



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

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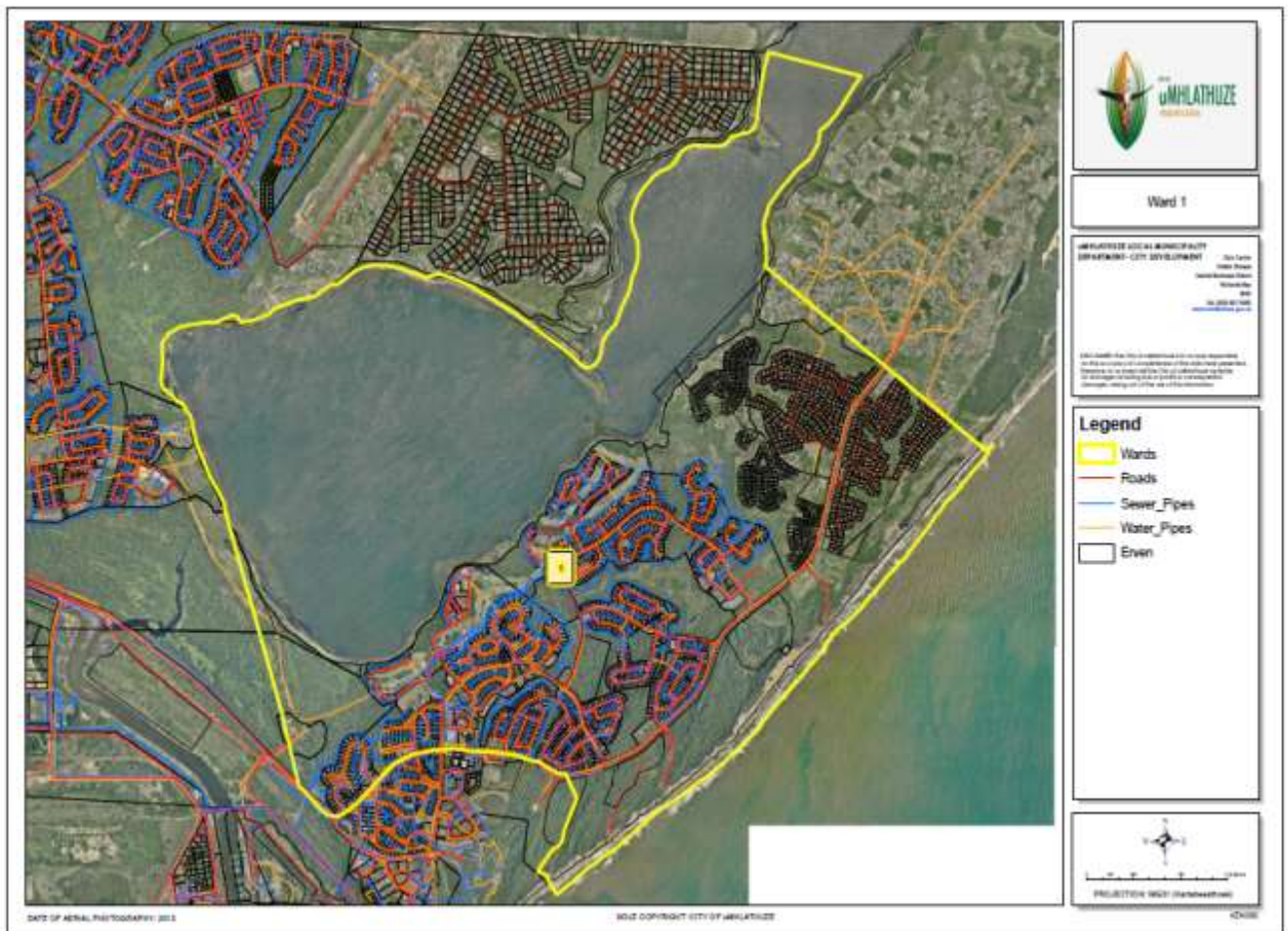


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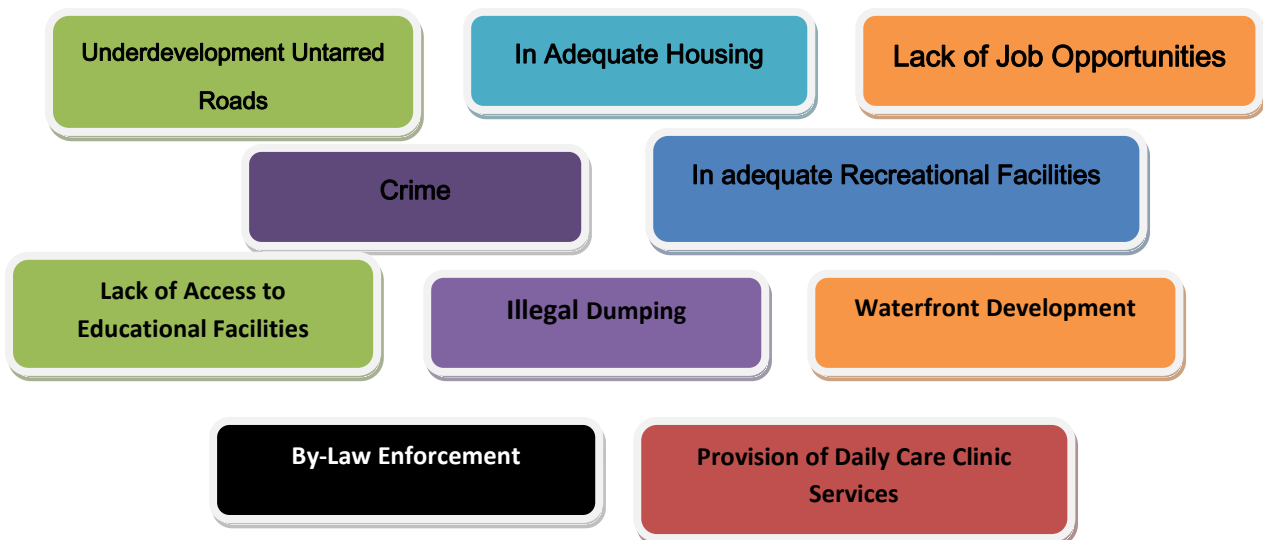
1. INTRODUCTION

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

The area in terms of current municipal boundaries is at an extent of 20981019 Square meters. The total population of ward 1 is then estimated at 12 145 as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 1 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio the following are members of the ward committee:

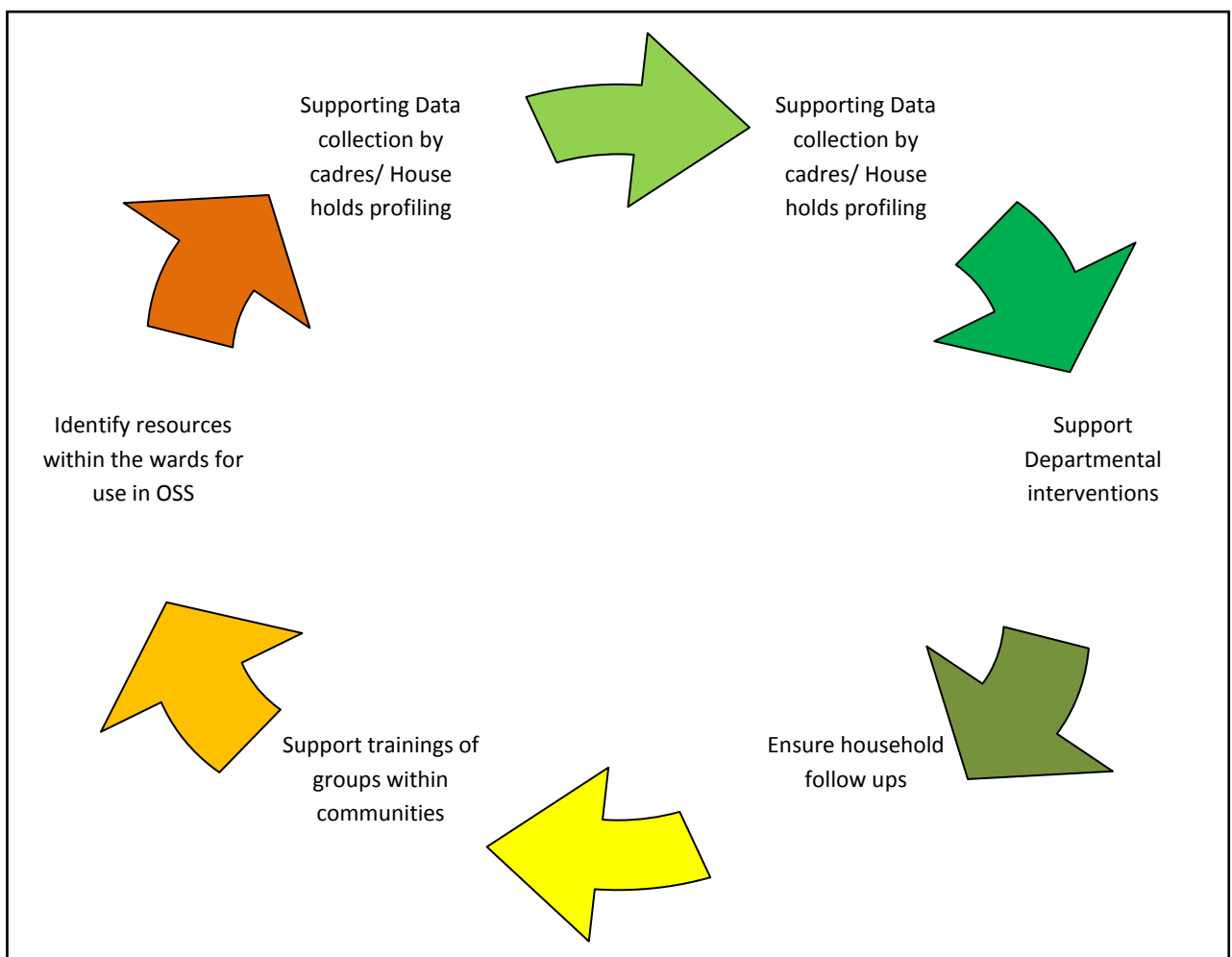
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 every month on Mondays at 10:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward1 War Room:

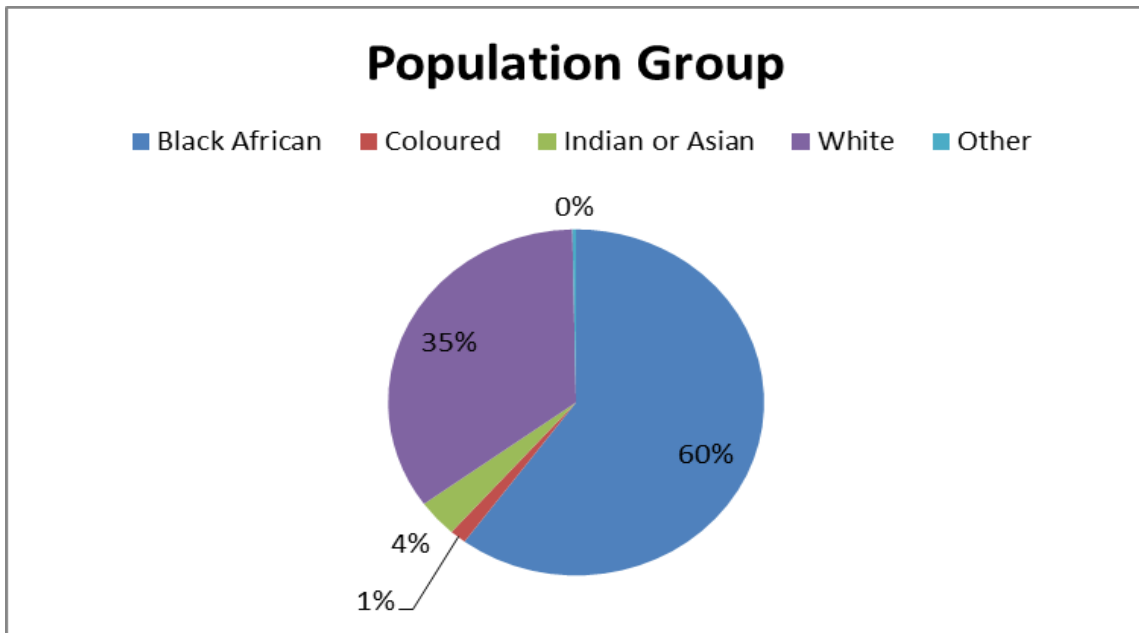
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
PARADISE JALI	CHAIRPERSON	0833588491
BONGI MABANGA	SECRETARY	0780907323

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 1 is estimated at **12 145**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

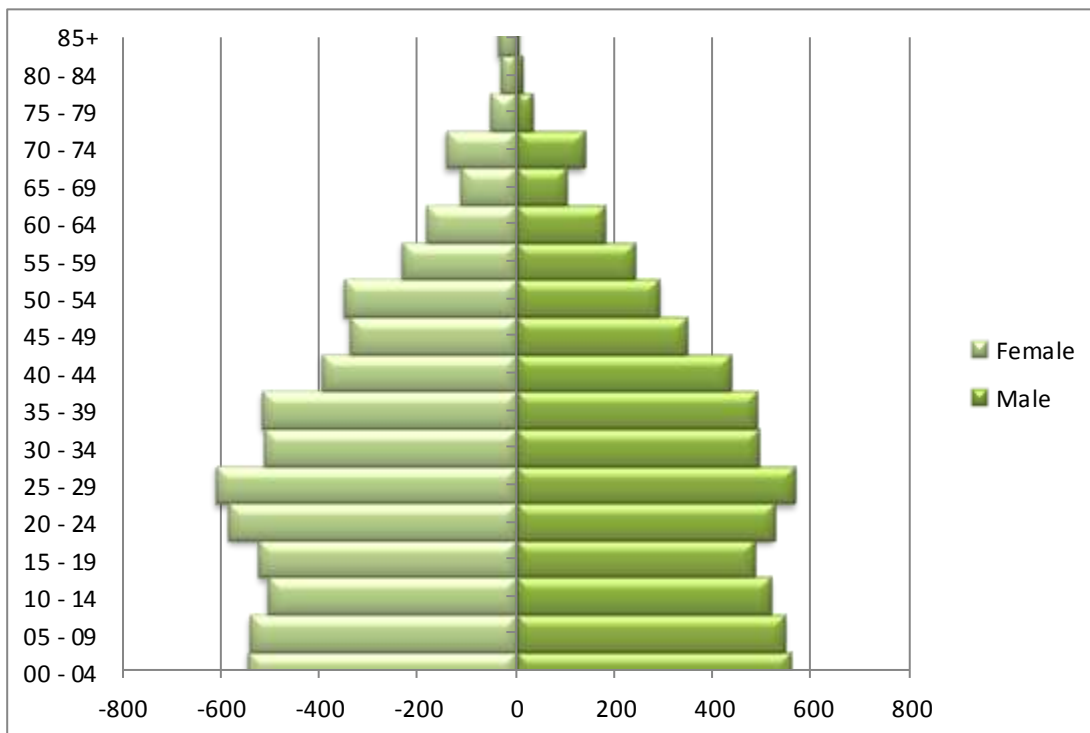
The figure above indicates that Black African Population group has the highest proportion of over 60% in ward 1, followed by White Population group at 35% leaving the Indian and coloured population being the minority with 4% and 1% respectively.

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, except for younger age groups where a proportion of males is higher than females.

Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

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

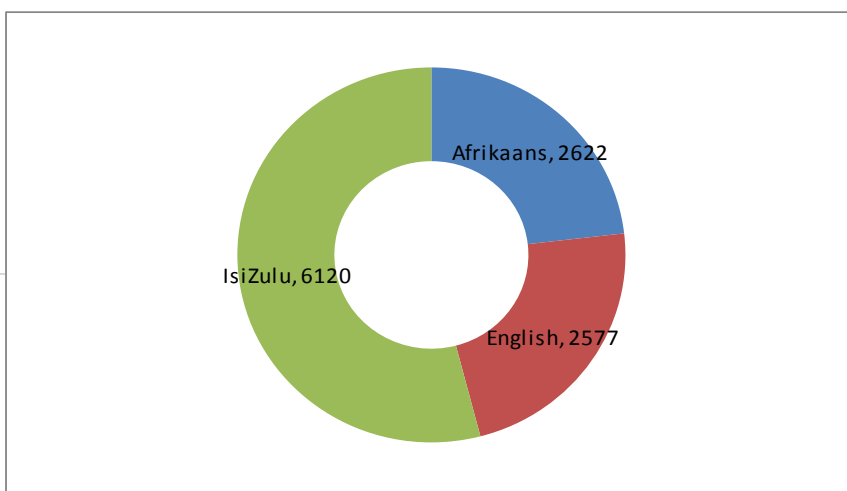


Figure 5:
Language

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		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
00 - 04	381	372	6	6	27	27	141	141	6	-	1107
05 - 09	357	378	9	9	24	15	150	138	3	-	1083
10 - 14	348	327	12	3	9	21	147	147	-	-	1014
15 - 19	318	375	9	9	18	18	138	117	6	3	1011
20 - 24	393	474	12	3	9	12	105	93	3	-	1104
25 - 29	447	441	9	6	3	15	108	144	-	-	1173
30 - 34	309	321	6	6	21	30	153	150	-	-	996
35 - 39	279	273	9	9	36	30	165	201	-	-	1002
40 - 44	207	201	9	3	21	18	195	171	-	-	825
45 - 49	141	168	6	6	12	12	186	147	-	3	681
50 - 54	120	132	-	3	6	3	165	207	-	3	639
55 - 59	72	90	3	3	-	6	162	132	3	-	471
60 - 64	57	60	-	3	3	3	120	117	-	-	363
65 - 69	18	27	3	-	-	3	84	81	-	-	216
70 - 74	75	75	3	6	3	6	57	54	-	-	279
75 - 79	9	24	-	-	-	-	24	27	-	-	84
80 - 84	3	15	-	-	-	-	6	12	-	-	36
85+	3	15	-	-	-	-	6	21	-	-	45
Grand Total	3537	3768	96	75	192	219	2112	2100	21	9	12129

The figure above indicate more black African males of younger age, however it is noticeable that there are more White Population females at an elderly age group as compared to Black African female Population Group.

6.5 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 57% followed by married population at 34%. The percentage of a

population living together as married couples is at 6% and only a 2% of widows/widower population is found at ward 1.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

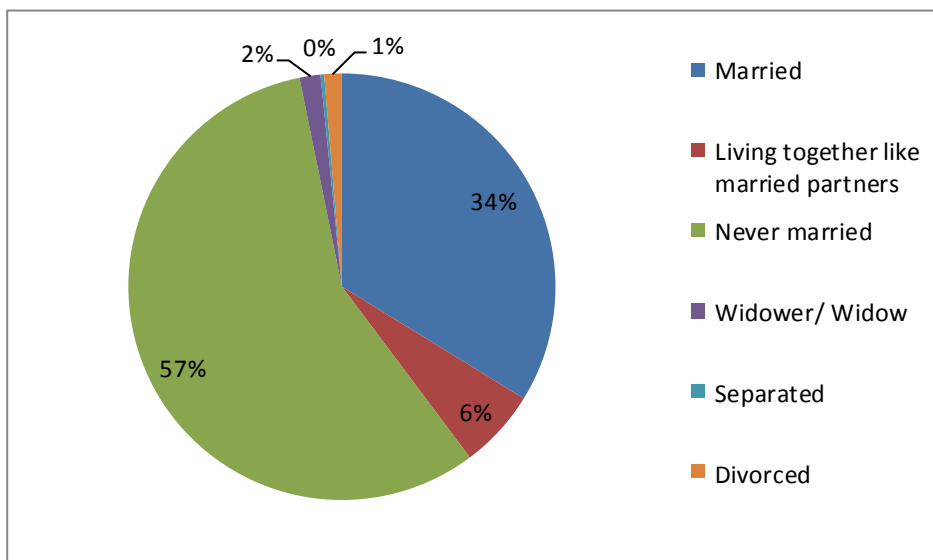


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	Oceania
Western Cape	201	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	246	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	135	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	324	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	8370	-	-	-	-	-
North West	162	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	1176	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	333	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	102	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	228	6	54	3	12

The majority of the population is originally KZN born; further the table above indicate a high statistics of resident originally born in Gauteng Province, followed by Mpumalanga and Free State respectively. There is a small population which is originally from SADC and other countries like UK, Asia and Oceania.

6.6 Parental Survival

Age groups in 5 years by Father alive for Person weighted, 52802001: Ward 1			Age groups in 5 years by Mother alive for Person weighted, 52802001: Ward 1		
	Yes	No		Yes	No
00 - 04	972	84	00 - 04	1044	30
05 - 09	927	111	05 - 09	1011	48
10 - 14	789	198	10 - 14	900	105
15 - 19	675	276	15 - 19	852	129
20 - 24	609	378	20 - 24	801	210
25 - 29	627	474	25 - 29	870	249
30 - 34	522	420	30 - 34	729	225
35 - 39	492	453	35 - 39	714	249
40 - 44	342	444	40 - 44	525	282
45 - 49	216	429	45 - 49	408	246
50 - 54	105	513	50 - 54	279	345
55 - 59	63	393	55 - 59	162	300
60 - 64	21	318	60 - 64	72	276
65 - 69	6	198	65 - 69	12	198
70 - 74	12	150	70 - 74	15	144
75 - 79	3	78	75 - 79	6	75
80 - 84	6	33	80 - 84	3	33
85+	6	33	85+	6	33

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 212 have lost their mother and 669 have lost their father, which is triple 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		Other		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Grade 0	120	135	3	-	9	9	51	39	-	-	366
Grade 1 / Sub A	105	93	-	-	6	3	33	33	-	-	273
Grade 2 / Sub B	99	114	-	-	3	-	36	36	-	-	288
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	111	102	3	3	3	6	33	33	3	-	297
Grade 4 / Std 2	93	114	-	-	-	3	36	27	-	-	273
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	96	138	6	-	-	6	33	36	-	-	315
Grade 6 / Std 4	132	120	3	-	3	9	27	30	-	-	324
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	117	162	3	3	-	3	33	33	-	-	354
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	195	240	6	-	3	6	54	72	-	-	576
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	189	177	-	3	6	6	51	66	-	-	498
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	228	252	3	3	3	9	105	153	-	-	756
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	249	267	3	3	6	9	54	45	3	-	639
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	849	852	12	18	54	51	537	678	3	3	3057
NTC I/ N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	6	9	-	-	-	-	15	3	-	-	33
NTC II/ N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	6	-	-	-	-	-	21	6	-	-	33
NTC III/N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	12	-	-	-	-	3	54	6	-	-	75
N4 / NTC 4	12	6	-	-	-	-	24	9	-	-	51
N5 / NTC 5	12	3	-	-	3	-	36	6	-	-	60
N6 / NTC 6	12	9	-	-	3	-	39	6	-	-	69
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	15
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	6	-	-	-	-	15	9	-	-	33
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	12	15	-	-	-	-	24	48	-	-	99
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	42	60	3	3	9	9	87	111	-	-	324
Higher Diploma	33	42	3	3	9	12	168	150	3	-	423
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	18	3	-	-	3	-	24	15	3	-	66
Bachelors Degree	33	48	6	-	15	15	138	114	-	-	369
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	12	27	-	3	6	6	54	72	-	-	180
Honours degree	15	12	-	-	6	9	63	54	-	-	159
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	21	15	-	-	12	-	69	24	-	-	141
Other	3	6	-	-	-	-	18	12	-	-	39
No schooling	177	246	3	-	3	-	15	15	-	-	459
Grand Total	3012	3279	57	42	165	174	1953	1944	15	3	10644

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 459 mostly from the black African population. There has also been a steady increase in the proportion of individuals who have attained a level of education higher than grade 12.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Figure 7: Average Annual Income by Sex of head of household

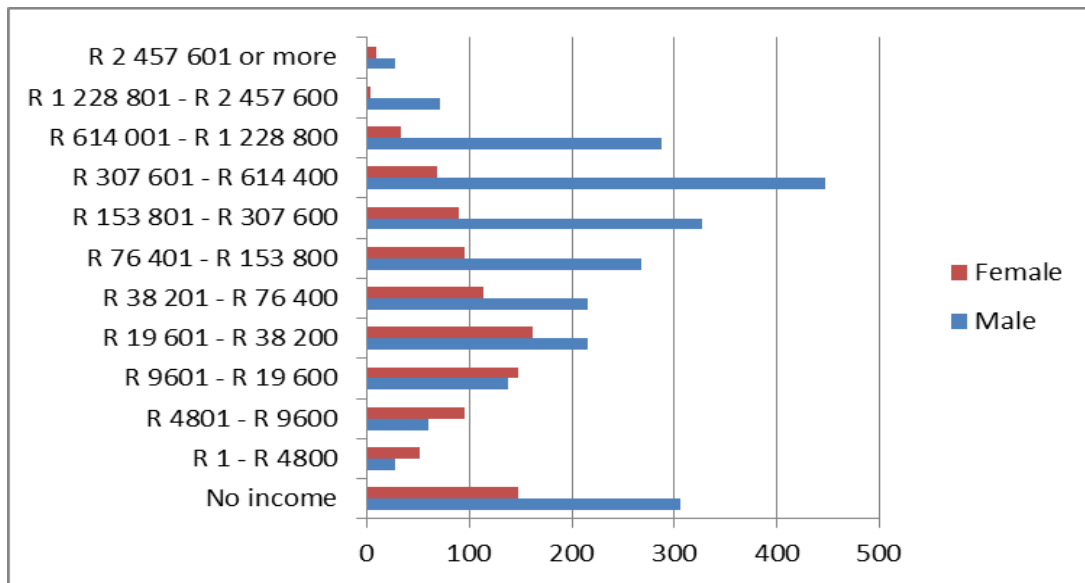


Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group

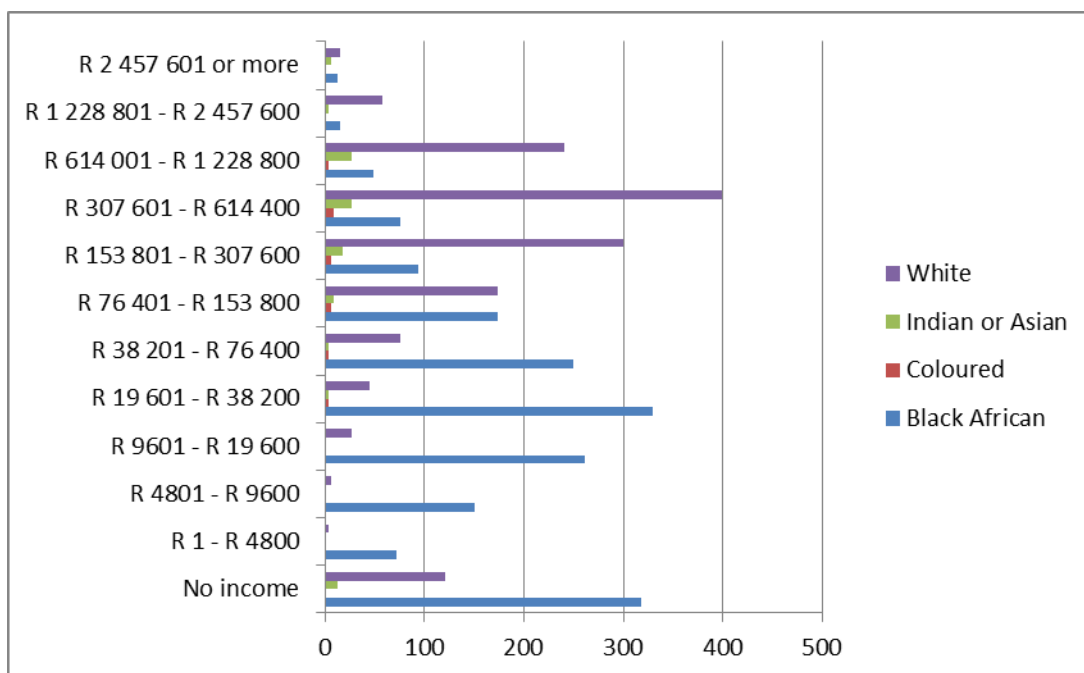


Figure shows that an average female headed household had just more than half the annual income in 2011 of their male counterparts (at R 76 401) who earn an average of at least R 153 800. In the smaller income ranks female headed households are still dominant, while their male counterparts dominate at the most upper income ranks.

Figure reflects the significance differences in average annual income across the different population groups. Black African Headed households were found to have an average annual income of R 19 601-38 200 in 2011. White-Headed household had the highest average household income at R 307 601 per annum. A significantly high percentage of no income within the Black African Headed household is a worrying factor.

9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

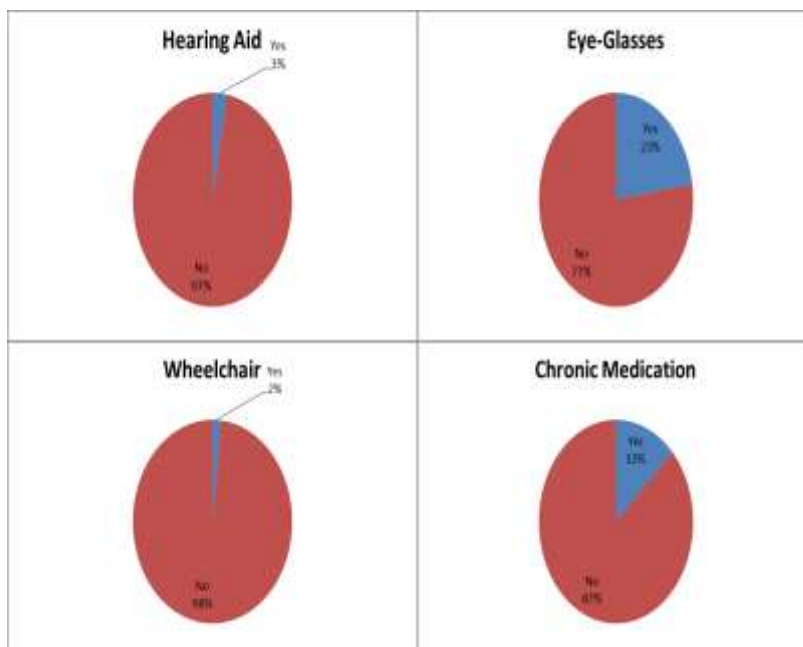
The inclusion of statistics on disability serves as a crucial role in the identification of persons living with disabilities. This is one of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in many societies regardless of whether they are rich or poor. The disabled who comes from the poorest cohorts of society 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 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Self Care		Seeing	
No difficulty	9684	No difficulty	9876
Some difficulty	141	Some difficulty	834
A lot of difficulty	42	A lot of difficulty	105
Cannot do at all	78	Cannot do at all	9
Walking or climbing stairs		Hearing	
No difficulty	10464	No difficulty	10440
Some difficulty	201	Some difficulty	273
A lot of difficulty	66	A lot of difficulty	63
Cannot do at all	48	Cannot do at all	21
Communication		Remembering / Concentrating	
No difficulty	10512	No difficulty	10338
Some difficulty	198	Some difficulty	300
A lot of difficulty	42	A lot of difficulty	84
Cannot do at all	45	Cannot do at all	60

Results indicate that most people in ward 1 (more than 90%) had no difficulty or limitation that prevented them from carrying certain functions at the time of the Census.

Figure 10: 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 23% and 13% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 11: Employment by Gender

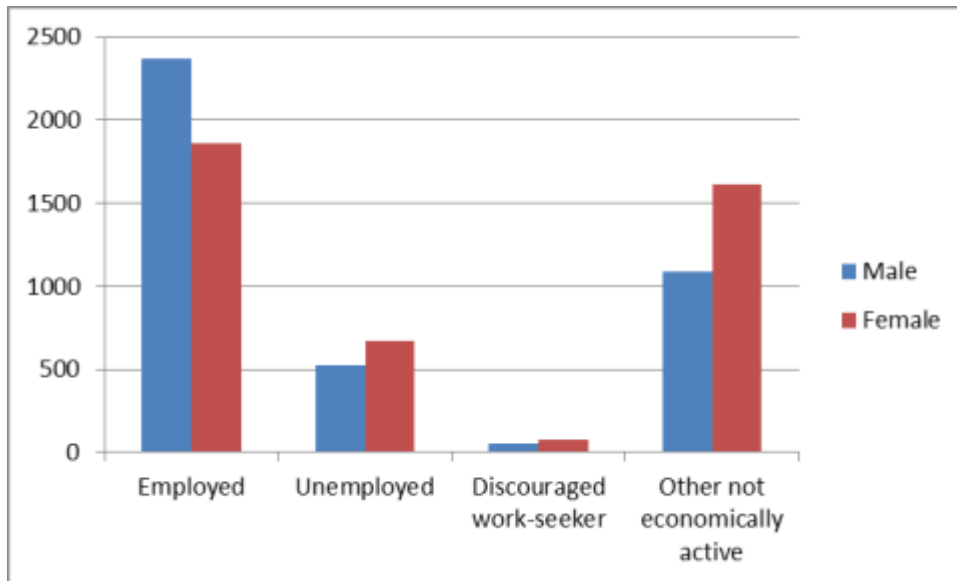
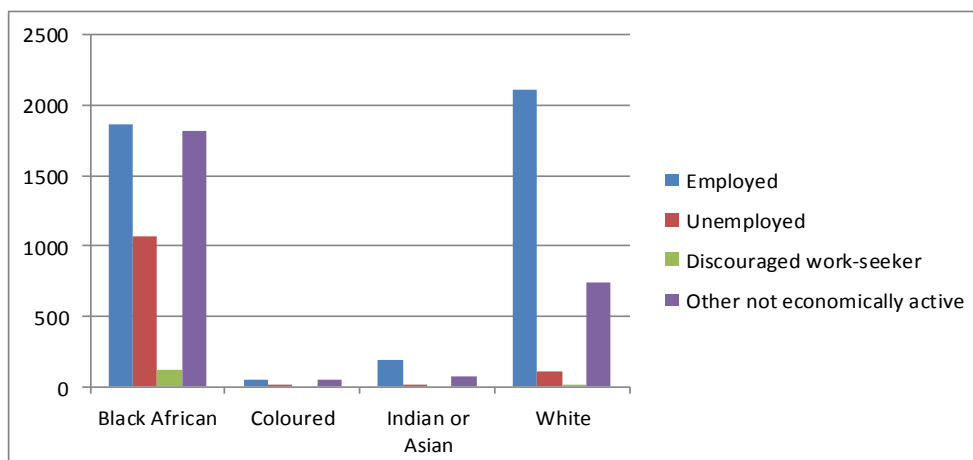


Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 1 are males. There is a significant percentage of females which are not economically active. Females still remain a large percentage of the population that is unemployed in ward 1.

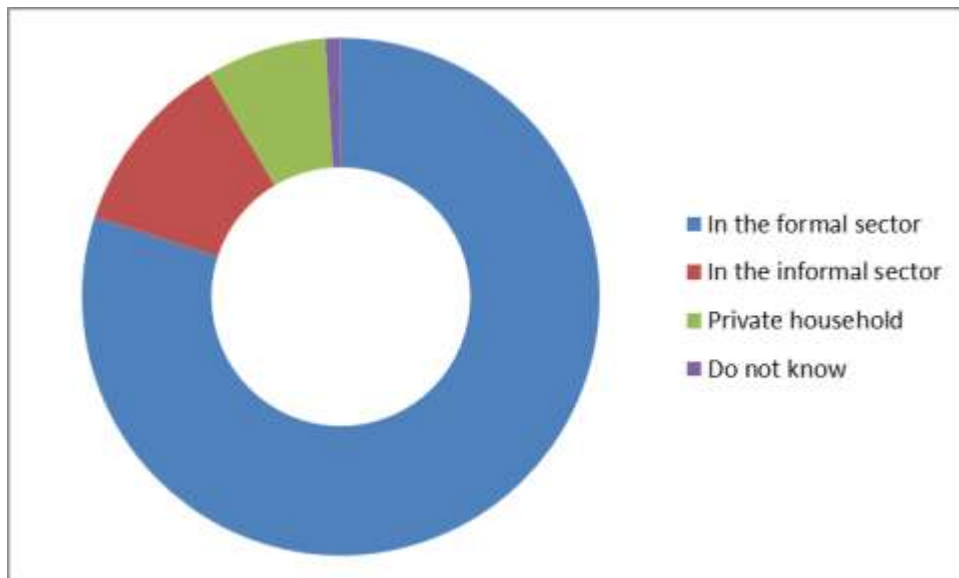
Figure 12: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the white population group is the highest in terms of employment

followed by black African population.

Figure 13: Employment by Sector



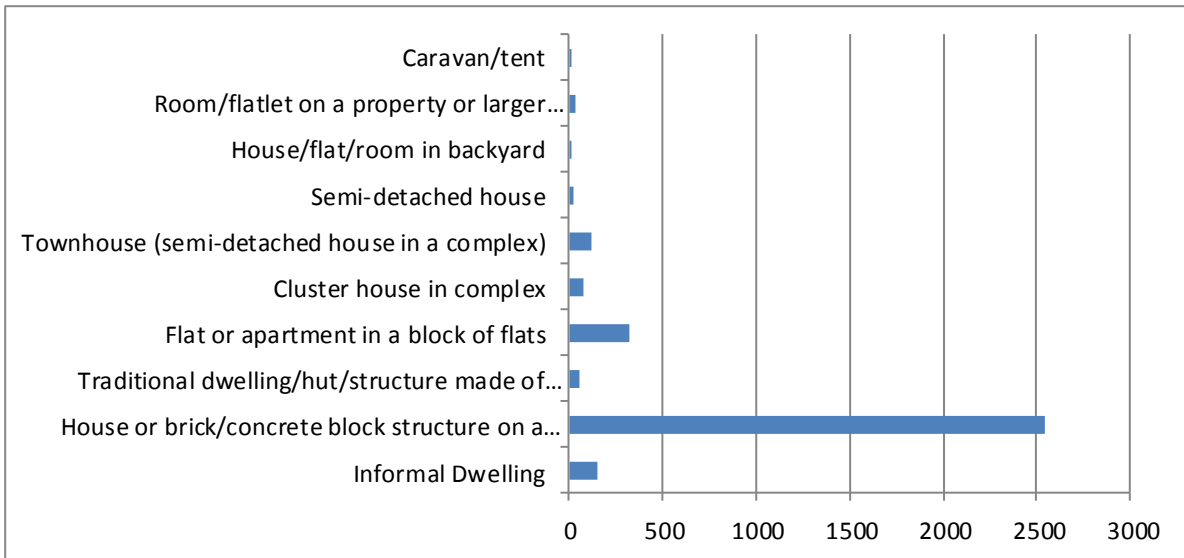
Employment is more on the formal sector followed by the informal sector and the least from private household.

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 14: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling



Source: Census 2011

Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households living in formal dwellings, Ward 1 is an urban ward in terms of its location and structure, hence a small percentage of informal dwellings is noticed.

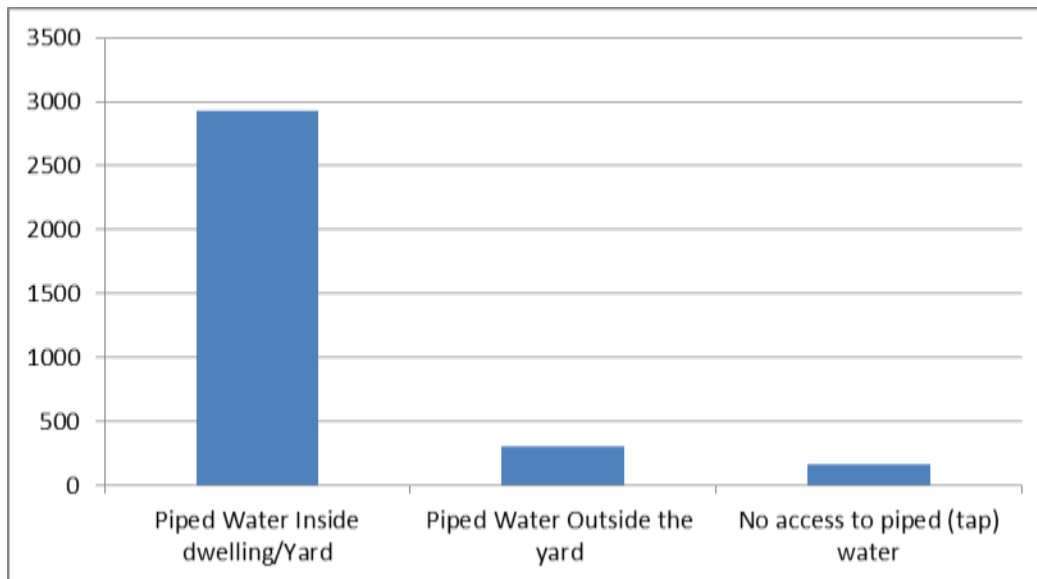
Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



Ward 1 have relatively high proportions of households with owned and fully paid off their properties. The proportion of households who rent their dwellings is also high, while those which occupied rent free dwellings and those owning their homes but not yet paid off have proportions respectively lower.

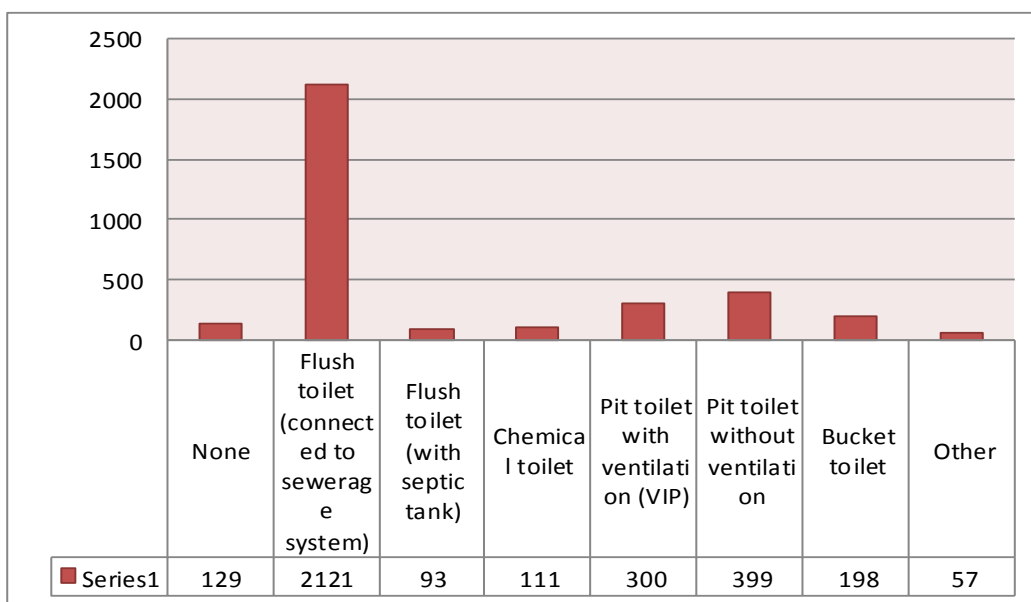
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 16: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows a relatively higher number of households with access to piped water. Less than 500 households have indicated to have no access to piped water in ward.

Figure 17: 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 higher. Those which have flush toilet with septic tank are very low. Surprisingly there is still a notable proportion of households which still uses bucket toilet and pit toilets as means of sanitation within this ward.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

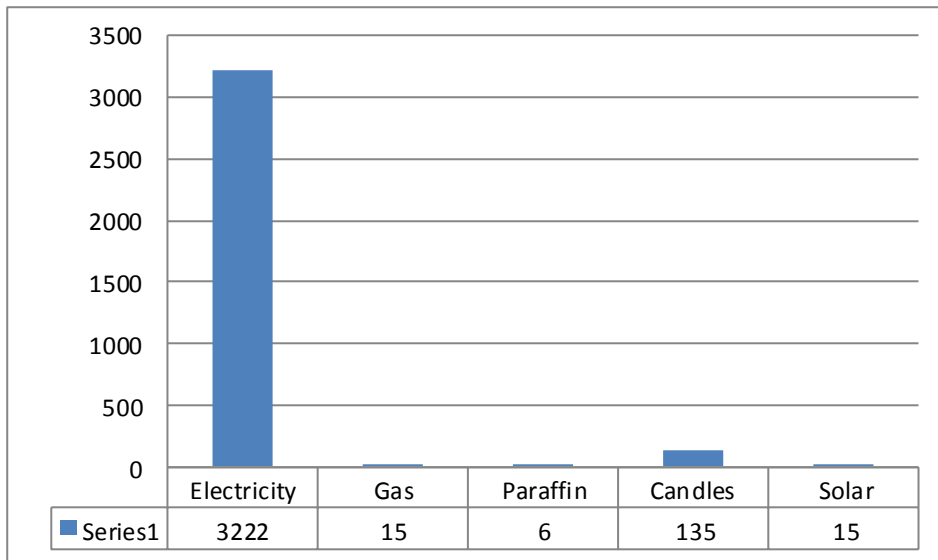


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively higher than those using candles.

Figure 19 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

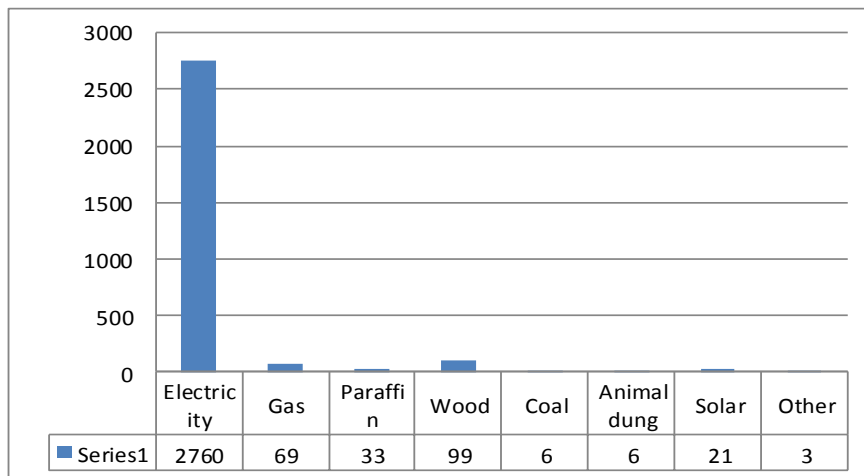
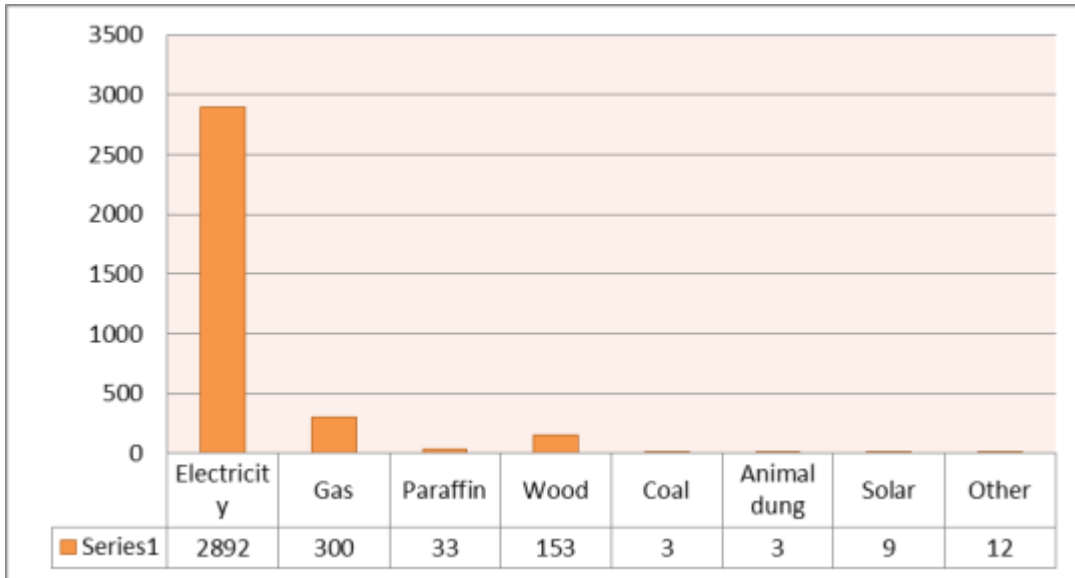


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 1 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting.

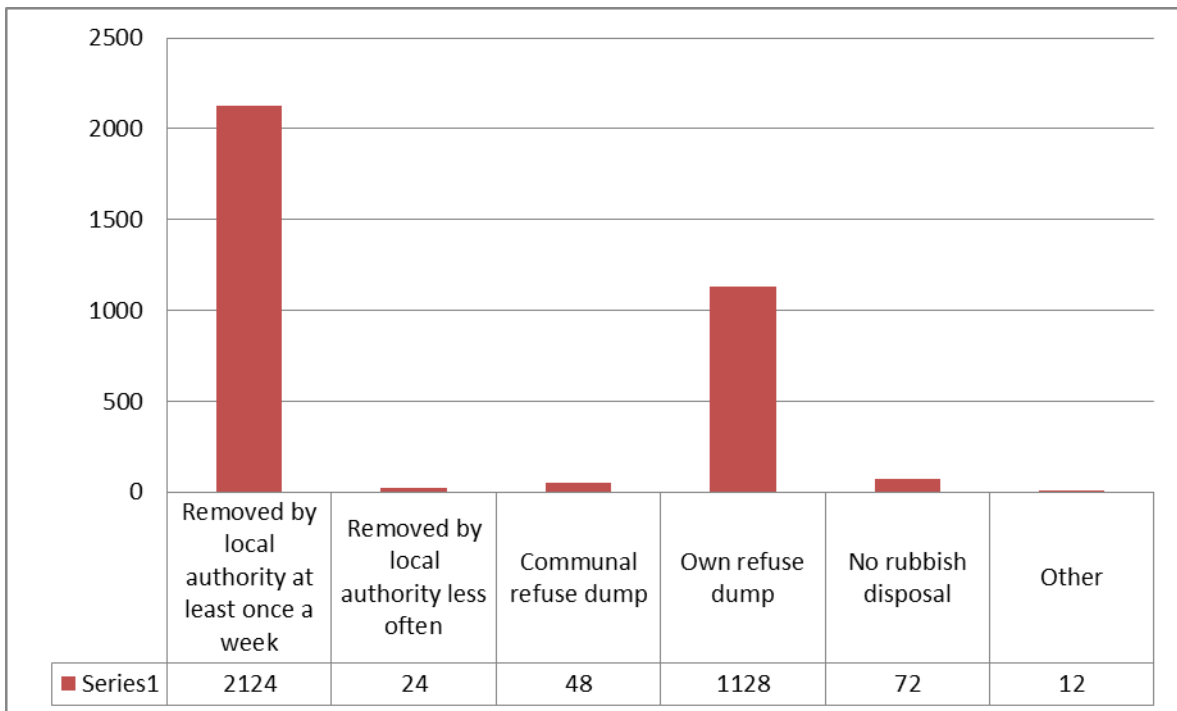
Figure 20 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity is relatively higher than those using other means of heating.

11.4 Access to refuse removal



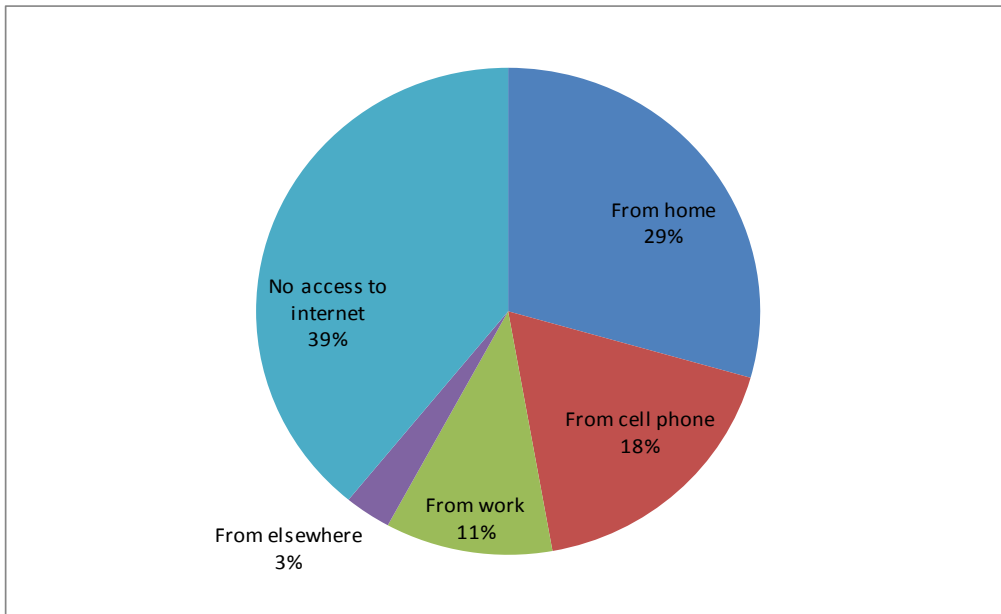
Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is consistently high in ward 1, while those removed less

often is less. There is a significant proportion of households who still uses own refuse dump as compared to those without refuse disposal.

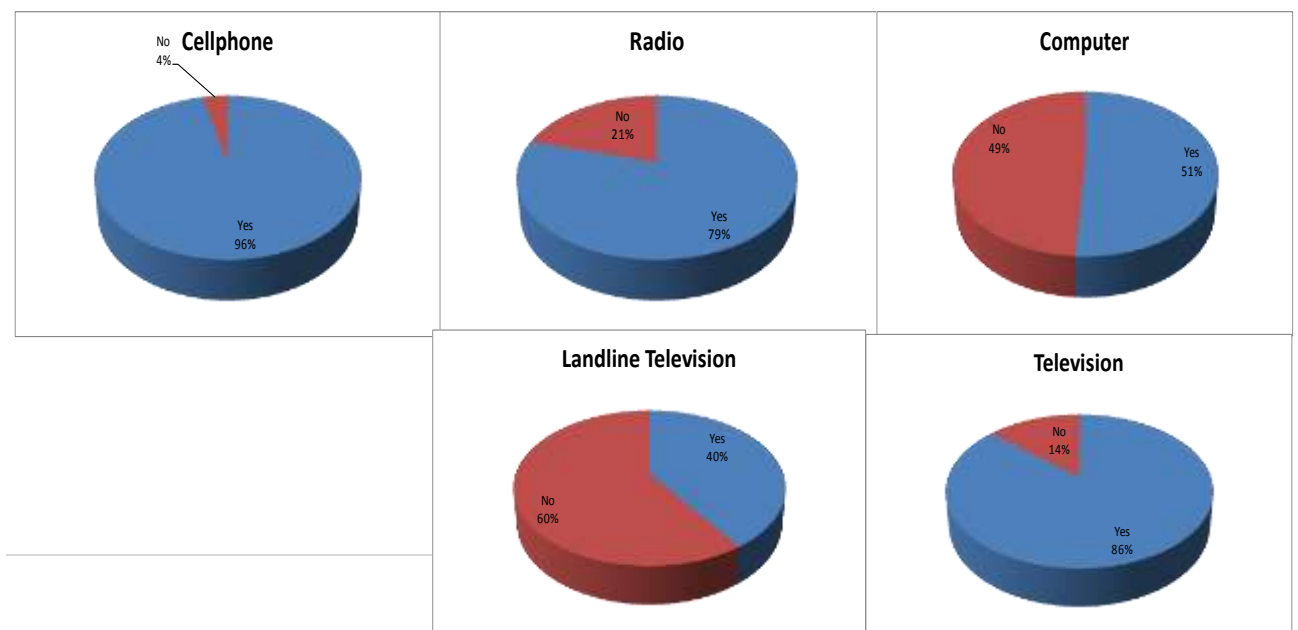
11.5 Household Goods

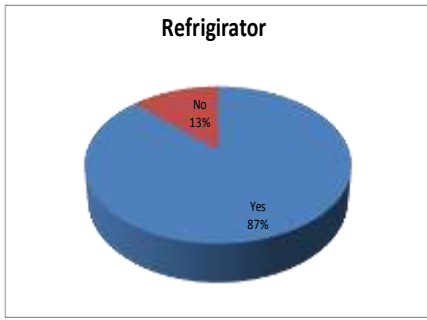
Figure 21: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households has no access to internet 39%. The highest percentage of households reported that they access the internet from home. A smaller percentage of households access internet from their cellphones and from work, 18% and 11% respectively.

Figure 22 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods





The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 96% while the proportion using landlines is 40%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of

households with computers is above 50%.

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 2014/2015	PROGRESS TO DATE 2014/2015	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016	PROGRESS TO DATE 2015/2016
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Mzingazi Waterborne sewerage	The project went on tender for the reticulation of the entire area. The contractor was appointed in June and we received objections from two contractors.	Inform communities of any interruption in services due to maintenance - early	Ongoing. Call Centre sends sms's and loud hailing
	Secondary School in Meerensee/ Mzingazi			
	Resealing of tarred roads and streets	Will be done as per Pavement Management System	Tar Road ward 1	Will be done as per Pavement Management System
	Replacement of worn out AC water pipes	Contractor to commence October 2015		
	Anglers Rod/Bream Hill/ Cray Creek Meerensee Intersection improvements	Phase 1 completed in 2013. Phase 2 awarded in June 2015. Objection being finalised		
	Provision of speed humps at Mzingazi	Completed		
	Meerensee /MzingaziNew	Private initiative by		

	RBM road to relieve traffic congestion	RBM- Project on hold		
	Provision of street lights in all Mzingazi internal roads			
	Provision of waterborne toilets	The project went on tender for the reticulation of the entire area. The contractor was appointed in June and we received objections from two contractors.		Legal section and SCM unit is dealing with the objection process.
	Provision of electrical connections to all houses on school and substation sites. The rest to follow afterwards	239 connections were done out of 209 planned	Electricity provision	RFQ done for tachy survey and pre-marketing to formalise the identified un-formalised area
	Extension of streets and storm water to all houses on school and substation sites. Rest to follow afterwards	Township planning being done		
	Provision of solar water heaters			
	Provision of bus shelters and laybys at existing shelters	Not constructed due to limited budget		
	Provision of taxi rank facilities	Not constructed due to limited budget		
	Pedestrian bridges	Not constructed due to limited budget		
	Paved Walkways	Constructed in Dune Road	Speed Humps	Request being assessed
	Maintenance of streets and storm water	Ongoing		
	Provision of street names	Replaced		
Community Services	Extensions & improvements to recreation facilities			
	Improvements to refuse removal and the eventual provision of a bin refuse system			
	Refuse transfer station for Meerensee/Mzingazi	Recycling facility was installed in Meerensee	Skips and Refuse Collection Mzingazi and E-Current	
	Provision of Mzingazi Clinic			

	Control of illegal refuse dumping			
	Provision of additional waste skips			
	City beautification			
	Public notice board with locking facility at Mzingazi Community Hall			
	5X Store rooms for clubs & organisations at Mzingazi Community Hall			
	Control wild roaming dogs			
	Provision of daily clinic facilities			
	Regular cutting of grass			
	Pay point for social grant			
	Control of wild roaming dogs			
	Post boxes at Mzingazi Community Hall			
	Provision of crèche facilities and equipment			
City Development	Greenhill development		Housing development	
	Fast track the Mzingazi-Meerensee Interface Township establishment			
	Infill development Meerensee			
	Beach development and facilities including public safety			Contractor has been appointed to develop Alkanstrand and Newark on contract 8/2/1/1128
	Township establishment Dune nodes Meerensee			
	Waterfront development			
	Regulation of informal traders		Market Stalls eCurenti	
	Housing provision		Housing	
			Old Age Centre/Home	
	Assistance with community gardens and fencing			
	Land use management control and enforcement			
Change in northern boundary				
Office of the MM	Alignment of annual budget with IDP		Job opportunities	

13. CAPITAL PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	BUDGET
Establishment transfer station mzingazi agri-village	-
Security bicycle project	2,000,000 All wards
Energy losses project	
Ablution facilities at naval island	1,500,00
Walkways and bridges	2,000,000 (all wards)
Traffic calming	1,000,000 (all wards)

14. AVAILABLE FACILITIES WITHIN THE WARD

- Mzingazi community hall
- Clinic Meer see
- Primary School Sitholilokuhle
- 5 Crèches
- Meer see Swimming Pool