ESWADE

Making A Difference

Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project II Extension

Population Census Report

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January 2019

Enquiries:
Census Coordination Team

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List of Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CCT	Census Coordination Team
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
ESWADE	Eswatini Water and Agricultural Development Enterprise
FCs	Farmer Companies
FPE	Free Primary Education
GIS	Geographic Information System
LUSIP	Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project
MCS	Main Conveyance System
PC	Population Census
PDA	Project Development Area
SDS	Secondary Distribution System
ToTs	Training of Trainers
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit

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Acknowledgement

On behalf of the Census Coordination Team, I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2018 Population Census (PC) of LUSIP II Report. The report contains information on population by age, sex, education attainment, literacy, employment, fertility and residential status at the chiefdom and section levels.

The 2018 PC was conducted from 13 July 2018 to 23 October 2018. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder (including Traditional Leaders) meetings/engagements, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's training manuals, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry (data uploading), data processing, data analyses and report compilation.

I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the Census Coordination Team in successfully completing these processes. The Census Coordination Team comprised of the following members; **Celinhlanhla Magagula** (*M&E Officer LUSIP II*), **Rhoda Dlamini** (*GIS Team Leader*), **Benelisiwe Dlamini** (*Senior Systems Officer*), **Sibusiso Ginindza** (*GIS Officer*), **Lomhlangano Vilakati** (*GIS Officer*), **Kenyatta Mdluli** (*GIS Field Officer*) and **Bongumenzi Simelane** (*IT Support Officer*)

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development.
In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of an area or a country is required. The Population Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this report will prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. National, Regional and Local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it will serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key LUSIP II targets.

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I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to ESWADE Management (not leaving out LUSIP II staff) in putting their trust to the Census Coordination Team and their immense support (even in this time of cash flow challenges) which led towards the successful execution of the 2018 PC. The team was supported with guidance and adequate resources (gadgets/tablets, vehicles, budget to mention a few) which enabled the team to effectively and efficiently carry out the study.

Lastly, I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census field team during the 2018 PC field enumeration period from 13 July to 23 October 2018. The enthusiastic support shown by them makes us believe that the public understands the importance of the Census, making our task most gratifying.

(**Celinhlanhla Magagula**)

Census Team Coordinator
Census Coordination Team
LUSIP II (ESWADE)

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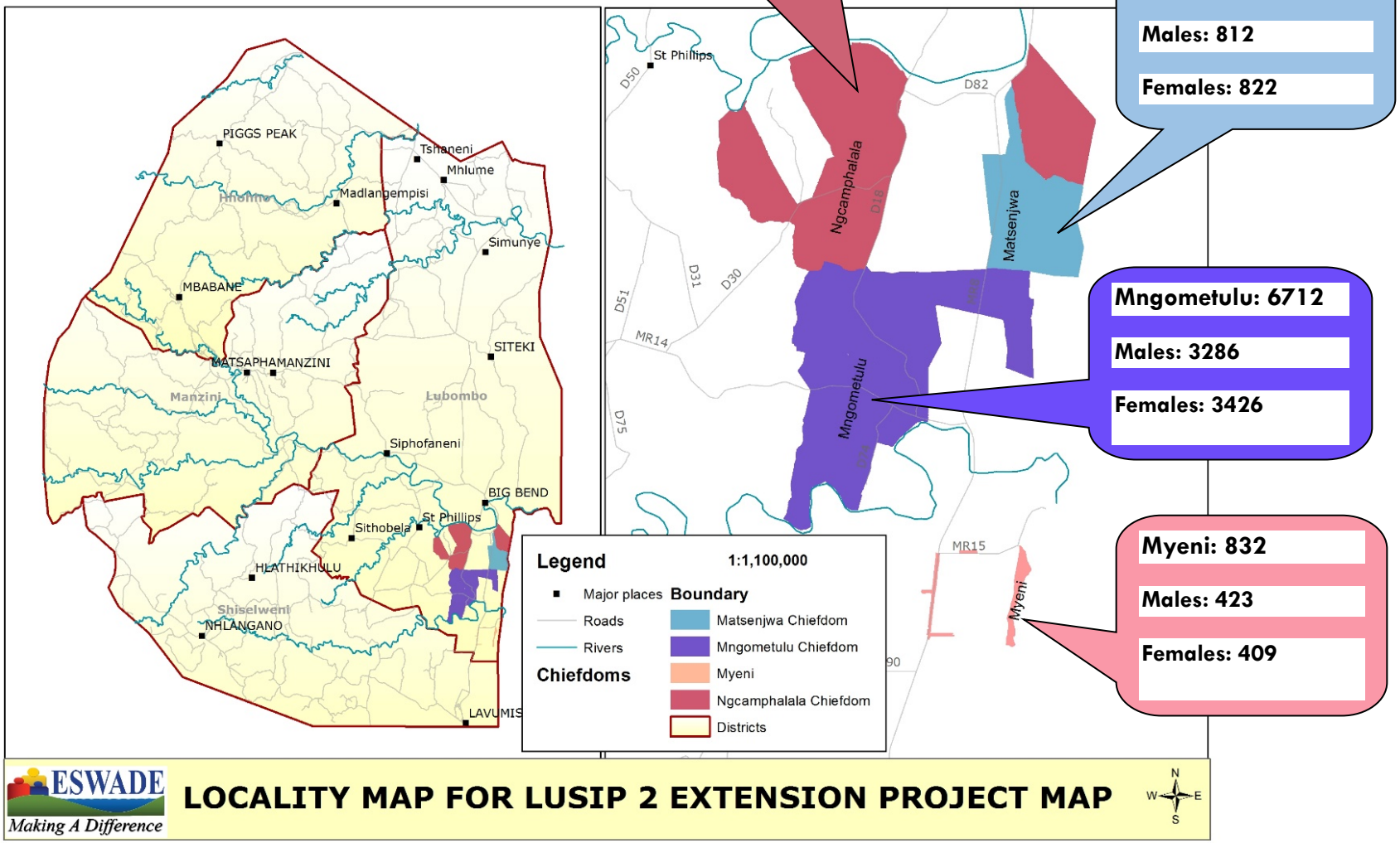
LUSIP II PDA: 15925

Males: 7763

Females: 8162



Summary Table of Key Findings

TOPIC	INDICATOR	2018
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	Population size	15925
	Males	7763
	Females	8162
	Population growth rate (%)	11.6
	Total Number of Functional homesteads	2337
	Male headed Homesteads	1455
	Female Headed Homesteads	882
	Child headed Homesteads	2
	Total Number of Households	2964
	Male headed Households	1877
	Female Headed households	1087
	Child headed households	19
	Sex Ratio	95
EDUCATION	% Primary educational attainment	42.8
	% Secondary educational attainment	21.2
	% High School educational attainment	23.4
	% Tertiary education attainment	4.1
	% Never been to school	7.5

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Executive Summary

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of an area or a country is required. The Population Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

This profile summarizes the main findings of the 2018 Population Census for the PDA of LUSIP II Extension. In most cases attempts have been made to provide highlights at both the Chiefdom and Section levels.

Demographic characteristics

The LUSIP II PDA had a total population of 15, 925 people in 2018. Sex ratio within the PDA was about 95. The majority of people were females (8162) than males (7763).

The PDA had an average household size of 6.5 persons. There were more male headed households (1877) than female-headed ones (1087).

Education

The literacy rate within the PDA is at 84%. At least 75.3% of the homesteads heads were found to have attended or are attending school.

Employment

Out of a total of 8791 people who were asked on employment issues, 1587 (18%) responded that they were formally employed, 1173 (13.3%) were informally employed, 5711(65%) were not employed, 229(2.6%) were living on their pension and 91(1%) were living with disabilities as a result they could not work.

It was noted that within the PDA that a majority of the people are not working and most of them are the active groups. These are 20-29 years (2643), 30-39 years (1274), 40-49 years (645) and 50-59 years (571). At least 229 people from 60 years and above are living on their pension.

Residence/ migration patterns

Most people were found to be living within the PDA. About 12 774 which is 80.7% responded that they were living within their homesteads. Most of the energetic and active group was found to be living within their communities. These included people within the following age groups 0-9years, 10-19 years, 20-29 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years and 50-59 years. This depicts that

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only less than 20% of people usually move in and out of the PDA (either looking for jobs or as a result of seeking education somewhere)

Livestock ownership

There was a drastic decrease in the number of cattle recorded within the PDA during the 2018 census. A total of 3669 cattle was recorded in the recent census compared to a total of 7221 cattle which was received during the 2010 Population Census. This may be attributed to the El Nino phenomenon (Drought) that was experienced throughout the whole country (especially) the Lowveld part during the year 2015/2016.

Households in farmer companies

The Mngometulu chiefdom has the highest number of households involved in farmers associations (48%) followed by Ngcamphalala (28.8%) and lastly Matsenjwa (23%).

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The census study aims to collect, process and disseminate detailed statistics of the PDA population, its composition, characteristics, spatial distribution, organization (homesteads and households) and other demographic information relevant to inform the LUSIP Phase 2 development.

The census study does not only provide information about the number of people but the number of livestock so that not only the needs of the people are integrated in the development but that of the livestock is integrated as the development is planned.

It is still necessary to conduct comparative analyses of developments over time and to describe the changes that have occurred in demographic, social and economic processes, in terms of: population, residential status, education levels, employment status, households and homesteads (families).

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Chiefdom* and *Section* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *the PDA* data can be used for the allocation of resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research and policy analyses.

This report summarizes the main findings of the 2018 Census for the Project Development Area (PDA) under the Lower Usuthu Small-holder Irrigation Project extension (LUSIP II). It is believed that the information provided will meet the demands of most users, internally and externally. A wide range of data on the characteristics of the population, households and livestock ownership is presented in this report. The population characteristics include spatial distribution, age and sex composition, education, literacy and employment status. The household data include average household size and ownership.

1.2 Methodology

This chapter presents the methodology adopted in the execution of the study. The information presented is useful to users to give them the understanding on how the data was collected, its intended uses, strengths and limitations.

1.2.1 Users and uses

Key user of the LUSIP II Census report is ESWADE who will use the information for monitoring and evaluating developmental initiatives and programs that are aimed at improving the living conditions of the resident population of the project development area (PDA).

Other users of the study report include government, local authorities, farmer companies (FCs), and the general public.

1.2.2 Strengths and limitations of 2018 LUSIP II Census

The strengths of the 2018 LUSIP II Census survey are that it had more reliable statistics for estimation of demographic characteristics at chiefdom and section levels. The improved methodology, Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), ensured efficient geo-coding of the questionnaires during data capturing and processing.

Furthermore, the 2018 LUSIP II Census used the digital questionnaire whereby tablets devices were utilized to capture data during listing and data collection stages. This paperless method which is referred to as Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) made it possible to in-build quality checks, edit rules and validation mechanisms into the application to control for data errors and inconsistencies interactively during the interview process. Such approach enhances timeliness, data integrity and reliability.

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1.2.3 Census Organization and Structure

The Census Coordination Team (CCT) was responsible for planning, study design, fieldwork and administration of census resources, development of field operation and training manuals and training of field staff (staff and enumerators) and progress reporting. In addition, the core team was also responsible for field monitoring and supervision during data collection and this was done to ensure absolute data quality. The study core team consisted of SWADE staff members from various departments and projects and chaired and or coordinated by the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer for LUSIP II.

1.2.4 Pilot Testing

In order to ensure smooth running of the enumeration, a pilot test was undertaken. The main objective of the pilot was to test whether the data collection tools including the CAPI application and the questionnaire were adequate to provide the required data. This also tested the adequacy of logistics and administrative arrangements on the ground. The data processing and analysis plans were tested through the use of the pilot census data. The result of the pilot test was used to review and improve areas where some information was missing in the tool.

1.2.5 Recruitment and Training undertaken for the Census

Enumerators were recruited from the various chiefdoms based on the sections they resided in. It was imperative that an enumerator be recruited from a section that they resided in so as to ensure that data was collected by an individual with a general know how of the enumeration area.

In the undertaking of the 2018 LUSIP II Census survey, two types of trainings took place namely the principal training and the preliminary training. The principal training was the first stage of training conducted for all CCT which only comprised of ESWADE staff. It was basically a training of trainers (ToTs) who were to be part of the pilot survey to acquaint them with the survey methodologies and instruments. This intensive training was led by the M&E Officer and it lasted for 3 days. The second stage of the training (Preliminary Training) comprised of enumerators who were to be involved in the enumeration exercise and it also took 3 days each. This training was conducted by the CCT. The first batch to be trained were nine (9) enumerators from Ngcamphalala (5) and Matsenjwa (4). Then the second and last batch of enumerators (7)

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were from Mngometulu (5) and Myeni (2) chiefdoms. After each training there was a pretesting and then the enumeration exercise followed.

Table 1: Distribution of personnel for LUSIP II CENSUS Data Collection

Chiefdom	Section	Total Personnel
NGCAMPHALALA	Makhulusihlenge, Mabhoko, Mndobandoba, Mayayeni, Goboyane, Mkhalamfene, Makhasane, Intamakuphila, Ludlodlo, Ncandweni and Mncumaneni	3 ESWADE Staff and 5 Enumerators
MATSENJWA	Bhobo, Ngonini, Sicelwini, Lushikishi, Tinhlabeni and Hhungwane	3 ESWADE Staff and 4 Enumerators
MNGOMETULU	Ludlodlo, Ncandweni, Gangakhulu, Ndzevane, Mabantaneni, Victoria, Matjetjeni, Ngunya 1&2, Entsabeni, Madabukeni and Ngonini	2 ESWADE Staff and 5 Enumerators
MYENI	Mbutfu, Lombe, Mahangeni and Vuma	2 ESWADE Staff and 2 Enumerators

1.2.6 Data Processing

The data processing methodology that was adopted for this study was the Computer Assisted Personal Interview method referred to as CAPI. Data management tools used to collect, transmit and store data were designed and developed using ESRI's ARCGIS Survey 123 application. The process involved is shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Data Processing using Survey 123

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The CAPI is explained below;

a) Data Entry program

Data entry application was built with many consistency checks, skipping patterns and other validations such as maximum and minimum acceptance range per variable. Supervisors checked variables on a day to day basis especially for others specify (notes) variables other challenges experienced within the field. As a result, data consistency checks, coding and validation was done at field level.

b) Data synchronization program

This program allowed for the following; Enumerators were given tablets and supervisors controlled the transmission of data to the Head Office. Transmissions between Interviewer tablets and the Head Office was done via a locally created WI-FI hotspot and data was uploaded to the ESWADE ArcGIS online account where it was then retrieved and stored in an excel database. The excel database was used to check data for common errors and analysis.

SECTION 2: DERMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population is the most important resource of any nation. Data on population size, age structure, characteristics, and spatial distribution in a well-defined territory is a basis for plan formulation, resource allocation and good governance.

It is important, therefore, to fully examine and understand population dynamics within the LUSIP II PDA to inform proper planning and decision making. The 2018 LUSIP II PC collected data on important demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, etc.

This section provides a brief analysis of the 2018 LUSIP II PC data on population size or the number of people residing within the PDA as of the census reference data. It also looks at the distribution of this population by *gender and age*. In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this section presents a brief analysis of changes in such key parameters by comparing data from the 2010 PC to those from the 2018 PC. Below is the locality map of LUSIP II Extension.

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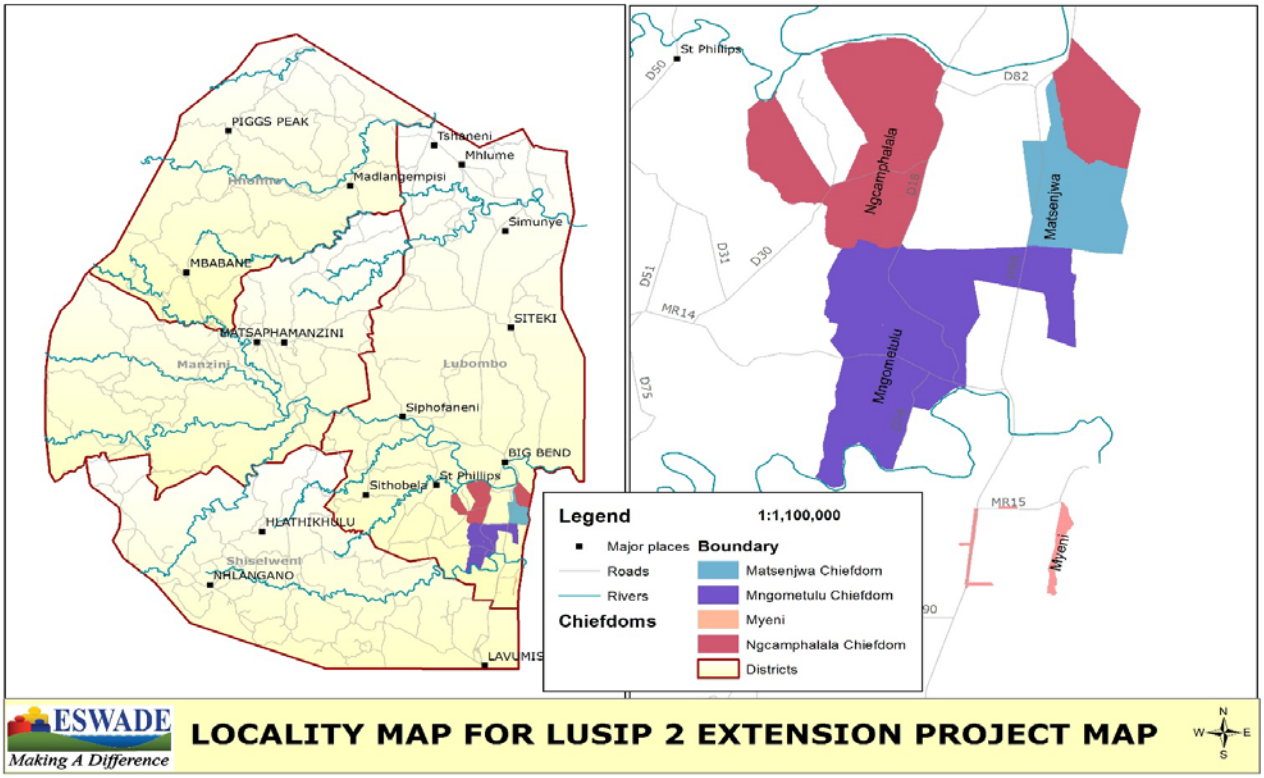

Figure 2: Locality Map for LUSIP Extension 2

2.2 Population of LUSIP II (PDA)

The total population within the PDA as of 23 October 2018 was 15,925 people. Of the total population, 7,763 people (48.7%) were males and 8,162 people (51.3%) were females. This showed that there were more females found within the PDA than males.

The population was counted from the four (4) chiefdoms within the PDA which are; Ngcamphalala, Matsenjwa, Mgometulu and Myeni. Nngcamphalala Chiefdom had the highest number of people (6,747) with the lowest number of people recorded from Myeni (832) chiefdom. The total population per chiefdom during the census was 42.4%, 42.1%, 10.3% and 5.2% for Ngcamphalala, Mngometulu, Matsenjwa and Myeni respectively.

LUSIP II's population represents 1.16% of the total population (*1.367M)* of Eswatini *(Source; Population Census, 2017).*

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Table 2: Total Population per Chiefdom by gender

Chiefdom	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of Total Population
Matsenjwa	812	822	1634	10,3 %
Mngometulu	3286	3426	6712	42,1 %
Myeni	423	409	832	5,2 %
Ngcamphalala	3242	3505	6747	42,4 %
Total	**7763**	**8162**	**15925**	**100**

Under Matsenjwa Chiefdom, Sicelwini section has the highest number of people (621), followed by Bhobo (609), Ngonini (263), Lushikishini (74), Hhungwane (52) and lastly Tinhlabeni (15). Overall, there are more females (50.3%) than males (49.7%) at Matsenjwa Chiefdom.

At Mngometulu, females (51%) are also slightly more than males (49%). The section with the highest number of people is Victoria (1144) while the one with the least number of people is Ngonini (72).

Ngcamphalala chiefdom also have more females (3505) than males (3242). Mayayeni section has the highest number of people (774) while Mabhoko has fewer people (312).

Myeni Chiefdom is dominated by more males (423) than females (409). Mbutfu section has the highest number of people (421) while Lombe only have 15 people. The total population is detailed below.

Table 3: Total Population per section by gender

Chiefdom	Section	Males	Females	Total people per section
MATSENJWA	Bhobo	287	322	609
	Hhhungwane	29	23	52
	Lushikishi	38	36	74
	Ngonini	137	126	263
	Sicelwini	315	306	621
	Tinhlabeni	6	9	15
		812	**822**	**1634**
MNGOMETULU	Entsabeni	142	145	287
	Gangakhulu	261	260	521
	Ludlodlo	238	259	497
	Mabantaneni	134	147	281
	Mabantaneni 2	230	231	461
	Madabukeni	119	127	246
	Matjetjeni	334	378	712

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	Ncandvweni	203	210	413
	Ndzevane	544	566	1110
	Ngonini	40	32	72
	Ngunya 1	234	215	449
	Ngunya 2	271	248	519
	Victoria	536	608	1144
		3286	**3426**	**6712**
MYENI	Lombe	9	6	15
	Mahangeni	80	80	160
	Mbutfu	215	206	421
	Vuma	119	117	236
		423	**409**	**832**
NGCAMPHALALA	Goboyane	244	237	481
	Ludlodlo	273	268	541
	Mabhoko	151	161	312
	Mahlabaneni	313	347	660
	Makhasane	235	244	479
	Makhulusihlenge	316	361	677
	Mayayeni	368	406	774
	Mkhalamfene	220	229	449
	Mncumaneni	287	321	608
	Mndobandoba	332	391	723
	Ncandweni	234	256	490
	Ntamakuphila	269	284	553
		3242	**3505**	**6747**
Grand Total		**7763**	**8162**	**15925**

2.3 Size and Change of Population

The population of LUSIP II has increased from 14,276 in 2010 to 15,925 people in 2018 (*see figure 3 below*) showing a population increase of 1,649 people (11.6%) in the intercensal period. This analysis include the 832 people which was recorded under Myeni Chiefdom yet Myeni was not part of the census study in 2010.

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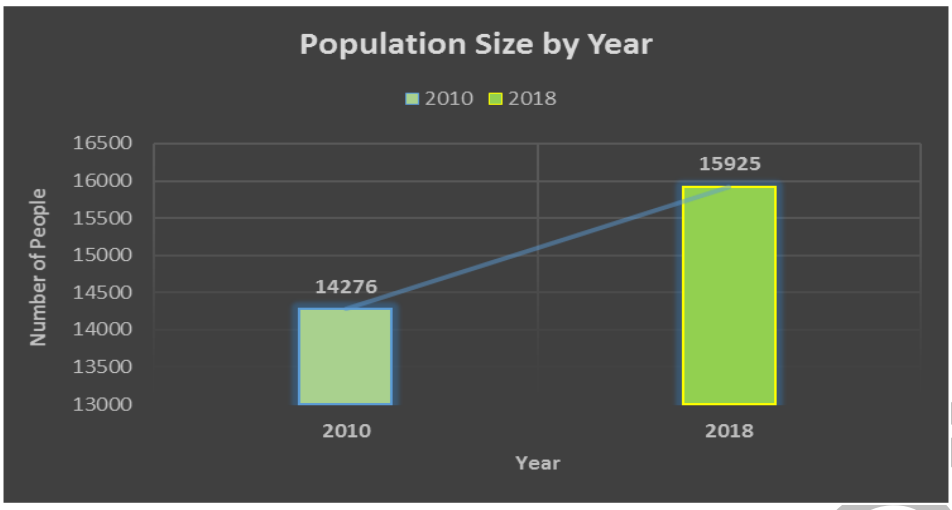

Figure 3: Population Size by Year

2.4 Homesteads and Households

A total of 2337 homesteads and 2964 households were recorded during the census exercise. In both the homesteads and households, Ngcamphalala chiefdom had the highest number at 977 and 1289 respectively. This is 41.8% of homesteads and 43.5% of households from the total homesteads and households received within the PDA. The least recorded homesteads and households were at Myeni Chiefdom with 121 (5.2%) and 163 (5.5%) respectively.

Table 4: Homesteads and Households per Chiefdom

Chiefdom	Homesteads	% of Homesteads	Households	% of Households
Matsenjwa	292	12.5%	318	10.7%
Mngometulu	947	40.5%	1194	40.3%
Myeni	121	5.2%	163	5.5%
Ngcamphalala	977	41.8%	1289	43.5%
Total	**2337**	**100%**	**2964**	**100%**

The average population size per homestead in the Project Development Area is 6.5 while the average population size per household is 5.2. The graph below shows averages per chiefdom. Mngometulu chiefdom has the highest average number of people per homestead (7) and household (5.6) compared to the other three (3) chiefdoms. This means there are lot of people found within families.

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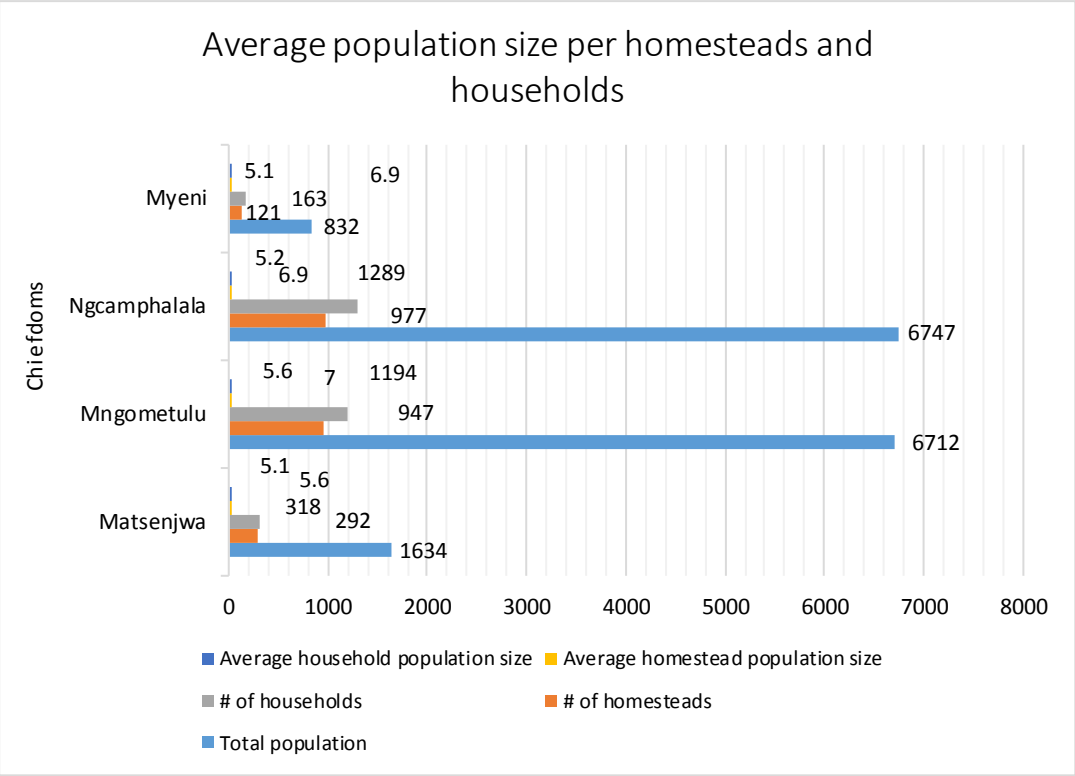

Figure 4: Average population size per homestead and household

There are 1455 (62.3%) homesteads headed by males and only 882 (37.7%) headed by females. This depicts the Swazi culture norm that most homesteads are headed by males. There has been an increase by 6.7% (31% - 37.7%) of female-headed homesteads since the last census conducted in 2010.

The Mngometulu chiefdom has more homesteads headed by males 612 (64.6%) followed by Ngcamphalala chiefdom 604 (61.8%), Myeni chiefdom 73 (60.3%) and Matsenjwa chiefdom 166 (56.8%). The household heads (inclusive of Homestead heads) also depicts the same trend of more families headed by males (63.3%) than females (36.7%). Information is detailed below in *Table 5*.

Table 5: Homestead and Household Heads by Chiefdom and Gender

Chiefdom	Homestead Heads					Household Heads				
	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total
Matsenjwa	166	56.8%	126	43.2%	292	185	58.2%	133	41.8%	318

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Mngometulu	612	64.6%	335	35.4%	947	789	66%	405	34%	1194
Myeni	73	60.3%	48	39.7%	121	101	62%	62	38%	163
Ngcamphalala	604	61.8%	373	38.2%	977	802	62.2%	487	37.8%	1289
Total	**1455**	**62.3%**	**882**	**37.7%**	**2337**	**1877**	**63.3%**	**1087**	**36.7%**	**2964**

2.5 Comparisons of Demographic Characteristics (2010 and 2018)

During the comparisons of the demographic information, Myeni Chiefdom data was omitted since they were not part of the census conducted in 2010. Only information from Matsenjwa, Mngometulu and Ngcamphalala was analyzed.

Since the last census conducted in 2010 there has been an increase noted in the number of homesteads, households and the total population within the PDA. Within the eight (8) year period, homesteads have increased by 15.7% (1915 to 2216), households by 24% (2259 to 2801) and the total population by 5.72% (14276 to 15093).

There has been more homesteads (18.1%) established under Mngometulu Chiefdom since the last census exercise. Matsenjwa chiefdom followed by 14.5% and then Ngcamphalala by 12.2%. More households have been observed at Ngcamphalala (27.4%), followed by Mngometulu (23.5%) then Matsenjwa (13.6%). This might be attributed to the development around Siphofaneni which is being implemented by SWADE through LUSIP. At Matsenjwa chiefdom less establishment of households were observed as the project has still not reached that area. At Mngometulu chiefdom, an increase of population by 11% since 2010 has been observed followed by Ngcamphalala by 6%. It has been observed that there was a decrease in the number of people under Matsenjwa chiefdom during this intercensal period. Attribution to this may be due to migration of people to other places in search of better social services (like jobs, education, potable water etc).

Table 6: Comparisons of Demographic Characteristics (2010 and 2018)

Chiefdom	Homesteads			Households			Total Population		
	2010	2018	(%)	2010	2018	(%)	2010	2018	(%)
Matsenjwa	255	292	14.5	280	318	13.6	1864	1634	(-12.3)
Mngometulu	802	947	18.1	967	1194	23.5	6047	6712	11
Ngcamphalala	858	977	12.2	1012	1289	27.4	6365	6747	6
Total	**1915**	**2216**	**15.7**	**2259**	**2801**	**24**	**14276**	**15093**	**5.72**

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2.6 Sex Ratio

Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying. The female population within the PDA in 2018 exceeded the population of males by 399 people. The sex ratio (number of males for every 100 females) for total population of LUSIP II (PDA) is 95. This means there are more females than males within the PDA. A sex ratio greater than 100 shows dominance of males over females but if it is less than 100 it means the opposite.

2.7 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns.

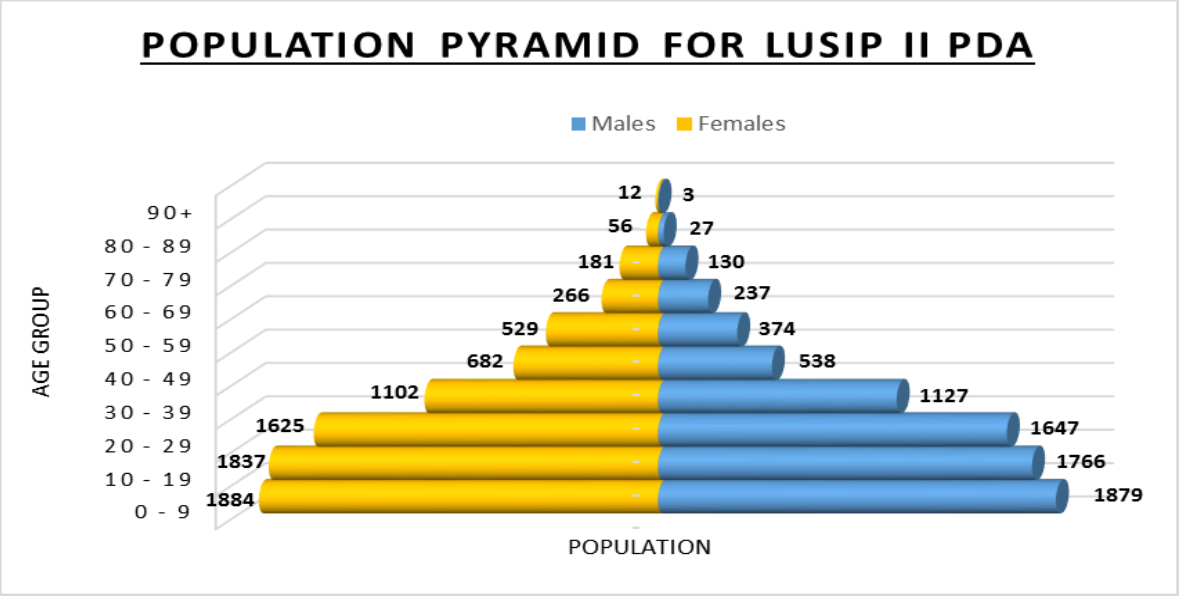

Figure 5: Age - Sex structure of Population, LUSIP II PDA

The population pyramid presented in the figure above shows a very broad base illustrating young people and a very narrow apex representing a small proportion of elderly people who are aged 60 years and above. Therefore, this means the project development area (PDA) is characterized as having a youthful population and a decline in the life expectancy rate as noted from the adult population. It is a typical reflection of population that is characterized by high fertility and mortality rates. Furthermore, the pyramid shows that the share of female population was larger

than that of males in older age groups (from 40-49 years to 90 years and above). The youth (19 years and below) were also dominated by females than males.

SECTION 3: EDUCATION

Out of a total population of 15 295 people within the PDA, only 13 896 responses were received in terms of education attainment. Those below the age of 6 years were deemed to be young to be at primary school as a result no responses were required on them. The literacy rate within the PDA is at 84%. This include people who are at or had attended primary school, secondary school, high school and tertiary school. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of the literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage.

Worth noting is that only 6 people from the 0-9 years age group were found to have not attended school. This shows an insignificant number as there is Free Primary Education (FPE) offered in the country.

Within the PDA, 42.8% attained primary education, 21.2% attained secondary education, 24.3% high school, 4.1% attained tertiary education and 7.5% were found to have never attended school.

There were more people who did not attend school especially those who were old (60-69 years, 70-79 years, 80-89 years and 90 and above years.). Details are in the following table.

Table 7: Education Levels by Age group within the PDA

Age Group	Education Level					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total**
0-9	1146				6	1152
10-19	2269	1003	575	14	12	3873
20-29	754	847	1553	283	65	3502
30-39	697	575	743	164	147	2326
40-49	407	275	333	58	155	1228
50-59	358	141	134	35	235	903
60-69	190	80	32	18	183	503
70-79	107	17	10	3	171	308
80-89	20	6	1		58	85
90+	2	3			11	16
Grand Total	**5950**	**2947**	**3381**	**575**	**1043**	**13896**

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Note Education level: 1- Primary School, 2-Secondary School, 3-High School, 4-Tertiary School, 5-Never Attended School, 6-PreSchool

There were 2 317 responses recorded out of a total of 2 337 homesteads found within the PDA. Some homestead heads were reluctant to give that information while in some instances the interviewees had no knowledge of how far the homestead head went to school. At least 75.3% of the homesteads heads were found to have attended or are attending school. These exclude those that went as far as pre-school and those that never attended school.

There are 50.1% of the heads who have attained primary education, 22.7% secondary education, 23% high school education and 4.2% went as far as tertiary education. Detailed information in below table.

Table 8: Homestead Heads education levels

Age group	Education Level						
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Total**
10-19	3	1	3				7
20-29	61	30	54	4	1		150
30-39	172	103	84	16	33		408
40-49	189	123	146	17	70	1	546
50-59	222	72	84	21	144		543
60-69	135	52	26	14	129	2	358
70-79	81	11	6	3	126		227
80-89	18	4	1		43	1	67
90+	1	3			6	1	11
Grand Total	**882**	**399**	**404**	**75**	**552**	**5**	**2317**

Note Education level: 1- Primary School, 2-Secondary School, 3-High School, 4-Tertiary School, 5-Never Attended School, 6-PreSchool

SECTION 4: EMPLOYMENT

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial for planning, monitoring, and evaluating economic growth and development. The 2018 PC collected information on employment for all persons aged 20 years and above. The assumption was that most people who are below 20 years are still at school (primary, secondary, high and tertiary).

Employed - formally employed, referred to waged/salary job (either as employee or self-employed) that takes place on a regular basis

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Informal employment - referred to informal sector activities such as hawking and beer selling. Also includes casual employment, referring to paid employment that occurs on a daily or other short-term basis, such as waiting at construction sites for day work.

Unemployed - referred to actively seeking any type of employment (formal or casual/informal) at least once over the past 3 months.

Out of a total of 8791 people who were asked on employment issues, 1587 (18%) responded that they were formally employed, 1173 (13.3%) were informally employed, 5711(65%) were not employed, 229(2.6%) were living on their pension and 91(1%) were living with disabilities as a result they could not work.

It is noted that within the PDA that a majority of the people are not working and most of them are the active groups. These are 20-29 years (2643), 30-39 years (1274), 40-49 years (645) and 50-59 years (571). At least 229 people from 60 years and above are living on their pension.

Table 9: Employment status within the PDA

Age Group	Employed	Informal Employment	Unemployed	Pensioner	Disabled (Not Employed)	Total
20-29	422	394	2643	0	16	3476
30-39	594	427	1274	0	19	2315
40-49	343	210	645	0	18	1217
50-59	185	108	571	0	16	888
60-69	35	29	323	114	7	497
70-79	5	5	197	83	8	298
80-89	3	0	48	27	6	84
90+	0	0	10	5	1	16
Grand Total	**1587**	**1173**	**5711**	**229**	**91**	**8791**

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SECTION 5: RESIDENCE/ MIGRATION PATTERNS

External migration occurs when a person or group of people immigrate to a country from another country. This is a very common pattern of human ***migration***. Moving within a country is called internal ***migration***. For this report, level of geographical units will refer to within the PDA, outside of the PDA but within the country and external migration (moving outside of the country).

Out of the total population (within the PDA) of 15 295 about 15820 responses were received regarding their residential status. Most people were found to be living within the PDA. About 12 774 which is 80.7% responded that they were living within their homesteads.

Most of the energetic and active group was found to be living within their communities. These included people within the following age groups 0-9years, 10-19 years, 20-29 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years and 50-59 years. This depicts that only less than 20% of people usually move in and out of the PDA (either looking for jobs or as a result of seeking education somewhere)

Table 10: Residence status within the PDA

Age Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
0-9	3041	0	0	177	18	82	3318
10-19	3023	34	6	405	142	63	3673
20-29	2509	309	120	224	150	180	3492
30-39	1641	348	170	19	31	112	2321
40-49	948	168	64	6	4	34	1224
50-59	754	89	29	0	0	19	891
60-69	472	17	5	0	0	8	502
70-79	289	4	0	0	0	6	299
80-89	81	2	0	0	0	1	84
90+	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
Grand Total	**12774**	**971**	**394**	**831**	**345**	**505**	**15820**

Note Residential Status: 1- Living in homestead, 2-Migrant Worker Eswatini, 3- Migrant Worker SA, 4-Student Eswatini, 5-Student SA, 6- Other Absent Member

SECTION 6: LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP

There was a drastic decrease in the number of cattle recorded within the PDA during the 2018 census. A total of 3669 cattle was recorded in the recent census compared to a total of 7221 cattle which was received during the 2010 Population Census. This translates to 49.1% decrease which is almost half the size of the cattle recorded in 2010. This may be attributed to the El Nino phenomenon (Drought) that was experienced throughout the whole country (especially) the Lowveld part during the year 2015/2016. A lot of cattle died due to hunger and shortage of water.

On average, under Ngcamphalala Chiefdom, there are about 11 cattle owned by each household, followed by Mngometulu (about 10 cattle per household), followed by Matsenjwa (8) and lastly

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Myeni at 5 cattle per household. This really shows that most families lost their 'assets' during the drought which has a direct impact on their way of living as most people earn a living through selling their animals during hard times.

Table 11: Livestock owned by households per chiefdom

Chiefdom:	Total Number of Cattle	Total Number of Households that own cattle	Average Number of cattle per Household
Matsenjwa	244	30	8.1
Mngometulu	1064	108	9.9
Ngcamphalala	2253	206	10.9
Myeni	108	21	5.1
Total	**3669**	**365**	**10**

SECTION 7: HOUSEHOLDS IN FARMER COMPANIES

Out of a total of 2964 households recorded within the PDA, only 2327 households responded to the question on household involvement to FCs.

In all 3 chiefdoms (Matsenjwa, Ngcamphalala and Mngometulu) there were members who are involved in the farmer companies. No household is involved with farmer companies under Myeni chiefdom. This may be attributed to the fact that the project is still to be introduced to their community.

The Mngometulu chiefdom has the highest number of households involved in farmers associations (48%) followed by Ngcamphalala (28.8%) and lastly Matsenjwa (23%). The Mngometulu situation can be explained by the fact that quite a number of farmer groups have been endorsed for development under the Phase 2 development while Ngcamphalala is still working on having her all lists approved. Matsenjwa Chiefdom having less numbers might be

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because of the size of the chiefdom compared to the two already highlighted. See table below for details of participation.

Table 12: Households in Farmer Companies within the PDA

Chiefdom	Farmer Company (Y/N)	Members of the household who are part of a Farmer Company
Matsenjwa	yes	254
Mngometulu	yes	529
Myeni	No	-
Ngcamphalala	yes	318
Total		**1101**

SECTION 8: CONCLUSION

The population of LUSIP II has increased from 14,276 in 2010 to 15,925 people in 2018, showing a population increase of 1,649 people (11.6%) in the intercensal period. This analysis include the 832 people which was recorded under Myeni Chiefdom yet Myeni was not part of the census study in 2010. There has also been an increase noted in the number of homesteads, households and the total population within the PDA. The population within the PDA is dominated by young people compared to elderly people. These figures inform for more allocation of resources, proper planning and improved targeted interventions. In all 3 chiefdoms (Matsenjwa, Ngcamphalala and Mngometulu) there were members who are involved in the farmer companies. No household was involved with farmer companies under Myeni chiefdom. This may be attributed to the fact that the project is still to be introduced to their community

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APPENDICES

Questionnaire

LOWER USUTHU SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION PROJECT

(LUSIP 2 Ext.) – POPULATION CENSUS SURVEY 2018

Please read the following consent form: "My name is [your name] from SWADE under the Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP 2 ext.). We are collecting information here in [name community]. I would like to ask you to participate in a one-to one interview on the people who stay in this household. The discussion will take about **25 minutes**. Please answer all the questions truthfully. You will not be judged on your responses and we ask you to be sincere in your responses.

There is no direct benefit, money or compensation to you in participating in this census. Your participation is voluntary. Refusing to participate will not affect you or your family in any way. However, we hope that the survey will benefit your community by helping us understand how many people live in this household, household demographics and other livelihood status.

The researchers will keep your responses confidential and only researchers involved in this study will review the information. We request that you permit us to record your name on the questionnaire (gadget). Your name will be held in the utmost confidentiality and will only be used to identify you, or your family, only for the purpose of LUSIP 2. Do you have any questions for me? You may ask questions about this study at any

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Enumerator's Name……. **Date…….**

Supervisors' name…… **Signature……**

I. Homestead No:. ……

II. Chiefdom:……

III. Name and Surname of Chief:……

IV. Name of person being interviewed:……

V. Diptank Name:……

VI. Stockowner's Dipping No (cattle):……

VII. Name Registered at Diptank:……

VIII. Total No of Cattle……No Sisa In……No Sisa Out……

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1.0 HOMESTEAD DEMOGRAPHICS & SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

1.1. Complete the following table for all homestead members, including persons temporarily absent

SN	Name & Surname	Relationship to HH *1	SEX		D.o.B	Highest Education Achieved *6	Residential Status *2	Employment Status *3	For Employed Members					For Students/Scholars	
			Male = 1	**Female** = 2					Occupation *4	Employer	Place of Work (Area)	Average Monthly Income	Freq. *5	Current Std. or Study	School/ Institution Name
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															

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*1 Relationship	*2 Residential status	*3 Primary Employment Status	*5 Frequency of Income
1 – Homestead head (HH) 2 - Spouse of HH 3 - Son/daughter of HH 4 - Son-in-law/daughter-in-law of HH 5 - Grandchild of HH 6 - Parent of HH 7 - Parent-in-law of HH 8 - Brother/sister of HH 9. Cousin 10 - Grandparent of HH 11 - Adopted/foster/step child 12 - Other relative 13 - Not related but dependent	1 – Living in the homestead 2 - Migrant worker - other eSwatini 3 - Migrant worker - South Africa/other country 4 - Student - other eSwatini 5 - Student - South Africa/other country 6 - Other temporarily absent member 7 - Living elsewhere in the area (non-migrant)	1 - Pre-school child (i.e. 5 years and younger) 2 - Student/scholar 3 - Employed - formally employed, refers to waged/salary job (either as employee or self-employed) that takes place on a regular basis 4 - Informal employment - refers to informal sector activities such as hawking and beer selling. Also includes casual employment, referring to paid employment that occurs on a daily or other short-term basis, such as waiting at construction sites for day work 5 - Unemployed - refers to actively seeking any type of employment (formal or casual/informal) at least once over the past 3 months 6 - Home/not seeking work - refers to primary responsibility for looking after the homestead/children, or having given up looking for employment and not actively engaged in economic activities described above, or aged (no pension) 7 - Pensioner, receiving a pension 8 - Disabled and not employed 9 – Sick 10 – Other (Specify)	1 - Regular and stable 2 - Intermittent but stable 3 - Irregular and insecure

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*4 Occupation				*6 Highest Education Achieved
1. Subsistence farmer = CF	= SF	12. Commercial farmer		1. Primary School 2. Secondary School 3. High School 4. Tertiary School 5. Never Attended School 6. Pre-School
2. Farm labour = OL	= FL	13. Other labourer		
3. Domestic worker/garden = DM	= D/G	14. Driver/mechanic		
4. Taxi driver	= TD	15. Clerk	= CL	
5. Shop assist = T	= SA	16. Teacher		
6. Nurse = SO	= N	17. Spaza owner		
7. Hotel worker = Mi	= HW	18. Miner		
8. Construction worker = E	= CW	19. Electrician		
9. Security (incl. Policemen) = FW	= S	20. Factory worker		
10. Professional = R	= P	21. Retired		
11. Military	= M			

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1.2. Please indicate the number of households staying in this homestead.	Number of households:				
1.3. Please provide the names and gender of the head of each household		Male	Female		
Household #1					
Household #2					
Household #3					

1.3 Indicate members of any farmer association including the name of the association

a) ……
b) ……
c) ……
d) ……
e) ……

1.4 Did someone from this homestead die in the past year (12 months) Yes ☐ No ☐

1.5 If yes, what was the age of the deceased at the time he/she died?.....

1.6 Have you been relocated/resettled by the project (LUSIP 2 Ext.) Yes ☐ No ☐

1.7 Please include the homestead coordinates:……

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