



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

11

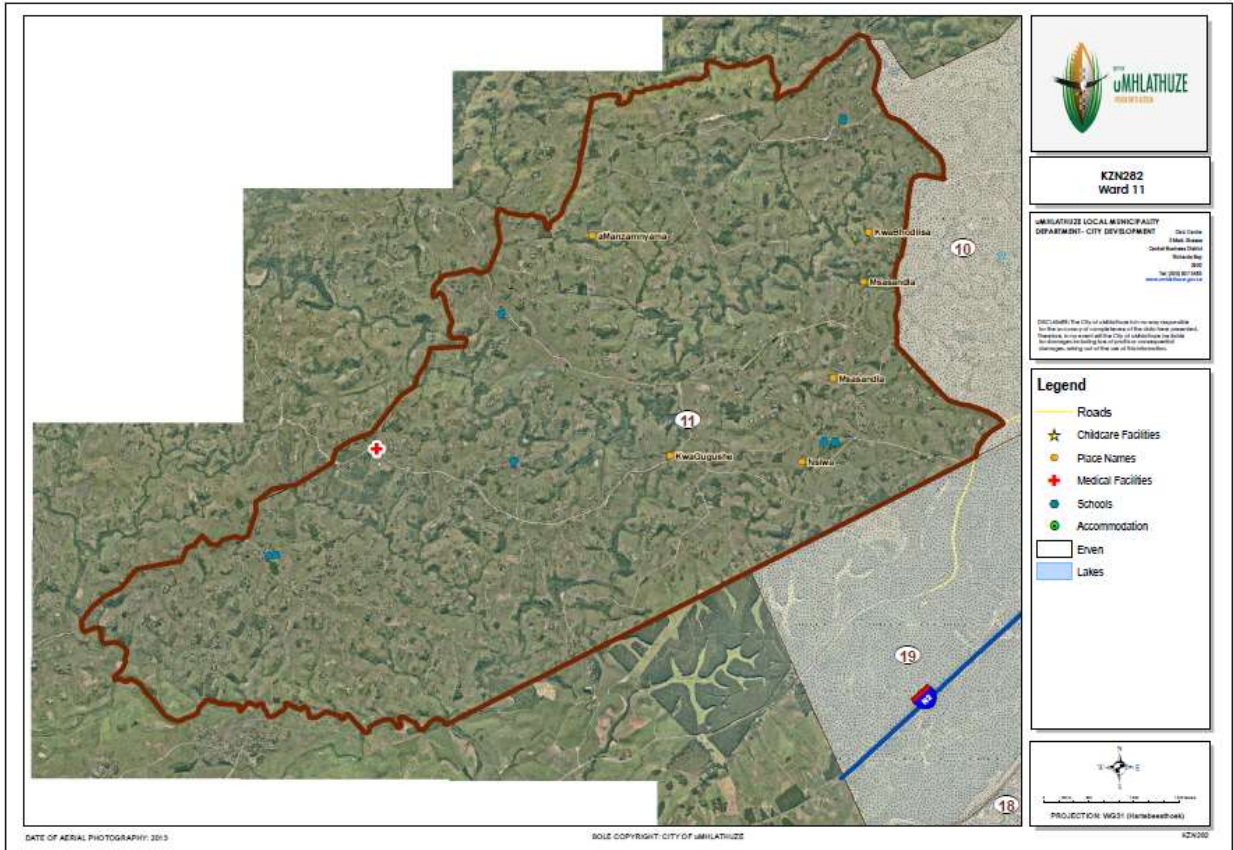


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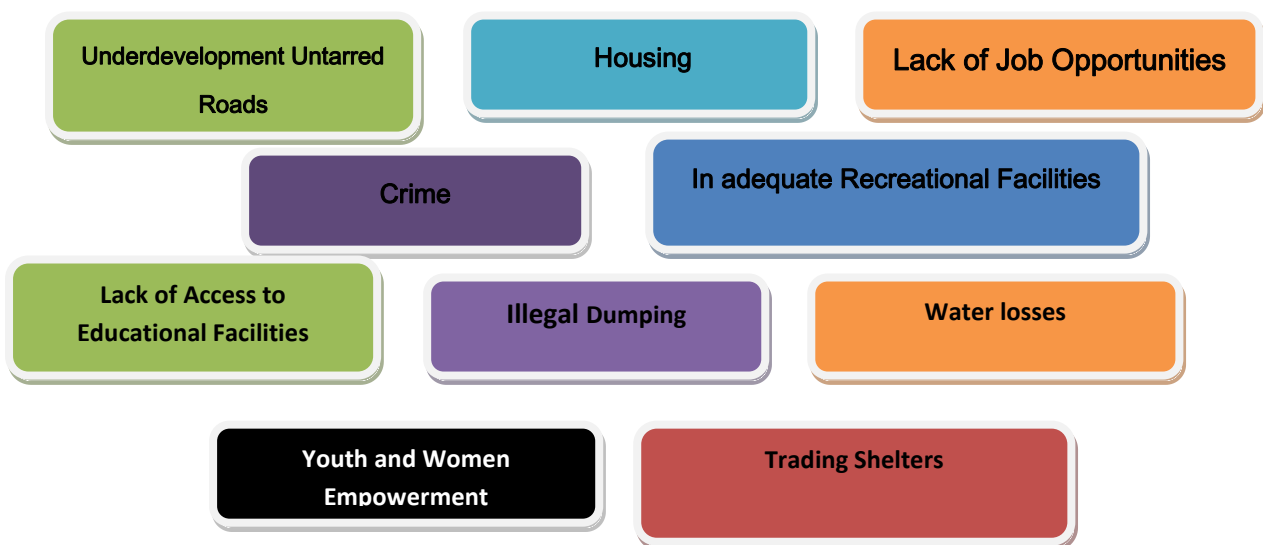
1. INTRODUCTION

These Ward Profiles were prepared by the IDP Unit based on Census 2011 statistics. These Profiles provide a portrait of the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the people and households in each City Ward. The Census Profiles contain information on population by age, households and dwelling types, families, and language groups etc.

2. WARD VISION – DESIRED FUTURE

“To be the community which is well developed, Self - Sustainable, Educated and Living In a Secure, Healthy & Comfortable Environment”

3. WARD CHALLENGIES – CURRENT REALITY



4. SIZE OF THE WARD

9132 is the estimated population at ward 11 as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 11 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

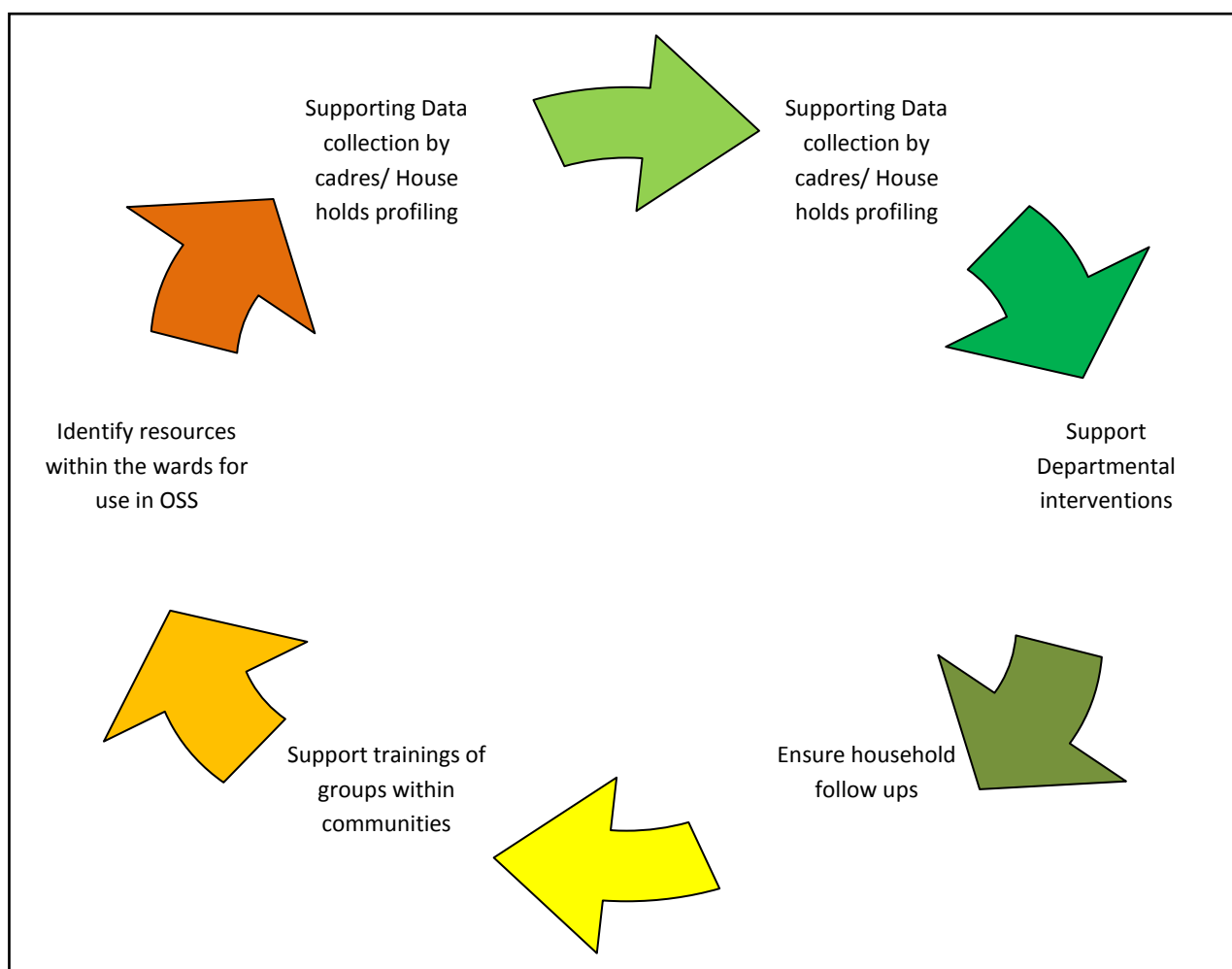
Figure 1: Ward Committee



5.1 War Room Representatives

War Rooms are an integrated service delivery structure comprised of government, municipality, CBOs, business and other stakeholders at ward level. Their main responsibility is not limited to the following:

Figure 2: War Room: Objectives



The war room seat once fortnightly on Tuesday at 12:00, it is championed by the Ward Councilor and the following are executive members of Ward 11 War Room:

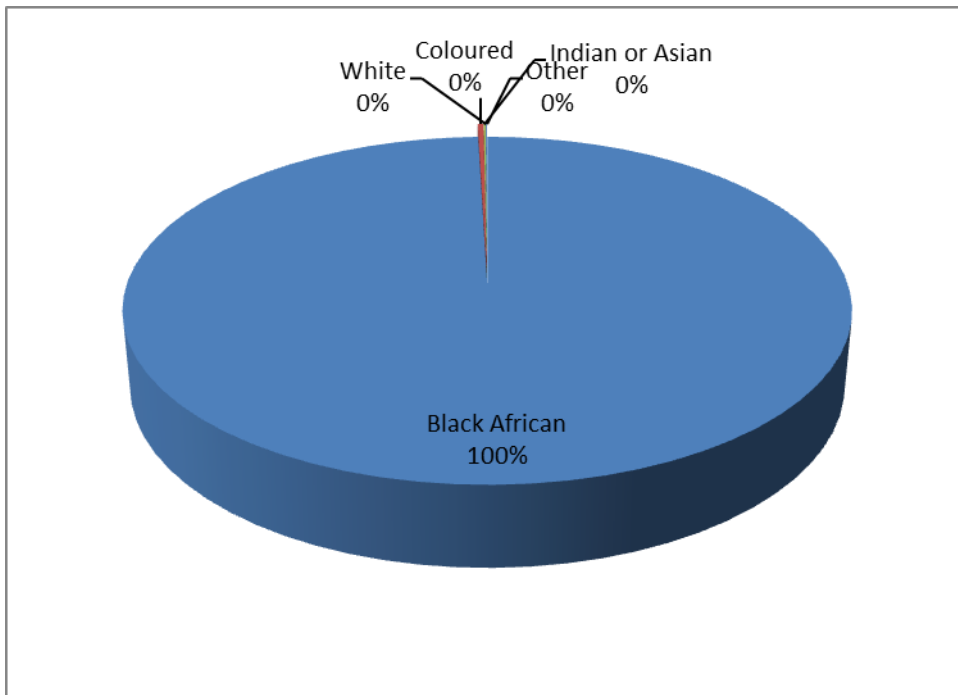
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
NHLANHLA DUDE	CHAIRPERSON	076520 1382
NONHLANHLA ZIBANI	SECRETARY	0832011486

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 11 is estimated at **9132**

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

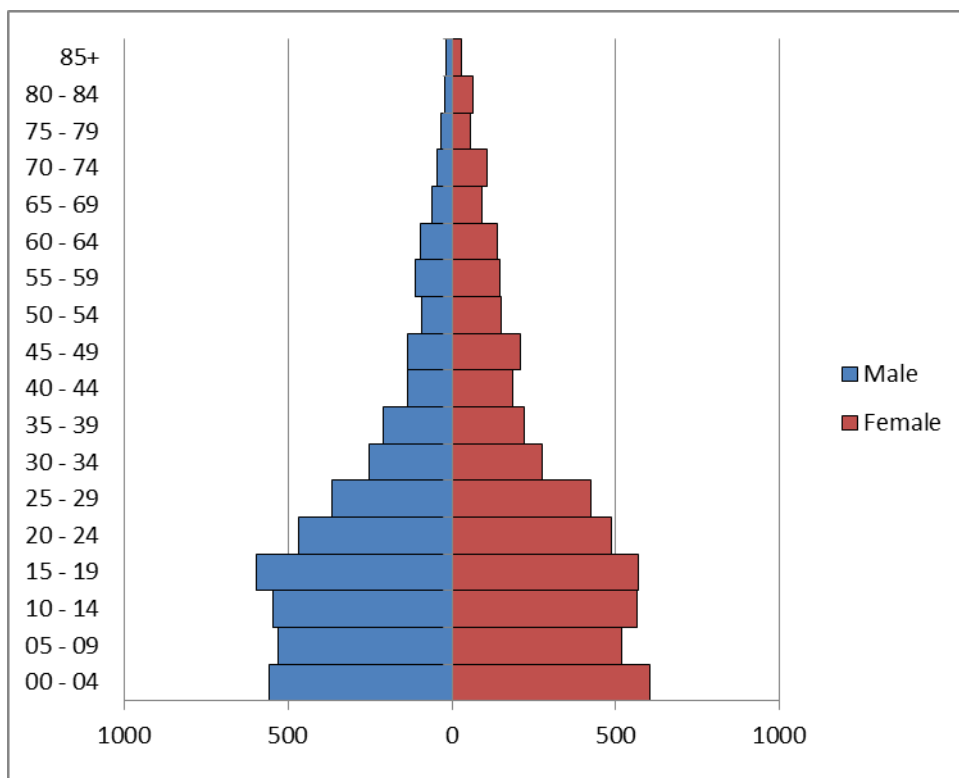
From the figure above it is clear that Ward 11 is 100% dominated by the Black African Population.

6.2 Age and Gender Profile

Knowledge about the age-sex distribution of a population is valuable information on demographics and social economic concerns. Figure - below presents the distribution of the

ward population by age and sex. The figures below show that there are a fairly large proportion of females than males in all age groups. At an elderly stage, age groups 75-79 - 85+) more females seems to be surviving that males.

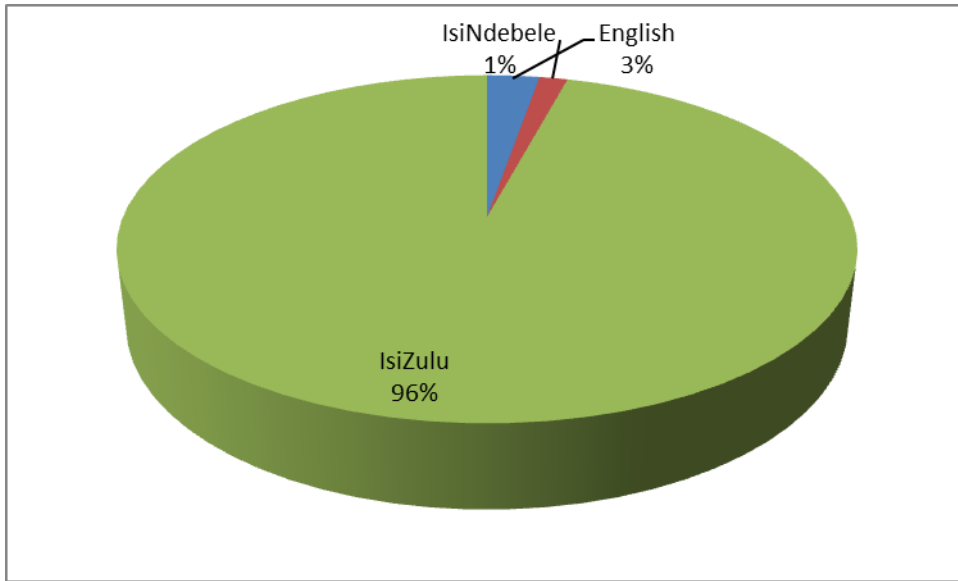
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by English and isiNdebele, the statistics correlate with the statistics above where population group is highly dominated by Black African population group.

Figure 5: Language



6.4 Age Groups in 5 years by Population group and Gender

Table 1: Age group in 5 years by population group and Gender

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
00 - 04	561	600	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
05 - 09	528	513	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	543	564	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	591	564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	465	486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	366	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	258	279	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	207	222	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	135	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	135	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	93	147	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	111	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	96	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	57	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	45	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	33	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	21	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	18	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be deduced that in this ward at birth age there are more female born child than males, further age group 00-04 being the highest age group. Ward 11 is dominated by young people as depicted by figures above. At elderly age group more surviving at age 85+ females can be found from the black African population, obviously because Black African being majority.

6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

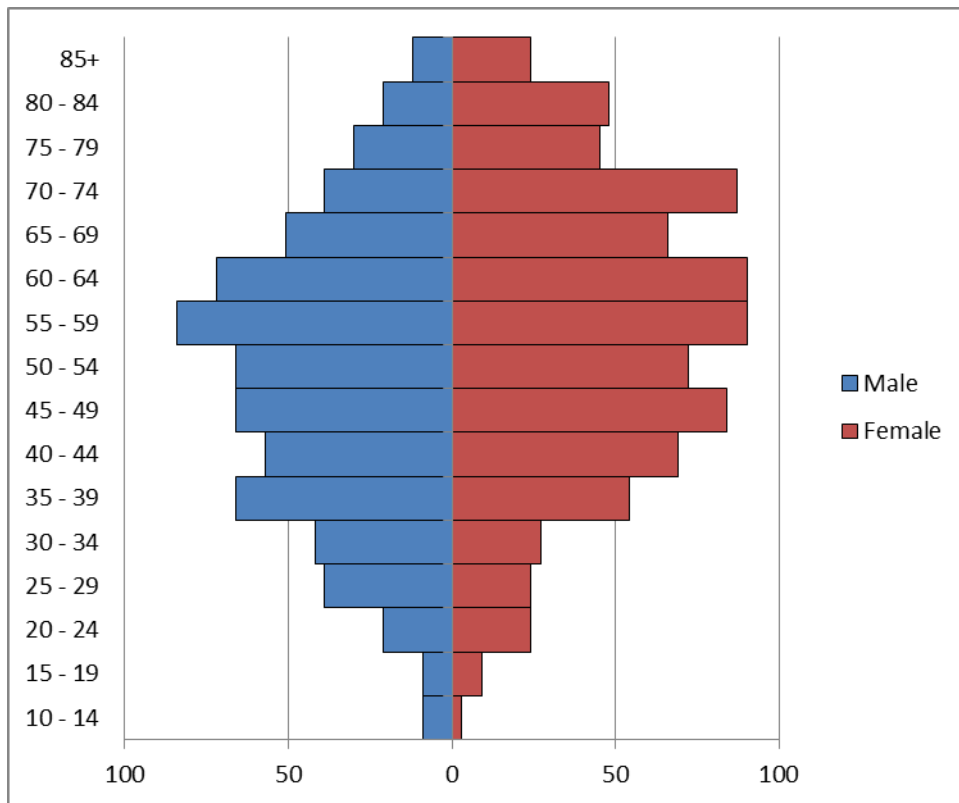


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is female headed Household, within an age group of (25-29 and 30-34) there are more male headed households that female headed; There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14; 15-19 and 20-24) majority being males.

6.6 Marital and Civil Partnership Status

From the figure below it is noticeable that a higher percentage of the adult population that has never married is at 79% followed by married population at 15%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 4% and only a 2% of widows/widower.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

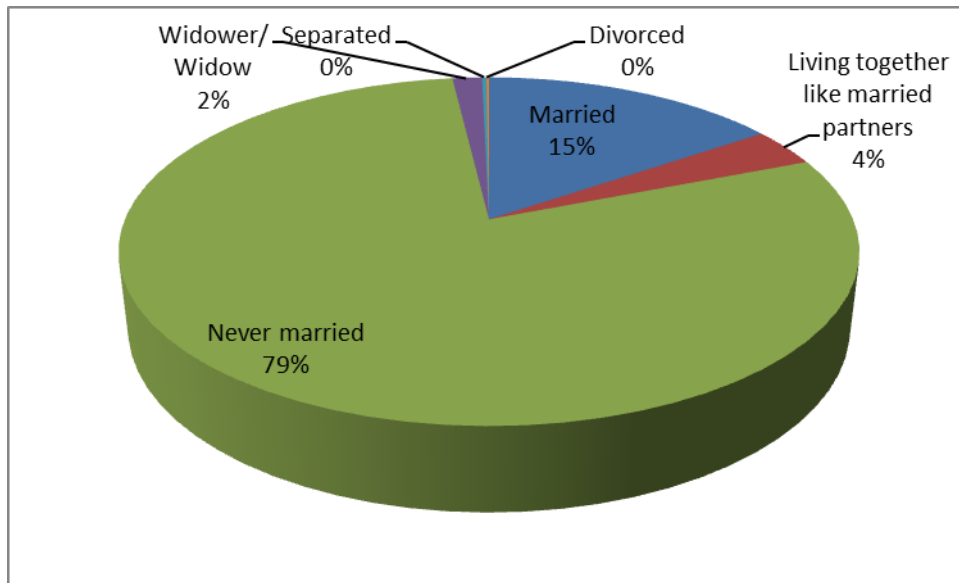
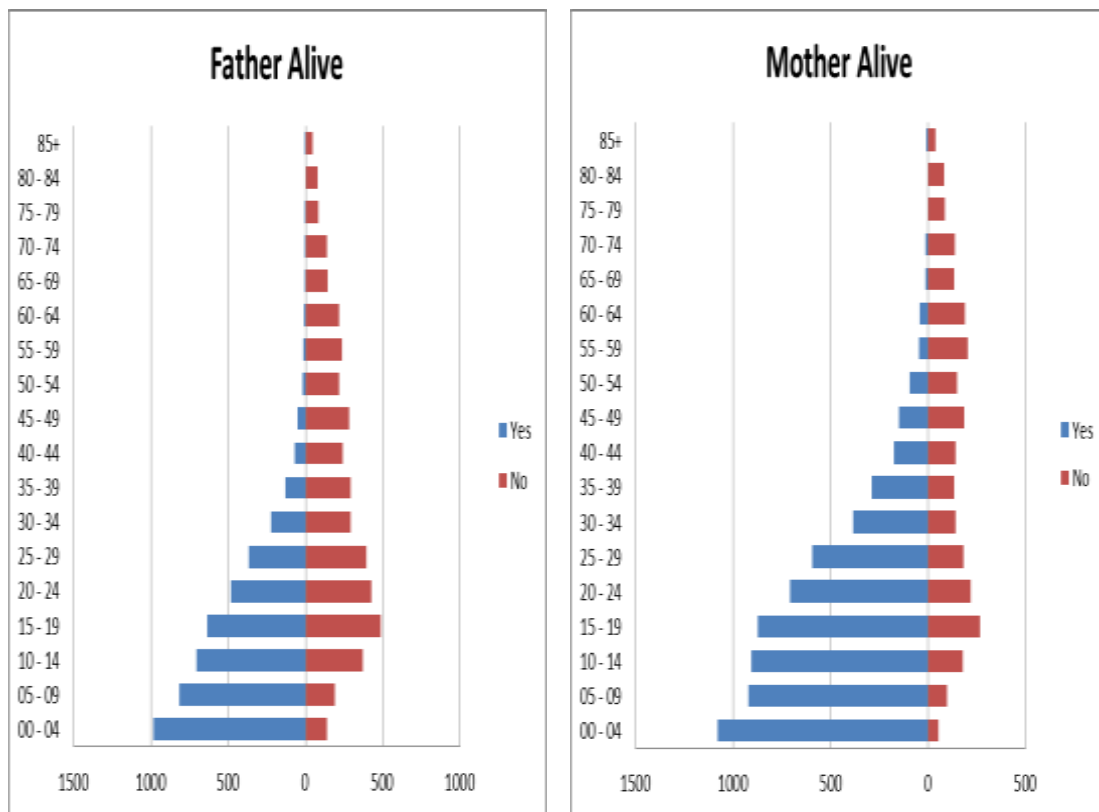


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	10704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of the population is originally KZN born. There is a small population which was born from other provinces and from SADC.

6.7 Parental Survival



Orphanhood estimates becomes critical with the advent of HIV which has resulted in an upsurge in the numbers of children that are orphaned especially in Southern Africa, of which South Africa is part.

These estimates provides an indication of the number of children who are vulnerable, even though all age groups are indicated above , the focus is on children aged 0-19. The total number of aged 0-19 who reported that they had lost one or both parents is , 588 have lost their mother and 1191 have lost their father, which is double the number of children without mothers.

This figure above clearly shows that paternal orphanhood is consistently higher than maternal orphanhood.

7. EDUCATION

Access to educational opportunities is a human right. This is one of the National Development Plan Goals. Through education individuals are prepared for future engagement in the labour market, which directly affects their quality of life as well as the economy of the country. Schools are the building blocks for the learning socialisation.

The South African Schooling Act (1996) made schooling compulsory for children aged 7-15 years, while education Laws Amendment Act (2002) set the age admission into grade 1 as the year which the child turns seven . Below a comparative overview of educational attainment and attendance by contributing factors such as population group, age group, sex is examined.

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gade 0	126	147	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	201	219	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	192	192	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	165	198	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	204	219	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	222	246	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	189	192	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	216	228	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	240	255	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	201	216	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	267	237	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	336	366	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	798	909	3	-	-	-	-	3
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	9	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	294	486	3	3	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 780 mostly from the black African population. Individuals who have attained grade 12 level of education is 1707.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Figure 7: Average Annual Income by Sex and Population Group of head of household

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No income	156	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	33	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	51	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	132	261	3	-	3	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	162	183	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	72	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	42	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	18	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Females are a majority population in ward 11, hence even on the average income female headed household earn more than their male counterparts. At R9 601 –R19 600 is the average income level for females households in ward 11. Comparison cannot be made with other population groups since the ward is 100% black African population dominated

9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

The inclusion of statistics on disability serves as a crucial role in the identification of persons living with disabilities. This is one of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in many societies regardless of whether they are rich or poor. The disabled who comes from the poorest cohorts of society inevitably have more serious problems than their wealthy counterparts as they lack resources to ameliorate their circumstances. Disparities are apparent between persons with impairments and those without. Disabled persons often have inadequate access to education, transport, health and other basic services making them vulnerable to the poverty trap and its associated vices.

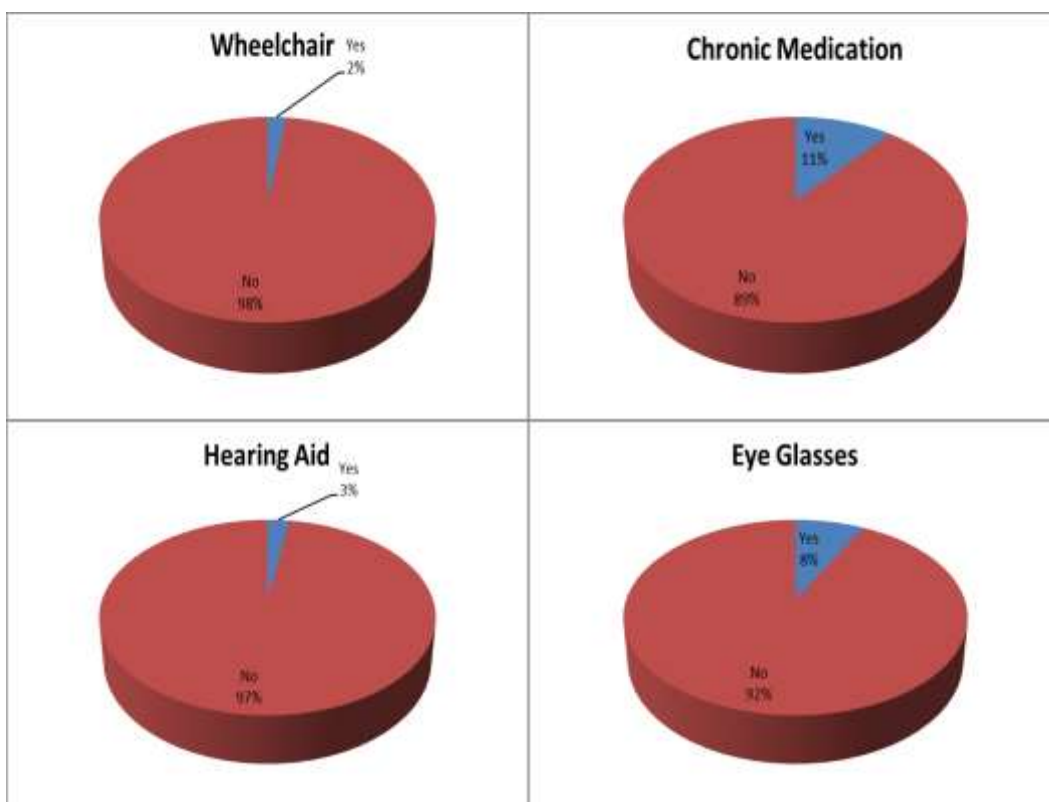
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	Ward 11	Seeing	Ward 11	Remembering	Ward 11
No difficulty	7884	No difficulty	7245	No difficulty	7551
Some difficulty	285	Some difficulty	831	Some difficulty	477
A lot of difficulty	39	A lot of difficulty	150	A lot of difficulty	102
Cannot do at all	27	Cannot do at all	30	Cannot do at all	51

Self Care	Ward 11	Comunication	Ward 11	Walking	Ward 11
No difficulty	6945	No difficulty	8028	No difficulty	7875
Some difficulty	174	Some difficulty	111	Some difficulty	246
A lot of difficulty	84	A lot of difficulty	21	A lot of difficulty	57
Cannot do at all	117	Cannot do at all	42	Cannot do at all	45

Results indicate that most people in ward 11 (more than 90%) had no difficulty or limitation that prevented them from carrying certain functions at the time of the Census. There is a small proportion of the population that have indicated having some difficulties especially, those with challenges in seeing, self-care , remembering , walking and hearing.

Figure 9: Assistive Devices



A question was included in the Census to measure what extent does the population, particularly those with disabilities access assistive devices to execute certain functions. The figure above depicts that eye glasses and chronic medication were more used compared to other assistive devices 8% and 11% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

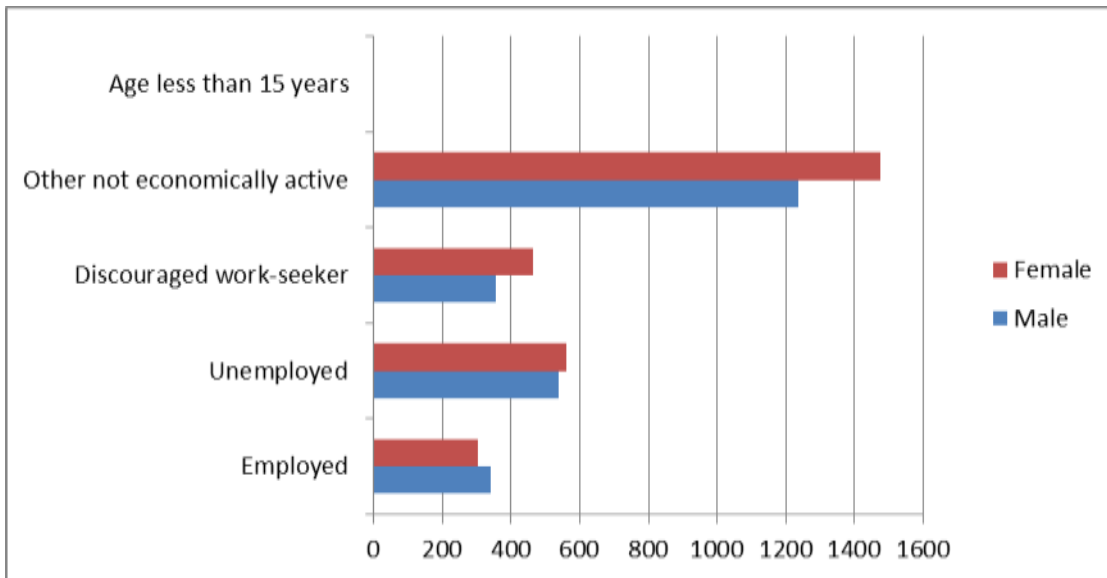
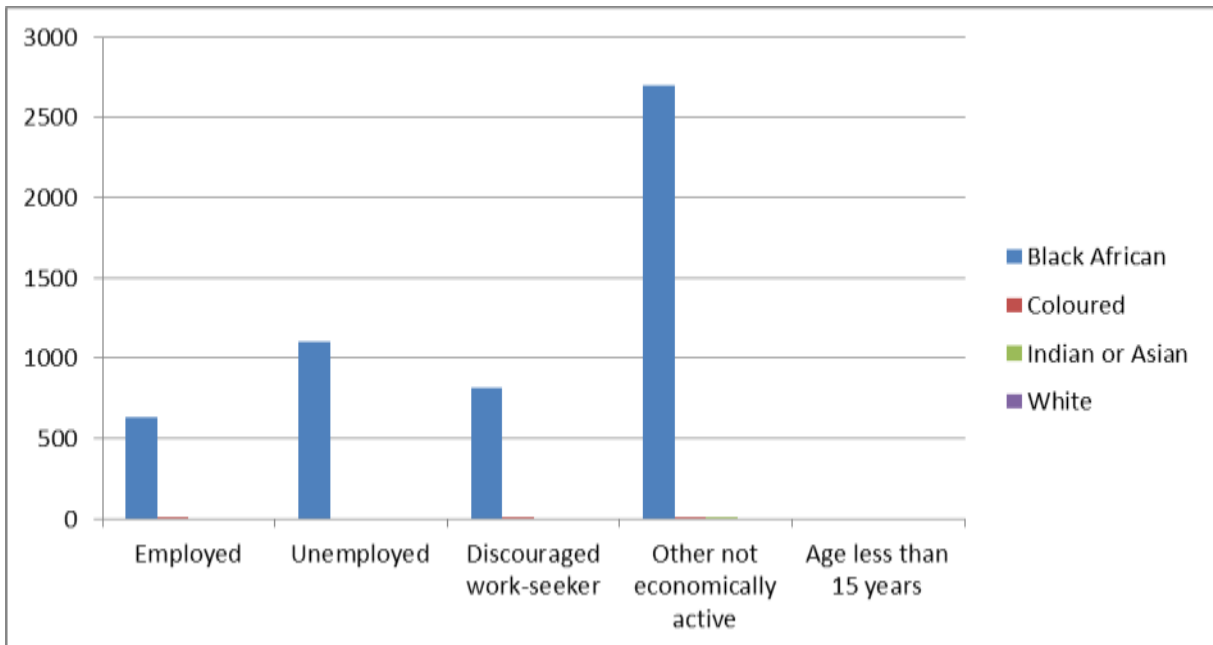


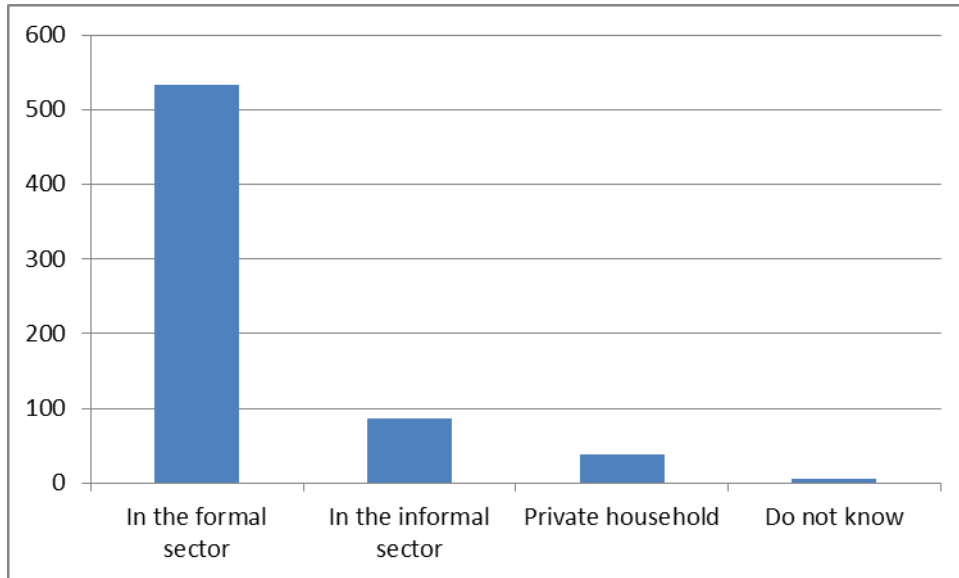
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 11 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the Black African population group is the highest in terms of unemployment, not economically active and also discouraged work seeker categories.

Figure 12: Employment by Sector



Employment is more on the formal sector followed by the informal sector and the least from private household.

11. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

Housing is one of the basic human needs and has both direct and indirect implications on lives of households including health, welfare and social status in communities. This section highlights Census findings relating to types of main dwellings and basic services which have important policy implications.

11.1 Housing

Figure 13: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling

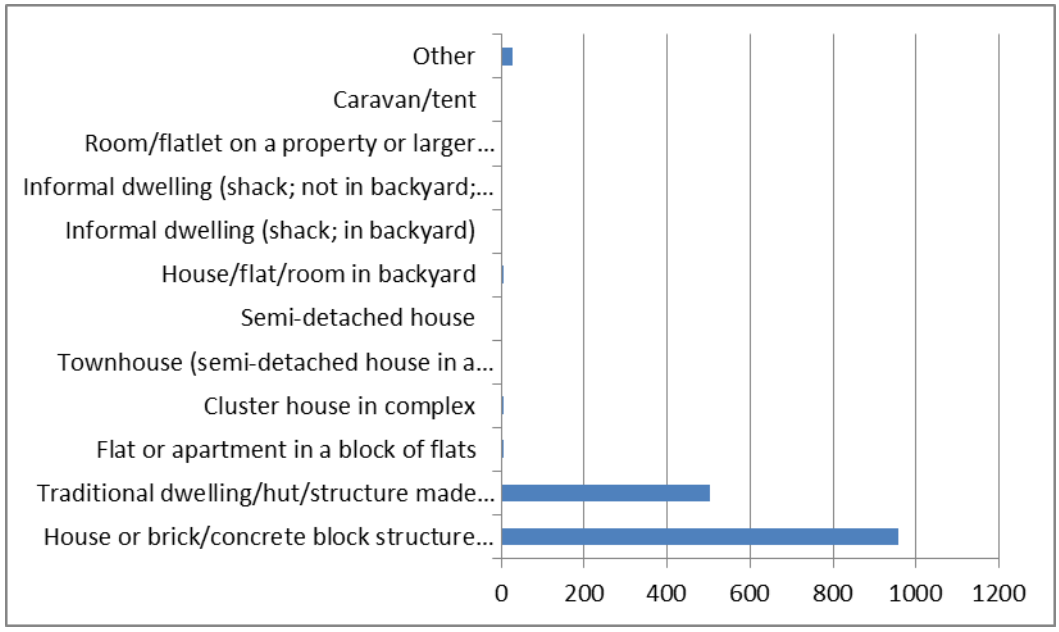


Figure 14 above indicate that a high percentage of households live in formal dwellings, there are proportions of households living in informal dwellings and in traditional dwellings.

Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status

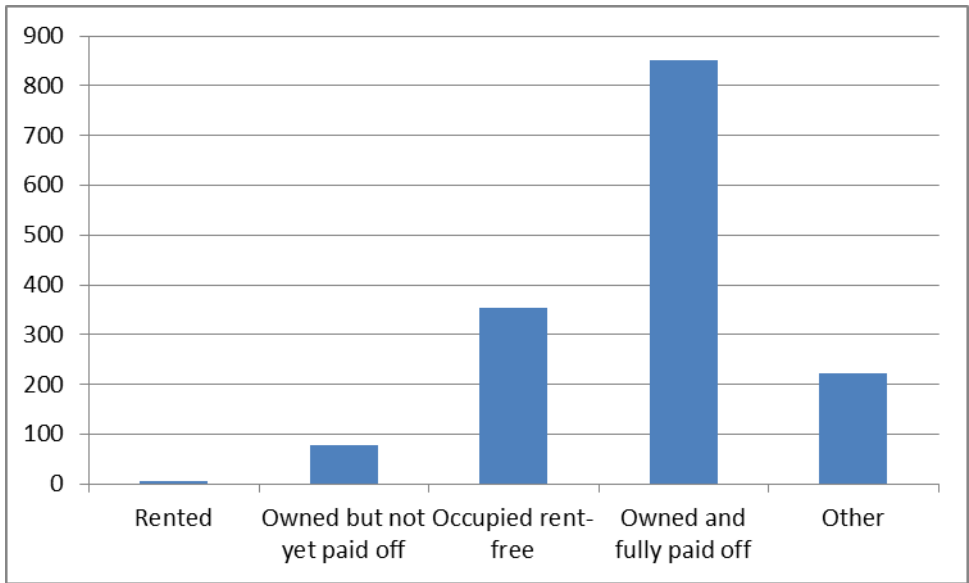
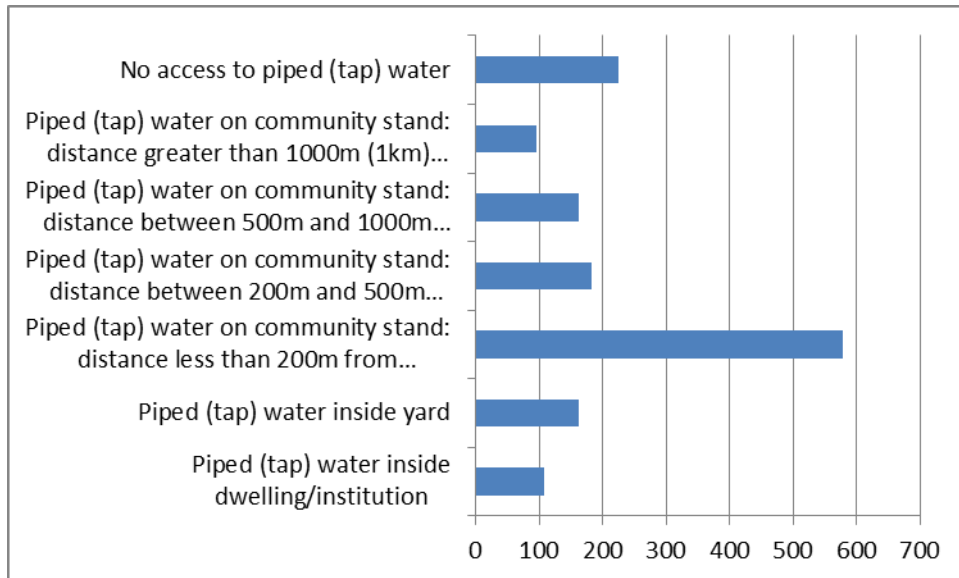


Figure above indicates that most properties at ward 11 are fully paid and owned by households.

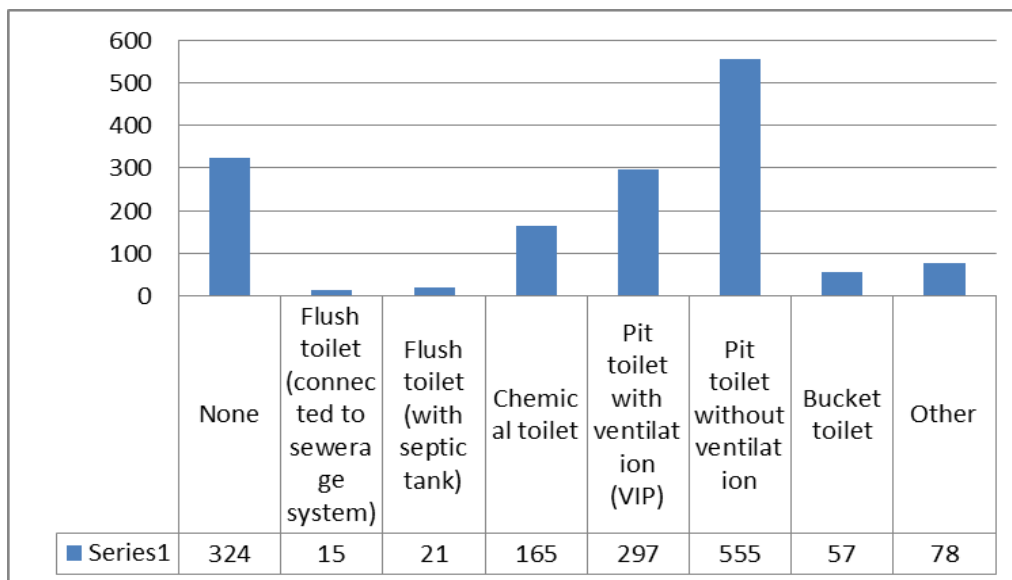
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 15: Household with access to piped water



The figure above indicates that majority of households have access to piped water.

Figure 16: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility



Source: Census 2011

The municipality has a mandate to improve sanitation to its residents. According to the graph above, the proportion of households that have flush toilets connected to sewer systems is relatively low. During 2011 Census a high number of household indicated to be using Pit

toilets without ventilation. The situation has improved since 2011 with the VIP Toilets projects implement in municipal wards.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

Figure 17: Distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting

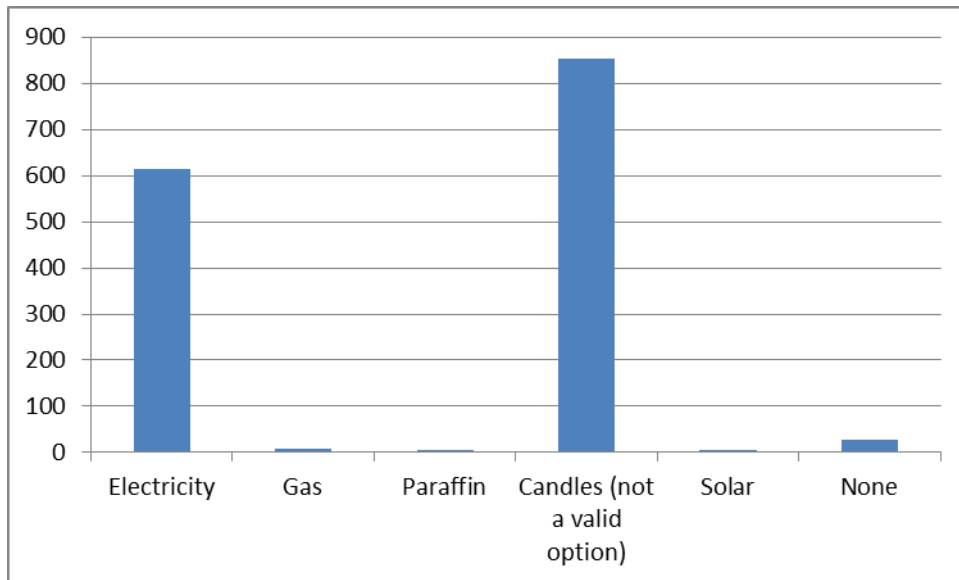


Figure above shows that households using candles for lighting in this ward is relatively higher than those using electricity. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been an improvement in electricity installation.

Figure 18 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

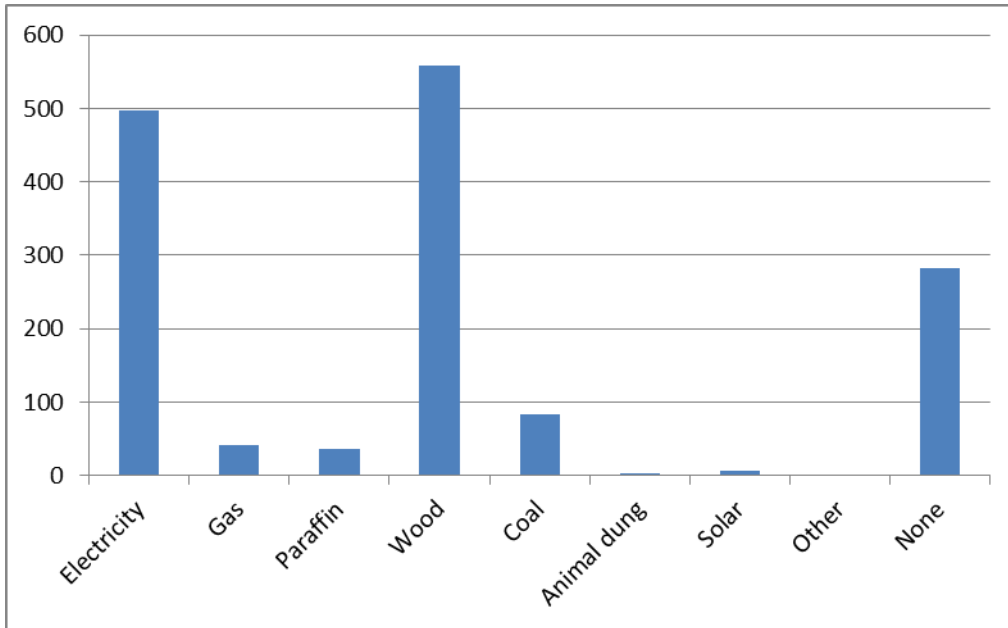


Figure above shows that proportions of households in ward 11 using wood for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting. There is concerning percentage which indicated to have no means of lighting, which can be translated to a backlog. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been an improvement in electricity supply.

Figure 19 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking

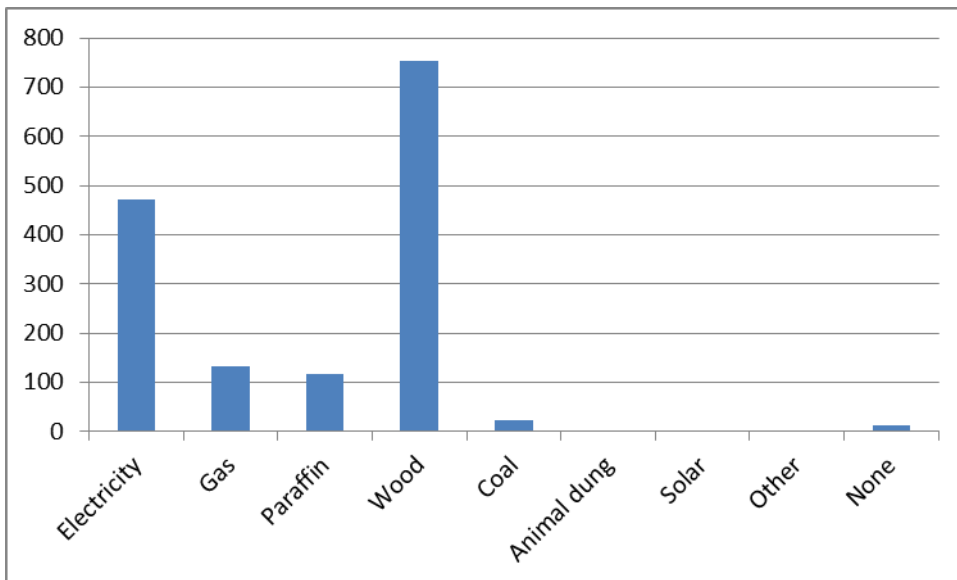
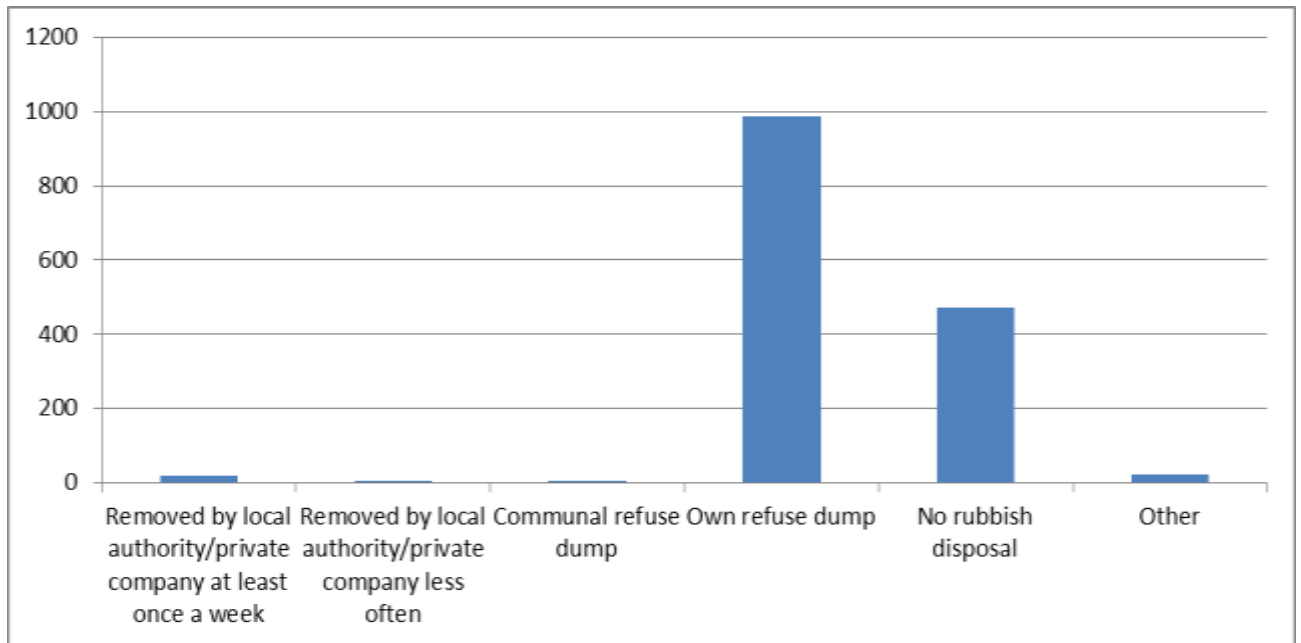


Figure above indicates a high proportion of households use wood for cooking compared to other means of cooking. From figures above it is assumed that during census 2011 there was an electrification backlog at ward 11.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

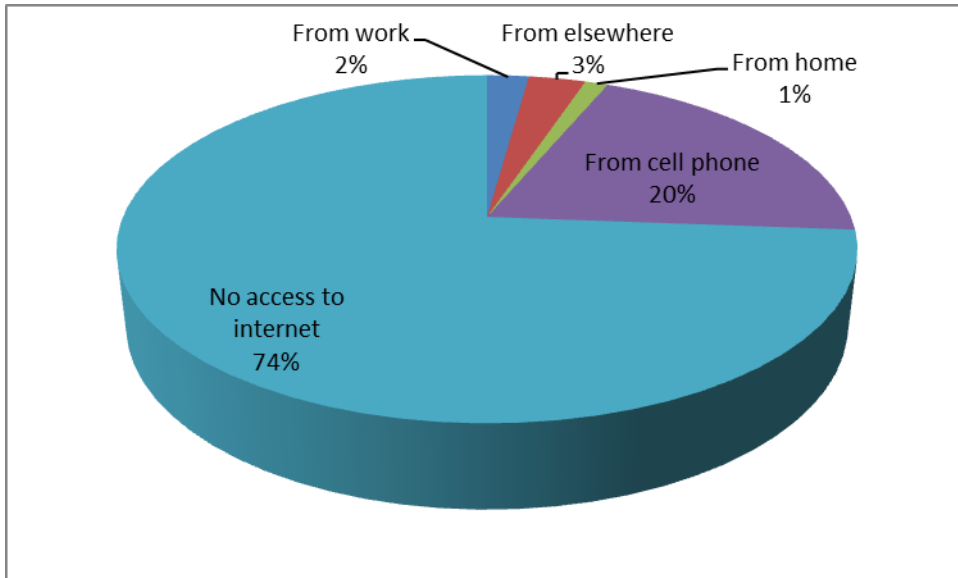


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above indicates that households in ward 11 use their own refuse dumps for refuse. Others have no refuse dump at all. Municipality supply areas with skips in to ensure that everyone has access to refuse collection and it's free in traditional areas. Improvements are expected post 2011 census.

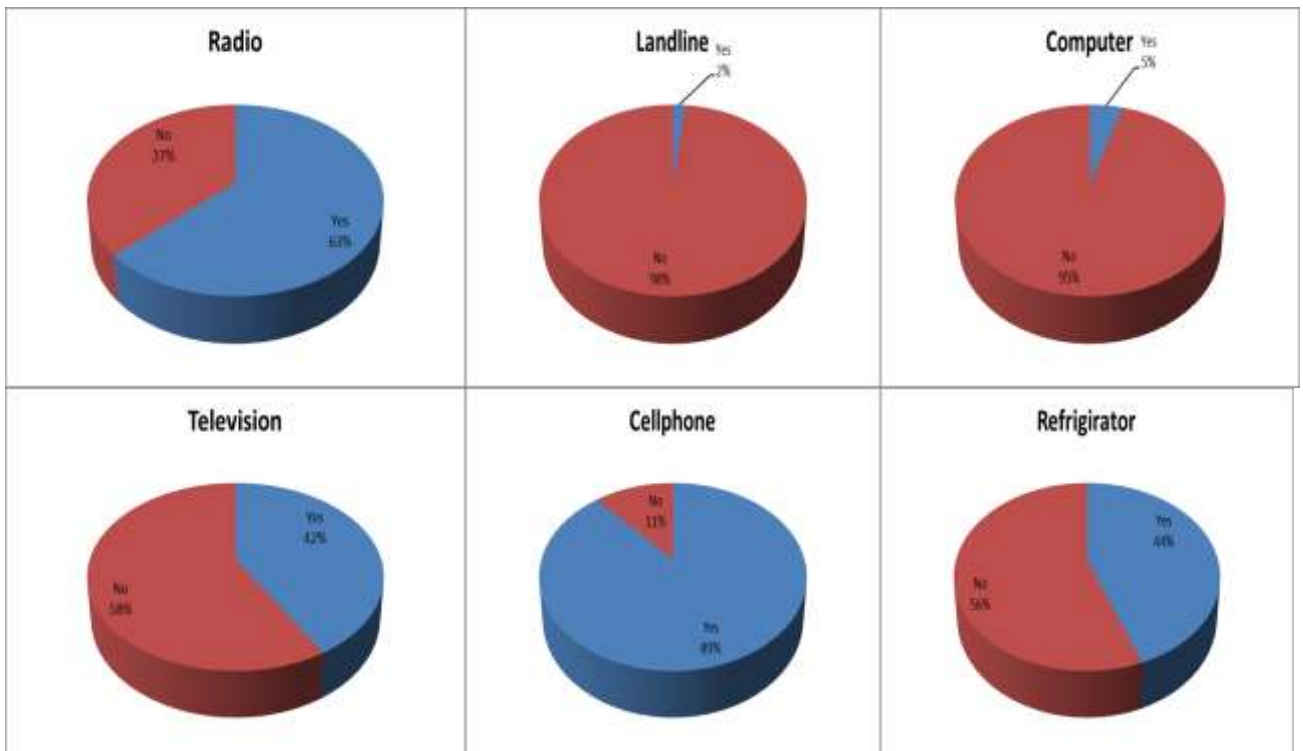
11.5 Household Goods

Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 74%. About 20 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cell phones. A very small percentage of households either access internet from home, from work or elsewhere.

Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods



The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 89% while the proportion using landlines is 2%. The proportion owning radios is slightly higher than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 5%.

It is evident that in general there is improvement in the access to basic services. Such improvements provide direct benefits to household in terms of better living conditions, environmental and health standards.

12. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016
Infrastructure and Technical Services	Bus Shelters	Provision of Water eNhlanguyuke
	Pedestrian bridge at Ntuze, Nsiwa, Nikiza and Isihuzu	Pedestrian bridges Ntuze
	Rural roads upgrade. Quarry urgently needed	Illegal electricity connections because they don't have electricity
	Maintenance of all the previously constructed bridges	Road r 102 potholes they also need humps
	Sufficient Water Supply in the Area (taps are there but with no water supply)	
	Water Tankers/Jojo Tanks as alternate water supply	
Corporate Services	Community Halls at Nsiwa, Nikiza, and Isihuzu Multipurpose Centre (people travel long distances for services)	
Community Services	Skips at community identified sites	
	Request to DoH for the area clinic to open 24 hours	Clinic Echibini
	Community Library	
City Development	RDP Housing project : Phase (to cover left over community)	
Office of the MM	Educational facility nearby the community. The one existing is too far from households in the area	