



water affairs

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



REPORT NO: P WMA 11/U10/00/3312/6/1

The uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1: Module 1: Technical Feasibility Study: Raw Water

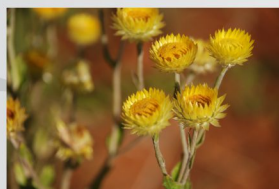
ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT 1:

BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

FINAL

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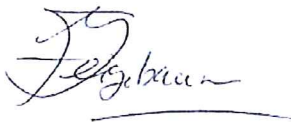
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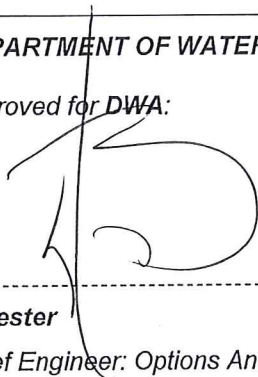
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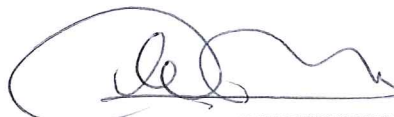
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PREAMBLE

In June 2014, two years after the commencement of the uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1 Feasibility Study, a new Department of Water and Sanitation was formed by Cabinet, including the formerly known Department of Water Affairs.

In order to maintain consistent reporting, all reports emanating from Module 1 of the study will be published under the Department of Water Affairs name.

The uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1 LIST OF REPORTS

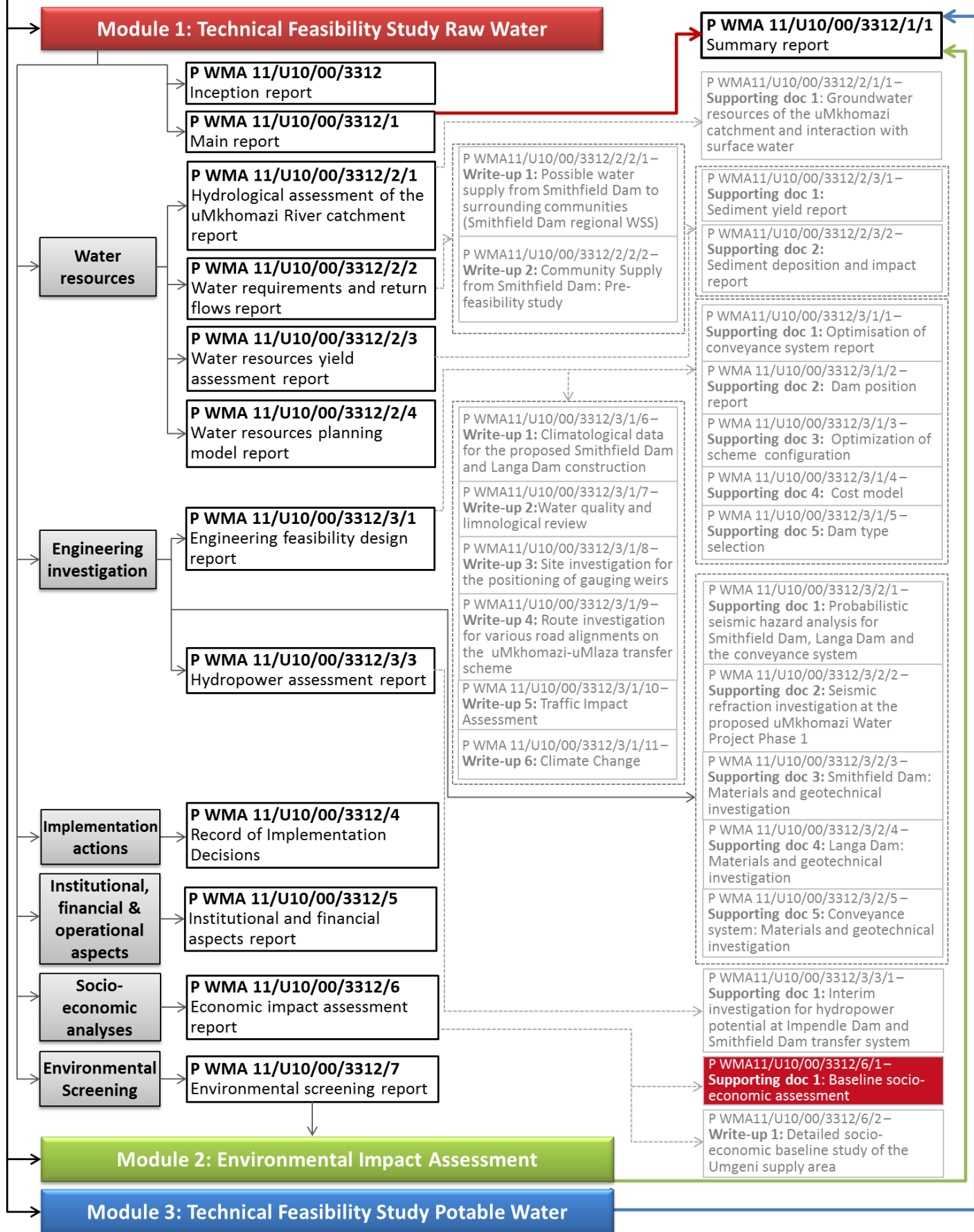


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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DWA	Department of Water Affairs
BKS	BKS (Pty) Ltd (now AECOM)
VIP	Pit latrines with ventilation

1 INTRODUCTION

This document aims to give a baseline assessment of the socio-economic situation within the catchment area of the uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1 in support to the Socio-economic analyses (Report PWMA 11/U10/00/3312/6).

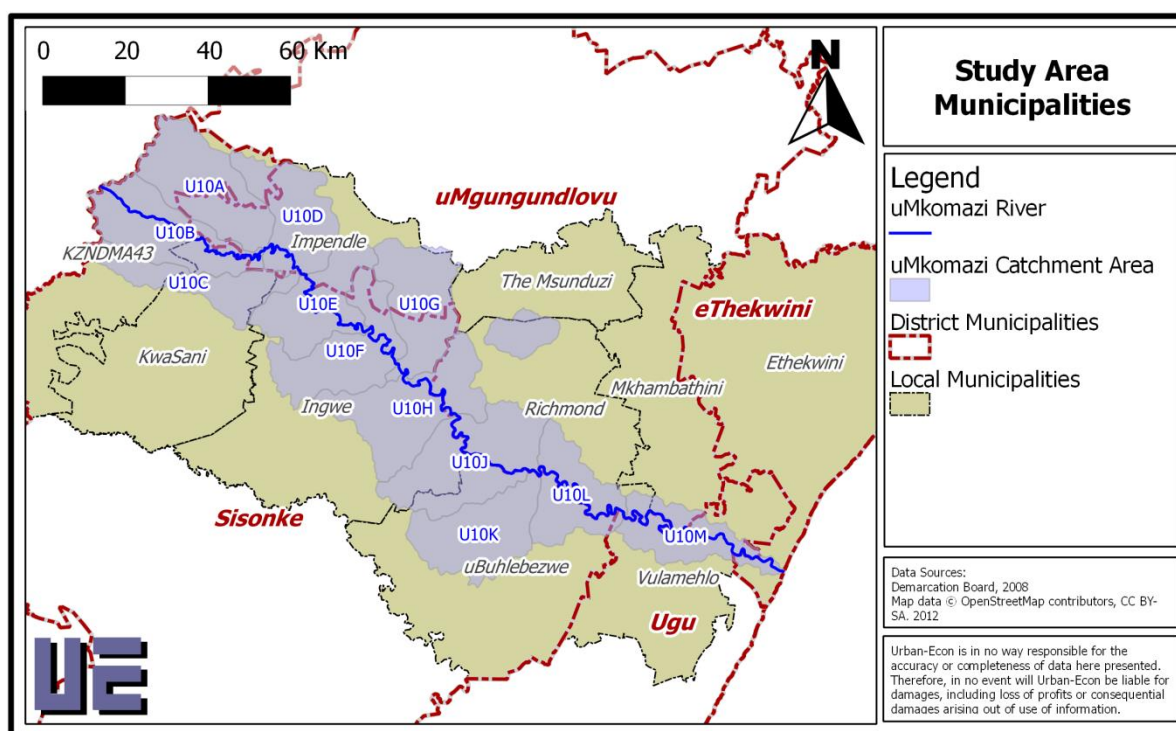
1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The study area for the uMkhomazi Water Project Phase 1 falls within 4 district municipalities and 9 local municipalities within KwaZulu-Natal. The municipalities are indicated in the following table and the map that follows:

Table 1: Study area municipalities

Municipality	Type
eThekweni	Metropolitan Municipality
Ugu	District Municipality
Vulamehlo	Local Municipality
uMgungundlovu	District Municipality
Impendle	Local Municipality
Msunduzi	Local Municipality
Mkhambathini	Local Municipality
Richmond	Local Municipality
Sisonke	District Municipality
Ingwe	Local Municipality
KwaSani	Local Municipality
uBuhlebezwe	Local Municipality
uMkhomazi Wilderness Area	District Management Area

Map 1: Study area municipalities



1.2 ETHEKWINI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

The following table contains key aspects of eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality:

eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality	Total	Within catchment area
Major towns	Durban	
Geographical area	2 300 km ²	26 km ²
Medical Facilities	244	0
Number of Schools	1 034	2
Police Stations	45	0

Source: (Health Information Systems Programme, 2012), (Department of Basic Education, 2012), (South African Police Service, 2012)

1.3 SISONKE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The following tables contain key aspects of the local municipalities within Sisonke:

Ingwe Local Municipality	Total	Within catchment area
Major towns	Bulwer, Creighton	Bulwer
Geographical area	1 998 km ²	1 241 km ²
Medical Facilities	11	6
Number of Schools	111	70
Police Stations	3	2

Source: (Health Information Systems Programme, 2012), (Department of Basic Education, 2012), (South African Police Service, 2012)

KwaSani Local Municipality	Total	Within catchment area
Major towns	Underberg, Himeville	
Geographical area	1 217 km ²	232 km ²
Medical Facilities	5	1
Number of Schools	28	14
Police Stations	1	0

Source: (Health Information Systems Programme, 2012), (Department of Basic Education, 2012), (South African Police Service, 2012)

uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality	Total	Within catchment area
Major towns	Ixopo	Ixopo
Geographical area	1 609 km ²	653 km ²
Medical Facilities	12	3
Number of Schools	125	31
Police Stations	2	1

Source: (Health Information Systems Programme, 2012), (Department of Basic Education, 2012), (South African Police Service, 2012)

uMkhomazi Wilderness Area (KZNDMA43)	Total	Within catchment area
Major towns		
Geographical area	1 208 km ²	690 km ²
Medical Facilities	0	0
Number of Schools	0	0
Police Stations	2	1

Source: (Health Information Systems Programme, 2012), (Department of Basic Education, 2012), (South African Police Service, 2012)

1.4 UMGUNGUNDLOVU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The following tables contain key aspects of the local municipalities within uMgungundlovu:

Impendle Local Municipality	Total	Within catchment area
Major towns	Impendle	Impendle
Geographical area	952 km ²	799 km ²
Medical Facilities	3	2
Number of Schools	41	38
Police Stations	2	2

Source: (Health Information Systems Programme, 2012), (Department of Basic Education, 2012), (South African Police Service, 2012)

The Msunduzi Local Municipality	Total	Within catchment area
Major towns	Pietermaritzburg	
Geographical area	636 km ²	13 km ²
Medical Facilities	53	1
Number of Schools	205	3
Police Stations	8	0

Source: (Health Information Systems Programme, 2012), (Department of Basic Education, 2012), (South African Police Service, 2012)

Mkhambathini Local Municipality	Total	Within catchment area
Major towns	Camperdown	
Geographical area	918 km ²	47 km ²
Medical Facilities	5	2
Number of Schools	61	6
Police Stations	2	0

Source: (Health Information Systems Programme, 2012), (Department of Basic Education, 2012), (South African Police Service, 2012)

Richmond Local Municipality	Total	Within catchment area
Major towns	Richmond	
Geographical area	1 235 km ²	610 km ²
Medical Facilities	5	0
Number of Schools	65	24
Police Stations	2	0

Source: (Health Information Systems Programme, 2012), (Department of Basic Education, 2012), (South African Police Service, 2012)

1.5 UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The following tables contain key aspects of the local municipalities within Ugu:

Vulamehlo Local Municipality	Total	Within catchment area
Major towns		
Geographical area	976 km ²	190 km ²
Medical Facilities	7	1
Number of Schools	95	20
Police Stations	2	0

Source: (Health Information Systems Programme, 2012), (Department of Basic Education, 2012), (South African Police Service, 2012)

2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

2.1 POPULATION

The table below indicates the estimated population and number of households in the catchment area in 2012.

Table 2: Demographics

Market Area	Estimated 2012
Population total	203 912
Households total	45 548
Household size (average)	4.5
Population density (People per km ²)	24
Household density (Households per km ²)	5

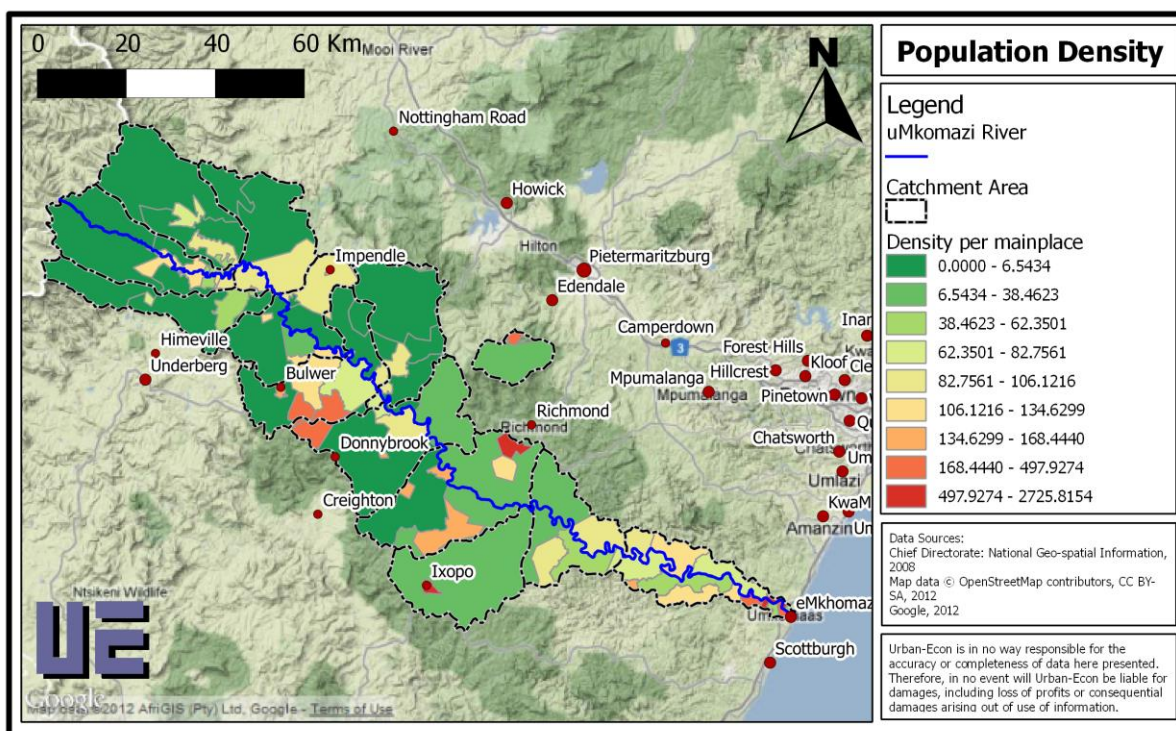
Source: (Quantec, 2012), (Urban-Econ calculations, 2012)

Based on population growth projections made for the local market area, the following estimated population sizes and households can be highlighted:

- ◆ A total of 203 912 people and 45 548 households reside in the local market area. This represents 1.9% of the total number of people in KwaZulu-Natal;
- ◆ The average household size in this market is 4.5 persons per household.

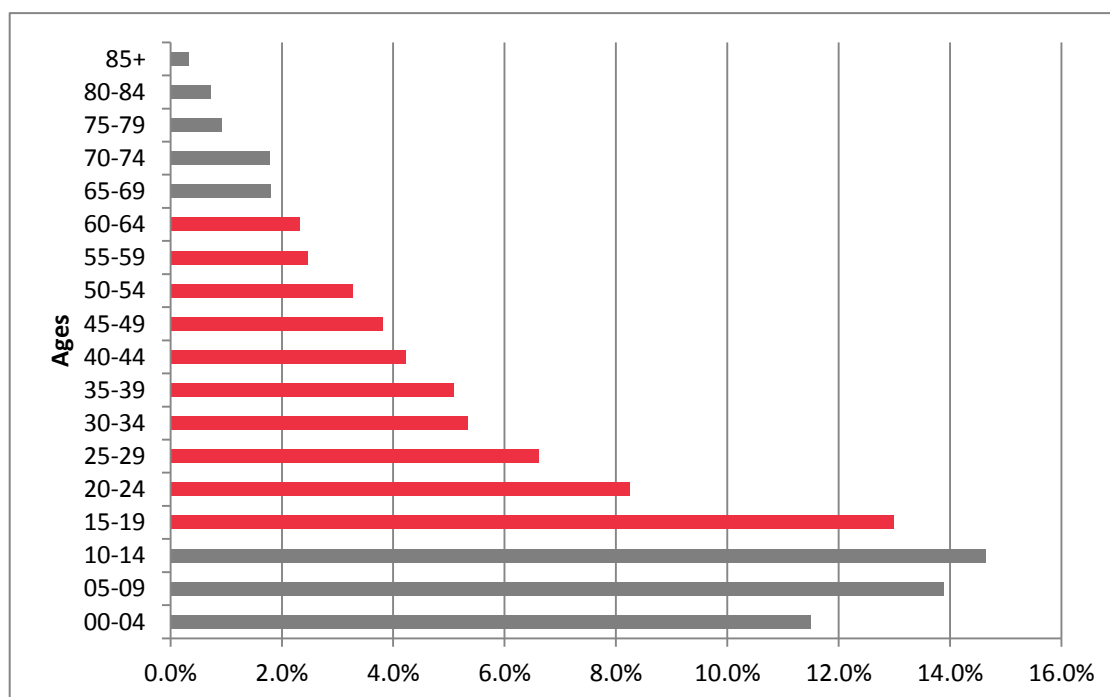
The following map gives an indication of the population density within the catchment area.

Map 2: Population density



2.2 AGE PROFILE

The graph below describes the age profile for the catchment area. The potentially economically active population of a specific population is defined as the component of the local population that has the potential to perform labour. This definition excludes individuals below the age of 15 and over the age of 65. The potentially economically active population is shown in red in the graph below.

Figure 1: Age profile

Source: (Quantec, 2012)

Based on the preceding figure and definition, the following main findings can be highlighted:

- ◆ 40.0% of the population is younger than 15 years;
- ◆ 38.3% of the population falls within the young age group of between 15 to 39 years;
- ◆ 54.4% of the population forms part of the potentially economically active population;
- ◆ 16.1% of the population falls within the young age group of between 40 to 64 years; and
- ◆ 5.6% of the population is older than 65 years old.

2.3 GENDER

45.7% of the catchment area population is male and 54.3% of the catchment area population is female.

3 EMPLOYMENT AND SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is expressed as a percentage of the working age population. Officially, the working age population refers to all the people between the ages of 15 and 64 years that are able and willing to partake in economic activities (this excludes people not looking for work, students, pensioners, homemakers, etc.). The unemployment and employment levels within the local study area are important to investigate, as it is indicative of the ability of local residents to earn household income (generated from economic activities and which are employed to purchase goods and services). The table below indicates the employment profile for the catchment area.

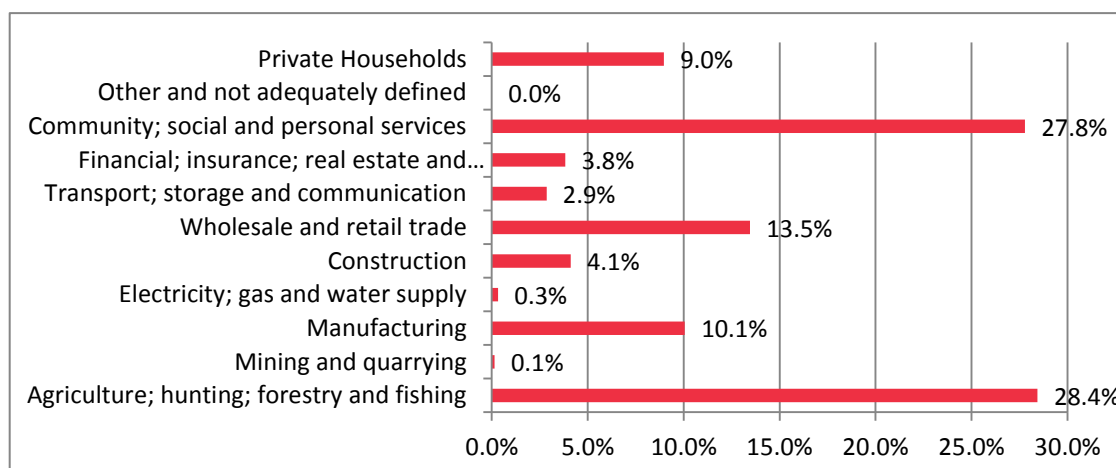
Table 3: Employment profile

	Number	Percentage
Working age population	107 495	100.0%
Economically active population	44 319	41.2%
Employed	18 808	42.4%
Unemployed	25 511	57.6%

Source: (Quantec, 2012)

3.2 SOURCES OF INCOME

The graph below gives an indication of the sources of income for the people within the catchment area.

Figure 2: Sources of income

Source: (Quantec, 2012)

The following main findings can be highlighted:

- ◆ The majority of people (28.4%) are employed within the 'agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing' industry. This is typical of rural areas within KwaZulu-Natal;
- ◆ 27.8% of the people are employed within the 'community; social and personal services' industry; while
- ◆ A significant number of people are employed within the 'wholesale and retail trade' industry, predominantly within urban and peri-urban areas.

4 LAND USE

The land use within the study area is mainly characterized by agricultural and forestry activities. The agricultural activities include both commercial farming as well as subsistence farming.

The Department of Agriculture has allocated R 15 million within the 2012/2013 budget period for catalytic irrigation schemes. The following projects were identified:

- ◆ Nsuze (102 hectares) – New scheme;
- ◆ Bululwane (200 hectares) – Rehabilitation;
- ◆ Tugela Ferry (850 hectares) – Rehabilitation;
- ◆ Tugela Estate (500 hectares); and
- ◆ Malenge (200 hectares).

However, none of the above projects fall within the catchment area.

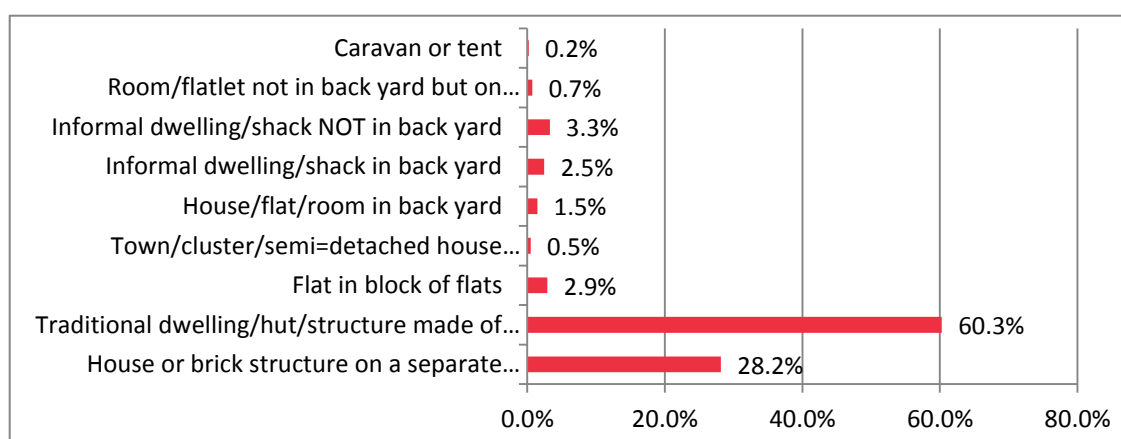
5 HOUSING AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE

The purpose of this section is to give an indication of the types of dwellings, types of toilets and access to drinking water within the catchment area.

5.1 TYPES OF DWELLINGS

The graph below gives an indication of the types of dwellings for the households within the catchment area.

Figure 3: Types of dwellings



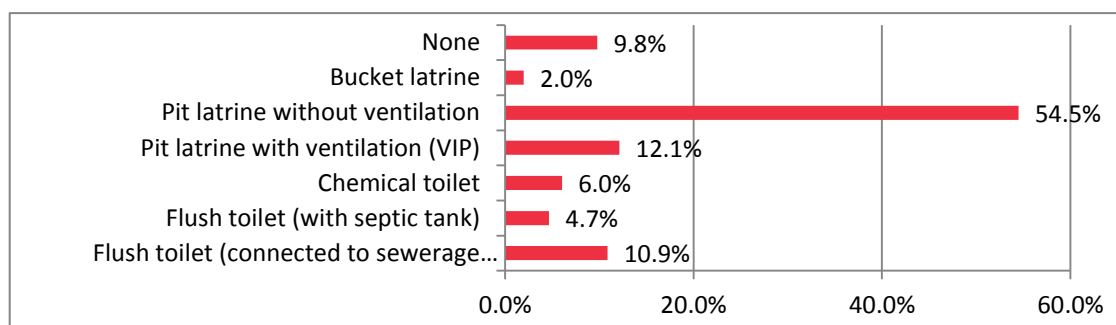
Source: (Quantec, 2012)

The following main findings can be highlighted:

- ◆ The majority of households (60.3%) reside in traditional dwellings or huts made of traditional materials. This is typical of rural areas within KwaZulu-Natal;
- ◆ 28.2% of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard.

5.2 TYPES OF TOILETS

The graph below gives an indication of the types of toilets used by the households within the catchment area.

Figure 4: Types of toilets

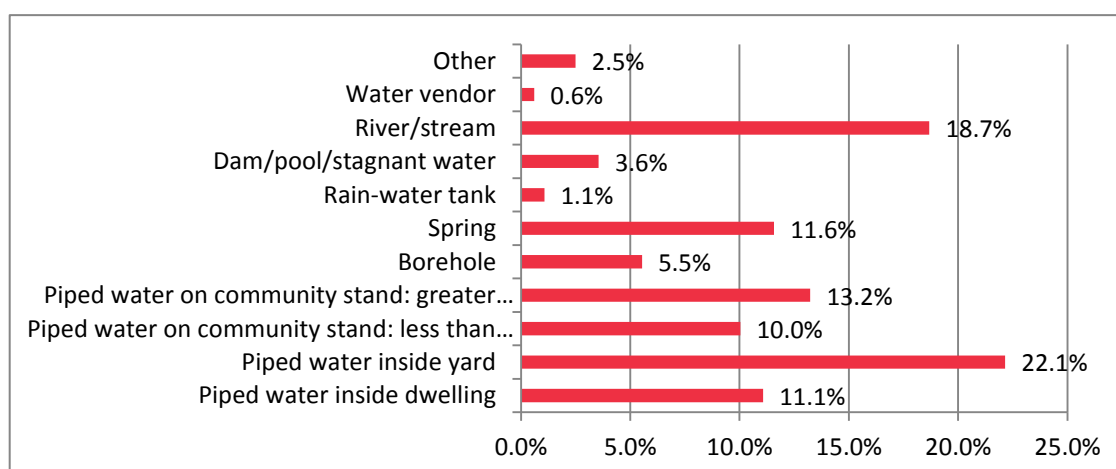
Source: (Quantec, 2012)

The following main findings can be highlighted:

- ◆ The majority of households (66.6%) use pit latrines. 12.1% of all toilets within the catchment area are pit latrines with ventilation (VIP) and 54.5% of all the toilets in the catchment area are pit latrines without ventilation;
- ◆ The percentage of households with access to a flush toilet is 15.6%. 10.9% of all the households have a flush toilet connected to a sewerage system, while 4.7% have a flush toilet which is connected to a septic tank;
- ◆ 6% of the households use chemical toilets and 2% use a bucket latrine;
- ◆ A total of 9.8% of the households have no access to a toilet.

5.3 ACCESS TO WATER

The graph below gives an indication of the households' access to water within the catchment area.

Figure 5: Access to water

Source: (Quantec, 2012)

The following main findings can be highlighted:

- ◆ The majority of households (33.2%) have access to piped water either inside their dwellings or inside their yard;
- ◆ The percentage of households with access to piped water on a community stand is 23.3%;
- ◆ 10.0% of all the households in the catchment area have access to piped water less than 200 m from their dwelling, while 13.2% have access to piped water a distance greater than 200 m from their dwelling;
- ◆ 22.2% of the households still get their water either from a river/stream or from a dam/pool/stagnant water.

6 HEALTH FACILITIES

The following table provides a summary of the health facilities within each municipality.

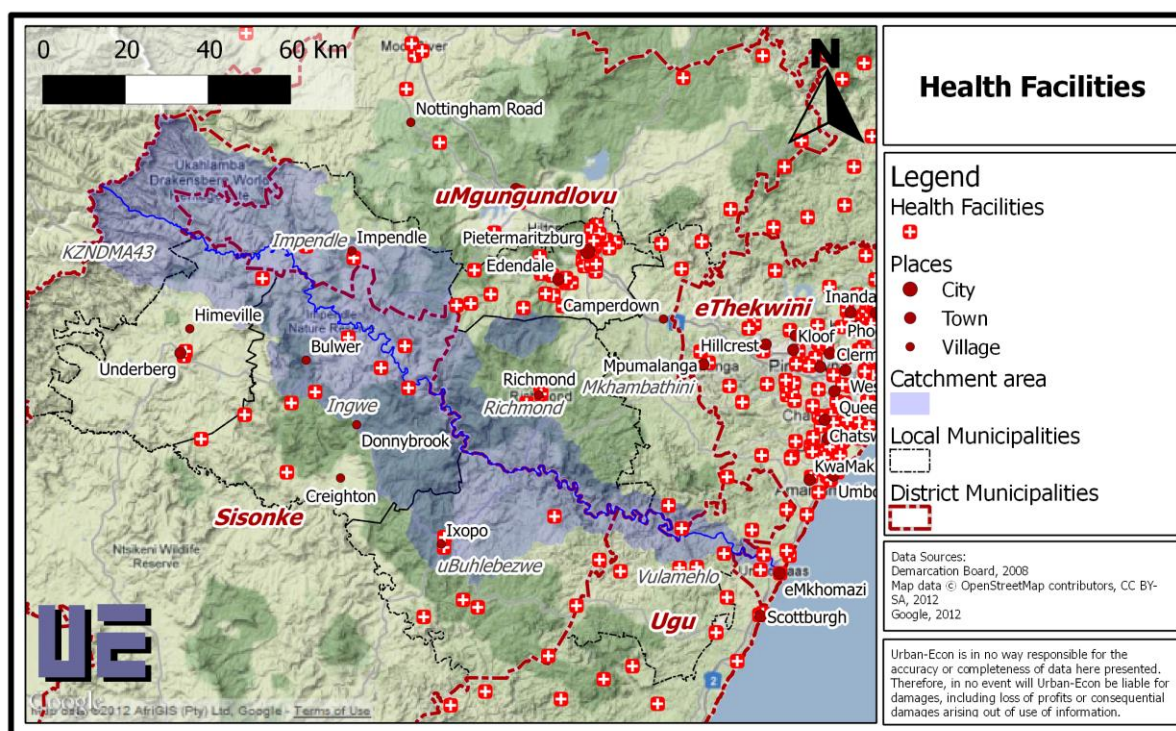
Table 4: Health facilities

Municipality	Facilities in municipality	Facilities in catchment area
eThekwini	244	0
Vulamehlo	7	1
Impendle	3	2
Msunduzi	53	1
Mkhambathini	5	2
Richmond	5	0
Ingwe	11	6
KwaSani	5	1
uBuhlebezwe	12	3
uMkomazi Wilderness Area	0	0

Source: (Health Information Systems Programme, 2012)

The following map shows the health facilities within the catchment area.

Map 3: Health facilities



7 HIV/AIDS

The number of people that are HIV positive and the number of AIDS related deaths is a major health risk within KwaZulu-Natal. The following table gives an indication of the estimated number of people who are HIV positive, the estimated number of AIDS related deaths as well as the estimated number of other deaths within the municipalities in the study area. The growth rate between the year 2000 and 2010 is also indicated for each of the fields.

Table 5: HIV/AIDS per municipality

Municipality	HIV positive 2012	HIV positive growth rate 2000 to 2010	AIDS deaths 2012	AIDS deaths growth rate 2000 to 2010	Other deaths 2012	Non-HIV death growth rate 2000 to 2010
Vulamehlo Local Municipality	13 346	2.0%	1 185	7.5%	724	-0.7%
Impendle Local Municipality	6 316	4.0%	565	9.5%	360	1.0%
The Msunduzi Local Municipality	114 241	4.2%	9 362	10.0%	5 485	1.0%
Mkhambathini Local Municipality	9 448	2.0%	799	7.6%	413	-1.3%
Richmond Local Municipality	11 353	2.1%	942	7.7%	487	-1.2%
Ingwe Local Municipality	20 219	4.7%	1 767	9.7%	999	0.9%
KwaSani Local Municipality	2 729	2.6%	239	8.3%	122	-1.3%
uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality	15 423	2.8%	1 339	8.0%	764	-0.8%
uMkomazi Wilderness Area	198	1.4%	19	8.3%	10	-1.7%
eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality	628 655	4.6%	50 567	10.3%	29 980	1.1%

Source: (Quantec, 2012), (Urban-Econ Calculations, 2012)

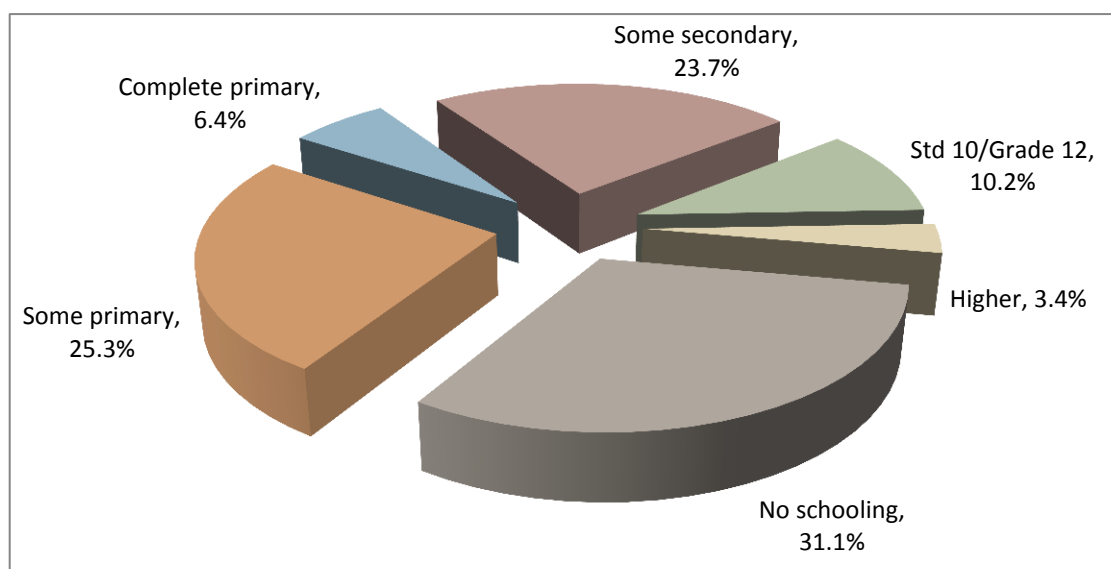
The following main findings can be highlighted:

- ◆ The number of people who are HIV positive has grown the fastest within Ingwe Local Municipality (4.7%) and eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality (4.6%);
- ◆ The number of AIDS related deaths has increased the fastest within eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality (10.3%) and the Msunduzi Local Municipality (10.0%).

8 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The graph below gives an indication of the level of education within the catchment area.

Figure 6: Education



Source: (Quantec, 2012)

The following main findings can be highlighted:

- ◆ 31.1% of the population has no schooling;
- ◆ 23.7% of the population has some secondary schooling;
- ◆ 10.2% of the population has completed grade 12; and
- ◆ Only 3.4% of the population has a higher education qualification.

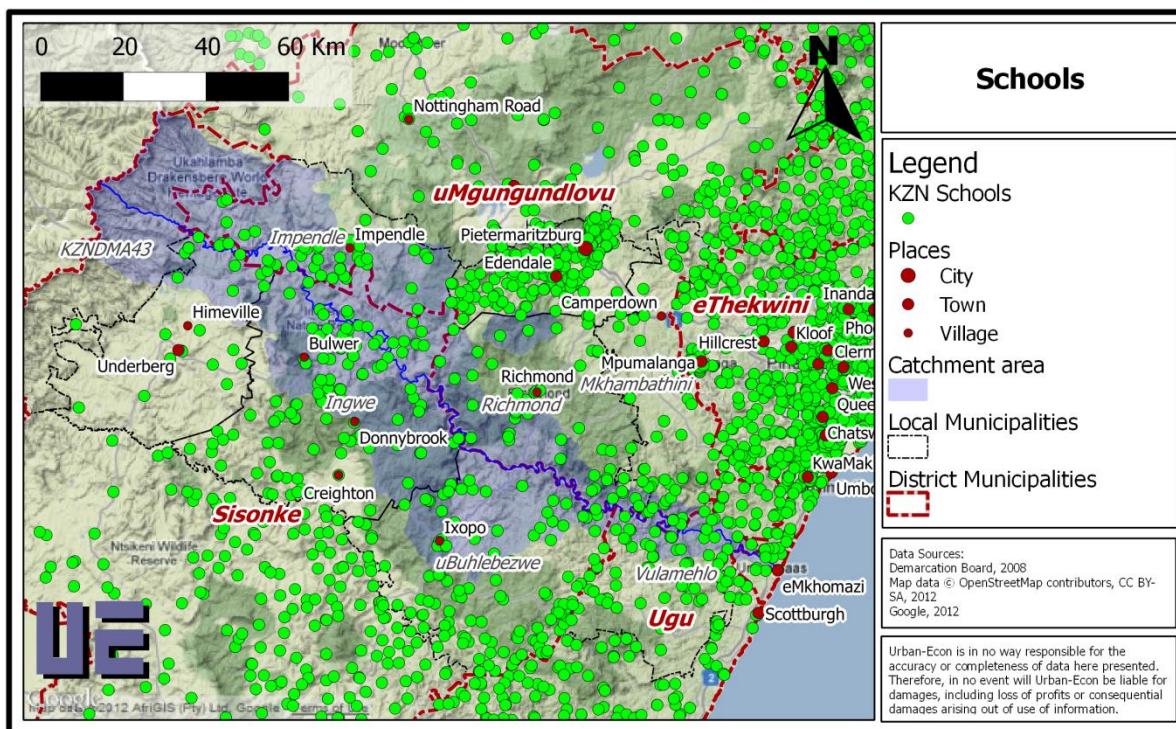
Table 6: Schools

Municipality	Schools in municipality	Schools in catchment area
eThekwini	1 034	2
Vulamehlo	95	20
Impendle	41	38
Msunduzi	205	3
Mkhambathini	61	6
Richmond	65	24
Ingwe	111	70
KwaSani	28	14
uBuhlebezwe	125	31
uMkomazi Wilderness Area	0	0

Source: (Department of Basic Education, 2012)

The following map shows the schools within the catchment area.

Map 4: Schools



9 RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Nature reserves in the municipalities are listed in the table below:

Table 7: Nature Reserves

Municipality	Nature reserves	Size (ha)	Within Catchment
eThekwini	Beachwood Mangroves Nature Reserve	77	No
eThekwini	Bluff Nature Reserve	46	No
eThekwini	Kenneth Stainbank Nature Reserve	223	No
eThekwini	Krantzkloof Nature Reserve	585	No
eThekwini	North Park Nature Reserve	42	No
eThekwini	Umhlanga Lagoon Nature Reserve	38	No
Vulamehlo	Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve	2 230	No
Impendle	Umgeni Vlei Nature Reserve	957	No
Msunduzi	Queen Elizabeth Park Nature Reserve	93	No
Richmond	Minerva Private Nature Reserve	1 012	No
Ingwe	Igxalingenwa Nature Reserve	1 517	No
Ingwe	Impendle Nature Reserve	8 752	Yes
Ingwe	Indhloveni Nature Reserve	30	Yes
Ingwe	Ingelabantwana Nature Reserve	342	Yes
Ingwe	Kwa Yili Nature Reserve	696	No
Ingwe	Marutswa Nature Reserve	268	Yes
Ingwe	Marwaqa Nature Reserve	357	Yes
Ingwe	Soada Forest Nature Reserve	496	Yes
Ingwe	Xotsheyake Nature Reserve	98	Yes
KwaSani	Coleford Nature Reserve	1 255	No
KwaSani	Himeville Nature Reserve	43	No
KwaSani	The Swamp Nature Reserve	232	No
uMkomazi Wilderness Area	Ukhahlamba Drakensberg Park	222 910	Partly

Source: (South African National Biodiversity Institute, 2005)

This chapter focuses on the natural environment and excludes other recreational facilities within eThekwini and surrounding areas.

10 PLANNED HOUSING PROJECTS

A number of housing projects are planned within each of the district municipalities. The tables below gives an indication of the housing projects as indicated within the IDP's of each municipality. These housing projects are not necessarily located within the catchment area. The information available for these projects is very limited.

Table 8: Housing projects within Ugu

Vulamehlo Municipality
Vulindlela Rural Housing
Dududu Ward 6 Housing Project
Dududu Ward 8/9/10 Housing Project
Thoyane Rural Housing (Ward 2 & 3)

Source: (Vulamehlo Municipality, 2011)

Table 9: Housing projects within uMgungundlovu

Impendle Municipality	Msunduzi Municipality	Mkhambathini Municipality	Richmond Municipality
Impendle Village	Vulindlela Rural Housing Project	Informal Upgrade – 1750 units	Siyathuthuka Phase 2
Impendle Village (State) now Clarence Makhuzeni	Copesville	Slums clearance – 481 units	Nhlazuka Housing
Impendle Ward 1 (Ingonyama)	Edendale Unit S 3-8		Patheni Housing
Impendle Ward 2	Edendale Unit S 8 Ext.		Bhongoza informal settlement
Impendle Ward 3	Msunduzi Wirewall		Zwelethu Housing
Impendle Ward 4	Lot 182 Sinating		Middle income Housing
	Willowfontein EE Phase 2		
	Edendale Priority Housing Project		
	Khalanyoni		
	Kwa Thirty		
	J2 and Quarry		
	Edendale: Bulwer		

Impendle Municipality	Msunduzi Municipality	Mkhambathini Municipality	Richmond Municipality
	Ambleton 3		
	Glenwood: South East Sector		
	Hollingwood		
	Peace Valley 2		

Source: (Impendle Municipality, 2010), (Msunduzi Municipality, 2012), (Mkhambathini Municipality, 2012), (Richmond Municipality, 2012)

Table 10: Housing projects within Sisonke

Ingwe Municipality	KwaSani Municipality	uBuhlebezwe Municipality
No housing projects	Maguzwana Rural Housing Upgrade	Thubalethu Ext.1-384 HH
	Extension Underberg Low Income Housing – 400 units	Sangcwaba-50HH
	Extension Himeville Low Income Housing – 140 units	Sponya-70HH
		Madungeni (Ministerial Project)-385HH

Source: (Ingwe Municipality, 2010), (KwaSani Municipality, 2012), (uBuhlebezwe Municipality, 2011)

Table 11: Housing projects within eThekwini

eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality
City-wide Informal Settlement Upgrades – 317 Upgrade projects
Cornubia
11 Rural projects
28 Greenfield projects

Source: (eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality, 2012)

11 PROPERTY VALUES

The table below gives an indication of the average property values within some of the nodes in and around the study area.

Table 12: Property Values for typical sites

Underberg			
Vacant Land	House/Townhouse	Farm	Commercial
R 448 283	R 1 267 000	R 3 862 083	R 2 096 000
Impendle Municipality			
Vacant Land	House/Townhouse	Farm	Commercial
-	R 311 733	R 4 547 273	R 206 000
Creighton & Ixopo			
Vacant Land	House/Townhouse	Farm	Commercial
R 156 333	-	R 3 666 667	-
Richmond			
Vacant Land	House/Townhouse	Farm	Commercial
-	R 728 750	R 5 292 143	R 2 350 000

Source: (Private Property, 2012), (Property 24, 2012)

12 SAFETY AND SECURITY

The following table provides a summary of the police stations within each municipality.

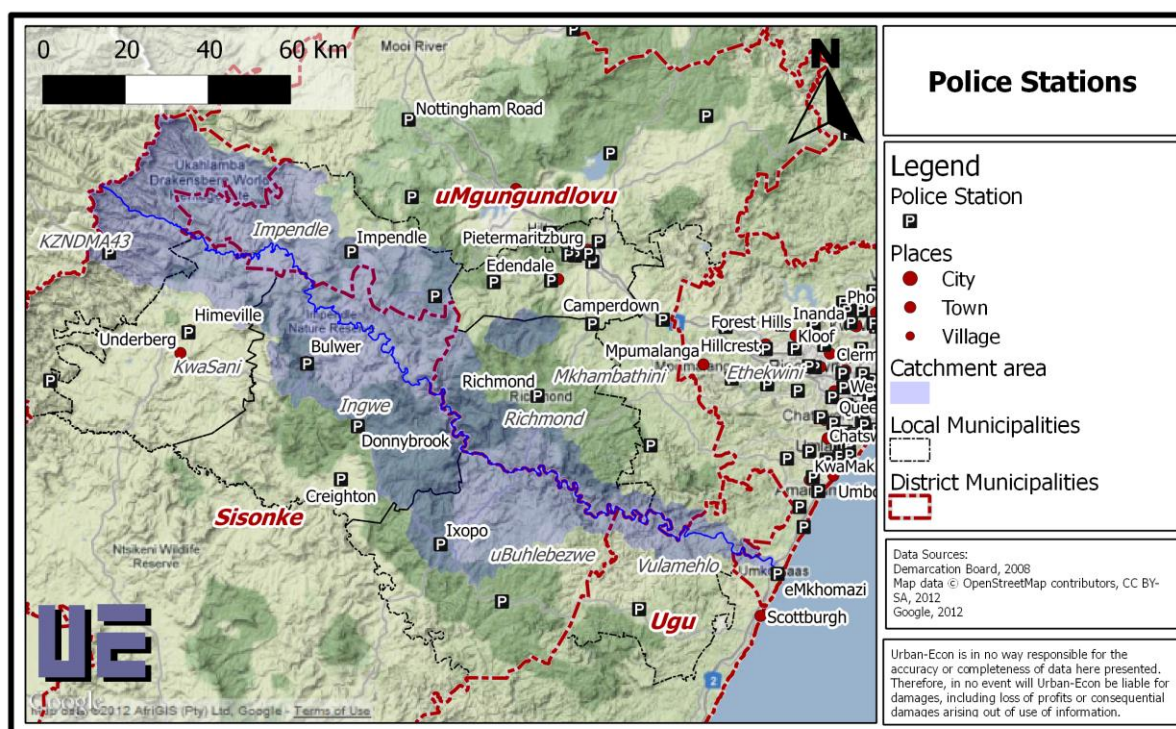
Table 13: Police stations

Municipality	Facilities in municipality	Facilities in catchment area
eThekwini	73	0
Vulamehlo	2	0
Impendle	2	2
Msunduzi	8	0
Mkhambathini	2	0
Richmond	2	0
Ingwe	3	2
KwaSani	1	0
uBuhlebezwe	2	1
uMkomazi Wilderness Area	2	1

Source: (South African Police Service, 2012)

The following map shows the police stations within the catchment area.

Map 5: Police stations



13 CONCLUSION

The following findings can be highlighted:

- ◆ A total of 203 912 people and 45 548 households reside in the local market area. This represents 1.9% of the total number of people in KwaZulu-Natal;
- ◆ The average household size in this market is 4.5 persons per household;
- ◆ 54.4% of the population forms part of the potentially economically active population;
- ◆ 45.7% of the catchment area population is male and 54.3% of the catchment area population is female;
- ◆ Only 41.2% of the working age population is economically active of which only 42.4% is employed;
- ◆ The majority of people (28.4%) are employed within the 'agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing' industry. This is typical of rural areas within KwaZulu-Natal;
- ◆ The majority of households (60.3%) reside in traditional dwellings or huts made of traditional materials;
- ◆ The majority of households (66.6%) use pit latrines. 12.1% of all toilets within the catchment area are pit latrines with ventilation (VIP) and 54.5% of all the toilets in the catchment area are pit latrines without ventilation;
- ◆ The majority of households (33.2%) have access to piped water either inside their dwellings or inside their yard;
- ◆ The percentage of households with access to piped water on a community stand is 23.3%;
- ◆ 10.0% of all the households in the catchment area have access to piped water less than 200 m from their dwelling, while 13.2% have access to piped water a distance greater than 200 m from their dwelling;
- ◆ 22.2% of the households get their water either from a river/stream or from a dam/pool/stagnant water;
- ◆ There are 16 health facilities located within the catchment area;
- ◆ 31.1% of the population has no schooling;
- ◆ There are 208 schools located within the catchment area;
- ◆ There are 6 police stations located within the catchment area.