

1.11.8 DISASTER MANAGEMENT: SWOT ANALYSIS

The table below is an analysis of summary of challenges that prevent the Disaster Offices from operating optimally.

Table 9: Challenges facing LMs in terms of Disaster Management

Municipality	Challenges
uPhongola	Funding, Response, Prevention
Abaqulusi	Vehicles, Funding, Response
Ulundi	Equipment, Funding
Nongoma	Staff, vehicles, equipment, facilities
eDumbe	Vehicles, facilities, prevention, response
Zululand	Equipment, funding

Source: Disaster Management Plan 2011

2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

In recent years, the Zululand District Municipality applied 2001 Census data and the results of their internal analysis of 2007 Aerial Photography to provide the following:

Table 10: 2001 Census Data Analyses (2007 Aerial Photography Analyses).

INDICATOR	ZULULAND
Area	14 810 km ²
Population (2011)	803 575 people
Households	157 748
People per Household	4.9
% Urban Households	25,4%
% Rural Households	74,6%
Gender breakdown	Males 46.32% Females 53,68%
Age breakdown	0 – 14 1 163 15 – 64 127 648 65 + 28 936

Data derived from 2001 Census and 2007 Aerial Photography

A recent study (2011) from the Department of Economic Development and Tourism indicates that the Zululand District had the highest average annual population growth rate (1.8%) in the province between 2004 and 2010. eThekweni has

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the next highest growth rate of 1.7%. Zululand’s growth rate is more likely determined by a relatively high birth rate rather than a high degree of ‘in-migration’.

Changes in household counts for the ZDM and its Local Municipalities between 2001 and 2007 were determined by the ZDM as indicated herewith.

Table 11: Total Household count per Local Municipality (2007)

Total Household count per Local Municipality					
		2001	2007		
LMName	LM	Households	Households	Population	Growth
Abaqulusi	KZ263	32312	36044	243766	3732
eDumbe	KZ261	11611	15024	101607	3413
Nongoma	KZ265	27947	34042	230226	6095
Ulundi	KZ266	27957	35319	238862	7362
uPongola	KZ262	16289	22112	149543	5823
		116116	142541	964005	26425

The above table indicates an estimated household size of 6,7 people per household. It should further be noted that:

- The Ulundi LM had the highest percentage increase in household numbers, i.e. 28%. The second highest increase in household numbers was observed in Nongoma (23%) followed by uPongola (22%).
- The Abaqulusi LM has the most households in the district, i.e. 36 044 the Ulundi LM the second most households, i.e. 35 319.

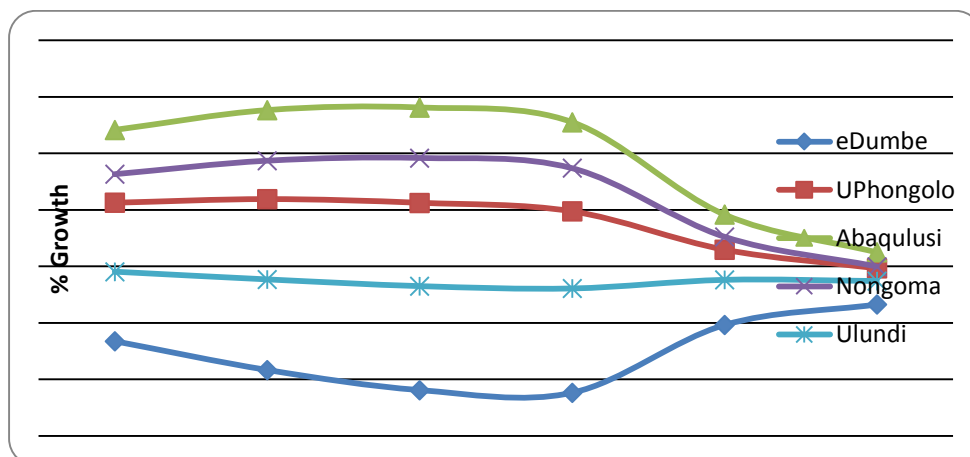


Figure 1: Annual Growth per LM from 2005 to 2010

Source: DEDT calculations based on Quantec data (2011)

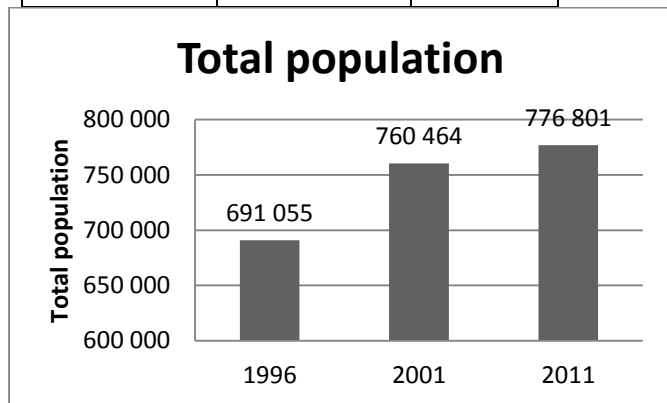
However, the completion of the 2011 Census and its results, do not reflect the same situation as reflected in the table above.

2.1.1 POPULATION SIZE

2.1.1.1 TOTAL POPULATION (1996, 2001 AND 2011)

Table 12: Total Population

Total population		
1996	2001	2011
691 055	760 464	776 801



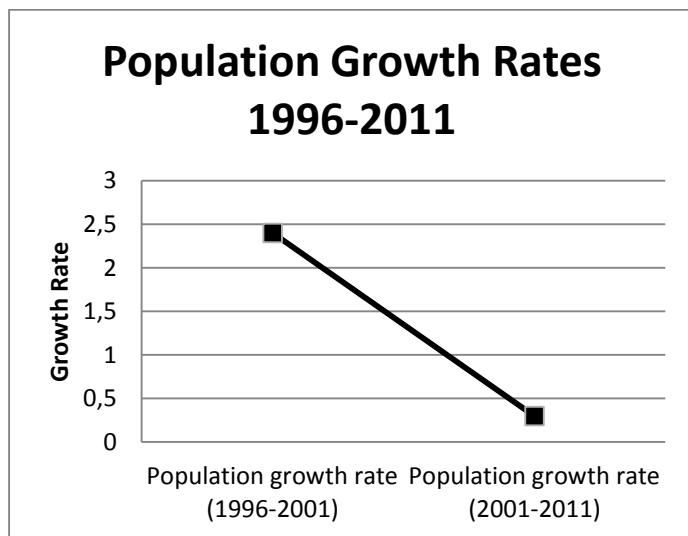
The Zululand District Municipality experienced a significant increase in the number of the people residing within its boundaries from 1996 to 2011. This trend continued between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 2: Total Population 1996, 2001, 2011

2.1.1.2 POPULATION GROWTH

Table 13: Population Growth

Total Population		Population growth rate (1996-2001)	Total population	Population growth rate (2001-2011)
1996	2001		2011	
691 055	780 069	2.4	803 575	0.3



Population Growth between 1996 and 2001 was 2.4%, whilst between 2001 and 2011, population growth rate decreased and was 0.3%.

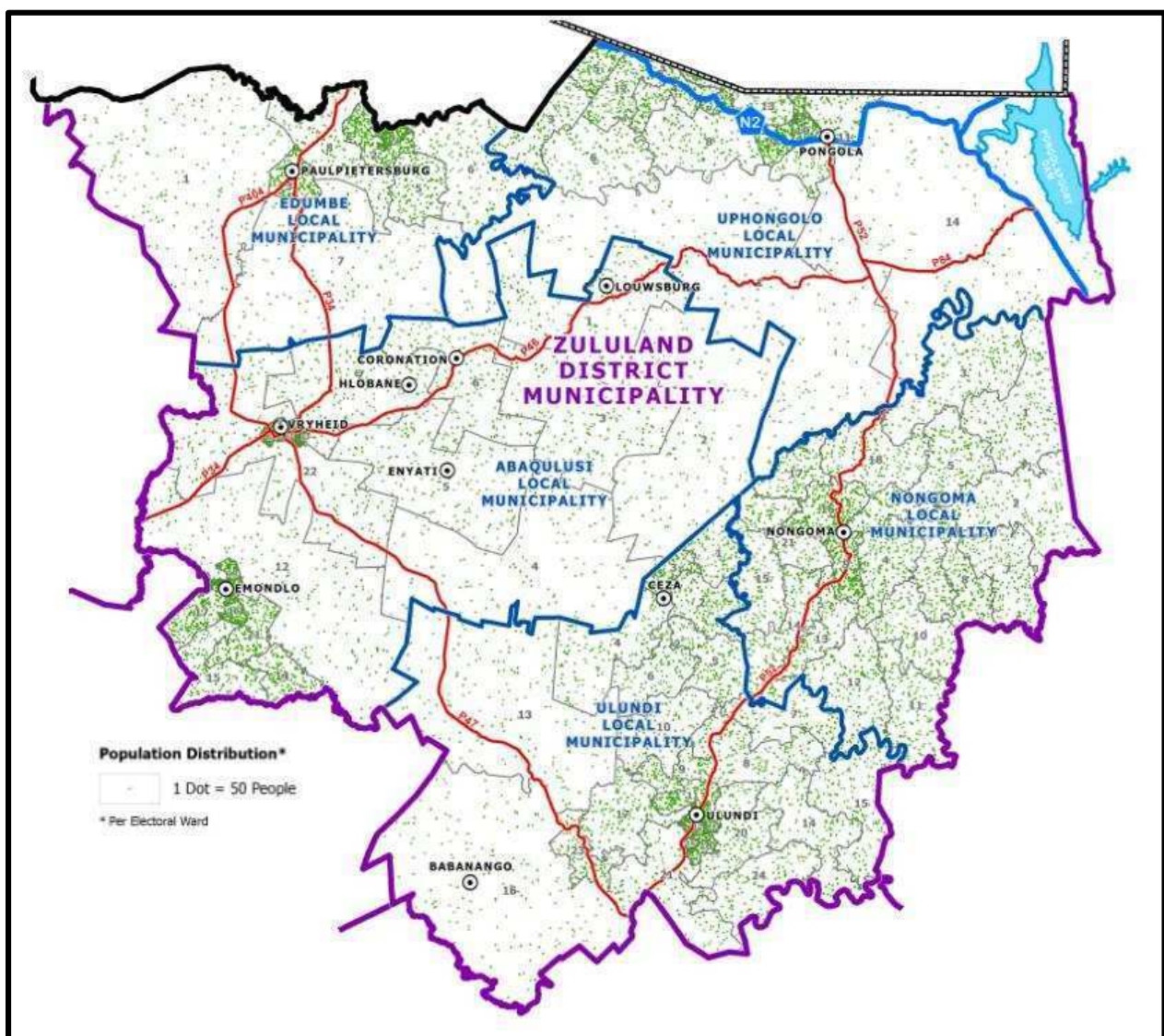
Figure 3: Population Growth

Possible causes of declining population growth rates include:

- Ongoing development of the economy – internationally it has been observed that as countries develop their population growth rates tend to stabilize around a lower rate.
- High level of HIV-Aids related deaths
- Migration out of the district to fast-growing urban centres (while the average growth rate in eThekweni is lower than in Zululand, in the past two years it has experienced greater growth)
- The impact of the recession – Population growth rates for all the municipalities decreased in 2009. This may be because the decision to have children was negatively impacted by considerations of job losses as a result of the recession.

2.1.1.3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

Map 11: Population Distribution (2011)

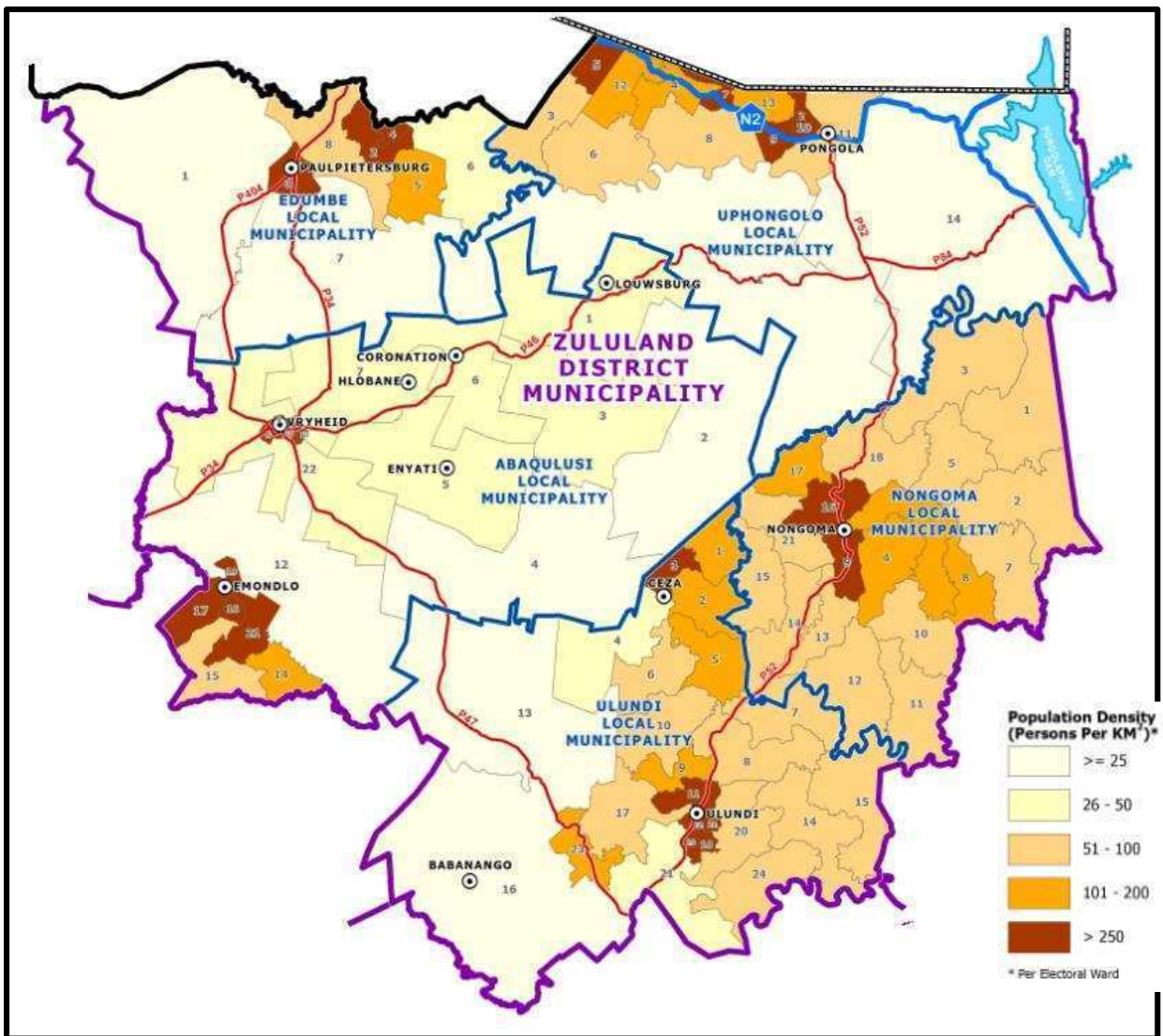


The map above reflects the distribution of people across the Municipal Area, with each dot representing 50 people. It is clear from the map that people are more densely settled, in a scattered low density pattern, on the Ingonyama Trust land. Higher concentrations of people are evident at the towns (and its immediate surrounding areas) of Ulundi, Nongoma, Pongola, Emondlo, Vryheid and Paulpietersburg.

The map overleaf below the Population Density expressed in persons per km² per ward, as resultant from the Census of 2011.

From the map overleaf, the highest densities of people per km² is evident around the town of Paulpietersburg, an area to the east thereof, the town of Pongola and an area to the west thereof, the town of Emondlo and a large area to the south thereof, an area north of Ceza node, the Nongoma town and surrounds and the town of Ulundi and surrounds. Densities in these areas exceed 250 persons per km².

Map 12: Persons per km² per Ward (2011)



2.1.2 HOUSEHOLDS

Table 14: ZDM Population and Households summary 1996, 2001, 2011

Population and Households	1996	2001	2011
Total population	691 055	760 464	776 801
Number of households	104 110	141 192	157 748
Average household size	6.6	5.4	4.9

Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report

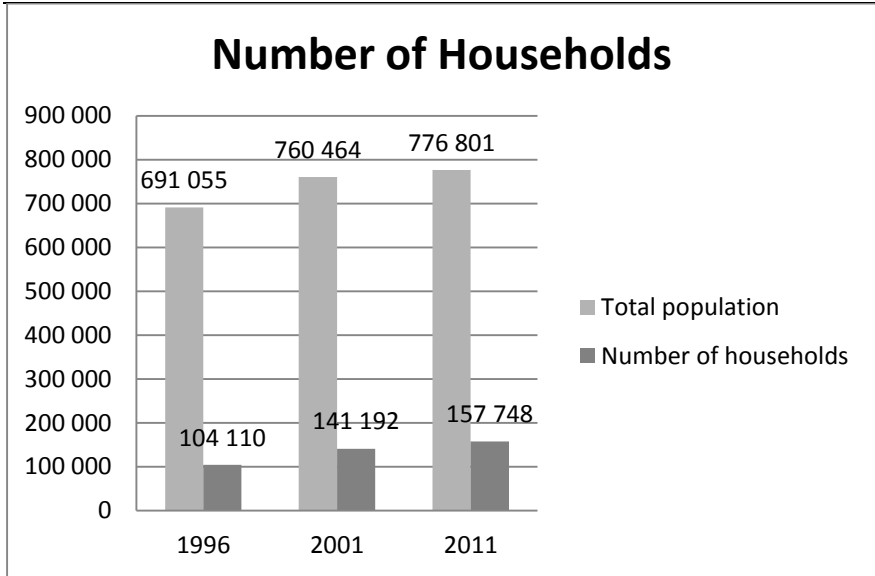
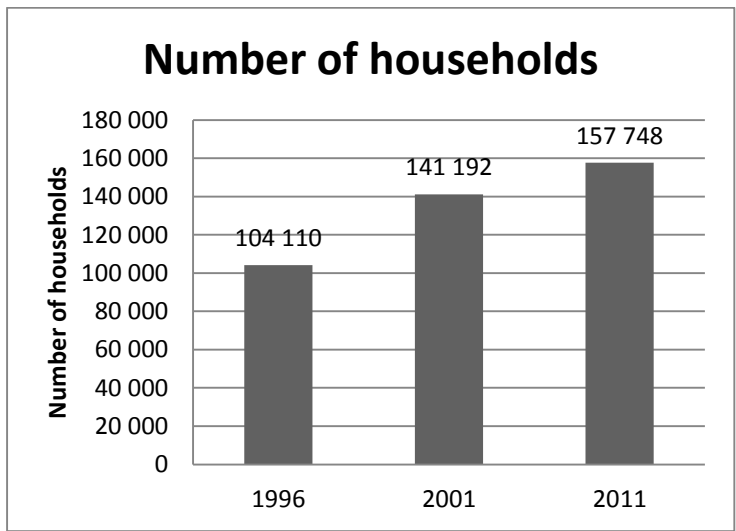


Figure 4: ZDM Population Size and No. of Households summary – 1996, 2001, 2011

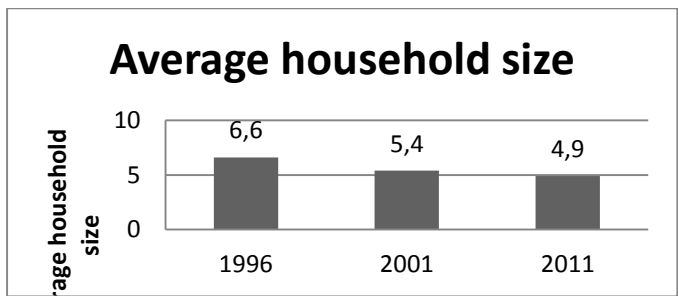
2.1.2.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS



The number of households has increased dramatically between 1996 and 2001, i.e. by 37,082 households. This trend continued between 2001 and 2011. Households increased by a further 16,556 households.

Figure 5: Number of Households

2.1.2.2 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE



The average household size has decreased significantly between 1996 and 2001 (from an average of 6.6 persons per household to 5.4 persons per household). This trend continued between 2001 and 2011 (from an average of 5.4 persons per household to 4.9 persons per household).

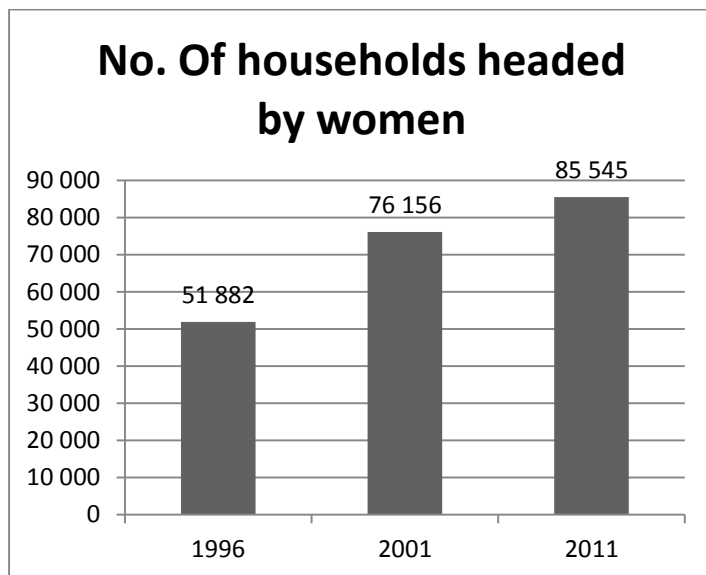
Figure 6: Average household size

2.1.2.3 FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

Table 15: % of Female Headed Households

% of Female Headed Households		
1996	2001	2011
49.8	53.9	54.2

Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report



Between 1996 and 2001, there has been a significant increase in the % of households headed by women, i.e. from 49.8% to 53.9%. Between 2001 and 2011 this increased slightly to 54.2%. A possible reason for this is that males seek employment outside of the Municipal area, such as at Vryheid, Richards Bay, Durban and Gauteng.

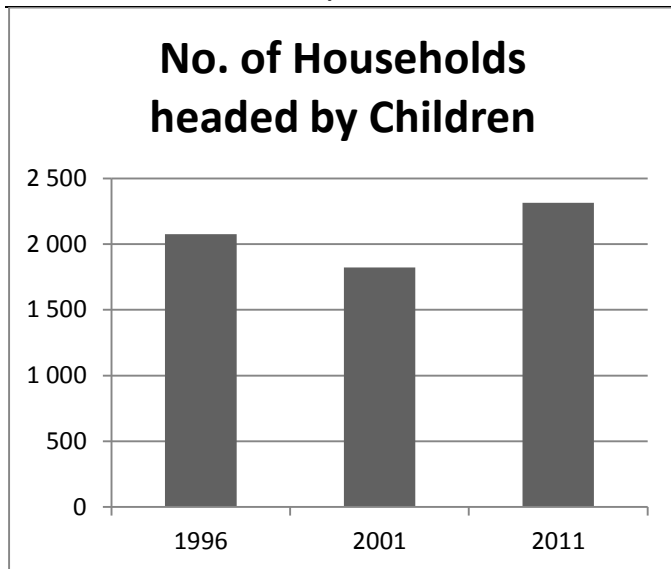
Figure 7: Number of Female Headed Households

2.1.2.4 CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

Table 16: Child-headed households

ZDM Child-headed households	1996	2001	2011
No. Of households headed by children	2 076	1 823	2 315
% of households headed by children	2.0	1.3	1.5

Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report



1.5% (or 2,315 households) of all households within the Zululand District Municipal Area were headed by children in 2011. The number of households headed by children increased from 1,823 in 2001 to 2,315 in 2011.

Figure 8: Number of Households Headed by Children

2.1.2.5 AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD 2011

Table 17: Age of head of household 2011

Age of Household Head	No. of Households	% of Total Households
0 - 14	1,163	0.74
15 - 64	127,648	80.92
65 +	28,936	18.34
Total	157,747	100.00

Source: Statistics South Africa, SuperCROSS.

In 2011, some 18.3% of household within the Zululand District Municipal Area is headed by people aged 65 years and older (i.e. the elderly).

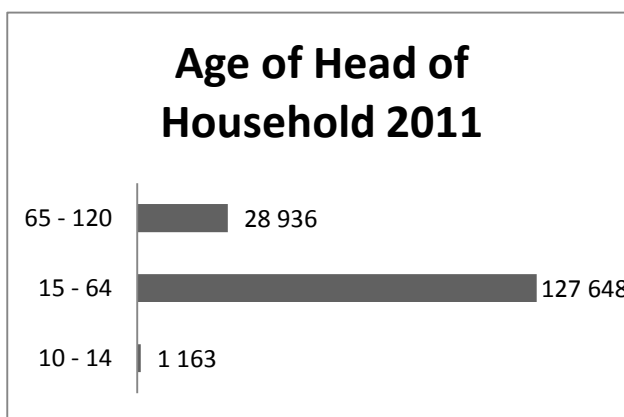


Figure 9: ZDM Age of head of Household 2011

2.1.3 GENDER RATIO

2.1.3.1 GENDER RATIO (1996, 2001, 2011)

Table 18: Gender Numbers and Ratio

Year	Number of		Ratio in %	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1996	315 880	375 175	45.71%	54.29%
2001	359 251	420 818	46.05%	53.95%
2011	372 200	431 375	46.32%	53.68%

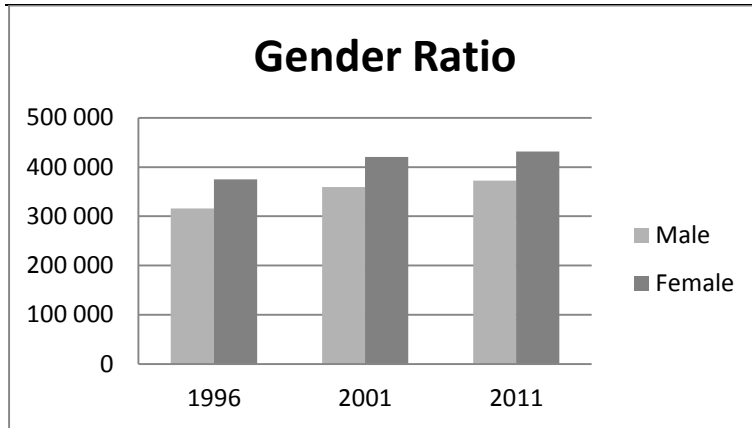
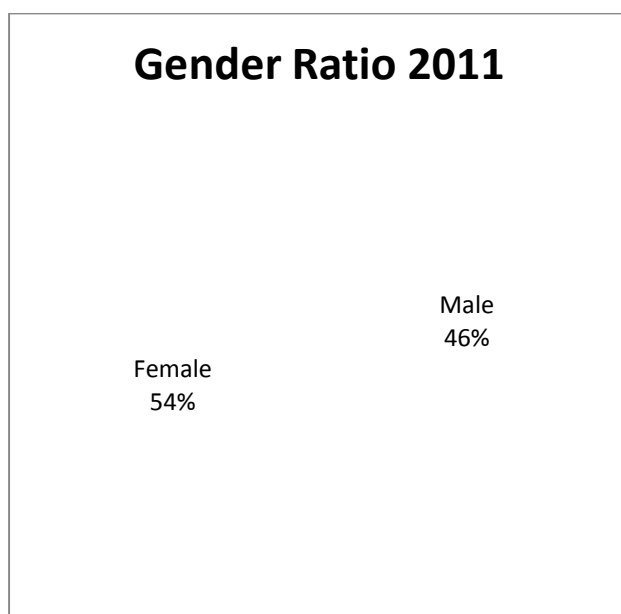


Figure 10: Number of Females and Males – 1996, 2001 and 2011



In 1996, 2001 and 2011, the gender ratio (number of males versus number of females) within the Municipal area has remained relatively constant, i.e. 54% female and 46% male.

A possible reason for the higher number of females is that males seek employment outside of the Municipal area, such as at Richards Bay, Durban and Gauteng.

Figure 11: Gender Ratio (2011)

2.1.3.2 GENDER COMPOSITION OF ZULULAND’S POPULATION

Gender proportions in Zululand indicate that there is a higher proportion of females as compared to males. The highest number of females (131,599) is found in Nongoma and the majority of males are concentrated in Abaqulusi.

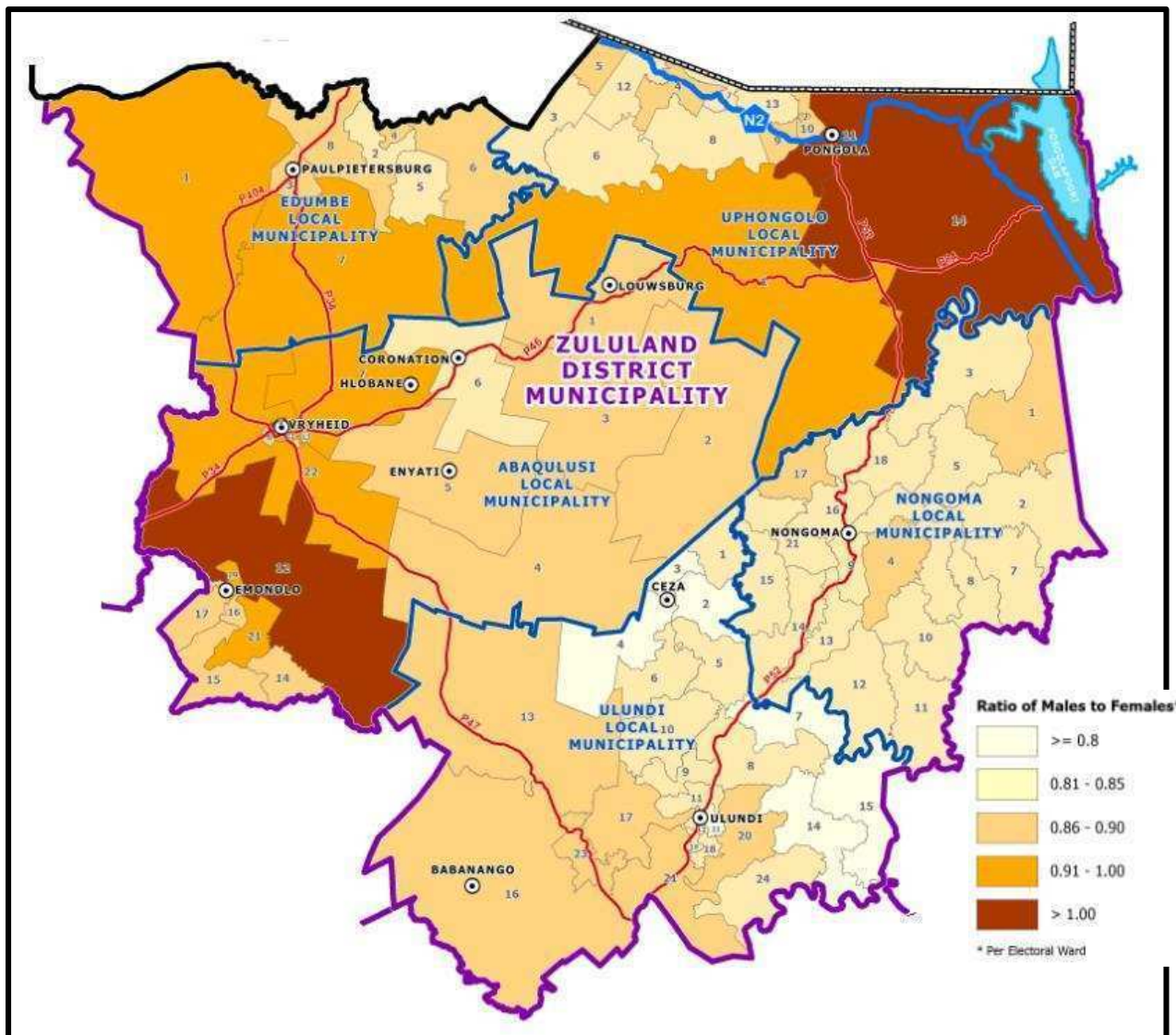
Local Municipality	Male	Male Proportion (%)	Female	Female Proportion (%)
eDumbe	35,815	45	43,650	55
uPhongolo	67,435	48	73,047	52
Abaqulusi	120,029	48.5	127,726	51.5
Nongoma	112,672	46.13	131,599	53.9
Ulundi	96,662	47.6	106,501	52.4

Source: Quantec 2011

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Gender proportions for each municipality and from the table demonstrate that there is significant variation among the municipalities. Nongoma (53.9%) and eDumbe (55%) have relatively high proportions of females in their respective populations.

Map 13: Gender Ratio of Males to Females



On the commercial farming land, the ratio of males to females is approximately 1:1. On the Ingonyama Trust land, the ratio of males to females is mostly 0.85:1. This means for every 100 females, there are 85 males. The most likely reason for this is that males seek employment outside of the Municipal area, such as at Richards Bay, Durban and Gauteng.

2.1.4 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table 19: Age Distribution – 1996, 2001 and 2011

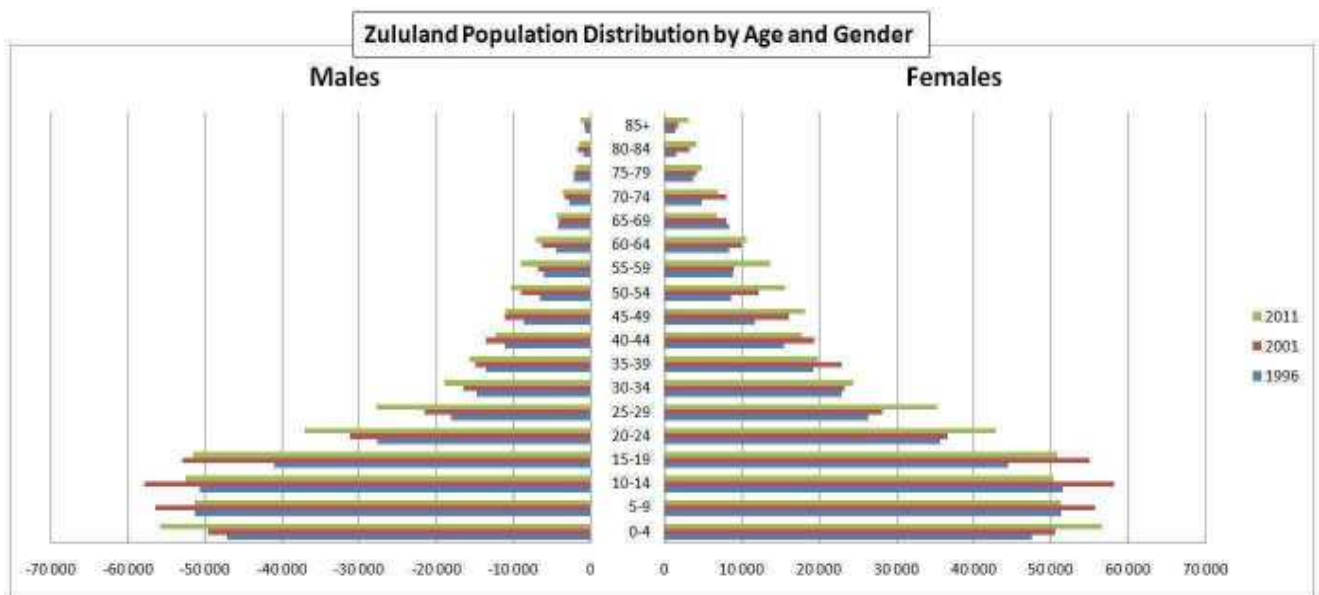
Zululand	1996			2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	47 129	47 419	94 545	49 597	50 492	100 089	55 884	56 441	112 324
5-9	51 341	51 170	102 512	56 531	55 543	112 074	51 379	51 236	102 615

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Zululand	1996			2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-14	50 776	51 430	102 204	57 895	58 057	115 952	52 508	50 260	102 769
15-19	41 002	44 295	85 298	52 923	54 839	107 763	51 573	50 678	102 251
20-24	27 636	35 501	63 138	31 151	36 477	67 627	37 099	42 719	79 818
25-29	18 072	26 319	44 395	21 545	28 043	49 588	27 728	35 149	62 875
30-34	14 708	22 848	37 557	16 434	23 210	39 644	18 923	24 347	43 269
35-39	13 510	19 171	32 682	14 913	22 843	37 757	15 563	19 742	35 303
40-44	11 039	15 419	26 458	13 494	19 304	32 798	12 228	17 721	29 949
45-49	8 567	11 586	20 153	11 024	15 973	26 997	10 953	18 131	29 083
50-54	6 487	8 515	15 000	9 008	12 106	21 115	10 336	15 500	25 836
55-59	5 994	8 810	14 802	6 755	8 909	15 663	8 919	13 573	22 493
60-64	4 477	8 272	12 749	6 236	10 068	16 305	6 975	10 473	17 451
65-69	4 151	8 249	12 401	4 021	7 957	11 976	4 249	6 760	11 008
70-74	2 754	4 748	7 501	3 360	7 938	11 297	3 552	6 869	10 421
75-79	2 132	3 710	5 842	2 068	4 144	6 212	1 846	4 782	6 629
80-84	884	1 521	2 402	1 592	3 189	4 782	1 294	3 995	5 289
85+	621	1 353	1 973	706	1 726	2 432	1 191	3 001	4 190
Total	311 282	370 334	681 616	359 250	420 818	780 069	372 200	431 374	803 576

Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report

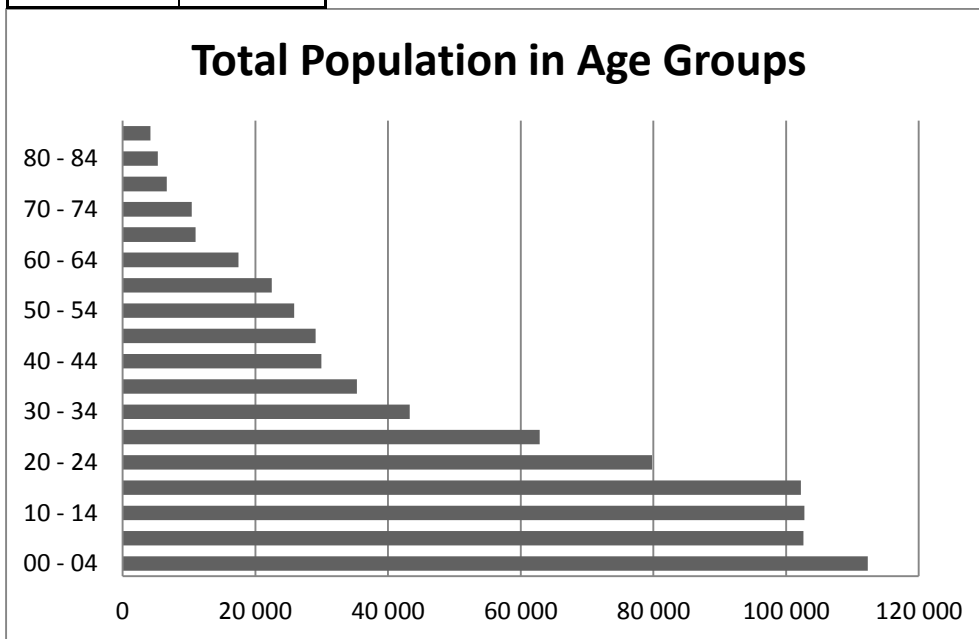
Figure 12: Age Distribution – 1996, 2001 and 2011



Source: Derived from Census 2011

Figure 13: Age Distribution (2011)

Age groups	Total
00 - 04	112 324
05 - 09	102 614
10 - 14	102 770
15 - 19	102 252
20 - 24	79 818
25 - 29	62 875
30 - 34	43 269
35 - 39	35 304
40 - 44	29 949
45 - 49	29 084
50 - 54	25 836
55 - 59	22 492
60 - 64	17 450
65 - 69	11 008
70 - 74	10 421
75 - 79	6 629
80 - 84	5 289
85+	4 191
Total:	803 575



In comparing the age distribution of the population within the Zululand Municipal Area between 1996, 2001 and 2011, the following is noted:

There is a steady increase in the number of people per age category from 20 years and older. This means that the pyramid structure, as presented in the graph is indicating a broadening trend from people aged 20 years and older. The population is becoming older. It is typical of developing countries. Further, the age distribution also indicates a reduction in the age categories of 5 yrs to 19yrs from 2001 to 2011. What is however interesting to note is the number of persons in the age category 0 to 4 yrs (or from 2007 to 2011) has increased significantly. The expectation would have been that this category should also have shrunk. The reason for a “baby boom” from 2007 to 2011 is not fully known – however this period coincides with the global economic recession. Could it be that due to jobs lost males have returned

to the area and hence the baby boom? This, however, is not supported by changes in the Gender Ration within the Municipal area over the same period.

Age Profile

The age summary statistics show a Mean age of 28 years the country of South Africa, 26 years for KwaZulu Natal. In comparison, the Zululand District Municipality has a Mean age of 23.6, a Median age of 18 leading to an average of 19.3 which is below the national and provincial average.

In terms of Strategic Planning, this means that there is a need to increase investment and support in infrastructure plus human development such as education, health and employment.

The table below demonstrates population age distribution in Zululand in comparison to the KZN Province.

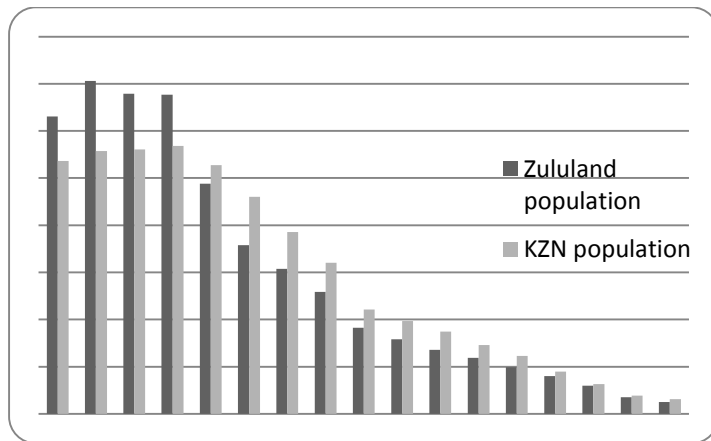


Figure 14: Comparison of population age distribution for Zululand and KZN

Source: DEDT calculations, Quantec data (2011)

A large percentage of the population is between the ages of one to 19. Young adults continue to dominate the age statistics which has implications on the municipality to continue to increase Social Support and upliftment programmes. Greater interaction with stakeholders in the Social Development environment is also required to respond to the existing situation. Social Development has been prioritized in the Strategic Development Plan of Council (refer to Strategic Plan).

2.2 KEY FINDINGS (INCLUDING TRENDS)

- Zululand District had the highest average annual population growth rate (1.8%) in the province between 2004 and 2010.
- Zululand’s growth rate is more likely determined by a relatively high birth rate rather than a high degree of ‘in-migration’.
- Tendency for a reduction in the rural population in Abaqulusi and eDumbe with significant growth in the urban areas.
- When comparing household data from aerial photography in 2001 to aerial photography in 2007 there appears to be some migration from rural households to the various urban centers in the district.
- Irrespective of the above, the district has low levels of urbanization, with approximately 75% of the people in the District living in rural areas.
- A female population (54%) that is significantly higher than the male population (46%) which could be attributed to migration patterns in the province in general.

- The ZDM has low employment and high unemployment levels that, coupled with low education levels poses significant challenges to growth and development.

3. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

3.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The municipality consists of six (6) departments namely:

- Municipal Manager's office
- Finance Department
- Technical Services Department
- Planning Department
- Corporate Services Department
- Community Development Department

These departments are headed by Officials appointed in terms of Section 56. The responsibilities and functions of each of these departments are explained in further in this report.

3.1.1 DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

- The Council of the Zululand District Municipality consists of 34 Councilors, 40% of which are proportionally elected and 60% elected to the district municipality from respective local municipalities. The Council is chaired by the Speaker, The Honourable Cllr. S. Hlatshwayo.
- The Executive Committee is chaired by His Worship the Mayor Cllr. VZ kaMagwaza Msibi.
- In order to ensure that there is synergy, and adequate monitoring and control in the performance of the municipality towards achieving the strategic goals that Council set itself; the Council established Portfolio Committees, with each one chaired by an EXCO Member. These Committees meet regularly to track the progress made from time to time in the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Municipality.
- The following portfolio committees are operational in the District:
 - Disaster Management, Health and Safety
 - Finance and Budgeting
 - LED and Tourism
 - Community and Social Development
 - Capex and Water Provision
 - Planning and GIS
 - Local Labour
- The financial year 2010/2011 was the year in which the Municipality established its Oversight Committee and started to carry out its founding mandate.

3.1.2 COMMUNICATION

The ZDM has a Communication Plan that is regularly reviewed. In addition to the above, alignment between the ZDM and its Local Municipalities and respective Service Providers is attained via IDP Alignment meetings.