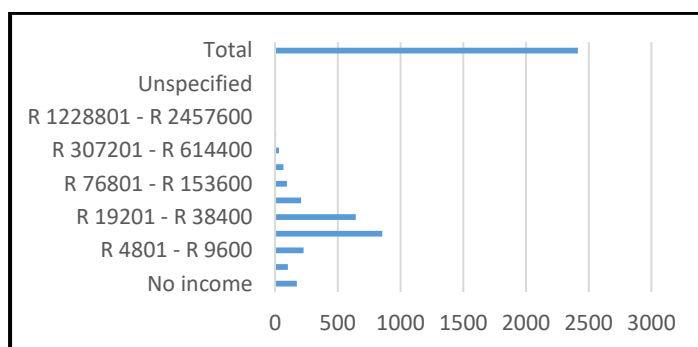


Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.34.3.2 Household income

The household income per annum dynamics for Ward 34 are shown in the Figure below. Household income per annum in ward 34 shows that most of the households do not have any income per year. However, most of the households had an income of R 4801 to R153 600 per annum.

Graph 131 Household Income per Annum in Ward 34



3.34.3.3 Economic activities

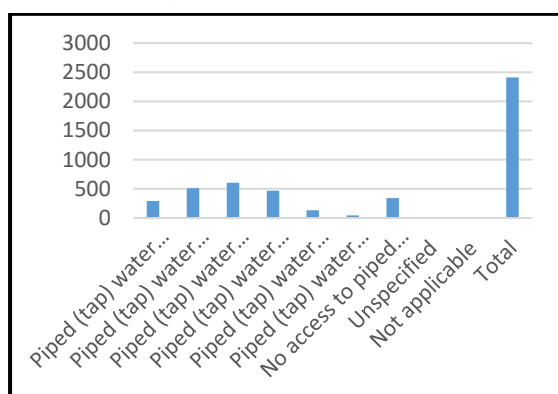
Vegetable farming as an agricultural activity in the ward is also significant. According to Statistics South Africa (2016), 615 households out of the 2414 households in the ward engaged in vegetable farming related activities.

3.34.4 Infrastructure

3.3.4.1 Water

According to Statistics South Africa (2011), approximately 291 had access to piped (tap) water inside the dwelling, 512 piped (tap) water inside the yard, 608 piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling, 471 piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling; 131 piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 500m and 1000m from dwelling and 344 no access to piped (tap) water. The level of access to water per household in ward 34 is shown in the Graph below.

Graph 132 Access to Water in Ward 34

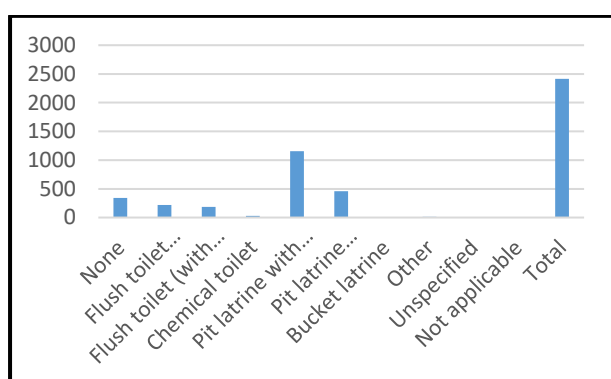


Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.34. 4.2 Sanitation

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), approximately 217 households use a flush toilet (connected to sewerage system), 183 households use a flush toilet (with septic tank), 30 households use a chemical toilet, 1157 households use a pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) whilst approximately 457 households use a pit latrine without ventilation and 2 households use a bucket latrine. Approximately 343 households had no access to toilet facilities at all. This points to relatively high backlog on toilet infrastructure. Access to toilet facilities in ward 34 per household is reflected in Figure below.

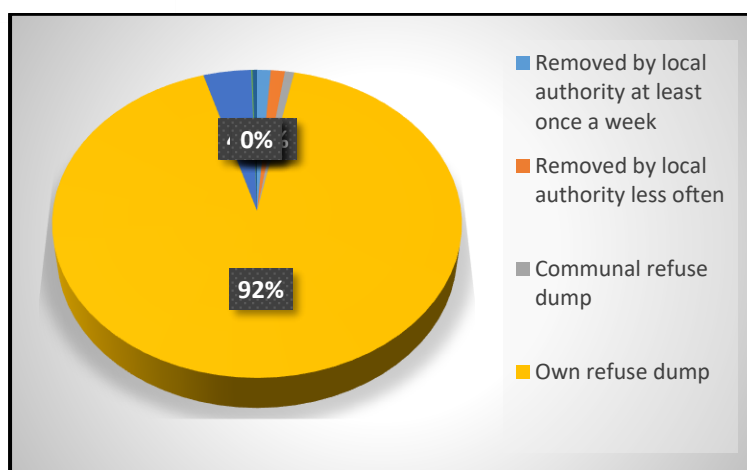
Graph 133 Toilet Facilities in Ward 34



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

Figure 46 below shows that 92% of the households in ward 34 had their own refuse dump whilst an insignificant proportion had refuse collected by the local authority, communal refuse dump or removed less often by the local authority.

Graph 134 Refuse Collection in Ward 34



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.34.4.3 Energy

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), most of the households in the ward 34 (1108) use electricity as a source of energy for cooking. This was followed by 920 and 255 households that used wood and paraffin as a source of energy for cooking respectively. Table below shows the energy use in Ward 34.

Table 117 Energy for cooking per household in ward 34

Electricity	1108
Gas	116
Paraffin	255
Wood	920
Coal	1
Animal dung	1
Solar	2
Other	0
None	1
Unspecified	9
Not applicable	0
Total	2415

Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

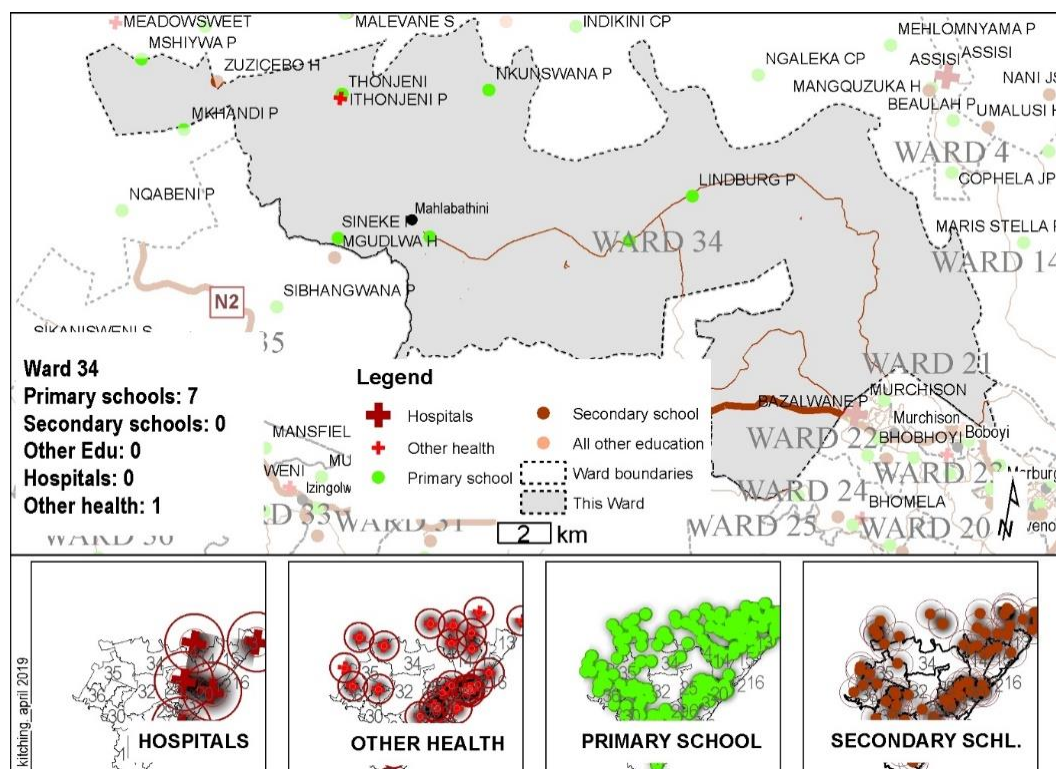
3.34.4.4 Roads

Ward 34 is very deep rural. It comprises of very steep ravines and slopes. It is bordered by hills and thick vegetation. The main road that services the ward is gravel and is constantly maintained, however the feeder roads are not in the best of state.

3.34.5 Facilities

Ward 34 has 7 primary schools and 1 health facility. This shows a backlog in the provision of facilities. Figure below shows the facilities in Ward 34.

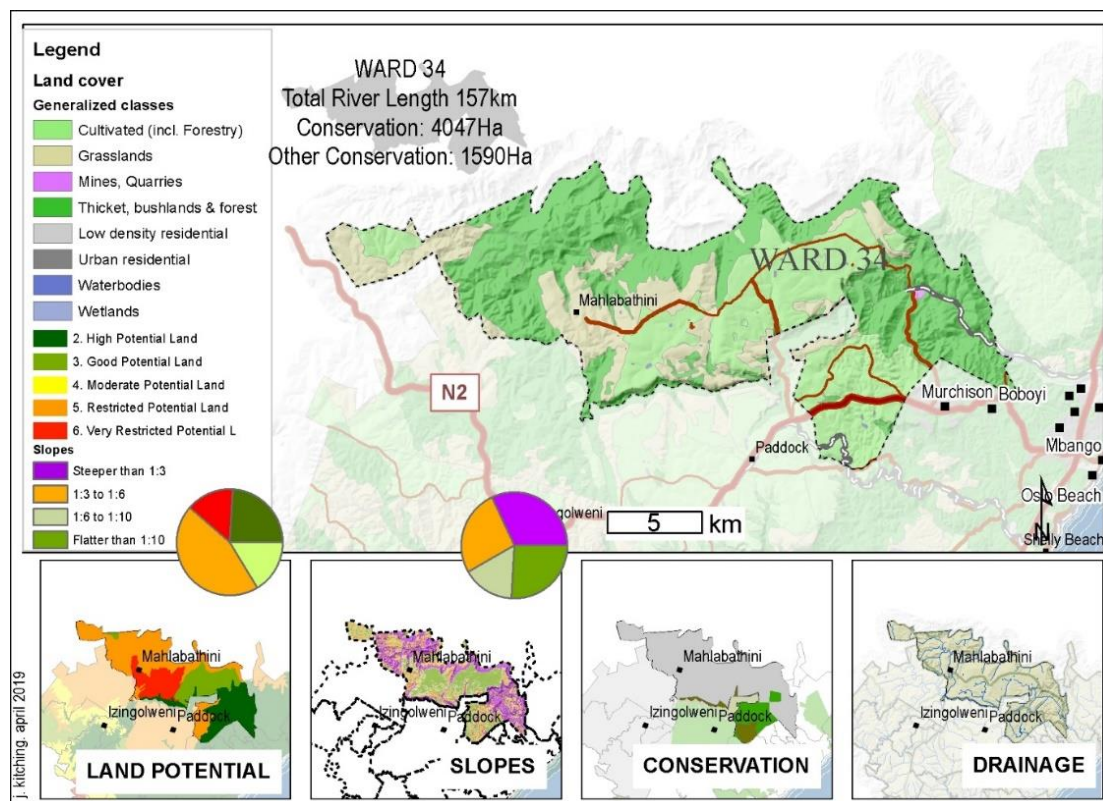
Map 129 Access to Facilities in Ward 34



3.34.6 Environmental Analysis

The environmental analysis of Ward 34 indicates that the Ward has land with a higher proportion of restricted land potential and approximately 5637Ha of conservation areas. The higher percentage of the land is steep with fairly good drainage. Map below is the environmental analysis for Ward 34

Map 130 Ward 35 Environmental Analysis

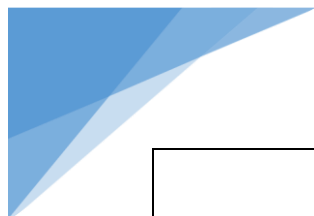


3.34.7 Ward 34 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 34 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in the Table below.

Table 118 Ward 34 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land (grazing, pastures) Skills centre Natural water bodies - Umzimkhulu river Tourism route Commercial farms Schools 6 crèches Clinic Sands, quarry NGOs (S'hlosokhule) War room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in infrastructure and services: (No resources for using skills centre – no facilities, equipment, No internet café, No shopping centre, even bank, Backlogs in electricity – 03 phase needed to electrify the whole ward, Shortage of skills – unemployment, No tarred road in the ward, and No training colleges in the ward
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism opportunities Demand for skilled labour in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high crime rates in the country



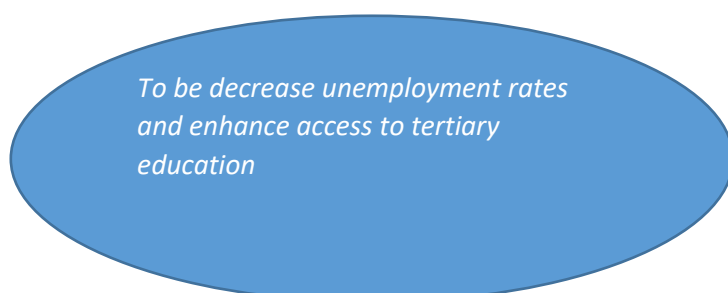
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining employment rates in the agriculture sector
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3.34.8 Issues and Strategies

Table 119 Ward 34 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high unemployment rates Households with no income per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment creation
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child and women headed house household Teenage pregnancy Women headed HIV Aids Ageing population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social development Sustainable livelihoods support
Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No resources for use in the skills development centre Lack of skills Limited sectoral support initiatives Tourism development opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-poor and pro-growth LED Sectoral development initiatives
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high illiteracy rates No training colleges in the ward 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development and training
Infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in basic services infrastructure services (electricity, water and sanitation) Backlogs in shopping facilities, banks, internet services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic infrastructure services and facilities
Transportation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in road transport infrastructure –paved roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high crime rates Crime in commercial farming areas HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and well-being promotion

3.34.9 Vision



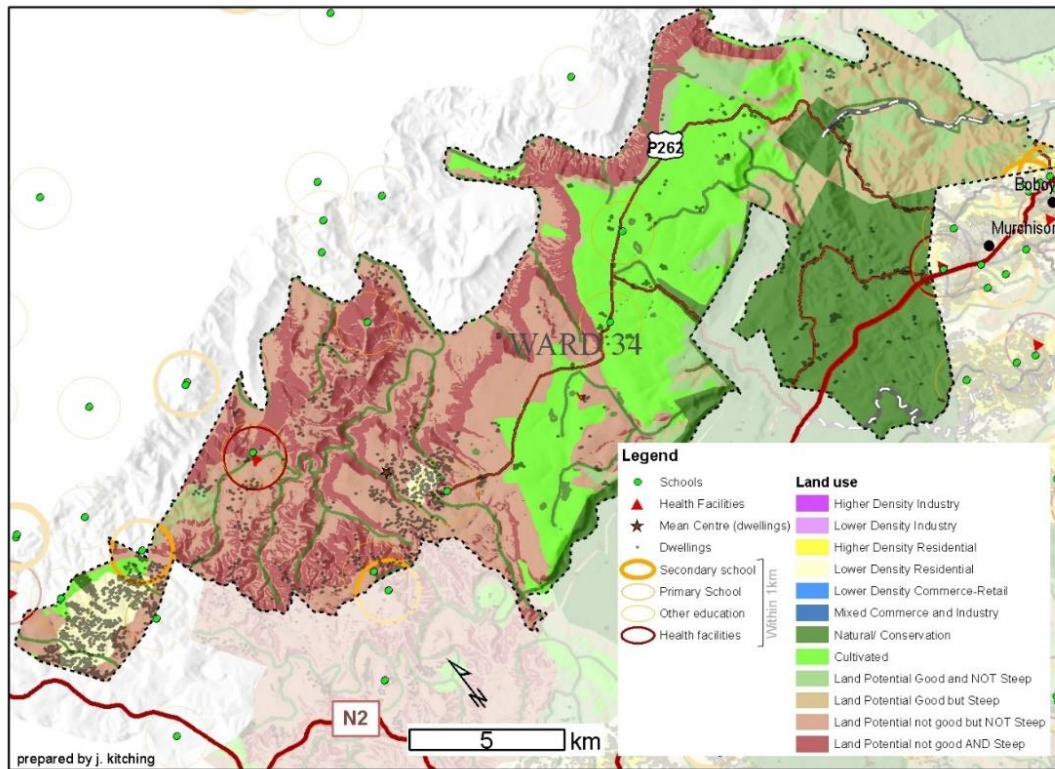
3.34.10 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

Table 120 Ward 34 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural extension services project • Subsistence Agriculture Support Project • Informal economy support project • Vocational skills training project • Mining sector support project (quarry and sand) • Tourism sector support project
Vulnerable groups support programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One home on garden project • Rotating and Services Scheme Project • Orphanage Homes Project • Old People's Homes Project • Public works project • Women cooperatives project
Youth empowerment programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational skills training project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns •
Integrated crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing project • Safety and security in commercial farming areas project
Basic Infrastructure and facilities provision programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic sanitation provision project • Basic water provision project • Electricity provision project • Provision sporting shopping facilities project • Access to banking services project •
Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road paving project • Bridge construction project

3.34.11 Ward based land use plans

Map 131 Ward 34 Land Use Plans



The land use plans for ward 34 are shown in the map above. From the map one notes that a relatively significant proportion of the ward is under cultivation, especially the belt the central belt stretching from the South to the North. Residential areas in the ward are mostly located in the south western parts of the ward. A significant proportion of the ward especially in the eastern parts of the ward is under conservation. Land potential in the western belt of the ward is largely not good and steep.

3.35 Ward 35 Situational Analysis

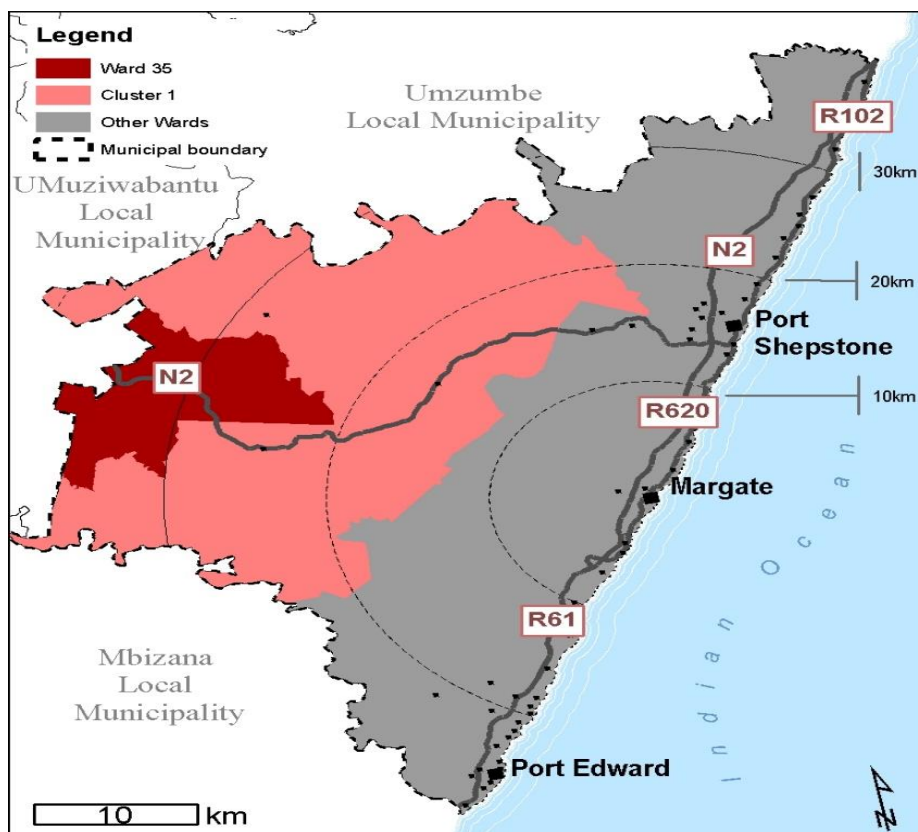


Cllr HP Mbatha

3.35.1 Locality

Ward 35 is located in cluster one together with wards 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 36. It is located in the outer west of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. The locality of the ward is shown in Figure below.

Map 132 Ward 35 Locality



Ward 35 is approximately 11964Ha in extent. It consists of 6 VDs namely St Luke's Mission, Sikanisweni High School, Mvolozi Primary School, Bomvini Primary School, Sibhangwana Primary School and Baptist Church.

3.35.2 Demographics

3.35.2.1 Total population and gender composition

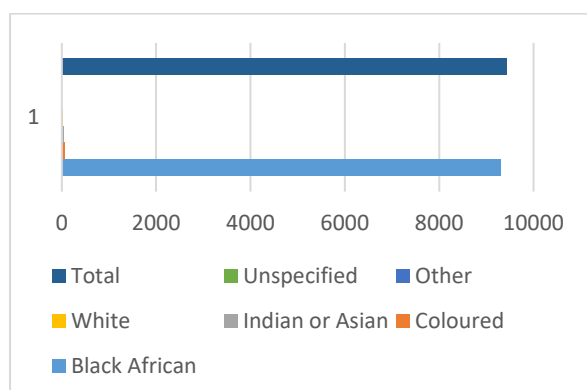
The total population and gender composition of the population in ward 35 is shown in Table 16. The total population of the ward in 2016 was 9428. Males and females comprises 46% and 54% of the population respectively. This points to the need for gender sensitive ward based plans as females are the majority of the population.

Table 121 Ward 35 Gender and Total Population

Gender	Total	%
Male	4333	46
Female	5095	54
Total	9428	100

In terms of racial composition of the population, the majority of the population is the Black racial group residing in the rural areas under traditional authority. However, the population of ward 35 is also made up the white racial groups which constitute less than 5% of the population and mostly resides in the commercial farming areas. The racial composition in Ward 35 is shown in the Graph below.

Graph 135 Population Groups in Ward 35

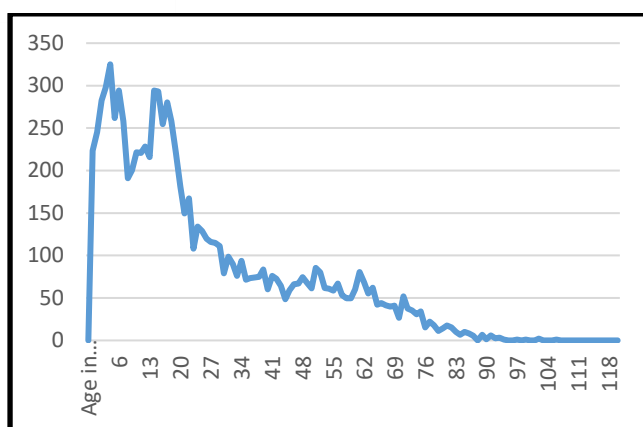


Sources: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.35.2.2 Age Groups

The population groups in Ward 35 are dominated by the infant population group, school going age group and also the youthful economically active population (between the ages of 4 to 29). This is followed by the 21 to 64 years' age group. However, although less dominant the ageing population is also present. Therefore, ward based plans must take cognisance of the needs of the different population group. Figure below shows the demographic information in Ward 35.

Map 133 Age Groups in Ward 35



Sources: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.35.2.3 Households

There are a range of household head age categories Ward 35. Most of the Households heads in the ward are between the age of the 21 and 60 (1180). This is followed by household heads older than 60 who are approximately 706. Although relatively less significant, there are also around 81 household heads who are less than 21 years in the ward. This point to the existence of vulnerable groups since part of these households may in fact be child headed households.

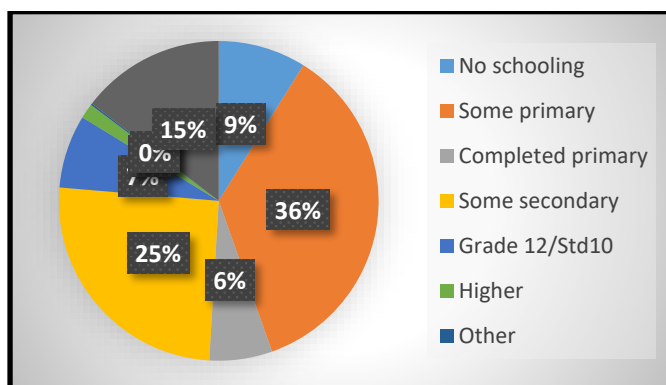
Table 122 Ward 35 Age Group of Household Head

Ward	Less Than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
35	81	1180	706

3.35.2 .4 Education

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), the level of education in Ward 35 shows that approximately 36% of the population in the ward have some primary school education, 25% secondary school, 7% grade 12 and 2% have higher education. Approximately 9% of the population never attended school. Therefore, there is need for ward based plans to be responsive to literacy development in the ward. While information of school attendance points to significantly high vulnerable population, poverty in the area might be linked to lack of education and skills to participate in the job market. Figure below shows the schooling levels in Ward 35.

Graph 136 Ward 35 Education Level



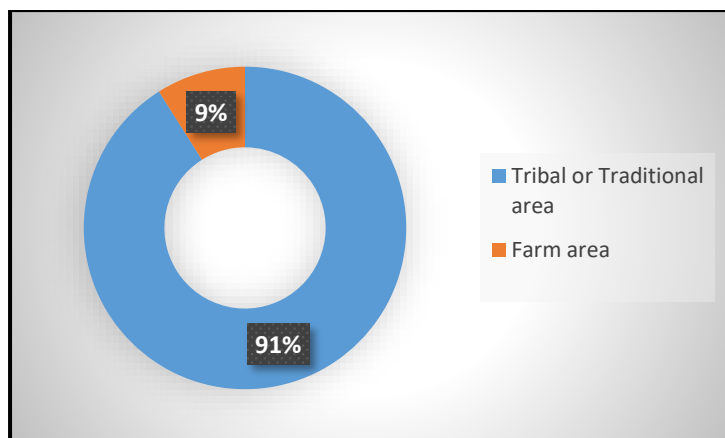
3.35.2.5 Population Density/ Distribution

The population density in Ward 35 is approximately 0.788 households per hectare. The Ward is sparsely populated.

3.35.2.6 Settlement typology

Ward 35 is a rural settlement characterised by two main geographic areas name tribal/traditional and farming areas. Farming areas consist of 9% whilst traditional areas occupy 91% of the spatial area of the ward. Figure below shows the settlement typologies of Ward 35.

Graph 137 Geo Types in Ward 35



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

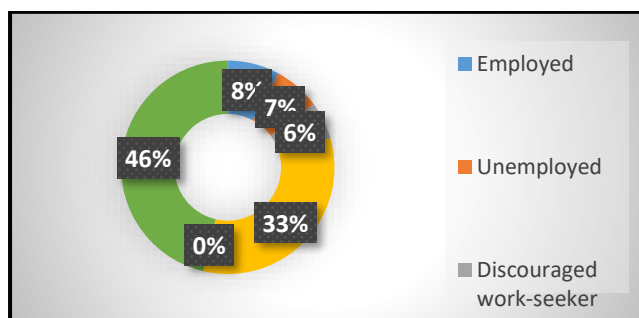
Most of the people in ward 35 stay in a dwellings or houses made of brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand and traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials. However, there are also few households that stay in House/flat/room in back yard. As such one can argue there is a low housing backlog in the ward since informal dwellings are less common.

3.35.3 Economic analysis

3.35.3.1 Labour Force

The labour force and employment status ward 35 is shown in the Figure below. Economic analysis in the ward indicate that 8% of the population in ward 35 is employed whilst 7% of the population in the ward is unemployed. Approximately 6% of the population in the ward is made up of discouraged work seekers. The majority of the population in the ward is made of people who are not economically active (33%) who may either be infants or school going. Therefore, the labour dependence ratio is also very high in the ward.

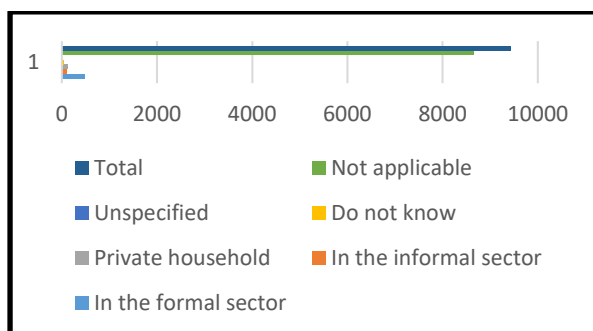
Graph 138 Employment Rates in Ward 35



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

Most of the employment in the ward comes from the formal sector. However, there is also a relatively significant population that is employed in the informal sector and the private household. Considering the low levels of education, this understandable. However, ward based plans must be responsive to the informal economy. Graph below shows the sectorial composition of the workforce on Ward 35.

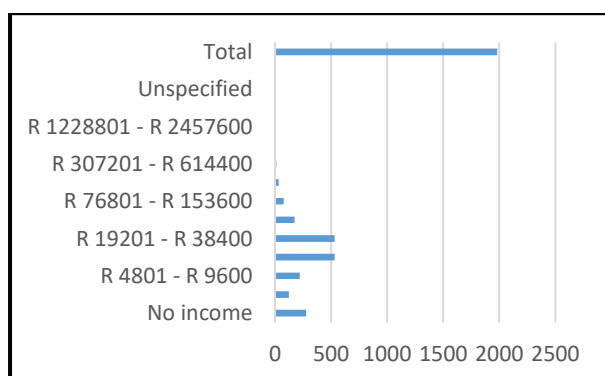
Graph 139 Employment per Sector in Ward 35



3.35.3.3 Household income

The household income per annum dynamics for Ward 35 are shown in the Graph below. Given the employment dynamics, with regards to most households employed in the informal sector, dominance of subsistence farming activities and most of the population uneconomically active, most households either don't have any annual income or are in the low income bracket. Therefore, there are relatively high poverty and vulnerability rates in the ward.

Graph 140 Household Income per Annum in Ward 35



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

Socio-economic synthesis of ward 35 point relatively high rates of youth unemployment, lack of job opportunities, relatively high elderly population, disability and also relatively high HIV/AIDS prevalence.

3.35.3.4 Economic activities

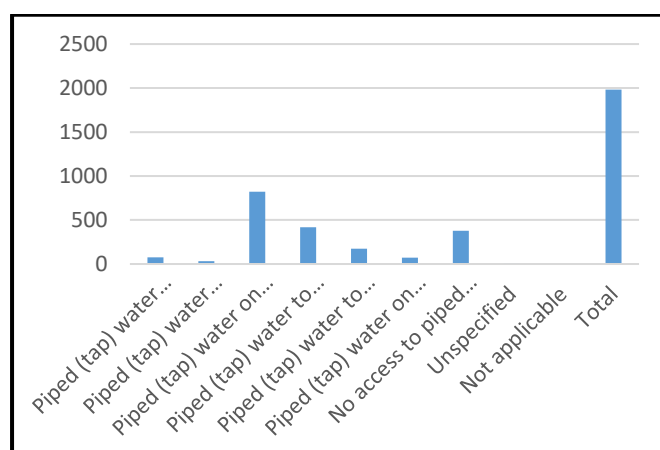
An analysis of the space economy in ward 35 indicates that there are commercial farming activities taking place in approximately 9% of the land area which is under commercial farming in the ward. The remainder of the ward land area is largely under subsistence farming in the rural areas under traditional authority and farming activities entail small scale production of vegetables, corn and rearing of poultry and livestock.

3.35.4 Infrastructure

3.35.4.1 Water

According to Statistics South Africa (2011), approximately 822 households access water through piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling. 419 Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling. There are approximately 378 households with no access to piped (tap) water at all. The level of access to water per household in ward 35 is shown in the figure below.

Graph 141 Access to Water in Ward 35

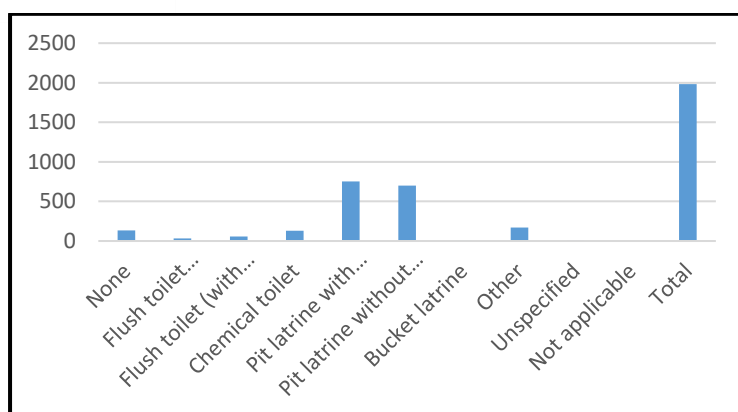


Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.35.4.2 Sanitation

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), approximately 751 households use pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) and 698 households use pit latrine without ventilation. Approximately, 134 have no toilet facilities. Access to toilet facilities in ward 35 per household is reflected in Figure below.

Graph 142 Toilet Facilities in Ward 35



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

The majority of the households (approximately 96%) have their own refuse dump.

3.35.4.3 Energy

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), most households in the ward have access to electricity (1667). However, backlogs in electricity in the ward are also prevalent in the ward as about 281 households use candles as a source of energy for lighting. Table below shows the energy use in Ward 35. It should be noted that although most of the households have access to infrastructure when it comes to electricity, water, sanitation and toilet facilities. There still some backlogs as some households still do not have access to piped water, toilets and some still use candles as a source of energy for lighting.

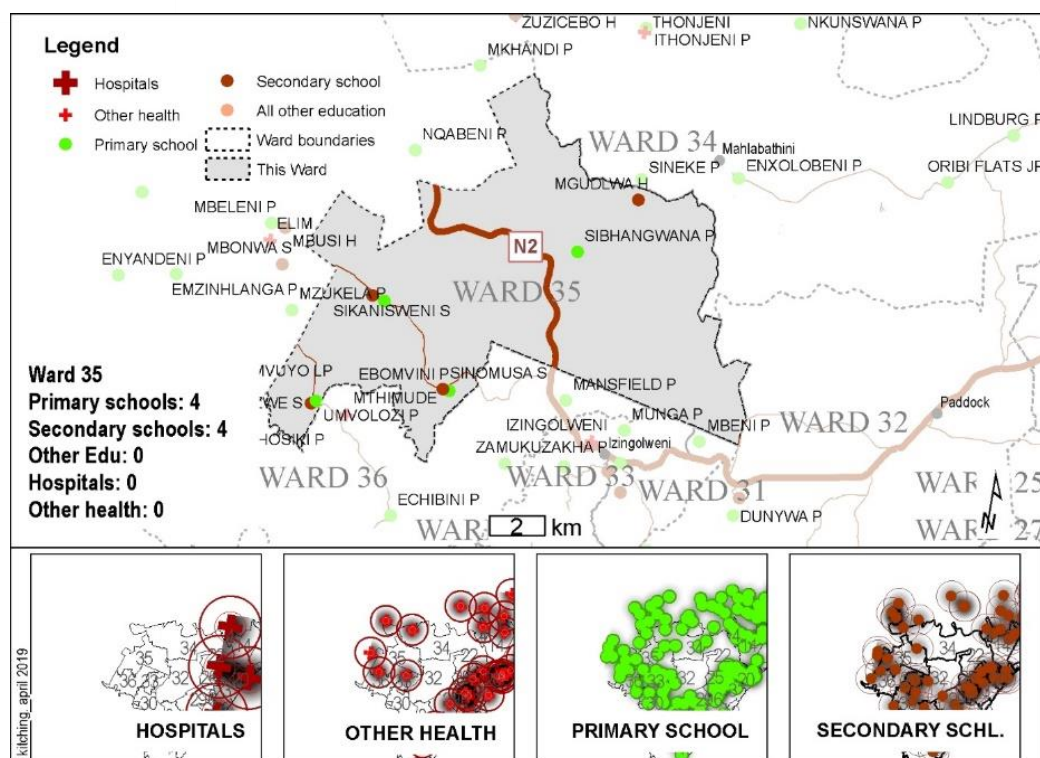
3.35.4.4 Roads

There are backlogs with tarred roads in the ward. There is need for D904 to be paved from Mbande to Mahlubini and D12 to be paved from Elangeni to Sunshine.

3.35.5 Facilities

Ward 35 has 4 primary schools and 4 secondary schools. There are no hospitals or other health facilities. Figure below shows the facilities in Ward 35.

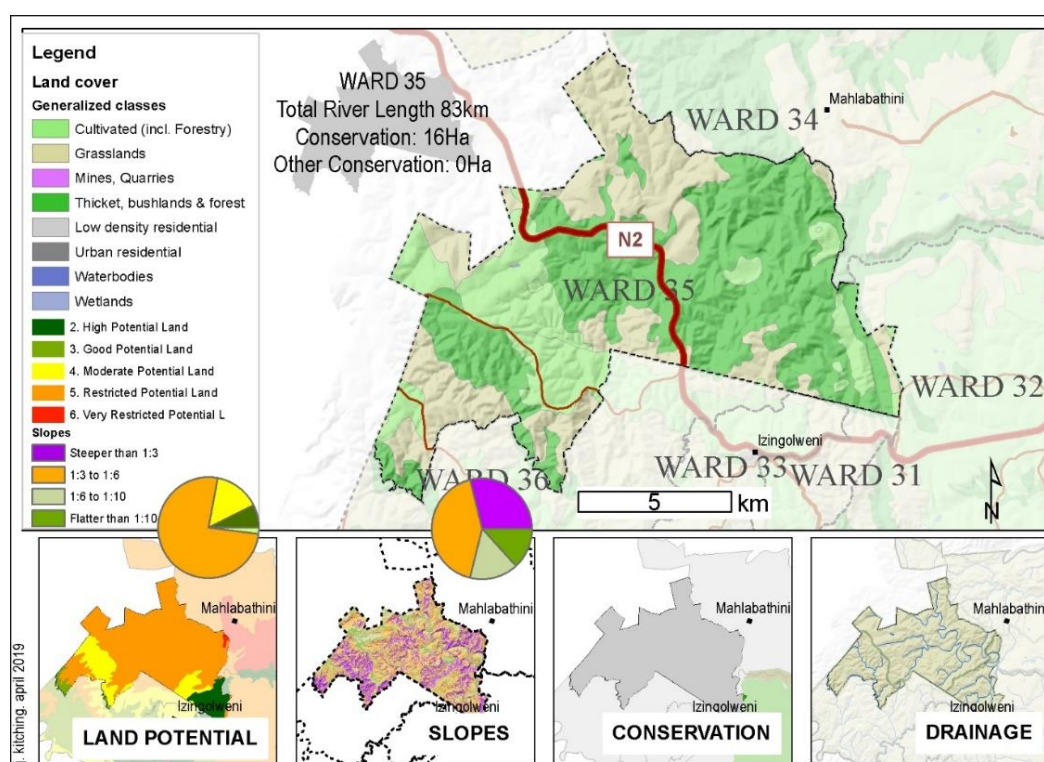
Map 134 Access to Facilities in Ward 35



3.35.6 Environmental Analysis

The environmental analysis of Ward 35 indicates that approximately 75% of land is restricted potential land and approximately 16Ha is conservation areas. The ward is fairly steep with fairly good drainage. Figure below is the environmental analysis for Ward 35.

Map 135 Ward 35 Environmental Analysis



3.35.7 Ward 35 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 35 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in the Table below.

Table 123 Ward 35 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land (grazing, pastures) Commercial farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in water, roads, toilet and electricity infrastructure HIV/AIDS prevalence High youth unemployment Low education levels
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism opportunities Demand for skilled labour in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high crime rates in the country Declining employment rates in the agriculture sector Corruption in national government departments

3.35.8 Issues and Strategies

Table 124 Ward 35 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high unemployment rates Households with no income per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment creation
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child and women headed house household Women headed HIV Aids Ageing population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social development Sustainable livelihoods support
Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively informal economy Lack of sectoral support initiatives Limited support subsistence agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-poor and pro-growth LED Sectoral development initiatives
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development and training
Infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in basic services infrastructure services (water and sanitation Backlogs in basic facilities sports grounds, schools and vocational skills training centres, high must lights, community halls, crèches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic infrastructure services and facilities

Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Housing backlogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable human settlements
Transportation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in road transport infrastructure – paved roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high crime rates • HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and well-being promotion

3.35.9 Vision

To be a ward that provides basic services such as water, houses, sanitation and economic opportunities.

3.35.10 Ward based plans/Interventions (programmes and projects)

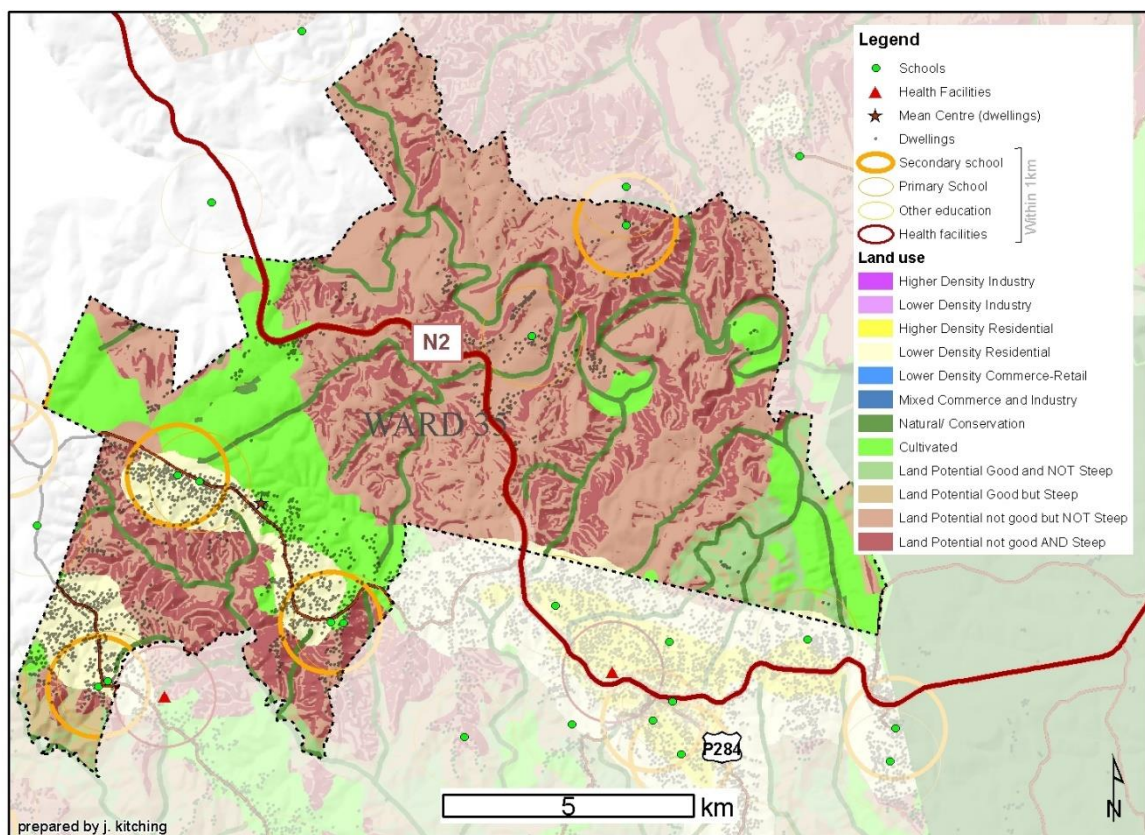
Table 125 Ward 35 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural extension services project • Subsistence Agriculture Support Project • Informal economy support project • Vocational skills training project • Mining sector support project (quarry and sand) •
Vulnerable groups support programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One home on garden project • Rotating and Services Scheme Project • Orphanage Homes Project • Old People's Homes Project • Public works project • Women cooperatives project
Youth empowerment programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational skills training project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns • Drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Integrated crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing project
Basic Infrastructure and facilities provision programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic sanitation provision project • Basic water provision project • Provision sporting facilities projects

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to school facilities project • Access to health facilities project • Provision of high mast lights project • Access to creches project • Community halls project 	
Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road paving project • Bridge construction project 	

3.35.11 Ward based land use plans

Map 136 Ward 35 Land Use Plans



The ward based land use plans for ward 35 are premised on existing residential areas, nature conservation, distance from existing facilities and land potential. Nature conservation areas in the ward are based on rivers and stagnant water bodies. The existing neighborhoods are of relatively low density and are located in the south western part of the ward. Most of the households in this area are within a 1 km radius from schools. However, it should be noted there is also a significant proportion of households that fall outside the one kilometer radius. The mean center is also located in the South Western parts of the ward. A significant proportion of the land in the ward is under cultivation. However, a relatively significant proportion of the land, especially the one in the northern central parts of the ward is not good for development due to steep slopes.

3.36 Ward 36 Situational Analysis

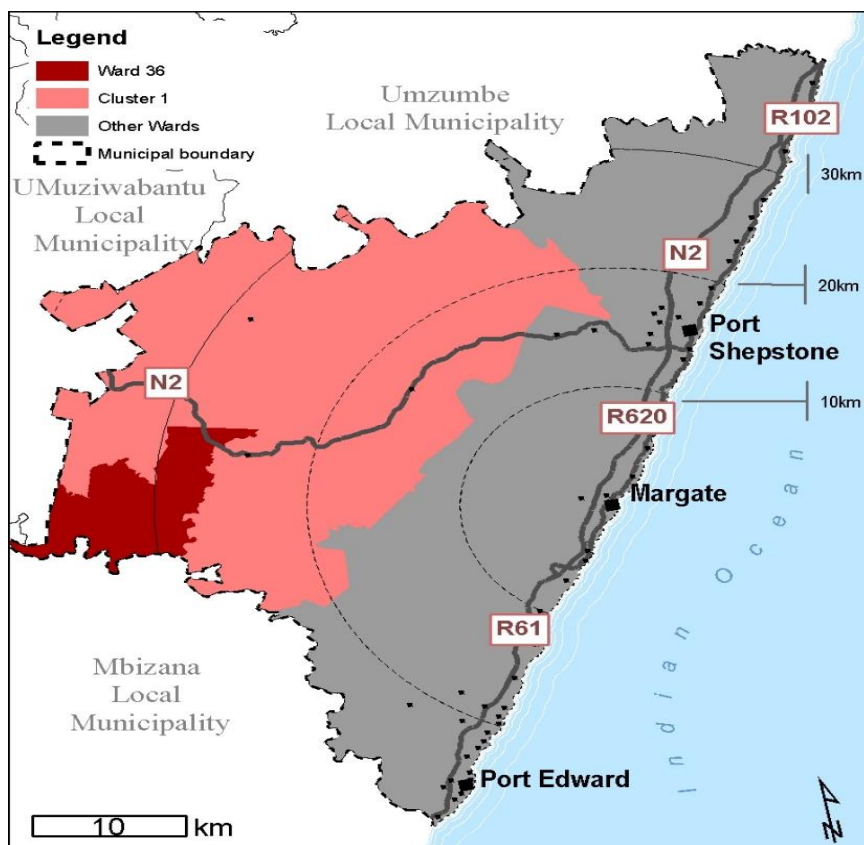


Cllr Mpisi

3.36.1 Locality

Ward 36 is located in cluster one together with wards 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35. It is located in the western side of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. The locality of the ward is shown in Figure below.

Map 137 Ward 36 Locality Map



Ward 36 is approximately 10530Ha in extent. It consists of 6 VDs namely Echibini Primary School, Mansfield c. Primary School, Zamakuzakha Primary School, Mthimude Traditional Authority, Bhosiki Primary School and Zamani Lower Primary School.

3.36.2 Demographics

3.36.2.1 Total population and gender composition

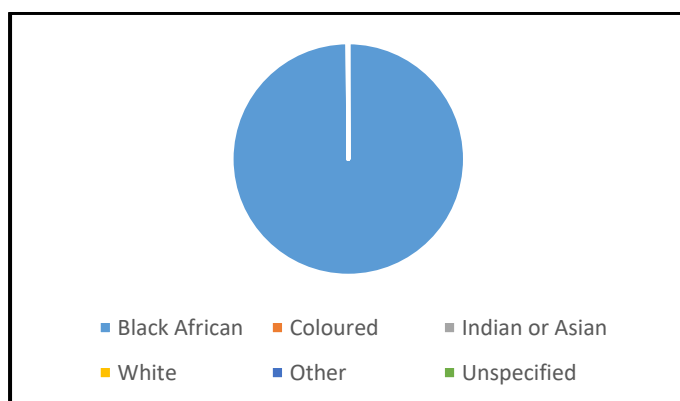
The gender and total population of ward 36 is shown in Table below. The total population of the ward in 2016 was 10530. Of this population, 45% was male and 55% was female. The dominance of females as a population group in the ward points to the need for gender sensitivity in the ward base plans.

Table 126 Ward 36 Gender and Total Population

Gender	Total	%
Male	4755	45
Female	5775	55
Total	10530	100

The racial composition the population in ward 36 shows that the majority of the population is the Black African population group. The racial composition in Ward 36 is shown in the graph below.

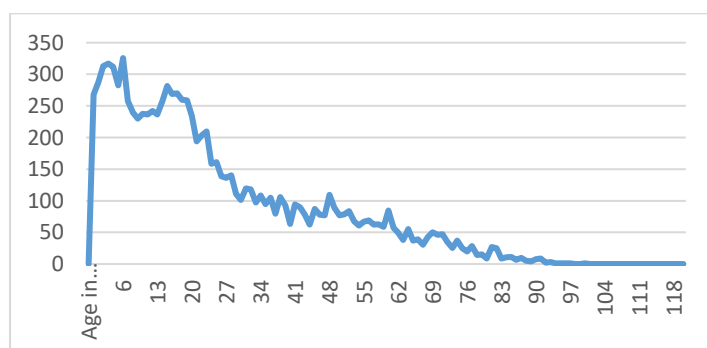
Graph 143 Population groups in ward 36



3.36.2.2 Age Groups

The population groups in Ward 36 are dominated by the infant population group, school going age group and also the youthful economically active population (between the ages of 4 to 25). This is followed by the 26 to 64 years' age group. However, although less dominant the ageing population is also present. Therefore, ward based plans must take cognisance of the needs of the different population group. Figure below shows the demographic information in Ward 36.

Graph 144 Age groups in ward 36



3.36.2.3 Households

There are a range of household head age categories Ward 36. The age groups of the Household heads in the ward indicate that most household heads in the ward (1506) are between the age of 21 and 60. Approximately 652 of the household heads are over 60 years and 73 of the household heads are less than 21. This point to the existence of vulnerable groups since part of these households may in fact be child headed households and elderly population that is not economically active. In addition, the households that are a headed by the less than 21 age through also points to the likely hood of female headed households in the ward.

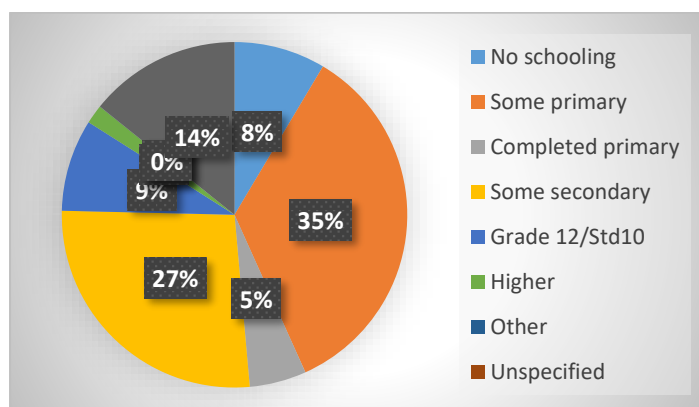
Table 127 Ward 36 Household Head Age Groups

Ward	Less Than 21	Between 21 and 60	Older than 60
36	73	1506	652

3.36.2.4 Education

The level of education in Ward 36 shows that the Education levels in the ward are also relatively very low. Approximately 35% of the population in the ward have some primary school education, 27% have secondary education, 9% have grade 12 and 2% have higher education. However, 9% of the population have no education Therefore, there is need for ward based plans to be responsive low education levels in the ward. Graph below shows the schooling levels in Ward 36.

Graph 145 Education Level in Ward 36



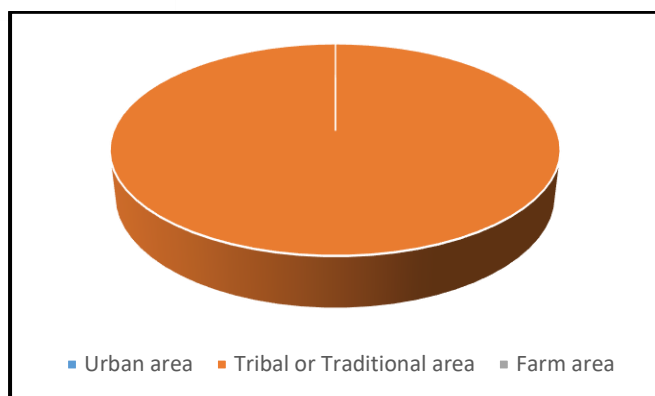
3.36.6.5 Population Density/ Distribution

The population density in Ward 36 is approximately 1.315 households per hectare. The Ward is sparsely populated.

3.36.6.6 Settlement typology

Ward 36 is predominantly a rural settlement. Figure 57 shows that the ward is 100% a tribal/traditional area in terms of settlement geographic categorisations. Figure below shows the settlement typologies of Ward 36.

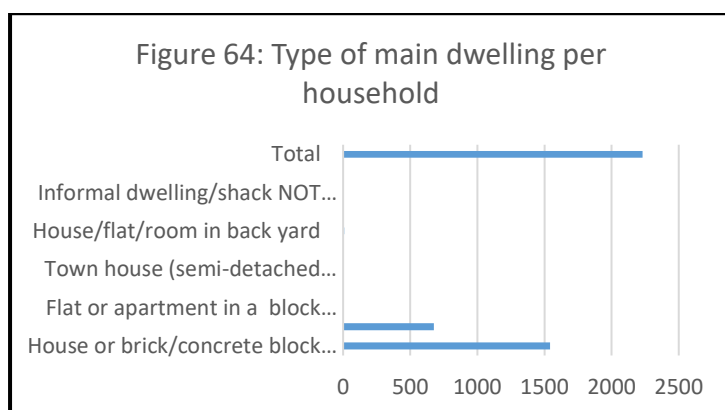
Graph 146 Settlement Typologies in Ward 36



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

Most of the households in Ward 36 stay in a house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard. The traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials is the second most common dwelling typology per household. Graph below shows the housing typologies in Ward 36.

Graph 147 Housing Typologies in Ward 36

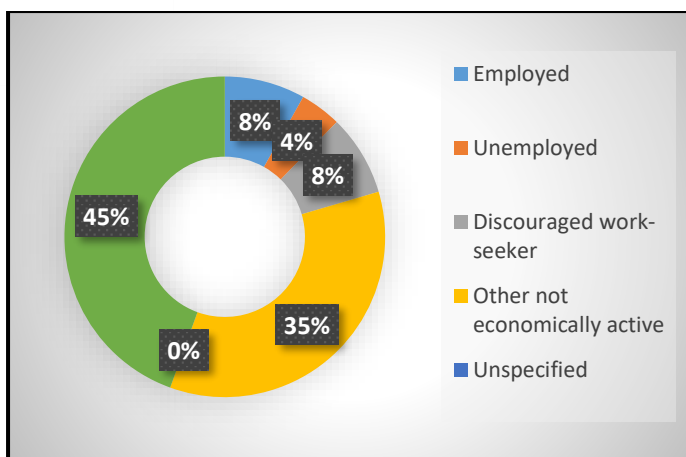


3.36.3 Economic analysis

3.36.3.1 Labour Force

The labour force and employment status ward 36 is shown in the Figure below. Economic analysis in the ward indicate that 8% of the population is employed whilst 4% of the population is unemployed. Approximately 8% of the population in the ward is made up of discouraged work seekers. The majority of the population in the ward is made of people who are not economically active (35%) who may either be infants or school going while 45% are not applicable to the employment opportunities. Therefore, the labour dependence ratio is relatively high in the ward.

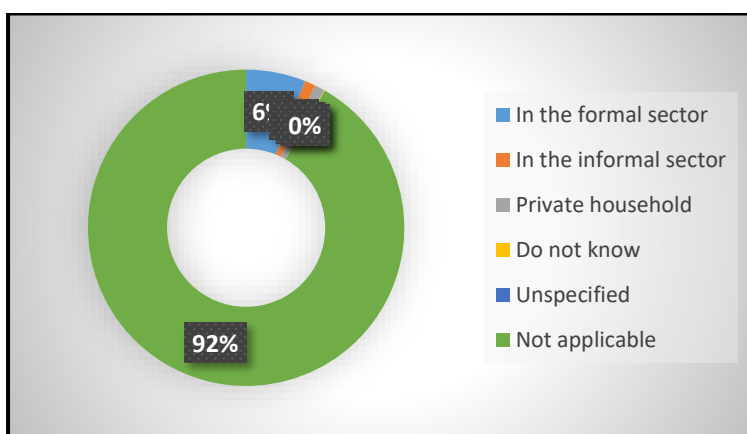
Graph 148 Official Employment Status in Ward 36



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

Most of the people who are employed in the ward who are employed are employed by the formal sector followed by the informal sector and the private household. Figure below shows the sectorial composition of the workforce on Ward 36.

Graph 149 Employment per Sector in Ward 36



3.36.3.2 Household income

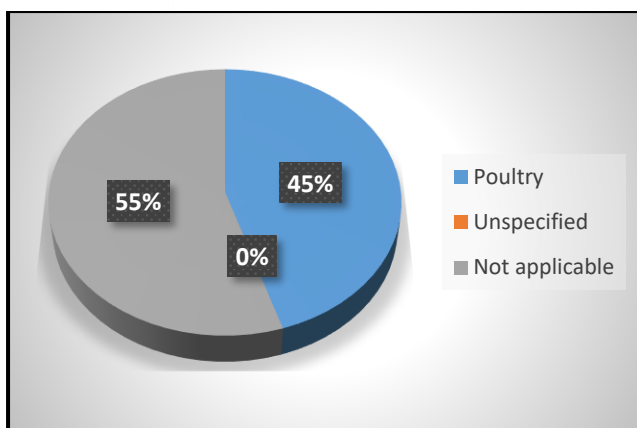
Household income per annum correspond with the relatively high employment rates and labour dependency ratios. Most households in the ward either do not have income or are in the low income bracket.

3.36.3.3 Economic activities

The space economy of ward 36 shows that it is dominated by subsistence farming activities which entail small scale maize and vegetable farming. Poultry farming is also a significant agricultural activity since 45% of households are involved in poultry farming and related activities.

Therefore, it should be noted that ward based plans in ward 36 should be responsive to small scale farming. In addition, a synthesis of issues with regards to socio-economic analysis of ward 36 that the significance of the youthful population, elderly population, relatively high population growth rates, dominance of the female population group, backlogs in housing and sanitation, and a relatively high number of vulnerable children.

Graph 150 Poultry Farming in Ward 36



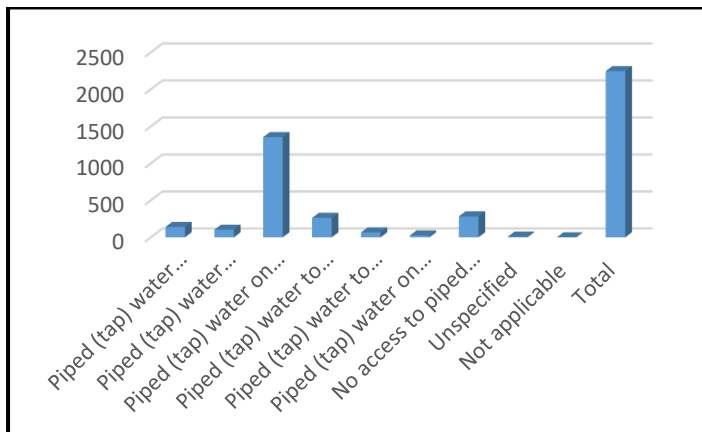
Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.36.4 Infrastructure

3.36.4.1 Water

According to Statistics South Africa (2011), most households in the ward (1355) access piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling, and 263 households access water through piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling and 283 households have no access to piped (tap) water. This points to some backlogs in water infrastructure. The level of access to water per household in ward 36 is shown in the figure below.

Graph 151 Access to Portable Water in Ward 36

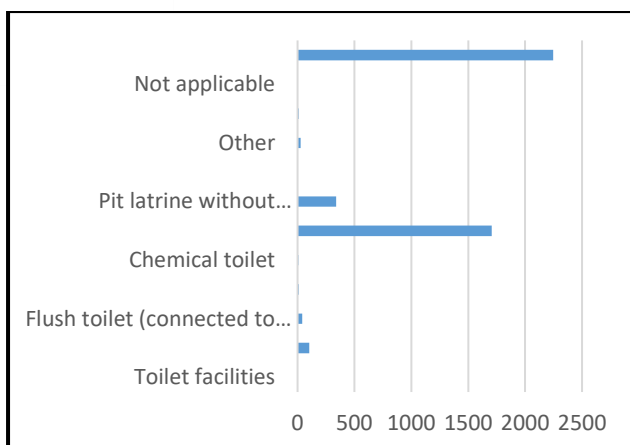


Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

3.36.4.2 Sanitation

Approximately 1707 households use pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) and 338 households use pit latrine without ventilation. Approximately, 104 households have no toilet facilities. This shows that although the majority of the households in the ward have access toilet infrastructure, there is still a backlog in sanitation facilities. Access to toilet facilities in ward 36 per household is reflected in the graph below.

Graph 152 Toilet Facilities in Ward 36



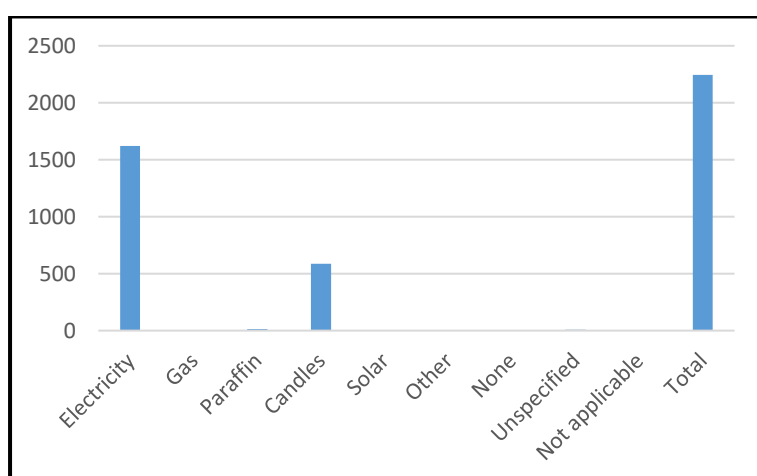
Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

Most of the households in the ward (2171) have their own refuse dump and they do not rely on the local municipality for refuse disposal.

3.36.4.1 Energy

According to Statistics South Africa (2016), most of the households (1267) in ward 36 use electricity as a source of energy for cooking and lighting. Approximately, 680 households use wood as a source of energy for cooking. This points to relative high electricity backlogs in the area. Figure below shows the energy use in Ward 36.

Graph 153 Energy for Lighting per Household in Ward 36



Source: Adapted from Statistics South Africa (2016)

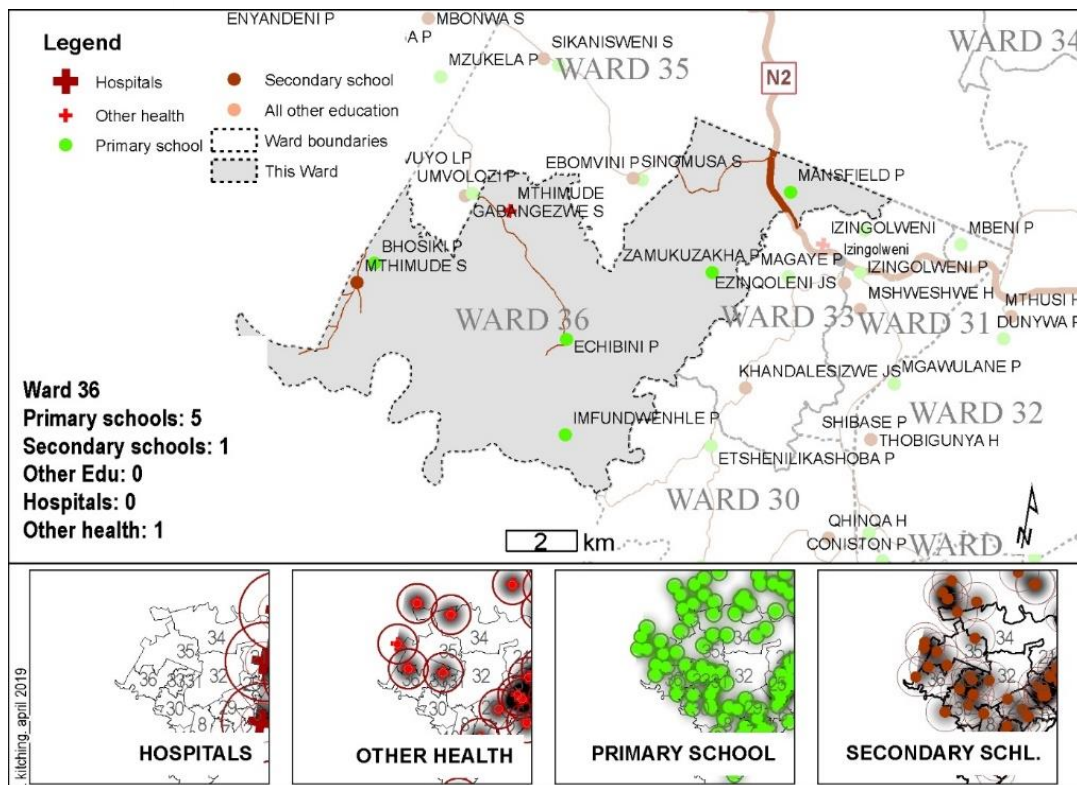
3.36.4.4 Roads

Backlogs in infrastructure point to the need for a bridge at D904 to P57 Bridge (Shongwe), Mvolozi Bridge, and Pedestrian Bridge N2 Zamani to Nkulu; Pedestrian Bridge N2 Zuluziphathe to Mansfield, Cross-way Nkwanayana Road to Bhuka; Cross-way D904 to Mfundwenhle; Sportsfield; High mast lamps and a Community Hall Mthavhuna.

3.36.5 Facilities

Ward 36 has 5 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 other health facilities. There are no hospitals or other educational facilities. Figure below shows the facilities in Ward 36.

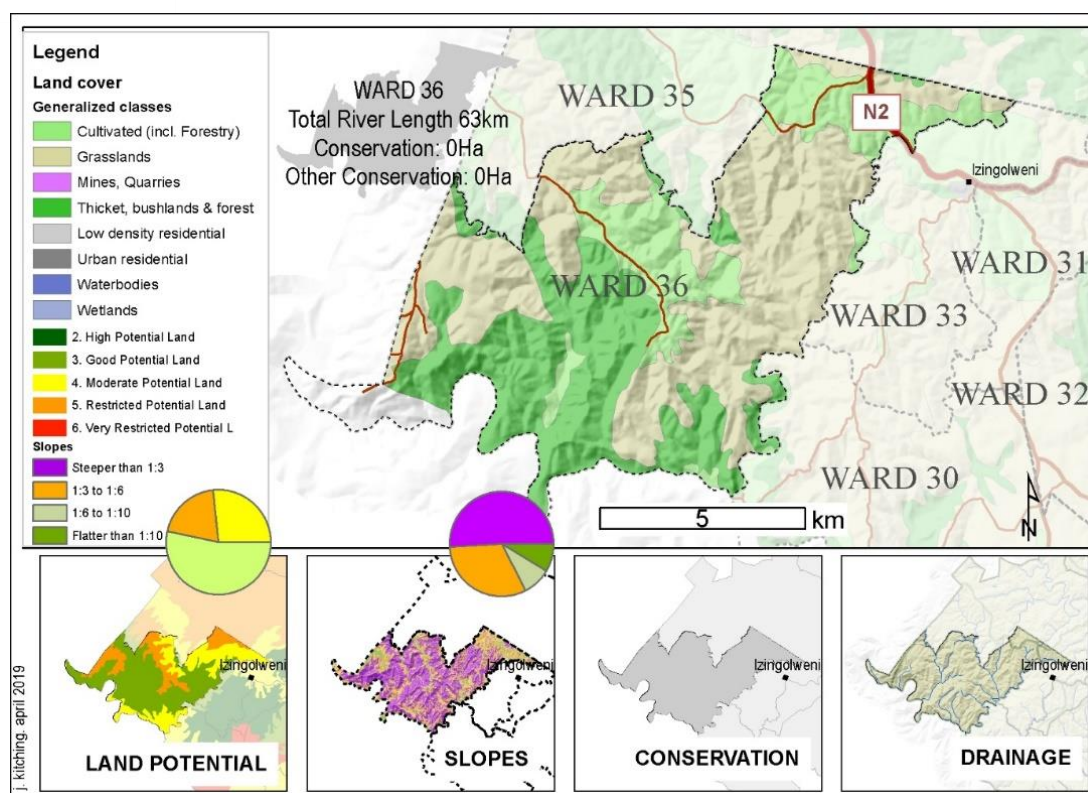
Map 138 Access to Facilities in Ward 36



3.36.6 Environmental Analysis

The environmental analysis of Ward 36 indicates that the largest percentage of land is good potential land, followed by moderate potential land and restricted potential land. There are no conservation areas in the ward. The ward is steep with fairly good drainage. Figure below is the environmental analysis for Ward 36.

Map 139 Ward 36 Environmental Analysis



3.36.7 Ward 36 SWOT Analysis

On the basis of stakeholder consultation and the demographic and infrastructure backlog analysis for ward 36 a number of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats were identified. These are shown in Table below.

Table 128 Ward 36 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land (grazing, pastures) Commercial farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlogs in water, roads, toilet and electricity infrastructure HIV/AIDS prevalence High youth unemployment Relatively high low education levels Relatively high labour dependency ratios in the ward Significant proportion of the vulnerable population groups No recreation facilities
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism opportunities Demand for skilled labour in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high crime rates in the country Declining employment rates in the agriculture sector Corruption in national government departments

3.36.8 Issues and Strategies

Table 129 Ward 36 Issues and Strategies

Issues	Manifestation	Strategies
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high unemployment rates • Households with no income per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment creation
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child and women headed house household • Women headed • HIV Aids • Ageing population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social development • Sustainable livelihoods support
Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively informal economy • Few skills development and training facilities • Lack of sectoral support initiatives • Limited support subsistence agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-poor and pro-growth LED • Sectoral development initiatives
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development and training
Infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in basic services infrastructure services (water and sanitation) • Backlogs in basic facilities sports grounds, gym 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic infrastructure services and facilities
Transportation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlogs in road transport infrastructure – bridges, pedestrian bridges, cross way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance
Health, crime and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high crime rates • HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and well-being promotion

3.36.9 Vision

To be a liveable healthier ward that provides economic opportunities and basic infrastructure services for all.

3.36.10 Ward based plans/interventions (programmes and projects)

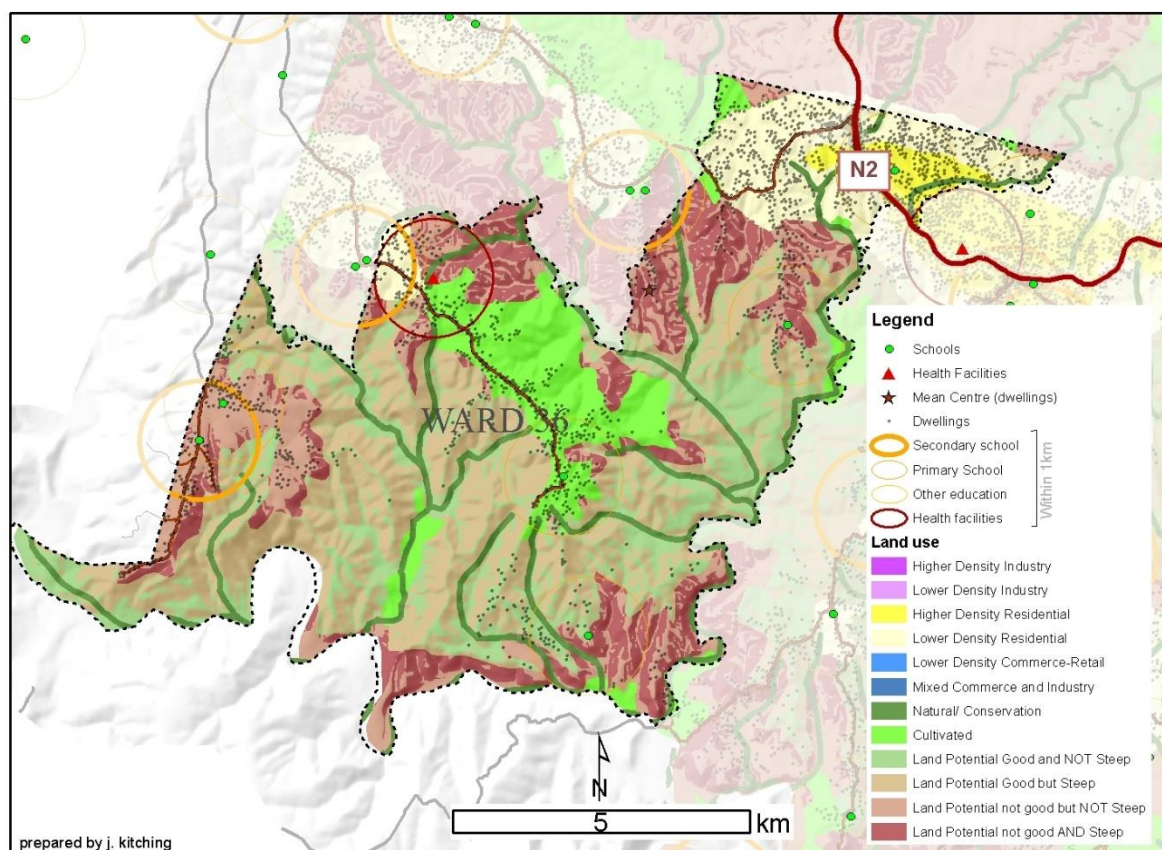
Table 130 Ward 36 Programmes and Projects

Programme	Proposed projects
LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural extension services project • Subsistence Agriculture Support Project • Informal economy support project • Vocational skills training project • Mining sector support project (quarry and sand)
Vulnerable groups support programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One home one garden project • Rotating and Services Scheme Project • Orphanage Homes Project • Old People's Homes Project • Public works project • Women cooperatives project
Youth empowerment programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational skills training project
Promoting healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns • Drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns
Integrated crime prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing project
Basic Infrastructure and facilities provision programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic sanitation provision project • Basic water provision project • Provision sporting facilities projects • Access to school facilities project • Access to health facilities project • Provision of high mast lights project • Access to creches project • Community halls project
Road infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road paving project • Bridge construction project

3.36.11 Ward 36 land use plans

Ward 36 land use plans are based on facilities, land use potential, existing land uses, natural conservation, land use potential and mean centre.

Map 140 Land Use Plans in Ward 36




Facilities that are available in Ward 36 are schools and a health facility. There is one facility in the north east of the ward. From these facilities that are available, there are schools in the east, south, central and northern parts of the ward. However, there are a number communities that are outside the one kilometer radius from facilities. Therefore, potentially under serviced areas can be identified. Natural, conservation in the ward is largely based on rivers and natural water bodies. In the Northern parts of the ward there is evidence of households that are built on the drainage basin of a river. The land potential along the north, western and southern parts of the ward is not good and steep.

Conclusion

An overall report drawn from the ward based plans of the municipality is that there is a huge urban development biasness. There is quite a backlog in terms of development (facilities) in rural wards as compared to the urban ones. This exercise that has been undertaken by the municipality to consolidate plans in communities will assist in fast tracking development to ensure there is a balance. Demographic analysis of the rural wards revealed that most households are female/child and elderly headed and these groups of people are dominant population.

The demographic analysis revealed that the municipality is relatively made up of young and youthful population under the age of 40. There is a high number of illiteracy and unemployment. This is mostly the case in wards that cover rural areas as they are characterised by a shallow economic base and



people with relatively low education levels. Employment in wards that are on the periphery of the main town centres is relatively high. Linked to the high employment rates in most wards is the household income per annum. There is a relatively high proportion of households with no income per annum. This points to high poverty rates and vulnerability among households in most wards, especially the rural ones. On the other hand, mostly some of the urban wards, there is a relatively huge concentration of households in middle income bracket per annum that are juxtaposed with those with very low income levels annually.

A conclusion that can be drawn from water and sanitation infrastructure within the municipality is that all households in urban wards access flush toilets inside dwellings. The three informal settlements dotted at the town edges make use of bucket as well as VIP pit latrines as no sewer lines have been installed, however, at kwaMasnenge, where the RDP housing project is taking place, there is sewer pipe as well as water pipe connected inside those dwellings. In rural wards, a very high percentage of the households use pit latrines and in addition there are also those households, though less prevalent, that have no access to toilet facilities at all. Further to this, most households access water through stand pipes whilst some do not have access to portable water at all. This is in contrast to urban wards where most households have piped water inside the dwelling.

Rural areas do not have access to refuse collection (they rely on their man made refuse dumps) as compared to their counterparts in urban areas where it is collected on weekly basis. Road infrastructure dynamics indicate that in most rural wards accessibility is a challenge as there is a backlog of paved roads and bridges. On the other hand, in most urban wards the roads are paved but maintenance is a challenge as they are characterised by potholes in some of the instances.

The vision coined for most wards reveal a common goal that relates to the creation of liveable communities that are crime free, provide basic infrastructure and employment opportunities.

It is very imperative to have a ward based land use plan map in each ward which assists in showing the existing land uses, environmental conservation areas, mean centre and land development potential. These land uses maps will assist the municipality in planning effectively for those areas with backlogs.

Finally, it should be noted that the RNM WBPs report is a living document that is responsive to the evolving local spatial planning needs and challenges. Likewise, it must be used as a point of departure for informing appropriately targeted local planning interventions which are amenable to dialogue, negotiations and constant update. The report must be used as the basis for identifying ward based spatial dynamics, challenges, opportunities, programmes, and projects.

WARD BASED PLANNING SESSIONS:2019





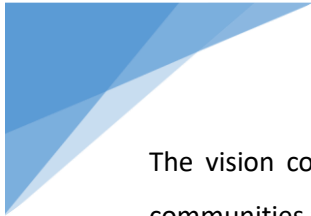
Conclusion

An overall report drawn from the ward based plans of the municipality is that there is a huge urban development biasness. There is quite a backlog in terms of development (facilities) in rural wards as compared to the urban ones. This exercise that has been undertaken by the municipality to consolidate plans in communities will assist in fast tracking development to ensure there is a balance. Demographic analysis of the rural wards revealed that most households are female/child and elderly headed and these groups of people are dominant population.

The demographic analysis revealed that the municipality is relatively made up of young and youthful population under the age of 40. There is a high number of illiteracy and unemployment. This is mostly the case in wards that cover rural areas as they are characterised by a shallow economic base and people with relatively low education levels. Employment in wards that are on the periphery of the main town centres is relatively high. Linked to the high employment rates in most wards is the household income per annum. There is a relatively high proportion of households with no income per annum. This points to high poverty rates and vulnerability among households in most wards, especially the rural ones. On the other hand, mostly some of the urban wards, there is a relatively huge concentration of households in middle income bracket per annum that are juxtaposed with those with very low income levels annually.

A conclusion that can be drawn from water and sanitation infrastructure within the municipality is that all households in urban wards access flush toilets inside dwellings. The three informal settlements dotted at the town edges make use of bucket as well as VIP pit latrines as no sewer lines have been installed, however, at kwaMasnenge, where the RDP housing project is taking place, there is sewer pipe as well as water pipe connected inside those dwellings. In rural wards, a very high percentage of the households use pit latrines and in addition there are also those households, though less prevalent, that have no access to toilet facilities at all. Further to this, most households access water through stand pipes whilst some do not have access to portable water at all. This is in contrast to urban wards where most households have piped water inside the dwelling.

Rural areas do not have access to refuse collection (they rely on their man made refuse dumps) as compared to their counterparts in urban areas where it is collected on weekly basis. Road infrastructure dynamics indicate that in most rural wards accessibility is a challenge as there is a backlog of paved roads and bridges. On the other hand, in most urban wards the roads are paved but maintenance is a challenge as they are characterised by potholes in some of the instances.



The vision coined for most wards reveal a common goal that relates to the creation of liveable communities that are crime free, provide basic infrastructure and employment opportunities.

It is very imperative to have a ward based land use plan map in each ward which assists in showing the existing land uses, environmental conservation areas, mean centre and land development potential. These land uses maps will assist the municipality in planning effectively for those areas with acklogs.

Finally, it should be noted that the RNM WBPs report is a living document that is responsive to the evolving local spatial planning needs and challenges. Likewise, it must be used as a point of departure for informing appropriately targeted local planning interventions which are amenable to dialogue, negotiations and constant update. The report must be used as the basis for identifying ward based spatial dynamics, challenges, opportunities, programmes, and projects.