

MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY

REVIEW OF THE MSUNDUZI LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Phase 2: Review of LED Structures in
Msunduzi

Phase 3: Socio-Economic Profile and
Sector Analysis

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.	REVIEW OF LED IN MSUNDUZI.....	1
2.1	Key Alignment Processes in Place Between Municipality, District, the Province and the Country	1
2.1.1	New Policy Alignment	1
2.1.2	Integrated Municipal Planning.....	7
2.2	Inclusivity	7
2.3	Public/Private Partnering for Growth	7
2.4	Vertical Integration from LM to DM.....	7
2.5	Review of the Implementation of the Previous Msunduzi LED	8
2.5.1	Status Quo of existing projects	8
2.5.1	Challenges with LED implementation.....	16
2.5.2	Review LED Plans and Initiatives in the Area	16
2.5.3	Status of Investment Promotion, Business Support and Retention as well as High Impact Projects	16
2.6	LED Support Structures	17
2.6.1	Existing Support Structures.....	17
2.6.2	Proposed Support Structures.....	19
2.6.3	Success and Shortcomings of Structures.....	20
2.7	Successes and Shortcomings of Existing Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms ..	20
2.8	LED Capacity Needs in the Area.....	20
3.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE	21
3.1	Socio-economic Indicators	21
3.1.1	Population and growth trends	21
3.1.2	Households.....	21
3.1.3	Population density	22

3.1.4	Households density.....	22
3.1.5	Young, Working-age and Elderly.....	22
3.1.6	Gender.....	23
3.1.7	Race	24
3.1.8	Education.....	24
3.1.9	Employment.....	25
3.1.10	Household income	25
3.1.11	Access to services	26
3.2	Sector Performance Analysis.....	29
3.3	Overall Economic Trends Analysis in Key Sectors.....	32
3.3.1	The Manufacturing Sector.....	32
3.3.2	The Agriculture Sector	33
3.3.3	The BPO Sector.....	33
3.3.4	The Government Sector.....	34
3.3.5	The Tourism Sector	35
3.3.6	Green Economy	35
3.3.7	Healthcare Sector	37
3.3.8	ICT Sector	37
3.3.9	Sports Sector	37
3.3.10	Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	38
3.4	SWOT ANALYSIS	38
3.4.1	Strengths	38
3.4.2	Weaknesses	39
3.4.3	Opportunities	40
3.4.4	Threats	40
4.	KEY INTERVENTION AREAS BASED ON SE PROFILE AND LED REVIEW PROCESS.....	40
	APPENDIX 1: WARD LEVEL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA.....	42
	Population Growth and Distribution per ward, 2017	43
	Population Distribution per Ward per Age Category, 2017	44
	Population Density per Ward, 2017.....	47
	Population distribution by Gender per Ward, 2017	48
	Population distribution by population group per Ward, 2017	49

Population distribution by Race per Ward, 2017.....	50
Education Levels per Ward, 2017	52
Household Growth and Distribution per Ward, 2017	54
Household Density per Ward, 2017.....	55
Household Access to Energy per Ward, 2017	56
Household Access to Refuse Removal per Ward, 2017	57
Household Access to Sanitation per Ward, 2017	58
Household Access to Potable Water per Ward, 2017	60
Household Tenure per Ward, 2017	61
Household Income per Ward, 2017	62

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1. INTRODUCTION

SiVEST Town Planning Division supported by Urban-Econ by the Msunduzi Local Municipality have been appointed by the Msunduzi Local Municipality to undertake a review the Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy. The overall objective of the review is to highlight areas that the Municipality needs to concentrate on in order to ensure that it creates an enabling environment for the local businesses to thrive. This particular report has been designed to meet all the requirements of Phase 2: Review of LED Structures in Msunduzi and Phase 3: Socio-Economic Profile and Sector Analysis as per Inception Report (April 2017).

2. REVIEW OF LED IN MSUNDUZI

The objectives of this section are as follows:

- Review the implementation of previous Msunduzi LED
- Review LED plans and initiatives in the area
- Status of investment promotion, business support and retention as well as high impact projects
- Identify LED support structures and review success and shortcomings of structures
- Determine key alignment processes in place between municipality, district and the Province
- Determine the successes and shortcomings of existing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- Determine the LED Capacity needs in the area

2.1 Key Alignment Processes in Place Between Municipality, District, the Province and the Country

2.1.1 New Policy Alignment

As noted in the terms of reference, there is a desperate need for alignment of this LED policy to the existing planning documents at the municipal and district level. The LED must be an implementable guide for the municipality and speak both to the existing overarching policy framework for economic development in KZN and the South Africa but more specifically at a national level to:

2.1.1.1 **The National Development Plan**

In November 2011, the National Planning Commission presented the draft National Development Plan for comments. The main goal of the Plan was to improve the lives of all South Africans, but particularly those young people who presently live in poverty.

The National Development Plan seeks to eliminate poverty and to sharply reduce inequality by 2030, while at the same time create 11 million new jobs by providing a supporting environment for growth and development, while promoting a more labour-absorptive economy. These objectives are not the only goals of the Plan but a number of other strategic objectives are also put on the table: (1) the elimination of poverty, (2) the encouragement of economic growth and opportunities, as well as an (3) increase in the living standards of South Africans. Apart from this, a strong focus will also be placed on (4) a more inclusive, dynamic economy, (5) skills development, (6) increased investment, and an (7) acceleration of the growth of the economy.

The National Development Plan proposes to create these jobs by:

1. Realising an environment for sustainable employment and inclusive economic growth
2. Promoting employment in labour-absorbing industries
3. Raising exports and competitiveness
4. Strengthening government's capacity to give leadership to economic development
5. Mobilising all sectors of society around a national vision

Transforming the economy and creating sustainable expansion for job creation means that the rate of economic growth needs to exceed 5% a year on average. To bring this about the NDP proposes to increase exports through mining, construction, mid-skill manufacturing, agriculture and agro-processing, higher education, tourism and business services. In this regard, the NDP also highlights the need for infrastructure development, reducing the cost of regulatory compliance, a more effective innovation system, and support for SMMEs, skills development, better access to finance and higher rates of investment.

2.1.1.2 **The New Economic Growth Path**

The New Growth Path's main focus areas are to create decent work opportunities, reducing inequality and to end poverty in South Africa. Government aims to achieve this through a New Growth Path founded on a restructuring of the South African economy to achieve labour absorption and a steady economic growth rate.

Government is committed to forging such a consensus and leading the way by:

1. Identifying areas where employment creation is possible on a large scale as a result of substantial changes in conditions in South Africa and globally.
2. Developing a policy package to facilitate employment creation in these areas, through:
 - a) A comprehensive drive to enhance both social equity and competitiveness;

- b) Systemic changes to mobilise domestic investment around activities that can create sustainable employment; and
- c) Strong social dialogue to focus all stakeholders on encouraging growth in employment-creating activities.

The New National Growth Path incorporates the Industrial Policy Action Plan and various other policies, programmes and strategies. The aim of the New Growth Path is to ultimately create a more developed, democratic, cohesive and equitable economy and society in South Africa.

Achieving the New Growth Path requires that certain key trade-offs' be addressed. This will put emphasis on government's prioritisation to support employment creation, equity and the directions business must move to facilitate a growing economy.

Some key trade-offs' include:

1. Between present consumption and future growth, since that requires higher investment and saving in the present;
2. Between the needs of different industries for infrastructure, skills and other interventions;
3. Between policies that promise high benefits but also entail substantial risks, and policies that are less transformative and dynamic but are also less likely to have unintended consequences;
4. Between a competitive currency that supports growth in production, employment and exports and a stronger Rand that makes imports of capital and consumer goods cheaper; and
5. Between the present costs and future benefits of a green economy.

2.1.1.3 **The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme**

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme is a national collective strategy to fight poverty, hunger, unemployment and lack of development in rural areas. It was launched in August 2009 by President Jacob Zuma at Muyexe Village, Limpopo.

Government has pledged over R2.6 billion in conditional grants to provinces over the medium term. This will be used for agricultural infrastructure, training, advisory services and marketing, and for upgrading agricultural colleges. One of the priorities is to ensure that land reform, through redistribution and restitution, is more coherently linked to the creation of livelihoods for the poor.

A critical part of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme is to stimulate agricultural production to contribute to food security. Government will support the provision of agricultural implements and input to support emerging farmers and households nationally, also making agricultural loans accessible and ensuring

agricultural extension services of high quality. As part of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme, government will support initiatives that promote other forms of economic potential, including tourism, light manufacturing and cultural work.

The programme is expected to ensure the delivery of clean water, decent shelter, proper sanitation and enterprise-development support.

2.1.1.4 **The National Industrial Policy Framework**

The National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF) is a framework that aims to provide strategic direction for South Africa's industrial development. It follows the principles of the Reconstruction and Development Programme and plays a fundamental role in achieving ASGISA's goals.

The NIPF identifies the following four main sets of policies as necessary conditions for industrial development:

1. A stable and supportive macro-economic regulatory environment
2. Skills and education for industrialisation
3. Traditional and modern infrastructure
4. Innovation and technology

2.1.1.5 **The Regional Industrial Development Strategy (RIDS) and Action Plan**

The Regional Industrial Development Strategy (RIDS) presents a comprehensive framework for industrial development in South Africa and builds on the outcomes of the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP). The NSDP acknowledges the fact that the landscape of economic development is not equal across all regions in the country and emphasises the need for focused growth based on proven economic development potential.

The main intentions of RIDS are to:

- Help to achieve the national industrial development objectives as set out in the NSDP.
- Further the goals of the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa.
- Conform to the principles of the Integrated Manufacturing Strategy, the Micro-Economic Reform Strategy and the current draft National Industrial Policy Framework.
- Enhance the capacities and potentials identified in the Urban Spatial Competitive Framework and the Local Economic Development framework. These seek to address spatial constraints and opportunities related to industrial development in municipalities.
- Conform to principles of enterprise development and Black Economic Empowerment.

- Conform to the government's environmental and other relevant policies.

2.1.1.6 **The Micro Economic Reform Strategy (MRS)**

The Microeconomic Reform Strategy (MRS) represents the integrated action plan of the economic, investment and employment cluster and seeks to improve the business environment for firms *at the microeconomic level*.

The MRS suggests specific measures for improvement in the areas of:

- Crosscutting issues: Technology, human resource development, access to finance and infrastructure
- Competitive input sectors: Transport, telecommunications and energy
- Prioritised growth sectors: Export sectors, investment, agriculture
- Equity and growth: BEE, small business development, employment and geographic spread

In order to implement microeconomic reform certain sectors are prioritised at national and regional levels. At the national level the sectors prioritised at present are as follows.

- Clothing and textiles
- Automotive, components and transport equipment
- Agro-processing
- Mining, metals and minerals beneficiation
- Chemicals and biotechnology
- Crafts
- Information and Communication Technologies

2.1.1.7 **KZN Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and Plan**

The recently completed Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) provides a high-level view of key issues, mechanisms and interventions necessary to achieve continued balance growth in the province for the 30-year time horizon. This PGDS provides KwaZulu-Natal with a reasoned strategic framework for accelerated and shared economic growth through catalytic and developmental interventions, within a coherent equitable spatial development architecture, putting people first, particularly the poor and vulnerable, and building sustainable communities, livelihoods and living environments.

The key objectives of the Strategy are as follows:

- Job Creation
- Human Resource Development
- Human & Community Development
- Strategic Infrastructure
- Environmental Sustainability
- Governance and Policy
- Spatial Equity

2.1.1.8 KZN Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy

The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) is currently under review. The PSEDS provides a strategic framework, sectoral strategies and programmes aimed at a rapid improvement in the quality of life for the poorest people of the Province. It sets out to address the developmental challenges posed by these socio-economic contexts through a ten-year development plan.

The PSEDS specific programmatic interventions are built around the particular nature of inequality and poverty in KZN. The revised PSEDS consists of spatial economic overviews of each district in the province and provides an understanding of the competitive and comparative advantages for each district. This review will inform this strategy through the situational analysis. The successful implementation of the PSEDS is dependent on the implementation at local level.

The PSEDS identifies the top 10 sectors and priority sectors in uMgungundlovu as illustrated below. These are listed below and include; Agriculture, Tourism, Industry and Services and provides an indication of areas of investment into the district with key opportunities.

- Agriculture and Land Reform;
 - **Develop agricultural potential in low income peri-urban fringe (Edendale Valley)**
 - Protection of high potential agricultural land for commercial production – Midlands
 - Meander
 - Support land reform beneficiaries to increase agricultural production (consider supply linkages and possible joint ventures with major companies such as Rainbow Chickens, Uni-pork etc.)
- Tourism;
 - Midlands Meander & Albert Falls Amble: increase arts & crafts resources & improve benefit to previously disadvantaged areas and land reform beneficiaries.
 - Improve links of Midlands Meander route to Drakensburg
 - Develop cultural tourism potential of Impendle & link to Drakensberg & Meander
- Industry;
 - uMngeni – Durban Corridor: **Assist Msunduzi & uMngeni municipalities to provide world class infrastructure support industrial development**
 - **Support development of greater Edendale area – tenure upgrade, residential, commercial, industrial development, transport**
 - Secure water resources – improve catchment management on Umgeni
- Services;
 - Formalise and plan Impendle to position for investment
 - Provide adequate affordable housing and related services in towns

2.1.2 **Integrated Municipal Planning**

There is a need to assist integrated LED Planning in the Municipality. A critical focus of the LED process will be to assist however the potential to assist LED integrate more fully with other processes within the Municipality to assist facilitate and speed up the process of LED delivery. This will be explored in the LED review process.

2.2 **Inclusivity**

There are many layers of inclusivity required by the Msunduzi LED. The strategy must be a dynamic plan that is able to engage with both the formal and informal sectors; as both are well established in the local municipal area. In addition, the youthful community must be catered for, and specific LED related interventions aimed at engendering entrepreneurship and business skills among the youth are critical cross-cutting concepts. Women and disabled persons are a further key grouping that must be considered carefully in the LED, and specific job creating activities sought to enhance the economic livelihood of these vulnerable groupings.

In addition, LED is about creating the conducive environment for business and investment; this means that planning for LED should consider all levels of economic activity; especially activity that can generate locally based employment opportunities.

2.3 **Public/Private Partnering for Growth**

A key requirement of the LED support is the identification of suitable ways to attract and promote inward investment into Msunduzi. One aspect of the investment support mechanism will be the development of suitable mechanisms to encourage additional local business development and support business and private sector interaction. The local businesses will be key partners in supporting this function of Msunduzi's LED.

2.4 **Vertical Integration from LM to DM**

At present, there is limited coordination between the local municipality's LED strategy and the district wide plans, like the Spatial Economic Development Plan, the Spatial Development Framework and the Tourism Plan, this has created substantial delays in implementation of realistic LED projects and processes in Msunduzi.

It is critical that the sector specific plans feed their projects up to the Development Agency and District LED Plan so that suitable internal and external support mechanisms for Msunduzi can be developed.

2.5 Review of the Implementation of the Previous Msunduzi LED

2.5.1 Status Quo of existing projects

The table below provides an indication of the projects that have been implemented as part of the LED Strategy:

No.	Project/Activity	Status of implementation			
		Description	Implemented	Work in progress	Not implemented
STRATEGY 1: KEY SECTOR FOCUS					
1.1	Manufacturing Sector Assessment	The manufacturing sector assessment involves undertaking an audit of manufacturing businesses found within the Msunduzi Local Municipality. This is still being implemented.		X	
1.2	Establishment of Government Precinct	Precinct plans have been developed but the progress of this project is unknown at this stage. The Local Municipality should engage with the KZN Department of Treasury. This will have a significant impact on existing spatial development plans that the municipality has in place.		X	
1.3	Intergovernmental Government Sector Assessment	Precinct plans have been developed but the progress of this project is unknown at this stage. The Local Municipality must engage with the KZN Department of Treasury. This will have a significant impact on existing spatial development plans that the municipality has in place.		X	
1.4	Establish Municipal Tourism Agency	This project is no longer applicable. Ideally a Tourism Advisory Board should be established to provide an advisory service for tourism related activities.		X	
1.5	Finalise Tourism Strategy	A Tourism Strategy has been developed.		X	
1.6	Implementation of Tourism Strategy	Although the Tourism Strategy has been developed, the extent to which it has been implemented is unknown at the stage.		X	

1.7	Protection of High Potential Agricultural Land	The Business Services Unit supports other lead departments in the implementation of this project.		X	
1.8	Promote Intensification of Agricultural Production	The Business Services Unit supports the other lead departments in the implementation of this project such as DARD.		X	
1.9	Support Subsistence and Small Farmer Development	The Business Services Unit supports the other lead departments in the implementation of this project such as DARD.		X	
1.1	Finalise the BPO Sector Strategy	The BPO Sector Strategy was initiated in 2014. However, it was not completed and therefore could not be implemented.			X
1.11	Implement the BPO Sector Strategy	The BPO Sector Strategy was not developed therefore it cannot be implemented.			X
1.12	Develop Green Economy Guidelines	The Green Economy guidelines have not been developed. Although it is considered important, it has not been identified as a priority project by the Environmental Management Unit.			X
STRATEGY 2: LAND IDENTIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT					
2.1	Sale / Release of Municipal Land for Development	The Business Services Unit supports other lead departments in the implementation of this project.		X	
2.2	Monitor implementation of Lease Management Strategy	The Business Services Unit supports other lead departments in the implementation of this project.		X	

2.3	Disposal of land parcels earmarked for industrial purposes (Mkondeni/Pentrich)	The Business Services Unit supports other lead departments in the implementation of this project.		X	
2.4	Develop and implement 100ha per annum industrial land release programme	This project is not applicable. The Municipality does not have enough land to release 100 ha per annum for industrial use only.	-	-	-
2.5	Establishment of Government Precinct	Please see 1.2 and 1.3 above.		X	
2.6	Intergovernmental Government Sector Assessment - Space Needs Focus	Please see 1.2 and 1.3 above.		X	
2.7	Land Release for Commercial and Residential Development in Densification Zones	The Business Services Unit supports other lead departments in the implementation of this project.		X	
2.8	Development of Key IRPTN Nodes	The Business Services Unit supports other lead departments in the implementation of this project.		X	

2.9	Dorpspruit Precinct Plan Implementation	The Business Services Unit supports other lead departments in the implementation of this project.		X	
2.1	Scottsville / Woodhouse Road Zone Densification / Intensification	The Business Services Unit supports other lead departments in the implementation of this project.		X	
STRATEGY 3: NURTURING THE INFORMAL ECONOMY					
3.1	Facilitate and capacitate Msunduzi Informal Economy Chamber	The Msunduzi Informal Economy Chamber is in place. This project needs to be reworded to become more action based.			X
3.2	Build Msunduzi capacity to support Informal Economy	There is greater need for capacity and capacity building endeavours. This project needs to be reworded to become more action based.			X
3.3	Develop Informal Economy Spatial Plan	This project has not been implemented.			X
3.4	Finalise and Implement Informal Economy Strategy	This project was undertaken and completed, however it needs to be revised to reflect current reality of the informal economy in the Msunduzi Local Municipality.	x		

3.5	Implement Programme to provide space for the informal economy	A programme to provide space for the informal economy has not been implemented at this stage. This project needs to be reworded so that it becomes more action based.			X
3.6	Coordinate Business Support Programme for informal economy	A Business Support Programme has not been developed. This project needs to be reworded so that it becomes more action based.			X
3.7	Waste Management Small Business Development Programme	<p>With regards to recycling the main supporting partner is the National Department of Environmental Affairs. The bulk of the work in terms of finance sourcing, compiling and advertising of tenders, managing them, coaching, on the job training, mentoring, planning, organising, controlling etc is done by staff from Waste Management.</p> <p>The Business Services Unit is involved with the Waste Management Unit with two types of initiatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refuse collection services via the use of co-operatives. This programme will have been in place for 3 years at the end of November 2017. The city pays these businesses a fixed rate per month. 2. Kerbside Recycling Programme. A door to collection of recyclables in certain wards by four private collectors in place for about a year. The city does not pay these collectors. <p>Some of the challenges experienced in implementing these projects include:</p> <p>Refuse collection services via the use of co-operatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding 		X	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Abiding by the terms and conditions of their contracts <p>Kerbside Recycling Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Funding – Premises to further sort recyclables – Low resident participation ratio – Attracting more collectors to participate as small businesses. <p>These two projects are still very relevant as they both lower the cost of refuse collection and the recycling saves landfill airspace and operations costs.</p>			
3.8	Msunduzi SMME Fair	This project forms part of the current financial year.		X	
STRATEGY 4: BUSINESS RETENTION AND INVESTMENT PROMOTION					
4.1	Business Retention Programme	This project is in progress.		X	
4.2	Investigate Appropriateness of Incentive Scheme	The Municipality has developed incentive policies but they are still yet to approved by the council.		X	
4.3	Investment Conference and Business Fair	This was a once off project and has been completed. However, there is a need to regularly undertake Investment Conferences and Business Fairs.			
STRATEGY 5: DRIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF CATALYTIC PROJECTS					
5.1	Central Business District Revitalisation	A resolution for the resuscitation of the City Improvement District is in place, meetings have been held with various stakeholders and report have been submitted to the SCM committees for the resuscitation of the CBD CIDs (City Improvement Districts).		X	
5.2	N3 Corridor Development	This is a cross-cutting project. The Business Services Unit supports other lead departments in the implementation of this project.		X	

5.3	Setting up the Msunduzi Leather Hub	This project is being championed by Cogta. It is currently being implemented, but the status of implementation is unknown at this stage. Further consultation with Cogta needs to be undertaken in order to understand the current status of implementation.		X	
5.4	Pietermaritzburg Airport Master Plan and Expansion	The master plan was compiled by Delta Built Environments Consultants. The plan was approved by the Full Council in 2015, with minor revisions completed and approved in 2016 with respect to the placement of the future hangarage area. A full EIA was commissioned for Phase 1 of the plan. The Municipality is awaiting the ROD from EDTEA.		X	
5.5	Airport Technology Hub	A grant was received from KZN Treasury for the designs and preliminary infrastructure costs. A concept plan was approved by Council for the hub, after which detailed designs for Phase 1 of the hub were completed. The Municipality is awaiting the ROD from EDTEA. The Municipality would have to source funds for the construction phase going forward.		X	
5.6	Imbali Education Precinct	This is a cross-cutting project. The Business Services Unit supports other lead departments in the implementation of this project.		X	
5.7	Imbali Hub Development (NDPG)	This is a cross-cutting project. The Business Services Unit supports other lead departments in the implementation of this project.		X	
5.8	Municipal Forestry Strategy	The Municipality is busy finalising the Msunduzi Forestry Business case.		X	

2.5.1 Challenges with LED implementation

Overall key challenges in the implementation of the Strategy include:

- Lack of coordination and alignment between investment promotion, facilitation and business retention and expansion activities.
- Lack of budget estimates.
- Lack of implementation strategy.
- No monitoring and evaluation framework.
- Insufficient capacity within Development Services Sub Unit.
- Insufficient municipal budget directed towards the Development Services subunit to undertake local economic development related activities.
- Budgetary constraints.
- Lack of capacity to implement projects.
- Projects are unclear (implementation role? Facilitation role?)
- Need for additional/new projects
- Need to recognise opportunities in other key sectors (ICT, Wholesale & Retail, Medical Services, Sporting)
- Some of the existing projects need to be reworded, taking into account status of implementation.
- Slow processes when it comes to adopting documents such as the incentive schemes.
- Lack of coordination and communication between functions that target the same stakeholders.
- Working in silos (limited information flow and sharing).
- Lack of forums available for private and public-sector collaboration.
- No champion for some projects within the Strategy (e.g. Agriculture).

2.5.2 Review LED Plans and Initiatives in the Area

Some of the other plans and initiatives undertaken to facilitate and create an enabling environment include:

- Cooperatives and SMMEs
 - Training and workshops for coops and SMMEs
 - Work with other stakeholders and service providers
 - Access to finance support
 - Access to market support

2.5.3 Status of Investment Promotion, Business Support and Retention as well as High Impact Projects

Mechanisms to promote investment include:

- The Msunduzi Local Municipality currently advertises in two KZN business publications that are distributed nationally and internationally at embassies around the world.
- The Municipality is currently in the process of drafting a “Doing Business in Pietermaritzburg” publication/booklet.

Mechanisms to attract and support investment:

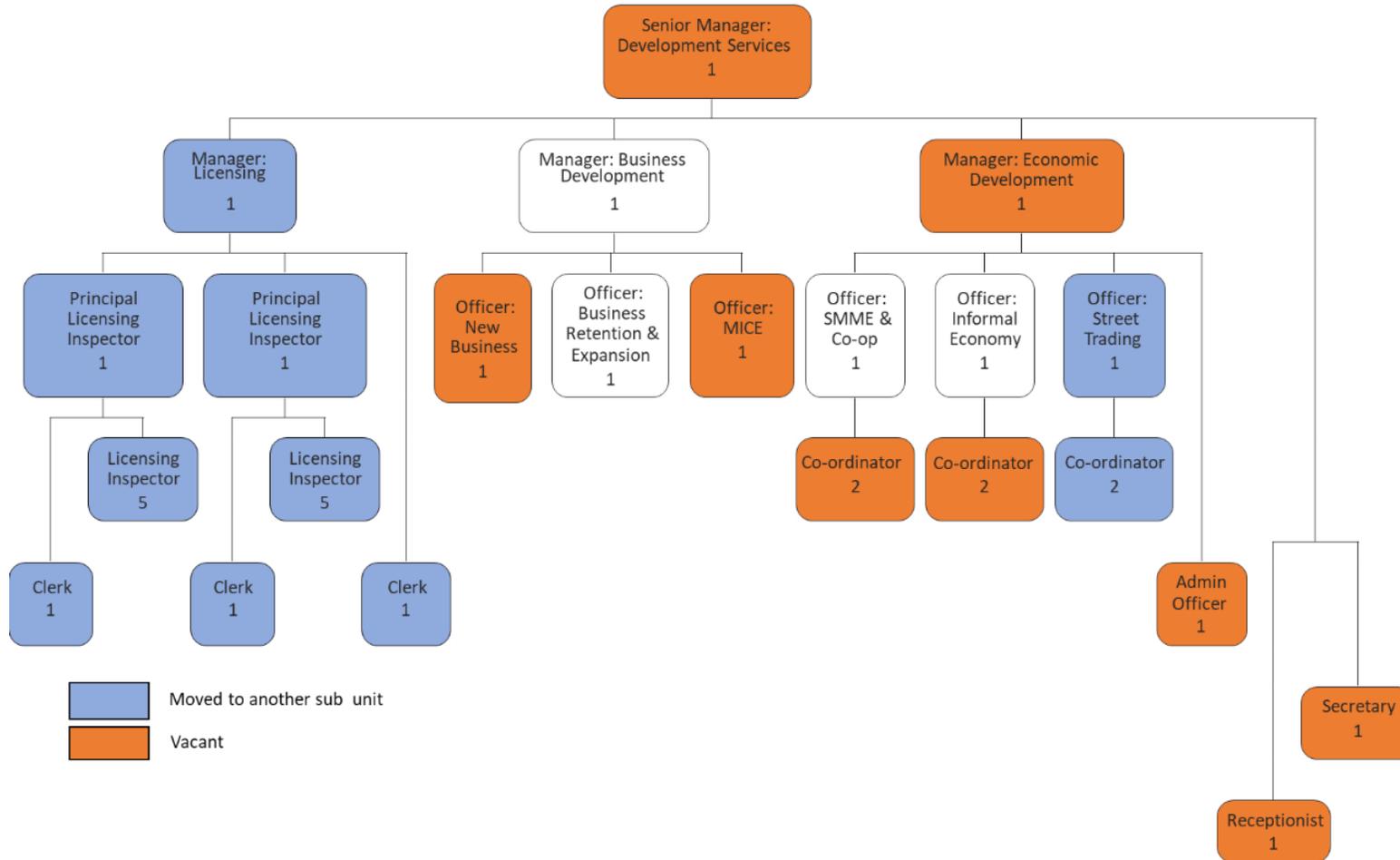
- The Development Services subunit is currently seeking council approval for a Business Incentives Policy/Package.
- We are conducting a Business Retention and Expansion programme in Mkondeni, the city’s key industrial area.
- The Msunduzi Growth Coalition has just been launched to facilitate major investments and development in the city. The coalition is an eight-a-side between business and government, on the same lines as the KZN Growth Coalition.

2.6 LED Support Structures

2.6.1 Existing Support Structures

The figure below indicates the existing support structures for LED within the Msunduzi District. Local Economic Development falls within the Development Services subunit. It is evident that a number of positions are vacant. The entire Licensing sub unit as well as Street Trading have moved to other sub units that form part of the governing structures of the Msunduzi Local Municipality.

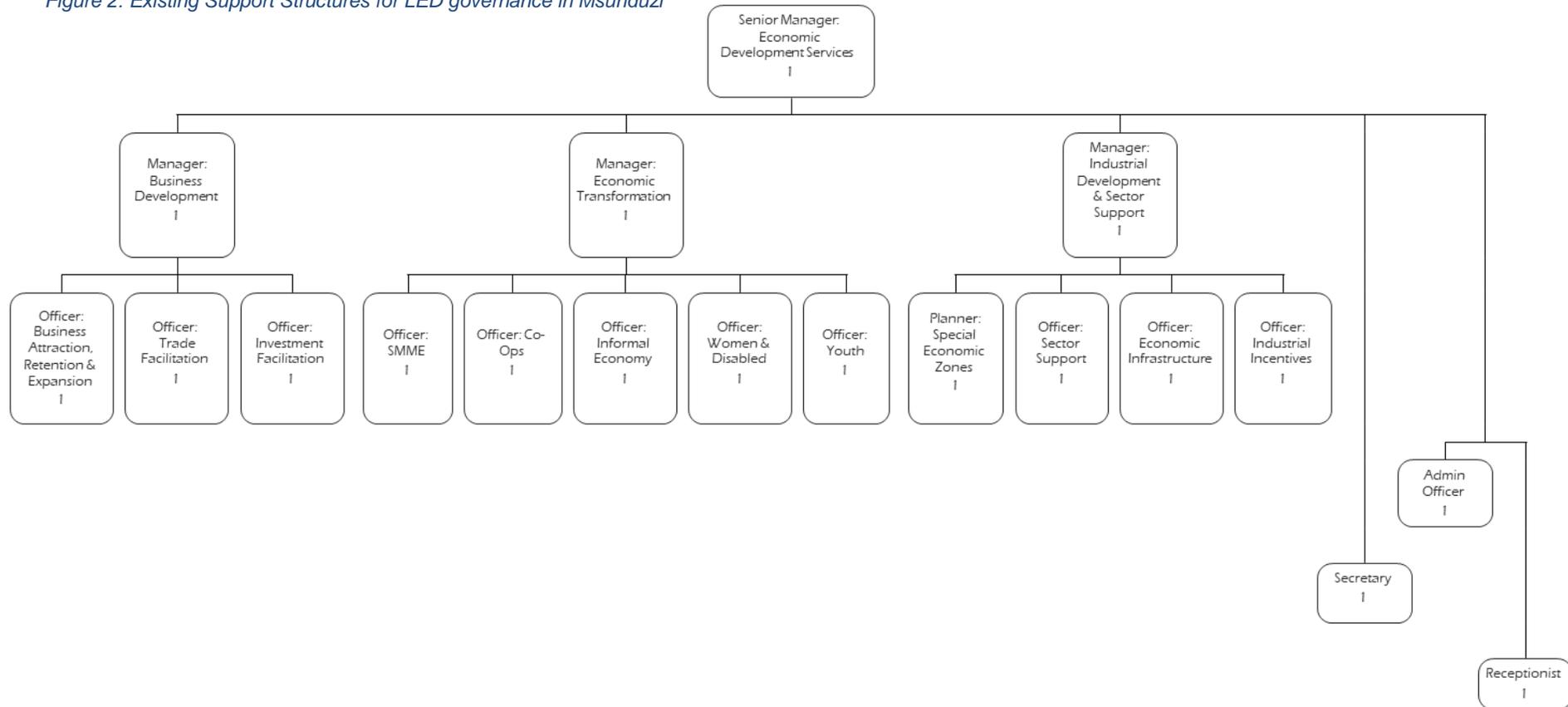
Figure 1: Existing Support Structures for LED governance in Msunduzi



2.6.2 Proposed Support Structures

The figure below indicates the proposed structure for the LED unit. Presently it has been tabled for council for adoption.

Figure 2: Existing Support Structures for LED governance in Msunduzi



2.6.3 **Success and Shortcomings of Structures**

Through various interactions with official it has been found that the **existing structure** has a number of short comings:

- There are a number of vacant positions within the current Development Services unit.
- There is a lack of available capacity available to undertake and implement LED activities.

The new structure is aimed at fulfilling capacity gaps found within the Business Service Unit to undertake Local Economic Development

2.7 **Successes and Shortcomings of Existing Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms**

The current LED Strategy does not have monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place to track the development of LED projects and activities. Although this a monitoring and evaluation mechanism is missing as part of its implementation when implementing projects suggested within the existing strategy, the Msunduzi Local Municipality's Development Services Unit has recently undertaken few activities that are used to monitor projects which is as follows:

- The Msunduzi Local Municipality has just reconstituted the Investment Facilitation Team which meets on a monthly basis. The team is multi-disciplinary, with all municipal units that have anything to do with development represented. Developers are invited to the meeting to make presentations and engage directly with officials.
- A report on development projects is submitted to the Management Committee on a monthly basis.

2.8 **LED Capacity Needs in the Area**

- Skills development and training
- Bigger allocation of municipal budget to undertake LED projects and activities.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The objectives of this section are as follows:

- Review and update socio-economic indicators to date
- Review sector performance analysis
- Overall economic trends analysis in key sectors
- SWOT Analysis
- Identify key intervention areas based on SE Profile and LED Review Process

3.1 Socio-economic Indicators

This section provides a review and update of socio-economic indicators to date at local municipal level for Msunduzi. Please refer to Annexure for Ward Level Socio-economic Indicators for the current year 2017.

3.1.1 Population and growth trends

As indicated in the table below, the population of Msunduzi has grown from 552 837 in 2001 to 618 536 in 2011. This indicates a population growth of 1.1% between 2001 and 2011. Based on this growth rate, it is predicted that the current population in 2017 is 671 994 and it is anticipated to grow to 841 202 over the next 20 years.

The wards with that had the highest population growth rates in Msunduzi between 2001 and 2011 include wards 18, 17 and 13 at 7.3%, 3.9% and 4.4% respectively. Please refer to annexure for population growth rates and projected growth per ward.

Table 1: Msunduzi Population and Population Growth current, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years

Year	2001	2011	Growth rate (2001-2011)	Projected growth				
				2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
				Current	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
Msunduzi LM Population	552 837	618 536	1.1%	671 994	710 802	751 852	795 273	841 202

Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.1.2 Households

As indicated in the table below, the number of households in Msunduzi has grown from 130 292 in 2001 to 164 625 in 2011. This indicates a population growth of 2.4% between 2001 and 2011. Based on this growth rate, it is predicted that the current number of households in 2017 is 193 426 and it is anticipated to grow to 308 795 over the next 20 years.

The wards with that had the highest household growth rates in Msunduzi between 2001 and 2011 include wards 17,18 and 16 at 9.9%, 5.9% and 5.3% respectively. Please refer to annexure for population growth rates and projected growth per ward.

Table 2: Msunduzi Household and Household Growth current, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years

Year	2001	2011	Growth rate	Projected growth				
				2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
			(2001-2011)	Current	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
Msunduzi LM Households	130 292	164 625	2.4%	193 426	217 422	244 395	274 714	308 795

Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.1.3 Population density

The table below indicates population density in Msunduzi between 2017 and 2037. Currently the population density stands at 1 060 people/km² and is anticipated to grow to 1 327 people/km² in 2037.

Table 3: Msunduzi Population Density, current, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years

Year	Area (km ²)	Projected growth				
		2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
		Current	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
Msunduzi LM Population	634	671 994	710 802	751 852	795 273	841 202
Population Density (people/km²)		1 060	1 121	1 186	1 254	1 327

Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.1.4 Households density

The table below indicates household density in Msunduzi between 2017 and 2037. Currently the household density stands at 305 households/km² and is anticipated to grow to 437 households/km² in 2037.

Table 4: Msunduzi Population Density, current, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years

Year	Area (km ²)	Projected growth				
		2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
		Current	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
Msunduzi LM Households	634	193 426	217 422	244 395	274 714	308 795
Household Density (households/km²)		305	343	385	433	437

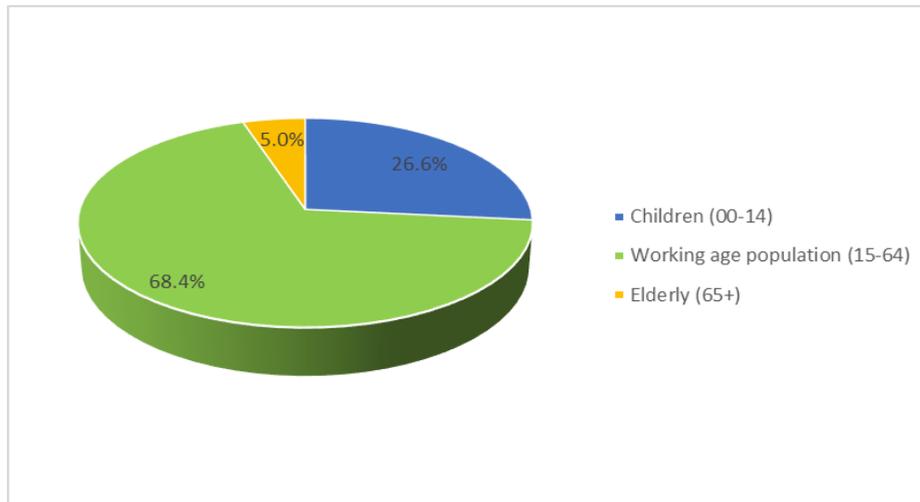
Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.1.5 Young, Working-age and Elderly

The diagram below presents a breakdown of the population of Msunduzi according to young (0-14 years), working-age (15-64 years) and Elderly (65 years+) in 2017. Majority

of the population in Msunduzi in 2017 are of working-age (68.4%) followed by the young (26.6%) and the elderly (5.0%)

Figure 3: Msunduzi Population Breakdown by Young, Working-Age and Elderly, 2017

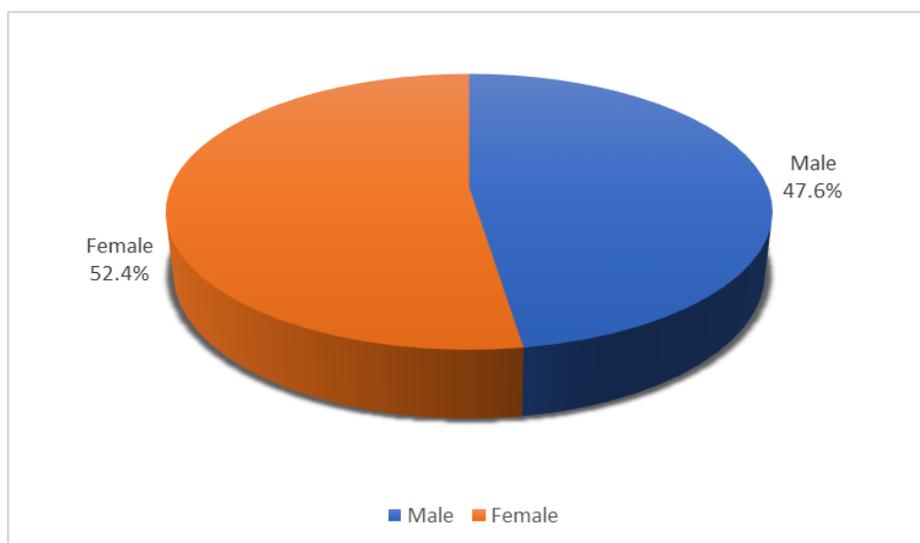


Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.1.6 Gender

The diagram below indicates the population breakdown by gender in Msunduzi in 2017. It is evident that majority of the population are women at 52.4%. Men make up 47.6% of the population.

Figure 4: Msunduzi Population Breakdown by Gender, 2017

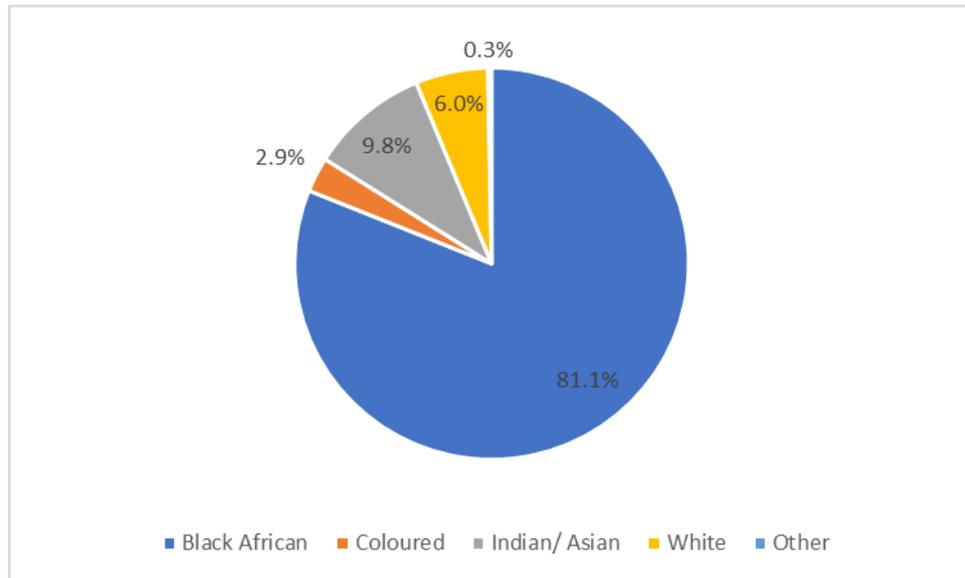


Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.1.7 Race

The diagram below indicates the population breakdown by race in Msunduzi in 2017. Majority of the population are Black African (81.1%) followed by Indian (9.8%), White (6.0%) and Coloured (2.9%).

Figure 5: Msunduzi Population Breakdown by Race, 2017

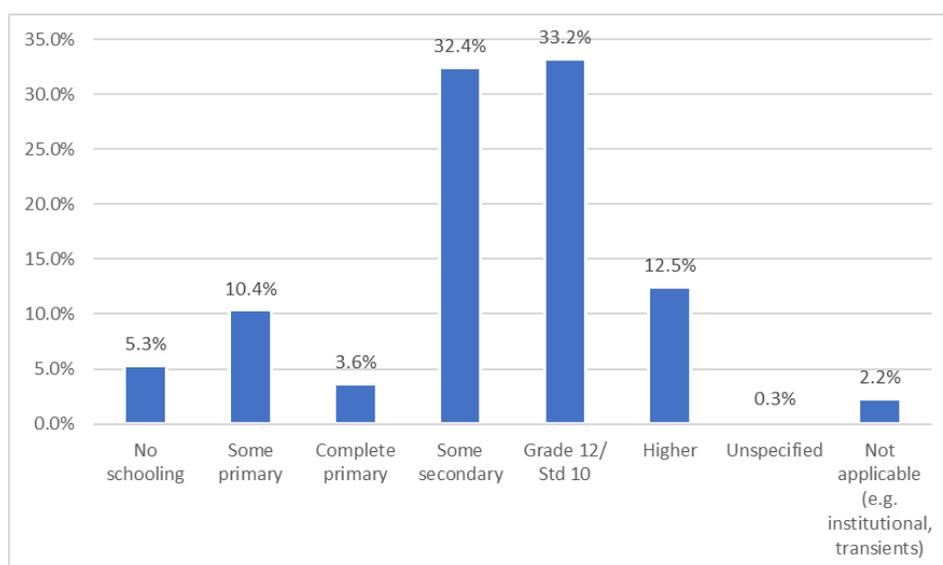


Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.1.8 Education

The figure below indicates the education levels of the population in Msunduzi in 2017. Majority of the population have completed matric/grade 12. This is followed by population that have received some secondary education (32.4%), some primary school level (10.4%) and completed primary school level (3.6%)

Figure 6: Msunduzi Education Levels, 2017



Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.1.9 Employment

The table below indicates the employment profile for Msunduzi. When looking at the labour force, it can be seen that the employed population made up 51.8% of the labour force in 2001 and has grown to 60.6% in 2011, indicating a 2.7% growth rate during this period. Based on this growth rate, it is estimated that the employed component of the labour force currently sits at 66.7%. The unemployed population made up 48.2% of the labour force in 2001 and in 2011, it made up 39.4% of the labour force indicating a -3.8% growth rate during this period. Based on this growth rate, it is estimated that the unemployed component of the labour force currently sits at 33.3%.

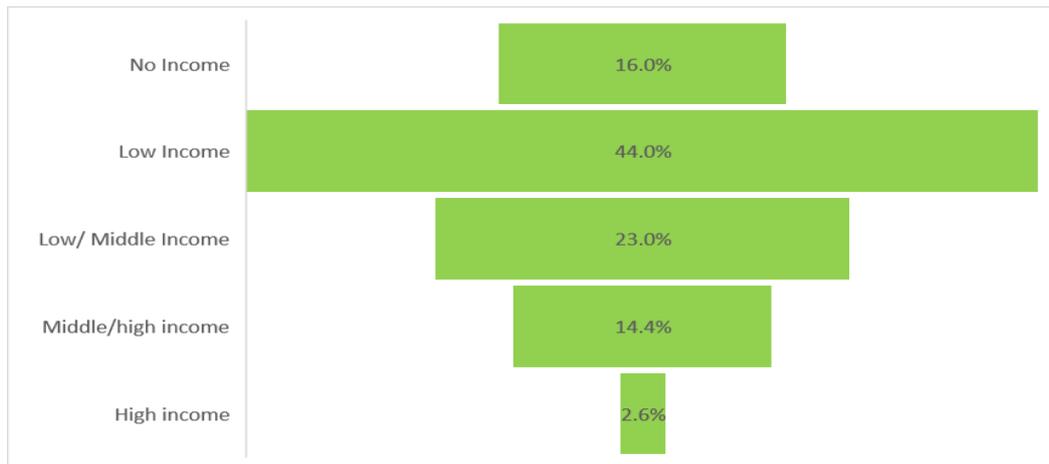
Table 5: Msunduzi Employment Profile, 2017

Employment Profile	2001	2011	Growth rate	2017
Employed	51.8%	60.6%	2.7%	66.7%
Unemployed	48.2%	39.4%	-3.8%	33.3%
Labour Force	100.0%	100.0%	3.5%	100.0%

3.1.10 Household income

The figure below indicates the income levels of households in Msunduzi in 2017. Most of the households (44.0%) in Msunduzi are low income. 23.0% are low/middle income, 14.4% of households are middle/high income and 2.6% of households are high income.

Figure 7: Msunduzi Household Income Levels, 2017



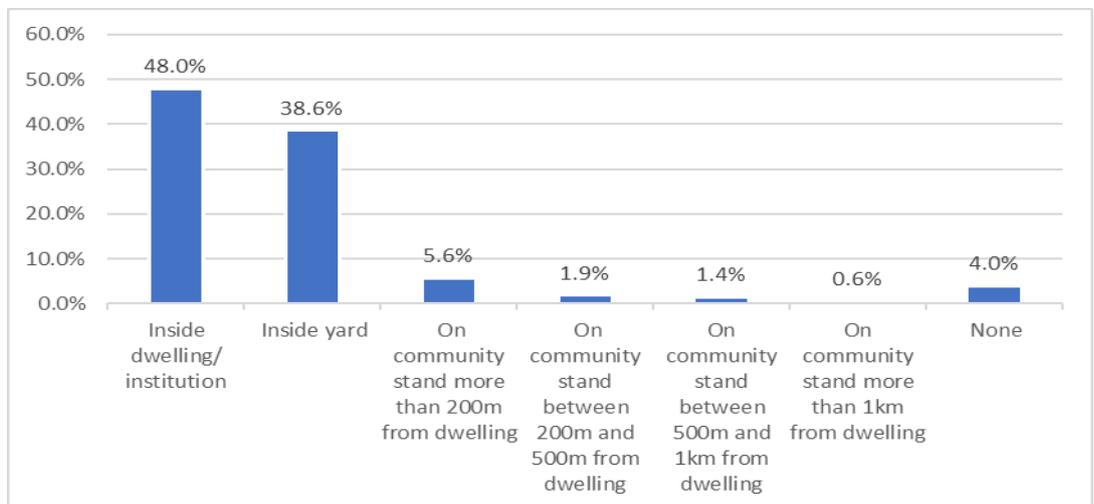
Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.1.11 Access to services

3.1.11.1 Water

The figure below indicates the household access to portable water in Msunduzi in 2017. 48.0% of the households in Msunduzi have access to water within their dwelling. 38.6% of households have access to water within the yard. 9.5% of household access water via community stands whilst 4.0% of households do not have access to potable water.

Figure 8: Msunduzi Household Access to Portable Water, 2017

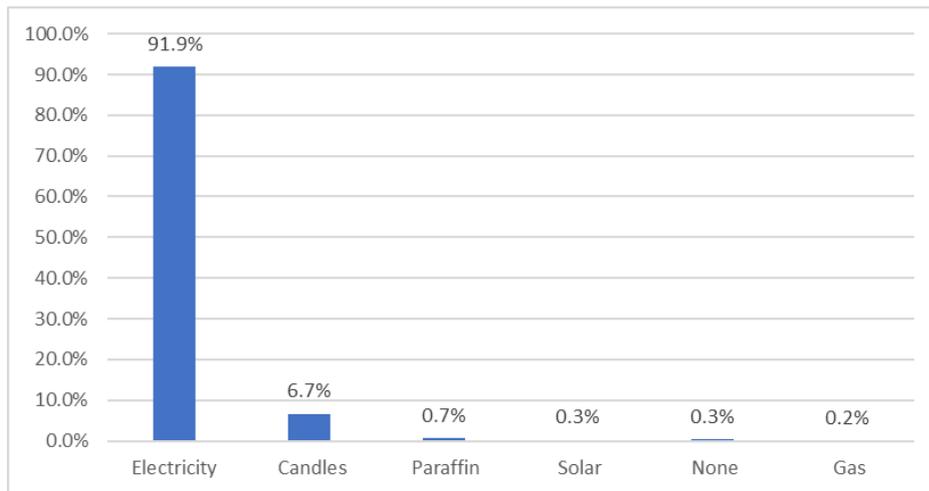


Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.1.11.2 Energy

The figure below indicates the household access to energy sources in Msunduzi in 2017. Over 90% of households use electricity. 6.7% of households use candles, 0.7% use paraffin, 0.3% use solar and 0.2% use gas.

Figure 9: Msunduzi Household Access to Energy, 2017

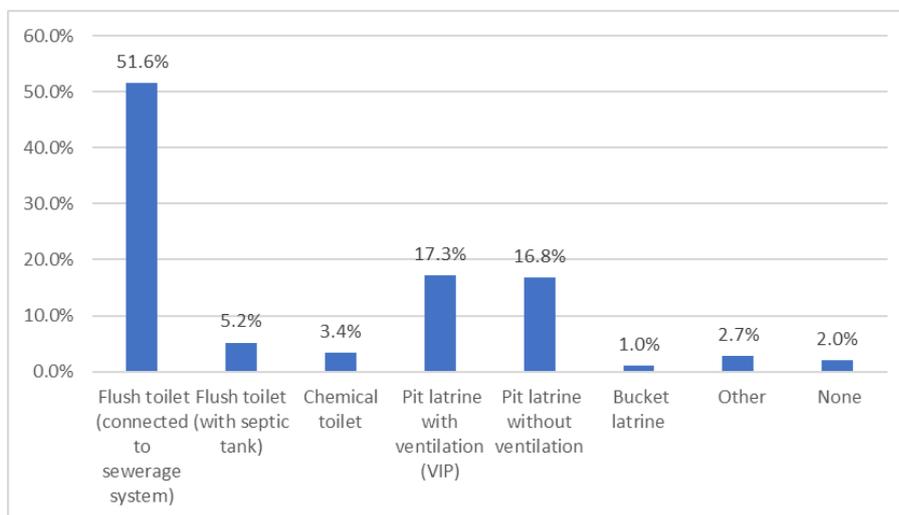


Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.1.11.3 Sanitation

The figure below indicates the household access to sanitation in Msunduzi in 2017. Majority of households (51.6%) have access to a flush toilet that is connected to a sewer system. This is followed by households have access to pit latrines with ventilation (VIP toilets) at 17.3% and households that have access to pit latrines without ventilation at 16.8%. 3.4% of households use chemical toilets and 1.0% of households use bucket latrines.

Figure 10: Msunduzi Household Access to Sanitation 2017



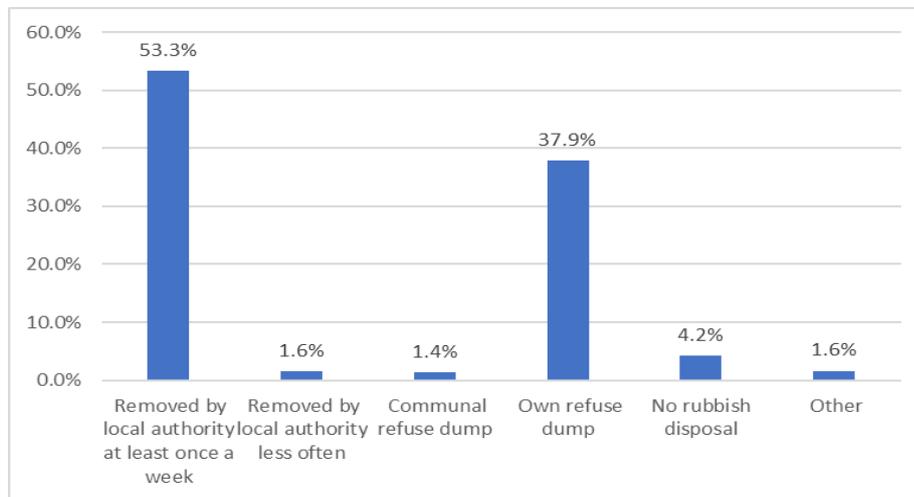
Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.1.11.4 Refuse removal

The figure below indicates the household access to refuse removal in Msunduzi in 2017. 48.0% of the households in Msunduzi have access to water within their dwelling. 38.6%

of households have access to water within the yard. 9.5% of household access water via community stands whilst 4.0% of households to not have access to potable water.

Figure 11: Msunduzi Household Access to Waste Removal, 2017

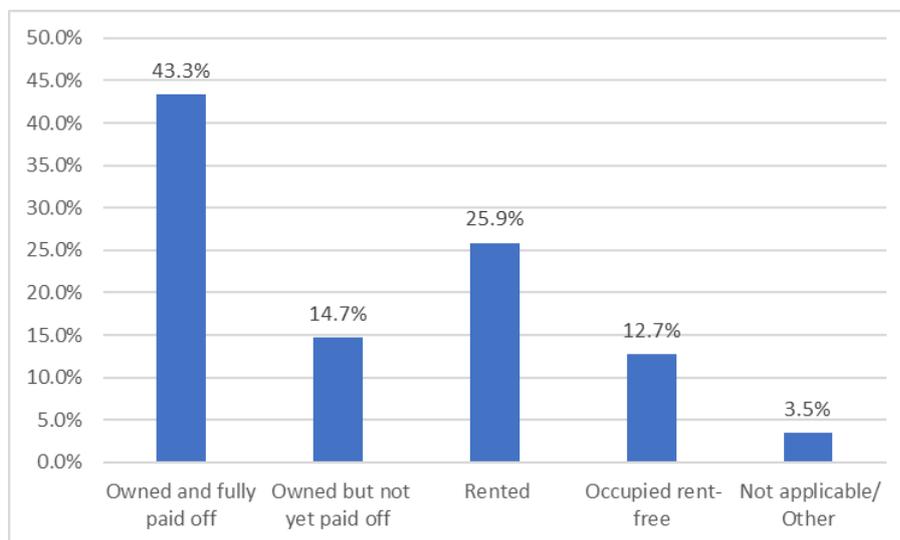


Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.1.11.5 Tenure

The figure below indicates the household tenure access in Msunduzi in 2017. The tenure of majority of the households (43.3%) are owned and fully paid off. 25.9% of tenure are rented, followed by 12.7% of households that are occupied rent free.

Figure 12: Msunduzi Household Tenure, 2017



Source: Census 2001, Census 2011 and Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

3.2 Sector Performance Analysis

This section presents an economic overview of Msunduzi Local Municipality using regional and Gross Value Add (GVA) by industry at constant 2010 prices for a period of 5 years—between 2010 & 2015. The table below presents average growth in different industries within the Municipality as well as the 2017 estimate.

Table 6: Average Industry Growth within Msunduzi, R millions constant 2010 prices

Industry	2010	2015	Average Growth	Projected 2017
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	807	940	3.1%	999
Mining and quarrying	175	225	5.1%	248
Manufacturing	6 123	6 353	0.7%	6 447
Electricity, gas and water	1 438	1 401	-0.5%	1 386
Construction	1 380	1 525	2.0%	1 588
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	4 542	5 108	2.4%	5 354
Transport, storage and communication	3 142	3 555	2.5%	3 735
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	5 821	6 657	2.7%	7 024
General government	6 619	7 741	3.2%	8 242
Community, social and personal services	2 466	2 793	2.5%	2 936

Source: Quantec, Standardised Regional; Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

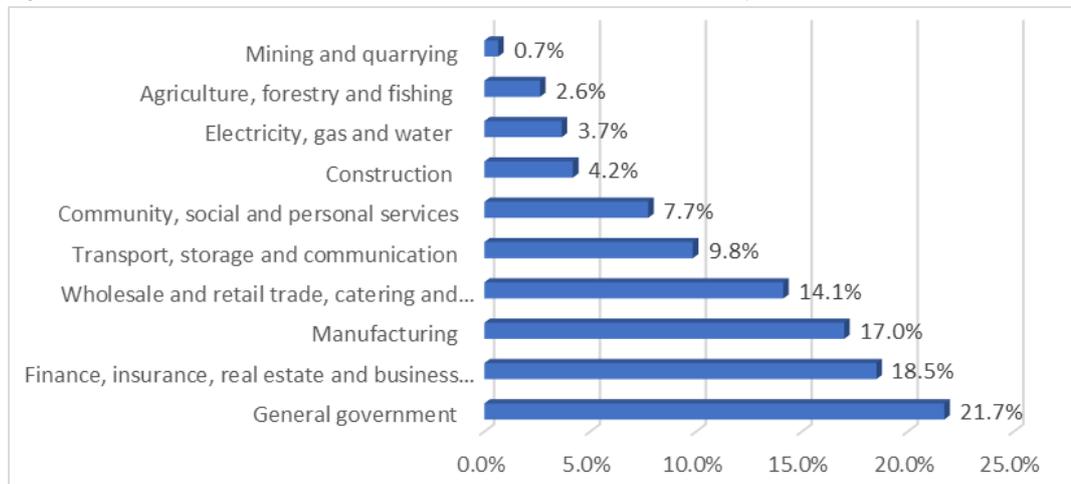
Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measurement of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), with the relationship defined as: $GDP = GVA + Taxes - Subsidies$. As the total aggregates of taxes and subsidies on products are only available at the level of the whole economy, GVA is used for measuring Gross Geographic Product (GGP) and other measures of the output of entities smaller than a whole economy.

As presented in the table above, Mining and quarrying (5.1%); General government (3.2%); Agriculture, forestry and fishing (3.1%); Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (2.7%); and Community, social and personal services (2.5%) are the fastest growing sectors in Msunduzi Local Municipality.

The figure below indicates the economic contribution of each sector of the economy in Msunduzi Local Municipality. As shown, General government (21.7%); Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (18.5%); Manufacturing (17.0%); Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (14.1%); and Transport, storage and communication (9.8%) are the highest economic contributors in Msunduzi Local Municipality.

Although Mining and quarrying is in the least contributing sector within the municipality, this sector is also the fastest growing sector.

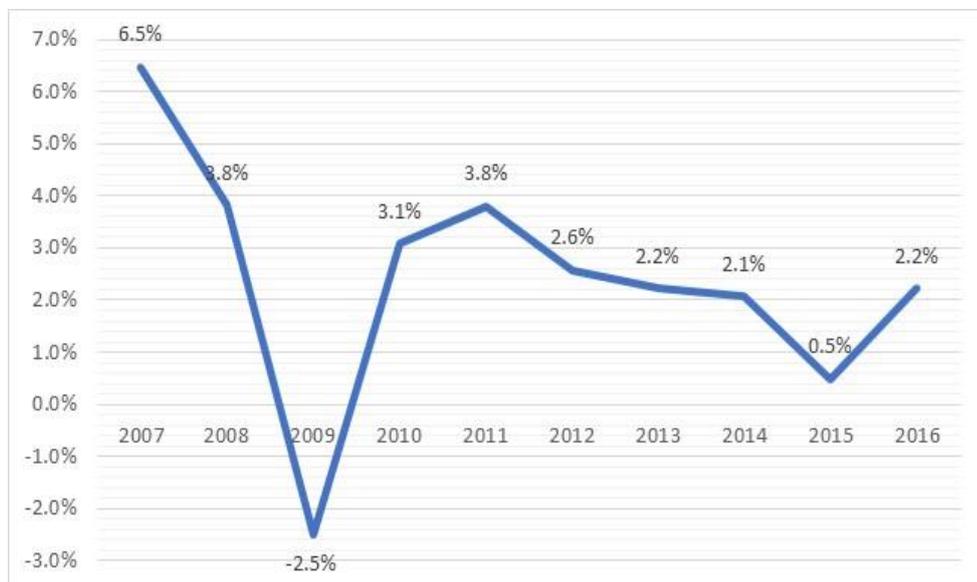
Figure 13: Economic Contribution per Sector for Msunduzi Municipality



Source: Quantec, Standardised Regional; Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

The figure below gives an indication of the year-on-year growth in GGP for Msunduzi Local Municipality between 2007 and 2016 which can be measured as GVA at constant 2010 prices.

Figure 14: Year-on-year Growth in GGP for Msunduzi Local Municipality, 2007-2016



Source: Quantec, Standardised Regional; Urban-Econ calculations, 2017

Msunduzi's year-on-year GGP growth rate dropped dramatically in the 2008/2009 recession when the Global Financial Crisis impacted South Africa to -2.5% and then

greatly improved within just two years to 3.8% in 2011 followed by a gradual drop to 0.5% in 2015. 2016 saw an increase in growth to 2.2%.

A comparative advantage indicates a relatively more competitive function for a particular product or service in a specific economy than in the aggregate economy. The economy therefore produces the product or renders the service more efficiently. A location quotient is a tool for indicating the relative comparative advantage of an economy in terms of its production and employment, with a location quotient larger than one indicating a comparative.

The table below presents the location quotient of Msunduzi's economic sectors relative to the district, province and the country. This provides insight into the comparative advantage that Msunduzi's economic sectors have in relation to the province and country.

Table 7: Location Quotient of Msunduzi Local Municipality Relative to KwaZulu-Natal, uMgungundlovu and South Africa, 2015

Industry	Relative to District	Relative to KZN	Relative to RSA
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.25	0.54	1.01
Mining and quarrying	1.06	0.30	0.07
Manufacturing	1.02	0.98	1.28
Electricity, gas and water	1.13	1.65	1.60
Construction	0.98	0.87	1.07
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	1.08	0.90	0.93
Transport, storage and communication	1.07	0.79	1.04
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1.12	1.01	0.84
General government	1.14	1.35	1.27
Community, social and personal services	1.08	1.25	1.31

Source: Quantec: Regional Standardised, 2015; Urban-Econ, 2017

The location quotient for GVA is shown at basic prices to remove the effect of inflation. Per the above table, it is evident that Msunduzi has a comparative advantage over the country, province and district in the following sectors: Electricity, gas and water; General government; and Community, social and personal services sectors.

It should be noted however, that two of these sectors (General government; and Community, social and personal services sectors) are public service provision sectors and therefore are not productive sectors of the economy and growing these sectors should not necessarily be prioritised above other sectors.

3.3 Overall Economic Trends Analysis in Key Sectors

As indicated in the 2014 LED Strategy, the Msunduzi Municipality has identified key economic sectors to be actively supported in terms of new investment and development. Each of the sectors identified present unique opportunities, but also require specific interventions. The sectors identified are reflected below in the listing of the components for the strategy. These sectors include:

- The Manufacturing Sector
- The Agriculture Sector
- The Business Process Services and Offshoring (BPO) Sector
- The Government Sector
- The Tourism Sector
- Green Economy

Through consultation processes, it was found that the key economic sectors mentioned in the 2014 Msunduzi LED Strategy are still considered to be integral in unlocking local economic growth and development in the Msunduzi Local Municipality and these sectors should still form part of the LED Strategy review process. Information pertaining to these sectors in the 2014 Strategy are still considered to be relevant. In addition to these above-mentioned sectors, it was further highlighted that additional sectors need to be included as part of the LED Review.

These sectors include the following:

- Healthcare Sector
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Sector
- Sports Sector and
- Wholesale and Retail Sector

3.3.1 The Manufacturing Sector

Both the 2014 LED Strategy and the Msunduzi IDP 2017-2022 both highlight the importance of the Manufacturing Sector. As per the Msunduzi IDP 2017-2022, despite a decline in the manufacturing output of the Municipality over the last decade, the manufacturing sector contributes to the local GDP at 15%. This is an important sector and many opportunities exist for its further development and growth. The municipality has plans at advanced stages to release additional land for industrial growth. One such development is the Ibhubesi Light Industrial Park which is a 60ha site in Ashburton which is under construction and will have 70 sites of commercial and light industrial properties.

The LED Strategy (2014) further indicates that in terms of future focus, the Msunduzi Local Municipality will continue to identify and support established industry sectors, such as clothing and textiles, footwear, metal products, electronic equipment amongst others. However, through more focused research the Municipality will continue to identify opportunities in other sectors and investigate approaches to attracting such industries.

Currently a Manufacturing Sector Assessment is being undertaken which involves the auditing of various manufacturing businesses found within Msunduzi and an Industrial Development Strategy that is currently being developed and is at Inception stage.

3.3.2 **The Agriculture Sector**

The previous LED Strategy indicates that agriculture and agribusiness makes an important contribution to the Msunduzi economy in general. However, the agricultural output of the Municipality is limited primarily as a result of the extent of land available for this purpose. It further indicates that a future focus area of the Municipality should be on the protection of high potential agricultural land where possible and intensification of agricultural production on the available land. Further to this, where the potential exists the Municipality will in partnership with the Department of Agriculture support subsistence and small farmer development.

In addition, opportunities exist in linking the Msunduzi Local Municipality to the uMgungundlovu District's Agri-park, which forms 1 of the 44 District Agri-parks that have been identified at national level.

The Msunduzi IDP 2017-2022 indicates that that agriculture provides 3% of the GDP of the municipality. Although subsistence agriculture plays an important role in the Municipality, commercial agriculture is not as prevalent as in surrounding municipality. Many surrounding municipalities within the uMgungundlovu Municipality supply produce directly to the markets in the Municipality. This needs to be taken into consideration when undertaking the current LED Review.

Although the agriculture sector is identified as a key sector, the Msunduzi is not the front-runner unlocking and supporting local economic development within agriculture sector in Msunduzi Local Municipality. The Municipality currently provides a support function to the KZN Department of Agriculture and Rural Development which champions agriculture related projects within the Local Municipality. However, the Municipality does recognise the importance of having an official within the LED Unit whose primary focus should be on agriculture and agriculture related activities within Msunduzi, especially in light of supporting National imperatives such as the roll out of the uMgungundlovu Agri-park.

3.3.3 **The BPO Sector**

The previous LED Strategy highlights the importance of the Business Process Services and Offshoring (BPS&O) Sector. It highlights that the BPO sector has been growing rapidly world-wide. Contracting external agents to perform certain business functions is not new. But collaboration between companies and external service providers who are off-site and increasingly off-shore, has increased rapidly with the universal use of email and the availability of high bandwidth and web-based connections.

This has given birth to a rapidly expanding business process outsourcing and offshoring sector (BPO&O) now referred to as business process services and offshoring. Outsourcing occurs when a company uses a third party to carry out certain of its business processes and offshoring is when these activities are performed in a foreign location. BPS includes:

- IT and technical services;
- call centre functions;
- financial accounting and administration;
- human resource functions;
- data conversion;
- entry and scanning;
- administration and maintenance;
- insurance industry functions; and
- website design and development.

BPS acts as a trigger for job creation and community development in developing countries. Because of the channel through which the service is provided (telephone, email and internet) the service can be provided from anywhere in the world where there is adequate infrastructure and skills at competitive costs.

Although the BPO Sector has been highlighted as a key sector in the previous 2014 LED Strategy, there has been minimal activities undertaken by the Business Services Unit to unlock and support local economic development activities within this sector.

In 2014, the Msunduzi Local Municipality appointed a service provider to develop a strategy for the sector, however the strategy was never completed. Through engagement sessions with officials from the Municipality, it is indicated that this sector is still an important sector to explore as there has been growing number of BPO sector activities that are being undertaken within the municipality such as call centre establishments.

3.3.4 The Government Sector

The Government Sector is another key sector identified in the 2014 LED Strategy. The 2014 Strategy indicates that as a result of the Provincial Capital status of Msunduzi, the government sector still remains one of the most significant economic sectors in the municipality. The consolidation of government activities over the past decade, from both Ulundi and eThekweni, has presented major opportunities for Msunduzi, however, indications are that facilities and supporting infrastructure are restricting the growth of this sector. Few new developments have been undertaken in Msunduzi to accommodate specifically the government sector and in general government facilities in the Municipality is outdated and need of upgrading (some departments have initiated processes in this regard).

The development of the sector is based on the establishment of the proposed Government Precinct which is championed by the KZN Department of Treasury. The application for the rezoning of the site where the Parliament Precinct will be established was approved in 2010. Due to financial constraints in 2010, the Government could not proceed with the project. However, it is indicated that currently the project is still to go ahead, however the status of its progress is still unknown at this stage.

In the longer term a more detailed assessment of the sector and the future development of the sector in Msunduzi will have to be undertaken. Such an assessment should be undertaken by Msunduzi with the support and involvement of key government departments, such as the Department of Public Works, Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs and others.

3.3.5 **The Tourism Sector**

The Tourism Sector was highlighted as one of the key economic sectors for local economic development in the 2014 LED Strategy. The Msunduzi IDP 2017-2022 indicates that the economy of Msunduzi Local Municipality is dependent on a number of major sporting and cultural events, including the Comrades Marathon, Midmar Mile, Duzi Canoe Marathon and the Mountain Bike World Cup, to name but a few. These events lead to directed cash-injections into the economy and have positive impact on the local tourism establishments. The Municipality is also located midway between the burg and beach tourism destinations and is a convenient stop-over for many travellers. (Msunduzi IDP, 2017-2022)

The 2014 LED Strategy indicates that in an effort to develop these areas, address the challenges and create a year-round tourism industry in the city a Tourism Strategy has been developed in order to outline the direction in which the tourism industry in the Msunduzi Local Municipality should proceed taking into account the local economic conditions and the specific issues that need to be addressed. As an important node within the uMgungundlovu District it is believed that this will support and complement the tourism sector in the District. Throughout the development of the Plan a systems approach to tourism development was adopted. This approach focuses on more than just improving the available tourism products and services, and includes addressing components that are integral to the efficient functioning of the tourism industry.

Through communication with officials, it has been indicated that a Tourism Strategy has been developed for the Msunduzi Local Municipality. However, the extent at which it has been implemented and the key projects identified within the Tourism Strategy is unknown at this stage. In addition to the Strategy, there is room to further develop and expand the tourism sector.

3.3.6 **Green Economy**

The Green Economy is another sector that has been highlighted by the previous 2014 LED Strategy. As indicated in the 2014 LED Strategy, various definitions are currently

being put forward for what represents “green economy” activities. A study by the KZN Department of Economic Development put forward the following definition:

“A ‘green economy’ is characterised by substantially increased investments in economic sectors that build on and enhance the earth’s natural capital or reduce ecological scarcities and environmental risks”. The study went further to identify sectors in which green economy opportunities exist which includes (KZN DEDT 2011):

- agriculture,
- forestry,
- fishing,
- indigenous natural products,
- energy,
- water,
- waste,
- transport,
- cities, towns and villages,
- buildings,
- manufacturing,
- retail,
- environmental consulting, policy-making and research,
- tourism, and
- nature conservation.

The range of opportunities for building a Green Economy is then nearly limitless and it is recommended that the Msunduzi Municipality must, from a strategic perspective, provide guidelines as to its focus areas in terms of building the Green Economy.

Within the context of the above, through previous discussions with the Department of Economic Development and Tourism and Trade and Investment KwaZulu-Natal (TIKZN) and the available literature on Green Economy promotion, a guideline for the development of the Green Economy in Msunduzi has been developed. This guideline acknowledges the following components of a future Msunduzi Green Economy:

- Green energy;
- Green industry;
- Green property;
- Green landscape;
- Green infrastructure;
- Green agriculture;
- Green jobs; and
- Green skills development.

These components are unpacked in terms of potential opportunities and projects and comment is provided on the spatial considerations relating to each of the activities.

In line with developing the Green Economy, the previous LED Strategy suggested that Green Economy Guidelines be developed. This project needed to be undertaken with

the collaboration of the Environmental Management Unit as well as the Business Services Unit. To date, no work has been done on developing the Green Economy Guidelines and the Environmental Management Unit has indicated that although an important project, the development of the Green Economy Guidelines has not been prioritised by this department and in order to develop and implement the Green Economy Guidelines, further collaboration and effort needs to be made between the Business Services Unit and the Environmental Management Unit to undertake this task.

3.3.7 **Healthcare Sector**

There has been increase in the development private and specialised healthcare services within the Msunduzi Local Municipality. This is largely due to the increase in demand for such specialised, quality healthcare services within the Msunduzi Local Municipality. It has the potential to attract highly skilled professionals into the area with potential for a greater income spend.

3.3.8 **ICT Sector**

Information and Communication Technology plays an important role in attracting investment into a region and developing the ICT Sector has been highlighted within the 2017-2022 Msunduzi IDP. There is strategic importance in developing the Msunduzi as an ICT incubator to provide an enabling environment for the emerging ICT small business to be sustainable and competitive in regional, provincial and nations markets.

A fibre optic cable network project is also one of the current ICT related and catalytic projects that is earmarked for Msunduzi Local Municipality as per its current 2017-2022 IDP. A Technology Hub is also envisaged for the Msunduzi Local Municipality and is one of the catalytic projects identified in the 2014 LED Strategy. A grant was received from KZN Treasury for the designs and preliminary infrastructure costs. A concept plan was approved by council for the hub, after which detailed designs for Phase 1 of the hub were completed. The Municipality is awaiting the ROD from EDTEA and will thereafter have to source funds for the construction phase going forward.

3.3.9 **Sports Sector**

Not only has Msunduzi played host to a number of sporting events such as the Comrades Marathon, it also houses a number of sporting infrastructure developments and has recently had a greater focus on upgrading and developing its sporting infrastructure.

A number of sporting head offices are also located within the Msunduzi Local Municipality. Opportunity exists in creating sports training academies linked to these sporting infrastructure as well as skills development and training of sports officials that can be used to train sportsmen and women at these facilities.

3.3.10 Wholesale and Retail Trade

The Msunduzi IDP 2017-2022 indicated that trade accounts for 13% of the municipal GDP up from 12% this an important element of the economy. Many higher order retail facilities are located in the Municipality and have a large catchment area servicing many at the outlying towns and communities both within and outside the Municipality.

3.4 SWOT ANALYSIS

This section provides a summary of the key Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) issues that relate to LED within the Msunduzi Local Municipality (refer to subsections below). This particular SWOT analysis is based on the Review of LED in Msunduzi, Socio-economic Profile and inputs from workshops and consultation with key LED stakeholders.

The SWOT analysis presented below highlights the various weaknesses and threats that negatively impact on the municipality. It also highlights a number of key constraints that act as a threat to LED within Msunduzi Local Municipality as well as opportunities that can be leveraged off these constraints. However, there are various strengths possessed by municipality and opportunities available to ensure that LED can become successful.

3.4.1 Strengths

- The population of the Municipality is growing and majority of the population is of working-age (68.4%).
- Over a third of the population have completed matric. Over a third of the population has also completed some level of secondary education.
- Mining and quarrying (5.1%); General government (3.2%); Agriculture, forestry and fishing (3.1%); Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (2.7%); and Community, social and personal services (2.5%) are the fastest growing sectors in Msunduzi Local Municipality.
- General government (21.7%); Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (18.5%); Manufacturing (17.0%); Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (14.1%); and Transport, storage and communication (9.8%) are the highest economic contributors in Msunduzi Local Municipality.
- There are key sectors that have already been identified in the existing LED Strategy which are still relevant. This includes agriculture, tourism, the green economy, BPO and Government Sectors.
- The Municipality has an existing, established manufacturing sector and Land has been earmarked for industrial development.
- The Municipality hosts a number of sporting events.
- There are existing plans in place to establish the government precinct that will have an impact on the development of the government sector.

- The Municipality does have an existing unit that undertakes and supports LED activities within its jurisdiction.
- There is an existing Informal Business Chamber.
- Skills development and training are offered to cooperatives and SMMEs.
- The Municipality does engage with private sector representatives such as the PMB Chamber of Commerce.
- There are existing incentive schemes that have been developed to attract private investment into the Municipality.
- Progress has been made with the implementation of some projects identified in the 2014 LED Strategy.
- Business retention and expansion as well as investment promotion activities are being undertaken by the Development Services Unit.

3.4.2 Weaknesses

- Majority of households are low to no income households.
- Slow processes when it comes to adopting documents such as the incentive schemes.
- Incentive schemes have not been adopted which delays its use in attracting investment and private businesses into the Municipality.
- Progress of some LED projects are unknown, especially projects that are championed by other government departments such as Cogta and KZN Department of Treasury.
- Unknown, missing or incorrect information in contact base of key LED stakeholders.
- The Msunduzi Local Municipality does not have a LED Forum that allows for engagement between different stakeholders such as local municipal officials, private sector, informal economy and officials from other government departments.
- Inadequate communication and limited information sharing between different departments.
- Budgetary constraints exist which makes it difficult in implementing all the projects identified in the 2014 LED Strategy.
- There is no implementation plan for existing LED Strategy and its projects. This is one of the most critical issues highlighted.
- Different subunits within the Municipality work in silos.
- No monitoring and evaluation plan for projects.
- Lack of capacity to implement projects.
- Projects are unclear (implementation role? Facilitation role?).
- Lack of coordination and communication between functions that target the same stakeholders.
- Lack of forums available for private and public-sector collaboration.
- Lack of capacity to implement LED projects or undertake LED related activities.
- Lack of an up to date database that tracks the progress of projects, status of some projects is unknown.
- Key point of contact unknown for some projects stated in previous LED Strategy.

3.4.3 Opportunities

- Opportunities exist in developing key sectors that have been identified in the existing 2014 LED Strategy.
- Diversifying the agriculture sector.
- Growth of tourism events.
- Linkages to other nationally rolled out projects (e.g. Implementation of the Agri-park programme)
- Need for identification of additional/new projects as part of LED Review processes.
- Need to identify opportunities in other key sectors such as ICT, Wholesale & Retail, medical services and Sports Sectors.
- Some of the existing projects need to be reworded, taking into account status of implementation.
- Skills development and training for municipal officials.
- Development of an implementation plan.
- Development of a monitoring and evaluation plan.

3.4.4 Threats

- Urbanisation may have a negative effect on existing infrastructure and infrastructure backlogs.
- Lack of communication between traditional authorities and municipality can have a negative impact on the implementation of local economic development related projects and activities.

4. KEY INTERVENTION AREAS BASED ON SE PROFILE AND LED REVIEW PROCESS

The key intervention areas identified below are based on the Socio-Economic Profile and the LED Review Process. It provides the foundation upon which the Strategic Development Framework Strategy is developed.

The Key Intervention areas/Focus Areas for are as follows:

- Develop and expand key sectors.
- Expand on existing investment promotion and facilitation activities.
- Encourage the involvement of women, youth and the disabled in local economic development activities.
- Skills development (i.e. financial management and technical skills)
- Capacity building (i.e. what is business about, correct use of resources, etc.)
- Communication and information sharing initiatives between Msunduzi and other stakeholders as well as between different subunits within the municipality.

- Collaboration efforts between different subunits within the Municipality, between the Municipality and other government departments as well as between the municipality and other stakeholders such as the private sector, industry organisations and representatives.
- Revive the LED Forum.
- Roles/responsibility for each project identified.
- Specific education and training needed to build capacity.
- Set schedule of interactions.
- Co-operation incubation/support programme.
- Physical spaces for informal businesses to operate.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.
- Implementation Framework.
- Creation of databases to regularly track development and investment.

APPENDIX 1: WARD LEVEL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY

Description Msunduzi LED Review
Revision No. 2

Date: June 2017

Prepared by:



Page 42

MK-R-901 Rev.02/17

Population Growth and Distribution per ward, 2017

Table 8: Population Growth and Distribution per ward, 2017 (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Population Total	2001	2011	% contribution in 2011	Growth rate (2001-2011)	2017
Msunduzi	552 837	618 536	100%	1.1%	671 994
Ward 1	15 986	18 770	3.0%	1.6%	20 668
Ward 2	19 279	18 433	3.0%	-0.4%	17 944
Ward 3	15 687	15 575	2.5%	-0.1%	15 509
Ward 4	14 326	14 223	2.3%	-0.1%	14 161
Ward 5	11 870	15 840	2.6%	2.9%	18 834
Ward 6	16 245	17 282	2.8%	0.6%	17 936
Ward 7	17 512	18 050	2.9%	0.3%	18 380
Ward 8	13 777	15 290	2.5%	1.0%	16 276
Ward 9	14 483	14 538	2.4%	0.0%	14 570
Ward 10	12 314	14 152	2.3%	1.4%	15 383
Ward 11	19 144	19 945	3.2%	0.4%	20 442
Ward 12	12 660	11 775	1.9%	-0.7%	11 274
Ward 13	14 302	21 953	3.5%	4.4%	28 388
Ward 14	16 652	15 317	2.5%	-0.8%	14 569
Ward 15	17 950	18 542	3.0%	0.3%	18 907
Ward 16	14 115	21 232	3.4%	4.2%	27 125
Ward 17	14 688	21 531	3.5%	3.9%	27 085
Ward 18	10 216	20 708	3.3%	7.3%	31 643
Ward 19	16 011	16 445	2.7%	0.3%	16 711
Ward 20	14 638	13 667	2.2%	-0.7%	13 115
Ward 21	7 114	9 972	1.6%	3.4%	12 213
Ward 22	15 357	14 666	2.4%	-0.5%	14 266
Ward 23	14 569	14 384	2.3%	-0.1%	14 274
Ward 24	12 964	16 181	2.6%	2.2%	18 484

Population Total	2001	2011	% contribution in 2011	Growth rate (2001-2011)	2017
Ward 25	12 174	15 461	2.5%	2.4%	17 845
Ward 26	16 707	17 786	2.9%	0.6%	18 467
Ward 27	11 378	13 037	2.1%	1.4%	14 147
Ward 28	22 046	20 581	3.3%	-0.7%	19 750
Ward 29	16 642	18 982	3.1%	1.3%	20 540
Ward 30	20 964	20 087	3.2%	-0.4%	19 579
Ward 31	12 645	12 095	2.0%	-0.4%	11 776
Ward 32	15 430	15 973	2.6%	0.3%	16 308
Ward 33	11 555	12 908	2.1%	1.1%	13 795
Ward 34	16 681	21 408	3.5%	2.5%	24 864
Ward 35	16 711	16 842	2.7%	0.1%	16 922
Ward 36	16 323	19 480	3.1%	1.8%	21 660
Ward 37	11 724	15 423	2.5%	2.8%	18 182

Population Distribution per Ward per Age Category, 2017

Table 9: Population Distribution per Ward per Age Category, 2017 (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	Ages 00-04	Ages 05-09	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 25-29	Ages 30-34	Ages 35-39	Ages 40-44	Ages 45-49	Ages 50-54	Ages 55-59	Ages 60-64	Ages 65-69	Ages 70-74	Ages 75-79	Ages 80-84	Ages 85+	Total
Msunduzi	9.9%	7.6%	7.7%	9.4%	12.4%	10.6%	8.1%	7.4%	5.7%	4.9%	4.0%	4.0%	3.2%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 1	12.4%	8.5%	8.0%	10.0%	12.1%	10.6%	7.1%	6.6%	5.2%	4.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.1%	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 2	11.6%	8.0%	8.3%	10.3%	11.7%	10.0%	8.1%	7.0%	4.9%	4.4%	3.5%	3.9%	3.4%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 3	11.6%	9.0%	8.5%	10.8%	11.7%	9.5%	7.6%	6.4%	4.3%	4.4%	3.5%	4.3%	3.5%	1.8%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 4	12.2%	8.8%	8.7%	10.7%	12.2%	9.4%	7.0%	6.3%	4.4%	3.9%	3.5%	4.4%	3.4%	1.6%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	100.0%
Ward 5	11.5%	9.2%	9.5%	11.0%	10.9%	8.7%	7.2%	6.9%	5.0%	4.4%	3.6%	4.3%	3.0%	1.8%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 6	12.1%	9.5%	9.6%	11.3%	11.9%	9.2%	6.9%	6.4%	4.9%	4.0%	3.3%	3.5%	2.8%	1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	100.0%
Ward 7	12.7%	9.6%	9.4%	10.8%	11.6%	10.1%	7.1%	5.6%	4.3%	3.7%	3.3%	4.1%	3.1%	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 8	11.7%	9.3%	9.6%	10.7%	11.6%	10.1%	7.6%	6.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.2%	3.8%	3.4%	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 9	11.6%	9.1%	9.0%	10.6%	12.3%	9.9%	7.2%	6.2%	4.5%	4.1%	3.5%	3.9%	3.1%	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	100.0%

Wards	Ages 00-04	Ages 05-09	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 25-29	Ages 30-34	Ages 35-39	Ages 40-44	Ages 45-49	Ages 50-54	Ages 55-59	Ages 60-64	Ages 65-69	Ages 70-74	Ages 75-79	Ages 80-84	Ages 85+	Total
Ward 10	11.8%	8.8%	8.8%	9.6%	12.5%	10.4%	8.4%	7.4%	5.2%	4.6%	3.5%	3.2%	2.4%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 11	11.0%	8.6%	8.4%	10.3%	12.4%	10.3%	8.5%	7.0%	5.7%	4.7%	3.2%	3.3%	2.3%	1.4%	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 12	10.9%	8.1%	7.6%	9.2%	12.2%	11.7%	7.7%	7.2%	5.4%	4.5%	3.6%	3.9%	3.1%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 13	11.7%	8.7%	8.1%	9.6%	12.3%	11.2%	8.6%	8.4%	6.1%	5.0%	3.2%	2.9%	1.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 14	11.8%	8.3%	8.4%	10.2%	13.2%	10.4%	7.4%	6.9%	5.2%	4.2%	3.2%	3.9%	2.7%	1.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 15	10.4%	8.2%	8.0%	9.9%	12.3%	11.2%	8.1%	7.6%	5.7%	4.5%	3.4%	3.8%	2.8%	1.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 16	11.2%	8.2%	7.9%	9.4%	13.1%	11.9%	9.0%	7.6%	5.3%	4.6%	3.4%	3.2%	2.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 17	11.2%	8.5%	8.1%	10.0%	11.9%	11.1%	8.9%	7.8%	5.8%	4.6%	3.3%	3.3%	2.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 18	12.4%	9.5%	8.3%	8.8%	11.6%	10.5%	9.4%	8.7%	5.5%	4.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 19	8.1%	7.1%	7.0%	11.1%	17.6%	10.9%	8.2%	6.9%	4.9%	4.5%	3.4%	3.0%	2.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 20	11.3%	8.4%	8.2%	9.7%	12.9%	10.3%	7.7%	7.9%	5.5%	4.5%	3.4%	3.4%	2.5%	1.7%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 21	11.8%	7.8%	7.5%	8.8%	13.3%	12.4%	8.9%	7.3%	5.0%	4.0%	3.2%	3.2%	2.8%	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 22	10.3%	7.6%	7.9%	8.9%	13.5%	12.3%	8.7%	7.1%	5.4%	5.0%	3.8%	3.5%	2.4%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 23	10.3%	7.6%	7.5%	9.8%	13.3%	12.0%	9.1%	7.6%	4.8%	4.5%	3.6%	3.5%	2.6%	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 24	7.9%	7.1%	7.6%	10.1%	12.5%	9.5%	8.0%	7.2%	6.6%	6.4%	5.5%	4.4%	3.0%	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 25	5.9%	5.1%	5.5%	5.8%	10.0%	8.6%	7.5%	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%	6.3%	6.3%	5.7%	3.9%	2.9%	2.6%	2.0%	1.5%	100.0%
Ward 26	6.0%	5.2%	6.2%	7.5%	10.1%	11.0%	9.4%	8.7%	7.5%	5.8%	5.8%	4.9%	4.1%	2.8%	1.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Ward 27	6.5%	4.5%	4.5%	10.0%	19.1%	16.4%	10.6%	7.3%	4.9%	3.2%	2.6%	2.5%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	100.0%
Ward 28	6.2%	5.7%	7.0%	8.3%	8.7%	7.9%	7.7%	8.7%	7.2%	6.0%	6.0%	6.6%	6.1%	3.7%	2.2%	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 29	11.4%	6.7%	6.5%	8.8%	14.3%	12.9%	8.9%	7.5%	5.6%	5.2%	4.4%	3.2%	2.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 30	7.8%	6.6%	6.9%	7.9%	10.1%	9.4%	8.0%	7.7%	7.1%	6.7%	5.8%	5.4%	4.3%	2.7%	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 31	6.8%	5.7%	6.6%	7.9%	9.7%	8.5%	7.0%	8.3%	7.2%	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%	4.9%	3.5%	2.4%	1.6%	0.7%	0.6%	100.0%
Ward 32	8.5%	6.7%	7.4%	9.2%	11.8%	11.1%	8.3%	7.4%	6.2%	5.3%	4.6%	4.2%	3.6%	2.2%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 33	5.9%	4.6%	5.0%	9.0%	18.2%	11.9%	8.0%	7.1%	5.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	3.2%	2.8%	2.1%	2.0%	1.1%	1.3%	100.0%
Ward 34	9.9%	7.8%	8.6%	9.1%	12.7%	11.6%	8.4%	7.6%	6.4%	5.4%	3.8%	3.6%	2.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 35	8.4%	7.0%	6.8%	7.6%	10.0%	10.0%	8.6%	9.4%	6.9%	5.6%	4.8%	4.9%	3.7%	2.2%	1.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	100.0%

Wards	Ages 00-04	Ages 05-09	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 25-29	Ages 30-34	Ages 35-39	Ages 40-44	Ages 45-49	Ages 50-54	Ages 55-59	Ages 60-64	Ages 65-69	Ages 70-74	Ages 75-79	Ages 80-84	Ages 85+	Total
Ward 36	6.3%	5.3%	5.2%	7.6%	14.3%	9.1%	7.4%	8.2%	7.0%	5.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.4%	3.2%	2.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	100.0%
Ward 37	7.7%	6.1%	6.1%	7.4%	11.9%	10.9%	8.3%	7.6%	6.7%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	3.9%	2.6%	1.9%	1.5%	1.0%	0.8%	100.0%

Population Density per Ward, 2017

Table 10: Population Density per Ward, 2017 (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	Area (km ²)	Population Total	Population density (People/ km ²)
Msunduzi	634	671 994	1 060
Ward 1	14	20 668	1 528
Ward 2	17	17 944	1 043
Ward 3	37	15 509	421
Ward 4	35	14 161	408
Ward 5	35	18 834	534
Ward 6	26	17 936	696
Ward 7	34	18 380	547
Ward 8	23	16 276	722
Ward 9	33	14 570	447
Ward 10	4	15 383	3 955
Ward 11	30	20 442	680
Ward 12	5	11 274	2 203
Ward 13	6	28 388	4 495
Ward 14	13	14 569	1 145
Ward 15	4	18 907	4 703
Ward 16	4	27 125	7 737
Ward 17	5	27 085	5 405
Ward 18	75	31 643	424
Ward 19	2	16 711	6 994
Ward 20	7	13 115	1 883
Ward 21	2	12 213	7 537
Ward 22	3	14 266	4 697
Ward 23	6	14 274	2 231
Ward 24	12	18 484	1 580
Ward 25	27	17 845	656
Ward 26	24	18 467	772
Ward 27	6	14 147	2 324
Ward 28	5	19 750	3 782
Ward 29	7	20 540	3 048
Ward 30	9	19 579	2 066
Ward 31	3	11 776	3 531
Ward 32	5	16 308	3 000
Ward 33	6	13 795	2 198
Ward 34	4	24 864	6 768

MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY

Description Msunduzi LED Review
Revision No. 2

Date: June 2017

Prepared by:



Page 47

Wards	Area (km ²)	Population Total	Population density (People/ km ²)
Ward 35	14	16 922	1 173
Ward 36	13	21 660	1 717
Ward 37	80	18 182	227

Population distribution by Gender per Ward, 2017

Table 11: Population distribution by Gender per Ward, 2017 (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	Male	Female	Total population
Msunduzi	47.6%	52.4%	100.0%
Ward 1	48.0%	52.0%	100.0%
Ward 2	47.9%	52.1%	100.0%
Ward 3	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%
Ward 4	47.3%	52.7%	100.0%
Ward 5	47.9%	52.1%	100.0%
Ward 6	47.8%	52.2%	100.0%
Ward 7	47.3%	52.7%	100.0%
Ward 8	47.9%	52.1%	100.0%
Ward 9	46.9%	53.1%	100.0%
Ward 10	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%
Ward 11	47.3%	52.7%	100.0%
Ward 12	47.2%	52.8%	100.0%
Ward 13	47.5%	52.5%	100.0%
Ward 14	47.5%	52.5%	100.0%
Ward 15	46.7%	53.3%	100.0%
Ward 16	46.7%	53.3%	100.0%
Ward 17	46.8%	53.2%	100.0%
Ward 18	47.8%	52.2%	100.0%
Ward 19	46.6%	53.4%	100.0%
Ward 20	46.6%	53.4%	100.0%
Ward 21	47.3%	52.7%	100.0%
Ward 22	47.1%	52.9%	100.0%
Ward 23	47.9%	52.1%	100.0%
Ward 24	46.1%	53.9%	100.0%
Ward 25	46.5%	53.5%	100.0%
Ward 26	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%
Ward 27	46.7%	53.3%	100.0%
Ward 28	47.5%	52.5%	100.0%

Wards	Male	Female	Total population
Ward 29	49.1%	50.9%	100.0%
Ward 30	48.2%	51.8%	100.0%
Ward 31	47.2%	52.8%	100.0%
Ward 32	48.4%	51.6%	100.0%
Ward 33	48.7%	51.3%	100.0%
Ward 34	47.3%	52.7%	100.0%
Ward 35	48.0%	52.0%	100.0%
Ward 36	46.9%	53.1%	100.0%
Ward 37	49.3%	50.7%	100.0%

Population distribution by population group per Ward, 2017

Table 12: Population distribution by population group per Ward, 2017 (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	Children (00-14)	Working age population (15-64)	Elderly (65+)	Total Population
Msunduzi	26.6%	68.4%	5.0%	100.0%
Ward 1	30.3%	65.1%	4.6%	100.0%
Ward 2	29.3%	65.8%	4.9%	100.0%
Ward 3	30.5%	64.8%	4.7%	100.0%
Ward 4	31.3%	64.0%	4.7%	100.0%
Ward 5	31.8%	63.6%	4.7%	100.0%
Ward 6	32.7%	62.8%	4.5%	100.0%
Ward 7	33.3%	62.4%	4.3%	100.0%
Ward 8	32.2%	63.2%	4.6%	100.0%
Ward 9	31.3%	64.0%	4.7%	100.0%
Ward 10	30.9%	66.0%	3.1%	100.0%
Ward 11	29.5%	66.5%	4.0%	100.0%
Ward 12	28.0%	67.3%	4.7%	100.0%
Ward 13	29.9%	67.6%	2.5%	100.0%
Ward 14	29.9%	66.0%	4.1%	100.0%
Ward 15	28.0%	67.9%	4.1%	100.0%
Ward 16	28.6%	68.2%	3.1%	100.0%
Ward 17	29.2%	67.4%	3.3%	100.0%
Ward 18	31.6%	65.5%	2.9%	100.0%
Ward 19	23.6%	71.6%	4.8%	100.0%
Ward 20	29.3%	66.4%	4.3%	100.0%
Ward 21	28.4%	67.6%	4.0%	100.0%
Ward 22	27.2%	69.4%	3.5%	100.0%

MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY

Prepared by:



Description Msunduzi LED Review
Revision No. 2

Date: June 2017

Page 49

Wards	Children (00-14)	Working age population (15-64)	Elderly (65+)	Total Population
Ward 23	26.7%	69.5%	3.8%	100.0%
Ward 24	24.0%	71.8%	4.2%	100.0%
Ward 25	17.7%	69.6%	12.7%	100.0%
Ward 26	18.6%	73.7%	7.7%	100.0%
Ward 27	16.4%	77.8%	5.8%	100.0%
Ward 28	20.2%	72.1%	7.7%	100.0%
Ward 29	25.8%	71.9%	2.3%	100.0%
Ward 30	22.7%	71.3%	6.0%	100.0%
Ward 31	20.4%	71.0%	8.6%	100.0%
Ward 32	23.9%	70.6%	5.5%	100.0%
Ward 33	16.6%	74.3%	9.1%	100.0%
Ward 34	27.8%	69.5%	2.8%	100.0%
Ward 35	23.5%	70.5%	6.0%	100.0%
Ward 36	18.0%	73.2%	8.9%	100.0%
Ward 37	21.2%	71.2%	7.6%	100.0%

Population distribution by Race per Ward, 2017

Table 13: Population distribution by Race per Ward, 2017(Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Msunduzi	81.1%	2.9%	9.8%	6.0%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 1	99.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 2	99.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 3	99.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 4	99.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 5	99.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 6	99.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 7	99.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 8	99.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 9	99.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 10	99.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 11	99.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 12	99.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 13	99.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 14	99.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 15	99.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%

MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY

Prepared by:



Description Msunduzi LED Review
Revision No. 2

Date: June 2017

Page 50

Wards	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Ward 16	99.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 17	99.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 18	97.6%	0.3%	0.5%	1.3%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 19	99.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 20	99.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 21	99.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 22	98.9%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 23	99.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 24	83.8%	2.7%	2.0%	11.4%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 25	25.0%	5.8%	12.9%	55.4%	1.0%	100.0%
Ward 26	48.0%	4.4%	4.2%	42.9%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 27	73.0%	4.4%	6.2%	15.0%	1.5%	100.0%
Ward 28	16.4%	2.0%	80.8%	0.3%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 29	75.6%	1.3%	22.7%	0.1%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 30	34.9%	2.0%	62.1%	0.2%	0.7%	100.0%
Ward 31	22.7%	2.0%	74.1%	0.6%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 32	44.9%	35.8%	18.3%	0.5%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 33	49.7%	6.6%	24.8%	17.8%	1.1%	100.0%
Ward 34	74.8%	23.1%	1.5%	0.1%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 35	66.2%	1.6%	22.0%	9.6%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 36	43.4%	4.7%	13.3%	38.1%	0.6%	100.0%
Ward 37	59.9%	2.0%	7.1%	30.4%	0.6%	100.0%

Education Levels per Ward, 2017

Table 14: Education Levels per Ward, 2017 (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Grade 12/ Std 10	Higher	Unspecified	Not applicable (e.g. institutional, transients)	Total
Msunduzi	5.3%	10.4%	3.6%	32.4%	33.2%	12.5%	0.3%	2.2%	100.0%
Ward 1	5.9%	15.2%	5.0%	36.6%	32.2%	4.9%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 2	7.9%	14.1%	3.5%	38.0%	31.3%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 3	11.8%	17.1%	4.8%	34.3%	28.7%	3.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 4	5.1%	16.1%	3.9%	38.9%	31.5%	3.8%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 5	8.6%	14.9%	4.8%	35.4%	30.9%	5.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 6	10.5%	16.7%	5.1%	32.6%	31.2%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 7	11.9%	14.4%	4.2%	35.4%	31.2%	2.6%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 8	14.9%	13.2%	4.2%	35.1%	29.1%	3.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 9	10.1%	15.8%	3.8%	35.6%	32.1%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 10	5.1%	13.2%	4.4%	38.8%	34.6%	3.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 11	4.8%	13.8%	4.8%	41.8%	31.1%	3.6%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 12	3.0%	10.5%	4.1%	38.2%	34.4%	9.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 13	3.4%	9.7%	3.7%	39.6%	34.2%	8.9%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 14	6.1%	16.6%	5.2%	37.8%	30.5%	3.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 15	3.5%	8.3%	3.5%	35.2%	38.8%	10.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 16	7.7%	11.3%	4.4%	34.4%	35.5%	6.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 17	3.5%	9.4%	3.0%	33.4%	39.7%	11.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 18	7.7%	13.5%	4.7%	40.4%	29.4%	4.0%	0.1%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 19	6.2%	7.3%	2.5%	27.6%	35.4%	9.6%	0.2%	11.2%	100.0%
Ward 20	5.0%	12.4%	4.6%	39.9%	33.1%	4.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 21	22.3%	10.1%	4.1%	35.7%	22.6%	5.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%

Wards	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Grade 12/ Std 10	Higher	Unspecified	Not applicable (e.g. institutional, transients)	Total
Ward 22	3.4%	9.6%	3.6%	31.8%	37.7%	12.5%	0.5%	0.9%	100.0%
Ward 23	2.4%	10.1%	4.0%	39.4%	33.5%	10.1%	0.1%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 24	1.7%	4.4%	1.2%	19.0%	41.2%	31.9%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 25	0.3%	2.5%	0.8%	13.3%	28.7%	44.1%	0.9%	9.3%	100.0%
Ward 26	0.8%	3.6%	1.1%	15.2%	26.7%	32.4%	0.8%	19.5%	100.0%
Ward 27	0.8%	2.8%	1.5%	20.2%	37.7%	30.1%	0.6%	6.5%	100.0%
Ward 28	3.1%	8.3%	3.5%	31.7%	42.5%	10.6%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 29	8.4%	17.2%	7.5%	40.7%	23.1%	2.7%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 30	5.4%	10.2%	3.7%	30.8%	34.7%	14.9%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 31	4.0%	11.9%	4.1%	34.3%	36.4%	7.2%	0.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Ward 32	3.0%	8.3%	3.6%	36.9%	35.0%	10.7%	0.2%	2.2%	100.0%
Ward 33	2.2%	7.0%	2.8%	25.6%	28.7%	18.7%	0.3%	14.6%	100.0%
Ward 34	3.0%	8.7%	3.5%	37.2%	35.2%	12.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 35	1.8%	6.6%	3.0%	29.7%	35.0%	22.7%	0.7%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 36	1.0%	2.0%	0.9%	16.3%	35.2%	35.4%	0.5%	8.6%	100.0%
Ward 37	5.3%	8.0%	3.2%	27.5%	31.3%	22.9%	0.5%	1.3%	100.0%

Household Growth and Distribution per Ward, 2017

Table 15: Household Growth and Distribution per Ward, 2017 (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	2001	2011	%	Growth	2017
Msunduzi	130 292	164 625	100.0%	2.4%	193 426
Ward 1	2 980	3 965	2.4%	2.9%	4 705
Ward 2	3 579	3 765	2.3%	0.5%	3 881
Ward 3	2 857	3 074	1.9%	0.7%	3 211
Ward 4	2 693	2 861	1.7%	0.6%	2 966
Ward 5	2 248	3 468	2.1%	4.4%	4 498
Ward 6	2 756	3 303	2.0%	1.8%	3 681
Ward 7	2 996	3 371	2.0%	1.2%	3 618
Ward 8	2 323	2 848	1.7%	2.1%	3 218
Ward 9	2 481	2 800	1.7%	1.2%	3 012
Ward 10	2 775	3 667	2.2%	2.8%	4 335
Ward 11	4 340	5 122	3.1%	1.7%	5 657
Ward 12	3 026	3 053	1.9%	0.1%	3 069
Ward 13	4 211	6 524	4.0%	4.5%	8 484
Ward 14	3 176	3 204	1.9%	0.1%	3 220
Ward 15	3 893	4 572	2.8%	1.6%	5 036
Ward 16	3 653	6 120	3.7%	5.3%	8 342
Ward 17	3 214	5 688	3.5%	5.9%	8 011
Ward 18	2 385	6 113	3.7%	9.9%	10 752
Ward 19	3 059	3 701	2.2%	1.9%	4 149
Ward 20	3 139	3 429	2.1%	0.9%	3 616
Ward 21	1 795	2 880	1.7%	4.8%	3 824
Ward 22	3 620	4 166	2.5%	1.4%	4 532
Ward 23	3 291	3 695	2.2%	1.2%	3 961
Ward 24	3 018	4 553	2.8%	4.2%	5 826
Ward 25	4 300	5 579	3.4%	2.6%	6 522
Ward 26	4 477	5 140	3.1%	1.4%	5 585
Ward 27	4 280	5 048	3.1%	1.7%	5 574
Ward 28	5 728	5 589	3.4%	-0.2%	5 507
Ward 29	4 958	5 709	3.5%	1.4%	6 213
Ward 30	5 617	5 749	3.5%	0.2%	5 830
Ward 31	3 293	3 266	2.0%	-0.1%	3 249
Ward 32	3 784	4 505	2.7%	1.8%	5 002
Ward 33	3 377	4 404	2.7%	2.7%	5 165
Ward 34	3 867	6 317	3.8%	5.0%	8 480

MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY

Description Msunduzi LED Review
Revision No. 2

Date: June 2017

Prepared by:



Wards	2001	2011	%	Growth	2017
Ward 35	4 047	5 032	3.1%	2.2%	5 735
Ward 36	5 392	6 682	4.1%	2.2%	7 599
Ward 37	3 661	5 665	3.4%	4.5%	7 362

Household Density per Ward, 2017

Table 16: Household Density per Ward, 2017 (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	Area (km ²)	Household total	Household density (Households km ²)
Msunduzi	634	193 426	305
Ward 1	14	4 705	348
Ward 2	17	3 881	226
Ward 3	37	3 211	87
Ward 4	35	2 966	85
Ward 5	35	4 498	127
Ward 6	26	3 681	143
Ward 7	34	3 618	108
Ward 8	23	3 218	143
Ward 9	33	3 012	92
Ward 10	4	4 335	1 114
Ward 11	30	5 657	188
Ward 12	5	3 069	600
Ward 13	6	8 484	1 343
Ward 14	13	3 220	253
Ward 15	4	5 036	1 253
Ward 16	4	8 342	2 380
Ward 17	5	8 011	1 599
Ward 18	75	10 752	144
Ward 19	2	4 149	1 736
Ward 20	7	3 616	519
Ward 21	2	3 824	2 360
Ward 22	3	4 532	1 492
Ward 23	6	3 961	619
Ward 24	12	5 826	498
Ward 25	27	6 522	240
Ward 26	24	5 585	234
Ward 27	6	5 574	916
Ward 28	5	5 507	1 055
Ward 29	7	6 213	922

MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY

Prepared by:



Description Msunduzi LED Review
Revision No. 2

Date: June 2017

Page 55

MK-R-901 Rev.02/17

Wards	Area (km ²)	Household total	Household density (Households km ²)
Ward 30	9	5 830	615
Ward 31	3	3 249	974
Ward 32	5	5 002	920
Ward 33	6	5 165	823
Ward 34	4	8 480	2 308
Ward 35	14	5 735	398
Ward 36	13	7 599	602
Ward 37	80	7 362	92

Household Access to Energy per Ward, 2017

Table 17: Household Access to Energy per Ward, 2017 (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	Electricity	Candles	Paraffin	Solar	None	Gas	Total
Msunduzi	91.9%	6.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 1	95.1%	4.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 2	95.6%	2.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 3	93.1%	5.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 4	91.7%	6.8%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 5	90.6%	8.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 6	90.2%	9.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 7	91.1%	8.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 8	87.8%	10.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 9	84.7%	14.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 10	97.0%	1.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	100.0%
Ward 11	91.9%	7.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 12	96.0%	3.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 13	96.7%	2.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 14	98.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 15	97.1%	2.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 16	98.3%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 17	97.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 18	94.4%	4.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 19	96.3%	3.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 20	95.7%	2.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 21	98.3%	1.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 22	88.5%	10.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 23	92.1%	5.7%	1.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%

Wards	Electricity	Candles	Paraffin	Solar	None	Gas	Total
Ward 24	98.5%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 25	99.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 26	93.4%	5.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 27	98.4%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 28	94.9%	3.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 29	56.2%	35.1%	7.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 30	72.0%	25.4%	1.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 31	89.8%	8.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 32	95.4%	3.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 33	83.7%	15.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 34	97.7%	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 35	93.1%	6.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 36	97.7%	1.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 37	75.7%	21.0%	2.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	100.0%

Household Access to Refuse Removal per Ward, 2017

Table 18: Household Access to Refuse Removal per Ward, 2017 (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Total
Msunduzi	53.3%	1.6%	1.4%	37.9%	4.2%	1.6%	100.0%
Ward 1	1.6%	0.7%	2.4%	85.4%	6.3%	3.5%	100.0%
Ward 2	2.0%	1.0%	0.6%	89.5%	6.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 3	1.8%	0.2%	1.0%	84.1%	12.8%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 4	2.9%	1.4%	0.4%	87.9%	6.6%	0.7%	100.0%
Ward 5	1.5%	0.7%	0.9%	96.0%	0.7%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 6	2.0%	0.2%	0.6%	89.1%	8.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 7	1.0%	0.7%	0.2%	97.0%	0.8%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 8	2.9%	0.7%	0.4%	92.1%	3.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 9	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%	95.5%	2.4%	0.7%	100.0%
Ward 10	22.1%	0.5%	4.9%	58.9%	5.1%	8.5%	100.0%
Ward 11	19.5%	0.8%	1.6%	75.1%	2.9%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 12	42.9%	2.4%	1.3%	52.7%	0.5%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 13	30.3%	2.6%	1.1%	62.1%	2.9%	1.0%	100.0%
Ward 14	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	89.6%	3.9%	4.2%	100.0%
Ward 15	77.9%	0.6%	3.4%	14.7%	2.5%	0.9%	100.0%

MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY

Prepared by:



Description Msunduzi LED Review
Revision No. 2

Date: June 2017

Page 57

MK-R-901 Rev.02/17

Wards	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Total
Ward 16	47.0%	1.2%	3.5%	38.9%	4.5%	5.0%	100.0%
Ward 17	40.1%	0.4%	1.4%	40.5%	11.5%	6.2%	100.0%
Ward 18	9.9%	2.4%	3.5%	72.1%	5.7%	6.3%	100.0%
Ward 19	93.2%	0.2%	0.2%	3.4%	3.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 20	33.1%	4.4%	1.3%	52.7%	7.1%	1.4%	100.0%
Ward 21	35.3%	0.1%	6.1%	57.3%	1.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 22	62.1%	0.2%	1.6%	26.0%	5.9%	4.2%	100.0%
Ward 23	67.7%	0.2%	2.0%	26.2%	2.7%	1.2%	100.0%
Ward 24	98.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 25	98.0%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 26	91.7%	1.3%	0.6%	6.0%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 27	96.9%	1.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 28	95.0%	1.2%	0.1%	1.8%	1.8%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 29	49.1%	5.9%	2.9%	29.2%	12.4%	0.6%	100.0%
Ward 30	72.3%	0.8%	0.1%	24.2%	2.5%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 31	88.0%	0.3%	0.4%	10.8%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 32	92.0%	6.3%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 33	83.7%	4.8%	6.1%	3.7%	1.5%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 34	76.6%	3.1%	0.3%	6.7%	11.5%	1.8%	100.0%
Ward 35	92.0%	0.7%	0.4%	4.0%	0.3%	2.7%	100.0%
Ward 36	95.8%	1.2%	0.4%	2.0%	0.3%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 37	56.0%	1.8%	0.7%	23.6%	14.2%	3.7%	100.0%

Household Access to Sanitation per Ward, 2017

Table 19: Household Access to Sanitation per Ward, 2017 (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	Pit latrine without ventilation	Bucket latrine	Other	None	Total
Msunduzi	51.6%	5.2%	3.4%	17.3%	16.8%	1.0%	2.7%	2.0%	100.0%
Ward 1	4.4%	4.2%	9.0%	56.3%	21.2%	0.1%	4.2%	0.7%	100.0%
Ward 2	1.5%	2.5%	8.4%	52.0%	30.0%	0.2%	3.0%	2.4%	100.0%
Ward 3	1.5%	0.8%	7.9%	63.2%	25.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 4	1.8%	2.4%	0.7%	85.2%	7.6%	0.2%	0.7%	1.4%	100.0%

MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY

Prepared by:



Description Msunduzi LED Review
Revision No. 2

Date: June 2017

Page 58

MK-R-901 Rev.02/17

Wards	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	Pit latrine without ventilation	Bucket latrine	Other	None	Total
Ward 5	2.3%	1.4%	2.4%	78.3%	8.6%	4.4%	1.0%	1.5%	100.0%
Ward 6	1.1%	1.6%	0.8%	72.2%	17.1%	0.1%	6.1%	0.9%	100.0%
Ward 7	1.4%	1.3%	3.9%	83.8%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 8	0.6%	1.0%	12.8%	60.7%	22.4%	0.5%	0.4%	1.6%	100.0%
Ward 9	0.9%	0.8%	10.7%	75.3%	8.9%	0.1%	2.5%	0.7%	100.0%
Ward 10	3.0%	10.5%	1.3%	21.8%	51.2%	0.0%	11.0%	1.2%	100.0%
Ward 11	3.3%	4.1%	6.3%	56.7%	25.9%	0.1%	2.3%	1.4%	100.0%
Ward 12	11.9%	8.3%	14.5%	55.3%	8.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 13	24.4%	39.2%	7.4%	1.9%	20.6%	0.5%	4.4%	1.7%	100.0%
Ward 14	10.4%	7.9%	4.8%	5.0%	59.3%	5.6%	2.3%	4.6%	100.0%
Ward 15	66.5%	3.8%	6.2%	7.0%	9.1%	1.9%	3.9%	1.6%	100.0%
Ward 16	36.7%	7.0%	2.3%	2.8%	36.4%	1.1%	13.1%	0.7%	100.0%
Ward 17	76.5%	5.1%	2.0%	1.4%	13.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	100.0%
Ward 18	8.0%	24.3%	2.5%	10.6%	36.3%	3.8%	6.6%	7.9%	100.0%
Ward 19	89.9%	3.4%	0.0%	0.1%	3.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.7%	100.0%
Ward 20	11.2%	5.2%	10.3%	2.6%	65.1%	4.7%	0.2%	0.7%	100.0%
Ward 21	11.3%	4.3%	12.3%	10.8%	53.9%	6.8%	0.2%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 22	37.5%	2.4%	6.1%	4.9%	34.0%	3.4%	10.9%	0.7%	100.0%
Ward 23	49.9%	1.5%	0.3%	9.2%	35.0%	0.2%	2.7%	1.3%	100.0%
Ward 24	98.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 25	98.3%	1.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Ward 26	89.1%	4.4%	0.2%	0.3%	4.7%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Ward 27	98.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 28	95.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	3.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 29	54.0%	2.0%	5.6%	4.3%	25.0%	0.2%	3.8%	5.1%	100.0%
Ward 30	71.8%	0.5%	1.4%	0.2%	18.1%	0.2%	6.5%	1.1%	100.0%
Ward 31	88.4%	0.5%	3.9%	0.1%	0.2%	5.9%	0.8%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 32	94.4%	3.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 33	84.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	13.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	100.0%
Ward 34	97.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 35	91.7%	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	2.0%	0.1%	1.8%	2.6%	100.0%
Ward 36	97.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 37	61.5%	9.5%	0.5%	0.6%	5.6%	0.2%	3.8%	18.3%	100.0%

Household Access to Potable Water per Ward, 2017

Table 20: Household Access to Potable Water per Ward, 2017 (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	Inside dwelling/ institution	Inside yard	On community stand more than 200m from dwelling	On community stand between 200m and 500m from dwelling	On community stand between 500m and 1km from dwelling	On community stand more than 1km from dwelling	None	Total
Msunduzi	48.0%	38.6%	5.6%	1.9%	1.4%	0.6%	4.0%	100.0%
Ward 1	14.1%	71.7%	6.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	6.8%	100.0%
Ward 2	13.0%	73.5%	2.3%	1.3%	0.1%	0.1%	9.7%	100.0%
Ward 3	3.5%	81.0%	1.8%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	12.2%	100.0%
Ward 4	4.2%	82.4%	5.5%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	5.9%	100.0%
Ward 5	17.2%	67.2%	4.9%	2.2%	0.1%	0.6%	7.8%	100.0%
Ward 6	14.6%	72.3%	5.7%	1.8%	0.6%	1.3%	3.7%	100.0%
Ward 7	8.0%	81.9%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	7.5%	100.0%
Ward 8	20.2%	68.8%	1.7%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	6.7%	100.0%
Ward 9	7.1%	76.1%	2.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	13.1%	100.0%
Ward 10	8.8%	70.0%	16.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	3.9%	100.0%
Ward 11	16.2%	58.2%	11.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	14.0%	100.0%
Ward 12	23.9%	40.8%	25.5%	1.4%	0.7%	0.0%	7.8%	100.0%
Ward 13	27.2%	57.0%	6.6%	2.8%	2.0%	0.4%	4.1%	100.0%
Ward 14	13.6%	66.3%	5.8%	3.6%	0.4%	0.5%	10.0%	100.0%
Ward 15	46.3%	44.3%	5.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	3.3%	100.0%
Ward 16	41.7%	41.7%	12.8%	1.7%	0.6%	0.1%	1.3%	100.0%
Ward 17	57.0%	40.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	100.0%
Ward 18	13.0%	79.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	6.3%	100.0%
Ward 19	53.1%	43.1%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.7%	100.0%
Ward 20	20.7%	53.3%	17.4%	1.9%	0.3%	0.4%	6.1%	100.0%
Ward 21	25.8%	42.3%	17.6%	8.1%	1.6%	0.0%	4.6%	100.0%
Ward 22	37.6%	39.9%	13.5%	3.0%	0.4%	0.2%	5.5%	100.0%
Ward 23	33.4%	51.3%	11.7%	2.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.7%	100.0%
Ward 24	96.0%	2.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	100.0%
Ward 25	98.4%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 26	92.1%	4.9%	1.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 27	87.9%	11.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 28	93.8%	2.2%	1.6%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 29	25.4%	30.8%	10.6%	10.8%	13.1%	7.3%	2.1%	100.0%
Ward 30	71.4%	1.8%	4.0%	6.4%	2.4%	2.2%	11.8%	100.0%
Ward 31	80.2%	8.5%	5.2%	4.1%	1.5%	0.2%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 32	72.6%	25.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	100.0%

MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY

Prepared by:



Description Msunduzi LED Review
Revision No. 2

Date: June 2017

Page 60

MK-R-901 Rev.02/17

Wards	Inside dwelling/institution	Inside yard	On community stand more than 200m from dwelling	On community stand between 200m and 500m from dwelling	On community stand between 500m and 1km from dwelling	On community stand more than 1km from dwelling	None	Total
Ward 33	79.3%	2.6%	7.2%	1.8%	8.9%	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 34	63.5%	35.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	100.0%
Ward 35	68.0%	25.7%	4.1%	2.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 36	94.9%	3.0%	1.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 37	51.3%	21.3%	8.3%	4.1%	9.1%	4.3%	1.7%	100.0%

Household Tenure per Ward, 2017

Table 21: Household Tenure per Ward, 2017 (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Not applicable/Other	Total
Msunduzi	43.3%	14.7%	25.9%	12.7%	3.5%	100.0%
Ward 1	82.2%	1.3%	6.8%	4.9%	4.8%	100.0%
Ward 2	65.9%	9.1%	3.9%	13.7%	7.5%	100.0%
Ward 3	82.2%	1.4%	3.4%	8.8%	4.2%	100.0%
Ward 4	84.2%	2.4%	2.0%	11.2%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 5	66.4%	11.2%	1.7%	15.2%	5.5%	100.0%
Ward 6	81.3%	3.4%	1.9%	9.9%	3.5%	100.0%
Ward 7	52.5%	1.1%	1.0%	43.4%	2.0%	100.0%
Ward 8	54.2%	1.3%	1.5%	42.6%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 9	55.1%	5.8%	0.8%	37.4%	0.9%	100.0%
Ward 10	51.4%	7.3%	13.0%	20.3%	8.0%	100.0%
Ward 11	54.6%	8.1%	12.9%	23.8%	0.7%	100.0%
Ward 12	38.3%	1.4%	37.2%	21.4%	1.7%	100.0%
Ward 13	46.0%	6.4%	22.9%	17.9%	6.8%	100.0%
Ward 14	47.5%	2.4%	4.5%	44.0%	1.5%	100.0%
Ward 15	62.2%	7.4%	15.9%	13.7%	0.9%	100.0%
Ward 16	36.5%	8.9%	30.1%	19.9%	4.6%	100.0%
Ward 17	46.9%	15.4%	14.9%	20.4%	2.4%	100.0%
Ward 18	35.7%	9.0%	19.0%	28.0%	8.2%	100.0%
Ward 19	57.2%	9.5%	25.5%	6.6%	1.1%	100.0%
Ward 20	53.5%	4.7%	23.1%	14.4%	4.3%	100.0%
Ward 21	36.9%	2.0%	53.7%	6.1%	1.3%	100.0%
Ward 22	35.3%	11.1%	39.5%	8.6%	5.6%	100.0%
Ward 23	60.2%	4.5%	28.1%	5.5%	1.6%	100.0%

MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY

Prepared by:



Description Msunduzi LED Review
Revision No. 2

Date: June 2017

Page 61

MK-R-901 Rev.02/17

Wards	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Not applicable/ Other	Total
Ward 24	20.3%	35.9%	36.4%	1.9%	5.5%	100.0%
Ward 25	33.3%	32.4%	26.7%	4.8%	2.8%	100.0%
Ward 26	24.9%	31.5%	36.0%	5.0%	2.6%	100.0%
Ward 27	12.1%	9.9%	71.4%	3.0%	3.5%	100.0%
Ward 28	44.6%	32.7%	17.9%	2.5%	2.3%	100.0%
Ward 29	38.9%	10.4%	32.1%	10.9%	7.8%	100.0%
Ward 30	37.7%	29.6%	25.8%	3.9%	3.1%	100.0%
Ward 31	46.6%	22.6%	24.6%	4.9%	1.3%	100.0%
Ward 32	30.5%	15.3%	49.5%	3.5%	1.2%	100.0%
Ward 33	16.4%	13.8%	63.5%	4.8%	1.5%	100.0%
Ward 34	28.4%	25.9%	36.6%	6.3%	2.8%	100.0%
Ward 35	43.2%	21.5%	25.5%	5.3%	4.5%	100.0%
Ward 36	19.2%	35.8%	38.9%	4.1%	1.9%	100.0%
Ward 37	27.9%	20.4%	37.8%	10.7%	3.1%	100.0%

Household Income per Ward, 2017

Table 22: Household Income per Ward (Census 2001, Census 2011, Urban-Econ Calculations 2017)

Wards	No Income	Low Income	Low/ Middle Income	Middle/high income	High income	Total
Msunduzi	16.0%	44.0%	23.0%	14.4%	2.6%	100.0%
Ward 1	15.4%	58.5%	21.4%	4.4%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 2	16.7%	53.4%	25.7%	3.9%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 3	15.8%	57.0%	23.1%	3.9%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 4	13.5%	58.0%	21.1%	6.1%	1.2%	100.0%
Ward 5	12.7%	63.1%	19.2%	4.4%	0.6%	100.0%
Ward 6	12.2%	64.6%	19.1%	3.8%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 7	14.5%	61.6%	20.9%	2.7%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 8	15.4%	58.3%	21.1%	4.8%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 9	14.2%	58.8%	21.6%	5.1%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 10	23.6%	55.3%	18.3%	2.7%	0.2%	100.0%
Ward 11	17.9%	62.2%	16.7%	2.9%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 12	17.6%	52.4%	23.0%	6.0%	0.9%	100.0%
Ward 13	22.3%	50.7%	19.9%	6.6%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 14	15.6%	61.8%	18.0%	4.1%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 15	16.8%	46.8%	26.1%	9.3%	0.9%	100.0%
Ward 16	27.4%	50.6%	16.9%	4.8%	0.3%	100.0%

MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY

Prepared by:



Description Msunduzi LED Review
Revision No. 2

Date: June 2017

Page 62

MK-R-901 Rev.02/17

Wards	No Income	Low Income	Low/ Middle Income	Middle/high income	High income	Total
Ward 17	15.5%	48.5%	25.4%	10.0%	0.6%	100.0%
Ward 18	20.2%	58.9%	17.9%	2.5%	0.6%	100.0%
Ward 19	19.5%	41.6%	29.1%	9.3%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 20	21.3%	54.7%	19.0%	4.7%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 21	25.0%	58.1%	14.2%	2.2%	0.4%	100.0%
Ward 22	27.3%	41.8%	21.3%	8.5%	1.1%	100.0%
Ward 23	22.3%	48.0%	22.9%	6.4%	0.3%	100.0%
Ward 24	7.6%	25.0%	27.3%	35.7%	4.4%	100.0%
Ward 25	6.5%	12.1%	18.5%	43.3%	19.6%	100.0%
Ward 26	10.6%	15.2%	23.6%	39.3%	11.2%	100.0%
Ward 27	13.9%	26.4%	31.8%	25.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Ward 28	8.9%	29.9%	35.9%	23.7%	1.7%	100.0%
Ward 29	20.4%	58.2%	17.2%	4.2%	0.1%	100.0%
Ward 30	13.2%	31.3%	26.2%	25.9%	3.4%	100.0%
Ward 31	15.6%	36.8%	31.6%	15.4%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 32	12.0%	41.3%	31.9%	13.7%	1.0%	100.0%
Ward 33	13.4%	38.8%	25.4%	18.5%	3.9%	100.0%
Ward 34	13.3%	45.5%	24.8%	15.8%	0.5%	100.0%
Ward 35	10.4%	30.3%	26.3%	28.2%	4.8%	100.0%
Ward 36	9.8%	17.7%	24.6%	39.8%	8.1%	100.0%
Ward 37	20.9%	33.3%	17.9%	21.5%	6.3%	100.0%



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