Appendix B: Brief description of ISRDP nodes

ALFRED NZO (situated at Mount Ayliff)

This node is situated in the Eastern Cape Province in what was formerly known as the Transkei homeland and has two local municipalities namely Umzimkhulu and Umzimvubu. It has a population of 671 000 persons and 142 000 households with an average family size of 4.7. It has the highest proportion of households living in traditional dwellings making it vulnerable to harsher living conditions.

BOHLABELA (situated at Thulamahashe)

This is a cross-boundary municipality shared by Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces and has two local municipalities namely Drakensberg and Bushbuckridge. It is characterised by the highest rate of unemployment compared to all the nodes. This node has a population rate of 523 000 people and 110 000 households with an average family size of 4.8 persons. The node is characterised by the lowest proportion of households with access to land for agriculture.

CENTRAL KAROO (situated at Beaufort-West)

The Central Karoo node in the Western Cape covers two municipalities as identified node, namely Beaufort West and Prince Albert. A political decision was made by the Provincial leadership to include Laingsburg and Murraysburg in the node as local municipalities. The population in this node is approximately 53 000 people and 14 000 households with an average size of 3.9. This node has the highest proportion of people aged between 60-69 years that results in it having the second highest proportion of households receiving welfare grants.

CHRIS HANI (situated at Queenstown)

This node is located in the Eastern Cape. It combines farming districts of the former Cape Provincial Administration and former homeland areas of Ciskei and Transkei.

UKHAHLAMBA (situated at Barkley East)

This node s situated in the Eastern Cape. It combines farming districts of the former Cape Provincial Administration and part of the former Transkei areas of Mount Fletcher and Sterkspruit characterised by sprawling populous rural villages. The Ukhahlamba node is 26 581 square metres in extent. The population distribution shows uneven distribution with high concentration in the former homeland districts and similar pattern of poor per capita accesses to social amenities are evident.

O.R. TAMBO (situated at Umtata)

This district municipality is situated in the former Transkei homeland area of the Eastern Cape. It has a population of 1,604,411million persons and 306, 463 households with an average family size of 5.2 and is made up of eight local municipalities. It has seven local municipalities namely Mbizana, Ntabankulu, Qaukeni, Port St Johns, Nyandeni, Mhlontlo and King Sabata Dalindyebo.

KGALAGADI (situated at Kuruman)



The node is newly demarcated and is a cross-boundary municipality between North West and Northern Cape with three local municipalities namely Gasegonyana, Gamagara and Moshaweng. The node has a population of 68 000 people and 34 000 households with an average family size of 2 people. 53% of households in this node are unemployed and approximately 89% of them have no access to land for agriculture.

THABO-MOFUTSANYANA/MALUTI-A-PHOFUNG

This node is one of the nodes with high levels of poverty at approximately 88%. It is comprised of six local municipalities with Maluti-A-Phofung being the only municipality involved in ISRDP. Thabo Mofutsanyana has an estimated population of 530 000 people with 43% living in rural areas. About 54% of the population is living in Maluti-A-Phofung. Largest percentage of its households has no access to land for agriculture, 58% of the households have no access to hygienic sanitation and 67% have no access to telephone services. The Maluti A Phofung local municipality in the Free State has a population of about 440 000.

UGU (situated at Port Shepstone)

This node has a population of 529 000 people and about 123 000 households with an average family size of 4,3 per household. Tribal authorities own 86% of land in this node. About 65% of households have no access to safe water and only about 30% has access to hygienic sanitation. About 26% have access to telephone services, whilst 49% of households are unemployed. Almost 100% of households do not receive government grants for access to land for agriculture.

UMKHANYAKUDE (situated at Umkhuze)

Umkhanyakude node is situated in the north-eastern part of KwaZulu-Natal, extending from the Mfolozi river up to the Mozambique border, being bordered on the east by the Great St Lucia Wetland Park which encompasses the entire coastline into the Indian ocean. The district municipality is a newly formed entity in terms of the recent demarcation process and incorporates some of the poorest and most underdeveloped regions of KwaZulu-Natal.

UMZINYATHI (situated at Dundee)

This node is situated in the province of KwaZulu-Natal and is made up of four (4) municipalities. It has a population of 409 000 people and 84 000 households with an average family size of 4.9 persons. 60% of these households live in traditional dwellings and the node has the third highest proportion of poverty compared to all the nodes. It also has the highest proportion of households aged 18 years and above have not had any formal education.

SEKHUKHUNE (situated at Groblersdal)

This node is unevenly spread across five local municipalities namely, Greater Marble Hall, Greater Groblersdal, Greater Tubatse, Makhuduthamaga and Fetakgomo. It has a population of 912 000 people of which 95% is distributed in the rural areas and only 5% in the urban areas.



ZULULAND (located at Ulundi)

This node has a population of 675 000 people and 122 000 households with an average family size of 5.5. It has the highest proportion of people dissatisfied with the social welfare services they received. The node has the third highest proportion of households with purified water in the dwellings or on site. In terms of access to hygienic sanitation, it is rated number four amongst the nodes. This node has the third lowest proportion of households in accessing the nearest food market.