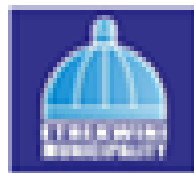




# Greater Amaoti Housing Project Socio-Economic Survey July 2020



human settlements  
Department  
Human Settlements  
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL



**GREATER AMAOTI HOUSING PROJECT**

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## Abbreviations

BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CRU	Community Residential Unit
DMOSS	Durban Metropolitan Open Space System
ECD	Childhood Development Centre
n=	Number
ETA	eThekweni Transport Authority
FLISP	Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme
HDA	Housing Development Agency
GC&D	Ganwa Consulting and Development
GAHP	Greater Amaoti Housing Project
PINK	Phoenix Inanda, Ntuzuma, KwaMashu
IRPTN	Integrated Rapid Public Transport Network
KZNDohS	KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements
NDoHS	National Department of Human Settlements
NUSP	National Upgrading Support Programme
PSC	Project Steering Committee.
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa

## Executive Summary

### Some Salient Findings

The Greater Amaoti Housing Project (GAHP) Socio-Economic Survey was conducted in June of 2020. The survey area included the six EThekweni Municipal Wards which forms the GAHP and these are: - Wards 52, 53,56,57,59 and 102. The purpose of conducting the survey is to assist in gathering baseline data to assist the project team in finalising project planning and funding applications.

The GAHP area is estimated to contain 20 000 households. A ten percent (n=2 000) sample size was used to conduct this socio-economic survey. A total of 61 field workers were recruited, trained and deployed to conduct household surveys in each of the six wards. The population of the GAHP is estimated to be 193 448. The characteristics of the Population in the project area consist of - 37% of persons 18years and younger, the age group 19-59 years constitute 59%, and the population 60 years and older constitute 4% of the GAHP area. The average age of the socio-economic survey respondents was 44 years of age and the oldest respondent was 102 years old. Of the respondents 75% (n=1500) have never been married and 68% were females.

The survey has established that, the education levels in the households surveyed is low. Only 3% of the respondents has a tertiary level education, and 68% have high school education level.

The survey has established that, of the households surveyed, 8.6% have a member(s) of the family who are disabled. 63.6% (n=1272) of the household have a member(s) who is a social grant recipient. The majority of these households have a child welfare grant beneficiary (ies) 73% (n=954) followed by old age pensions at 21% (n=267).

Only nineteen percent (n=380) of the respondents in the economically active age cohort (18-64 years) are employed. Of the persons, employed 48% are in fulltime employment and 8 percent does piece jobs. The average distance travelled to and from work is 32Km and a large majority of residents in the GAHP area uses Taxi (75% n= 1500) to travel to and from work and to nearest town. It was also found that 8% of respondents use their own car. On average return trip cost is between R 20-R 40, to and from work (to the nearest town).

Generally, the combined household monthly income levels is disconcertingly low. The proportion of households with a total monthly income of R 0-R1500 is 76.30 % (n= 1526). Eighteen percent (n=360) of households earning between R 1501-R3 501 per month while 0.5% (n=10) of the households surveyed have a combined income R 7000 and above.

On average, across the GAHP area, 22% (n=440) of dwellings have 4 or more households. The majority of the households 42.4% (n=848) have five or more people living in each household across the GAHP Area.



Generally, the tenure arrangements are loosely arranged and are verbal in nature, consequently 37% (n=740) of the respondents do not know the type of tenure arrangements they are living under. Of the respondents surveyed, 18 % ( n=360) indicated that they are renting and 20 % (n=400) that they have titles to the dwelling.

Most of the respondents (79% n=1580) have lived in the area for more than 6 years. These are generally persons whose homes are constructed using bricks and mortar and have more than three rooms. About 3, 2% (n=64) respondents have been living in the area for less than a year and these are predominately renting.

There is a serious dearth of recreational and social facilities across the GAHP area. Only ward 53 has a community hall, and generally the sporting amenities are open spaces. The community uses school sporting fields. All wards have netball fields.

The survey established that 2.9% (n=58) of the household in the GAHP bury their loved ones in the yard. This will pose a challenge especially if these dwellings are to be relocated to make way for the development.

The survey has established that 91% (n=1827) of the households in the GAHP have access to electricity. Of these 9% (n=173) that do not have access to electricity, 30% use firewood for cooking and 13% use paraffin. The use of firewood has implication for deforestation and consequently soil erosion. The lack of access to electricity in the area poses a serious safety threat especially in winter, as open fires tend to result in fatalities.

There is generally a good cell phone network reception across the GAHP area. This was indicated by 90.8%( n= 1816) of the respondents.

Of the 2000 surveyed respondents, 13.8% (n=276) indicated that there are no roads (including access road) in areas leading to and from their dwelling.

The survey also established that 6,6% (n=132) of households in the GAHP do not have access to water, and rely on neighbours and other sources to access water. It is also worth noting that 8.5% (n=160) of households surveyed rely on water tank as a source for potable water.

The survey has also established that flush toilets that are connected to public sewerage systems were least common in all the wards and slightly higher in ward 52 (26%). Approximately 20% of households in Ward 59 have no access to any type of sanitation. Across the GAHP area 41% (n=824) of households use public ablutions facilities.

In the greater Amaoti Housing Project Area 6% (n=120) of households have a food garden and a 79% (of the 120) grow their food at a homestead plot as opposed to 21% who are part of a community garden.

There is a potential challenge in ward 56 where 12% of the respondents indicated that open spaces are used by the community as illegal dumping sites. It is therefore important that the GAHP in its planning helps to preserve open spaces to promote healthy life style and aesthetics of the environment.

Of the respondents fifty seven percent (n=1140) indicated that it is very important for environmental and related resources to be protected, while 17.6% (n= 340) indicated that it is not important to protect the environment.

The Socio-Economic Survey has therefore been able to achieve its objectives. Throughout this report, recommendations are made on what course of action the project can implement to alleviate some of the challenges established by the findings of this report.

## 1. Introduction and Background

Ganwa Consulting and Development (GC&D) is part of the Greater Amaoti Housing Project (GAHP) technical team. As part of this team Ganwa Consulting and Development is charged with project Social Facilitation. This Survey report is therefore part of the fulfilment of the project milestones. GC&D in consultation with the KZN Department of Human Settlements, the eThekweni Municipality and Project Team Members undertook a socio-economic survey in Wards (52, 53,56,57,59 and 102) which form part of the GAHP area (see figure 1 below). The primary purpose of this survey was to gather baseline data on the housing need and the socio economic conditions of the people in the area. This data will contribute the project team in finalising project planning and funding applications to the KZN – Department of Human Settlements and the National Department of Human Settlement (through its National Upgrading Support Programme (NUSP)).

Sustainable human settlements and improved household quality of life are defined by: access to adequate accommodation that is suitable, relevant, appropriately located, affordable and fiscally sustainable. It includes access to basic services such as water, sanitation, refuse removal, electricity, security of tenure irrespective of ownership or rental, formal or informal structures access to social services and economic opportunities within reasonable distance. The GAHP seeks to contribute to achieving these objectives.

### 1.1 Background to Project Area

Greater Amaoti is located within the PINK (Inanda, Ntuzuma, KwaMashu and Phoenix) area, approximately 20km north of Durban. It comprises a mix of residential townships and informal settlements. Greater Amaoti, which is located within Inanda, is one of the largest informal settlements in eThekweni and South Africa, comprises 12 sub-areas and is one of a series of communities forming the Greater Inanda area. There are approximately 20,000 households residing in informal structures. Seventy percent of Durban's street children originate from the area. The area is also characterised by low economic activity, inadequate infrastructure, high levels of unemployment, HIV/Aids, poverty and crime. The Inanda area is of great importance in the history

of Durban and South Africa, with events of a global significance having taken place here and it remains a vibrant hub of cultural and spiritual activity. The home of ANC founder and first president John Dube, where Nelson Mandela voted in SA's first democratic elections in this area. Also included are the historical landmarks of Mahatma Gandhi, the sacred village of Ebuhleni and the tombs of prophets, all of which are part of a well-visited tourist route.

The greater Inanda area forms part of a larger sub-metro catchment including Inanda, Ntuzuma, KwaMashu and Phoenix. While KwaMashu, Ntuzuma and Phoenix were previously established as townships to accommodate low to medium income housing, much of the Inanda area consisted of a "released area" being mostly in the ownership of a large number of individuals. Consequently, the development of Inanda occurred largely on an informal basis with few formal facilities and services. The GAHP is a Catalytic Project, because of its significant scale. The GAHP must because of its reach and scope positively impact on employment, services, economic and social investment, and/or rates). The Greater Amaoti Housing Project (GAHP) area is approximately 1235.59Ha in extent and include the following settlements: Amaoti, Amaoti-E, Amaoti Cuba, Amawothi, Amawoti-E, Amawoti-F, Goqokazi, Langalibalele, Lower Angola, Lusaka, Mocambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Shastri Park, Tanzania, Upper Amaotana, Westham, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The proposed development will consist of approximately 20 000 Greenfield, and Brownfield residential units together with supporting infrastructure and social facilities. The GAHP project area has a potential to yield 20 000 residential units and will be developed in phases. It will include subsidised units, and the various types of housing opportunities and forms of tenure, which will cater for different income groups while meeting the objectives of inclusionary housing.

**Informal Settlement: definition adopted by the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements is:**  
**[An] area of unplanned and unapproved informal settlement of predominantly indigent or poor persons with poor or non-existent infrastructure or sanitation**

## 1.2 Location and Direction to the site

The project area is situated on a Portion of Wards 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59 and 102 of the eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality. From Durban, join the N2 towards Stanger. Take exit 182 for M41 towards Umhlanga/Mount Edgecombe, continue straight onto the M41 which then merges to the R102. Drive for approximately 6km and then turn left onto the M27. Travel approximately 5km and turn onto Cottonwood Drive. Keep right and travel for 300m which leads straight to the project area.

## 1.3 Current and Surrounding Land Use

The land of the proposed project area is not zoned however; an informal settlement has been established on the land. The current land use includes low dense households.

## 1.4 Description of Proposed Activity

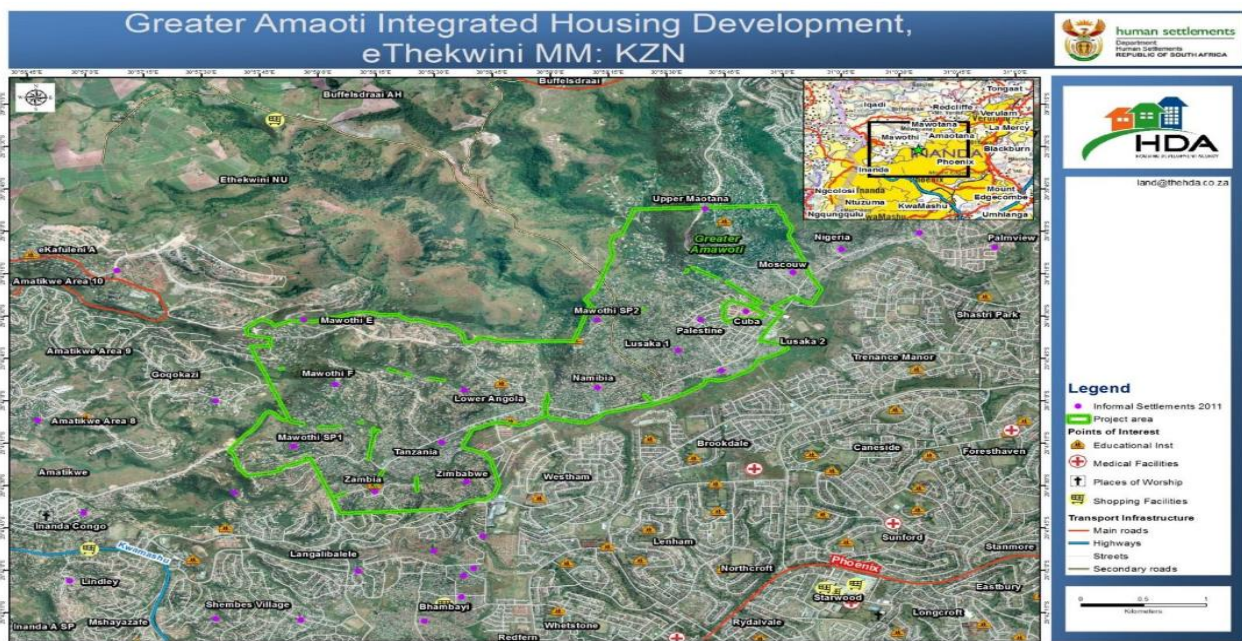


Figure 1 GAHP Area

The project area is approximately 1235.59Ha in extent and include the following settlements: Amaoti, Amaoti-E, Amaoti Cuba, Amawothi, Amawoti-E, Amawoti-F, Goqokazi, Langalibalele, Lower Angola,

Lusaka, Mocambique Namibia, Nigeria, Shastri Park, Tanzania, Upper Amaotana, Westham, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

## 2. Purpose of the Socio-Economic Survey

The Greater Amaoti Housing Project Socio-Economic Survey was initiated as part of the project feasibility stage to assess the socio-economic status of the communities in the project area. The Survey was designed to measure multi facets of the living conditions of GAHP households, as well as to assist in gathering baseline data on the availability of basic services within the project area and provide insight towards finalising project planning processes. The survey covered the following broad areas (see table 1)

<b>A:</b>	<b>Demographics Respondent Characteristics (gender, age, occupation, nationality, educational attainment etc.)</b>
<b>B:</b>	<b>Land Ownership</b>
<b>C:</b>	<b>Household Characteristics (major source of income, top structure)</b>
<b>D:</b>	<b>Education and skill levels</b>
<b>E:</b>	<b>Access to Social Amenities and Services</b>
<b>F:</b>	<b>Food security and Environmental Considerations, house material, sanitation/ water supply, etc.)</b>

Table 1 Survey Structure and Sections

## 3. Objectives

The overarching objective of the GAHP socio-economic survey is to provide information to support project planning and future needs of the area.

## 4. Scope of work

**The scope for the Survey included the following: -**

- Developing a questionnaire in English (see Appendix A). GC&D received inputs from project team members,

- Appointment and Training of Field Workers,
- Conducting Door to Door Field Survey on the randomly selected households,
- Cleaning and Capturing of Data Collected by Fieldworkers,
- Data Analysis,
- Use of an IDP and other documents as secondary data sources and,
- Reporting Writing.

## 5. Methodology

The Socio-Economic Survey took place in 6 municipal wards (project Area) of eThekweni Metro (Wards 52, 53,56,57,59 and 102). The study also utilised secondary (Desktop Review) data in the form of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Annual Performance Plans Reports of both the KZN Department of Human Settlements, the Metro as well as other source documents. Primary sources and methods included conducting door-to-door informant interviews from the project area. A structured questionnaire was used to collect quantitative data.

## 6. Socio Economic Survey Team

The survey team consisted of Mr. Nhlanhla Ngomane, Mr. Thami Ninela and Ms Naledi Ngcobo of GC&D as well as 61 field Workers, contracted specifically for data collection.

### 6.1 Sampling Approach

Given the fact that the Greater Amaoti is an informal settlement with new housing structure of one form or another sprawling everywhere daily that, the municipal building mandatory guidelines are not observed, the current urban planning maps for these settlements not strictly usable. This situation made it difficult to draw a random sample in the normal way. In this context we decided to pursue a strategy of using existing aerial photographs ascertain the layout of the settlement, and then to survey the settlement by visiting one in every 5 households and if there is somebody present to administer the questionnaire. If there is no one, the interviewer will first select the dwelling on the left as a substitute household. If no one is at that household, the interviewer will select the household on the right. This procedure was followed systematically.

This sampling technique was used to identify households that were included in the survey. Ten percent (n=2 000) of the project yield (n=20 000) was the sample size to be interviewed. A total 61 field workers were recruited trained and deployed to conduct household surveys in each of the six wards. An assumption was made -that 45% of the GAHP will be implemented in Ward 53. Therefore, 27 field

workers and 900 households were selected and included in the sample. Table 2 below depicts the sample size and number of field workers per ward.

## 6.2 Sample Size

The project yield for the GAHP is 20 000 housing opportunities, a 10% sample size was used to gather data. However, the project footprint is different for each ward. The table below depicts the weighted sample size per ward and the number of field workers contracted.

Socio-Economic Survey Sample Size Per Ward and Fieldworkers				
Ward	Ares/VDs ONLY in the Project Area	Assumption Project foot Print (weighting)	Sample Size	Number of Field Workers Per Ward
Ward 52	8	15%	300	9
Ward 53	5	45%	900	27
Ward 56	9	5%	100	3
Ward 57	7	15%	300	9
Ward 59	10	15%	300	9
Ward 102	6	5%	100	3
	45	100%	2000	61

Table 2 Weighted Sample Size Per Ward

## 6.3 Appointment and Training and Field Workers

Field workers were appointed from different wards. The Project Steering Committee members and Local Ward Councillors were instrumental in assisting with the recruitment of potential field workers. The minimum requirement for each of the field workers was a matric certificate (and a post matric qualification added advantage). The first part of the training for the appointed field workers involved familiarising fieldworkers with the research instruments as well as appropriate fieldwork etiquette. Fieldworkers were taught how to address households and to proceed in an ethical and professional manner. The training took place over two days and the fieldworkers were divided into two groups in order to comply with COVID-19 regulations during training. The fieldworkers informed the households of the objectives of the social survey that is undertaken for the benefit of the community and that the outcome will result in the construction of new houses as well as upgrading of the informal settlements of which they will be beneficiaries.



## 6.4 Interviewing Process

- Each data collector was expected to use the same method of interview for each household. The ages for interviewees should be above 18 years,
- Door to door visits and interview of targeted households as per the sampling procedure,
- Each Field worker had to sample and interview a minimum of 33 households.

## 6.5 Data Collection Process



- 61 data collectors were recruited and employed on a contract basis.
- They were provided with a face mask and a bottle of sanitizer, questionnaires and stationary,
- Each field worker was afforded 14 days to complete the interviews (expected to conduct a minimum of 2.3 interviews per day)
- Completed forms were collected at the end of the 14 days and were validated by the facilitators before taken from the field worker,
- The sorting of questionnaires and capturing was done at the GC&D offices in Pinetown.

## 6.6 Data Management and Analysis

The data was collected using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire contained only quantitative questions, this was preferred to simplify data analysis. The data was captured into google forms and it was viewed and analysed in Google Sheets. Google forms and sheets was selected for use as it allowed for data to be analysed and it also automates the production of charts and tables for easy of analysis and display of results.

## 6.7 Confidentiality and Anonymity of Key Informants



Though names and contact telephone numbers were collected from the respondents, these were not used in the analysis and the respondents were assured of confidentiality and had verbally consented to participate in the survey. The purpose of collecting names and telephone numbers as well as house numbers of the respondents was to allow for follow up validation and verification of data. No names and telephone numbers of the respondents will appear in this report. Permission to take pictures was sought from each of the respondents and some of these pictures are

included in this report.

## 7. Desktop Review

### 7.1 Demographic Data

In 2001 the population of eThekweni was 3.09 million and has grown at an annual average percentage of 1.13% per annum to reach 3.44 million in 2011 (Statistics South Africa 2011). The next Census is scheduled for 2021. In order to provide the Metros population totals in the 10 years between the Censuses there are official 5-year short-term demographic forecasts for eThekweni, which are undertaken by Statistics South Africa (StatsSA). The forecasts use the following demographic assumptions: fertility rate, life expectancy, mortality rates, HIV/AIDS and migration. The forecast in table 1 below indicates that the population of eThekweni will grow by 175 thousand between 2016 and 2020 when the population total will be 3.85 million.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Population Total	3,677,575	3,723,435	3,767,939	3,811,167	3,853,278

*Table 3 Population Forecast: eThekweni Source: IDP 2019/2020*

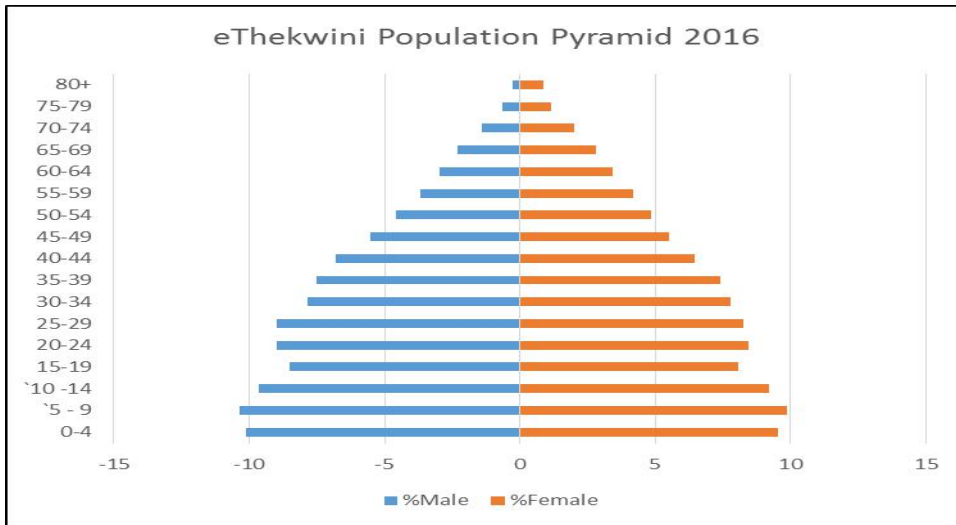


Figure 2 Population Pyramid of EThekweni Metro

## 7.2 Ward Population Characteristics

Figure 3 below depicts population per ward. The data presented in the chart below is sourced from

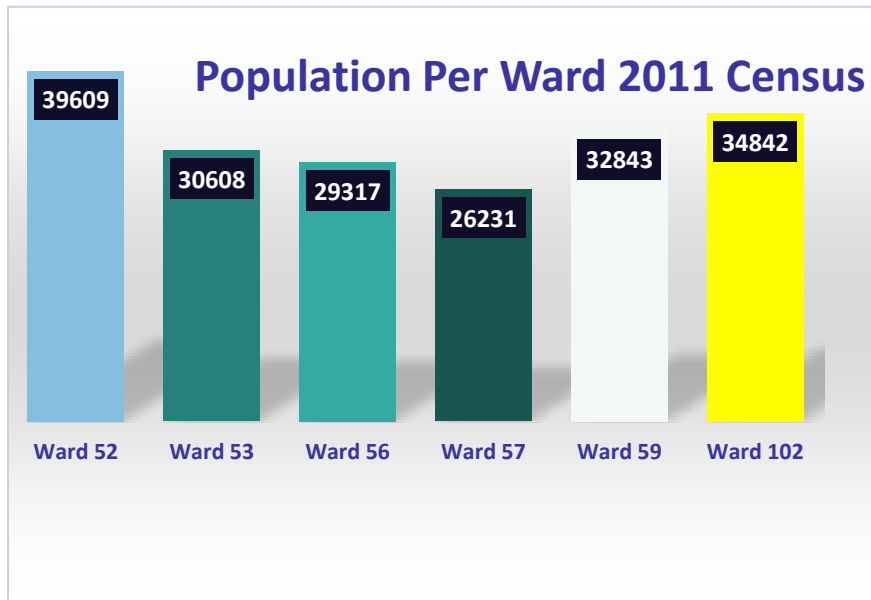


Figure 3 eThekweni Population Pyramid- IDP 2019/2020

Media Monitoring Africa, WaziMap website. The population in these wards ranges from 26231 for ward 57 to almost 40 000 in ward 52. The Amaoti area consists of a predominantly low income demographic with almost 90% of the population earning less than R1600 per month. With well over 50% of the population consisting of productive working age group and only just over 20%

working, a great need to create an environment for economic opportunity exists. The characteristics

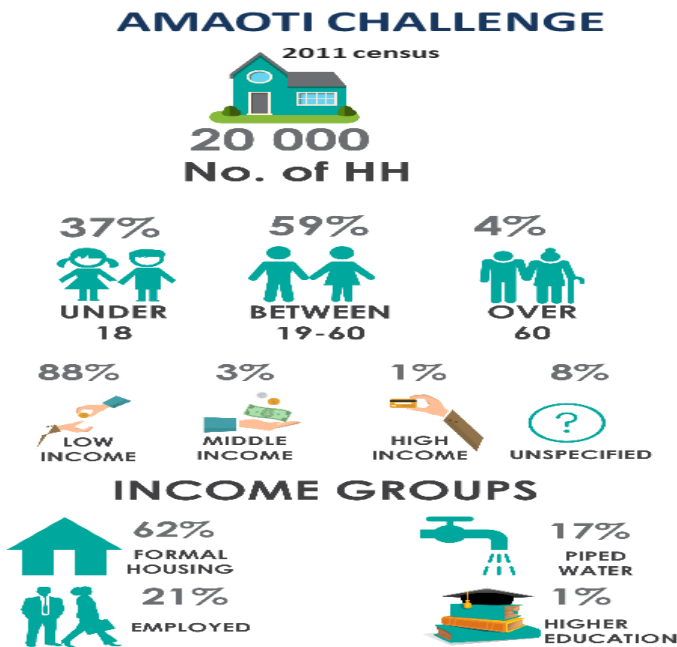


Figure 4 Summary of Data for Greater Amaoti

of the Population in the project area consist of 37% of persons 18years and younger and 60 years and older constitute 4%. The low-income earners make up 88% of the population and are in the low-income bracket. Of the Population in the project area 38% resides in informal dwellings and 83% does not have access to piped water in their residencies. The unemployment level is at a staggering 79% and only 1% have achieved higher education level.

The fact that the percentage of population of below 18 years is relatively high indicates that Greater Amaoti has a young population. This indicates the need for childcare facilities and educational opportunities, particularly skills to help young people start their own enterprises. The data presented here is consistent with the findings of the survey.

## 8. Results

This section contains data obtained from respondents. See table 2 above for sample size. This section contains descriptive statistics and analysis of the entire survey sample.

### 8.1 Individual profiling

#### 8.1.1 Age Distribution of Respondents

Table 4 below show age distribution of respondents per ward. The average age of respondents is consistent across all the wards. The youngest respondents were 18years old and the oldest respondent was 102 years old and was at ward 59.

**NOTE: Stats SA defines households as all individuals who live together under the same roof or in the same yard, and who share resources such as food or money to keep the household functioning. The definition is much more restrictive than the concept of a family, which usually refer to individuals who are related by blood and who may live very far apart. Although household members are usually related, blood relations are not prerequisite for the formation of a household**

Age Distribution of Respondents	Ward 52	Ward 53	Ward 56	Ward 57	Ward 59	Ward 102	Percentage of Respondents per age category
<b>18-35</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35.2%</b>
<b>36-59</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49,6%</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15,2%</b>
Average age of Respondents	45	41	42	44	46	45	100%

*Table 4 Age Distribution of Respondents per ward*

Table 5 above shows that 35.2 % (n= 704) of the respondents were between the ages of 18 – 35 years, 49,6% (n= 992) of the respondents were between the ages of 36 – 59 years, while 15,2 % (n=304) of the respondents were between the ages of 60 – 102 years.

It is clear from the characteristics of the respondents that focus should be made to increase the opportunities for educational attainment and job creation.

## 8.1.2 Marital Status of Respondent

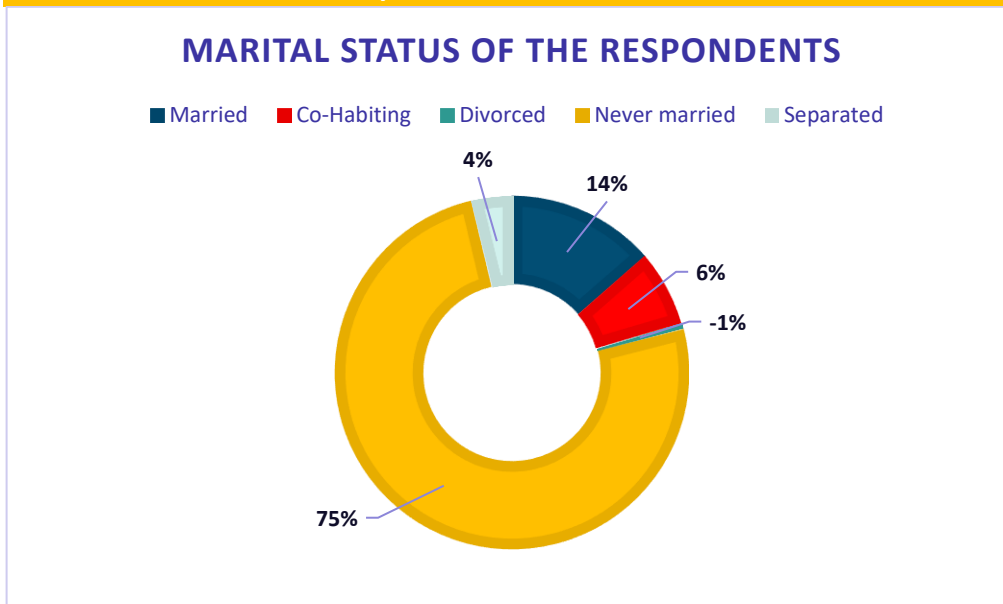


Figure 5 Marital Status

Of the respondent 75% (n= 1500 ) were Never Married (single), and 14% (n=280) of the respondents are married. The marital status though does not affect the potential beneficiary to qualify for a housing subsidy as the qualifying criteria states that “married or single with dependents is a lawful resident of South Africa and is competent to contract” does qualify for a housing subsidy.

### 8.1.3 Profile of Respondents by Population Group, language and Gender

## Profile of Respondents

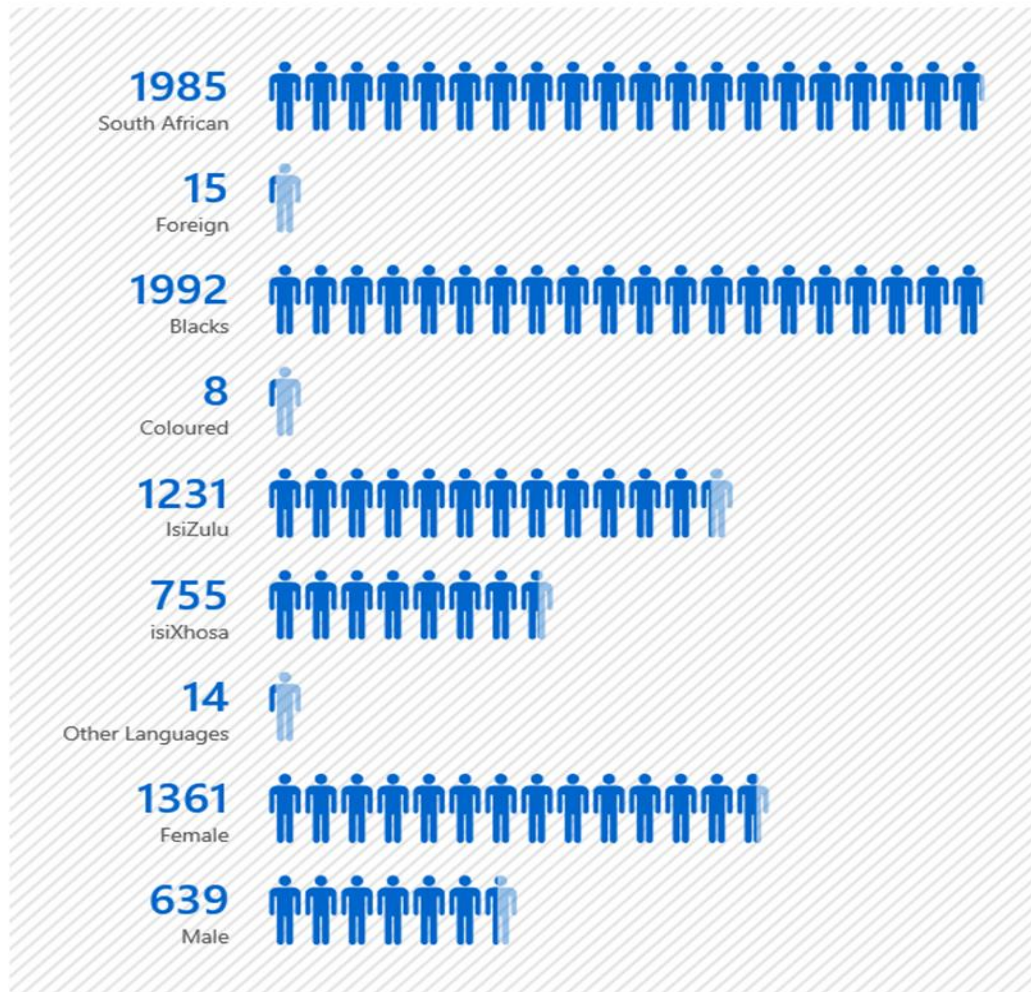
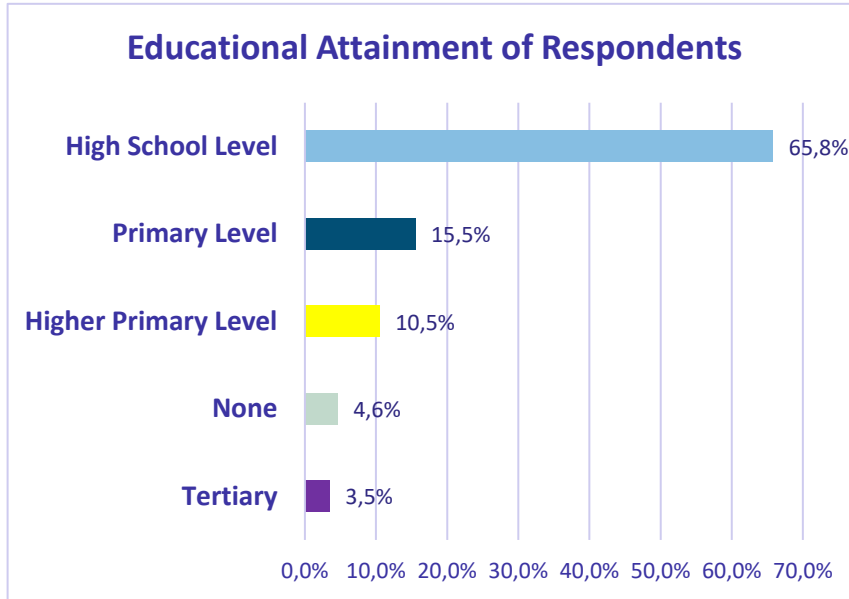


Figure 6 Population, Language and Gender Distribution of Respondents

The proportion of respondents who are females was 68% (n= 1360) and 32% (n= 640) are male and a large majority 99% are South African. Amaoti is one of the “Reception Areas” where migrants from other parts of the country and the continent particularly Zimbabweans and Mozambican resides in their first few months of arrival in South Africa. The survey respondents are predominately South Africans (n= 1985) and language mostly spoken is isiZulu 61,6% (n= 1231). The fact that the majority of the residents are South African citizens in the GAHP Area, there is a small chance of foreigners being included in the potential beneficiary list.

### 8.1.4 Educational Attainment of Respondents

The educational profile gives an indication of the daily activities of the household members as well as the level of education of the households in the GAHP Area. The large majority of respondents 66 % (n=1320) have a high School Level educational attainment (Grade 6-12), while a mere 3,5% (n=70) of



the respondents have a tertiary level education.

Of the respondents only 5% (n=100) had some form of a skill e,g computer, welding, bricklaying etc.

These are some of the skills that will be required at the project implementation stage. Skilling the community and improving educational attainment greatly contribute to improved chances of getting formal employment or starting a business the future.

Figure 7 Educational Attainment

### 8.1.5 Disability at the Household

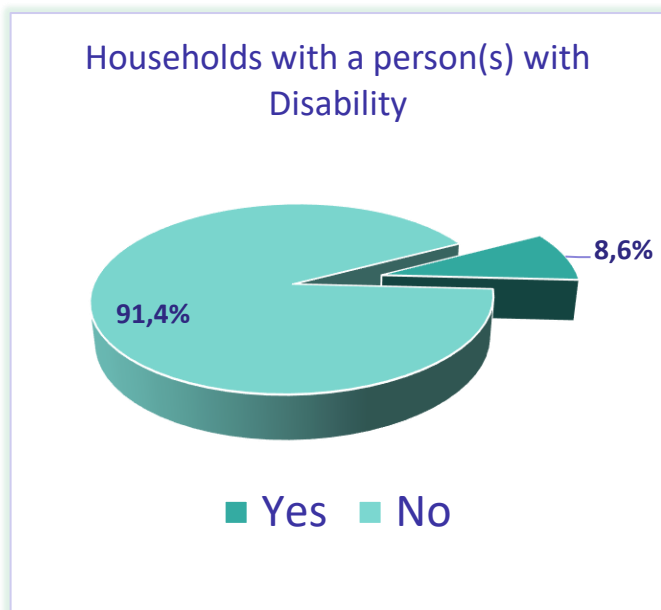


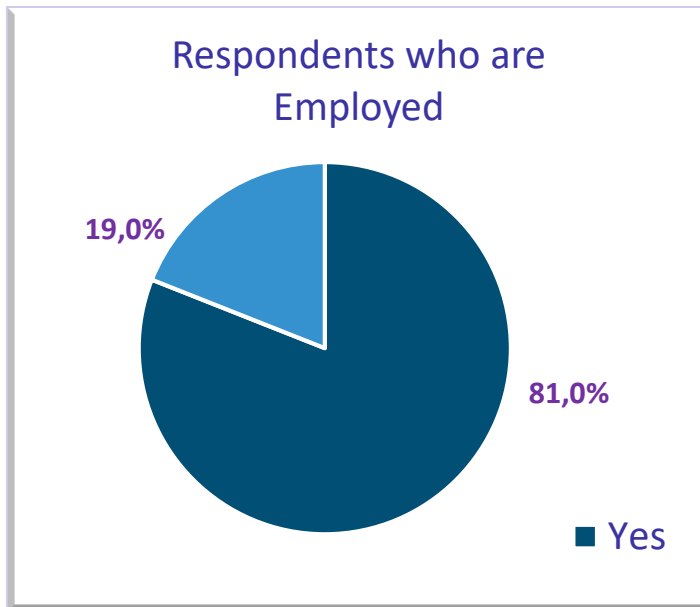
Figure 8 shows the proportion of households surveyed within the GAHP who have a family member(s) who is disabled (8.6%). The National Department of Human Settlements defines Disabled Persons as a person possessing physical or mental conditions that incapacitates them, making it difficult or impossible to earn a living through gainful employment. To promote practical and suitable housing accommodation for the disabled in terms of access to basic services and reasonable adaptations to their physical environment. The GAHP must in line with the KZN Housing Policy for the Aged and Disabled ensure that the disabled get preferential treatment in the procurement

Figure 8 Proportion of Households with Person(s) with Disability



processes to close the economic gap that exists in our societies.

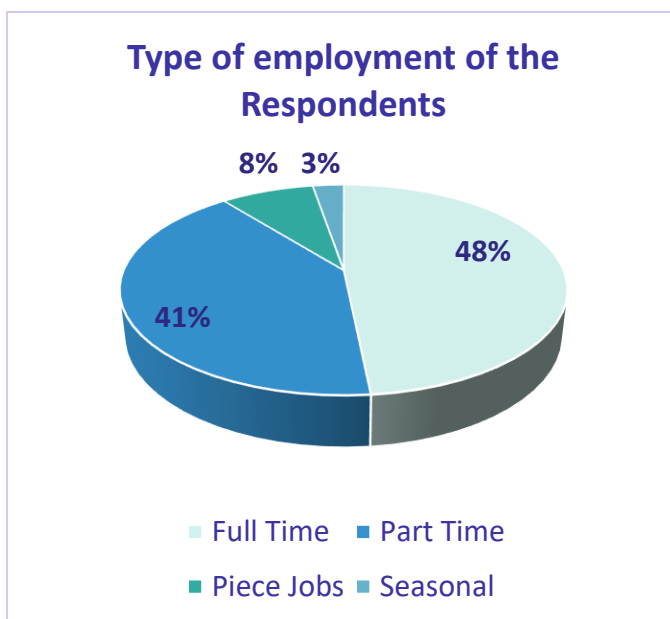
### 8.1.6 Employment Levels



Of the 2000 households surveyed 81% (n= 1620) does not have a household member who was employed either fulltime or casually. This finding is consistent with the levels of unemployment across the Inanda area of eThekweni. Just 19% of the households had a single person employed either fulltime or casually. (See section below on the type of employment). The GAHP as a catalytic project must stimulate local industries and create work opportunities in the area.

Figure 9 Proportion of Respondents who are employed

### 8.1.7 Type of Employment Respondents

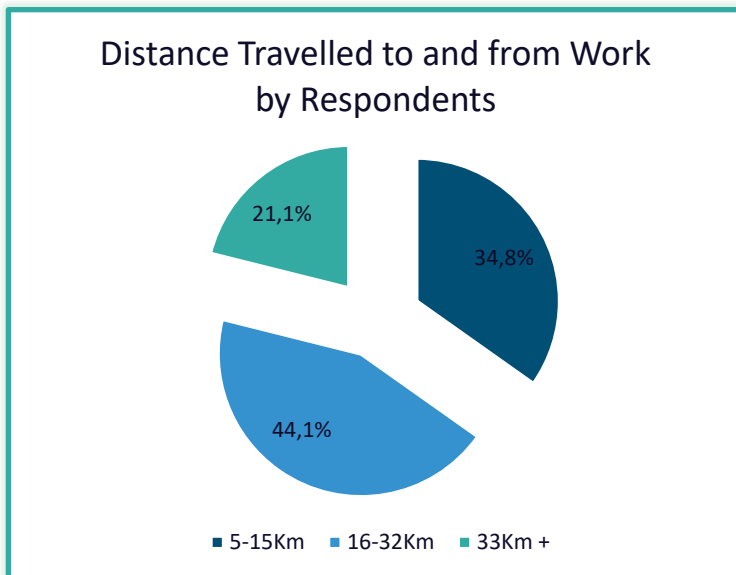


Of the 2000 households surveyed, only 375 (19%) had a family member(s) who is in any form of employment and, of these 181 (48%) are in fulltime employment. The GAHP must in its design seek to create sustainable jobs in the area. This can be supported by assisting local entrepreneurs to produce goods and services that the project will require and remain a need post project implementation, like manufacturing of bugler guards etc.

Figure 10 Type of Employment



### 8.1.8 Distance Travelled to and from Work



On average, a return trip cost between R 20-R 40, to and from work. Of the employed respondent 53% work in Phoenix and 40% in Verulam and 6% work locally, do not need any form transportation. The furthest they have to travel is 33km a return trip to Durban.

### 8.1.9 Social Security

Social grants remain a vital safety net, particularly in the poorest and under developed areas like Amaoti. A total of 1272 (63,6%) of the households surveyed had one or more family member(s) who is a social grant recipient.

Figure 11 Average distance Travelled to and from Work

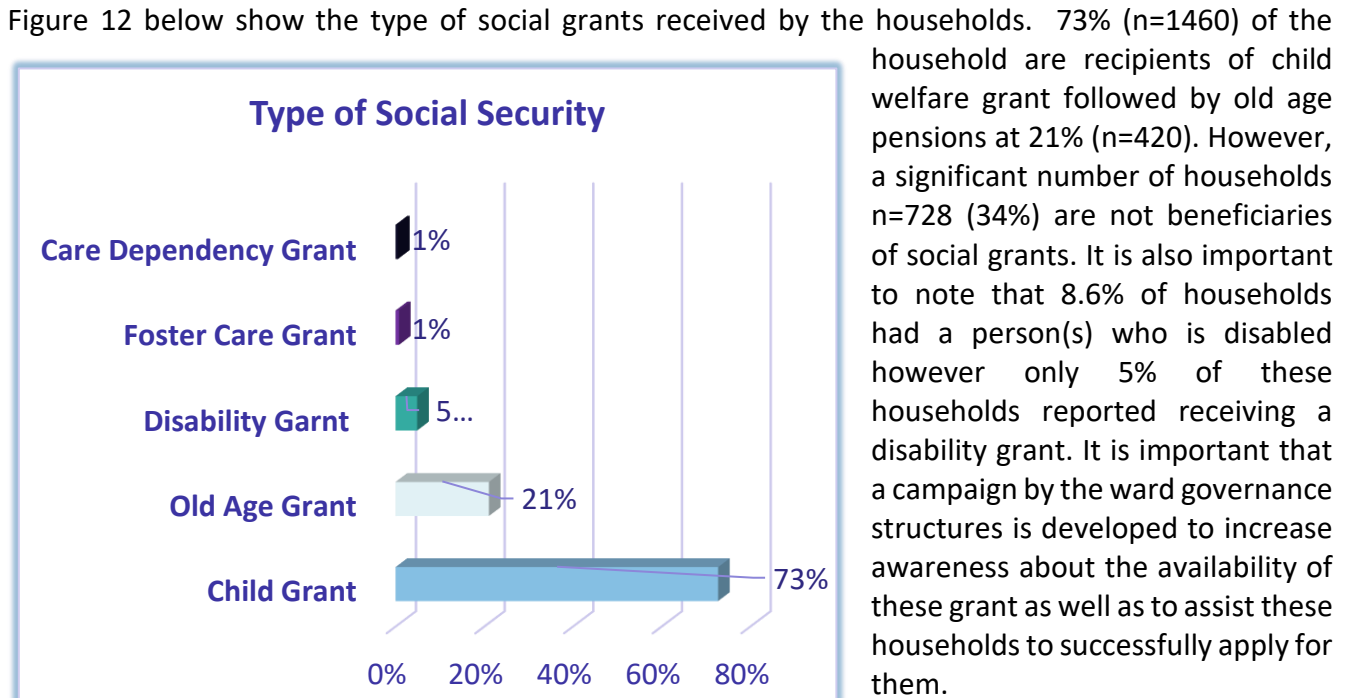
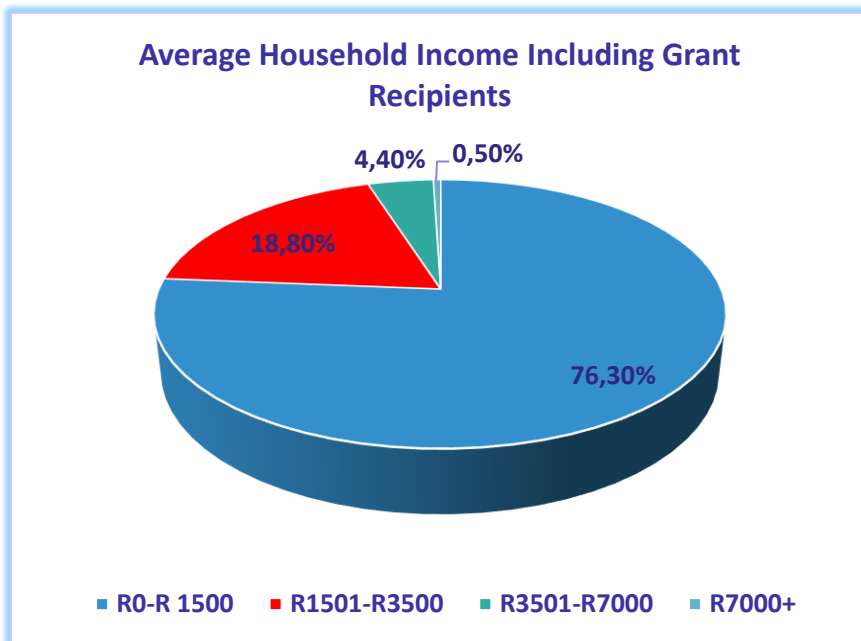


Figure 12 Proportion Social Security Grant- by Type

### 8.1.10 Average Household income including Grant recipient



The diversification of livelihood strategies is considered an important strategy to reduce poverty and to improve the livelihoods of households. A range of possible factors could motivate households to diversify the various sources of income they receive.

The proportion of households with a total monthly income of R0-R1500 was 76.30 % (n= 1526) and 18.8% (n=360) of households earning between R 1501-R3 501 per month.

Figure 13 Household Income per month

Less than one percent ( 0.5% ) of the households surveyed have a combined income of R 7000 and above. The proportion number of families having R0 - 1500 is indicative of the higher number of persons/ households who will qualify for low cost housing opportunities that will be created by this project. Consequently, and as per housing policy conservatively about 5-6% (R3500 – R7000+) will qualify for GAP market Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLIPS), credit linked, Community Residential housing (Social Housing) programmes. With well over 50% of the population consisting of working class age group and only just under 20% working. What also became apparent in this survey is that there is however a small economic activity in the area, these may be formal or informal, but



there is a great need to create an environment that drives economic opportunities.

## 8.2 Land profiling

### 8.2.1 Type of Tenure

In urban areas especially, security of tenure typically concerns both land and housing issues. Land tenure security is associated with land ownership and land use rights, and housing tenure security is associated more strongly with the rights of residents to a property, which may include the rights of the owner (as landlord or owner-occupier) and non-owners such as tenants, lodgers or squatters.

Study Area			CTO/PTO	Does not know Type of Tenure	Renting	Title Deed	GAHP Total
Type of Tenure	Ward 52	Count	80	152	42	26	300
		%	26,7%	50,7%	14,0%	8,7%	100,0%
	Ward 53	Count	142	402	183	173	900
		%	15,8%	44,7%	20,3%	19,2%	100,0%
	Ward 56	Count	64	22	5	9	100
		%					

	%	64,0%	22,0%	5,0%	9,0%	100,0%
Ward 57	Count	38	33	60	169	300
	%	12,7%	11,0%	20,0%	56,3%	100,0%
Ward 59	Count	168	92	16	24	300
	%	56,0%	30,7%	5,3%	8,0%	100,0%
Ward 102	Count	1	39	52	8	100
	%	1,0%	39,0%	52,0%	8,0%	100,0%
<b>Total</b>	Count	493	740	358	409	2000
	<b>%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 5 Type of Tenure

Table 7 above depicts the prevailing types of tenure arrangements in the GAHP area. At least 37% (n=740) of the respondents do not know the type of tenure arrangements they are living under. These are most probably the people that have invaded land or those that have inherited abandoned shacks. The issue of land invasion, in the project area needs special attention as it has the potential to derail the project. 25% (n=493) of respondents indicate that they have permission to occupy.

Apart from the settlement of Cuba, the Site is occupied primarily by informal residential development situated on large parcels averaging approximately 1 Ha each. The table below details the type of tenure arrangements in the GAHP area.

***The comparative lack of formal development can be attributed to the underlying land ownership. As the study area consisted of smallholdings type land parcels, private individuals ultimately allowed shack farming to persist and thus exacerbated the trend resulting in a dense informal settlement.***

## 8.3 Top-structure profiling

### 8.3.1 Type of Material Used to build the dwelling

The survey established that most dwellings are in the form of brick mortar (82% in ward 56, 76% in Ward 59, 72% in Ward 53). In Ward 52, 26% of dwellings are structures built with mud and wattle. A rather sizeable proportion 12% (n= 240) of dwellings are built with other forms of materials (Plastics, Canvas Tents). The corrugated iron, plastic and other material dwellings present exposes the community to dangers like fires and other natural disasters.

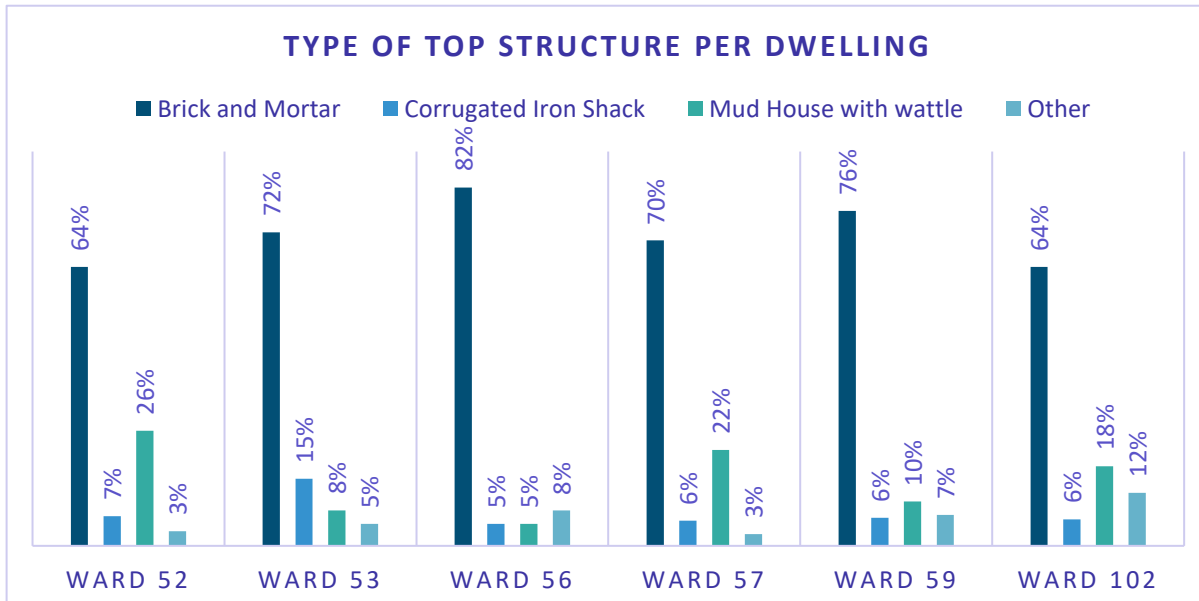


Figure 14 Top Structure per Dwelling

Dwelling Type	1 Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms +	Total
Bricks and Mortar	211	326	829	1366
Corrugated Iron Shack	60	228	28	316
Mud House with Wattle	60	77	136	273
Other	12	12	21	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>2000</b>

Table 6 Number of Rooms by Dwelling Type

Table 6 above shows that of the surveyed properties 829 are built with bricks and mortar and have three rooms or more while those built with other materials only 21 had three rooms or more. Due to land availability, some of the dwellings must be moved and, or demolished to make way for the GAHP development. The households that have dwellings with three or more rooms will be affected in terms of household size. It is therefore incumbent upon the project Social Facilitators to engage the community about the typologies and to get a full community buy-in.



### 8.3.2 Household Size

Household size is an important variable within the context of a housing study. Since housing delivery is based on the household unit, it is self-evident that any targeted planning in the provision of housing opportunities needs to take cognisance of its dynamics in order to ensure appropriate housing delivery.

The majority of the households 41,9% (n=837) had five or more people living in the household across the GAHP area. Disaggregating the data per ward shows that all wards generally have more than five persons living per household. As much as 13,3% (n=265) of the households have only 1 person living there. Households with only 1 person living there are mostly renting out to migrants (both internal and external) and most have lived in the area for less than six years

Survey Area	Count/%	Number People living in this dwelling					Total GAHP
		1	2	3	4	5+	
Ward 52	Count	33	32	54	37	144	300
	%	11,0%	10,7%	18,0%	12,3%	48,0%	100%
Ward 53	Count	139	147	159	126	329	900
	%	15,4%	16,3%	17,7%	14,0%	36,6%	100%
Ward 56	Count	7	7	18	22	46	100
	%	7,0%	7,0%	18,0%	22,0%	46,0%	100%
Ward 57	Count	38	35	48	38	141	300
	%	12,7%	11,7%	16,0%	12,7%	47,0%	100%
Ward 59	Count	33	33	49	48	137	300
	%	11,0%	11,0%	16,3%	16,0%	45,7%	100%
Ward 102	Count	15	17	15	13	40	100
	%	15,0%	17,0%	15,0%	13,0%	40,0%	100%
Total	Count	265	271	343	284	837	2000
	%	13,3%	13,6%	17,2%	14,2%	41,9%	100%

Table 7 Number of Persons per Dwelling



The survey has established that a large majority of households have more than five occupants. This has implication for the project yield which is currently 2000 as there are clearly more potential beneficiaries.



### 8.3.3 Number of Dwellings Per Site

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**According to the General Household Survey 2018**

**The characteristics of the dwellings in which households live and their access to various services and facilities provide an important indication of the well-being of household members. It is widely recognized that shelter satisfies a basic human need for physical security and comfort**

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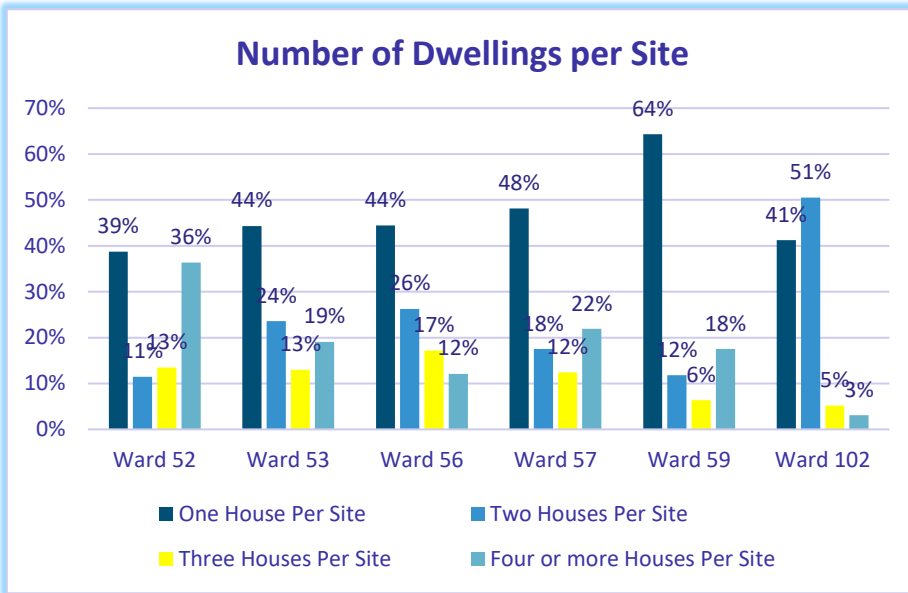


Figure 15 Number of Dwellings Per Site

On average across the 6 wards 22% (n=440) of dwellings have 4 or more households. This will pose a challenge when the time to identify potential beneficiaries arises. The other houses in the sites are rented out, this assist with additional income and in other instances, it's the only income the family have. The biggest challenge is that the project is designed to create 20 000 housing opportunities and Amaoti area population is fast increasing. This is also evident with reported incidence of land invasion and increased social unrest resulting from

infrastructure not coping with the current demand. Ward 52 had the highest number (36%) of the houses surveyed having 4 or more dwellings per site, whilst ward 102 had the highest number of sites with 3 houses.

### 8.3.4 Period Staying in this Dwelling

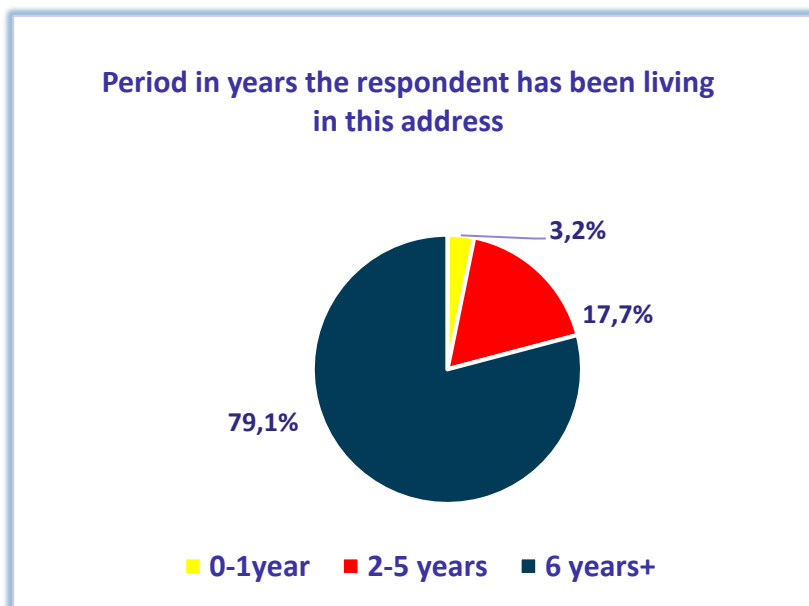


Figure 16 Period Living in this Dwelling

Amaoti remains attractive to new comers as there are opportunities (perceived or otherwise) that drove them to the settlement including better job prospects, being closer to family, better schools they also included money-saving from living in a shack and the prospect of home ownership. Most of the respondents (79% n=1580) have lived in the area for more than 6 years. These are generally persons whose homes are built of bricks and have more than three rooms. While about 3,2% (n=64) respondents have been living in the area for less than a year and these are mostly renting.

### 8.3.5 Number of People living with the respondent who is renting

The chart below shows that the proportion respondents who are renting tend to share the dwelling with six or more people 26.6%. The co-occupants could be family members or acquaintances that have decided to band together for the purposes of sharing the rental cost.

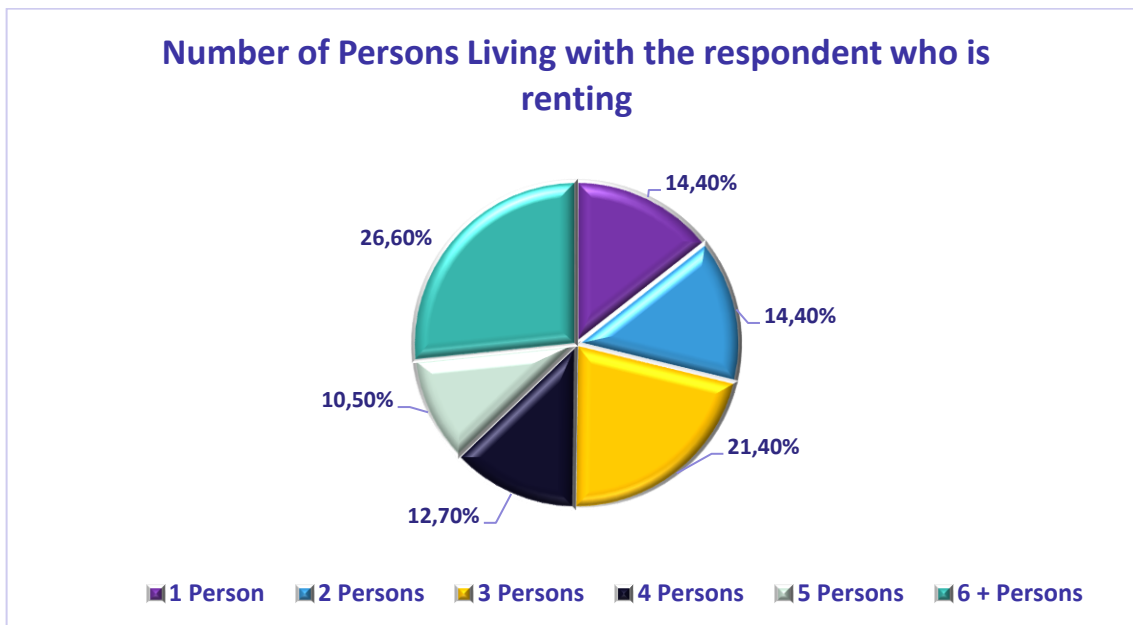


Figure 17 Number of Persons living with a renting person

### 8.3.6 Preferred Typologies

Preferred Typology	Count/%	Ward 52	Ward 53	Ward 56	Ward 57	Ward 59	Ward 102	Total GAHP Study Area
Move Rental Unit	Count	80	247	12	56	73	10	478
	%	26,7%	27,4%	12,0%	18,7%	24,3%	10,0%	23,9%
To Buy	Count	17	177	17	44	7	14	276
	%	5,7%	19,7%	17,0%	14,7%	2,3%	14,0%	13,8%
Upgrade where living now	Count	149	258	52	110	120	58	747
	%	49,7%	28,7%	52,0%	36,7%	40,0%	58,0%	37,4%
Stand Alone RDP	Count	40	120	10	66	81	7	324
	%	13,3%	13,3%	10,0%	22,0%	27,0%	7,0%	16,2%
High Rise Building/Walk ups	Count	14	98	9	24	19	11	175
	%	4,7%	10,9%	9,0%	8,0%	6,3%	11,0%	8,8%
Total	Count	300	900	100	300	300	100	2000
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 8 Preferred Housing Typology-

The respondents showed a preference for upgrading where they are currently residing (34% n= 747) and 23.9% (n=478) indicated that they are willing to move to an improved rental property (Community Rental Units). It must also be noted that 16.2% (n=320) of the respondents preferred a standalone dwelling (RPD). Given the issue of land availability and proposed high-rise densification development outlook for the area, a need for an intensive community engagement around feasible typologies for the area is urgent.

## 8.4 Economic links profiling

It was also important to include this aspect in our survey, because the need for a house in well located land is always desirable and its government policy to build integrated settlements.

### 8.4.1 Nearby Towns

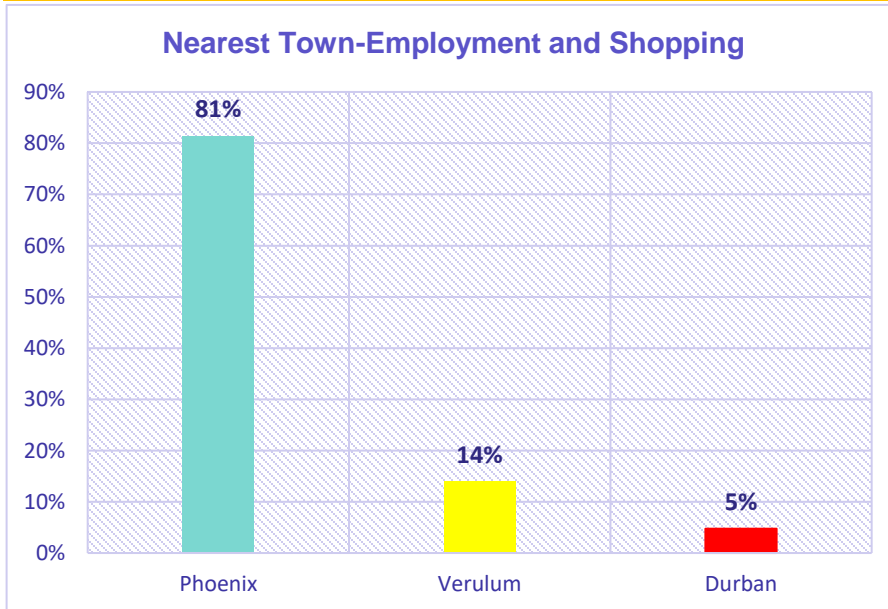


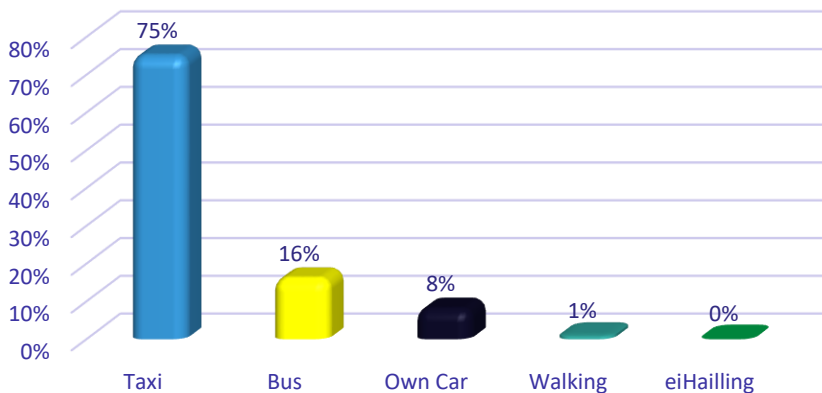
Figure 18 shows that 81% (n=1620) of the respondents identified Phoenix as the nearest and most preferred place for work and shopping. It is also where most grant recipients collect their monthly grants. There has been a historic buffer between Amaoti and Phoenix. The GAHP must convert this historic buffer, which once segregated Phoenix with Amaoti, into an integrator and mode for social integration.

Figure 18 nearest Town



### 8.4.2 Mode of Transport

**Mode of Transport travelling to and from Nearest Town and Work**



The transport questions focus primarily on the use of public and/or state-subsidised transport, the cost of transport to households and the types of transport and time needed to travel to work, school and healthcare facilities. A large majority of residents in the GAHP area uses Taxi (75% n= 1500) to travel to and from work and to the nearest town. It was also found that 8% respondents use their own car/transport.

Figure 19 Mode of Transport

The advent of the eThekweni Integrated Rapid Public Transport Network (IRPTN) Go Durban! Projects have introduced a series of opportunities by connecting a number of previously segregated parts of

Durban with a regional public transport service. Amaoti is one of the suburbs that lie in close proximity to the corridor and the planning thereof should bare cognisance of its strategic location.

## 8.5 Social Amenities

### 8.5.1 Social Infrastructure

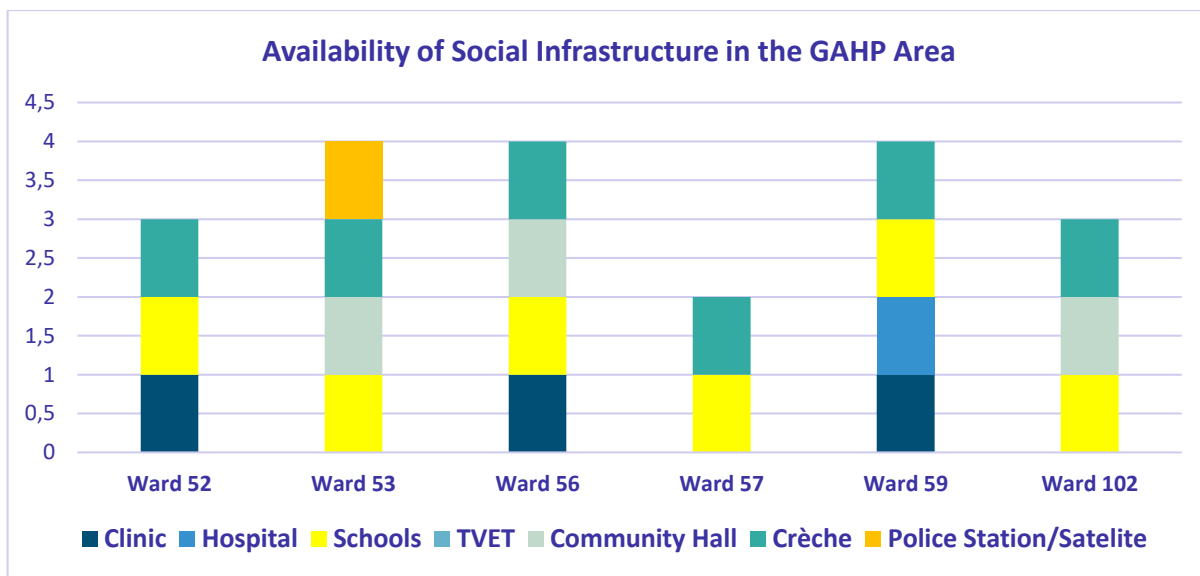
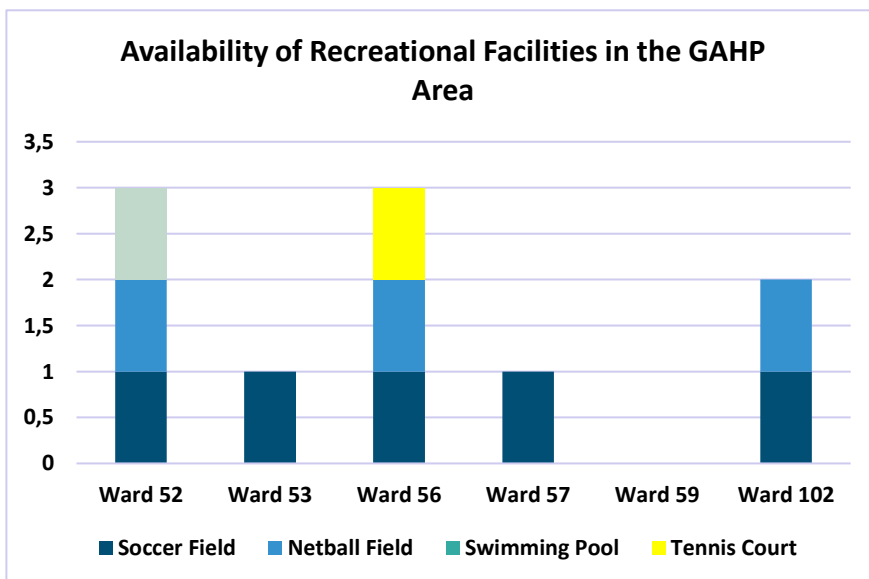


Figure 20 Social Infrastructure

The GAHP must contribute in the creation of sustainable Community Infrastructure. Community infrastructure such as Clinics, Community Halls plays important roles in the development of a vibrant community, contributes to the improvement in the quality of lives and overall socio-economic development. Only ward 53 has a police station and a Community Hall. Wards 52,56 and 59 have community clinics. In the entire GAHP a community hall is only at ward 53. There is no multipurpose centre in the entire GAHP. All wards have schools ranging from Early Childhood Development Centre (ECD) to Secondary (High) Schools.



### 8.5.2 Availability of Recreational Facilities



Like culture and art, recreation, leisure and sports activities play an important role in communities. Their many benefits include improving the health and well-being of individuals, contributing to the empowerment of individuals, and promoting the development of inclusive communities. There is a serious dearth in recreational facilities across the GAHP area.

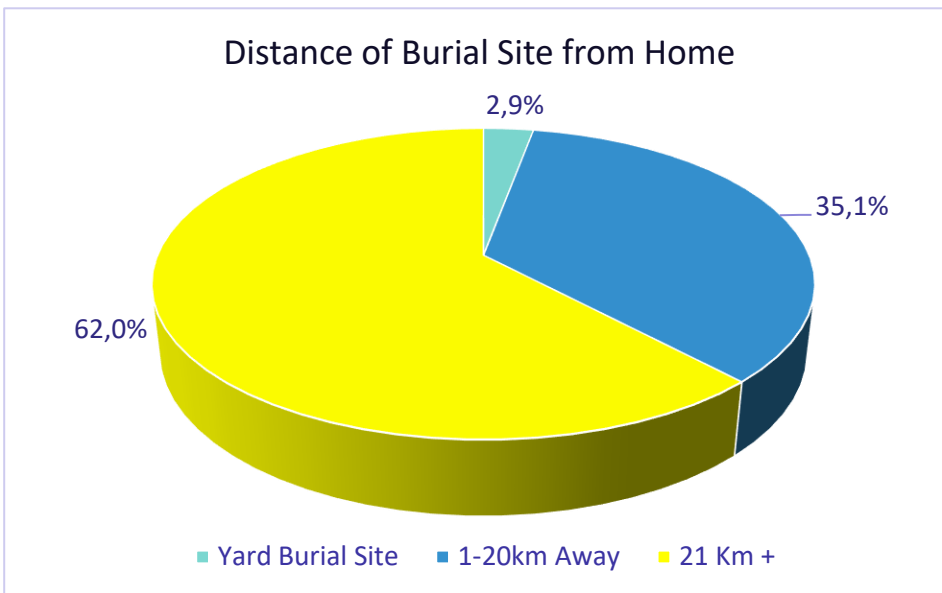
*Figure 21 Recreational facilities*

All wards have some form of a soccer field, and in other areas these belong to local schools. These soccer fields are not of good quality. As shown in figure 23 above Wards 52, 56 and 102 have netball

courts. The tennis court in ward 56 are as good as none existent, they are in a state of such serious disrepair that all that remains is the name.

### 8.5.3 Burial Sites

EThekweni like all other municipalities in South Africa have a problem of a lack of burial spaces. This challenge has grown over a period of time, because of competing needs for land, such as, housing, agriculture and infrastructure development. This problem is also compounded by the fact that most cemeteries are fully occupied and the eThekweni Metro needs to find alternatives with regard to the burial sites for the populace.



The survey established that 2.9% of the household in the GAHP bury their loved ones in the yard. This will pose a challenge especially if these are located in areas where, the household might need to be relocated to make way for the development. A large majority of the residents 62% (n=1240) use a burial site that is 21km and more away from homestead. This has cost implications for funerals as buses and Taxis has to be hired to ferry the bereaved.

Figure 22 Burial Site

### 8.5.4 Access to Electricity

Having adequate and affordable access to energy sources is vital to address household poverty. In order to assess household access to energy, the survey enquired about the diversity, and main sources of energy used by households to satisfy basic human needs particularly for cooking.

			Ward 52	Ward 53	Ward 56	Ward 57	Ward 59	Ward 102	Total GAHP
Source of Energy for Cooking	Electricity	Count	286	827	88	282	244	100	1827
		%	95%	92%	88%	94,0%	81%	100%	91%
	Use Wood	Count	5	27	12	7	33	0	84
		%	2%	3%	12%	2,3%	11%	0%	30%
	Paraffin	Count	9	36	0	9	8	0	62
		%							



	%	3%	4%	0%	3%	3%	0%	13%
Gas Stove	Count	0	10	0	2	15	0	27
	%	0%	1%	0%	0,7%	5%	0%	7%
Total	Count	300	900	100	300	300	100	2000
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Table 9 Source of Energy for Cooking

The survey has established that 91% (n=1827) of the households in the GAHP have access to electricity. Of the 9% (n=173) that do not have access to electricity 30% uses firewood for cooking and 13% uses paraffin. The use of firewood has implication for deforestation and consequently soil erosion. The lack of access to electricity in the area poses a serious safety threat especially in winter, as open fires tend to result in fatalities.

### 8.5.5 Cellphone Network Coverage

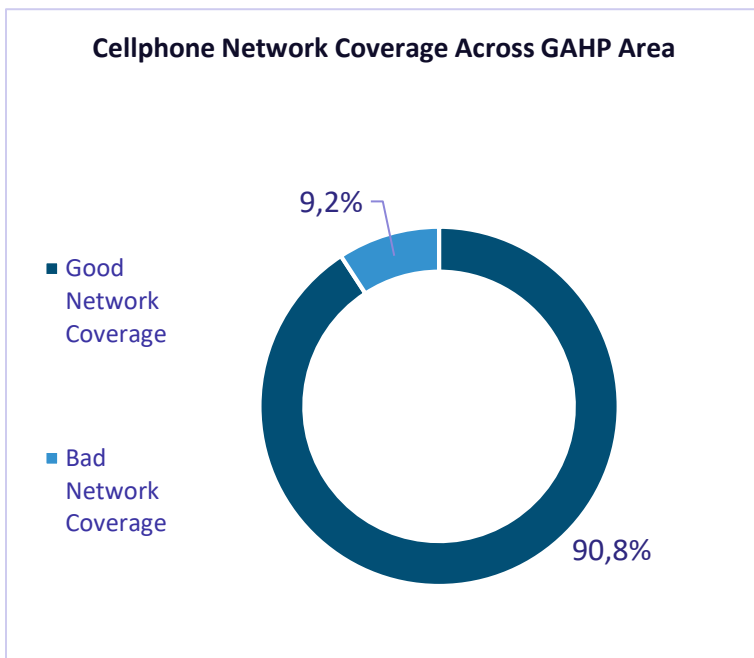


Figure 23 Cell phone Coverage across the GAHP

Communication plays an important role in the fundamental operation of a society. It links people and businesses, facilitating communication and the flow of ideas and information and coordinating economic activities and development.

Figure 25 shows that 90.8% (n= 1816) of the respondents indicated that there is a good cell phone network coverage across the GAHP area. The 9.2% of respondents that indicated that the network coverage is bad, is spread across the wards indicating that some parts of the wards do not have good network coverage.

## 8.6 Roads Infrastructure

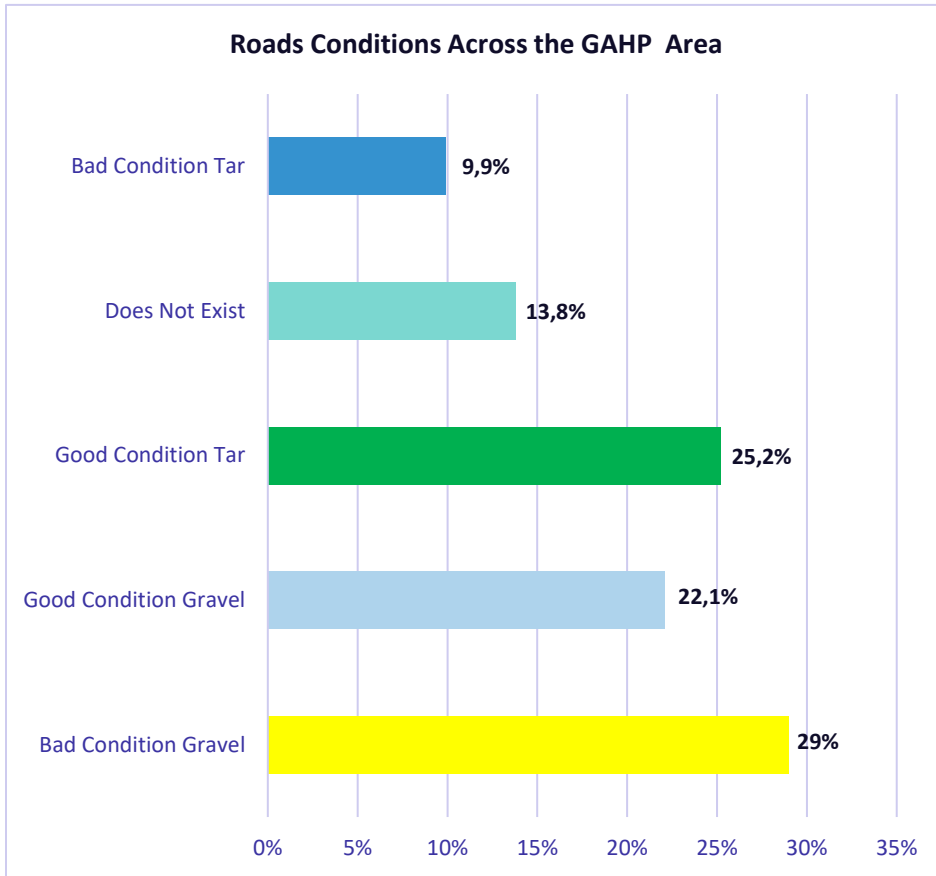


Figure 24 Roads Condition in the GAHP area

Of the 2000 respondents, 13.8% (n=276) indicated that there is no road (including access road) in areas where their dwelling is at, while 25% (n=500) of the respondents indicated that the roads are in good condition and tarred, while 22% (n=440) indicated that the roads are gravel and in good condition. Therefore, the proposed layout for the GAHP must accommodate for construction of access roads and walkability. The walkability is important in this type of development as it will be dense and high-rise building, which will not allow each dwelling to have access road to their dwelling.



## 8.7 Access to Potable Water

Table 10 below shows that the proportion of households with access to piped water inside their dwellings or yard accounts for 51% in ward 57 and 25% in ward 52. The proportion of households with access to piped water on a communal stand is generally higher across the GAHP (63% in Ward 53, 56% in Ward 52, 51,5% in Ward 59)

		Count/%	Ward 52	Ward 53	Ward 56	Ward 57	Ward 59	Ward 102	Total GAHP
Access to Water	Jojo Tank	Count	3	18	5	49	13	7	95
		%	1,0%	2,0%	5,0%	16,4%	4,2%	7,0%	4,7%
	Stand Pipe	Count	168	567	46	71	155	47	1054
		%	56,0%	63,0%	46,0%	23,6%	51,6%	47,0%	52,7%
	Inside Dwelling/Yard	Count	75	270	29	153	107	39	673
		%	25,0%	30,0%	29,0%	51,0%	35,7%	39,0%	33,7%
	Water Tanker	Count	54	45	20	27	18	6	170
		%	18,0%	5,0%	20,0%	9,0%	5,8%	6,0%	8,5%
	No Access	Count	0	0	0	0	8	1	9
		%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	2,5%	1,0%	0,4%
	Total	Count	300	900	100	300	300	100	2000
		%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100,0%

*Table 10 Access to water*

The survey has also established that 0,4%% of households in the GAHP do not have access to water, and rely on neighbors and other sources to access water, it is also worth noting that 8.5% (n=170) of household surveyed rely on water tank as a source for portable water.



## 8.8 Sanitation



Environmental hygiene plays an essential role in the prevention of many diseases. It also impacts on the natural environment and the preservation of important natural assets, such as water resources. Proper sanitation is one of the key elements in improving environmental sanitation. Table 10 below identifies the proportion of households per ward that have access to improved sanitation facilities. These facilities are defined as flush toilets connected to a public sewerage system or a septic tank, or a pit toilet with a ventilation pipe. The table below shows that flush toilets that were connected to public sewerage systems were

least common in all the wards and slightly higher in ward 52 (26%). Approximately 20% of households in Ward 59 have no access to any type of sanitation. Across the GAHP area 41% (n=824) of households use Public ablutions facilities.

			Ward 52	Ward 53	Ward 56	Ward 57	Ward 59	Ward 102	Total GAHP
Access to Adequate Sanitation	Flash Toilet connected to sewer	Count	78	45	22	66	57	16	284
		%	26%	5%	22%	22%	19%	16%	14%
	Pit Toilet with Ventilation (VIP)	Count	96	261	44	36	126	8	571
		%	32%	29%	44%	12%	42%	8%	29%
	Flash Toilet with Septic Tank	Count	24	27	14	60	24	0	149
		%	8%	3%	14%	20%	8%	0%	7%
	Public Ablution	Count	69	522	15	120	33	65	824
		%	23%	58%	15%	40%	11%	65%	41%
	None	Count	33	45	5	18	60	11	172
		%	11%	5%	5%	6%	20%	11%	9%
	Ward Total	Count	300	900	100	300	300	100	2000
		%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

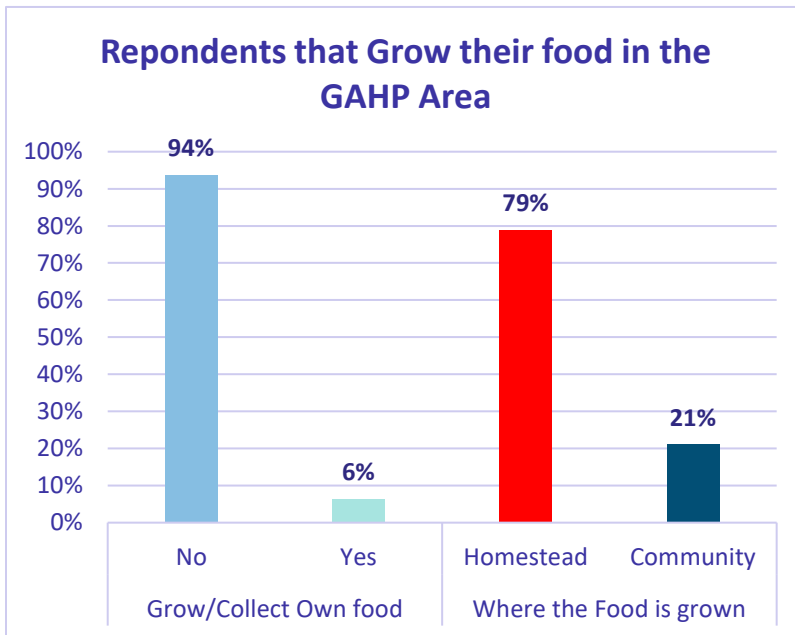
*Table 11 Access to Sanitation*





## 8.9 Food Security

### 8.9.1 Respondents who grow their own food



Subsistence agriculture plays an important role in the process of economic development and can contribute significantly to household food security. The table shows that only 6% of households have a food garden, and a large majority of them 79% grow their food at a homestead plot as opposed to 21% who are part of a community garden. The GAHP planning process must take into account the need for reserving land and spaces for subsistence agriculture so that people do not lose their lively hood due to the development.

Figure 25 Proportion of Households that grow their food



## 8.10 Environment

Informal settlements are often viewed as criminalised, temporary spaces, which result in informal settlement residents being viewed as marginal and suffering endless prejudices. Their vulnerable position is made more precarious by environmental conditions, including the threat of natural disasters, inadequate access to basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, pollution, poisoning by hazardous waste, and susceptibility to infectious diseases.

### 8.10.1 Availability and Use of Open Spaces

Open spaces have significant importance in the life of a settlement. Through their social importance, the open spaces can help the residents in adjusting to a healthy lifestyle. By their aesthetic importance, they determine the characteristic of the settlements, ameliorating the built-up character of the area or lack thereof.

Ward	Availability and Use of Open Spaces and Used for				
	Gym/Playground	Religion	Illegal Dumping	Invaded	Vacant
Ward 52	15%	75%	0%	10%	0%
Ward 53	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Ward 56	10%	77%	12,%	1%	0%
Ward 57	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Ward 59	55,2%	43,1%	1,7%	3%	0%

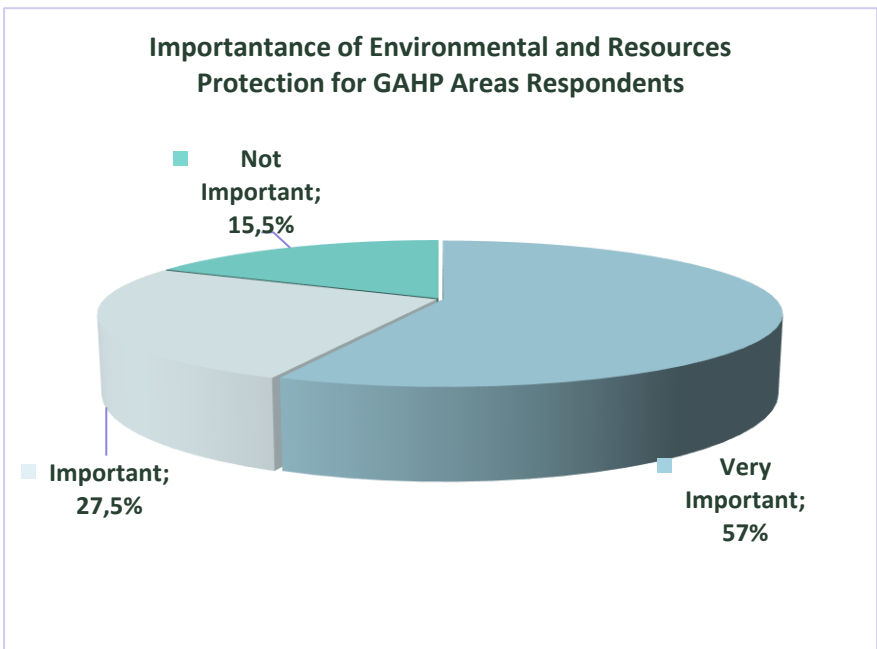


Ward 102	20%	80%	0%	0%	0%
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Table 12 Use of Open Spaces in the GAHP

As seen in table 12 above, 100% and 80% of respondents indicated that open spaces in Ward 53 and Ward 102 respectively are used for religious purposes, while in Ward 57 vacant land is not used for anything. There is a potential challenge in ward 56 where 12% of the respondents indicated that the open spaces are used by the community as an illegal dumping sites. It is therefore important that the GAHP in its planning help to preserve open spaces to promote healthy life style and aesthetic of the environment. The area is also prone to illegal land invasions. Invasion of ecologically sensitive open spaces (declared as Durban Metropolitan Open Space System (DMOSS) including land deemed high risk (e.g. floodplains) which creates a challenge for the GAHP area especially in wards 52, 56 and 59. This will necessitate relocation of households and provide alternative housing.

### 8.10.2 Environmental Resources Protection



With the advent of the implementation of the GAHP there is going to be a severe loss of biodiversity on the site, including in drainage lines. Over the years due to inward migration into the area the wetlands were drained and forest pushed back in order for additional informal housing to be built. Of the respondents 57% (n=1140) indicated that it is very important for environmental and related resources to be protected, while 15,5% (n= 310) indicated that it is not important to protect the environment.

Figure 26 Importance of Environmental Protection

## 9. Conclusion

Ganwa Consulting and Development has through this household survey attempted to illuminate key features of the community of GAHP study area. These are characteristics that are must be taken into

consideration when the plans for the project are developed. The findings of the survey are presented in table ,chart and infographics formats , these was done to simplify our report and to give much more meaning to each topic being discussed.

The survey results are consistent with the current literature on and showed among other important a high rate of unemployment in the area, the majority of those that are working 95.1% of them earn less than R3 500.00, and the 4.4 % earn between R3501 and R7 000.00. This is an indication that most of the households in the GAHP will qualify for a government subsidy.

With 73% of dependency ratio, this has implications on the dependency of children on the government social welfare system, and this is also believed to be caused by the high rate of female headed household which is at 68%, and while the level of unemployment is disconcertingly high and the rate of educational attainment is extremely low.

These factors generally contribute to high levels of poverty and as a result to a high number of informal settlements. The number of houses that are built of mud and wattle is indicating that formal housing is urgently needed in this area to improve shelter and reduce the ongoing burden of expensive maintenance on the community. Literature also shows that; these informal structures pose a serious disaster particularly in winter (open fires) and in summer rains causing structures to collapse on inhabitants.

Our report also indicates that the community in this area is a highly cohesive group that supports the housing process. The housing project has a high potential of providing the much needed job opportunity and skills transfer and eventually improving the quality of life for the community. Therefore, in our view the housing project is viable from a socio-economic perspective.

## 10. References

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3. <https://etheses.bham.ac.uk/id/eprint/3267/1/Patel12PhD.pdf>
4. Social Justice and Poverty in Inanda” Sabatha Ngceshu & Thulani Ncwane
5. Infrastructure as a driver for economic growth and integration in African: what is the way forward? edited by the International Conference on Infrastructure Development in Africa, Copyright © 2016 ICIDA-2016 South Africa
6. I Eigelaar-Meets, C Groenewald, W Louw, a study into the needs and demand of affordable housing in the Overstrand local municipality, Final Report, January 2017

7. Reuse of graves by local governments, and religious rights of communities
8. A solution or violation of cultural report compiled by: commission for the promotion and protection of the cultural, religious and linguistic rights of communities

## 11. Annexures

11.1 Socio Economic Survey Training Agenda

11.2 Socio Economic Survey Training Attendance Register

11.3 Socio Economic Survey List of Field Workers

11.4 Socio Economic Survey Questionnaire

## 11.1 Socio Economic Survey Training Agenda



### Greater Amaoti Housing Project- Socio-economic Survey Agenda for the Training

Item	Responsible Person	Time
1. Opening and Welcome	Ward 52 Presentative/ Ganwa Consulting	10H00
2. Roll Call per Ward	All	10H05
3. Background to the GAHP	Ganwa Consulting and Development	10H15
4. The GAHP Socio-Economic Survey Process and	Ganwa Consulting and Development	10H30
5. Socio-Economic Survey Process	Mr. Nhlanhla Ngomane	10H45
6. Bread and Butter Issues	Ganwa Consulting and Development	11H15
7. Signing of Engagements Form	Ganwa Consulting and Development	12H00
8. Distribution of Materials	Ganwa Consulting and Development	12H15
9. Closure		13H00



## **Greater Amaoti Housing Project- Socio-economic Survey**

### **1. Introduction of the FIELD WORKER to the household member(s)**

Introduce yourself with a formal greeting, preferably in a language understood by the Household members;

Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is.....I am a F/W who is employed in GAHP Socio-Economic Survey by Ganwa Consulting and Development.

May I please speak to the head or acting head of this household? The head is the main decision maker in this household or the person that the household members consider to be the head of this household (or the oldest person present in the dwelling)

#### **2. Purpose of the survey**

This survey will be conducted in all six wards (ward 52, 53,56,57,59 and 102) forming the GAHP. The GAHP will result in upgrading (roads, street lighting, water and sewer as well as building of 20 000 houses) The purpose of the survey is to collect information on the number of people who live in selected areas and their living conditions. This will assist in the project planning and future planning, funding and implementation of various programmes within the Greater Amaoti Area.

- **THIS IS NOT A PROCESS OF BENEFICIARY REGISTRATION, HOWEVER THAT PROCESS WILL START AS SOON AS THE PLANNING PROCESS IS FINALISED AND APPROVED**
- **ANY INFORMATION THAT IS PROVIDED WILL BE TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL.**

**NOTE: REMEMBER TO THANK THE RESPONDENT WHEN INTERVIEW IS DONE**

## 11.2 Socio Economic Survey Training Attendance Register

### 11.3 Socio Economic Survey List of Field Workers

<b>Socio-Economic Survey List of Field Workers</b>		
<b>Number</b>	<b>Name and Surname</b>	<b>Ward Number</b>
1	Zandile Tshutsha	52
2	Hlubi Mthimkhulu	52
3	Londiwe Madwe	52
4	Ndlovu Siphiwe	52
5	Promise Mkhize	52
6	Nonhlanhla Zungu	52
7	Mlungisi Khumalo	52
8	Sboniso Ngubane	52
9	Mpendulo Bembe	52
<b>Number</b>	<b>Name and Surname</b>	<b>Ward Number</b>
1	Manjanyela Mlalen	53
2	Nokulunga Mseleku	53
3	Duduzile Quka	53
4	Xolisani Sigola	53
5	Madikizela Zoliswa:	53
6	Mazubane Peace	53
7	Siphiwe Mkhonza	53
8	Mahlangu Nomali	53
9	Dlamini Jabulani	53
10	Ncube Nombulelo	53
11	Ngcobo Vincent	53
12	Mnisi Zandile	53
13	Khwela Portia	53
14	Nyembezi Nomusa	53
15	Gumede Wendy	53
16	Sithebe Cecillia	53
17	Mbawula Nonele	53

18	Khomo Hloniphile	53
19	Mavuso Snethemba	53
20	Shezi Lungile	53
21	Sokhulu Khayelihle	53
22	Mlingo Afika	53
23	Phewa Buhle	53
24	Nyende Khayakazi	53
25	Tshutsha Nontuthuko	53
26	Ncanjana Nonkululeko	53
27	Nzimande Nonhlanhla	53
<b>Number</b>	<b>Name and Surname</b>	<b>Ward Number</b>
1	Hlengiwe Madala	56
2	Samkelisiwe Mabaso	56
3	Othembela Ngcobo	56
<b>Number</b>	<b>Name and Surname</b>	<b>Ward Number</b>
1	Lindiwe Tembe	57
2	Anele Msentwa	57
3	Nozipho Manciya	57
4	Nompumelelo Shozi	57
5	Thandeka Khuzwayo	57
6	Nduduzo Ngwenya	57
7	Dumsile Shandu	57
8	Ayanda Majola	57
9	Mazwi Mkhize	57
<b>Number</b>	<b>Name and Surname</b>	<b>Ward Number</b>
1	Pearl Shandu	59
2	Spamandla Dlamini	59
3	Thembelihle Mkhize	59
4	Thembelihle Mkhabela	59
5	Ayanda Mvula	59
6	Nesby Masuku	59
7	Snenhlanhla Sithole	59
8	Ayanda Ngcobo :	59
9	Mandy Nkomo	59
<b>Number</b>	<b>Name and Surname</b>	<b>Ward Number</b>
1	Mbalenhle Dontsa	102
2	Siphiwe Phompotha	102



## 11.4 Socio Economic Survey Questionnaire

# DECLARATION OF INTEREST BY SPECIALIST



**KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE**  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Provincial Reference Number:	(For official use only)
NEAS Reference Number:	KZN / EIA /
Waste Management Licence Number (if applicable):	
Date Received by Department:	

## DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Submitted in terms of section 24(2) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) or for a waste management licence in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).

### KINDLY NOTE:

1. This form is current as of **May 2021**. It is the responsibility of the Applicant / Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been released by the Department.

### PROJECT TITLE

Greater Amaoti Housing project

### DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

eThekweni

## 1. SPECIALIST INFORMATION

Specialist name:	Social Facilitation		
Contact person:	Mr. Nhlanhla Ngomane		
Postal address:	79 Crompton Street, Suite 307/308 Evennette Building Pinetown		
Postal code:	3610	Cell:	0743609752
Telephone:	0317012293	Fax:	0866021411
E-mail:	ganwa@ganwaconsulting.co.za		
Professional affiliation(s) (if any)	Association of Social Engagement Facilitators of South Africa (ASEFSA)		

Department of Economic Development, Tourism & Environmental Affairs, KwaZulu- Natal	Details of the Specialist and Declaration of Interest	May 2021 V1
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## DECLARATION OF INTEREST BY SPECIALIST

Project Consultant / EAP:			
Contact person:			
Postal address:			
Postal code:		Cell:	
Telephone:		Fax:	
E-mail:			

### 2. DECLARATION BY THE SPECIALIST

I, Nhlanhla Wilfred Ngomane do that --

General declaration:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the undertaking of the proposed activity, other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I am aware that a person is guilty of an offence in terms of Regulation 48 (1) of the EIA Regulations, 2014, if that person provides incorrect or misleading information. A person who is convicted of an offence in terms of sub-regulation 48(1) (a)-(e) is liable to the penalties as contemplated in section 49B(1) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998).



Signature of the specialist:

Ganwa Consulting and Development cc

Name of company:

26 October 2021

Date:

Department of Economic Development, Tourism & Environmental Affairs, KwaZulu- Natal	Details of the Specialist and Declaration of Interest	May 2021 V1
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## DECLARATION OF INTEREST BY SPECIALIST

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Department of Economic Development, Tourism & Environmental Affairs, KwaZulu- Natal	Details of the Specialist and Declaration of Interest	May 2021 V1
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