



# Early Childhood Development (ECD) Audit Report Msinga and Nquthu (Umzinyathi District Municipality)

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## 0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY WITH MAIN FINDINGS

### Project Context

Assupol Community Trust (ACT) has identified Early Childhood Development (ECD) as the area where it can best contribute to the society of South Africa. To this effect Assupol Community Trust is targeting KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) (Mzinyathi District) where it will invest its resources to enhance the quality of the under-privileged communities and make a lasting contribution. The aim of the audit is to provide accurate information on the nature and extent of ECD provisioning, services, resources and infrastructure in KZN (Mzinyathi district) a view to inform support to be provided by ACT to improve access and quality of ECD service delivery.

The ECD audit was undertaken in Msinga and Nquthu in terms of an ECD support collaboration involving Assupol Community Trust, KZN Department of Social Development, the District Office in Umzinyathi and local DSD offices in Msinga and Nquthu, the Umzinyathi District Municipality, the local municipalities of Msinga and Nquthu and various other role players. The audit report will inform the planning for improved ECD service delivery in these areas.

### Audits completed

Audits by means of area-based field surveys were undertaken in two municipalities within the Umzinyathi District Municipal area namely Msinga and Nquthu. The initial audit of 111 ECD Centres in Msinga was done by Project Preparation Trust (PPT) and funded by Ilifa Labantwana. The initial audit covered issues such as institutional set up, governance, practitioner capacity, programme, health and safety, infrastructure, etc. Assupol Community Trust (ACT) issued its “Terms of reference for conducting ECD Audit in Mzinyathi District Municipality, Kwazulu Natal” in March 2016. Though the initial audit covered most issues, ACT required additional information on gender, disability, safety, hygiene etc. for which a supplementary questionnaire was compiled. PPT completed the 111 supplementary audits (mostly telephonically) in July 2016 and completed a full field audit for 98 ECD sites in Nquthu by early September 2016. A total of 209 ECD Centres were audited in Msinga and Nquthu. It should be noted that although PPT set out to do a 100% area based audit in both these areas, it underestimated the number of centres within these areas and were thus unable to audit all centres within the available budgets.

### Main trends and findings at both Msinga and Nquthu ECD Centres

- **Compared to 2011 census (Wazimap) data, the number of ECD Centres and children identified by the survey increased significantly from 2011 to 2016.** The audits revealed a net increase of 76 identified centres (217%) and 1595 (105%) children aged 3 – 5 in Msinga and an increase of 29 centres (42%) in and 1251 (69,3%) children aged 3 – 5 in Nquthu.
- **Many ECD Centres have been operational for more than 10 years:** 46% of the ECD centres in Msinga and 64% in Nquthu have been operating for more than 10 years (some dating back to 1980's); 8.1% in Msinga and 15,3% in Nquthu are in existence for between 6 and 10 years while 44.1% in Msinga and 18,0% have been established for less than 5 years.

- **More than half of the centers (55% in Msinga and 69% in Nquthu) are registered (fully or conditionally) as partial care facilities with the DSD.**
- **A large proportion of centres have programme registration (29% of the centres in Msinga and 37% in Nquthu)**
- **Most centres are dedicated ECD Centres (63% of the centres in Nquthu and 85% in Msinga)**
- **Monthly fees are very low – R50 per child per month on average.**
- **Most centres are registered NPOs (almost all centres in Nquthu (97%) and almost two thirds of the centres audited in Msinga).**
- **Most ECD centres/children are without DSD financial support - 60% in Nquthu and 79% in Msinga**
- **Most centres are NPO owned/ managed - 51% in Msinga and three quarters (79%) in Nquthu**
- **Almost all ECD centres have governance committees, 72% in Msinga and 99% in Nquthu have constitutions while 53% in Msinga and 69% in Nquthu have financial statements in place**
- **There are significant deficiencies in ECD practitioner skills and capacity: 16% of principals/owners have no formal ECD training; 36 % of the ECD practitioners have not ECD training; 15% of centres do not have any trained practitioners.**
- **Most children (approximately 79%) in the surveyed areas do not received ECD services – Based on an analysis of 2011 Census data, 2016 PPT ECD field survey data and 2016 LETCEE data on play centres.**
- **Most ECD Centres cater for a relatively small number of children (40 or less):** More than half 54% of the children in Msinga and 45% in Nquthu have between 21 and 40 children per centre; a further 15% in Msinga and 17% in Nquthu caters for 41 to 50 children, 9% in Msinga and 12% in Nquthu caters for between 51 and 100 children and only 2,7% in Msinga and 3% in Nquthu cater for more than 100 children
- **More than three quarters (77.2%) of the 7 976 children in Msinga and Nquthu fall in the 3 – 5-year age group** and 19,8% in the 0 - 2-year age group.
- **Some (2,8%) of the children aged 6+ in Nquthu could not be accommodated in Grade R classes by the Department of Education and thus remained at the ECD Centres.**
- **The attendance of boys and girls at ECD Centres is similar** in the various age groups (Msinga 0-2 year olds has 0.8% more girls than boys while Nquthu has 0.3% more boys than girls in this age group. In the 3 – 5-year-old group there are 1.8% more girls in Msinga than boys and no difference in Nquthu)
- **Very few children with disabilities and chronic illnesses are attending ECD centres.** Less than 1% (23) of the children attending ECD Centres in Nquthu and 62 (1,5%) in Msinga have some disabilities or chronic illnesses. Children with disabilities and chronic illnesses are found at 18 centres in Nquthu and 35 in Msinga.
- **Based on 2011 census data there were more children in Nquthu with disabilities than in Msinga**
  - **8.4% of the 29 682 children aged 0-5 years in Nquthu struggled with some disabilities e.g. walking (4.3%), seeing (1.9%) and hearing (2.2%) to different degrees** (some difficulty, severe difficulty and cannot do at all). A further 22,2% of the children are struggling with communicating (8.4%) and concentrating and remembering (13.2%).
  - **7.5% of the 33 380 children aged 0-5 years in Msinga struggled with some disabilities e.g. walking (4.2%), seeing (1.6%) and hearing (2,4%) to different degrees** (some difficulty, severe difficulty and cannot do at all) A further 20.3% of the children are struggling with communicating (9%) and concentrating and remembering (11.9%)

- **There is a big discrepancy between the numbers of centre committees that received committee training** - 25% in Msinga and 61% in Nquthu **and in the number of centres with policies** – 42% in Msinga and 76% in Nquthu.
- **Parents provide more than 68% of the meals in Msinga** while more than **63% ECD centres are providing meals in Nquthu**
- **Land ownership and tenure needs to be further investigated.** The answers to these questions may be based on perceptions rather than facts - 29% of ECD centres are operating on traditional land, 20% on land owned by private individuals/entities and 35% by ECD Centres, while 8 % are owned by Municipalities, government departments and schools. More than half (53%) of the centres have formal tenure in the form of a written PTO while 37% indicated that they have oral PTOs.
- **Infrastructure challenges an important barrier to registration:** 8% informal structures, 42% roof problems; 45% wall problems; 32% without space for food preparation; 71% no piped water on site; 52% without acceptable sanitation (i.e. no flush toilet, VIP/UD or chemical toilet) and 20% without any toilet; 53% no electricity; 31% partial /no fencing; 20% without outdoor play equipment , 35% with identified health & safety issues requiring mitigation; 2% without road access; 7% without proper refuse management practices.
- **Flexibility is necessary for registration and inclusion within the current system of support** to address issues such as: lack of approved building plans (50%); 37 % of all centres have informal tenure (i.e. not a title deed or written PTO ); 17% of centres are privately owned (although many of these are likely to be viewed as ‘community based centres’ by the DSD and may therefore still eligible for DSD assistance) and 17% of the ECD Centres are badly overcrowded (less than 1m<sup>2</sup> gross space per child).
- **A growing number of children (520) aged 3 – 4 years not currently being serviced by a formal ECD Centre are attending Early Learning Playgroups (ELPGs) in 14 of the wards in Msinga** started by the Smart Start, LETCEE and CWP partnership.
- **Cost-benefit of incremental/improvement infrastructure investments compelling** – Based on modeling, it is anticipated that there will be at least a six-fold increase in population coverage with equivalent capital funding expenditure on infrastructure (incremental/in-situ versus conventional new build approach). The cost efficiencies may be poorer in rural settlements given good existing infrastructure (e.g. water, sanitation, electricity) and a more concentrated settlement pattern.
- **Area-based field survey provides valuable information not previously available** in respect of the prevalence, status, needs and potentials of ECD Centres, spatial mapping of centres.
- **The Categorization Framework** method can be successfully applied and all centres can be accommodated in any of the five defined categories (A,B1,B2,C1,C2) based on survey data on: a) institutional/capacity, b) ECD programme and c) infrastructure/health and safety factors.

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- D Maps indicating centres audited
- E Disability tables
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- Assupol Community Trust
- Ilifa Labantwana
- Department of Social Development
- Msinga Local Municipality
- Umzinyathi District Municipality
- NAG
- LETCEE
- TREE
- PPT Audit team: Nana Ndlovu (Audit Manager), Nqabenhle Hadebe, Ndumiso Mzobe, Sindisiwe Chauke; Lwazi Ngidi (Field Coordinators) and 13 local field workers (9 from Msinga and 4 from Nquthu)

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

ACT	Assupol Community Trust
DM	District Municipality
DSD	Department of Social Development
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EHP	Environmental Health Practitioner
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
KZN	KwaZulu Natal
LETCEE	Little Elephant Further Education and Training College
MD	Missing Data
NAG	Network Action Group
NPO	Non-profit organisation
NQFL	National Qualification Framework Level
PPT	Project Preparation Trust
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TREE	Training and Resources in Early Education

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Improving access to adequate ECD services is recognized as a national priority within the National Development Plan and by key Departments such as Social Development. However, although ECD is recognised as being in a state of crisis, there is not yet any structured programme of incremental assistance and support for such under-resourced centres which provide the backbone of ECD services for the poor.

It is well recognised that ECD is critical for achieving the human capabilities required for full participation in society. Benefits of ECD recognised by the National Development Plan include: a) better school enrolment rates, retention and academic performance; b) higher rates of high school completion; c) lower levels of antisocial behaviour; d) higher earnings; e) better adult health and longevity (NDP, 2012, p. 296).

Most young children in South Africa (at least 1.5million) utilise informal, unregistered ECD centres or are entirely unable to access ECD services<sup>1</sup>. According to the Department of Social Development (DSD), KZN is one of three provinces with the highest number of young children with only 38% receiving access to recognized ECD services<sup>2</sup>. The actual figure within informal settlements is likely to be significantly lower than this.

Most unregistered ECD centres can't qualify for assistance because they can't formally register with the DSD because they are unable to meet its high, prescribed standards. Large numbers of young children therefore receive no state assistance and endure a range of significant risks and challenges (including those pertaining to health and safety). They remain outside the current system of state support.

A paradigm shift and new programmatic approach are therefore urgently required to create hope for young children from poor households and to break long-term cycles of poverty.

## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

Assupol Community Trust (ACT) has identified Early Childhood Development (ECD) as the area where it can best contribute to the society of South Africa. To this effect Assupol Community Trust (Act) is targeting KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) (Umzinyathi District) where it will invest its resources to enhance the quality of the under-privileged communities and make a lasting contribution. This report covers the findings of an ECD audit undertaken in the Umzinyathi District within the following areas:

- The 19 wards in Msinga by Ilifa Labantwana and ACT
- The 17 wards in Nquthu by ACT

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<sup>1</sup> DG Murray Trust, 2011

<sup>2</sup> DSD, 2012

### 3. OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1. AIM

The aim of the audit is to provide accurate information on the nature and extent of ECD provisioning, services, resources and infrastructure in Msinga and Nqutu (Mzinyathi district, KZN) with a view to inform support to be provided by ACT to improve access and quality of ECD service delivery.

#### 3.2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the audit are:

- a) To provide accurate quantitative data on all children in seventeen wards in Nquthu and nineteen wards in Msinga both in Mzinyathi District - KZN.
- b) To determine the number of ECD centres per ward
- c) To analyse each ECD centre in each ward in terms of location, physical structure, child and practitioner profiles, provision of food, health and safety issues, institutional arrangements, quality of ECD service delivery, finances and proximity to the nearest primary school
- d) To determine the number of children between 0-5 who are not accessing ECD in the identified wards
- e) To determine other forms of childcare that exists in the wards other than ECD centres.

### 4. METHODOLOGY

#### 4.1. RESEARCH AREA

PPT completed area-based ECD surveys in the Local Municipalities of Msinga and Nquthu within the District Municipality of UMzinyathi, KZN.



## 4.2. PRE IDENTIFIED ECD CENTRES

PPT requested various stakeholders such as DSD, Ilifa Labantwana, the Msinga municipality, EHPs at the Umzinyathi DM, TREE, LETCEE and NAG to assist with the identification of ECD sites within the Msinga and Nquthu Municipal areas and also consulted the Municipal IDPs in the compilation of pre identified lists.

### *Msinga*

PPT identified 161 ECD centres in Msinga. PPT did not survey all pre-identified ECD Centres for a variety of reasons:

- Some centres were pre-identified under two different names. Confusion on the names of centres was frequently found in Umzinyathi where the centre is known by the community by one name whilst the official name given to the centre by the Nkosi upon the opening of the centre would be totally different tot the name known by the community.
- Some centres could not be found due to the absence of GPS coordinates and contact details
- Some centres visited were closed / vandalised / not operational - the survey team completed visual surveys for these for record and follow up purposes
- An area based approach was followed which required field workers to audit every ECD Centre (with 6 and more children). Numerous “new” centres were found and surveyed which means that quite a number of the centres on the pre identified list were not surveyed due to budget constraints.

PPT reconciled the pre identified list with the final database and an updated DSD ECD database for Msinga, that was different to the original DSD list received. A total of 154 ECD Centres were visited by PPT but only 111 of the ECD Centres were fully audited. Refer to **Annexure B**.

PPT identified 105 centres that may not have been surveyed due to the funding constraints and the fact that PPT has reached the target number of centre for the overall Ilifa Labantwana project. This reconciled list was sent to the Umzinyathi and Msinga DSD offices to indicate what the status of the remaining ECD Centres are. It is recommended that the remaining centres be included in DSD’s registration drive.

### *Nquthu*

PPT identified 96 ECD centres and ended up auditing a total of 98 centres. PPT concentrated only on the identified lists and did not identify other centres in order to save time and costs.

## 4.3. RESEARCH TOOLS AND METHODS

### 4.3.1. Rapid Assessment and Categorisation Method

The audit in Msinga forms part of the Rapid Assessment and Categorisation (RAC) method which provides a systematic framework in terms of which all ECD centres in a particular area and are identified (including unregistered, less formal centres), assessed (using survey data) and categorised in respect of their needs and potentials with differing levels (packages) of support to be provided accordingly.

The survey provides the information necessary for categorisation. Categorisation “marker” questions can broadly be divided in 3 main groups namely: Governance and Capacity (25); Programme (11); Infrastructure, Health and Safety (16) and covers 52 questions.

Categorisation factors	Abbrev.	Marker questions	Weighting
<b>C&amp;G</b> = Capacity and governance	C&G	25	40%
<b>PROG</b> = programme	PROGR	11	25%
<b>H&amp;S</b> = health and safety	H&S	16	35%
<b>Total</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1: Categorisation factors

A specific weighting is also applied as indicated above.

The audit data together with the photos also provides a broad picture of the level of infrastructure support that may be required at a particular centre (e.g. services, minor works, major upgrades, extensions or new builds). It cannot though quantify the work that needs to be done. It is therefore emphasised that the survey data is preliminary in nature and is not sufficient for decision making (e.g. centre registration) and resource allocation (e.g. infrastructural improvements) without follow-up work and assessments. The survey is not undertaken by ECD specialists such as social workers or environmental health practitioners. It does however provide significant information hitherto not available about all (or most) centres within targeted areas and provides a platform for further ECD planning and resource mobilisation.

#### 4.3.2. Categorisation Framework

The following categorisation framework forms a key part of the afore-mentioned response model. Centres are categorised in respect of their level of functioning and potential.

- **A: Well-functioning and providing ‘acceptable ECD programme’:** Such centres will usually be fully registered as a partial care facility or have conditional registration in which case they will typically have certain infrastructural deficiencies as the main impediment to achieving full registration.
- **B1: Basic-functioning with potential to provide ‘acceptable ECD services’:** Such centres provide acceptable (if basic) ECD services and have the potential to achieve conditional registration subject to certain conditions being met (with or without some level of flexibility).
- **B2: Low-functioning with potential to eventually provide ‘acceptable ECD services’:** Such centres are not yet providing an acceptable level of ECD services, yet have the potential to achieve conditional registration as a partial care facility over time, usually with some level of flexibility
- **C1 Low-functioning with limited potential to eventually provide ‘acceptable ECD services’ – no structured ECD programme:**
- **C2 High risk and dysfunctional** with need to be rapidly closed-down

The categories are determined by the score that the ECD Centre achieves.

Description	Categorisation scoring ranges		
<b>Well-functioning</b> and providing 'acceptable ECD services' >	<b>A</b>	80%	100%
<b>Basic-functioning with potential</b> to provide 'acceptable ECD services' >	<b>B1</b>	60%	79%
<b>Low-functioning with potential</b> to eventually provide... >	<b>B2</b>	40%	59%
<b>Low-functioning with limited potential</b> to eventually provide ... >	<b>C1</b>	25%	39%
<b>High risk and dysfunctional</b> with need to be rapidly closed-down >	<b>C2</b>	0%	24%

Table 2: categorisation: Scoring ranges

### 4.3.3. Audit tool (the questionnaire)

#### 4.3.3.1. Audit design

PPT designed an initial audit questionnaire in 2015 with the assistance of DSD, eThekweni Environmental Health Practitioners, TREE, NAG, UKZN and Ilifa Labantwana for areas based ECD audits undertaken in 5 municipal areas (eThekweni, Vulamehlo, Umzumbi, Umvoti and Msinga).

Ilifa Labantwana offered ACT the data collected and analysed for the Msinga area. ACT required additional information and commissioned the design of a supplementary questionnaire that was compiled in close cooperation with members of the Umzinyathi ECD Technical Team. These two questionnaires were combined into a new ACT Questionnaire Refer to **Annexure A**

A visual survey form was designed and utilised to keep record of centres on the pre-identified list that closed down, to record new centres under construction and or centres standing open.

No audits have been undertaken on child minding (i.e. mothers caring for less than 6 children).

#### 4.3.3.2. Kandu tool

PPT currently makes use of handheld Android Tablets and makes use of customised locally developed and supported "Kandu" software which is 'cloud' based. The Kandu DMP tool provides an Excel database as its primary data output. Centre profiles are automatically available online along with an aerial map showing the locality of all centres surveyed and with the facility to zoom in on particular centres to examine their micro-locality in aerial view. This tool is currently utilised by ACT and 2 other funders – Ilifa Labantwana and the EU / PSPPD project.

#### **4.4. AUDIT IMPLEMENTATION (AUDIT TEAM, TRAINING AND IMPLEMENTATION)**

##### **4.4.1. Audit team**

PPT made use of its own staff - a survey manager and 4 field coordinators. Eleven local field workers were recruited from the Msinga and four from Nquthu for the ECD audits. Fieldworker recruitment criteria required that field workers must be at least 22 years of age, need to have a matric or post matric qualification, be fluent in English and Zulu, must have good interpersonal social skills and must preferably have a driver's licenses for more than three years. The local field workers were recruited in conjunction with the local Municipalities and DSD offices.

##### **4.4.2. Training**

###### *Msinga*

Local Msinga field workers were trained over a period of four days – an initial 2-day training and follow up training session for a further two days. The initial classroom-based orientation and training of Fieldworkers was attended by a social worker from Umzinyathi, a representative of Ilifa and Environmental Health Practitioners from Umzinyathi. A survey manual covering aspects such as introduction and engagement with participants, ethics, how to use the android tool (Kandu), logistical arrangements, etc. was workshopped. The classroom-based training was followed up with one-day practical training session.

Ms Heidi Attwood also facilitated two one-day follow-up training sessions with the Field Coordinators on the Supplementary survey on 5 and 18 July 2016

###### *Nquthu*

The training session in Nquthu was arranged at the Mkhabayi Children's Home from 20 to 23 July 2016. The workshop was attended by PPT's survey manager, the workshop facilitator, 4 field coordinators, 4 local field workers, local DSD social workers / ECD coordinator and Umzinyathi Environmental Health Practitioners (EHPs) and Nquthu ECD Forum chairperson

##### **4.4.3. Implementation**

###### *Msinga*

The Msinga audit was done in two parts. The initial audit was done by PPT's audit team in terms of appointment by Ilifa Labantwana and was completed in May 2016. A total of 111 full surveys were completed and 40 visual surveys were done. **(Annexure C)** This audit was followed by a supplementary audit in terms of the ACT appointment. The supplementary audit commenced in July and was done telephonically by PPT's Field Coordinators. Only 6 centres had to be revisited as they could not be reached by telephone. A map indicating the location of the centres is attached - **Annexure D**

###### *Nquthu*

The Nquthu audit was done in August / September 2016. A total of 98 ECD Centres were audited. No visual surveys were done. A map indicating the location of the centres is attached - **Annexure D**.

#### **4.5. DATA VALIDITY**

The ECD audit conducted by PPT was designed to gather information from the various ECD facilities in Msinga and Nquthu, based on the replies that centre staff provided to the various questions, and where possible, based on what the field co-ordinators could visually verify. In some cases, principals or owners were interviewed and in other cases either a supervisor, practitioner or committee member was interviewed.

Trained Field coordinators (together with locally-hired fieldworkers) took care to establish good rapport with respondents before continuing with the questionnaire. This increases the accuracy of the information gathered. However, as with all research of this nature, there are cases where respondents are unaware or misinformed about certain facts regarding their ECD facility, resulting in some information that is factually incorrect (e.g. residents with PTOs on traditional land may perceive that they own the land when in fact they don't, although they do enjoy a relatively secure form of traditional tenure).

Occasionally, respondents may deliberately or inadvertently provide answers that are not factually correct. In cases where answers can be verified e.g. number of toilets or windows (as opposed to questions regarding thoughts and opinions), this was done by field coordinators or local fieldworkers. However, verification is not always possible, for example when documentation to prove an answer is not available, such as a copy of practitioners' qualifications, the staff development plan, or the facility's certificate of registration if the documents are not kept on site. In such cases, the data reflects the answer given by the respondent, when the field coordinator has no reason to believe the answer to be factually incorrect. If a field coordinator strongly suspects that misleading information has been provided, this is noted.

The ECD audit therefore attempts to reflect the reality of ECD facilities in Msinga and Nquthu, which can then be compared with other stakeholders' perceptions, opinions and information regarding these ECD facilities.

#### **4.6. LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES OF THE AUDIT**

##### **4.6.1. Limitations**

It needs to be noted that audit data is preliminary in nature and is not sufficient for decision making (e.g. centre registration) and resource allocation (e.g. infrastructural improvements) without follow-up work and further technical assessments.

##### **4.6.2. General challenges**

It is noted that the audit of ECD Centres in the target communities is inherently challenging for a number of reasons as outlined below.

- *ECD centres not being open all day* - ECD Centres are generally only open until 14h00. This means at least 3 hours less time for surveying than anticipated
- *ECD owners or supervisors are often not at centres* and practitioners or other not able to answer all questions



- The *large amount of data being collected* (some of it relatively specialised in nature) and the associated need for field workers to be relatively skilled and knowledgeable about ECD.
  - *Poor accessibility ECD sites due to poor roads or poor weather.*
  - *Rental cars not covered by insurance on gravel roads* which put PPT as huge risk. PPT thus hired local taxis to transport the team.
  - *Expensive transport costs.* Not being able to finish all ECD centres on a specific route due to short operational hours means fieldworkers have to go back on their tracks the next day to finish. Travel costs were much more than anticipated and because the surveys are taking slower than anticipated it affects vehicle hire, fuel and accommodation costs of the Field Worker Coordinators.
- *Contact details absent / unreliable.* Many of the centres on the pre identified lists did not have any contact details and those that had were often either not correct or the numbers changed which means that the audit team struggled to contact ECD Centres in advance or to contact them for directions.
- *Poor internet connections* made it difficult to upload data on a regular basis.

## 5. DESKTOP STUDY

The desktop study contained in this section on statistics on children 0 – 5 years and ECD centres in Msinga and Nquthu, is based on the 2011 Census data.

**NOTE:** *Please refer to section 8 for the data obtained via the ECD field survey for ECD centres in these municipalities. It is noted that the centres identified in the field survey far exceeds those identified in the census data.*

### 5.1. SECONDARY DATA ON ECD CENTRES AND YOUNG CHILDREN IN MSINGA AND NQUTHU

The tables below provide data (per ward) on the number of children aged up to two years and from three to five years, as well as percentage data (per ward) on the gender of children aged up to 9 years, based on Stats SA Census data (2011) drawn from the WAZIMAP site (see reference in table 3). This data was used to calculate the approximate number of male and female children aged up to two years and aged from three to five years, in each ward.

The tables also present 2011 data on the number of ECD centres and level of enrolment in these centres in each ward, drawing on data collected by Ilifa Labantwana and the National Audit of ECD centres in South Africa (Department of Social Development, 2013) drawn from the WAZIMAP site (see reference in table 3).

### 5.1.1. Msinga Municipality



Diagram 1: Ward Map for Msinga Municipality<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Diagram is an edited copy of visuals and data found at <https://wazimap-ecd.code4sa.org/profiles/municipality-KZN244-msinga/> (accessed 26 August 2016)

**Table 3: Msinga Municipality: Secondary data on young children and ECD centres (2011)**

Msinga Ward number	Total number of children: 0-5 years	Number of children: 0-2 years	Number of children: 3-5 years	Percentage of Girls: 0-9 years	Percentage of Boys: 0-9 years	Estimated number of girls: 0-2 years	Estimated number of boys: 0-2 years	Estimated number of girls: 3-5 years	Estimated number of boys: 3-5 years	Number of ECD centres	Children 3-5 years enrolled in ECD centres	Proportion of 3 to 5 year olds enrolled in ECD centres.	Average number of 3 to 5 year olds enrolled, per centre
	cl.1	cl.2	cl.3	cl.4	cl.5	cl.6	cl.7	cl.8	cl.9	cl.10	cl.11	cl.12	cl.13
1	1843	862	981	50.40%	49.60%	434	428	494	487	nd*	nd*	**	**
2	1838	878	960	50.40%	49.60%	443	435	484	476	2	11	1.1%	5.5
3	1916	947	969	49.40%	50.60%	468	479	479	490	3	160	16.5%	53.3
4	1736	866	870	49.60%	50.40%	430	436	432	438	nd*	nd*	**	**
5	2294	1137	1157	48.60%	51.40%	553	584	562	595	2	139	12.0%	69.5
6	2026	990	1036	48.80%	51.20%	483	507	506	530	2	135	13.0%	67.5
7	1579	803	776	50.30%	49.70%	404	399	390	386	1	79	10.2%	79
8	1569	786	783	50.20%	49.80%	395	391	393	390	1	34	4.3%	34
9	1772	856	916	50.30%	49.80%	431	426	461	456	3	131	14.3%	43.7
10	1578	754	824	47.90%	52.10%	361	393	395	429	3	176	21.4%	58.7
11	1716	872	844	53.50%	46.50%	467	405	452	392	4	158	18.7%	39.5
12	1342	665	677	49.40%	50.60%	329	336	334	343	nd*	nd*	**	**
13	1397	654	743	49.80%	50.20%	326	328	370	373	4	162	21.8%	40.5
14	2022	1021	1002	49.80%	50.20%	508	513	499	503	1	40	4.0%	40
15	1576	760	816	50.30%	49.70%	382	378	410	406	1	8	1.0%	8
16	1893	944	949	49.50%	50.60%	467	478	470	480	1	59	6.2%	59
17	2004	949	1055	50.10%	50%	475	475	529	528	2	104	9.9%	52
18	1532	733	799	48.90%	51.10%	358	375	391	408	1	nd*	**	**
19	1745	805	940	49.80%	50.20%	401	404	468	472	3	83	8.8%	27.7
<b>Msinga</b>	<b>33381</b>	<b>16281</b>	<b>17100</b>	<b>49.80%</b>	<b>50.20%</b>	<b>8108</b>	<b>8173</b>	<b>8516</b>	<b>8584</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1514</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>43.3</b>
<b>KZN</b>	<b>1423683</b>	<b>717521</b>	<b>706162</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>355890</b>	<b>361631</b>	<b>350256</b>	<b>355906</b>	<b>2151</b>	<b>84749</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>39.4</b>
<b>SA</b>	<b>6741428</b>	<b>3444039</b>	<b>3297389</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>1708243</b>	<b>1735796</b>	<b>1635505</b>	<b>1661884</b>	<b>76052</b>	<b>703073</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>9.2</b>

Notes: \*nd = no data

\*\* unable to calculate due to lack of data

Source: Wazimap ECD ( <https://wazimap-e.cd.code4sa.org/profiles/municipality-KZN242-nqutu/>, accessed 26 August 2016) which draws on data from:

- South African National Census, Statistics South Africa, 2011
- South African Schools Master list, Department of Basic Education, June 2015
- Survey of South African Hospitals, Department of Health, 2011/12
- National Audit of ECD centres in South Africa, Department of Social Development, 2013
- Data for the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal and North West collected by Ilifa Labantwana.

In 2011, there were a total of 33381 children aged 5 years of less in Msinga Municipality, 16281 of which were aged up to 2 years, and 17100 of which were aged 3 to 5 years [see cl.1 to cl.3, above].

There were 35 ECD centres in 16 of Msinga’s 19 wards, and a total of 1514 children aged 3 to 5 years enrolled in 34 of these centres (spread across 15 wards), translating into an average of 43 children per centre. Data for the remaining 3 and 4 wards respectively, was not available [see cl.10, cl.11 & cl.13, above].

In 2011, the proportion of children aged 3 to 5 years enrolled in ECD centres in Msinga (8.9%) was lower than the average proportion for the province of KZN (12%), and substantially lower than the national average (21.3%) [see cl.12, above].

On average, there were more ECD-enrolled children aged 3 to 5 years per centre in Msinga (43 children), than the average for the province (39 children), and significantly higher than the average per centre for the whole of South Africa (9 children per centre) [see cl.13, above].

### 5.1.2. Nquthu Municipality

## Nquthu

Municipality in [Umzinyathi](#), [KwaZulu-Natal](#)

**165 306** Population

1 962.3 square kilometres

84.2 people per square kilometre

15.1 Children (0-5 years) per square kilometre

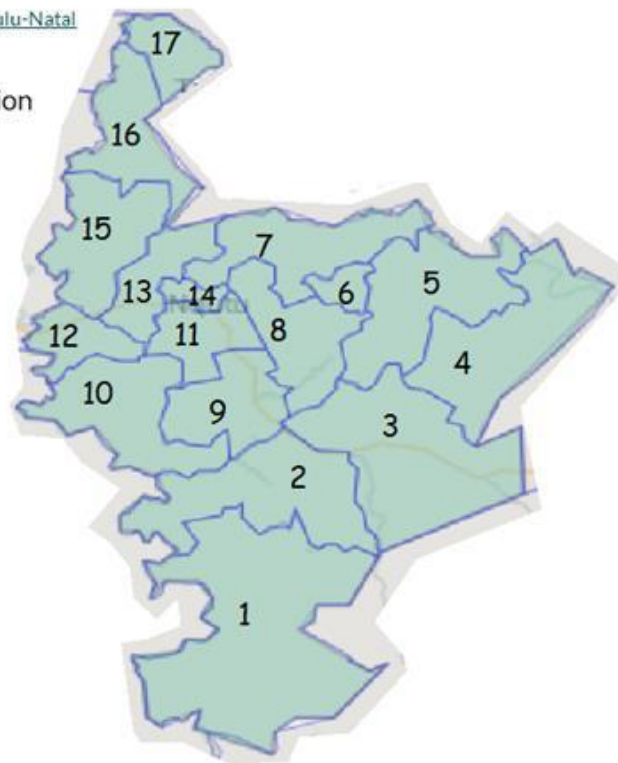


Diagram 2: Ward Map for Municipality <sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>Diagram is an edited copy of visuals and data found at <https://wazimap-ecd.code4sa.org/profiles/municipality-KZN244-msinga/> (accessed 26 August 2016)

**Table 4: Nquthu Municipality: Secondary data on young children and ECD centres (2011)**

Nquthu Ward number	Total number of children: 0-5 years	Number of children: 0-2 years	Number of children: 3-5 years	Percentage of Girls: 0-9 years	Percentage of Boys: 0-9 years	Estimated number of girls: 0-2 years	Estimated number of boys: 0-2 years	Estimated number of girls: 3-5 years	Estimated number of boys: 3-5 years	Number of ECD centres	Children 3-5 years enrolled in ECD centres	Proportion of 3 to 5 year olds enrolled in ECD centres.	Average number of 3 to 5 year olds enrolled, per centre
	cl.1	cl.2	cl.3	cl.4	cl.5	cl.6	cl.7	cl.8	cl.9	cl.10	cl.11	cl.12	cl.13
1	2774	1455	1319	49.60%	50.40%	722	733	654	665	1	14	1.1%	14
2	1876	972	904	51.00%	49.00%	496	476	461	443	5	88	9.7%	17.6
3	2016	1000	1016	48.10%	51.90%	481	519	489	527	3	95	9.4%	31.7
4	1565	743	822	49.30%	50.70%	366	377	405	417	nd*	nd*	**	**
5	1678	735	943	48.50%	51.50%	356	379	457	486	3	71	7.5%	23.7
6	1278	586	692	47.70%	52.30%	280	306	330	362	2	39	5.6%	19.5
7	1568	733	835	49.30%	50.70%	361	372	412	423	3	46	5.5%	15.3
8	1618	778	840	49.50%	50.60%	385	394	416	425	5	97	11.5%	19.4
9	1771	856	915	51.20%	48.80%	438	418	468	447	4	56	6.1%	14
10	1874	918	956	50.90%	49.10%	467	451	487	469	4	65	6.8%	16.3
11	2094	1035	1059	49.10%	50.90%	508	527	520	539	4	85	8.0%	21.3
12	1412	679	733	49.20%	50.80%	334	345	361	372	6	173	23.6%	28.8
13	1745	826	919	48.30%	51.70%	399	427	444	475	6	86	9.4%	14.3
14	1441	741	700	52.00%	48.10%	385	356	364	337	12	559	79.9%	46.6
15	2057	995	1062	50.10%	49.90%	498	497	532	530	3	83	7.8%	27.7
16	1745	826	919	48.30%	51.70%	399	427	444	475	6	86	9.4%	14.3
17	1497	706	791	50.60%	49.40%	357	349	400	391	2	92	11.6%	46
<b>Nquthu</b>	<b>29684</b>	<b>14459</b>	<b>15225</b>	<b>49.60%</b>	<b>50.40%</b>	<b>7172</b>	<b>7287</b>	<b>7552</b>	<b>7673</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1804</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>26.1</b>
KZN	1423683	717521	706162	49.6	50.4	355890	361631	350256	355906	2151	84749	12.0%	39.4
SA	6741428	3444039	3297389	49.6	50.4	1708243	1735796	1635505	1661884	76052	703073	21.3%	9.2

Notes: \*nd = no data

\*\* unable to calculate due to lack of data

Source: Wazimap ECD ( <https://wazimap-ecd.code4sa.org/profiles/municipality-KZN242-nquthu/>, accessed 26 August 2016) which draws on data from:

- South African National Census, Statistics South Africa, 2011
- South African Schools Master list, Department of Basic Education, June 2015
- Survey of South African Hospitals, Department of Health, 2011/12
- National Audit of ECD centres in South Africa, Department of Social Development, 2013
- Data for the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal and North West collected by Ilifa Labantwana.

In 2011, there were a total of 29684 children aged up to 5 years in Nquthu Municipality, 14459 of which were aged up to 2 years, and 15225 of which were aged 3 to 5 years [see cl.1 to cl.3, above]. There were 69 ECD centres in 16 of Nquthu's 17 wards, and a total of 1804 children aged 3 to 5 years enrolled in these centres, translating into an average of 26 children per centre [see cl.10, cl.11 & cl.13, above].

In 2011, the average proportion of children aged 3 to 5 years enrolled in ECD centres in Nquthu (11.8%) was almost the same as the provincial average (12%), but substantially lower than the national average (21.3%) [see cl.12, above]. On average, there were fewer ECD-enrolled children aged 3 to 5 years per centre in Nquthu (26 children), than the average for the province (39 children), however, this average was still much higher than the average per centre for the whole of South Africa (9 children per centre) [see cl.13, above].

### 5.1.3. Overview of 2011 Secondary data on ECD centres and young Children in Msinga and Nquthu

Overview of 2011 data on ECD centres and young children						
Geographical area	Number of ECD centres	Total number of children: 0-5 years	Children up to 5 years, per ECD centre	Number of children 3-5 years	Children 3-5 years Enrolled in ECD centres	Proportion of 3 to 5 year olds enrolled in ECD centres
Msinga Municipality	35	33381	954	17100	1514	8.9%
Nquthu Municipality	69	29684	430	15225	1804	11.8%
<b>KZN Province</b>	<b>2151</b>	<b>1423683</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>706162</b>	<b>84749</b>	<b>12.0%</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>76052</b>	<b>6741428</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>3297389</b>	<b>703073</b>	<b>21.3%</b>

Source: Wazimap ECD (<https://wazimap-ecd.code4sa.org/profiles/country-ZA-south-africa/> and <https://wazimap-ecd.code4sa.org/profiles/province-KZN-kwazulu-natal/>, accessed 26 August 2016) which draws on data from:

- South African National Census, Statistics South Africa, 2011
- South African Schools Master list, Department of Basic Education, June 2015
- Survey of South African Hospitals, Department of Health, 2011/12
- National Audit of ECD centres in South Africa, Department of Social Development, 2013
- Data for the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal and North West collected by Ilifa Labantwana.

Table 5: Overview of 2011 data on ECD centres and young children

In 2011, the national average number of children aged up to 5 years living in South Africa (6 741 428 children) per ECD centre (76 052 centres), was 89 children. The average for the province of KZN in 2011, was significantly higher, at 662 children (0 to 5 years) per ECD centre. The average number of 0 to 5 years olds per ECD centre in Nquthu (430 children per centre) was better than the provincial average, however this average was worse for Msinga, at 954 children (0-5 years) per ECD-Centre.

Only considering children aged 3 to 5 years, the table above shows that one in every five children across South Africa (21.3%) in this age group, were enrolled in an ECD centre in 2011. The proportion of ECD-enrolled 3 to 5 year olds drops to 12% for KZN. The proportion of ECD-enrolled 3 to 5 year olds for Nquthu is similar to that of the province (at 11.8%), however it is lower for Msinga, at 8.9%.

## 5.2. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES AND CHRONIC ILLNESSES

The following data was obtained from the 2011 Census on disabilities and chronic illnesses for children aged 0 to 5 years old within Nquthu and Msinga. Refer to **Annexure E**. Some data on disability was obtained via the PPT ECD field survey (i.e. combined physical disability, mental disability and chronic illness) – refer to sections 6.2.3 and 7.1.12.

Physical disabilities		Difficulty			Use of assistive devises		Difficulty			Use of assistive devise	Difficulty			Use of assistive devise
Adjusted, 0 - 5 years old		Walking / climbing stairs			Walking stick / frame	Wheel chair	Hearing			Hearing Aid	Seeing			Eye Glasses
KZN242: Nqutu	Population 0 - 5 years	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Yes	Yes	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Yes	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Yes
TOTAL	29 682	434	81	763	315	71	366	104	191	379	327	80	157	453
TOTAL CHILDREN 0-5 PER CATEGORY I & % AGE FROM TOTAL NO. OF CHILDREN		1278		4,3%	1,1%	0,2%	661		2,2%	1,3%	564		1,9%	1,5%
KZN244: Msinga	Population 0 - 5 years	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Walking stick / frame	Wheel chair	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all -	Hearing Aid	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Eye glasses
TOTAL	33 380	545	106	755	487	120	496	71	243	563	334	49	161	707
TOTAL CHILDREN 0-5 PER CATEGORY & % AGE FROM TOTAL NO. OF CHILDREN		1 406		4,2%	1,5%	0,4%	810		2,4%	1,7%	544		1,6%	2,1%

Table 6: Census data – disability ( 0-5 year olds)

**Children with walking difficulties** make out 4,3% in Nquthu and 4,2% in Msinga. In Nquthu 1,1% of the total number of children, are using a walking stick / crutch or frame and 0,2% are using wheel chairs. In Msinga 1,5% are using walking sticks, crutches or walking frames and 0,4% are making use of wheel chairs.

**Children with hearing difficulties** make out 2,2% if the 0 to 5-year-old population in Nquthu and 1,3% of them are using hearing aids. In Msinga 2,4% of the total number of children have hearing difficulties and 1,7% are making use of hearing aids

**Children with difficulties to see** make out 1,9% of the total number of children (0 to 5-year-old) in Nquthu and 1,3% of the total number of children are making use of eye glasses. In Msinga 1,6% of the population (0 to 5-year-old) reported difficulty seeing. There is however some discrepancy in figures as 2,1% are reportedly making use of eye glasses.

For persons adjusted, 0 - 5 years old		Difficulty Communicating			Assistive devise	Difficulty Remembering & concentrating			Assistive devise	Chronic Medication
KZN242: Nqutu	Population 0 - 5 years	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	None	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	None	Yes
TOTAL	29 682	1295	409	982	0	1927	797	1181	0	619
TOTAL CHILDREN 0-5 PER CATEGORY I & % AGE FROM TOTAL NO. OF CHILDREN		2686		9,0%		3905		13,2%		2,1%
KZN244: Msinga	Population 0 - 5 years	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	None	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	None	Chronic medication
TOTAL	33 380	1 542	434	841	0	2 034	701	1 221	0	807
TOTAL CHILDREN 0-5 PER CATEGORY & % AGE FROM TOTAL NO. OF CHILDREN		2 817		8,4%		3 956		11,9%		2,4%

Table 7: Census data 2011 – difficulties and chronic illnesses

**There are no specific figures for mental disability** but it is assumed that a portion of children with difficulty to communicate, remember and concentrate will include persons with mental disability. The prevalence of difficulty in communicating is much higher than other physical difficulties and amount to 9,0% in Nquthu and 8,4% in Msinga. **There is however an even higher percentage of children with difficulties to remember and concentrate** - 13,9% in Nquthu and 11,9% in Msinga.

**There are 2,1% of the children in Nquthu and 2,4% in Msinga that are on chronic medication.**



### **5.3. CHILDMINDING, PLAY GROUPS AND TOY LIBRARIES**

#### **5.3.1. Childminding**

PPT interacted with the Municipalities of Nquthu and Msinga to determine if information can be obtained on the number of childminders (women looking after up to 6 children at their homes) in the various villages. The municipalities struggled to assist at the time due to elections and related activities.

#### **5.3.2. Playgroups**

LETCEE provided the information on playgroups. Early Learning Playgroups (ELPGs) are established in partnership between Smart Start (funder), LETCEE (non-centred based ECD organisation) and CWP to provide access to cost-effective, good quality and accessible ECD service to children between the ages of 3 and 4 years who do not have access to ECD Centres in Msinga. The play group initiative is only rolled out in Msinga at this stage. There are currently 52 trained playgroup facilitators and 520 registered children in the programme in 14 wards in Msinga.

The CWP-Smart Start partnership aims to train participants from CWP as Early Learning Playgroup Facilitators (ELFs) to set up and run Early Learning Playgroups. The CWP participants are selected based on their willingness to work with children and build on personal ambitions to pursue a teaching career. Once the CWP participants are selected they receive training on playgroup facilitation through LETCEE, a non-profit early childhood development organisation.

The selection criteria for Early Learning Playgroup Facilitators are as follow:

- Grade 10 minimum – work will involve a lot of reading and writing, interpreting what they read and completing assignments.
- No criminal record
- CWP criteria – already CWP participants

Playgroups are run at venues availed by the community – such as churches, spare rooms, primary schools. These arrangements are made through the initiative of the CWP participant themselves. These venues are required to meet certain criteria, e.g. minimum level of drinking water and sanitation, safe, accessible on foot by children. Each Facilitator runs one playgroup and conducts play activities, stories and routines. Playgroups are conducted twice a week for three hours.

Data entered by the playgroup facilitators is submitted to the club coach during monthly meetings. During these monthly club meetings on-going training and support is provided by the Club coach. Playgroup facilitator reports to club leader who runs monthly club meetings.

Target is a total of 144 Early Learning Playgroup Facilitators and 1440 kids accessing ECD.

# **Early Childhood Development (ECD) Audit Report For Msinga**

## 6. AUDIT FINDINGS IN MSINGA

### 6.1. INSTITUTIONAL, GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY

#### 6.1.1. Ownership

Attention is given to both centre ownership and land ownership as these may differ.

##### 6.1.1.1. Centre ownership

57 (51,4 %) of the 111 ECD Centres are managed/ owned by registered NPOs, 32 (28.8%) by CBOs of which 11 are also registered NPOs, while 17,1% are privately owned and managed. Most centres run by community based organisations and private individuals, are still unregistered.

Centre ownership	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Community based organisation	32	28.8	28.8
Do not know	2	1.8	30.6
Other	1	.9	31.5
Private individual	19	17.1	48.6
Registered NPO	57	51.4	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 8: Centre ownership

##### 6.1.1.2. Land ownership and tenure

This data reflects the perceptions of interviewees and has not been independently verified. Land ownership and tenure are often poorly and variably understood e.g. people will typically perceive that they own the land when they have a PTO, yet the Traditional Authority /Ingonyama Trust in fact owns it. It needs to be noted that beneficiaries do enjoy a relatively secure form of traditional tenure). This data must be read with care. It is not definitive. This issue will be investigated more in depth once pilot projects are identified.

More than half (55.8%) of the land is owned by government departments, Municipality, school and or the Traditional Authority while approximately a quarter (24.3%) of the land is owned by the ECD centre itself. 7.2% is owned by churches and other NPOs. A further 12.6% of the land is owned by private individuals / entities.

Land ownership	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Church	5	4.5	4.5
ECD Centre	27	24.3	28.8
Government Department	3	2.7	31.5
Municipality	6	5.4	36.9
NPO/NGO	3	2.7	39.6
Private entity/ organisation	1	.9	40.5
Private Individual	13	11.7	52.3
School	4	3.6	55.9
Traditional Authority	49	44.1	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 9: Land ownership

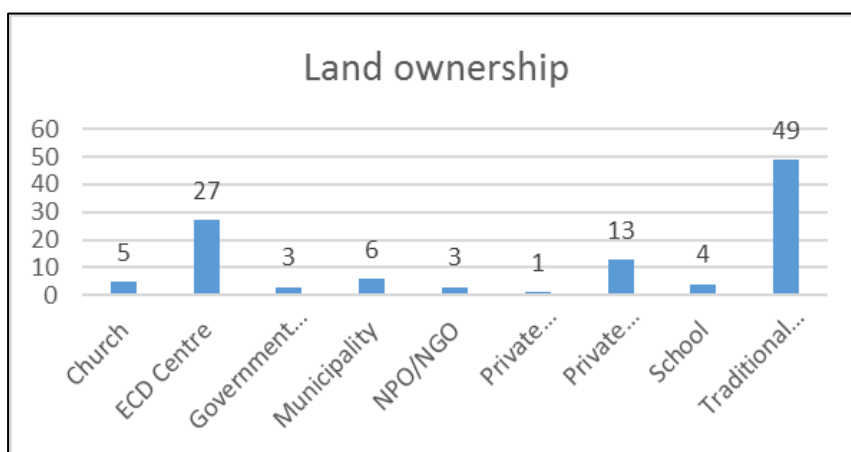


Figure 1: Land ownership

### Form of ownership

More than half (52,3%) the centres do not have written PTOs.

Form of Land Ownership	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do not know	2	1.8	1.8
Oral PTO	58	52.3	54.1
Right to occupy	5	4.5	58.6
Unregistered transaction	1	.9	59.5
Written PTO	45	40.5	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 10: Form of land ownership

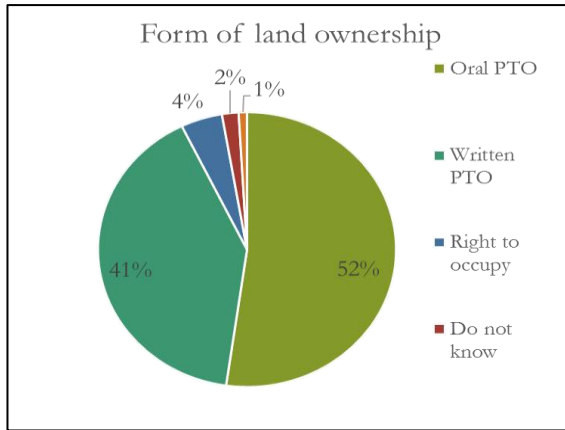


Figure 2: form of land ownership

### 6.1.2. Availability of alternate land

Land ownership is a key factor in determining investment potential of a centre. Where well run centres are located on private land and especially when the infrastructure is poor, it is important to determine if such centre has access to alternative land to determine if a new centre can be provided.

Of all the centres interviewed, 20.7% indicated that they have access to alternative land.

Alternate land access	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do not know	3	2,7	2,7
No	85	76,6	79,3
Yes	23	20,7	100,0
Total	111	100,0	

Table 11: Alternate land access

### 6.1.3. Operational base

85% of the 111 ECD Centres are operating from dedicated ECD Centres. 7% are making use of churches and Community centres/ halls. Only 4% are making use of their own homes as operational base. 47% of the entities making use of dedicated ECD Centres, are not yet registered.

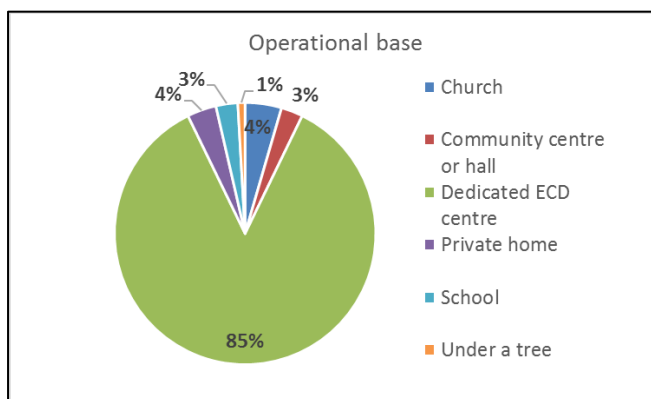


Figure 3: Operational base

#### 6.1.4. Years operational

Almost half (48%) of the 111 ECD centres are in existence for more than 10 years (some dating back to the 1980's); 16 % of the centres are between 5 and 10 years old and 22% between 2 to 5 years. Although it is known that many centres come and go, it is clear that more than half of these centres are well established institutions in their communities.

Years operational	Frequency	Percent
Pre and up to 2006 (10 years + )	53	48%
2007- 2011 (5 years +)	18	16%
2012- 2013 (2 years +)	24	22%
2014-2016 (up to 2 years)	14	13%
Do not know/ blank	2	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 12: Establishment dates of ECD Centres

#### 6.1.5. Institutional Registration

##### 6.1.5.1. NPO registration

Almost two thirds (64.9%) of the 111 ECD Centres surveyed are registered as an NPO, 20.7% is not yet registered and a further 14.4% are in the process of registering.

NPO registration	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
In Progress	16	14.4	14.4
No	23	20.7	35.1
Yes	72	64.9	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 13: Registration status of ECD Centres

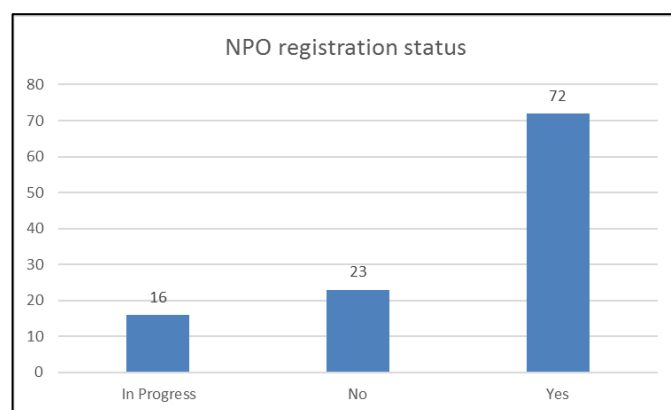


Figure 4: NPO registration status

### 6.1.5.2. Partial care registration

PPT picked up a discrepancy between the survey data and DSD records with regard to full and conditional registration. Most of the ECD Centres (51%) indicated that they were fully registered, whereas they are in fact still conditionally registered as per the DSD records.

<b>DSD Partial Care Registration (informed by DSD records)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Conditional	45	40,5	40,5
Full	16	14,4	55,0
Processing	12	10,8	65,8
Unregistered	38	34,2	100,0
Total	111	100,0	

Table 14: Partial care registration

It was decided to amend the data according to DSD records received from the District Office in June 2016 as far as they have records of the centres surveyed. This changed the picture considerably. Most of the ECD Centres (40%) in Msinga now seems to be conditionally registered with only 15% fully registered. 4% of the centres that indicated that they were still in the process of registering their centres have since been conditionally registered. This brings the total number of ECD Centres within the DSD system to 55%. 49% of the ECD Centres surveyed are not yet registered or in the process of registration. This situation is expected to change with the current registration drive of the DSD with the assistance of NAG.

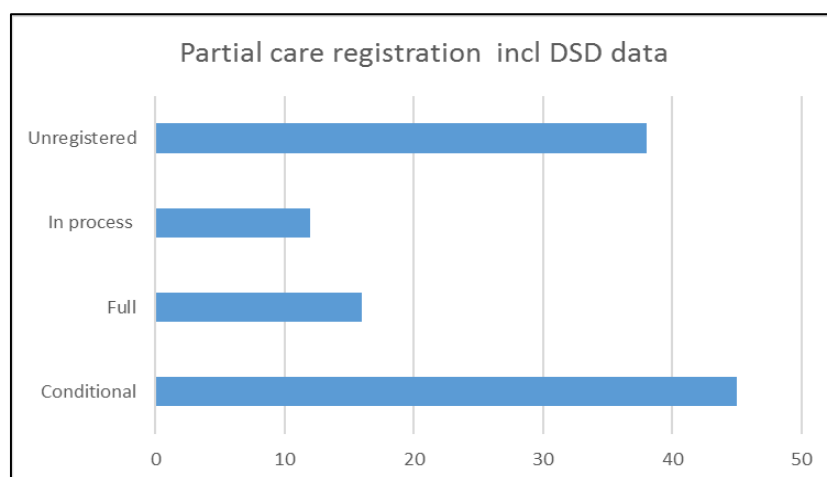


Figure 5: Partial care registration (DSD input incl.)

## 6.1.6. Governance

### 6.1.6.1. Governing Committee, meetings and documents

#### a) Governing committee

The majority of ECD Centres (98%) has government committees in place.

Governance Committee	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	2	1.8	1.8
Yes	109	98.2	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 15: Governing Committee

#### b) Committee meetings

Half the centres have 3 to 4 meetings per year.

Governance Committee: No. of Meetings	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No meetings	5	4,5	4,5
One or two meetings	19	17,1	21,6
Three or four meetings	56	50,5	72,1
Five to seven meetings	12	10,8	82,9
Eight to ten meetings	7	6,3	89,2
Eleven to fifteen meetings	10	9,0	98,2
Sixteen to twenty meetings	2	1,8	100,0
	111	100,0	

Table 16: Number of meetings

93.7% of the committee indicated that they are keeping minutes of their meetings.

#### c) Governing documents

71.2% of the centres have a constitution. Half (50.5%) of the ECD Centres indicated that they have annual financial statements in place. The number of ECD centres with financial statements coincide with the number of partially registered centres. Although unregistered centres are unlikely to have financial statements in place, it was expected that those registered as NPOs (65%) would have their financial statements in place as it is a statutory requirement for NPOs to submit their financial statements.



Governing documents	Frequency	Percent
Have constitution	79	71.2%
Financial statement in place	56	50.5%

Table 17: Governing documents.

#### 6.1.6.2. Governing Committee Training

##### a) Number of committees trained and willing to be trained

Just more than a third (35.1%) of the government committees received committee work training.

Committee Work Training Received	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do not know	5	4.5	4.5
No	65	58.6	63.1
No gov. Committee	2	1.8	64.9
Yes	39	35.1	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 18: committee wok training received

93% of the ECD Centres indicated that their committees would be willing to be trained. The reason for the remainder's unwillingness for training is not known

Committee Willing to be Trained	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	8	7.2	7.2
Yes	103	92.8	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 19: committee willingness to be trained

##### b) Training institutions

74.8% of the ECD Centres were unable to report attendance of training courses. Only 25.2% of the ECD Centres recorded training attended as offered by the listed organisations and department. This is a serious situation and needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency.

Training Institution	Frequency	Percentage
DSD	22	19.8
LETCEE	1	.9
TREE & DSD	2	1.8
TREE	3	2.7
Not Applicable	83	74.8
Total	111	100

Table 20: Training institutions

c) Training topics (Multi Mention)

The most popular training courses are the role of committee members (71.4%) and financial management (67.9%).

Training Topics (Multiple Mention)	Frequency	Percentage of 28 centres that received training	Percentage of total centres (111)
Chairing the Meeting and Minute taking	10	35.7	9.0
Role of Committee Members	20	71.4	18.0
Financial Management	19	67.9	17.1
Policies	2	7.1	1.8
Personnel Management and Training	3	10.7	2.7
Health and Safety	1	3.6	0.9
Engagement with parents	4	14.3	3.6
Do not know	4	14.3	3.6
<b>Number of centres that received training</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>
<b>Percentage of total number of centres that received training</b>	<b>25.2%</b>		
<b>Percentage of total number of centres that did not receive training (or don't know)</b>	<b>74.8%</b>		

Table 21: Training topics

6.1.6.3. Parent consultation

69.4% of the ECD Centres indicated that they always consult parents while a further 27.9% of the centres consult the parents, sometimes. There are only 2.7% of the centres that indicated that they do not really consult the parents. Parent involvement is of the utmost importance and should be encouraged at all times.

Parents Consulted	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
hardly at all	2	1.8	1.8
not very often	1	.9	2.7
Yes sometimes	31	27.9	30.6
Yes, always	77	69.4	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 22: Parent consultation

## 6.1.7. Centre administration and policies

### 6.1.7.1. ECD Centre administration

The most popular records kept are the attendance registers for children (91.9%) and for staff (75.7%). The enrolment forms (66.7%), incident register and visitors book follow both at 64.9%. A half to two thirds of the centres are practicing some financial administration - e.g. fees registers (63.1%) and receipt books (52.3%). Slightly more than half the centres attend to staff administration e.g. keep job descriptions (51.4%) and staff development plans (50.5%). Almost three quarters (74.8%) of the centres keep the road to health register but very few keep a medication register (25.2%).

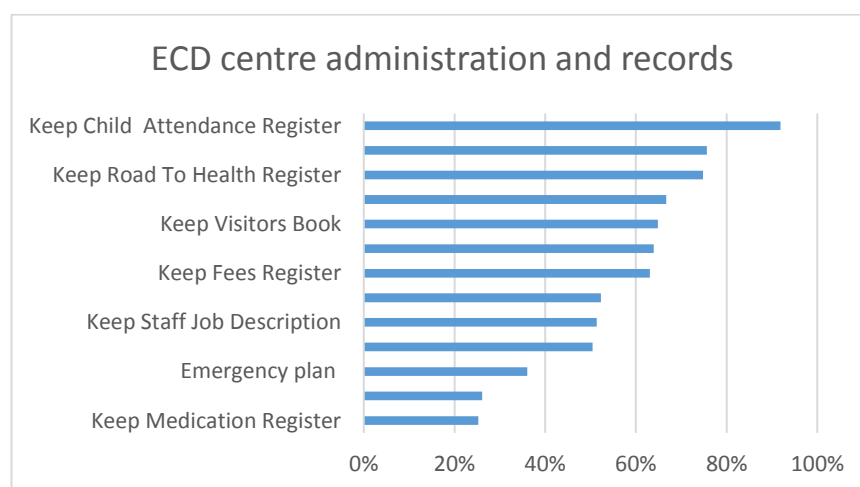


Figure 6: Administrative records

### 6.1.7.2. ECD Policies

More than half (51.4%) of the ECD Centres do not have any policies. A quarter (25.2%) of the ECD Centres have 1-2 policies while 17.1% have 3 to 6 policies.

No of policies per centre	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	14	12.6	12.6
2	14	12.6	25.2
3	5	4.5	29.7
4	6	5.4	35.1
5	5	4.5	39.6
6	3	2.7	42.3
Do not know	7	6.3	48.6
None	57	51.4	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 23: ECD policies

Of the 47 centres with policies 71% have Health and HIV/AIDS policies, 43% has a policy on child abuse while 37% of the centres reported that they have admission and finance policies. 18% of the centres with policies reported that they have complaints procedures.

Centre policies	Frequency	Percent
None	57	51.4%
Do not know	7	6.3%
No. of centres with policies	47	42.3%
<i>Admission</i>	18	37%
<i>Complaints procedure</i>	9	18%
<i>Child abuse</i>	21	43%
<i>Health</i>	35	71%
<i>HIV /AIDS</i>	35	71%
<i>Finances</i>	18	37%
<b>Total number of mentions</b>	<b>136</b>	
<b>Average number of mentions</b>	<b>2.8</b>	

Table 24: Centre policies

### 6.1.8. Finances

ECD Centre finances usually refers to parent contributions, DSD funding, and donor funding

#### 6.1.8.1. Subsidies: DSD

The data provided by the ECD Centres differs from the DSD data provided on 24 June 2016. The DSD service office reported that 1236 subsidies are paid to 23 of these centres while the

interviewees reported 1217 subsidies for 26 centres This discrepancy is followed up with the DSD service office.

<b>DSD Funded (Revised DSD Data)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative percent</b>
No	88	79,3	79,3
Yes	23	20,7	100,0
Total	111	100,0	

Table 25: DSD subsidies

### 6.1.8.2. Monthly parent contributions

6,3% percent of the centres do not have babies. 9% percent of the centres indicated that parents do not pay. More than two-thirds (67,6%) of the centres reported monthly contributions of R0- R50 per child while 12.6% indicated that parents contribute R51 – R100 per month per child.

<b>Babies monthly Fee</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
No children of this age	7	6.3	6,3
Parents do not pay	10	9.0	15,3
R0 to R50	75	67.6	82,9
R51 to 100	14	12.6	95,5
R101 to R150	4	3.6	99,1
R251 to R500	1	.9	100
Total	111	100.0	

Table 26: Babies' fees

84,7% of the Centres reported monthly contributions of R0 –R50 per child per month and 4,5% indicated contribution of R51-R100 The prevalence of parents who do not pay are more or less the same (9,9%) as that reported for the babies.

<b>Toddlers Monthly Fee</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Parents do not pay	11	9.9	9,9
R0 to R50	94	84.7	94,6
R51 to 100	5	4.5	99,1
R251 to R500	1	.9	100
Total	111	100.0	

Table 27: Toddlers fees

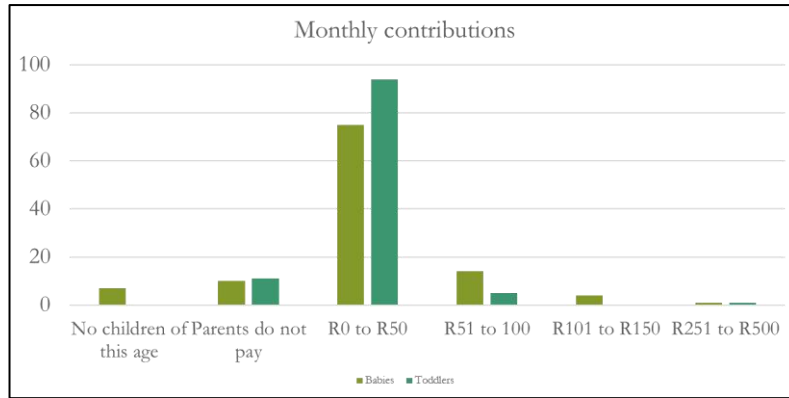


Figure 7: Monthly contributions

### 6.1.8.3. Donor support

77,5% of the ECD centres receive no donor support.

Donor Support	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	86	77.5	77.5
Yes	25	22.5	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 28: Donor support

Of the 22.5% ECD Centres receiving donor support, 34.6% of those centres are assisted with food, followed by building costs (30.8%) and educational equipment and toys (19.2%), while 15.4% of the ECD Centres obtained support for a variety of “other” that may include blankets, furniture etc.

Utilisation of donor funding	Frequency	Percent
<b>No of centres with donor funding</b>	<b>25</b>	
Building Costs	8	30.8
Educational equipment and toys	5	19.2
Food (Porridge)	9	34.6
Maintenance	3	11.5
Training	4	15.4
Operational Costs	1	3.8
Outdoor Equipment	2	7.7
Rainwater tank	1	3.8
"Mr Pull"	1	3.8
Other	4	15.4
Total Number of Mentions	38	
Average Number of Mentions	1,5	

Table 29: utilisation of donor funding

## 6.1.9. Human resources

### 6.1.9.1. Principals and practitioners

There are 150 practitioners and 109 principals at the centres audited, totalling 259. The majority (53.1%) of the centres have 1 practitioner excluding the principal/ owner.

Number of ECD Practitioners and principals		Frequency	Total
Practitioners	1	59	59
	2	30	60
	3	9	27
	4	1	4
	none other than principal	12	none
Subtotal			<b>150</b>
Principals	1	109	109
	None	2	none
Subtotal		111	<b>109</b>
TOTAL			259

Table 30: number of principals and practitioners

### 6.1.9.2. Owner / Principal

#### a) Principal education

The majority (79.2%) of ECD principals passed Grade 12. 12.6% of the principals passed Grade 10. There are only 2 centres where the principal has no school education. There are also 2 centres that have no principal.

Principal Highest Qualification	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No Principal	2	1.8	1.8
No school education	2	1.8	3.6
Obtained a diploma or degree	4	3.6	7.2
Passed grade 10	14	12.6	19.8
Passed grade 12	88	79.3	99.1
Passed grade 7	1	.9	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 31: Principal highest qualification

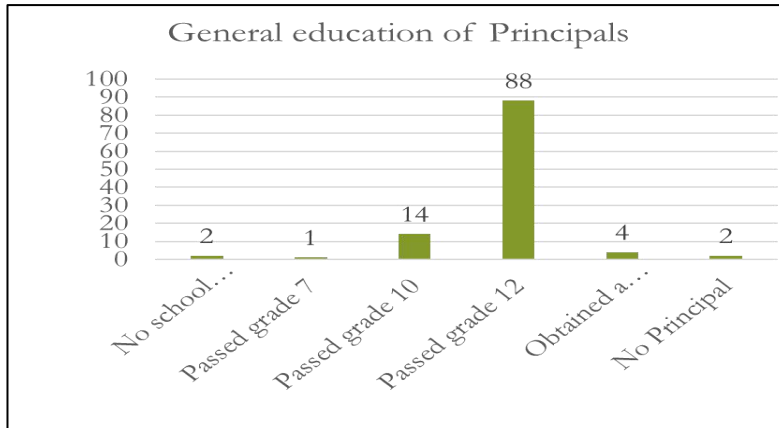


Figure 8: General education of principals

b) Principal training in ECD

There are 2 centres without principals and 24 centres with no trained principals. More than a quarter (26.1%) of the principals/ owners do not have ECD training or their training status is unknown. This is highly problematic and needs to be addressed.

It is however encouraging that 67% of the principals are have ECD NQF level 1 to 5 and that 66 (83%) out of the 80 principals that received training have a level 4 qualification.

Highest Formal ECD Qualification	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do not know	5	4.5	4.5
Higher	2	1.8	6.3
No Principal	2	1.8	8.1
None	24	21.6	29.7
NQF_Level_1	5	4.5	34.2
NQF_Level_2	1	.9	35.1
NQF_Level_4	66	59.5	94.6
NQF_Level_5	2	1.8	96.4
Other	4	3.6	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 32:Principal: highest ECD qualification



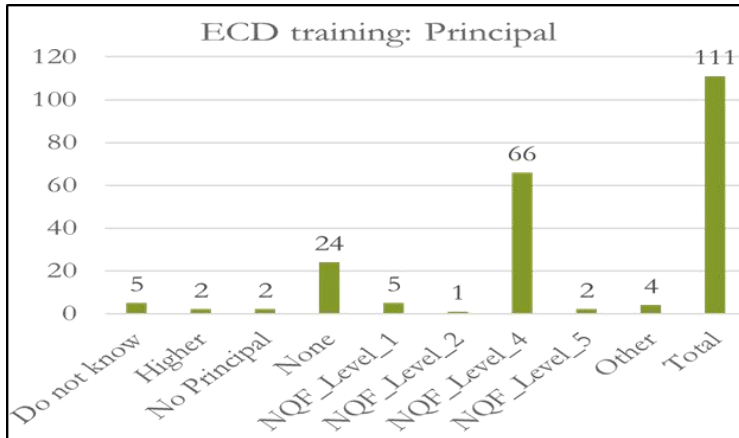


Figure 9: ECD Training : Principal

### 6.1.9.3. Practitioners

There are 150 ECD practitioners at the ECD centres excluding the 109 principal/ owners. 12 (10.8%) of the centres have one practitioner that is also the principal. Most of the centres (53.1%) only have one practitioner while 27% of the centres have two practitioners. Only 9 % have 3 or more practitioners. It should be noted that “Practitioners” is a loosely used term and refers to all staff working with the children.

Number of ECD Practitioners (excluding Principal)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	59	53,2	53,2
2	30	27,0	80,2
3	9	8,1	88,3
4	1	0,9	89,2
None (other than principal)	12	10,8	100,0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 33: Number of practitioners

a) Education and training

i. Education

More than three quarters (76%) of the practitioners passed Grade 12

Practitioners' education		Frequency
Practitioner 1 Qualification	MD	12
		2
	Passed Grade 10	13
	Passed Grade 11	4
	Passed Grade 12	80
Practitioner 2 Qualification	MD	70
		1
	No school education	2
	Passed Grade 10	8
	Passed Grade 11	3
	27	
Practitioner 3 Qualification	MD	101
		1
	Passed Grade 11	2
	7	
Total		111

Table 34: Education of practitioners

ii. ECD training

56% of the ECD centres do not have any trained practitioners. 47% of the trained Practitioners acquired an NQF level 4 qualification

Practitioner ECD Training		Frequency
Practitioner 1	NQF level 1	63
		4
	NQF level 2	1
	NQF level 4	41
	2	
Practitioner 2	Other (Orientation)	94
	NQF level 1	3
	NQF level 4	11
	3	
Practitioner 3	Other (Orientation)	110
	NQF level 4	1
Total		111

Table 35: practitioner ECD training

iii. Total number of ECD trained practitioners including the principal

There are 25 centres where there are no one with any ECD training, 36.9% with one person trained, 26.1% with 2 persons trained and 14.4% with 3 or 4 persons trained.

Total number of ECD-trained practitioners (incl. Principal)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
0	25	23	23
1	41	37	59
2	29	26	86
3	15	14	99
4	1	1	100
Total	111	100	

Table 36: Total trained practitioners

iv. Training on use of educational toys

36,9% of the centres' practitioners have not received any training in the use of educational toys. This means that the educational value of the educational toys are not optimised and urgent attention should be given to this issue.

Whether practitioners received Educational Toys training	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do not know	1	0,9	0,9
No	41	36,9	37,8
Yes	69	62,2	100,0
Total	111	100,0	

Table 37: training in use of educational toys

#### 6.1.9.4. Practitioner: child adequacy ratios

Children have been divided in 2 main groupings those 0 – 2 years (e.g. those on nappies) and those 3 – 5 years for practitioner: child adequacy ratios. For children under 2 years the norm of on practitioner per 6 children is applied and for children between the ages 3 to 5, one practitioner for every 20 children.

86 centres (77.4%) of the centres have at least 1 practitioner (including the principal) for 20 children.

<b>Number of children per practitioner (including principal) - grouped</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Up to 7 children	8	7,2	7,2
8 to 10 children	19	17,1	24,3
11 to 15 children	31	27,9	52,3
16 to 20 children	28	25,2	77,5
21 to 25 children	16	14,4	91,9
26 to 30 children	6	5,4	97,3
Over 30 children	3	2,7	100,0
Total	111	100,0	

Table 38: Practitioner child adequacy ratio

More than a third (36%) of the centres have up to 20 children per trained ECD practitioner, 23,4 % of the centres have 21-30 children while 14% have between 31 and 50 children and 3.6% have more than 60 children per trained practitioner.

<b>Number of children per ECD-trained practitioner (including principal) - grouped</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative percent</b>
8 to 10 children	8	7,2	7,2
11 to 15 children	11	9,9	17,1
16 to 20 children	21	18,9	36,0
21 to 25 children	14	12,6	48,6
26 to 30 children	12	10,8	59,5
31 to 35 children	7	6,3	65,8
36 to 40 children	2	1,8	67,6
41 to 45 children	2	1,8	69,4
46 to 50 children	5	4,5	73,9
60 or more children	4	3,6	77,5
No ECD-trained practitioners	25	22,5	100,0
Total	111	100,0	

Table 39: Number of children per trained ECD practitioner

In order to make sense of the data pertaining to practitioners, PPT has utilised an adequacy ratio for both all (gross) practitioners and trained practitioners. The required gross ratio for babies is 6:1 and for 3-5 year olds 1:20. For each centre, depending on the ratio of babies to other children, the required ratio was determined and the adequacy calculated as a percentage of the minimum requirement.

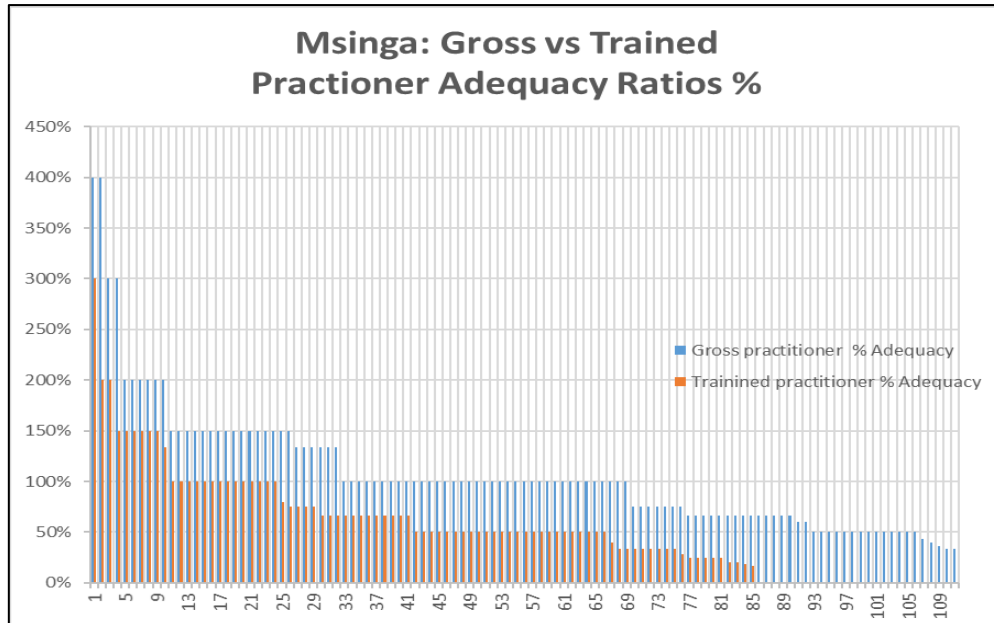


Figure 10: Gross vs Trained Practitioner Adequacy Ratio

69 (63%) of the centres have enough practitioners but only 24 centres (22%) have the required number of trained practitioners. 25 (23%) of the centres have no trained practitioners.

#### 6.1.9.5. Other ECD centre staff

The majority of ECD Centres (59.5%) do not have kitchen staff. 39.6% have only 1 kitchen worker and 0.9% have 2 kitchen workers.

##### a) Cooks

The majority (64.8%) of ECD centres have no cooks while 34.2% only have one cook.

Number of Cooks	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
.0	72	64,9	64,9
1.0	38	34,2	99,1
2.0	1	0,9	100,0
Total	111	100,0	

Table 40: Number of cooks

##### b) Cleaners

72,9% of the centres have no cleaner. Almost a quarter of the centres (24.3 %) had one cleaner while 2,7% has between 2 and 4 cleaners

No. of Cleaners	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
.0	81	73,0	73,0
1.0	27	24,3	97,3
2.0	2	1,8	99,1
4.0	1	0,9	100,0
Total	111	100,0	

Table 41: Number of Cleaners

## 6.2. CHILDREN

There are 4 038 children in the centres audited. There are 1 969 boys (48.8%) and 2 069 girls (51.2%).

### 6.2.1. Total Number of children (Grouped)

More than half (57.6%) of the ECD Centres cater for less than 30 children. A further 33.3% caters for 31 to 50 children, and only 9% cater for more than 51 children. The generally limited sizes are likely to be due to the rural and dispersed settlement patterns

Children attending (Grouped)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
8 to 20	24	21.6	21,6
21 to 30	40	36.0	57,6
31 to 40	23	20.7	78,3
41 to 50	14	12.6	90,9
51 to 80	7	6.3	97,3
81 and more	3	2.7	100
Total	111	100.0	

Table 42: children attending (grouped)

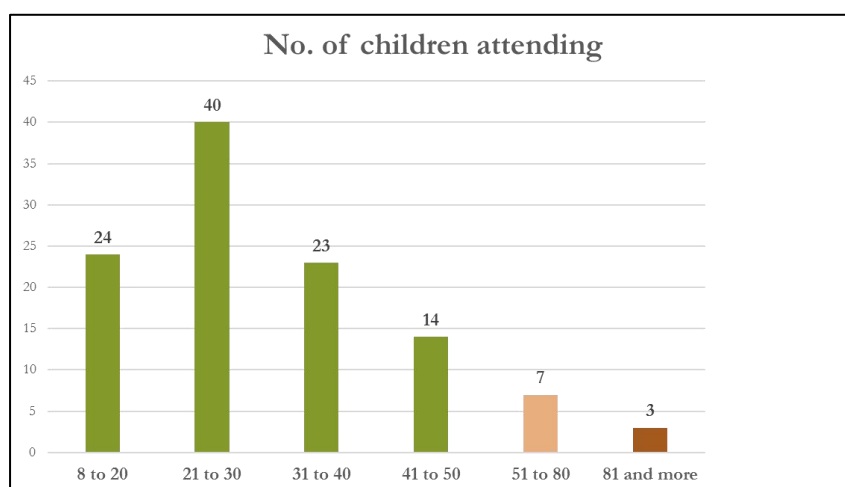


Figure 11: Number of children attending centres

### 6.2.2. Age and gender demographics

The babies make out 22,9% of the total number of children in ECD centres in Msinga. There is a fairly even split between boys and girls in both age groups

Age and gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Boys 0 to 2 years	448	11,1	11,1
Girls 0 to 2 years	479	11,9	23,0
Boys 3 to 5 years	1520	37,6	60,6
Girls 3 to 5 years	1589	39,4	100,0
Boys 6 years+	1	0,0	100,0
Girls 6years +	1	0,0	100,0
Totals	4038	100,0	

Table 43: age and gender

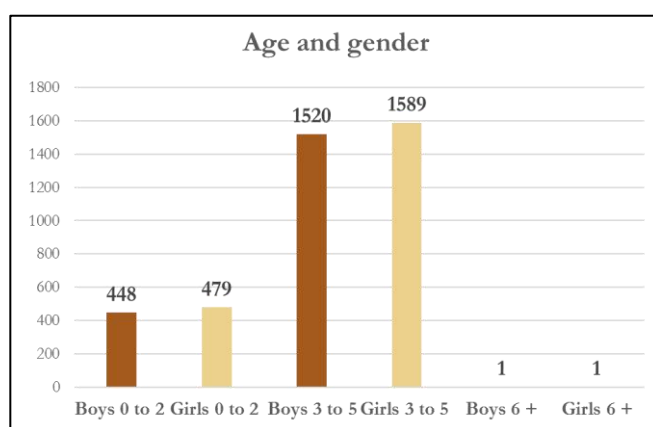


Figure 12: Age and gender

### 6.2.3. Children with special needs

There are only 29 children out of the 2760 with physical disabilities, 11 out of 6773 with mental disabilities and 11 out of 807 children with chronic diseases that attend ECD Centres. 31.5% of the centres have children with either physical and mental disabilities or chronic illnesses, which translates to 1.7 children per centre.

No children with either disabilities or chronic illnesses	No per centre	No of children
1	24	24
2	5	10
3	2	6
4	2	8
5	1	5
9	1	9
Total	35	62
Percentage of centres that have children with disabilities or chronic illnesses	31,5%	
Average number of children with a disability or chronic illness per centre		1.7

Table 44: number of children with disabilities or illnesses

There are more than 2 times the number of boys with physical disabilities than girls but there is not much difference between boys and girls when it comes to mental disabilities and chronic illnesses

Description	Number
Boys with Physical Disabilities	21
Girls with Physical Disabilities	8
Boys with Mental Disabilities	5
Girls with Mental Disabilities	6
Boys with Chronic Illnesses	1
Girls with Chronic Illnesses	10
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>62</b>

Table 45: Boys and girls with disabilities / illnesses

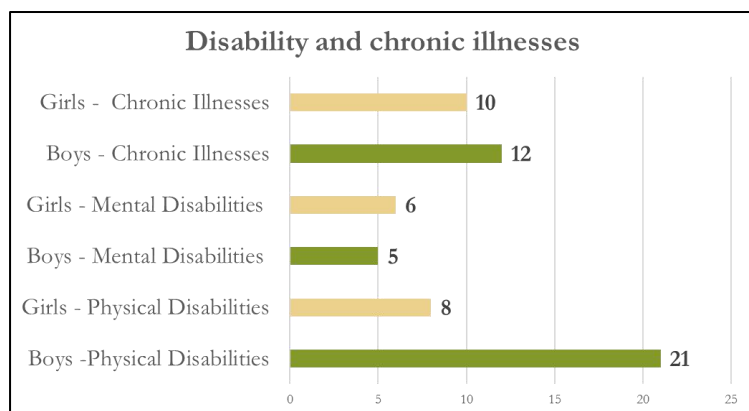


Figure 13: disability and chronic illnesses

### 6.3. EDUCATION PROGRAMME

#### 6.3.1. Operating days

The majority of centres (96.4%) operated from Monday to Friday. 1.8% operates over the weekend too – Saturday and / or Sunday and a further 1.8% do not operate on either a Wednesday or a Friday.

Operating Days	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Monday to Friday	107	96.4	96.4
Monday to Saturday	1	.9	97.3
Monday to Sunday	1	.9	98.2
Monday to Thursday	1	.9	99.1
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday	1	.9	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 46: Operating days



### 6.3.2. Operating hours

Less than a tenth (8,2%) of the centres are open for less than 5 hours. The majority of ECD Centres (86.4%) are open for 5 – 7.75 hours per day while 5.4% are operational for 8 hours and more.

Hours open	Frequency	Cumulative Percent
3 - 3,75 hours	3	2,7
4 - 4,75 hours	6	8,1
5 - 5,75 hours	40	44,1
6 - 6,75 hours	41	81,1
7 - 7,75 hours	15	94,6
8 - 8,75 hours	5	99,1
9 - 9,50 hours	1	100,0
Total	111	

Table 47: operating hours

### 6.3.3. Programme registration

29% of the centres reported that they have registered their programmes with the Department of Social Development. It is expected that programmes are being registered when the centres are registered fully or conditionally. Programme registration can however not be done while in the process of registration and or still unregistered. There seems to be a misunderstanding about the issue of programme registration.

Programme Registered	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do not know	5	4.5	4.5
Missing data	1	.9	5.4
No	71	64.0	69.4
Underway	2	1.8	71.2
Yes	32	28.8	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 48: Programme registration

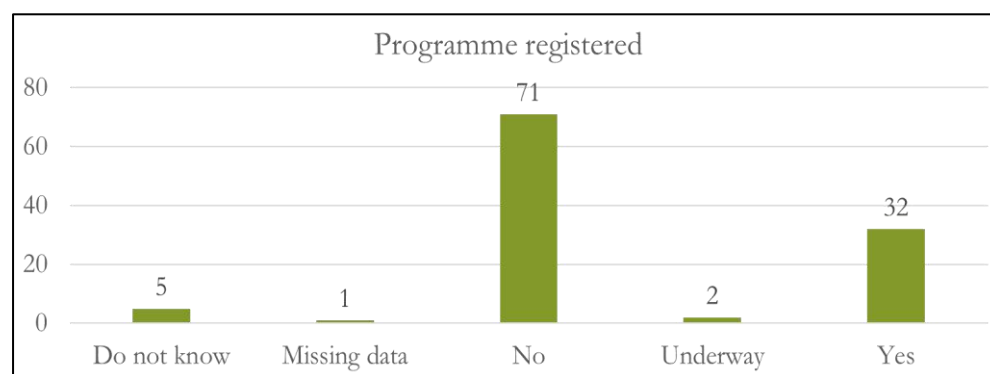


Figure 14: Programme registration

### 6.3.4. Playroom setup and programme markers

Although 77.5% of the ECD Centres indicated that they do have daily programmes, only 65.8% were displaying their ECD programme on the walls. It is important to note that **22.5%** of the ECD Centres interviewed do not have daily programmes.

Playroom set up for 111 ECD Centres		Frequency	Percent
Daily Program	Program displayed	73	65,8
	Program not displayed	13	11.7
	<b>No Program</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22.5</b>
Book Corner		67	60.4
Puzzles, Ed. Toys		60	54.1
Drawing / Painting		55	49.5
Children's work displayed		82	73.9
Learning posters (many/ some)		90	81.1
Separated Spaces		79	71.2

Table 49: Playroom set up

81.1% of the ECD Centres are displaying some learning posters and 73.9% indicated that they are displaying some of the children's work.

Half of the centres (50.5%) do not have educational resources for drawing and painting and 45.9% do not have educational equipment and toys.

28.8% of the centres indicated that they do not have separated spaces for different age groups.

### 6.3.5. Furniture

Two fifths (41.1%) of the ECD centres do not have tables and chairs for children. 58.5% has tables or chairs but 45% of these reported that they do not have enough tables and chairs.

Three quarters of the centres (74.7%) indicated that they do not have mattresses but that it is needed. 22.5% do not have enough mattresses. Only 2.7% have mattresses for each child.

Furniture	Tables and Chairs for children	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Tables and Chairs for children	No	46	41	41
	Yes	15	14	55
	Yes but not enough	50	45	100
Mattresses for children	No mattresses but they are needed	83	75	75
	Yes but not enough	25	23	97
	Yes one for each child	3	3	100
Total		111		

Table 50: Furniture

### 6.3.6. Outdoor equipment

Most of the ECD Centres (60,4%) do not have outdoor equipment and although 40% reported that they have playground equipment, it was not possible with this survey to determine if it is sufficient for the number of children. Photos of the equipment indicate that almost all centres have some broken play equipment that either needs fixing or replacement. A more in depth assessment will be done to quantify the extent of the need for pilot sites.

Outdoor equipment (multi mention)	Frequency	Percent
Jungle Gym	31	27,9
Sandpit	8	7,2
Slide	24	21,6
Swings	30	27,0
Other	1	0,9
None	67	60,4
<b>Sample</b>	<b>111</b>	

Table 51: Play area equipment

## 6.4. HEALTH, SAFETY AND NUTRITION

### 6.4.1. Health and safety threats

Multiple health and safety issues were reported at 38.7% of the ECD Centres surveyed.

Obvious Safety Threats (Multiple Mention table)	Total count	Percent
Sharp Objects	25	23%
Open trenches	12	11%
Unsafe pit latrines	34	31%
Exposure to busy road	3	3%
Buildings that may collapse	3	3%
Exposed refuse landfill	1	1%
Exposure to cooking area	1	1%
Other	10	9%
None	68	61%
<b>Total number of mentions</b>	<b>157</b>	
<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>111</b>	
<b>Average number of mentions</b>	<b>1,4</b>	

Table 52: Health and safety issues

### 6.4.2. Safe storage of harmful substances

26.1 % of the ECD Centres are not attending to the safe storage of harmful substances.

Harmful Substances Stored Safe	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
MD	1	.9	.9
No	29	26.1	27.0
Yes	81	73.0	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 53: harmful substance storage

### 6.4.3. Cross ventilation

Cross ventilation is problematic in 18.9% of the ECD Centres.

Cross Ventilation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
In open air	1	.9	.9
No	21	18.9	19.8
Yes	89	80.2	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 54: Cross ventilation

### 6.4.4. Safety features and equipment

Almost two thirds (63.9%) of the ECD Centres do not have an Emergency plan and 73.8% do not have an evacuation plan.

#### 6.4.4.1. Fire extinguisher

80.2% of the ECD Centres do not have fire extinguishers. Most of the fire extinguishers are visible. 85.7 % of those with extinguishers reported that they are servicing it.

Fire Extinguisher	Frequency	
Fire Extinguisher	No	89
	Yes	22
Extinguisher Visible	No	1
	Yes	21
Extinguisher Service	Do not know	1
	No	3
	Yes	18
Total	111	

Table 55: Fire extinguisher

#### 6.4.4.2. Gas safety

Only 36% of the centres make use of gas and of that only 9% stores the gas in a safe manner.

Gas Safety	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Gas not stored safely	36	32	32
Not Applicable	72	65	97
Yes, gas safely stored	3	3	100
Total	111	100	

Table 56: Gas safety

#### 6.4.4.3. First aid

52.5% of the ECD centres do not have First Aid kits

First Aid Kit	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	58	52.3	52.3
Yes	53	47.7	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 57: first aid kits

63% of the ECD Centres do not have any staff member trained in First Aid. 28.8% of the centres have 1 trained person and 8.8% have 2 trained persons.

First Aid Trained Staff	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	32	28.8	28.8
2	9	8.1	36.9
None	70	63.1	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 58: First Aid staff

#### 6.4.4.4. Hygiene

The majority of centres with kitchens (40.5%) are cleaning kitchens twice or more per day. 20.7% cleans it once daily, 3.6% cleans it 3 or 4 times per week and 6.3% cleans it once or twice a week. 28.8% of the centres do not prepare food.

<b>Kitchen Cleaning</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
About 3 or 4 times a week	4	4	4
About once or twice a week	7	6	10
Don't prepare food	32	29	39
Once a day	23	21	59
Twice a day or more often	45	41	100
Total	111	100	

Table 59: Kitchen cleaning

45.9% of the centres are cleaning the playrooms twice or more a day. 27.9% are cleaning the playrooms once a day. 9,9% cleans 3 to 4 times per week while 15.3 % cleans once or twice a week.

<b>Playroom Cleaning</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
About 3 or 4 times a week	11	10	10
About once or twice a week	17	15	25
Never	1	1	26
Once a day	31	28	54
Twice a day or more often	51	46	100
Total	111	100	

Table 60 : Playroom cleaning

## 6.4.5. Nutrition

### 6.4.5.1. Meals

31.5 % of the ECD Centres provide breakfast and 26.1% are responsible for lunch. The parents are responsible for breakfast and lunch where it is not provided by the ECD Centre.

<b>Nutrition Breakfast</b>		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Breakfast	ECD Centre	35	31.5	31.5
	Parents	76	68.5	100.0
	Total	111	100.0	
Lunch	ECD Centre	29	26.1	26.1
	Parents	82	73.9	100.0
	Total	111	100.0	

Table 61: provision of meals

68% of the ECD Centres do not have a meal plan and only 28 % of the centres display their meal plans on the wall.

#### 6.4.5.2. Meal plan

69.4% of the centres have no meal plan and of those that have 27.9% are displaying the meal plan on the wall.

Meal Plan	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	77	69.4	69.4
Yes but not on wall	3	2.7	72.1
Yes, on wall	31	27.9	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 62: meal plan displayed

#### 6.4.6. Food garden

60.4% of the ECD centres do not have a food garden. Of the 39.6% that do, only 31.5% uses the vegetables for consumption while 22.5% are using it to teach the children. Much more can be done to get vegetable gardens established at ECD centres to ensure healthy balanced diets for the children.

Food garden		Frequency	Percent
Whether centre has a food garden	No	67	60
	Yes	44	40
Whether garden is used for consumable produce		67	60
	No	9	8
	Yes	35	32
Whether garden is used for teaching		67	60
	No	19	17
	Yes	25	23
Total		111	

Table 63: Food garden

## 6.5. INFRASTRUCTURE

### 6.5.1. Site Characteristics (size, topography, space to extend, fencing)

#### 6.5.1.1. Site size

53,2% of the sites are between 100m<sup>2</sup> and 2000m<sup>2</sup>, 35.1% is between 2001 and 5000m<sup>2</sup> and 11.7% is bigger than 5000m<sup>2</sup>.

Site size in metres squared (Grouped)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
100 to 500	2	1,8	1,8
501 to 1000	15	13,5	15,3
1001 to 1500	22	19,8	35,1
1501 to 2000	20	18,0	53,2
2001 to 2500	11	9,9	63,1
2501 to 3000	12	10,8	73,9
3001 to 5000	16	14,4	88,3
5001 and more	13	11,7	100,0
Total	111	100,0	

Table 64: Site size

#### 6.5.1.2. Topography

Most of the sites are flat (72.1%) or have a gentle slope (27.0%).

Topography	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Flat	80	72.1	72.1
Gentle slope	30	27.0	99.1
Steep slope	1	.9	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 65: Topography



### 6.5.1.3. Space to extend

Almost all (98.2%) of the centres have space to extend

Space To Extend	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	2	1.8	1.8
Yes	109	98.2	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 66 Space to extend

### 6.5.1.4. Fencing

The majority of sites (60.4%) are fully fenced. 36% of the ECD Centres are not fenced and 3.6% are partially fenced.

Fenced	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	40	36.0	36.0
Partially	4	3.6	39.6
Yes	67	60.4	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 67: Fencing

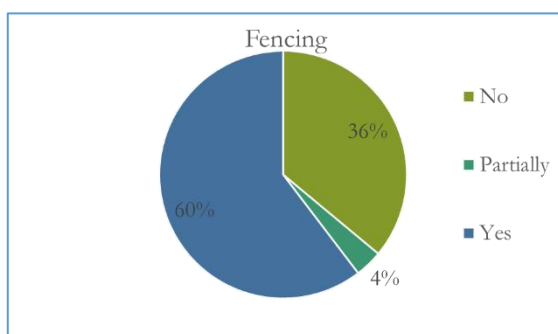


Figure 15: Fencing

## 6.5.2. Building

### 6.5.2.1. Type of building

93.7% of the ECD Centres are formal buildings and 5.4% informal. One of the centres reported on operates under a tree. They have no building.

<b>Building Type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Formal	104	93.7	93.7
Informal	6	5.4	99.1
None: operate under a tree	1	.9	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 68: Building type

### 6.5.2.2. Building plans

62.2% the ECD Centres have approved building plans. 13.5% don't and 18.9% do not know. No building plans are required for 5.4% of the centres that are informal.

<b>Approved Plans</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Do not know	21	18.9	18.9
N/A	6	5.4	24.3
No	15	13.5	37.8
Yes	69	62.2	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 69: Approved building plans

### 6.5.2.3. Structure (type, walls, roofs, floors, windows doors)

#### a) Walls

##### i. Wall type

The majority of ECD Centres (90.1 %) are built with brick/ blocks. A few centres (2.7%) are wattle and daub buildings and the rest comprise wood, corrugated iron, etc.

<b>Wall Type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
A mix	1	.9	.9
Block	68	61.3	62.2
Brick	32	28.8	91.0
Corrugated metal sheets	2	1.8	92.8
N/A	1	.9	93.7
Other	3	2.7	96.4
Wattle & daub	3	2.7	99.1
Wood	1	.9	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 70: Wall type

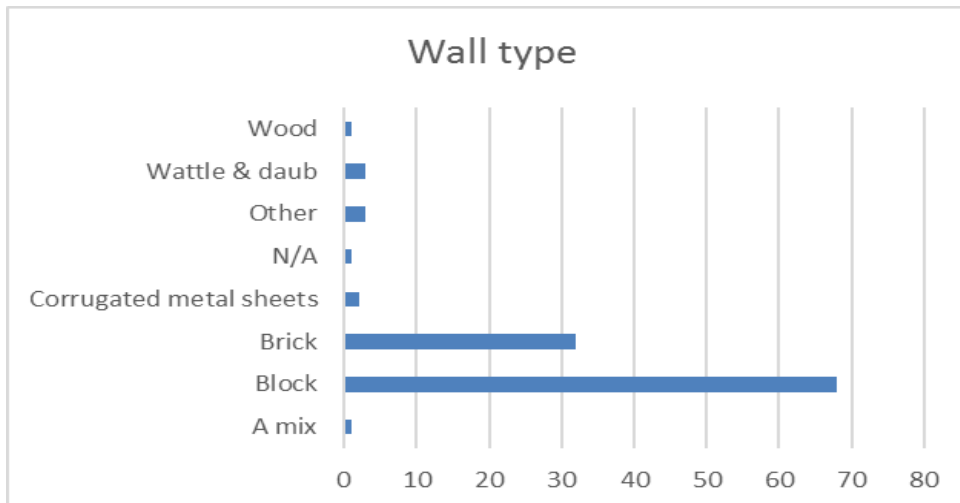


Figure 16: wall type

ii. Wall problems

28.8% of the ECD Centres reported that they have problems with the walls. There are 7 (6.3%) centres with walls crumbling & collapsing and a further 29 (26.1 %) with cracks. Wall problems include the crumbling or collapsing walls, eroding of base, cracks, holes in walls, dampness, permeates wind and water, etc. 70.3% of the centres do not have any problems with walls.

There is one centre that do not have a building but seemingly operates under a tree.

Wall condition & problems	Frequency	Percent
N/A - Tree centre	1	0,9
No wall problems	78	70,3
<b>Wall problems</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28,8</b>
Crumbling & collapsing	7	6,3
Holes in wall	2	1,8
Base of wall eroded	1	0,9
Cracks	29	26,1
Dampness	1	0,9
No Building or walls (tree)	1	0,9
Problems: Number of Mentions	<b>41</b>	

Table 71: Wall condition & problems

b) Roofs: Type and type of problems

i. Roof type

91.9% of the ECD Centres has corrugated iron roofs.

Roof Type	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Corrugated iron sheets	102	91.9	91.9
Fibre cement	1	.9	92.8
N/A	1	.9	93.7
Tiles	7	6.3	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 72: Roof type

ii. Roof problems

29.79% of the centres reported that they have a combination of problems with their roofs ranging from roof leaks missing roof sheets/ tiles, rotten trusses/ rafters, etc. 68.5% has no roof problems

Roof Problem Type	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	76	68.5	68.5
N/A	1	.9	69.4
Other	1	.9	70.3
Roof leaks	28	25.2	95.5
Roof leaks, other	1	.9	96.4
Roof leaks trusses or rafters rotten	1	.9	97.3
Roof sheets tiles missing	1	.9	98.2
Trusses or rafters rotten	1	.9	99.1
Trusses or rafters rotten ,roof sheets tiles missing	1	.9	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 73: roof problem type

c) Floor types and condition

Wooden and concrete floors are considered acceptable flooring. Earth and dung are not. 102 (91%) of the centres indicated that they have concrete floors while a further 8 centres (7%) reported that they have ceramic or vinyl tile which can only be laid on wood or concrete. There is one centre with an earthen floor.

Floor Type	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Carpet	1	.9	.9
Ceramic tiles	5	4.5	5.4
Concrete slab & ceramic Tiles	2	1.8	7.2
Concrete slab	99	89.2	96.4
Earth	1	.9	97.3
Vinyl tiles	2	1.8	99.1
Wooden floor	1	.9	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 74: Floor and floor covering

The floor of more than half (56.7%) of the centres are in a good condition and 21.6% are average. 19.8% however reported that the floor is in a poor condition.

Floor condition	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Average	24	22%	22%
Good	63	57%	78%
Mixed: some good, some bad	2	2%	80%
Poor	22	20%	100%
Total	111	100%	

Table 75: Floor condition

#### d) Doors

ECD centres with just one door carry a safety risk. Almost a fifth has just one external door

External Doors	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	22	19.8	19.8
2	60	54.1	73.9
3	5	4.5	78.4
4	20	18.0	96.4
6	2	1.8	98.2
7	1	.9	99.1
N/A	1	.9	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 76: external doors

The majority (66.7%) of external doors are reportedly in good condition while a further 18.9% are in average condition

Doors Condition	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
average	21	18.9	18.9
good	74	66.7	85.6
N/A	1	.9	86.5
poor	15	13.5	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 77: doors condition

#### e) Windows and condition

3.6% of the centres have only one opening window which is problematic as it would not allow for cross ventilation and enough natural light.

External Opening windows	Frequency	Percent
1	4	3,6
2 - 4	30	27,0
5-12	64	57,7
13-28	12	10,8
N/A	1	0,9
Total	111	100,0

Table 78: External windows

15% of the centres reported that their windows are in a poor condition and 23% of the centres indicated that their centres' windows are in a mixed state of repair. Two indicated that they have no windows

Windows' Condition	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Average	11	10%	10%
Good	57	51%	61%
Mixed: some good, some bad	25	23%	84%
No Windows	2	2%	86%
Poor	16	14%	100%
Total	111	100%	

Table 79: condition of windows

#### 6.5.2.4. Building sizes

Almost 75% of the centres are between 51 and 150m<sup>2</sup>. 15.3% is smaller than 50m<sup>2</sup> and only 9% of the centres are bigger than 151m<sup>2</sup>

<b>Building Surface Area in metres squared (Grouped)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
MD	1	.9	0,9
Up to 50	17	15.3	16,2
51 to 100	53	47.7	63,9
101 to 150	30	27.1	91
151 to 200	3	2.7	93,7
201 and more	7	6.3	100
Total	111	100.0	

Table 80: Building sizes

#### 6.5.2.5. Functional spaces (playrooms, kitchen, office, sick bay)

##### a) Kitchen

ECD centres indicated an average of 28.8% of the centres that do not have space for food preparation. 70.3% indicated that they do have space for food preparation but only 67.6% indicated that they have a separate kitchen. This means that 2.7% of the centres do not have separate food preparation areas and children are in all probability exposed to the cooking area. The fact that centres do not have kitchens precludes them in many instances from food support as most NGOs in this field require centres to have a kitchen.

<b>Functional spaces</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Kitchen</b>		
No space for food preparation	32	28.8
Space for food preparation	78	70.3
<i>Separate kitchen</i>	75	67.6
Dedicated milk kitchen	6	5.4

Table 81: functional space : kitchen

Kitchen sizes vary from 6m<sup>2</sup> to 60m<sup>2</sup>.

<b>Kitchen Size in metres squared (Grouped)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
N/A	3	2,7	2,7
No Kitchen	30	27,0	29,7
6-12	33	29,7	59,5
13-20	26	23,4	82,9
21-30	15	13,5	96,4
31-60	4	3,6	100,0

Table 82: Kitchen sizes

b) Sickbay

63.1% of the ECD Centres do not have space for sick bay but 36.0% indicated that they have a separate space for a sick bay.

Functional spaces	Frequency	Percent
<b>Sickbay</b>		
N/A	1	0.9
No space for sickbay	70	63.1
Space for Sickbay	40	36.0

Table 83: Sick bay

Sick bays are either provided for in a separate room, or are accommodated in the office or separated with a curtain or low partition in the play room sickbay. It should be noted that a separate sick bay is only required for centres caring for 50 children plus. 90.9% of the centres in Msinga are caring for 50 and less children.

Sick Bay Separation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
By curtain	3	2.7	2.7
In office	22	19.8	22.5
MD	1	.9	23.4
N/A	67	60.4	83.8
Separate room	18	16.2	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 84: Sickbay separation

c) Office

38.7% of the ECD Centres indicate that they have no space for an office. Of the 60.4% that indicated that they have some office space, 55.9% indicated that they have a separate office. The remaining 4.5% assumedly utilise portion of their playrooms for this purpose.

Functional spaces	Frequency	Percent
<b>Office</b>		
No space for office	43	38.7
Space for office	67	60.4
<i>Separate office</i>	62	55.9

Table 85: Separate office

Office space vary from 5m<sup>2</sup> to 42m<sup>2</sup>



<b>Office Size in metres squared (Grouped)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
No space measured for office purpose	47	42.3	42.3
5 to 10	19	17.1	100.0
11 to 20	30	27.0	69.4
21 to 30	13	11.7	81.1
31 and more	2	1.8	82.9
Total	111	100.0	

Table 86: Office size

d) Playrooms

54.9% of the ECD Centres only have one playroom, 41.4 % indicated 2 playrooms and 1.8% indicated more three playrooms.

<b>Number Of Playrooms</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
1	59	53.2	53.2
2	47	42.3	95.5
3	3	2.7	98.2
N/A	1	.9	99.1
None	1	.9	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 87: number of playrooms

51.3 % of the centres have between 20 and 50m<sup>2</sup> playroom space per centre and another 36.9% between 51m<sup>2</sup> and 100 m<sup>2</sup>. 11.8% of the centres have playrooms bigger than 100m<sup>2</sup>.

Total Playroom Space per centre	Frequency	Percentage	Cummulative percentage
Up to 20m sq	4	3,6	3,6
21 to 30m sq	12	10,8	14,4
31 to 40m sq	17	15,3	29,7
41 to 50m sq	24	21,6	51,3
51 to 60m sq	9	8,1	59,4
61 to 70m sq	14	12,6	72,0
71 to 80m sq	11	9,9	81,9
81 to 90m sq	4	3,6	85,5
91 to 100m sq	3	2,7	88,2
101 to 150m sq	7	6,4	94,6
151 to 200m sq	2	1,8	96,4
201 to 200m sq	1	0,9	97,3
301m sq or more	1	0,9	98,2
Missing Data	1	0,9	99,1
Not applicable	1	0,9	100
Total	111	100%	

Table 88: Playroom space per centre

#### 6.5.2.6. Internal space adequacy

This rough calculation for space adequacy is based on 2m<sup>2</sup> per child which include toddlers and babies. The calculation is based on the gross square meters per building and not just on the functional space utilised by the children for which the norm of 1.5m<sup>2</sup> could be used. The rationale for the norm of 2m<sup>2</sup> was that many ECD Centres are fairly compact and many do not even have kitchens, offices, storerooms, sick bays and an ablution block as part of the building. Data has also been collected for two age groups only - namely babies of 0 – 2 years and toddlers 3-5 years old.

Almost a fifth (18.1%) of the centres are overcrowded and have less than 1m<sup>2</sup> available space per child. 54.9% has ample space per child varying from 1.6m<sup>2</sup> to more than 4m<sup>2</sup>

It should be noted that some centres make use of halls or community centres which result high square meters per child.

Total playroom space per child (GRP)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Less than 1m sq	20	18	18
1 to 1.5m sq	28	25	43
1.6 to 2m sq	25	23	66
2.1 to 2.5m sq	13	12	77
2.6 to 3m sq	9	8	86
3.1 to 3.5m sq	3	3	88
3.6 to 4m sq	2	2	90
Over 4m sq	9	8	98
MD	1	1	99
N/A	1	1	100
Total	111	100	

Table 89: Total playroom space per child

### 6.5.3. Services

#### 6.5.3.1. Water

##### a) Source / supply

Acceptable sustainable water provision is deemed to be Municipal tap on site or own borehole. Though communal taps, municipal truck delivery (usually to a central point somewhere in the community) are acceptable water sources, it requires the ECD Centre to travel a distance to fetch the water. Rainwater tanks are of the utmost importance in rural areas where it is difficult to get potable water on site. Rainwater tanks can only efficiently be used where it rains regularly and where the roof type (e.g. tiles, corrugated iron and fibre cement) size and shape (will be difficult to catch up water from a small rondavel) allow for rainwater harvesting. Rivers, and natural springs are not deemed to be acceptable sources of sustainable and clean/ safe water.

Water sources	Frequency	Percent
Rainwater tank	62	55,9
Municipal communal standpipe	22	19,8
Municipal delivery by truck	25	22,5
Municipal tap on site	19	17,1
Own borehole	5	4,5
Natural Spring	2	1,8
River	3	2,7
Other	3	2,7
<b>Sample</b>	<b>111</b>	
Total Number of Mentions	141	
Average Number of Mentions	1,3	

Table 90: water sources

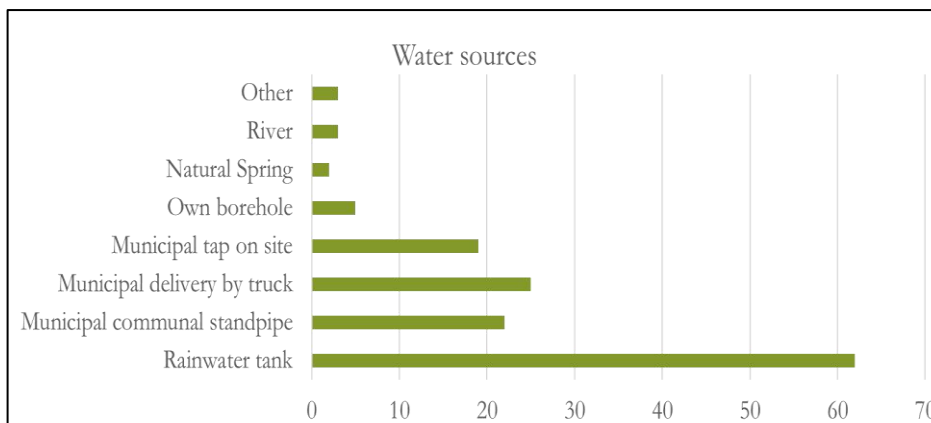


Figure 17: Water sources

59.4% of the centres are dependent on water provided by the municipality - 18% have municipal taps on site, 22% are dependent on water delivered by Municipal trucks, while another 20% fetch their water at Municipal communal stand pipes

4 % have their own borehole. More than half of the centres (56%) have rain water tanks either as primary (29%) or secondary (27%) water source.

b) Running water in kitchen

Almost none of the ECD centres (95.9 %) have running water in the kitchens

Running Water in Kitchen?	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
No	106	95	95
Not Applicable	1	1	96
Yes	4	4	100
Total	111	100	

Table 91: running water in kitchen

### 6.5.3.2. Sanitation

a) Toilet types

Flush toilets connected either to municipal reticulation or on-site septic tanks, VIPs or Urine Diverting Dry Toilet / Urine Division toilets and chemical toilets are deemed to be acceptable toilets. Informal pit latrines and buckets are not regarded as safe and acceptable. Potties are suitable for babies (0-2 years) and small children in some cases. Potties are mostly used as a secondary option.

An issue of serious concern is the fact that more than a quarter of the centres have no toilets (26%) – no adult and no children’s toilets.

Almost half (49%) of the toilets used in rural areas are pit latrines. Other types of toilets include septic tanks (7%), Municipal VIPs (7%), chemical toilets (6%) and Municipal water borne (flush) toilets (6%). Potties are used widely mostly in addition to the toilets they have.

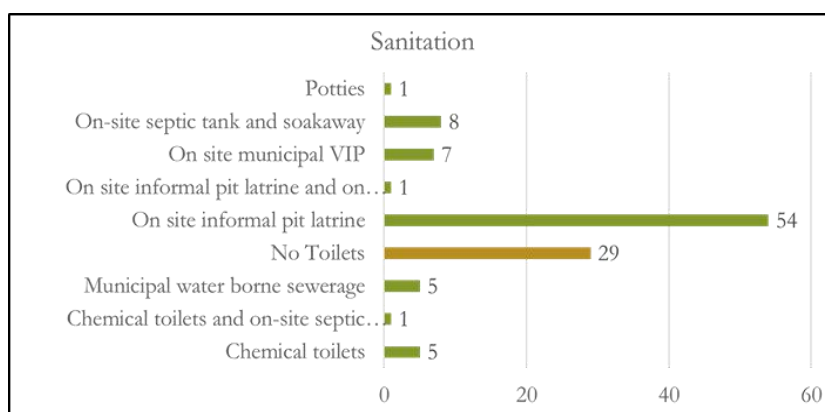


Figure 18: Sanitation

Sanitation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Chemical toilets	5	5	5
Chemical toilets and on-site septic tank and soakaway	1	1	5
Municipal water borne sewerage	5	5	10
No Toilets	29	26	36
On site informal pit latrine	54	49	85
On site informal pit latrine and on site municipal VIP	1	1	86
On site municipal VIP	7	6	92
On-site septic tank and soakaway	8	7	99
Potties	1	1	100
Total	111	100	

Table 92: type of sanitation

b) Adult toilets

More than a third of the centres (34.2%) of the ECD Centres has no toilets for staff and 47 (42%) has one toilet.

<b>Adult toilets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
0	9	8.1	8.1
1	47	42.3	50.5
2	16	14.4	64.9
3	6	5.4	70.3
4	3	2.7	73.0
5	1	.9	73.9
No toilets	29	26.1	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 93: Adult toilets

c) Children's toilets

There are an additional 22 centres with no toilets for children on top of the 29 centres where there are no toilets at all (51 or 46% centres in total) 40% of the centres have 1 – 2 toilets for the children and 14% with 3 to 7 toilets.

<b>Children's' toilets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
0	22	19.8	19.8
1	24	21.6	41.4
2	21	18.9	60.4
3	8	7.2	67.6
4	3	2.7	70.3
5	2	1.8	72.1
6	1	.9	73.0
7	1	.9	73.9
No toilets	29	26.1	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 94: children's toilets

d) Quality of the toilets

More than a quarter (26.1%) are in a poor condition and 27.9% in average condition.

Quality of toilets	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
average	31	27.9	27.9
good	21	18.9	46.8
MD	1	.9	47.7
N/A	29	26.1	73.9
poor	29	26.1	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 95: Quality of toilets

e) Nappy changing areas

The vast majority of centres do not have nappy changing areas although 17% of the total number of children are babies.

Nappy changing area	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	103	92.8	92.8
Yes	8	7.2	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 96: Nappy changing areas

### 6.5.3.3. Hand washing

56.8% of the ECD centres are using bowl/ buckets for hand washing and 36% of the centres are using tippy taps and another 37.8% a combination of facilities. Only 2.7% make use of taps for hand washing. 2.7% does not make provision for hand washing at all. The use of tippy taps is an excellent way to save water. Tippy taps are widely used in rural areas. This is an excellent way to save water.

Hand Wash Facilities	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Bowl/bucket of water	63	56.8	56.8
Bowl/bucket of water and Tippy Tap	42	37.8	58.6
None	3	2.7	61.3
Tap	3	2.7	64.0
Tippy tap	40	36.0	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 97: Hand washing

Only 13.5% of the centres make provision for hand washing facilities within nappy changing areas

<b>Nappy Room Hand Wash</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
N/A	92	82.9	82.9
No	4	3.6	86.5
Yes	15	13.5	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 98: Nappy room – hand washing

#### 6.5.3.4. Sources of Energy

##### a) Electricity

A third (33.3%) of all the ECD centres have electricity.

<b>Have Electricity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
No	74	66.7	66.7
Yes	37	33.3	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 99: Electricity

It should be noted that some ECD centres can access electricity but choose not to make use of this service due to affordability issues, repeated theft of pre-paid boxes and subsequent vandalism to the centres, etc.

##### b) Other energy sources

Almost half (48.6%) have no other sources of energy. 35.1% makes use of gas and 15.3% makes use of wood.

<b>Other Energy Sources</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Gas	39	35	35
No other energy source	54	49	84
Parafin	1	1	85
Wood	17	15	100
Total	111	100	

Table 100: Other energy source

#### 6.5.3.5. Refuse management

Refuse removal by municipalities are usually only done in established townships and informal settlement areas to a lesser degree. This is however not the case in rural areas - municipalities do not render refuse removal services in rural areas on a regular basis.



Most rural ECD Centres (74.8%) maintain on-site refuse trenches, 17.1% takes the refuse to a transfer station, landfill, skip. What is a concern, is the 5.4% ECD Centres that “dumps refuse somewhere”.

Refuse Disposal	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Dumps refuse somewhere	6	5,4	5,4
Maintain onsite refuse trench	83	74,8	80,2
Municipal collection	1	0,9	81,1
No refuse management	2	1,8	82,9
Takes refuse to transfer station, landfill or skip	19	17,1	100,0
	111	100,0	

Table 101: refuse disposal

a) Management and disposal of nappies

The management of soiled nappies is an important health issue. There is an equal percentage (32.4%) of centres safely storing and not storing nappies safely. 15.3% is not storing soiled nappies while 19.8% of the centres do not have children with nappies.

Soiled Nappies Stored Safely?	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Don't store soiled nappies	17	15	15
No	36	32	48
Not applicable (no nappies)	22	20	68
Yes	36	32	100
Total	111	100	

Table 102: storage of nappies

Almost a third of the centres are throwing the nappies in either a pit latrine or special hole just for nappies. More than a quarter of the centres dispose of nappies with the other rubbish. 12.6% sends the nappies back home with the babies while 17 are burning the nappies. It recommended that the Environmental Health Practitioners provide guidance on this matter.

Nature of Nappy Disposal	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Burn it	13	12	12
Dispose of with the other rubbish	29	26	38
Not Applicable (no nappies to dispose of)	19	17	55
Send them home with the babies	14	13	68
Throw away immediately	1	1	68
Throw in a special hole just for nappies	24	22	90
Throw them in pit latrine	11	10	100
Total	111	100	

Table 103: Nappy disposal

#### 6.5.4. Transport and Mobility (Road access)

Four centres (3.6%) do not have road access. This is not only inconvenient for beneficiaries making use of the service, municipality and oversight departments wishing to visit the ECD Centre, but it also has a safety implication if an ambulance cannot get access to the site.

Road	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	4	3.6	3.6
Yes	107	96.4	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 104: Road Access

#### a) Mode of transport

90% of the children go to the centres by foot and only 8.1% goes by private car / bakkie (group)

Most common transport used to by children	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
By foot	100	90	90
By private car or bakkie (group)	9	8	98
By public bus	1	1	99
By public taxi	1	1	100
Total	111	100	

Table 105: most common transport mode

The second most popular way to come to the centres are by private car or bakkie (group)

Second most common transport used by children	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	70	63	63
By foot	11	10	73
By private car or bakkie (group)	23	21	94
By private car or bakkie (single)	3	3	96
By public bus	3	3	99
By public taxi	1	1	100
Total	111	100	

Table 106: second most common mode of transport

Almost two thirds (65.7%) of the children are accompanied en route to the ECD Centres.

Children Accompanied en route to ECD centre	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
About half	11	10%	10%
All children	35	32%	41%
Almost no children	9	8%	50%
Less than half	18	16%	66%
Most of the children	38	34%	100%
Total	111	100%	

Table 107: children accompanied en route to ECD

60.3 % of the children are within 30 -minute walking distance to the ECD centres, 31.5% is within 31 to 60 minutes from the centres and 8.1% walks from more than an hour to the centres

Distance furthest child lives according to adult walking time	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
16 to 30min	44	40%	40%
31 to 45min	12	11%	50%
46 to 60min	23	21%	71%
More than 1 hour	9	8%	79%
Up to 15min	23	21%	100%
Total	111	100%	

Table 108: Distance to centre from children's homes

### 6.5.5. Playground and external space adequacy

Most (99.1%) of the ECD Centres have outdoor play areas – only .9 of the ECD Centres indicated that they do not have outdoor play areas.

Outdoor Play Area	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	1	.9	.9
Yes	110	99.1	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 109: Outdoor play area available

Photos are showing that most of the centres have very big pieces of land. These outdoor play area sizes were questioned. Field workers explained that this is due to the fact that outdoor areas are not clearly demarcated with a fence. The field coordinators reported that the Interviewees would indicate the area where the children are allowed to play ( especially where the site is very big / or where the terrain may be too steep). The areas paced out are thus approximate as they followed the directions given by the interviewee. It was agreed that the outdoor play area could easily have been bigger in some cases. These figures should not be seen as an indication of sites size.

Almost three quarters (73.8%) have outdoor play area of 250m<sup>2</sup> and less. Just more than a quarter of the play grounds are 251m<sup>2</sup> and bigger.

Outdoor Play Area Size in metres squared (Grouped)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
15 to 50	3	2.7	2,7
51 to 100	14	12.6	15,3
101 to 150	23	20.7	36,0
151 to 200	14	12.6	48,6
201 to 250	15	13.5	62,1
251 to 300	13	11.7	73,8
301 to 400	11	9.9	83,7
401 to 500	4	3.6	87,3
501 and more	13	11.7	99,0
N/A	1	.9	100,0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 110: outdoor area grouped

6.3 % have 2m<sup>2</sup> and less available outdoor space. 83.7% have between 2 and 15m<sup>2</sup> per child and 9 % has up to 30m<sup>2</sup>

Outdoor area per child	Frequency	Percent
N/A	1	0,9%
up to 2	7	6,3%
2-5	42	37,8%
6 -15	51	45,9%
15-30	10	9,0%

Table 111: Outdoor area per child

## 6.6. RELATIONSHIPS, COMMITMENTS AND PLANNING

### 6.6.1. Relationships

More than half of the ECD centres have relationships with the clinics and DSD while 43.4% reported that they have a relationship with the Department of Health and 22.1% with the Municipality

Entities	Frequency	Percent
Clinic	60	53.1%
Dept of Health	49	43.4%
Dept of Social Development	63	55.8%
Municipality	25	22.1%
Other Department	12	10.6%
None	12	10.6%
<b>Total Sample</b>	<b>111</b>	
Total Number of Mentions	221	
Average Number of Mentions	2.0	

Table 112: Relationships with various entities

### 6.6.2. Commitments

More than a tenth (11.7%) of the ECD centres are not committed to the Partial Care registration. There is also a small percentage of the centres where the staff (3.6%) and committees (7.2%) are not willing to be trained. There are some principals and practitioners that had no formal schooling which might explain why they may be hesitant to commit to training.

Commitment to registration & training		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Committed to Registration	No	13	11.7	11.7
	Yes	98	88.3	100.0
Staff willing to be trained	No	4	3.6	3.6
	Yes	107	96.4	100.0
Committee willing to be trained	No	8	7.2	7.2
	Yes	103	92.8	100.0
Total		111		

Table 113: Commitment to registration and training

### 6.6.3. ECD Centre planning

ECD centres were requested to identify the three priority issues that their centres are currently planning.

ECD Planning		Frequency	Percent
Buildings	Building	9	8.0
	Building (Classrooms)	9	8.8
	Building (Kitchen)	2	1.8
	Building (Office)	2	1.8
	Building (Proper/ Own)	6	5.3
	Building (Renovations)	5	4.4
	Building (ALL)	33	30.1

Education and Training	Education/ Training	12	10.6
	Training (for staff/teachers)	10	8.8
	Education and Training (All)	22	19.5
Play Equipment	Indoor equipment	17	15.0
	Outdoor equipment	42	38.1
	Play area equipment	3	2.7
	Play Equipment (All)	62	55.8
Toys (Educational)		51	45.1
Fencing		31	27.4
Food		51	46.9
Toilets		25	22.1
Water		5	4.4
Electricity		3	2.7
Funding/stipend for staff		2	1.8
Furniture		9	8.0
Office equipment/ stationary		3	2.7
Carpet/Play mat		4	3.5
Other (Ramps for disabled, Security, Sickbay, Garden, Books)		5	4.4
<b>Total Sample</b>		<b>111</b>	
<b>Total Mentions</b>		<b>306</b>	
Average Mentions		2,8	

Table 114: ECD centre planning

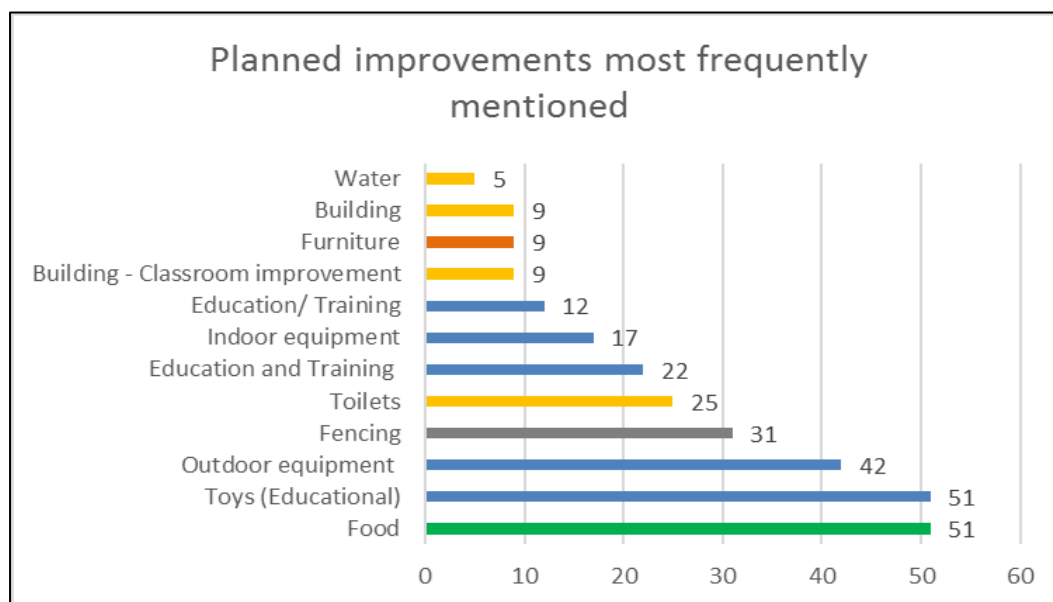


Figure 19: Planned improvements

# **Early Childhood Development (ECD) Audit Report For Nquthu**

## 7. AUDIT FINDINGS FOR NQUTHU

PPT surveyed a total of ECD centres of which 98 were fully audited. Some key trends are highlighted below.

### 7.1. INSTITUTIONAL, GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY

#### 7.1.1. Ownership

Attention is given to both centre ownership and land ownership as these may differ.

##### 7.1.1.1. Centre ownership

79.6 % of the ECD Centres are managed/ owned by registered NPOs, 1% by CBOs, while 16.3% are privately owned and managed.

Centre ownership	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Community based organisation	1	1.0	1.0
Faith based organisation	3	3.1	4.1
Private individual	16	16.3	20.4
Registered NPO	78	79.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Table 115: ECD Centre Management / Ownership

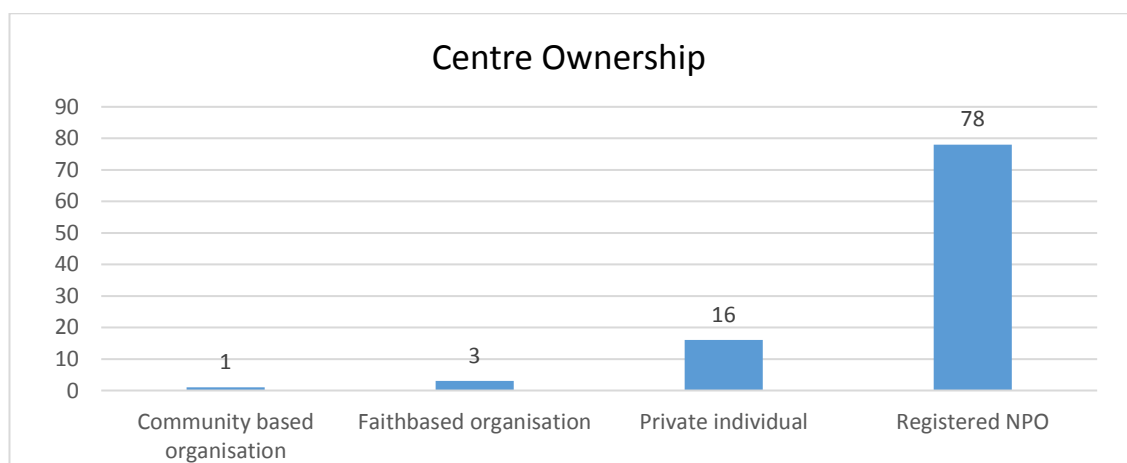


Figure 20: Centre ownership



### 7.1.1.2. Land ownership and tenure

This data reflects the perceptions of interviewees and has not been independently verified. Land ownership and tenure are often poorly and variably understood e.g. people will typically perceive that they own the land when they have a PTO, yet the Traditional Authority /Ingonyama Trust in fact owns it. It needs to be noted that beneficiaries do enjoy a relatively secure form of traditional tenure). This data must be read with care. It is not definitive. This issue will be investigated more in depth once for pilot project identified.

Land ownership	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Church	6	6.1	6.1
ECD centre	45	45.9	52.0
Municipality	2	2.0	54.1
NPO or NGO (other than ECD centre)	1	1.0	55.1
Private individual	27	27.6	82.7
School	7	7.1	89.8
Traditional authority	10	10.2	100.0

Table 116: Land ownership

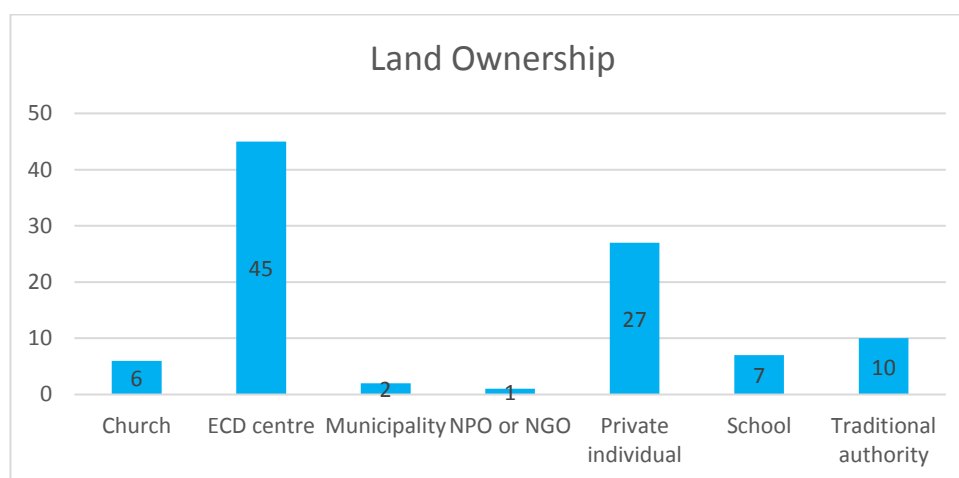


Figure 21: Land ownership

It should be noted that 16 ECD centres indicated that they are owned by private individuals while 27 ECD centres are located on land owned by private individuals. This means that 11 ECD centres owned by NPOs are located on what is considered to be privately owned land.

#### Form of ownership

Most (85.7%) of the ECD Centres in rural areas make use of PTOs – 66.3% written PTOs and 19.4% oral PTOs. 10.2% of the ECD centres indicated that they do not know the status of their ownership.

That may be an oral transaction between a private owner and the ECD centre. Only 3.1% of the ECD centres have a title deed and only 1 indicated that the land acquisition transaction is unregistered.

Form of Ownership	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do not know	10	10,2	10,2
Unregistered transaction when buying land	1	1	11,2
Oral PTO	19	19,4	30,6
Written PTO	65	66,3	96,9
Title Deed	3	3,1	100
Total	98	100	

Table 117: Form of land ownership

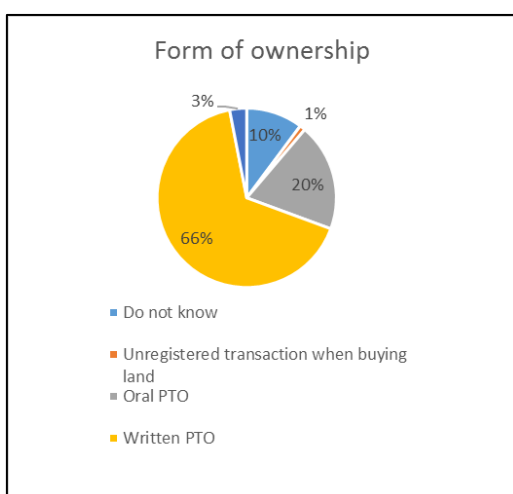


Figure 22: form of land ownership

### 7.1.2. Availability of alternate land

Land ownership is a key factor in determining the investment potential of a centre. Where well run centres, owned by NPOs, are located in buildings on privately owned land (especially when the infrastructure is poor), it is important to determine if such centre has access to alternative land to determine if a new centre can be provided. Of all the centres interviewed, 32.7% indicated that they have access to alternative land.

Land Access	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	66	67.3	67.3
Yes	32	32.7	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 118: Alternate land access

### 7.1.3. Operational base

63.3% of the ECD Centres are operating from dedicated ECD Centres. 7.2% are making use of churches and community centres/ halls and further 7.1% of schools. 22.4% are operating from private homes. “Private homes “does not necessarily mean that the centre is operated from the living space of the family, but rather within a building belonging to the home. When asked to describe the type of centre only one centre referred to the centre as private house – the rest indicated that they operate from ECD centres.

Operational base	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Church	4	4.1	4.1
Community centre or hall	3	3.1	7.1
Dedicated ECD centre	62	63.3	70.4
Private home	22	22.4	92.9
School	7	7.1	100.0

Table 119: operational base

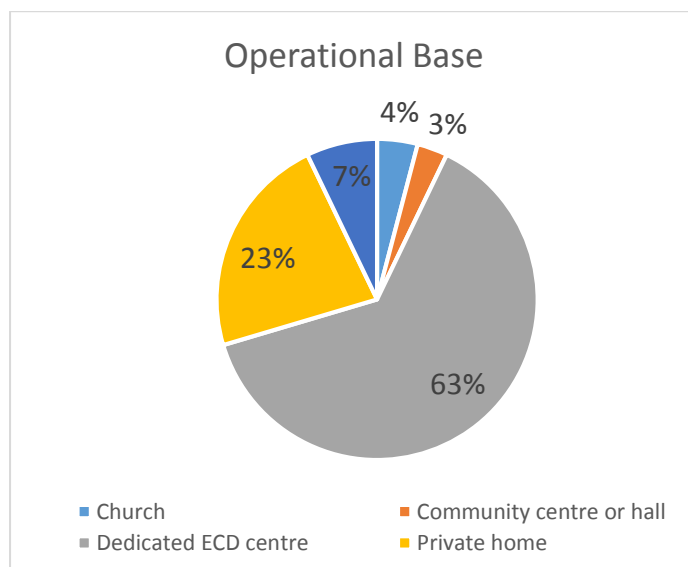


Figure 23: Operational base

### 7.1.4. Years operational

About 31.7 % of the ECD centres are in existence for more than 20 years (some dating back to the 1980’s); 15.3 % of the centres are between 10 and 15 years old while 15.3% are between 6 and 10 years and 19.4% between 1 to 5 years. Although it is known that many centres come and go, it is clear that almost half (49%) of these centres are well established institutions in their communities.

Year of establishment (grouped)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Prior to 1990	4	4.1	4.1
1990 to 1995	27	27.6	31,7
1996 to 2000	17	17.3	49
2001 to 2005	15	15.3	64,3
2006 to 2010	15	15.3	79,6
2011 to 2015	19	19.4	99
2016	1	1.0	100

Table 120: Establishment dates of ECD Centres

### 7.1.5. Institutional Registration

#### 7.1.5.1. NPO registration

96.9% of the ECD Centres surveyed are registered as an NPO, only 1% is not yet registered and a further 2% are in the process of registering.

NPO registration	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
In progress	2	2.0	2.0
No	1	1.0	3.1
Yes	95	96.9	100.0

Table 121: Registration status of ECD Centres

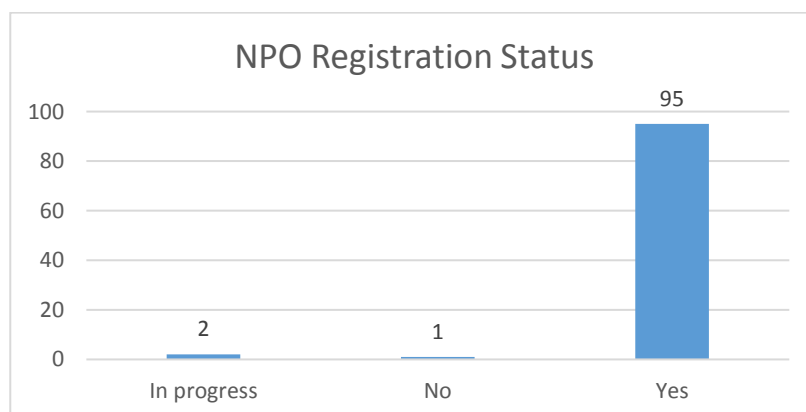


Figure 24: NPO registration status

The 95 NPOs comprise 1 community based organisation, 3 faith based organisations, 77 NPOs and 14 private individuals. The 14 private individuals registered as NPOs represent an anomaly. This situation can be explained in more than one way: 1) NPO registration is a desktop exercise and the Department have to accept the applications if the required documentation is provided – no interviews are undertaken to determine whether or not these centres really meet criteria; 2) Some DSD officials seem to consider ECD centres established

by individuals as “community based” rather than an informal business – especially if one takes into account the fact that most parents are only contributing R50 per child per month; and 3) Some of these centres provide much needed services in a particular area and may be in need of financial assistance to be able to provide the children with food but for these the centres can only apply if the centre is registered as an NPO.

There are particular problems which may lead to confusion and confrontation arising from this situation. The founder of the ECD Centre considers it to be private as the family may have built up the centre with their own money and it may further more be built on land allocated to/ belonging to their family. This would mean that the NPO registration is merely a paper exercise as a means to an end and that the committee has no say over either the building, its contents or those employed at the centre. The Committee and or state may consider the centre to belong to an NPO and may require that the centre be managed in a particular way. These opposing views may create conflict in future.

### 7.1.6. Partial care registration

According to audit findings, most of the ECD Centres 51% indicated that they were fully registered, while 18.4% are in belief that they are conditionally registered. 9.2% are currently in the process of being registered and 21.4% are not registered.

Registration status (according to centres)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Conditional	18	18.4	18.4
Full	50	51.0	69.4
In Process	9	9.2	78.6
Unregistered	21	21.4	100.0

Table 122: Partial care registration

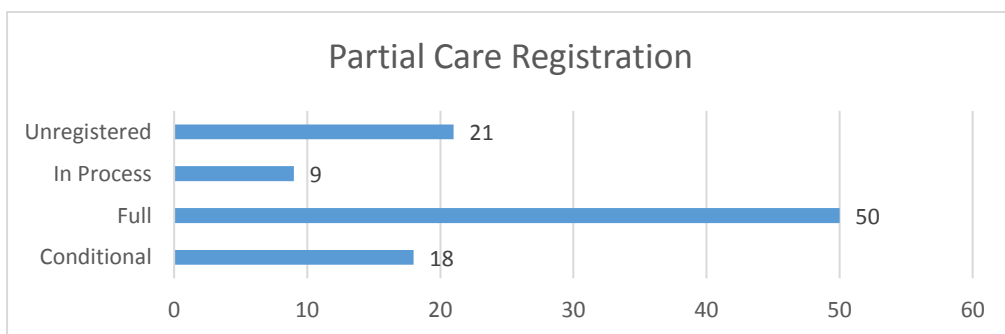


Figure 25: Partial care registration

PPT picked up a discrepancy between the audit data and records received from DSD in July 2016 with regard to full and conditional registration. The DSD records indicate a total of 64 centres registered with

them (conditional and full registration) at a given time while the audit indicated an additional 4 centres (i.e.68) registered with the DSD as partial care facilities

DSD Partial Care Registration	DSD's Registration records (July 2016)	Audit findings	Difference
Conditional	6	18	12
Full	58	50	8
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>68</i>	
Unlisted and or unregistered	34	30	4
Total	98	98	

Table 123: Difference in Partial Care Registration status

It needs to be stressed that

- it would be unrealistic to expect that the registration status reflected in the audit would match registrations on DSD records at any given time.
- there is still some confusion among ECD centres as to whether they are conditionally or fully registered.
- registrations are taking place on a continuous basis
- no special status is provided to those whose registration has lapsed. Once lapsed, these centres are considered to be unregistered. The DSD worked very hard over the past few months to register centres and it is quite possible that some of the centres previously issued with conditional registration may now in fact have been fully registered.
- a number of registration certificates also indicated conditions for fully registered centres
- discrepancies were found between the DSD list and the status of the registration as indicated on the registration certificate as per the photos taken of registration certificates
- this issue is likely to be resolved when the Bronze, Silver Gold registration system is fully implemented.

Reasons for conditional registration (multiple mention)	Total	
	Count	Percentage
Health and Safety	14	14.3
Training	9	9.2
Outdoor equipment	7	7.1
Indoor equipment	2	2.0
Inadequate staff	1	1.0
Do not know (certificate unavailable)	3	3.1
Emergency plan	1	1.0
Infrastructure	2	2.0
NPO Registration	1	1.0
Programme	1	1.0
No. of mentions	41	
No of centres with conditional registration	18	
Average no. of mentions	2,3	

Table 124: reasons for conditional registration

The main reasons for conditional registration are Health and Safety (14.3%), lack of training (9.2%) and lack of outdoor equipment (7.1%)

### 7.1.7. Governance

#### 7.1.7.1. Governing Committee, meetings and documents

##### a) Governing committee

The majority of ECD Centres (99%) has government committees in place.

Governing Committee	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	1	1.0	1.0
Yes	97	99.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 125: Governing Committee

##### b) Committee meetings

Half the centres have more than 4 meetings per year.

Committee meetings	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
N/A	7	7,1	7,1
1	1	1,0	8,2
2	7	7,1	15,3
3	10	10,2	25,5
4	24	24,5	50,0
5	7	7,1	57,1
6	5	5,1	62,2
8	3	3,1	65,3
9	2	2,0	67,3
10	8	8,2	75,5
11	7	7,1	82,7
12	16	16,3	99,0
13	1	1,0	100,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Table 126: Number of meetings

##### c) Governing documents

Most centres (91.8%) are taking minutes. 99% have a constitution. 68.4% of the ECD Centres indicated that they have annual financial statements in place.

<b>Governing documents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Keep minutes	90	91.8
Have constitution	97	99.0
Financial statement in place	67	68.4

Table 127: Governing documents.

### 7.1.7.2. Governing Committee Training

#### a) Committees trained, willing to be trained and nature of training

61.2% of the centres indicated that their committees have received committee training. 36.7% have not received any training.

<b>Committee work training received</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Don't Know	1	1.0	1,0
No Committee	1	1.0	2,0
No	36	36.7	38,7
Yes	60	61.2	100,0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 128: Committee work training

98% of the ECD Centres indicated that their committees would be willing to be trained. The reason for the remainder's (2%) unwillingness for training is not known.

<b>Committee willing to be trained</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
No	2	2.0	2.0
Yes	96	98.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 129: committee willingness to be trained

#### b) Training topics (Multi Mention)

The most popular training courses are the role of committee members and financial management



Nature of committee training received	Total	
	Count	Percentage
Chairing meeting & minute-taking	12	12.2%
Role of committee members	47	48.0%
Financial management	39	39.8%
Health & safety	3	3.1%
Policies	2	2.0%
Personnel management & training	7	7.1%
Engagement with parents	1	1.0%
Don't know nature of training	1	1.0%
No Committee/ No training received	38	38.8%

Figure 26: Nature of committee training received

### c) Training institutions

52% of the centres indicated that their committees were trained by DSD, while 38.8% of the centres have not been trained. Only 9% of the ECD Centres recorded training attended as offered by the listed organisations (LETCEE and TREE etc). It is a serious situation that 38.8 % of the committees are not trained. This situation needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency.

Training institutions	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Cebelihle Forum	2	2.0	2.0
Don't Know	2	2.0	4.1
DSD	51	52.0	56.1
DSD, TREE and LETCEE	1	1.0	57.1
LETCEE	3	3.1	60.2
N/A	38	38.8	99.0
Tree	1	1.0	100.0

Table 130: Training institutions

### 7.1.7.3. Parent consultation

63.3% of the ECD Centres indicated that they always consult parents while a further 31.6% of the centres consult the parents, sometimes. There are only 5.1% of the centres that indicated that they do not really consult the parents. Parent involvement is of the utmost importance and should be encouraged at all times.

Parent consultation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Hardly at all	1	1.0	1.0
Never	1	1.0	2.0
Not very often	3	3.1	5.1
Yes, always	62	63.3	68.4
Yes, sometimes	31	31.6	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 131: Parent consultation

More than half (53.1%) of the centres meet parents 3 to 4 times per year. 29.6% have 5 to 12 meetings a year while 17,3% meet parents 0 to 2 times per year.

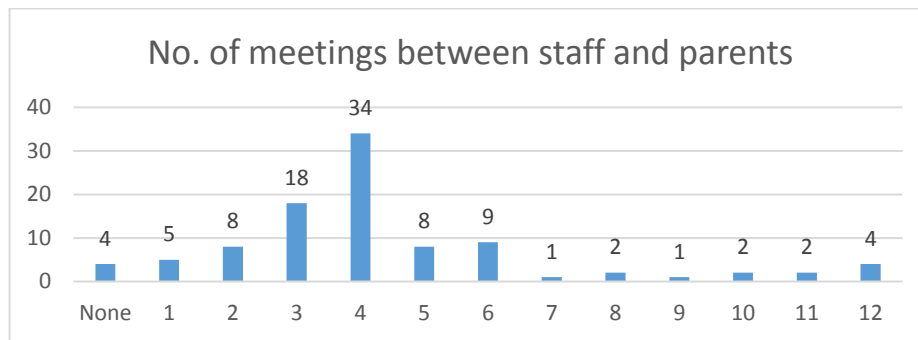


Figure 27: No. of meetings between staff and parents

#### 7.1.7.4. Relationship with governmental entities

More than three quarters (77.5%) of the centres have some relationship with the Department of Social Development, 72% with the Clinic and 64.2% with the Department of Health. Less than 25% of the ECD centres have contact with the local Municipality.

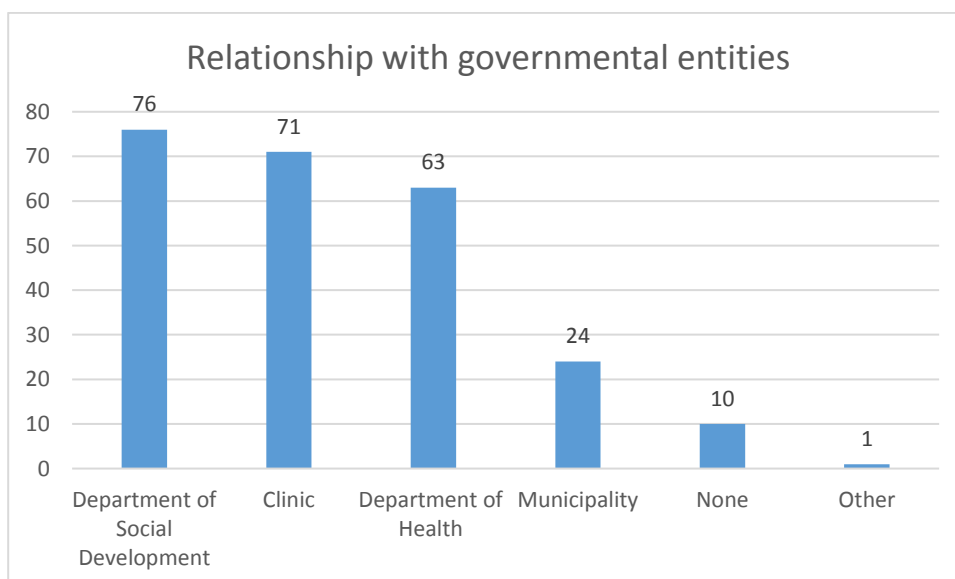


Figure 28: Relationship with governmental entities

### 7.1.7.5. Commitments

All centres except one, is committed to the registration process, committee training and staff training. There is however 2 centres that indicated that their committees would not be interested in training.

<b>Centre committed to registration</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Not sure	1	1.0	1.0
Yes	97	99.0	100.0
<b>Staff willing to be trained</b>			
Yes	98	100.0	100.0
<b>Committee willing to be trained</b>			
No	2	2.0	2.0
Yes	96	98.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Table 132: Commitment to registration and training

### 7.1.8. Centre administration and policies

#### 7.1.8.1. ECD Centre administration

The most popular records kept are the attendance registers for children (98%) and for staff (94.9%). This is followed by the enrolment forms (85.7%), incident register (93.9%) and visitors book at 91.8%.

More than 85% of the centres are keeping financial records e.g. fees registers (85.7%) and receipt books (88.8%). Slightly more than half the centres attend to staff administration e.g. keep job descriptions (62.2%) and staff development plans (18.4%). More than three quarters (85.7%) of the centres keep the road to health register but just more than half (56.1%) keep medication registers.

<b>Centre administration</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Keep Enrolment forms	84	85.7
Keep Staff Job Description	61	62.2
Keep Incident Register	92	93.9
Keep Staff Attendance Register	93	94.9
Keep Staff Development Plan	18	18.4
Keep Child Attendance Register	96	98.0
Keep Visitors Book	90	91.8
Keep Medication Register	55	56.1
Keep Receipt Book	87	88.8
Keep Fees Register	84	85.7
Keep Road to Health Register	84	85.7

Table 133: centre administration

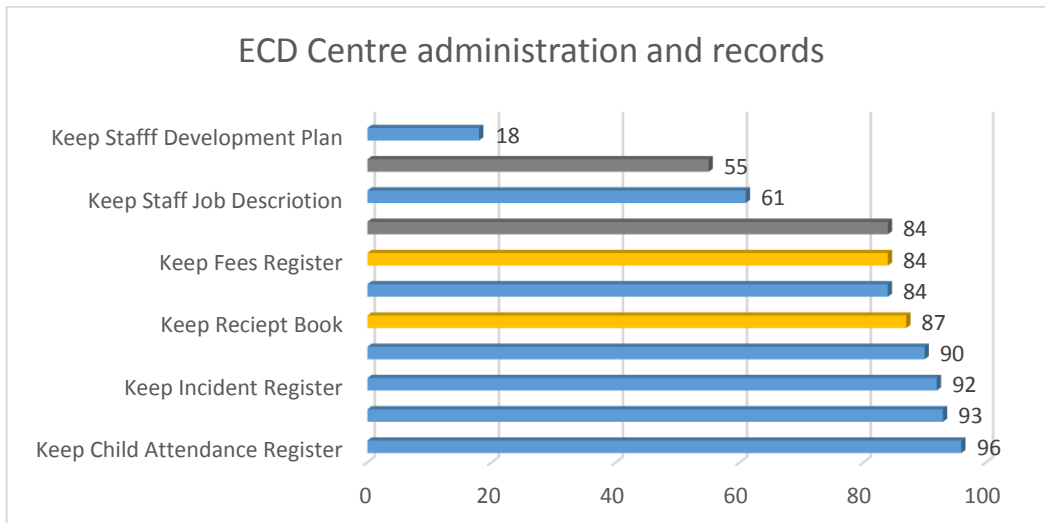


Figure 29: Administrative records

### 7.1.8.2. ECD Policies, plans and procedures

Almost two thirds of the centres have two and more policies, 14.3% of the centres have 1 policy, while almost a quarter of the centres (23.5%) do not have policies at all.

No. of policies developed per ECD centre	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
.0	23	23.5	23.5
1.0	14	14.3	37.8
2.0	24	24.5	62.2
3.0	16	16.3	78.6
4.0	14	14.3	92.9
5.0	7	7.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 134: ECD policies

More than half of the centres (58.2%) have an Admission policy, an HIV/AIDS policy (51%) while 42.9% of the centres reported that they have Health policy. Less than a quarter (23.5%) of the centres indicated that they have a finance policy and less than a tenth (8.2%) of the centres made provision for complaints procedures. Just more than a third of the centres have an emergency plan (36.7%) and evacuation plan (40.8%)

Centre policies	Frequency	Percent
None	23	23.5%
Do not know	0	0%
<b>No. of centres with policies</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76.5%</b>
<i>Admission</i>	57	58.2%
<i>Complaints procedure</i>	8	8.2%
<i>Child abuse</i>	21	21.4%
<i>Health</i>	42	42.9%
<i>HIV /AIDS</i>	50	51.0%
<i>Finances</i>	23	23.5%
<i>Emergency plan</i>	36	36.7%
<i>Evacuation plan</i>	40	40.8%

Table 135: Centre policies

### 7.1.9. Finances

ECD Centre finances usually refers to parent contributions, DSD funding, and donor funding.

#### 7.1.9.1. Subsidies: DSD

Just more than 60% of the ECD centres reported that they are funded by the DSD. The rest (39,8%) do not receive any funding. This would mean that 9 of the 68 centres that are reportedly registered (conditionally or fully) do not receive DSD funding.

DSD funded	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	39	39.8	39.8
Yes	59	60.2	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 136: No. of centres receiving DSD funding

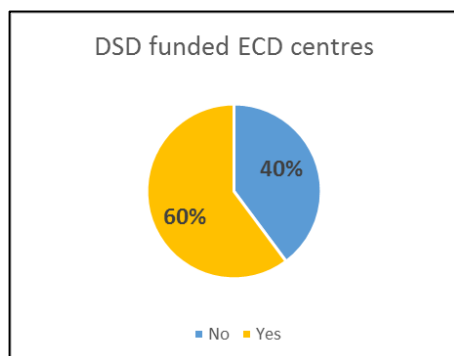


Figure 30: No. of centres receiving DSD funding

12,2% of the centres receive up to 25 subsidies, 42,9% receive between 26 and 75 subsidies and only 5% receive subsidies ranging from 75 to 200 subsidies.

<b>No. of Subsidies (grouped)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Not Subsidised	39	39,8	39,8
Up to 25	12	12,2	52,0
26 to 50	25	25,6	77,6
51 to 75	17	17,3	94,9
Over 75 (up to 200)	5	5,1	100,0
Total	98	100,0	

Table 137: No. of DSD subsidies (grouped)

### 7.1.9.2. Monthly parent contributions

21.4% percent of the centres do not have babies. 42.9% of the centres reported monthly contributions of R0-R50 per baby while 21.4% indicated that parents contribute R51 – R100 per month per baby.

<b>Babies monthly fees</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
a) R0 to R50	42	42.9	42.9
b) R51 to R100	21	21.4	64.3
c) R101 to R150	9	9.2	73.5
d) R151 to R200	2	2.0	75.5
e) R251 to R500	2	2.0	77.6
f) No children of this age	21	21.4	99.0
MD	1	1.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 138: Babies' fees

85,7% of the Centres reported monthly contributions of R0 –R50 per toddler per month and 9.2% indicated contribution of R51-R100. Only 3% of the centres receive monthly fees more than R101.00

<b>Toddlers' monthly fees</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
a) R0 to R50	84	85.7	85.7
b) R51 to R100	9	9.2	94.9
c) R101 to R150	2	2.0	96.9
d) R151 to R200	1	1.0	98.0
e) R251 to R500	1	1.0	99.0
MD	1	1.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 139: Toddlers fees

There are 12 ECD centres that accommodate children aged 6 plus and they pay the same fees as toddlers

Children (Aged 6+) monthly fees	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
a) R0 to R50	8	8.2	8.2
b) R51 to R100	3	3.1	11.2
e) R251 to R500	1	1.0	12.2
f) No children of this age	86	87.8	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

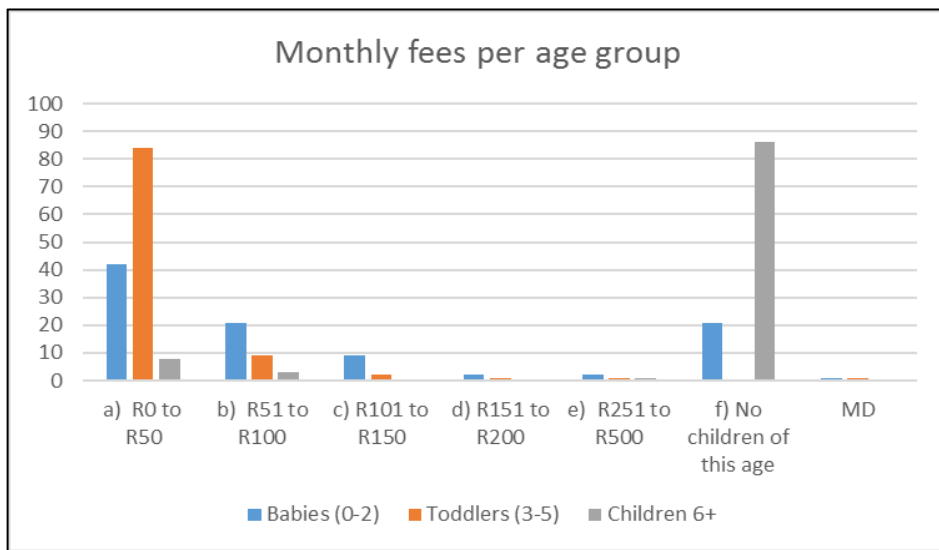


Figure 31: Monthly contributions

### 7.1.9.3. Donor support

Just more than a quarter (26.5%) receive donor support while almost three quarters (73,5%) of the ECD centres receive no donor support.

Use of donations	Total	
	Frequency	Percentage
No Donors	72	73,5%
Centres receiving donations	26	26,5%
<b>Breakdown: use of donor support</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage of donor support spent on various items</b>
Educational equipment and toys	15	57,7%
Food	8	30,8%
Training	4	15,4%
Building costs	3	11,5%
Outdoor Equipment	2	7,7%
Operational costs	1	3,8%
Cement	1	3,8%
Clothes	1	3,8%
Mattresses and chairs	1	3,8%
Stationary	1	3,8%
Water tank	1	3,8%
Tables and chairs	1	3,8%
<b>No. of mentions</b>	<b>39</b>	
<b>Average mentions</b>	<b>1,5</b>	

Table 140: Donor support

More than half (57,7%) of the centres receiving donor support are assisted with educational equipment and toys, 30.8% with food and 15,4% with training. Another 46,2% obtained support for a variety of “other” that may include building costs, outdoor equipment, water tanks, furniture, etc.

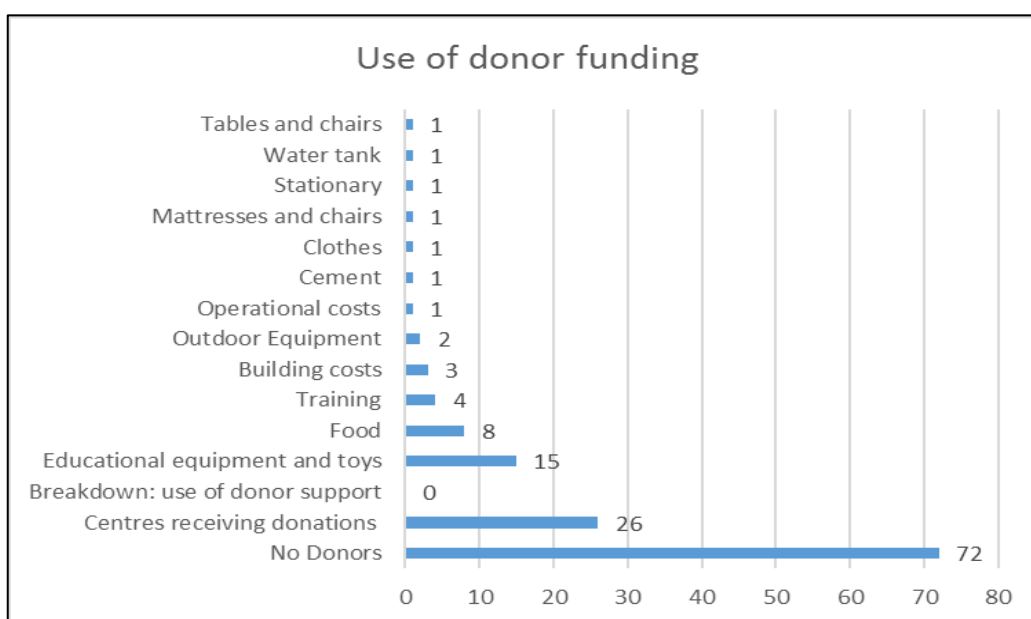


Figure 32: Use of donor funding



### 7.1.10. Children

There are 3,938 children in the ECD centres audited in Nquthu.

More than half (62.2%) of the ECD Centres cater for 40 children or less. A further 17.3% caters for 41 to 50 children, about 20.4% cater for more than 51 children. The generally limited sizes are likely to be due to the rural and dispersed settlement patterns.

Total no. of children (grouped)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to 10 children	2	2.0	2,0
11 to 20 children	15	15.3	17,3
21 to 30 children	24	24.5	41,8
31 to 40 Children	20	20.4	62,2
41 to 50 children	17	17.3	79,5
51 to 60 children	6	6.1	85,6
61 to 70 children	6	6.1	91,7
71 to 100 children	5	5.1	96,8
Over 100 children	3	3.1	100,0
Total Number of Children	3938		-
Average number of children per centre	40,1		-
Total Number of centres	98		-

Table 141: Total no. of children (Grouped)

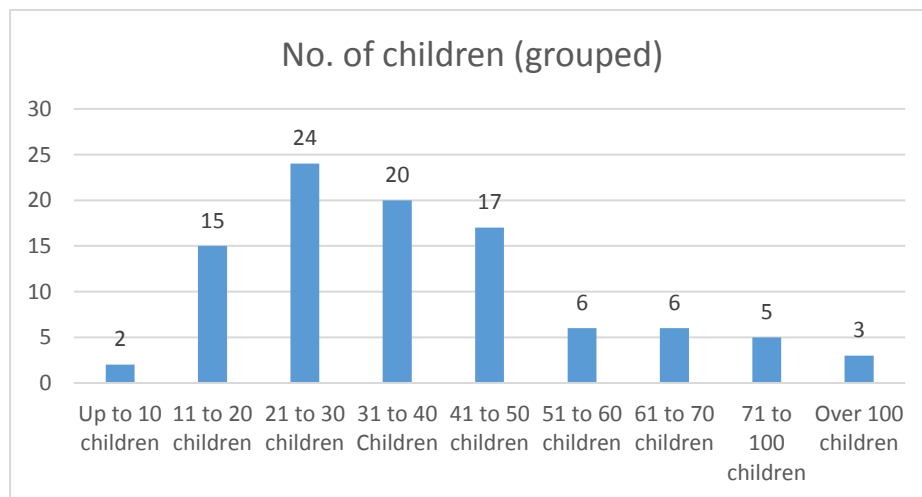


Figure 33: Number of children attending centres

### 7.1.11. Age and gender demographics

#### Babies

72% of the 98 centres make provision for babies. The 655 babies make out 16.6 % of the total number of children in ECD centres audited in Nquthu. There is a fairly even split between boys and girls in both age groups .

## Toddlers

All 98 the ECD centres audited provide for the 3,055 toddlers that makes out 77.6% of the total number of children in ECD centres audited in Nquthu. There are almost the same number of boys (1,529) and girls (1,526)

## Children aged 6 plus

There are 9 centres that provide for the 228 children 6 years plus. This is mainly due to the lack of space at pre-primary schools. There are slightly more boys (122) than girls (106)

Summary of children in different age groups	Gender		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Count	Percentage
<b>Total children up to 2 years of age</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>655</b>	16.6%
▪ Number of centres with no children 0-2 years of age	34	36	28	
▪ Number of centres with children 0-2 years of age	64	62	70	
<b>Total children 3-5 years of age</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>1526</b>	<b>3055</b>	77.6%
▪ Average number of children 3-5 years of age, per centre	15.6	15.6	31.2	
▪ Number of centres with children 3-5 years of age	98	98	98	
<b>Total children 6 or more years of age</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>228</b>	5.8%
▪ Number of centres with no children 6 years and over	89	89	89	
▪ Number of centres with children 6 years and over	9	9	9	
<b>Total number of children</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>3938</b>	
▪ Sub-sample percentage	50.4%	49.6%	100.0%	
▪ Average number of children per centre	20.3	19.9	40.2	
<b>Gender ratio (Boys: Girls)</b>			<b>1.02: 1</b>	

Table 142: age and gender

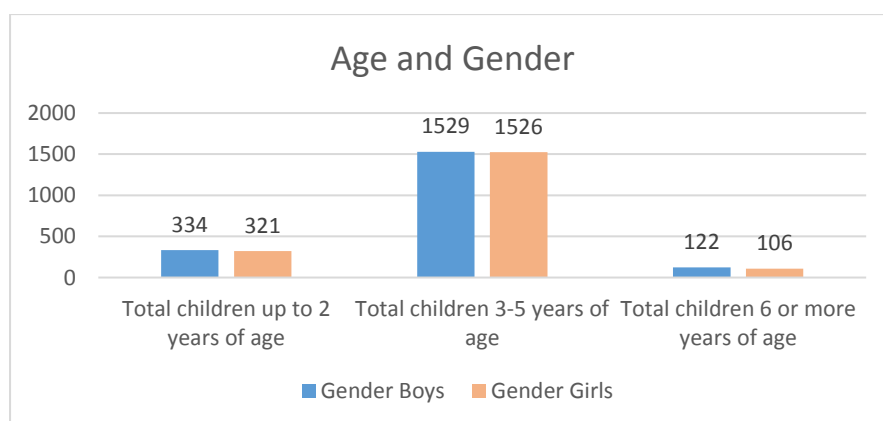


Figure 34: Age and gender

### 7.1.12. Children with special needs

#### Number of children with either disabilities or chronic illnesses

Over four out of every five ECD centres (81.6%) have no children with either disabilities or chronic illnesses.

Of the almost 4000 children attending ECD centres in Nquthu audited, **23** (or 0.6%) have either physical disabilities, mental disabilities or chronic illnesses. There are only 14 children out of the 2504 with physical disabilities, 7 out of 6591 with mental disabilities and 2 out of 619 children with chronic diseases that attend ECD Centres. The proportion of chronically ill or disabled girls attending ECD centres (0.5%) is lower than that for boys (0.7%).18.4% of the centres have children with either physical and mental disabilities or chronic illnesses, which translates to 0.2 children per centre.

18.4% of the centres have children with either physical and mental disabilities or chronic illnesses.

Children With Disabilities And Chronic Illnesses	Gender		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Count	Percentage
Number of children with Physical Disabilities	9	5	14	0.4%
▪ <i>Number of centres with physically disabled children</i>	▪ 9	▪ 5	▪ 11	▪ 11.2%
Number of children with Mental Disabilities	4	3	7	0.2%
▪ <i>Number of centres with mentally disabled children</i>	▪ 4	▪ 3	▪ 6	▪ 6.1%
Number of children with Chronic Illnesses	1	1	2	0.1%
▪ <i>Number of centres with children with chronic illnesses</i>	▪ 1	▪ 1	▪ 2	▪ 2.0%
<b>Total Number of children with disabilities or chronic illnesses</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>Total Percentage of children with disabilities or chronic illnesses</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	
<b>Total number of children</b>	1985	1953	3938	
▪ <i>Number of centres with children with chronic illnesses or disabilities</i>	▪ 14	▪ 9	▪ 18	
▪ <i>Percentage of centres with children with chronic illnesses or disabilities</i>	▪ 14.3%	▪ 14.3%	▪ 18.4%	
▪ <i>Number of centres with no children with chronic illnesses or disabilities</i>	▪ 84	▪ 89	▪ 80	
▪ <i>Percentage of centres with no children with chronic illnesses or disabilities</i>	▪ 85.7%	▪ 90.8%	▪ 81.6%	
▪ <i>Total number of centres</i>			▪ 98	
Note:				
▪ indicates data concerning number of centres				

Table 143 number of children with disabilities or illnesses

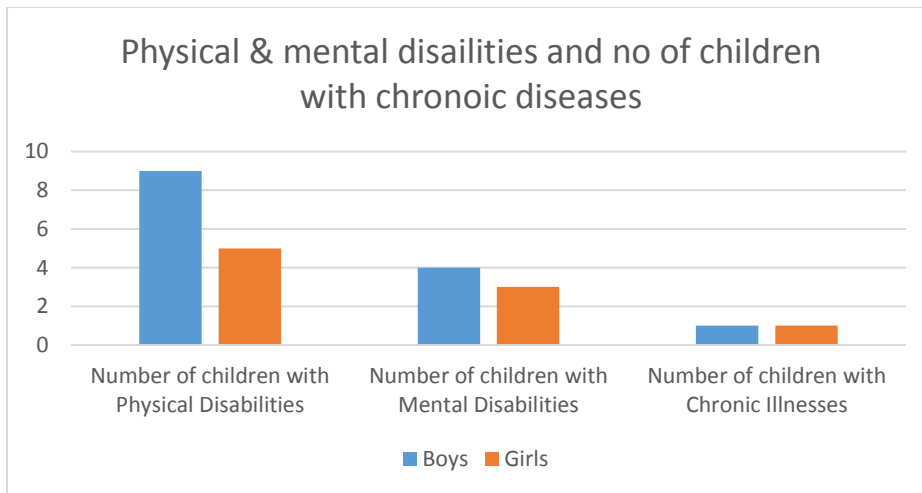


Figure 35: physical & mental disabilities and No of children with chronic diseases

### 7.1.13. Human resources

#### 7.1.13.1. Principals and practitioners<sup>5</sup>

There are a total of 253 principals and practitioners in the 98 centres audited. There are 5 ECD that have a principal but no other practitioners and 5 centres that have practitioners but no principal. Almost three quarters (74.3%) of the centres have an average of 2.6 practitioners including the principal per centre.

Number of Practitioners per centre (including Principals)	Total	
	Frequency	Percentage
1	5	2.0%
2	110	43.5%
3	78	30.8%
4	28	11.1%
5	10	4.0%
6	6	2.4%
7	7	2.8%
9	9	3.6%
<b>Number of practitioners (160) and principals (93)</b>	<b>253</b>	
<b>Average number of practitioners (including principals) per centre</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
<b>Number of ECD centres</b>	<b>98</b>	

Table 144: number of principals and practitioners

<sup>5</sup>Practitioners refer in this case to any person caring and or educating children at ECD Centres.

There are 195 trained ECD practitioners including the principals which translates to an average of 2 trained practitioners (including principals) per centre. There are 92 ECD centres with trained ECD practitioners and 6 centres with no ECD trained practitioners.

Number of trained ECD practitioners (including principal per centre)	Total	
	Frequency	Percentage
1	21	10.8%
2	94	48.2%
3	54	27.7%
4	20	10.3%
6	6	3.1%
Total number of ECD trained practitioners and principals	195	
Average number of ECD-trained practitioners and principals per centre	2.0	
Number of centres with no ECD-trained practitioners	6	
Number of centres with ECD-trained practitioners	92	
Total Number of centres	98	

Table 145: No. of trained practitioners including principal

#### 7.1.13.2. Owner / Principal

##### a) Principal education

The majority (67.3%) of ECD principals passed Grade 12. 17.3% of the principals passed Grade 10. 8.2% of the centre principals have obtained a diploma or degree.

Principals' highest school education	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do not know	1	1.0	1.0
N/A	5	5.1	6.1
Obtained a diploma or degree	8	8.2	14.3
Passed grade 10	17	17.3	31.6
Passed grade 12	66	67.3	99.0
Passed grade 7	1	1.0	100.0

Table 146: Principal highest qualification

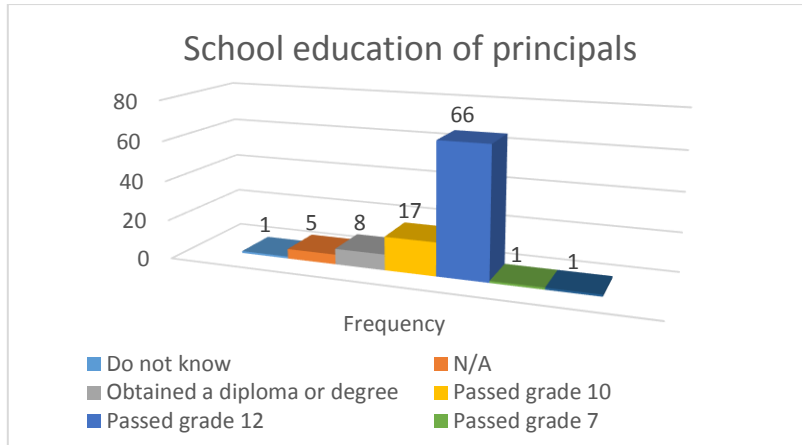


Figure 36: General education of principals

### b) Principal training in ECD

84.7% of the centres have principals with ECD training. Almost two thirds (62.2%) of the principals have received Level 4 ECD training. 9.2% of the principals have higher training, while the training in ECD of 3.1% of the principals is unknown. There are 5 centres without principals and 8 centres with no ECD trained principals.

Principal's Highest Formal ECD Qualification	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do not know	1	1.0	1.0
Higher	9	9.2	10.2
N/A	7	7.1	17.3
None	8	8.2	25.5
NQF Level 2	1	1.0	26.5
NQF Level 3	2	2.0	28.6
NQF Level 4	61	62.2	90.8
NQF Level 5	2	2.0	92.9
Other	7	7.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 147: Principal's highest ECD qualification

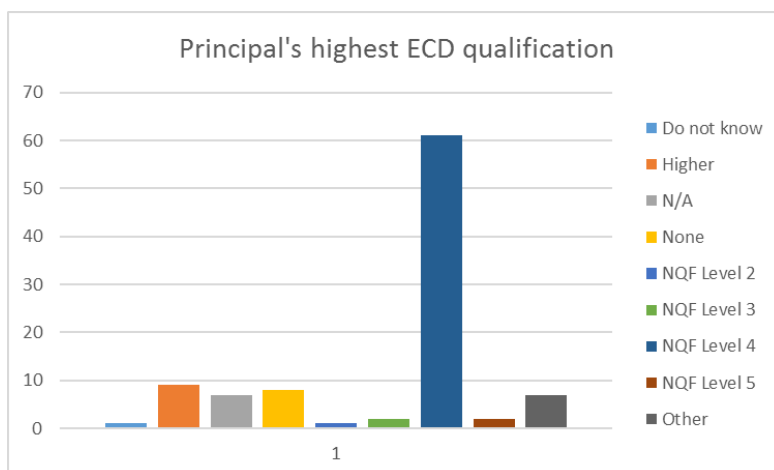


Figure 37: ECD Training : Principal

### 7.1.13.3. Practitioners

51% of the centres have only one practitioner working at the centre, 31.6% of the centres have 2 practitioners while only 7.1% of the centres have 3 practitioners. 5.1% of the centres do not have practitioners, the centres are managed by the principals /owners. About 5% of the centre have more than 3 practitioners.

No. of Practitioners excluding principals	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
.0	5	5.1	5.1
1.0	50	51.0	56.1
2.0	31	31.6	87.8
3.0	7	7.1	94.9
4.0	2	2.0	96.9
5.0	1	1.0	98.0
6.0	1	1.0	99.0
8.0	1	1.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 148: Number of practitioners

#### a) Education and training

##### i. Education

Three quarters (75%) of the practitioners passed Grade 12 and almost a quarter (22.5%) passed Grade 10. Only a few practitioners (2.5%) passed Grade 7.

School qualification level for practitioners (other than principal)	Total	
	Frequency	Percentage
Passed grade 7	4	2.5%
Passed grade 10	36	22.5%
Passed grade 12	120	75.0%
<b>Total number of practitioners (excluding principals)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Number of centres with practitioners	93	
Average number of practitioners (excluding principals) per centre	1.7	
Number of centres with no practitioners (only a principal)	5	
<b>NOTE:</b> 5 centres have a principal but no other practitioners 5 other centres have practitioners, but no principal		

Table 149: Education of practitioners

ii. ECD training

There are 112 ECD practitioners excluding the principals with ECD training and 48 without ECD training. 84.8% of the practitioners (excluding principals) achieved an NQF level 4 training

NQF level for practitioners (excluding Principals)	Total	
	Frequency	Percentage
Other / Orientation and basic child minding	9	8.0
NQF Level 1	3	2.7
NQF Level 2	1	0.9
NQF Level 3	2	1.8
NQF Level 4	95	84.8
Higher	2	1.8
<b>Number of Practitioners (excluding principal) with ECD training</b>	<b>112</b>	
<b>Number of practitioners (excluding principals) with no ECD training</b>	<b>48</b>	
<b>Total number of practitioners (excluding principals)</b>	<b>160</b>	
Number of centres without ECD-trained practitioners (excluding principal)	21	
Number of centres with ECD-trained practitioners (excluding principal)	77	
<b>Total number of centres</b>	<b>98</b>	

Table 150: Practitioner ECD training



iii. Training on use of educational toys

More than three quarters (76.5%) of the of the centres' practitioners received training in the use of educational toys. This means that the educational value of the educational toys is not optimised and urgent attention should be given to this issue.

Whether practitioners received Educational Toys training	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	23	23.5	23.5
Yes	75	76.5	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 151: training in use of educational toys

7.1.13.4. Practitioner: child adequacy ratios

Children have been divided in 2 main groupings those 0 – 2 years (e.g. those on nappies) and those 3 – 5 years for practitioner: child adequacy ratios. For children under 2 years the norm of one practitioner per 6 children is applied and for children between the ages 3 to 5, one practitioner for every 20 children.

49 centres (50%) of the centres have at least 1 practitioner (including the principal) for between 11 and 20 children.

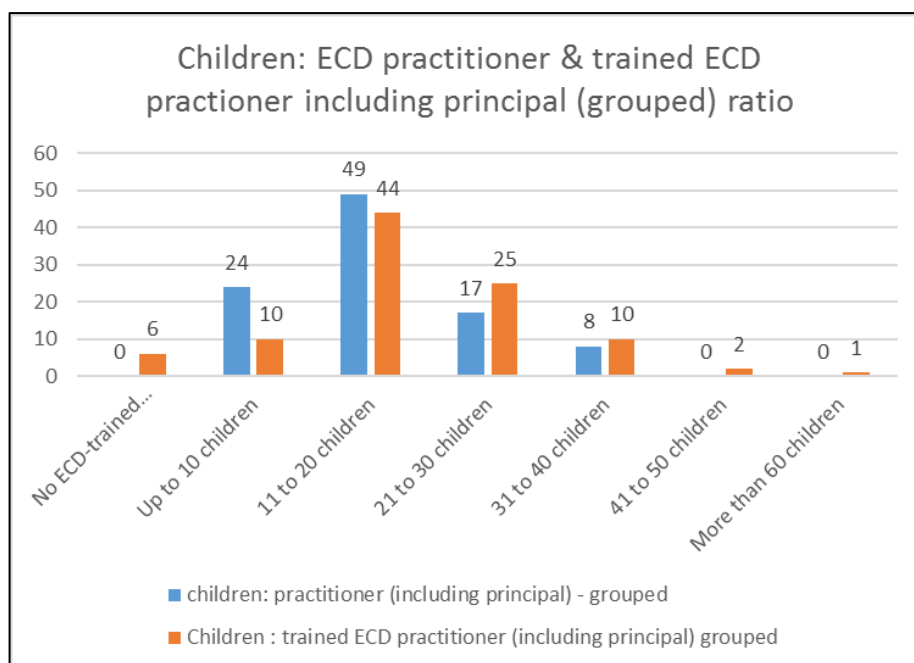


Table 152: Practitioner child adequacy ratio

A quarter (24.5%) of the sample showed a ratio of up to 10 children per practitioner and a further 50% of the centres have between 11 and 20 children per practitioner which is reasonably acceptable. A quarter however has 21 to 40 children per practitioner. This is unacceptable and should be addressed

<b>Children: practitioner (including principal) Ratio (Grouped)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Up to 10 children	24	24,5	24,5
11 to 20 children	49	50,0	74,5
21 to 30 children	17	17,3	91,8
31 to 40 children	8	8,2	100,0
Total	98	100,0	

Table 153: Children practitioner ratio

There are 6 centres without any trained practitioners. More than half (55.1%) of the trained practitioners attend to up to 20 children, 25,5% attend to 21 to 30 children and 12.2 % to between 31 and 50 children. The ratio of 1 trained practitioner to 60+ children is very concerning. It is clear that the children per trained practitioner is higher than in the case of untrained practitioners.

<b>Children: ECD-trained practitioner (including principal) Ratio (Grouped)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
No ECD-trained practitioners	6	6,1%	6,1%
Up to 10 children	10	10,2%	16,3%
11 to 20 children	44	44,9%	61,2%
21 to 30 children	25	25,5%	86,7%
31 to 40 children	10	10,2%	96,9%
41 to 50 children	2	2,0%	99,0%
More than 60 children	1	1,0%	100,0%
Total	98	100,0%	

Table 154: Children per trained ECD practitioner ratio

#### 7.1.13.5. Other ECD centre staff

##### a) Cooks / kitchen workers

Less than half (34.7%) of ECD centres have no cooks while 62.2% only have one cook. Only 3.1% of the centres have 2 cooks. This corresponds with the number of centres (33.7%) that do not have kitchens.

<b>Kitchen workers</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
.0	34	34.7	34.7
1.0	60	61.2	95.9
2.0	4	4.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 155: Number of cooks / kitchen workers

b) Cleaners

83.7% of the centres have no cleaner. Only 15.3% of the centres have one cleaner while 1% of the centres have 5 cleaners.

<b>No. of Cleaners</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
.0	82	83.7	83.7
1.0	15	15.3	99.0
5.0	1	1.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 156: Number of Cleaners

## 7.2. EDUCATION PROGRAMME

### 7.2.1. Operating days

The majority of centres (99%) operated from Monday to Friday. Only 1 centre (1%) operates on a Saturday too.

<b>Operating days</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Monday to Friday	97	99.0	99.0
Monday to Saturday	1	1.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 157: Operating days

### 7.2.2. Operating hours

More than half (56.1%) of the centres are open for less than 6 hours; a third (34.7%) is open for 6 to 8 hours per day while 9.2% are operational for 8 hours and more.

Operational hours (grouped)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
4 to 4h45min	12	12,2	12,2
5h to 5h45min	43	43,9	56,1
6h to 6h45min	28	28,6	84,7
7h to 7h45min	6	6,1	90,8
8h to 8h45min	3	3,1	93,9
9h to 9h45min	4	4,1	98,0
10h or 11h	2	2,0	100,0
Total	98	100,0	

Table 158: operating hours

### 7.2.3. Programme registration

36.7% of the centres reported that they have registered their programmes with the Department of Social Development. It is expected that programmes are being registered when the centres are registered fully or conditionally. Programme registration can however not be done while in the process of registration and or still unregistered. There seems to be a misunderstanding about the issue of programme registration.

Programme registration	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do not know	3	3.1	3.1
No not registered	55	56.1	59.2
Underway	4	4.1	63.3
Yes but certificate not seen	7	7.1	70.4
Yes certificate seen	29	29.6	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 159: Programme registration

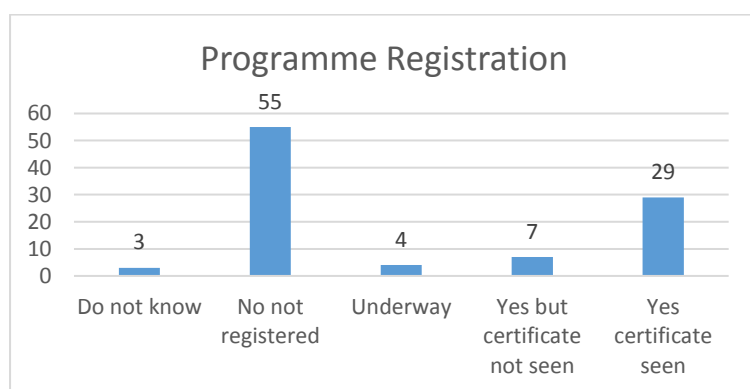


Figure 38: Programme registration

#### 7.2.4. Playroom setup and programme markers

89.8% of the centres have the programmes displayed on the walls, 9.2% of the centres have programmes but were not displayed on the wall. Only 1% of the centres audited do not have a daily programme.

Playroom set up for 111 ECD Centres		Frequency	Percent
Daily Program	Program displayed	88	89.8
	Program not displayed	9	9.2
	<b>No Program</b>	1	1.0
Book Corner		78	79.6
Puzzles, Ed. Toys		87	88.8
Drawing / Painting		82	83.7
Children's work displayed		73	74.5
Learning posters (many/ some)		90	91.9
Separated Spaces		50	51.0

Table 160: Playroom set up

91.9% of the ECD Centres are displaying some learning posters and 74.5% are displaying some of the children's work. 51% of the centres have separated spaces for different age groups. Between 79.6% and 88.8% of the centres have educational toys, art equipment, and the book corner.

#### 7.2.5. Playroom furniture

More than three quarters (78.6%) of the centres have a play mat but 40% of these indicated that the play mats are too small. A fifth (21.4%) of the 98 centres indicated that they do not have a play mat for children to sit on.

Three quarters of the centres (72.4%) indicated that they have tables and chairs but of these 57.1% indicated that they do not have enough tables and chairs. More than a quarter (27.6%) of the centres indicated that they do not have tables and chairs.

Only 1 centre has mattresses for each child. Just more than a quarter (26.5%) indicated they have some mattresses while almost three quarters (72.4%) have not mattresses though they do need it.

Adequacy of Play Mat	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No carpet or play mat	21	21.4	21,4
Much too small	25	25.5	46,9
A little bit too small but they all manage to fit somehow	15	15.3	62,2
Just the right size for all to sit comfortably	37	37.8	100
Total	98	100.0	

<b>Tables and Chairs for children</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
No	27	27.6	27.6
Yes	15	15.3	42.9
Yes, but not enough	56	57.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	
<b>Mattresses for children</b>			
No mattresses but they are needed	71	72.4	72.4
Yes one for each child	1	1.0	73.5
Yes, but not enough	26	26.5	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 161: Furniture

### 7.2.6. Outdoor equipment

More than half (56.1%) the centres audited have outdoor equipment. An average of 3.6 mentions of play equipment were noted by the centres.

<b>Outdoor play area equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No outdoor play equipment	43	43.9
<b>Centre with play equipment</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56.1</b>
Swings	46	46.9
Sandpit	34	34.7
Jungle Gym	34	34.7
Slide	31	31.6
Other outdoor equipment	12	12.2
Number of mentions	200	
Average number of mentions per centre with play equipment	3.6	

Table 162: Play area equipment

Photos of the centres with equipment indicate that almost all centres have some broken play equipment that either needs fixing or replacement. Provision has to be made for the fixing of playground equipment.

## 7.3. HEALTH AND SAFETY

### 7.3.1. Health and safety threats

The majority (70.4%) of the centres have no obvious health and safety threats. Multiple health and safety issues were reported at 29.6% of the ECD Centres surveyed.

Obvious safety threats	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	69	70,4	70,4
Exposed refuse landfill	9	9,2	79,6
Exposed water containers	1	1,0	80,6
Other (Rocks or building material all over site)	2	2,0	82,7
Sharp objects	14	14,3	96,9
Sharp objects and exposed refuse landfill	1	1,0	98,0
Sharp objects and Open trenches	1	1,0	99,0
Sharp objects and unsafe pit latrines	1	1,0	100,0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 163: Health and safety issues

### 7.3.2. Safe storage of harmful substances

More than three quarters (78.6%) of the centres provide safe storage of harmful substances while the rest (21.4 %) do not.

Harmful Substances Stored Safe	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	21	21.4	21.4
Yes	77	78.6	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 164: harmful substance storage

### 7.3.3. Cross ventilation

Cross ventilation is only problematic in 16.3% of the ECD Centres.

Cross Ventilation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	16	16.3	16.3
Yes	82	83.7	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 165: cross ventilation

### 7.3.4. Safety features and equipment

Almost two thirds (63.3%) of the ECD Centres do not have an Emergency plan and 59.2% do not have an evacuation plan.

### 7.3.4.1. Fire extinguisher

More than half (55.1%) of the centres have fire extinguishers of which almost all (52%) are visible and serviced (54.1%)

44.9% of the ECD Centres do not have fire extinguishers.

Fire extinguishers		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Fire Extinguisher	No	44	44.9	44.9
	Yes	54	55.1	100.0
	Total	98	100.0	
Fire Extinguisher visible	N/A	44	44.9	44.9
	No	3	3.1	48.0
	Yes	51	52.0	100.0
	Total	98	100.0	
Fire Extinguisher Service	N/A	44	44.9	44.9
	No	1	1.0	45.9
	Yes	53	54.1	100.0
	Total	98	100.0	

Table 166: Fire extinguisher

### 7.3.4.2. Gas safety

61.2% of the centres make use of gas of which 34.7 are utilising gas in a safe way. 26.5% are not managing gas responsibly.

Gas safety	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
N/A	38	38.8	38.8
No	26	26.5	65.3
Yes	34	34.7	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 167: Gas safety

### 7.3.4.3. First aid

77.5% of the ECD centres have First Aid kits



First Aid Kit	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No first aid kit	22	22.4	22.4
Yes, but kit is not seen	1	1.0	23.5
Yes, kit is seen	75	76.5	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 168: first aid kits

73.5% of the ECD Centres do not have any staff member trained in First Aid. 18.4% of the centres have 1 trained person and 8.1% have between 2-3 trained persons.

First Aid Trained Staff	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
.0	72	73.5	73.5
1.0	18	18.4	91.8
2.0	6	6.1	98.0
3.0	2	2.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 169: First Aid staff

#### 7.3.4.4. Hygiene

The majority of centres with kitchens (48.0%) are cleaning kitchens twice or more per day. 11.2% cleans it once daily, 7.1% cleans it 3 or 4 times per week and 1% cleans it once or twice a week. 32.7% of the centres do not prepare food.

Kitchen cleaning	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
About 3 or 4 times a week	7	7.1	7.1
About once or twice a week	1	1.0	8.2
Don't prepare food	32	32.7	40.8
Once a day	11	11.2	52.0
Twice a day or more often	47	48.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 170: Kitchen cleaning

55.1% of the centres are cleaning the playrooms twice or more a day. 34.7% are cleaning the playrooms once a day. 6.1% cleans 3 to 4 times per week while 4.1 % cleans once or twice a week.

<b>Playroom Cleaning</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
About 3 or 4 times a week	6	6.1	6.1
About once or twice a week	4	4.1	10.2
Once a day	34	34.7	44.9
Twice a day or more often	54	55.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 171 : Playroom cleaning

## 7.4. NUTRITION

### 7.4.1. Meals

Approximately two thirds of the ECD Centres provide breakfast (63.3 %) and lunch (68.4%). The parents are responsible for breakfast and lunch where it is not provided by the ECD Centre.

<b>Nutrition</b>		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Breakfast	ECD Centre	62	63.3	63.3
	MD	1	1.0	64.3
	Parents	35	35.7	100.0
	Total	98	100.0	
Lunch	ECD Centre	67	68.4	68.4
	MD	1	1.0	69.4
	Parents	30	30.6	100.0
	Total	98	100.0	

Table 172: provision of meals

### 7.4.2. Meal plan

Not all the centres serving breakfast and lunch are displaying their menu on the wall - only 58.2% are. It is important that staff are trained on the issue of nutrition and the preparation of balanced meals

<b>Meal Plan</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
N/A	27	27.6	27.6
No	10	10.2	37.8
Yes but not displayed on wall	4	4.1	41.8
Yes displayed on wall	57	58.2	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 173: meal plan displayed

### 7.4.3. Food garden

40.8% of the centres have a garden, 38.8% uses the produced food for consumption. 31.6% are using the gardens to teach the children. Much more can be done to get vegetable gardens established at the remaining 59,2% ECD centres without food gardens to ensure healthy balanced diets for the children.

Food gardens		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Have a food garden	No	58	59.2	59.2
	Yes	40	40.8	100.0
	Total	98	100.0	
Use of garden Produce	N/A	58	59.2	59.2
	No	2	2.0	61.2
	Yes	38	38.8	100.0
	Total	98	100.0	
Garden teaching	N/A	58	59.2	59.2
	No	9	9.2	68.4
	Yes	31	31.6	100.0
	Total	98	100.0	

Table 174: Food garden

## 7.5. INFRASTRUCTURE

### 7.5.1. Site Characteristics (size, topography, space to extend, fencing)

#### 7.5.1.1. Site size

A quarter (25.5%) of the sites are up to 1000m<sup>2</sup> big while another quarter (24.5%) are between 1001 and 2000m<sup>2</sup>. The other half of all the sites are bigger than 2001m<sup>2</sup> - some over 6000m<sup>2</sup>. This leaves scope for extension where required.

Site size (grouped)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to 500 m sq	10	10.2	10,2
1001 to 1500 m sq	11	11.2	21,4
1501 to 2000 m sq	13	13.3	34,7
2001 to 2500 m sq	7	7.1	41,8
2501 to 3000 m sq	9	9.2	51
3001 to 4000 m sq	12	12.2	63,2
4001 to 5000 m sq	7	7.1	70,3
5001 to 6000 m sq	6	6.1	76,4
501 to 1000 m sq	15	15.3	91,8
Over 6000 m sq	8	8.2	100
Total	98	100.0	

Table 175: Site size

### 7.5.1.2. Topography

Most of the sites are flat (52%) or have a gentle slope (44.9%).

Topography	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Flat	51	52.0	52.0
Gentle slope	44	44.9	96.9
Steep slope	3	3.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 170: Topography

### 7.5.1.3. Space to extend

More than three quarters (76.5%) of the ECD centres have space to extend.

Space to extend	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	23	23.5	23.5
Yes	75	76.5	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 176 Space to extend

### 7.5.1.4. Fencing

The majority of sites (78.6%) are fully fenced and 1% partially fenced. A fifth (20.4%) of the ECD Centres are not fenced.

Fencing	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	20	20.4	20.4
Partially	1	1.0	21.4
Yes	77	78.6	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Figure 39: Fencing

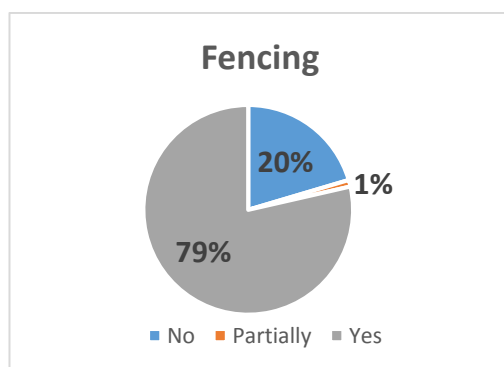


Table 177: Fencing

## 7.5.2. Building

### 7.5.2.1. Type of building

90.8% of the ECD Centres are formal buildings and 9.2% informal.

Building Type	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Formal	89	90.8	90.8
Informal	9	9.2	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 178: Building type

### 7.5.2.2. Building plans

29.6% the ECD Centres have building plans of which 24.5% are reportedly approved by the Municipality. 58.2% centres don't have building plans while 11.2% do not know if they have building plans. 1% have building plans for some building not all.

Building Plans	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do not know	11	11.2	11.2
No don't think so	57	58.2	69.4
Yes for all	29	29.6	99.0
Yes for most	1	1.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 179: Approved building plans

### 7.5.2.3. Structure (type, walls, roofs, floors, windows doors)

#### a) Walls

##### i. Wall type

The majority of ECD Centres (82.6 %) are built with brick/ blocks. A few centres (6.1%) are wattle and daub buildings and the rest comprise wood, corrugated iron, etc.

Wall types	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
A mix of different materials	4	4.1	4.1
Block	51	52.0	56.1
Brick	30	30.6	86.7
Corrugated metal sheets	6	6.1	92.9
Wattle and daub	6	6.1	99.0
Wood	1	1.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 180: Wall type

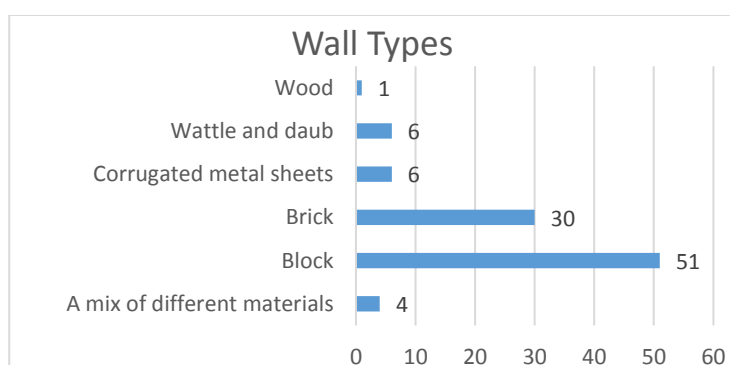


Figure 40: wall type

ii. Wall problems

62.2% of the ECD Centres reported that they have problems with the walls. 47 (48%) with cracks. Wall problems include the crumbling or collapsing walls, eroding of base, cracks, holes in walls, dampness, permeates wind and water, etc. 37.8% of the centres do not have any problems with walls.

Wall problems?	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	37	37.8	37.8
Yes	61	62.2	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 181: Wall problems

The biggest problem seem to be cracks as almost half (48%) of the centres recorded cracks as a problem.

Wall Problem Type	Total	
	Frequency	Percentage
No Wall Problems	37	37.8%
Cracks	47	48.0%
Dampness	2	2.0%
Cracks and dampness	4	4.1%
Holes in wall	6	6.1%
Wind and water can permeate	5	5.1%
Base of wall eroded	1	1.0%
<b>Total number of centres</b>	<b>98</b>	

Table 182: Types of wall problems

b) Roofs: Type and type of problems

i. Roof type

86.7% of the ECD Centres has corrugated iron roofs.

Roof type	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Corrugated iron sheets	85	86.7	86.7
Fibre cement	1	1.0	87.8
Other	2	2.0	89.8
Thatched	7	7.1	96.9
Tiles	3	3.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 183: Roof type

ii. Roof problems

54.1% of the centres reported that they have a combination of problems with their roofs ranging from roof leaks missing roof sheets/ tiles, rotten trusses/ rafters, etc. 45.9% has no roof problems

Roof problems	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No roof problems	45	45.9	45.9
Roof leaks	46	46.9	92.9
Roof leaks and missing roof sheets or tiles	1	1.0	93.9
Roof leaks and other problems	1	1.0	94.9
Roof leaks and rotten trusses or rafters	5	5.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 184: roof problem type

c) Floor types and condition

i. Floor type

95 (96.9%) of the centres indicated that they have concrete floors while a further 1 centre (1%) reported that they have an earth floor. Two centres (2%) have wooden flooring.

<b>Floor type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Concrete slab	95	96.9	96.9
Earth	1	1.0	98.0
Wooden floor base	2	2.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Table 185: Floor and floor covering

ii. Floor condition

46.9% of the floors are in a good condition and 30.6% are average. 17.3% however reported that the floor is in a poor condition.

<b>Floor condition</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Average	30	30.6	30.6
Good	46	46.9	77.6
Mixed some good some bad	5	5.1	82.7
Poor	17	17.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Figure 41: floor condition

d) Doors

i. Number of external doors

ECD centres with just one door carry a safety risk. Above half (54.1) of the centres has just one external door



External doors	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.0	53	54.1	54.1
2.0	29	29.6	83.7
3.0	8	8.2	91.8
4.0	5	5.1	96.9
5.0	2	2.0	99.0
6.0	1	1.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 186: external doors

ii. Condition of external doors

The majority (44.9%) of external doors are in good condition and 37.8% in an average condition. 15.3% are in a poor condition and needs to be replaced

Condition of external doors	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Average	37	37.8	37.8
Good	44	44.9	82.7
Mixed some good some bad	2	2.0	84.7
Poor	15	15.3	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 187: doors condition

e) Windows and condition

i. Number of opening windows

One of the centres has no window. 6.1% of the centres have only one opening window which is problematic as it would not allow for cross ventilation and enough natural light. Half the centres (50%) have 2 to 5 windows while the rest (42.9%) have more windows.

<b>External Opening windows (grouped)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
No windows	1	1.0	1
1 window	6	6,1	7,1
2 windows	18	18,4	25,5
3 to 5 windows	31	31.6	57,1
6 to 10 windows	17	17.3	74,4
11 to 15 windows	18	18.4	92,8
16 to 20 windows	4	4.1	96,9
Over 20 windows	3	3.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Table 188: External windows

ii. Condition of windows

Three quarters (75.5%) have average to good windows. 6.1 % of the centres reported that their windows are in a poor condition and 17.5% of the centres indicated that their centres' windows are in a mixed state of repair. One has no windows

<b>Window Condition</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Average	23	23.5	23.5
Good	51	52.0	75.5
Mixed some good some bad	17	17.3	92.9
No windows	1	1.0	93.9
Poor	6	6.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Table 189: condition of windows

iii. Cross ventilation

Most (83.7%) of the centres are properly ventilated but 16.3 % of the centres do not have proper cross ventilation

<b>Cross ventilation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
No	16	16.3	16.3
Yes	82	83.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Table 190: Cross ventilation

#### 7.5.2.4. Building sizes

More than half (54.0%) of the centres can be regarded as small centres with 17.3% are up to 40m<sup>2</sup> and 36.7% are between 41 and 80m<sup>2</sup>. Medium size centres making out 30,7% and range from between 81 and 150m<sup>2</sup>. Large centres of between 121 and 300m<sup>2</sup> make up 10,2%. There are a few (5.1%) very large centres covering between 301 and 600m<sup>2</sup>

<b>Building Surface area (grouped)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cummulative Percent</b>
Up to 20 m sq	7	7,1	7,1
21 to 30 m sq	7	7,1	14,2
31 to 40 m sq	3	3,1	17,3
41 to 50 m sq	13	13,3	30,6
51 to 60 m sq	10	10,2	40,8
61 to 70 m sq	9	9,1	49,9
71 to 80 m sq	4	4,1	54,0
81 to 90 m sq	5	5,1	59,1
91 to 100 m sq	3	3,1	62,2
101 to 110 m sq	4	4,1	66,3
111 to 120 m sq	8	8,2	74,5
121 to 130 m sq	3	3,1	77,6
131 to 140 m sq	7	7,1	84,7
151 to 200 m sq	6	6,1	90,8
201 to 250 m sq	3	3,1	93,9
251 to 300 m sq	1	1,0	94,9
301 to 400 m sq	1	1,0	95,9
401 to 500 m sq	1	1,0	96,9
501 to 600 m sq	3	3,1	100,0

Table 191: Building sizes

#### 7.5.2.5. Functional spaces (playrooms, kitchen, office, sick bay)

##### a) Kitchen

Almost two thirds (62.2%) of the centres have a separate kitchen. A third (33.7%) of the ECD centres indicated do not have space for food preparation. 4.1 % indicated that they do have space for food preparation but it is not within a separated area. This could mean that children are in all probability exposed to the cooking area. The fact that centres do not have kitchens precludes them in many instances from food support as most NGOs in this field require centres to have a kitchen.

It also needs to be noted that though 70 centres are providing care for children of 2 and younger and some probably still on bottles, no provision is made at any of the 98 centres for a dedicated milk kitchen.

<b>Separated kitchen space</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Not separated	4	4.1	4.1
No kitchen space	33	33.7	37.8
Yes	61	62.2	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 192: functional space : kitchen

Kitchen sizes vary considerably but the majority (46.9%) of centres have kitchens varying from 11 to 30m<sup>2</sup>.

<b>Kitchen Size (grouped)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative percent</b>
No kitchen space	33	33,8	33,8
Up to 10 m sq	6	6,1	39,9
11 to 20 m sq	30	30,6	70,5
21 to 30 m sq	16	16,3	86,8
31 to 40 m sq	6	6,1	92,9
41 to 50 m sq	1	1,0	93,9
51 to 60 m sq	2	2,0	95,9
Over 60 m sq	4	4,1	100,0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 193: Kitchen sizes

It should also be noted that only 9.2% of the centres have running water in their kitchens.

<b>Running water in kitchen</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
N/A	33	33.7	33.7
No	56	57.1	90.8
Yes	9	9.2	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 194: running eater in kitchen

b) Sickbay

93.9% of the ECD Centres do not have space for sick bay but 6.1% indicated that they have either separate room for a sick bay or use a low partition to separate the sick room. A separate sickbay is only required in terms of the norms and standards for centres serving more than 50 children. In this case it would mean that 20 centres should be provided with a separate sick bay.

Sick Bay	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	92	93.9	93.9
Yes	6	6.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 195: sick bay

Sick Bay Separation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
N/A	92	93.9	94.9
By low partition	1	1.0	1.0
Separate room	5	5.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 196: Separate space for sick bay

Sick bays are either provided for in a separate room, or are accommodated in the office or separated with a curtain or low partition in the play room sickbay. It should be noted that a separate sick bay is only required for centres caring for 50 children plus. 90.9% of the centres in Msinga are caring for 50 and less children.

#### c) Office

Almost two thirds (63.3%) of the ECD Centres do not have any space for an office. 13.3% have some space for an office but it is not separate. They presumably use a portion of the playroom for office related activities. Less than a quarter (23.5%) have dedicated office space.

Office space	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No space for office	62	63.3	63.3
Space for office but not separate	13	13.3	76.5
Separate office	23	23.5	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 197: Availability of office space

Office Size (Grouped)	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
No dedicated office space	62	63,3	63,3
Dedicated office space not separated	13	13,3	76,6
5 to 10 m sq	9	9,2	85,8
11 to 15 m sq	8	8,2	94,0
16 to 20 m sq	5	5,1	99,1
Over 20 m sq	1	1,0	100,1
Total	98	100.0	

Table 198: Office size

d) Playrooms

More than half the ECD centres have only one playroom. Another 40.8% have 2 playrooms while 7.1% of the centres have between 3 and 6 playrooms.

Number of playrooms	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.0	51	52.0	52.0
2.0	40	40.8	92.9
3.0	5	5.1	98.0
4.0	1	1.0	99.0
6.0	1	1.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 199: Number of playrooms

There is a total of 156 playrooms which translates to an average of 1.6 playrooms per centres. The average size of the playrooms is 47.3 m<sup>2</sup> the actual playroom sizes are expected to be in the order of 35.8m<sup>2</sup> if the playrooms bigger than 50m<sup>2</sup> are removed from this calculation. Some of the very big playrooms are expected to be found in the 4 churches, 3 community halls, 7 schools and a few of the dedicated ECD Centres that only have one really big playroom (similar to a hall)

Playroom sizes (grouped)	Total	
	Frequency	Percentage
10 to 20 m sq	25	16.0
21 to 30 m sq	29	18.6
31 to 40 m sq	30	19.2
41 to 50 m sq	31	19.9
51 to 60 m sq	7	4.5
61 to 70 m sq	7	4.5
71 to 100 m sq	14	9.0
101 to 130 m sq	8	5.1
131 to 160 m sq	4	2.6
Over 200 m sq	1	0.6
Number of playrooms	156	
Total number of centres	98	
<b>Average number of playrooms per centre</b>	<b>1.6</b>	
<b>Total size of 156 playrooms</b>	<b>7372</b>	
<b>Average size of playrooms</b>	<b>47.3</b>	

Table 200: Number of playrooms and playroom sizes

#### 7.5.2.6. Internal space adequacy

This rough calculation for space adequacy is based on 2m<sup>2</sup> per child which include toddlers and babies. The calculation is based on the gross square meters per building and not just on the

functional space utilised by the children for which the norm of 1.5m<sup>2</sup> could be used. The rationale for the norm of 2m<sup>2</sup> was that many ECD Centres are fairly compact and many do not even have kitchens, offices, storerooms, sick bays and an ablution block as part of the building. Data has also been collected for two age groups only - namely babies of 0 – 2 years and toddlers 3-5 years old.

15.3% of the centres are overcrowded and have less than 1m<sup>2</sup> available space per child. This situation should be addressed by the DSD as a matter of urgency. Another 15.3% have 1.1 to 1.4m<sup>2</sup> per child which is not meeting the norm of 1.5m<sup>2</sup> per child. 19.4% of the centres have between 1.5 and 1.9m<sup>2</sup> per child while half (50%) of the centres are quite big providing 2m<sup>2</sup> to 15.9m<sup>2</sup> space per child.

It should be noted that some centres make use of halls or community centres which result high square meters per child.

Space per child	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
0.3 to 0.9sqm	15	15,3	15,3
1.1 to 1.4 sqm	15	15,3	30,6
1.5 to 1.9 sqm	19	19,4	50,0
2.0 to 2.9 sqm	16	16,3	66,3
3.0 to 4.6 sqm	21	21,4	87,8
5.1 to 15.9 sqm	12	12,2	100,0
	98	100	

Table 201: Total playroom space per child

### 7.5.3. Services

#### 7.5.3.1. Water

Acceptable sustainable water provision is deemed to be Municipal tap on site or own borehole. Though communal taps, municipal truck delivery (usually to a central point somewhere in the community) are acceptable water sources, it requires the ECD Centre to travel a distance to fetch the water. Rainwater tanks are of the utmost importance in rural areas where it is difficult to get potable water on site. Rainwater tanks can only efficiently be used where it rains regularly and where the roof type (e.g. tiles, corrugated iron and fibre cement) size and shape (will be difficult to catch up water from a small rondavel) allow for rainwater harvesting. Rivers, and natural springs are not deemed to be acceptable sources of sustainable and clean/ safe water.

Water Sources		Total	
		Frequency	Percentage
Water Sources	Municipal communal standpipe	43	43.9%
	Municipal delivery by truck	7	7.1%
	Municipal tap on site	34	34.7%
	Other	10	10.2%
	Own borehole	3	3.1%
	Rainwater tank	16	16.3%
Total no. of centres		98	
Number of mentions		113	
Average number of sources		1,2	
Centres with no second water source		83	
Centres with second water source		15	

Table 202: water sources

The majority (85,7%) of centres are dependent on the Municipality for their water supply– 34.7% have municipal taps on site, 43.9 % fetch their water at Municipal communal stand pipes and 7.1 % are dependent on water delivered by Municipal trucks. A small number (3.1%) of centres have their own borehole. 10.2% are dependent on other sources of water such as rivers, springs, water from neighbours etc. Of concern in this arid area is the fact that only 16.3% of the centres (56%) have rain water tanks either as primary or secondary water source.

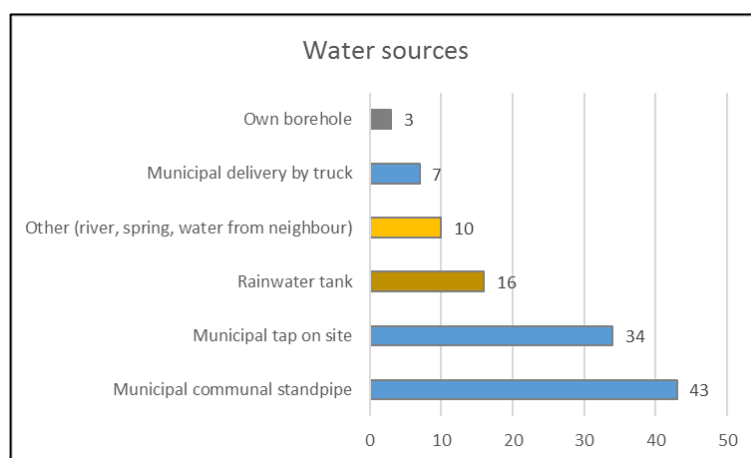


Figure 42: water sources

### 7.5.3.2. Sanitation

#### a) Toilet types

Flush toilets connected either to municipal reticulation or on-site septic tanks, VIPs or Urine Division toilets and chemical toilets are deemed to be acceptable toilets. Informal pit latrines and buckets are not regarded as safe and acceptable. Potties are suitable for babies (0-2 years) and small children in some cases. Potties are mostly used as a secondary option.



The majority of centres make use of informal pit latrines (40.8%) and municipal VIPs (41.8%). Other types of toilets include septic tanks (3.1%) Municipal water borne (flush) toilets (7.1%). An issue of serious concern is the fact that more than a tenth (12.2%) of the centres have no toilets.

Sanitation		Total	
		Frequency	Percentage
Sanitation Type	Municipal water borne sewerage	7	7.1%
	No toilets	12	12.2%
	On site informal pit latrine	40	40.8%
	On site municipal VIP	41	41.8%
	On site septic tank and soak-away	3	3.1%
	Buckets	1	1.0%
	Potties	2	2.0%
Total no. of centres		<b>98</b>	
Number of mentions		<b>106</b>	
Average number of sources		<b>1,08</b>	
Centres with no second type of toilet		78	
Centres with second type of toilet		20	

Table 203: sanitation types

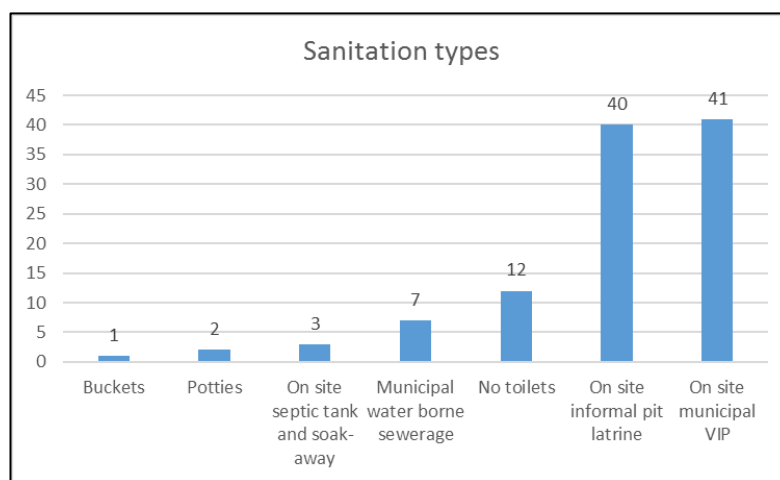


Figure 43: Sanitation

#### b) Adult toilets

Almost a quarter (22.4%) the centres has no toilets for staff and 58.2% has one toilet which meet the norms and standards that require 1 toilet for 20 persons (adults or children)

No. of adult toilets	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
.0	22	22.4	22.4
1.0	57	58.2	80.6
2.0	15	15.3	95.9
3.0	2	2.0	98.0
6.0	2	2.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 204: Adult toilets

c) Children's toilets

43.9% of the centres do not have children's toilets which include the 12 centres with no adult and no children's toilets. This means that there are 31 centres where there are adult toilets that may also be used for children which is not ideal as many of these toilets may be unsafe for children.

No. of children's toilets (grouped)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No Children's toilets	43	43,9	43,9
1 or 2 toilets	40	40,8	84,7
3 or 4 toilets	8	8,2	92,9
6 to 9 toilets	6	6,1	99,0
20 toilets <sup>6</sup>	1	1,0	100,0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 205: Number of children's toilets

The norm for children's toilets is also 1 for every 20 children, excluding babies under 2 years. This means that only 20 centres are meeting the norm. More than a third (36%) of the centres are exceeding the norm - some with up to 300%.

No. of children's toilets	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 to 10 children per child's toilet	3	3.1	3.1
11 to 20 children per child's toilet	17	17.3	20.4
21 to 30 children per child's toilet	20	20.4	40.8
31 to 40 children per child's toilet	8	8.2	49.0
41 to 50 children per child's toilet	4	4.1	53.1
51 to 60 children per child's toilet	3	3.1	56.1
No Children's toilets	43	43.9	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 206: No. of children's toilets

<sup>6</sup>These 20 toilets are actually a trench toilet with 20 "seats" - (10 for girls and 10 for boys) next to each other in one ablution block

#### d) Toilet quality and safety

44.9% of the toilets are considered of average to good quality and to be safe but almost the same number (42.9%) of the are considered unsafe. When looking at the toilet quality of children's toilets 13% are considered to be in poor condition and this corresponds with the number of toilets considered to be unsafe

Toilet quality and safety		Total	
		Frequency	Percent
Safe toilets: all toilets on site	No	42	42,9%
	Yes	44	44,9%
	No toilets	12	12,2%
Toilet safety: only children's toilets	No	13	13,3%
	Yes	42	42,9%
	No Children's toilets	43	43,9%
Toilet quality: only children's toilets	Average	27	27,6%
	Good	15	15,3%
	Poor	13	13,3%
	No Children's toilets	43	43,9%

Table 207: Toilet quality and safety

#### e) Nappy changing area

Only 4% of the centres have nappy changing areas. The rest of the 66 centres that are catering for babies (0-2 years) do not have dedicated nappy changing areas. This situation could create some health and safety problems.

Nappy changing area	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	94	95.9	95.9
Yes	4	4.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 208: nappy changing areas

#### 7.5.3.3. Hand washing

32.7% of the ECD centres are using bowl/ buckets for hand washing and 59.2% of the centres are using tippy taps. Only 8.2% make use of taps for hand washing. The use of tippy taps is an excellent way to save water. Tippy taps are widely used in rural areas.

<b>Children's hand wash facilities</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Bowl or bucket of water	32	32.7	32.7
Tap	8	8.2	40.8
Tippy tap	58	59.2	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 209: Children's hand washing

There are only 4 centres that indicated that they have nappy changing areas. Only one of these nappy changing areas has been provided with a hand wash facility. There is a direct correlation between the hand wash facility provided and whether carers are washing their hands

<b>Hand wash facility in nappy changing area</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Not Applicable	94	95.9	95,9
No	3	3.1	99
Yes	1	1.0	100
Total	98	100.0	

Table 210: Nappy room – hand washing

#### 7.5.3.4. Sources of Energy

##### a) Electricity

Almost two third (63.3%) of all the ECD centres have electricity. Almost a fifth (19.4%) have no electricity or other energy source, while 17.3% make use of other energy sources.

<b>Have Electricity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
No energy source	19	19.4	19.4
No, but have other energy source	17	17.3	36.7
Yes, have electricity	62	63.3	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 211: Electricity

It should be noted that some ECD centres can access electricity but choose not to make use of this service due to affordability issues, repeated theft of pre-paid boxes and subsequent vandalism to the centres, etc.

##### b) Other energy sources

The majority (61.2%) of centres make use of gas and a small number of centres (7.2%) make use of paraffin, solar energy and wood.

<b>Other Energy Sources</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Gas	60	61.2	61.2
No energy source	19	19.4	80.6
No other energy source	12	12.2	92.9
Paraffin	3	3.1	95.9
Solar energy	1	1.0	96.9
Wood	3	3.1	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 212: Other energy source

### 7.5.3.5. Refuse management

Refuse removal by municipalities are usually only done in established townships and informal settlement areas to a lesser degree. This is however not the case in rural areas - municipalities do not render refuse removal services in rural areas on a regular basis.

Most rural ECD Centres (83.7%) maintain on-site refuse trenches. The municipality is collecting refuse in 9.2% of the cases and 2% of the centres take the refuse to a transfer station, landfill or skip. What is a concern, is the 5.1% ECD Centres that “dumps refuse somewhere”.

<b>Refuse disposal</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Dumps refuse somewhere	5	5.1	5.1
Maintain an onsite refuse trench	82	83.7	88.8
Municipal collection	9	9.2	98.0
Takes refuse to a transfer station or landfill or skip	2	2.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 213: refuse disposal

#### a) Management and disposal of nappies

The management of soiled nappies is an important health issue. 41.8% of the centres do not have children with nappies 27.6% is not storing soiled nappies. 21.4% is storing nappies safely while 9.2% is storing nappies but in an unsafe way.

<b>Storing soiled nappies safely</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Don't store soiled nappies	27	27.6	27.6
N/A (no nappies)	41	41.8	69.4
No not stored safely	9	9.2	78.6
Yes, stored safely	21	21.4	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 214: storage of nappies

Almost a third of the centres are throwing the nappies in either a pit latrine or special hole just for nappies. 13.3% of the centres dispose of nappies with the other rubbish. 9.2% sends the nappies back home with the babies while 3.1% are burning the nappies. It recommended that the Environmental Health Practitioners provide guidance on this matter.

<b>Nappy Disposal</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Burn it	3	3.1	3.1
Dispose of with the other rubbish	13	13.3	16.3
N/A (no nappies)	41	41.8	58.2
Send them home with the babies	9	9.2	67.3
Throw in a special hole just for nappies	11	11.2	78.6
Throw them in pit latrine	21	21.4	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 215: Nappy disposal

#### 7.5.4. Transport and Mobility (Road access)

All 98 ECD Centres audited in Nquthu have road access.

##### a) Mode of transport

77.6% of the children go to the centres by foot and 18.4% go by private car / bakkie (group)

<b>First/ primary mode of children's transport</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
By foot	76	77.6	77.6
By private car bakkie group	18	18.4	95.9
By private car bakkie single	1	1.0	96.9
By public bus	1	1.0	98.0
By public taxi	2	2.0	100.0
Total	98	100.0	
<b>Second most common mode of children's transport</b>			
By foot	20	20.4	20.4
By private car bakkie (group)	25	25.5	45.9
By private car bakkie (single)	2	2.0	48.0
By public bus	1	1.0	49.0
By public taxi	5	5.1	54.1
No common second type of transport	45	45.9	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 216: Primary and second most common transport mode

The second most popular way to come to the centres is by private car or bakkie (group)- 25.5%

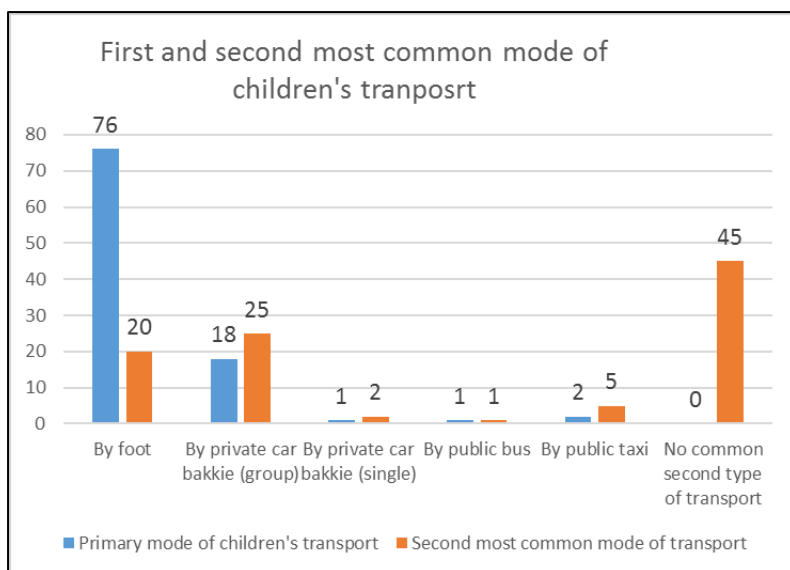


Figure 44: first and second most common mode of transport

**b) Children accompanied to and from ECD centre**

Almost two third (61%) of the centres indicated that all or most of the children are accompanied to and from the ECD centre; 10.2% indicated that half the children are accompanied while 18.4% indicated that less than half the children are accompanied. There are 11.2% of the centres that indicated that almost no children are accompanied.

Children Accompanied to ECD centre	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
About half	10	10.2	10.2
All children	31	31.6	41.8
Almost no children	11	11.2	53.1
Less than half	18	18.4	71.4
Most of the children	28	28.6	100.0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 217: children accompanied en route to ECD

**c) Time taken for adult to walk to home of furthest child**

Time taken for adult to walk the distance furthest child walks	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to 15 min	22	22.4	22,4
16 to 30 min	42	42.9	65,3
31 to 45 min	6	6.1	71,4
46 to 60 min	9	9.2	80,6
More than 1 hour	19	19.4	100,0
Total	98	100.0	

Table 218: Distance to centre from children's homes

65.3 % of the children are within 30 -minute walking distance to the ECD centres, 15.3% is within 31 to 60 minutes from the centres and 19.4% walks from more than an hour to the centres.

### 7.5.5. Playground and external space adequacy

Most (99.1%) of the ECD Centres have outdoor play areas – only .9 of the ECD Centres indicated that they do not have outdoor play areas.

Outdoor Play Area	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	1	.9	.9
Yes	110	99.1	100.0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 219: Outdoor play area available

Photos are showing that most of the centres have very big pieces of land. These outdoor play area sizes were questioned. Field workers explained that this is due to the fact that outdoor areas are not clearly demarcated with a fence. The field coordinators reported that the Interviewees would indicate the area where the children are allowed to play ( especially where the site is very big / or where the terrain may be too steep). The areas paced out are thus approximate as they followed the directions given by the interviewee. It was agreed that the outdoor play area could easily have been bigger in some cases. These figures should not be seen as an indication of sites size.

Almost three quarters (73.8%) have outdoor play area of 250m<sup>2</sup> and less. Just more than a quarter of the play grounds are 251m<sup>2</sup> and bigger.

Outdoor Play Area Size in metres squared (Grouped)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
15 to 50	3	2.7	2,7
51 to 100	14	12.6	15,3
101 to 150	23	20.7	36,0
151 to 200	14	12.6	48,6
201 to 250	15	13.5	62,1
251 to 300	13	11.7	73,8
301 to 400	11	9.9	83,7
401 to 500	4	3.6	87,3
501 and more	13	11.7	99,0
N/A	1	.9	100,0
Total	111	100.0	

Table 220: outdoor area grouped

Only 6.3 % have 2m<sup>2</sup> and less available outdoor space. 83.7% have between 2 and 15m<sup>2</sup> per child and 9 % has up to 30m<sup>2</sup>



Outdoor area per child	Frequency	Percent
N/A	1	0,9%
up to 2	7	6,3%
2-5	42	37,8%
6 -15	51	45,9%
15-30	10	9,0%

Table 221: Outdoor area per child

## 7.6. ECD CENTRE: PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS

ECD centres were requested to identify the three priority issues that their centres are currently planning. The ten most important improvements planned by the ECD centres relate to basic services (water and sanitation), infrastructure (new building and renovations), food, furniture, outdoor and indoor equipment and toys and are reflected on the graph below:

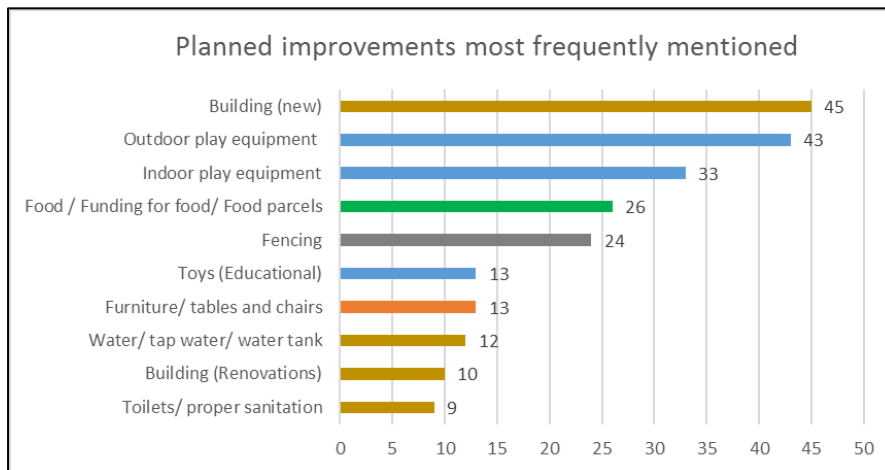


Figure 45 : Planned improvements most frequently mentioned

A more detailed summary of the improvements listed by the EDC Centres are tabled below: (see overleaf)

Planned Improvements		Total	
		Frequency	Percentage
Site, buildings and renovations	Building & Site	2	2.0%
	Building (Classrooms)	7	7.1%
	Building (Kitchen)	7	7.1%
	Building (new)	45	45.9%
	Building (Office)	3	3.1%
	Building (Proper/ Own)	8	8.2%
	Building (Renovations)	10	10.2%
	Other (building materials)	2	2.0%
Food for Children	Food / Funding for food/ Food parcels	26	26.5%
Staff-related	Staff	1	1.0%
	Training (for staff/teachers)	7	7.1%
	Training/ Education	4	4.1%
	Funding/stipend for staff	1	1.0%
Other	Other (poultry; nappy change area)	1	1.0%
	Garden	1	1.0%
Functional equipment and facilities	Office equipment/ stationary	7	7.1%
	Other equipment (TV; heaters)	2	2.0%
	Sickbay	2	2.0%
	Mattresses/ Blankets	2	2.0%
	Facilities/ Ramps for disabled	1	1.0%
	Fencing	24	24.5%
	Kitchen equipment	2	2.0%
	Carpet/ Playmat	4	4.1%
	Furniture/ tables and chairs	13	13.3%
Basic Services	Electricity	1	1.0%
	Toilets/ proper sanitation	9	9.2%
	Water/ tap water/ water tank	12	12.2%
Play equipment	Outdoor play equipment (or area)	43	43.9%
	Toys (Educational)	13	13.3%
	Indoor play equipment	33	33.7%
<b>Total number of improvements mentioned</b>		<b>293</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>98</b>	
<b>Average no. of mentions</b>		<b>3,0</b>	

Table 222: planned improvements

## 8. WARD LEVEL ANALYSIS FOR MSINGA AND NQUTHU

### 8.1. SELECTED 2016 ECD AUDIT DATA (PPT) ON CHILDREN AND ECD CENTRES

PPT's ECD audit collected data for 111 ECD centres in Msinga and 98 ECD centres in Nquthu. The resultant database (reported on elsewhere) shows data by centre. This data has been aggregated at ward level, for both areas for this analysis.

Msinga Ward #	Number of Boys up to 2 years in ECD centres	Number of Girls up to 2 years in ECD centres	Total Number of up to 2 years of age in ECD centres	Number of Boys 3 to 5 years in ECD centres	Number of Girls 3 to 5 years in ECD centres	Total Number of children 3 to 5 years of age in ECD centres	Total Number of children aged up to 5 years in ECD centres	Number of ECD centres	Ave. number of children up to 5 yrs of age in ECD centres	Ave. number of children 3 to 5 yrs of age in ECD centres
	<b>cl.1</b>	<b>cl.2</b>	<b>cl.3</b>	<b>cl.4</b>	<b>cl.5</b>	<b>cl.6</b>	<b>cl.7</b>	<b>cl.8</b>	<b>cl.9</b>	<b>cl.10</b>
1	17	15	32	54	42	96	128	5	25.6	19.2
2	29	20	49	107	102	209	258	6	43.0	34.8
3	25	26	51	110	159	269	320	9	35.6	29.9
4	45	46	91	106	108	214	305	8	38.1	26.8
5	33	21	54	80	44	124	178	4	44.5	31.0
6	46	32	78	128	112	240	318	8	39.8	30.0
7	27	21	48	63	74	137	185	4	46.3	34.3
8	9	11	20	59	66	125	145	5	29.0	25.0
9	2	6	8	66	65	131	139	3	46.3	43.7
10	19	17	36	148	96	244	280	3	93.3	81.3
11	12	23	35	65	81	146	181	6	30.2	24.3
12	21	18	39	67	71	138	177	7	25.3	19.7
13	15	26	41	44	45	89	130	5	26.0	17.8
14	49	58	107	73	100	173	280	7	40.0	24.7
15	20	21	41	52	54	106	147	6	24.5	17.7
16	16	29	45	75	118	193	238	6	39.7	32.2
17	31	54	85	125	146	271	356	9	39.6	30.1
18	17	21	38	71	75	146	184	7	26.3	20.9
19	15	14	29	27	31	58	87	3	29.0	19.3
<b>Msinga</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>1589</b>	<b>3109</b>	<b>4036</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>28.0</b>

In 2016, the ECD Audit found 111 ECD centres in Msinga municipal wards; with a total of 4,036 children aged 0 to 5 years enrolled in those centres, which includes a total of 3109 children aged 3 to 5 years (spread across all 19 wards).

The average number of children aged up to 5 years was between 36 and 37 children per centre, while average number of children aged 3 to 5 years enrolled in those centres, was 28 children per centre.

<b>Nquthu Ward #</b>	<b>Boys up to 2 years in ECD centres</b>	<b>Girls up to 2 years in ECD centres</b>	<b>Total up to 2 years of age in ECD centres</b>	<b>Boys 3 to 5 years in ECD centres</b>	<b>Girls 3 to 5 years in ECD centres</b>	<b>Total 3 to 5 years of age in ECD centres</b>	<b>Total up to 5 years in ECD centres</b>	<b># ECD centres</b>	<b>Ave. number of children up to 5 yrs of age in ECD centres</b>	<b>Average number of children aged 3 to 5 years in ECD centres</b>
	<b>cl.1</b>	<b>cl.2</b>	<b>cl.3</b>	<b>cl.4</b>	<b>cl.5</b>	<b>cl.6</b>	<b>cl.7</b>	<b>cl.8</b>	<b>cl.9</b>	<b>cl.10</b>
1	5	2	7	17	30	47	54	2	27	23.5
2	31	22	53	124	92	216	269	7	38.4	30.9
3	12	11	23	33	34	67	90	4	22.5	16.8
4	4	3	7	24	40	64	71	2	35.5	32.0
5	1	1	2	75	80	155	157	5	31.4	31.0
6	7	14	21	153	181	334	355	5	71	66.8
7	4	4	8	74	72	146	154	5	30.8	29.2
8	11	9	20	60	84	144	164	5	32.8	28.8
9	24	22	46	80	74	154	200	8	25	19.3
10	21	36	57	103	83	186	243	8	30.4	23.3
11	4	4	8	96	98	194	202	4	50.5	48.5
12	23	11	34	162	152	314	348	8	43.5	39.3
13	55	58	113	109	102	211	324	7	46.3	30.1
14	70	45	115	133	115	248	363	9	40.3	27.6
15	28	38	66	140	135	275	341	9	37.9	30.6
16	16	21	37	99	102	201	238	8	29.8	25.1
17	18	20	38	47	52	99	137	2	68.5	49.5
<b>Nquthu</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>1526</b>	<b>3055</b>	<b>3710</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>31.2</b>

In 2016, the ECD Audit found 98 ECD centres in Nquthu's 17 municipal wards; with a total of 3938 enrolled at these centres. It should be noted that although this number includes 228 children of 6 years and older, this report will only concentrate on children aged 0 to 5 years that totals 3710

children. The majority of children - 3,055 children are aged 3 to 5 years. The average number of children aged up to 5 years was between 37 and 38 children, while the average number of children aged 3 to 5 years enrolled in these centres was 31 to 32 children per centre.

## 8.2. ESTIMATED DATA ON PROPORTION OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN ECD CENTRES

Msinga Ward #	WAZIMAP (2011 STATS SA census)			PPT's ECD Audit (2016)			Estimated proportion of children per ward in ECD centres		
	Estimated number of Boys up to 2	Estimated number of Girls up to 2	2011 Total up to 2 years of age	Boys up to 2 in ECD	Girls up to 2 in ECD	Total up to 2 years of age in ECD	% boys up to 2 yrs in ECD	% girls up to 2 yrs in ECD	% total up to 2 yrs in ECD
	cl.1	cl.2	cl.3	cl.4	cl.5	cl.6	cl.7	cl.8	cl.9
1	428	434	862	17	15	32	4.0%	3.5%	3.7%
2	435	443	878	29	20	49	6.7%	4.5%	5.6%
3	479	468	947	25	26	51	5.2%	5.6%	5.4%
4	436	430	866	45	46	91	10.3%	10.7%	10.5%
5	584	553	1137	33	21	54	5.7%	3.8%	4.7%
6	507	483	990	46	32	78	9.1%	6.6%	7.9%
7	399	404	803	27	21	48	6.8%	5.2%	6.0%
8	391	395	786	9	11	20	2.3%	2.8%	2.5%
9	426	431	856	2	6	8	0.5%	1.4%	0.9%
10	393	361	754	19	17	36	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%
11	405	467	872	12	23	35	3.0%	4.9%	4.0%
12	336	329	665	21	18	39	6.3%	5.5%	5.9%
13	328	326	654	15	26	41	4.6%	8.0%	6.3%
14	513	508	1021	49	58	107	9.6%	11.4%	10.5%
15	378	382	760	20	21	41	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%
16	478	467	944	16	29	45	3.3%	6.2%	4.8%
17	475	475	949	31	54	85	6.5%	11.4%	9.0%
18	375	358	733	17	21	38	4.5%	5.9%	5.2%
19	404	401	805	15	14	29	3.7%	3.5%	3.6%
<b>Msinga</b>	<b>8173</b>	<b>8108</b>	<b>16281</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>

Based on 2011 population data (unadjusted for any change in population size), 5.7% of children up to 2 years of age were enrolled in ECD centres in 2016 in the municipality of Msinga. The highest proportion of 0 to 2-year-old children (10.5%) enrolled in ECD centres was found in wards 4 and 14, with ward 17

(9% enrolment of 0 to 2 years olds) and ward 6 (7.9% enrolment of 0 to 2 years olds) also reflecting relatively higher proportions of ECD-enrolled 0 to 2-year-old children, in 2016. Wards 1, 8, 9 and 19 show the lowest proportions of 0 to 2-year-old children (between 0.9% and 3.7%) enrolled in ECD centres in Msinga. A slightly higher proportion of girls (5.9%), compared to boys (5.5%), were enrolled in ECD centres in Msinga in 2016, however this pattern is only reflected in data from 11 wards. In 8 wards, the average proportion of enrolled boys (0 to 2 years) is greater than that of girls (0 to 2 years)

**Table 226: Nquthu Municipality: Children aged up to 2 years**

Nquthu Ward #	WAZIMAP (2011 STATS SA census)			PPT's ECD Audit (2016)			Estimated proportion of children per ward in ECD centres		
	Estimated number of Boys up to 2 years of age	Estimated number of Girls up to 2 years of age	Total number of children up to 2 years of age	Number of boys up to 2 years of age in ECD centres	Number of Girls up to 2 years of age in ECD centres	Total number of children up to 2 years of age in ECD centres	Estimated % boys up to 2 years of age in ECD centres	Estimated % girls up to 2 years of age in ECD centres	Estimated % of children up to 2 years of age in ECD centres
	cl.1	cl.2	cl.3	cl.4	cl.5	cl.6	cl.7	cl.8	cl.9
1	733	722	1455	5	2	7	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%
2	476	496	972	31	22	53	6.5%	4.4%	5.5%
3	519	481	1000	12	11	23	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
4	377	366	743	4	3	7	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%
5	379	356	735	1	1	2	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
6	306	280	586	7	14	21	2.3%	5.0%	3.6%
7	372	361	733	4	4	8	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
8	394	385	778	11	9	20	2.8%	2.3%	2.6%
9	418	438	856	24	22	46	5.7%	5.0%	5.4%
10	451	467	918	21	36	57	4.7%	7.7%	6.2%
11	527	508	1035	4	4	8	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
12	345	334	679	23	11	34	6.7%	3.3%	5.0%
13	427	399	826	55	58	113	12.9%	14.5%	13.7%
14	356	385	741	70	45	115	19.7%	11.7%	15.5%
15	497	498	995	28	38	66	5.6%	7.6%	6.6%
16	427	399	826	16	21	37	3.7%	5.3%	4.5%
17	349	357	706	18	20	38	5.2%	5.6%	5.4%
<b>Nquthu</b>	<b>7287</b>	<b>7172</b>	<b>14459</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>

Based on 2011 population data (unadjusted for any change in population size), 4.5% of children up to 2 years of age were enrolled in ECD centres in 2016 in the municipality of Nqutu. Wards 13 and 14 show the highest proportions of children (13.7% and 15.5% respectively) 0 to 2 years of age, enrolled

in ECD centres. Wards 1, 4, 5, 7 and 11 show the lowest proportions of children (between 0.3% and 1.1%) in this age group enrolled in ECD centres, within Nquthu wards. The data show a slightly higher proportion of boys (4.6%), compared to girls (4.5%), were enrolled in ECD centres in Nquthu in 2016, however this pattern is only reflected in data from 8 wards. In 5 wards, the average proportion of enrolled girls is greater than that of boys, and in a further 4 wards, the average proportions are the same.

**Table 227: Msinga Municipality: Children aged 3 to 5 years**

Msinga Ward #	WAZIMAP (2011 STATS SA census)				PPT's ECD Audit (2016)				Est.proportion of children per ward in ECD centres			
	Estimated number of boys: 3-5 years	Estimated number of girls: 3-5 years	Number of children: 3-5 years	Total number of children:0-5 years	Boys 3 to 5 years in ECD centres	Girls 3 to 5 years in ECD centres	Total 3 to 5 years of age in ECD centres	Total up to 5 years in ECD centres	Est. % boys 3 to 5yrs in ECD	Est. % girls 3 to 5yrs in ECD	Est. % total children 3 to 5yrs in ECD	Est. % total up to 5 yrs in ECD
	cl.1	cl.2	cl.3	cl.4	cl.5	cl.6	cl.7	cl.8	cl.9	cl.10	cl.11	cl.12
1	487	494	981	1843	54	42	96	128	11.1%	8.5%	9.8%	6.9%
2	476	484	960	1838	107	102	209	258	22.5%	21.1%	21.8%	14.0%
3	490	479	969	1916	110	159	269	320	22.4%	33.2%	27.8%	16.7%
4	438	432	870	1736	106	108	214	305	24.2%	25.0%	24.6%	17.6%
5	595	562	1157	2294	80	44	124	178	13.4%	7.8%	10.7%	7.8%
6	530	506	1036	2026	128	112	240	318	24.2%	22.1%	23.2%	15.7%
7	386	390	776	1579	63	74	137	185	16.3%	19.0%	17.7%	11.7%
8	390	393	783	1569	59	66	125	145	15.1%	16.8%	16.0%	9.2%
9	456	461	916	1772	66	65	131	139	14.5%	14.1%	14.3%	7.8%
10	429	395	824	1578	148	96	244	280	34.5%	24.3%	29.6%	17.7%
11	392	452	844	1716	65	81	146	181	16.6%	17.9%	17.3%	10.5%
12	343	334	677	1342	67	71	138	177	19.5%	21.3%	20.4%	13.2%
13	373	370	743	1397	44	45	89	130	11.8%	12.2%	12.0%	9.3%
14	503	499	1002	2022	73	100	173	280	14.5%	20.0%	17.3%	13.8%
15	406	410	816	1576	52	54	106	147	12.8%	13.2%	13.0%	9.3%
16	480	470	949	1893	75	118	193	238	15.6%	25.1%	20.3%	12.6%
17	528	529	1055	2004	125	146	271	356	23.7%	27.6%	25.7%	17.8%
18	408	391	799	1532	71	75	146	184	17.4%	19.2%	18.3%	12.0%
19	472	468	940	1745	27	31	58	87	5.7%	6.6%	6.2%	5.0%
<b>Msinga</b>	<b>8584</b>	<b>8516</b>	<b>17100</b>	<b>33381</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>1589</b>	<b>3109</b>	<b>4036</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>

Based on 2011 population data (unadjusted for any change in population size), just under one fifth (18.2%) of children aged 3 to 5 years were enrolled in ECD centres in 2016 in the municipality of Msinga. More than one fifth of children aged 3 to 5 years in Wards 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 16 and 17 were enrolled in ECD centres, with enrolment percentages ranging between 20.3% and 29.6%. Wards 1, 5 and 19 show the lowest proportions of children aged 3 to 5 years (9.8%, 10.7% and 6.2% respectively) enrolled in ECD centres. The proportion of children aged 3 to 5 years enrolled in ECD centres in the remaining wards varied between 12% and 18.3%. A slightly higher proportion of girls (18.7%), compared to boys (17.7%) aged 3 to 5 years, were enrolled in ECD centres in Msinga in 2016. This pattern is reflected in data from 13 wards, while in the remaining 6 wards, the average proportion of enrolled boys is greater than that of girls.

**Table 228: Nquthu Municipality: Children aged 3 to 5 years**

Nquthu ward #	WAZIMAP (2011 STATS SA census)				PPT's ECD Audit (2016)				Estimated proportion of children per ward in ECD centres			
	Est. number of boys 3 to 5 years of age	Est. number of Girls 3 to 5 years of age	Total number of children 3 to 5 years of age	Total number children up to 5 years	Number of boys 3 to 5 years of age in ECD centres	Number of girls 3 to 5 years of age in ECD centres	Total number of children 3 to 5 years of age in ECD centres	Total number of children up to 5 years in ECD centres	Est. % boys 3 to 5yrs of age in ECD centres	Est. % girls 3 to 5yrs of age in ECD centres	Est. % total children 3 to 5yrs of age in ECD centres	Est. % total up to 5 yrs of age in ECD centres
	cl.1	cl.2	cl.3	cl.4	cl.5	cl.6	cl.7	cl.8	cl.9	cl.10	cl.11	cl.12
1	665	654	1319	2774	17	30	47	54	2.6%	4.6%	3.6%	1.9%
2	443	461	904	1876	124	92	216	269	28.0%	20.0%	23.9%	14.3%
3	527	489	1016	2016	33	34	67	90	6.3%	7.0%	6.6%	4.5%
4	417	405	822	1565	24	40	64	71	5.8%	9.9%	7.8%	4.5%
5	486	457	943	1678	75	80	155	157	15.4%	17.5%	16.4%	9.4%
6	362	330	692	1278	153	181	334	355	42.3%	54.8%	48.3%	27.8%
7	423	412	835	1568	74	72	146	154	17.5%	17.5%	17.5%	9.8%
8	425	416	840	1618	60	84	144	164	14.1%	20.2%	17.1%	10.1%
9	447	468	915	1771	80	74	154	200	17.9%	15.8%	16.8%	11.3%
10	469	487	956	1874	103	83	186	243	22.0%	17.0%	19.5%	13.0%
11	539	520	1059	2094	96	98	194	202	17.8%	18.8%	18.3%	9.6%
12	372	361	733	1412	162	152	314	348	43.5%	42.1%	42.8%	24.6%
13	475	444	919	1745	109	102	211	324	22.9%	23.0%	23.0%	18.6%
14	337	364	700	1441	133	115	248	363	39.5%	31.6%	35.4%	25.2%
15	530	532	1062	2057	140	135	275	341	26.4%	25.4%	25.9%	16.6%
16	475	444	919	1745	99	102	201	238	20.8%	23.0%	21.9%	13.6%
17	391	400	791	1497	47	52	99	137	12.0%	13.0%	12.5%	9.2%
<b>Nquthu</b>	<b>7673</b>	<b>7552</b>	<b>15225</b>	<b>29684</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>1526</b>	<b>3055</b>	<b>3710</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>



### 8.3. COMPARISON OF 2011 CENSUS AND 2016 PPT ECD AUDIT DATA

Based on 2011 population data (unadjusted for any change in population size), one fifth (20.1%) of children aged 3 to 5 years were enrolled in ECD centres in 2016 in the municipality of Nquthu. Wards 6, 12 and 14 show the highest proportions of children aged 3 to 5 years (48.3%, 42.8% and 35.4% respectively) enrolled in ECD centres. Wards 1, 3, 4, and 17 show the lowest proportions of children (between 3.6% and 12.5%) aged 3 to 5 years, enrolled in ECD centres. The proportion of children aged 3 to 5 years enrolled in ECD centres in the remaining wards varied between 16.4% and 25.9%. A slightly higher proportion of girls (20.2%), compared to boys (19.9%) aged 3 to 5 years, were enrolled in ECD centres in Nquthu in 2016, however this pattern was only reflected in data from 9 wards. In 6 wards, the average proportion of enrolled boys was greater than that of girls, and in the remaining 2 wards, the average gender proportions were the same.

Msinga Ward #	WAZIMAP (2011 STATS SA census)			PPT's ECD Audit (2016)			Estimated changes: ECD centres		Estimated changes: Children aged 3-5 years enrolled in ECD centres		
	Number of centres	Total number of 3 to 5 year olds in ECD centres	Average number of 3 to 5 year olds in ECD centres	Number of centres	Total number of 3 to 5 year olds in ECD centres	Average number of 3 to 5 year olds in ECD centres	Change in number of identified centres per ward	% change in number of centres identified per ward (Base=2011)	Change in number of identified children aged 3 to 5 yrs, in ECD centres	% Change in number of identified children aged 3 to 5 yrs, in ECD centres (Base=2011)	Change in average number of identified children aged 3 to 5 yrs in ECD centres
	cl.1	cl.2	cl.3	cl.4	cl.5	cl.6	cl.7	cl.8	cl.9	cl.10	cl.11
1	nd*	nd*	*	5	96	19.2	*	*	*	*	*
2	2	11	5.5	6	209	34.8	4	200.0%	198	1800.0%	29.3
3	3	160	53.3	9	269	29.9	6	200.0%	109	68.1%	-23.4
4	nd*	nd*	*	8	214	26.8	*	*	*	*	*
5	2	139	69.5	4	124	31	2	100.0%	-15	-10.8%	-38.5
6	2	135	67.5	8	240	30	6	300.0%	105	77.8%	-37.5
7	1	79	79.0	4	137	34.3	3	300.0%	58	73.4%	-44.7
8	1	34	34.0	5	125	25	4	400.0%	91	267.6%	-9.0
9	3	131	43.7	3	131	43.7	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
10	3	176	58.7	3	244	81.3	0	0.0%	68	38.6%	22.6
11	4	158	39.5	6	146	24.3	2	50.0%	-12	-7.6%	-15.2
12	nd*	nd*	*	7	138	19.7	*	*	*	*	*
13	4	162	40.5	5	89	17.8	1	25.0%	-73	-45.1%	-22.7
14	1	40	40.0	7	173	24.7	6	600.0%	133	332.5%	-15.3
15	1	8	8.0	6	106	17.7	5	500.0%	98	1225.0%	9.7
16	1	59	59.0	6	193	32.2	5	500.0%	134	227.1%	-26.8
17	2	104	52.0	9	271	30.1	7	350.0%	167	160.6%	-21.9
18	1	nd*	*	7	146	20.9	6	600.0%	*	*	*
19	3	83	27.7	3	58	19.3	0	0.0%	-25	-30.1%	-8.4
<b>Msinga</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1514</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>3109</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>217.1%</b>	<b>1595</b>	<b>105.4%</b>	<b>-15.3</b>

**MSINGA:**

Compared to the 2011 Census, the number of identified ECD centres in Msinga wards increased by at least 76 centres, from 35 to 111<sup>7</sup> audited in 2016.

The number of ECD centres identified increased by 500% to 600% in wards 14, 15, 16 and 18 and by 300% to 400% in wards 6, 7, 8 and 17. Wards 2, 3 and 4 show an increase in number of centres identified of 100% to 200% (based on 2011 figures). Increases of less than 100% were recorded in wards 11 and 13, while the number of centres identified stayed the same in wards 9, 10 and 19. Data for wards 1, 4 and 12 were not available.

Compared to the 2011 Census, the number of 3 to 5 years olds enrolled in identified ECD centres across 15 of Msinga's 19 wards more than doubled between (from 1514 to 3109 children).

This average is however heavily influenced by data from wards 2 and 15, where the numbers of children enrolled in identified centres increased by more than 1000% (i.e. more than 10 times the number of children in 2011 when compared to 2011).

Other relatively large increases in the number of identified ECD-enrolled 3 to 5 years olds was found in wards 8, 14, 16, and 17 (with increases ranging from 160.6% to 332.5%).

Increases of below 100% were recorded for wards 3, 6, 7 and 10, while numbers of identified enrolled 3 to 5 years olds in ward 9 remained unchanged. Wards 5, 11, 13, 19 shows a decline in number of ECD-enrolled 3 to 5 years olds from 2011 to 2016.

Of the 15 wards for which data is available, the average number of children per centre identified increased in only 3 wards (2, 10, and 15), while the average number of identified 3 to 5 year olds per centre decreased in the remaining wards, except for ward 9.

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<sup>7</sup>The number of centres audited are not the total number of centres in Msinga. PPT submitted a list of 105 centres not audited (that were either pre-identified or identified by audited centres) to DSD to check. The local DSD office indicated that they are aware of 22 of these centres and that six of these centres were recognised as duplicates. The DSD office was unable to comment on 77 of the 105 centres which means that there are potentially still 99 centres to be audited. The ward numbers of 30 of these centres are unknown, data on the number of children are not available for 46 centres but those that do indicate the number of children amount to 1687. Since there is too little information available, these centres are not included in the calculations.

Table 230: Nquthu Municipality: Comparison of 2011 Census and 2016 PPT ECD Audit Data

Ward #	WAZIMAP (2011 STATS SA census)			PPT's ECD Audit (2016)			Estimated changes: ECD centres		Estimated changes: Children aged 3-5 years enrolled in ECD centres		
	Number of centres	Total number of 3 to 5 year olds in ECD centres	Average number of 3 to 5 year olds in ECD centres	Number of centres	Total number of 3 to 5 year olds in ECD centres	Average number of 3 to 5 year olds in ECD centres	Change in number of centres per ward	% change in number of centres per ward(Base=2011)	Change in number of children aged 3 to 5 yrs, in ECD centres	% Change in number of children aged 3 to 5 yrs, in ECD centres(Base=2011 )	Change in average number of children aged 3 to 5 yrs in RCD centres
	cl.1	cl.2	cl.3	cl.4	cl.5	cl.6	cl.7	cl.8	cl.9	cl.10	cl.11
1	1	14	14.0	2	47	27	1	100.0%	33	235.7%	9.5
2	5	88	17.6	7	216	38.4	2	40.0%	128	145.5%	13.3
3	3	95	31.7	4	67	22.5	1	33.3%	-28	-29.5%	-14.9
4	nd*	nd*	**	2	64	35.5	**	**	**	**	**
5	3	71	23.7	5	155	31.4	2	66.7%	84	118.3%	7.3
6	2	39	19.5	5	334	71	3	150.0%	295	756.4%	47.3
7	3	46	15.3	5	146	30.8	2	66.7%	100	217.4%	13.9
8	5	97	19.4	5	144	32.8	0	0.0%	47	48.5%	9.4
9	4	56	14.0	8	154	25	4	100.0%	98	175.0%	5.3
10	4	65	16.3	8	186	30.4	4	100.0%	121	186.2%	7.0
11	4	85	21.3	4	194	50.5	0	0.0%	109	128.2%	27.3
12	6	173	28.8	8	314	43.5	2	33.3%	141	81.5%	10.4
13	6	86	14.3	7	211	46.3	1	16.7%	125	145.3%	15.8
14	12	559	46.6	9	248	40.3	-3	-25.0%	-311	-55.6%	-19.0
15	3	83	27.7	9	275	37.9	6	200.0%	192	231.3%	2.9
16	6	86	14.3	8	201	29.8	2	33.3%	115	133.7%	10.8
17	2	92	46.0	2	99	68.5	0	0.0%	7	7.6%	3.5
<b>Nquthu</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1804</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3055</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	<b>1251.00</b>	<b>69.3%</b>	<b>5.0</b>

**NQUTHU:**

Compared to the 2011 Census, the number of ECD centres identified in Nquthu wards increased with at least from 69 in 2011, to 98 audited in 2016.

The number of ECD centres identified doubled or more than doubled in wards 1, 6, 9, 10 and 15. A proportional increase in the number of ECD centres identified (ranging between 16.7% and 66.7%) was also recorded in wards 2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 13 and 16.

No change in the number of centres was recorded in wards 17 and 8, while ward 14 recorded in a decrease from 12 centres in 2011 to 9 centres in 2016. The total number of children aged 3 to 5 years across 16 of Nquthu's 17 wards increased by over two thirds (by a total of 1251 children) to 3055 children in 2016, based on 2011 enrolment figures.

In wards 1, 7 and 15, the number of identified children aged 3 to 5 years enrolled in ECD centres more than tripled, while in wards 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16 the number of ECD-enrolled children aged 3 to 5 years more than doubled.

In ward 6, ECD-enrolled 3 to 5 years olds identified increased in number from 39 children in 2 centres (in 2011) to 334 children in 5 centres (in 2016) representing an increase of 756.4%. [ caution] An increase in number of ECD-enrolled children was also recorded in wards 8, 12 and 17, although ward 17 recorded a relatively small increase of 7.6%

There was a decrease in the number of ECD-enrolled 3 to 5 year olds identified in wards 3 and 14.

Based on identified centres, there were five more ECD-enrolled 3 to 5 year olds on average per ECD centre across 16 wards in Nquthu in 2016, when compared to 2011.

The greatest average increase was recorded for wards 6 and 11, while wards 3 and 14 showed a decrease in average number of ECD-enrolled 3 to 5 years.

#### **8.4. COMMENTARY ON PPT ECD AUDIT DATA VERSUS CENSUS AND NATIONAL ECD AUDIT DATA**

The National ECD Audit of 2014 identified 70 centres in Nquthu with 1783 children compared to 98 centres identified in the PPT ECD survey with 3938 children and 36 centres in Msinga with 1164 children compared to 111 centres identified in the PPT ECD survey with 4036 children.

##### **OVERVIEW:**

The PPT ECD audit identified significantly more centres than were identified in both the 2011 Census and National ECD audit (105<sup>8</sup> more than those identified in the Census and 103 more than those identified in the National ECD Audit). This is due to two main factors:

- A. The PPT field survey method: It appears that PPT's more intensive and area-based field survey method is more effective and comprehensive in identifying ECD centres than the method of the generalised national Census or that of the 2014 National ECD Audit (which may have ended to focus mostly on centres already registered with the Dept. Social Development).
- B. New centres established since the Census in 2011: 58 centres identified by PPT were established subsequent to the Census (38 Msinga and 20 Nquthu).

An unknown factor is the number of centres which may have closed down during this period. A centre-by-centre comparison was not done is not possible within the project budget. We have also not assessed which of the PPT-surveyed centres were previously identified by either the Census or National ECD Audit.

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<sup>8</sup> 76 more in Msinga and 29 more in Nquthu.

### 8.5. MSINGA AND NQUTHU: NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOT BENEFITTING FROM ECD SERVICES

2011 census data not extrapolated for 2016

Msinga Ward #	Census 2011			ECD Audit 2016			LETCEE 2016	Total receiving ECD Services	Total 0 - 2 not receiving ECD services	Total 3 - 5 not receiving ECD services	Total not receiving ECD services	%age 3-5 years no services
	Number of children: 0-2 years	Number of children: 3-5 years	Total number of children: 0-5 years	Number of children: 0-2 years	Number of children: 3-5 years	Total Number of children aged up to 5 years in ECD centres	Play groups No of children 3-4 attending					
1	862	981	1843	32	96	128	70	198	830	815	1645	83%
2	878	960	1838	49	209	258	20	278	829	731	1560	76%
3	947	969	1916	51	269	320	10	330	896	690	1586	71%
4	866	870	1736	91	214	305	0	305	775	656	1431	75%
5	1137	1157	2294	54	124	178	0	178	1083	1033	2116	89%
6	990	1036	2026	78	240	318	20	338	912	776	1688	75%
7	803	776	1579	48	137	185	20	205	755	619	1374	80%
8	786	783	1569	20	125	145	0	145	766	658	1424	84%
9	856	916	1772	8	131	139	0	139	848	785	1633	86%
10	754	824	1578	36	244	280	20	300	718	560	1278	68%
11	872	844	1716	35	146	181	30	211	837	668	1505	79%
12	665	677	1342	39	138	177	20	197	626	519	1145	77%
13	654	743	1397	41	89	130	70	200	613	584	1197	79%
14	1021	1002	2022	107	173	280	0	280	914	829	1743	83%
15	760	816	1576	41	106	147	10	157	719	700	1419	86%
16	944	949	1893	45	193	238	70	308	899	686	1585	72%
17	949	1055	2004	85	271	356	30	386	864	754	1618	71%
18	733	799	1532	38	146	184	80	264	695	573	1268	72%
19	805	940	1745	29	58	87	40	127	776	842	1618	90%
<b>Msinga</b>	<b>16 281</b>	<b>17 100</b>	<b>33 381</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>3 109</b>	<b>4 036</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>4 546</b>	<b>15 355</b>	<b>13 478</b>	<b>28 833</b>	<b>79%</b>
		<b>% of 3-5 year old in Msinga&gt;</b>	<b>51%</b>		<b>% serviced in centres&gt;</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>% all receiving ECD services&gt;</b>	<b>14%</b>				<b>Average 3-5's not serviced</b>

Table 231: Number of children not benefitting from ECD services

Nquthu Ward #	Number of children: 0-2 years	Number of children: 3-5 years	Total number of children: 0-5 years	Number of children: 0-2 years	Number of children: 3-5 years	Total Number of children aged up to 5 years in ECD centres	Play groups No of children 3-4 attending	Total receiving ECD Services	Total 0 - 2 not receiving ECD services	Total 3 - 5 not receiving ECD services	Total not receiving ECD services	%age 3-5 years no services
1	1455	1319	2774	7	47	54		54	1448	1272	2720	96%
2	972	904	1876	53	216	269		269	919	688	1607	76%
3	1000	1016	2016	23	67	90		90	977	949	1926	93%
4	743	822	1565	7	64	71		71	736	758	1494	92%
5	735	943	1678	2	155	157		157	733	788	1521	84%
6	586	692	1278	21	334	355		355	565	358	923	52%
7	733	835	1568	8	146	154		154	725	689	1414	83%
8	778	840	1618	20	144	164		164	758	696	1454	83%
9	856	915	1771	46	154	200		200	810	761	1571	83%
10	918	956	1874	57	186	243		243	861	770	1631	81%
11	1035	1059	2094	8	194	202		202	1027	865	1892	82%
12	679	733	1412	34	314	348		348	645	419	1064	57%
13	826	919	1745	113	211	324		324	713	708	1421	77%
14	741	700	1441	115	248	363		363	626	452	1078	65%
15	995	1062	2057	66	275	341		341	929	787	1716	74%
16	826	919	1745	37	201	238		238	789	718	1507	78%
17	706	791	1497	38	99	137		137	668	692	1360	87%
<b>Nquthu</b>	<b>14 459</b>	<b>15 225</b>	<b>29 684</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>3 055</b>	<b>3 710</b>		<b>3 710</b>	<b>13 804</b>	<b>12 170</b>	<b>25 974</b>	<b>79%</b>
		<b>% of 3-5 year old in Nquthu &gt;</b>	<b>51%</b>		<b>% serviced in centres&gt;</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>% all receiving ECD services&gt;</b>	<b>12%</b>				<b>Average 3-5's not serviced</b>

Table 232: Nquthu : Number of children not benefitting from ECD services

An average of 79% of the children in both Msinga and Nquthu do not benefit from ECD services. There are however a few wards (6 and 14 ) in Nquthu where almost a half (52%) to a third (65%) of the children are benefitting from ECD services and 5 wards in Msinga (3, 10, 15, 16, and 17) where up to 30% of the children benefit.

## **9. RECOMMENDATIONS**

General recommendations are made for both Msinga and Nquthu unless specified for a specific Municipal area.

### **9.1. NPO REGISTRATION**

It is recommended that

- the DSD explain the pros and cons of NPO registration to all ECD centres to ensure that all stakeholders understand the implications of NPO registration.
- This situation be addressed by DSD and that workable / practical solutions be offered – e.g. that the NPO enter into an agreement with the private owner for the use of the buildings and equipment for a set period of years (e.g. 15 years). Such lease agreement should be registered with the Deeds Office as it would provide security for both the owner of the building and the NPO and state that may wish to invest in the building. It should be noted that registrations of long term leases do carry a cost implication

### **9.2. PARTIAL CARE REGISTRATION**

It is recommended

- That the DSD Msinga office reconcile the list of 105 centres submitted to them with the DSD database and the database of this report to determine
  - If any of the centres listed may be known by another name already on the DSD database
  - Which of these centres are unknown to the DSD and then to visit these centres with the goal of getting them registered.

### **9.3. TRAINING**

Training is of the utmost importance

- Governing committee training is required for more than a third of governing committees
- Staff training requires special attention. Since it is very expensive for ECD Centres to send their staff on training it is recommended that these centres be registered so that their staff may qualify for the training provided by the Department of Education. Since Education works on an annual budget it is recommended that a funder be found to purchase the books so that more staff members can join the training
- Training should also be provided for all staff not yet trained on the use of educational toys.
- Specific attention should be given to the mentoring of owners/ principals without ECD training
- Kitchen staff and cooks should receive training on nutrition
- The DSD and municipal EHPs should arrange a series of Health, Safety and Hygiene workshops for committee members and staff which must be made compulsory to attend.



- Parent orientation and training is also important and should be attended to by various stakeholders on various matters - e.g. importance of ECD for school preparedness, hygiene, nutrition, safety

#### **9.4. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ECD CENTRES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

It is recommended that government entities such as DSD and the Municipality visit all centres and provide the necessary support for registration.

#### **9.5. CHILDREN: PRACTITIONER RATIO**

It is recommended that specific attention should be given to centres where there are more than 30 children per practitioner.

#### **9.6. NUTRITION & FOOD GARDENS**

It is recommended that

- The DSD and Department of Health organise workshops on menu planning. It is imperative that the Department of Health pay monthly visits to all ECD Centres to ensure that the children's health and growth are monitored on a regular basis
- NGOs providing nutritious meal (e.g. Feed the Babies, Lunchbox, etc) be contacted to support centres currently not funded by the DSD.
- The Department of Agriculture and NGOs such as LIMA be requested to assist with a food garden programme at ECD centres

#### **9.7. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

It is recommended that funding be found for first aid kits, fire extinguishers and refills, and that staff be trained in first aid

#### **9.8. INFRASTRUCTURE**

##### **Unutilised / vandalised infrastructure**

The centres on the Msinga Visual Database should be visited by DSD, the Municipality and its building inspectors and by the Umzinyathi EHPs to determine

- why the centres are not utilised
- if the buildings can be repaired
- if there is a need for ECD services in the immediate vicinity

### **Municipal IDP and budgets**

It is recommended that

- Municipalities work closely with DSD to determine the need for ECD centres in a particular area
- Municipalities budget for ECD new builds, but also for the provision of basic services, repairs and improvements to ECD centres on Municipal, state, traditional authority and / or land allocated or belonging to NPOs

### **Fencing**

Since fencing is very expensive, it is recommended that centres be fenced according to the required space norms and not according to the land allocated to them

### **Playrooms**

There are a number of centres where overcrowding is a problem. It is not acceptable that children have less than a square meter space. DSD should either reduce the number of children or prioritise the extension of such centres.

### **Provision of kitchen / separate food preparation areas**

Specific attention should be given to centres without kitchens even if the parents are providing food. These centres may be registered and funded in future and they would then be required to prepare food. It is also imperative to have a separate food preparation area for NGOs to provide these centres with food donations

### **Sickbay**

A separate sickbay is only required in terms of the norms and standards for centres serving more than 50 children. In this case it would mean that 20 centres should be provided with a separate sick bay

### **Water**

All centres should have water on site in the form of rain water tanks where municipal standpipes cannot be provided.

### **Toilets**

- Specific attention should be given to centres without toilets, those with unsafe pit latrines and those with too few toilets
- Municipalities should be requested to provide proper VIPs with decent seating. Hard rough cast cement seats are not appropriate and very unhygienic. These seats should be replaced by fixed smooth wooden seats for children
- Municipalities should also inspect closed up pits to ensure that it meets the safety standards

### **Quality control during construction of buildings**

It is recommended that

- the Municipality undertake regular inspections during the construction of these centres to ensure that proper foundations are provided appropriate to the specific soil conditions found on that site.
- Building inspectors should ensure that proper water proofing is provided - many centres struggle with dampness. The Municipality should also ensure that proper storm water measures are taken to prevent water from damming up against the centres.
- The municipality also ensure that lintels be provided for all doors and windows.
- Building inspectors should inspect all roofs to ensure that the trusses are properly fastened and that roof sheets are overlapping properly
- That good quality materials are used when centres are built with municipal funding

### **Windows**

Attention should be given to centres with none or only one window. This should be corrected as soon as possible

## **9.9. INDOOR AND OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT**

- All ECD centres without educational toys and equipment should be provided with a standard kit.
- Centres without any outdoor equipment should be provided with jungle gyms and that a special effort be made to fix broken playground equipment

## **9.10. REFUSE MANAGEMENT AND REMOVAL**

All ECD centres should be provided with wheely bins with lids that can close and those with babies should be issued with two.

### **Nappy disposal**

Centres are disposing of soiled nappies in various ways e.g. throw nappies in a pit latrine or special hole just for nappies; dispose of nappies with the other rubbish; send the nappies back home with the babies or burn it. It recommended that the Environmental Health Practitioners provide guidance on this matter.