



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

10

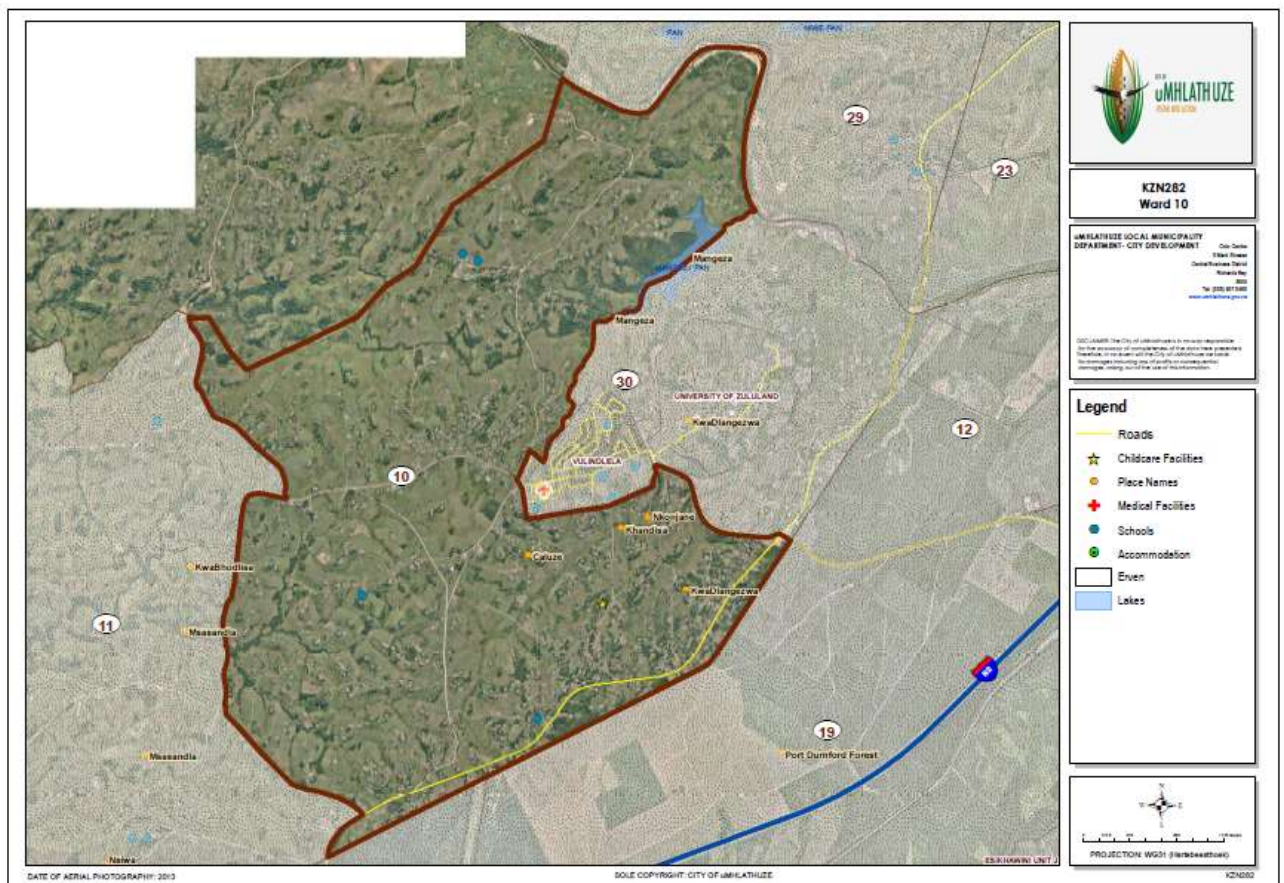


TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. WARD VISION – DESIRED FUTURE	4
3. WARD CHALLENGIES – CURRENT REALITY	4
4. SIZE OF THE WARD.....	5
5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE.....	5
5.1 War Room Representatives	6
6. DEMOGRAPHICS.....	7
6.1 Population.....	7
6.2 Age and Gender Profile.....	8
6.3 Language	9
6.4 Age Groups in 5 years by Population group and Gender.....	9
6.5 Child and Female Headed Household.....	11
6.6 Marital and Civil Partnership Status	11
6.7 Parental Survival	13
7. EDUCATION.....	13
8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	15
9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING	16
10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT.....	17
11. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES.....	19
11.1 Housing	19
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services.....	20
11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy	21

11.4	Access to refuse removal	23
11.5	Household Goods	24
12.	COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	25

List of Figures

Figure 1: Ward Challenges	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 2: Ward Committee	5
Figure 3: War Room: Objectives	7
Figure 4: Population by Population Group	8
Figure 5: Age and Gender Pyramid	8
Figure 6: Language	9
Figure 7: Marital Partnership	11
Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group	15
Figure 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty	16
Figure 10: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling	19
Figure 11: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status	20
Figure 12: Household with access to piped water	20
Figure 13: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility	21
Figure 14: Distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting	21
Figure 15 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating	22
Figure 16 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking	23
Figure 17: Percentage of households who have access to internet	24

Figure 18 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods..... 24

List of Tables

Table 1: Age group in 5 years by population group and Gender 10

Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth 12

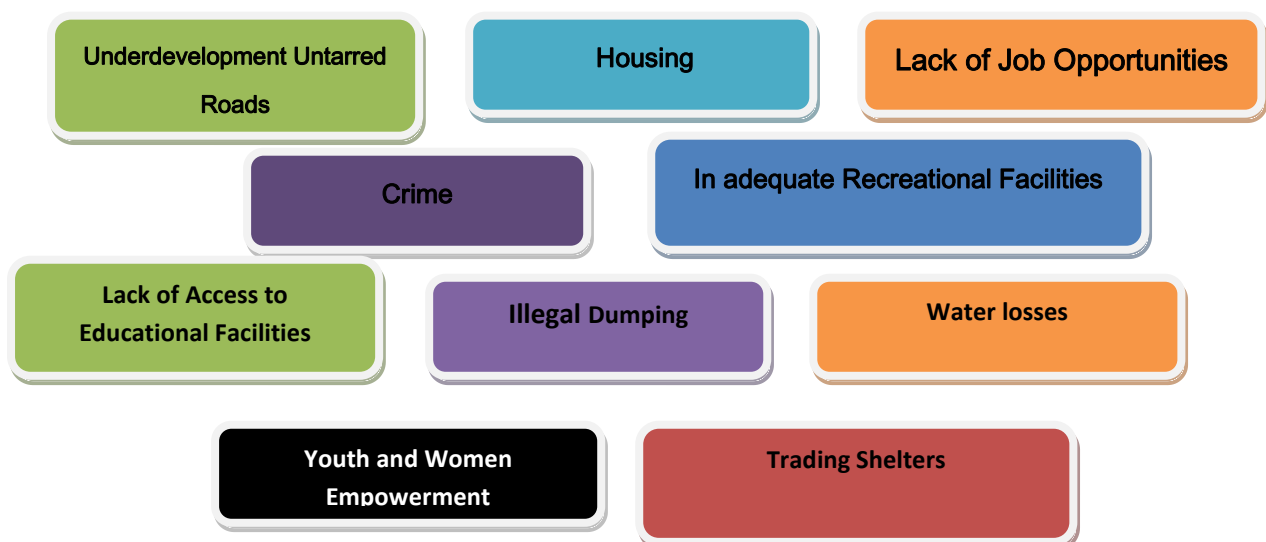
1. INTRODUCTION

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

In terms of Census 2011 the estimated population of ward 10 is **11313**

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 10 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

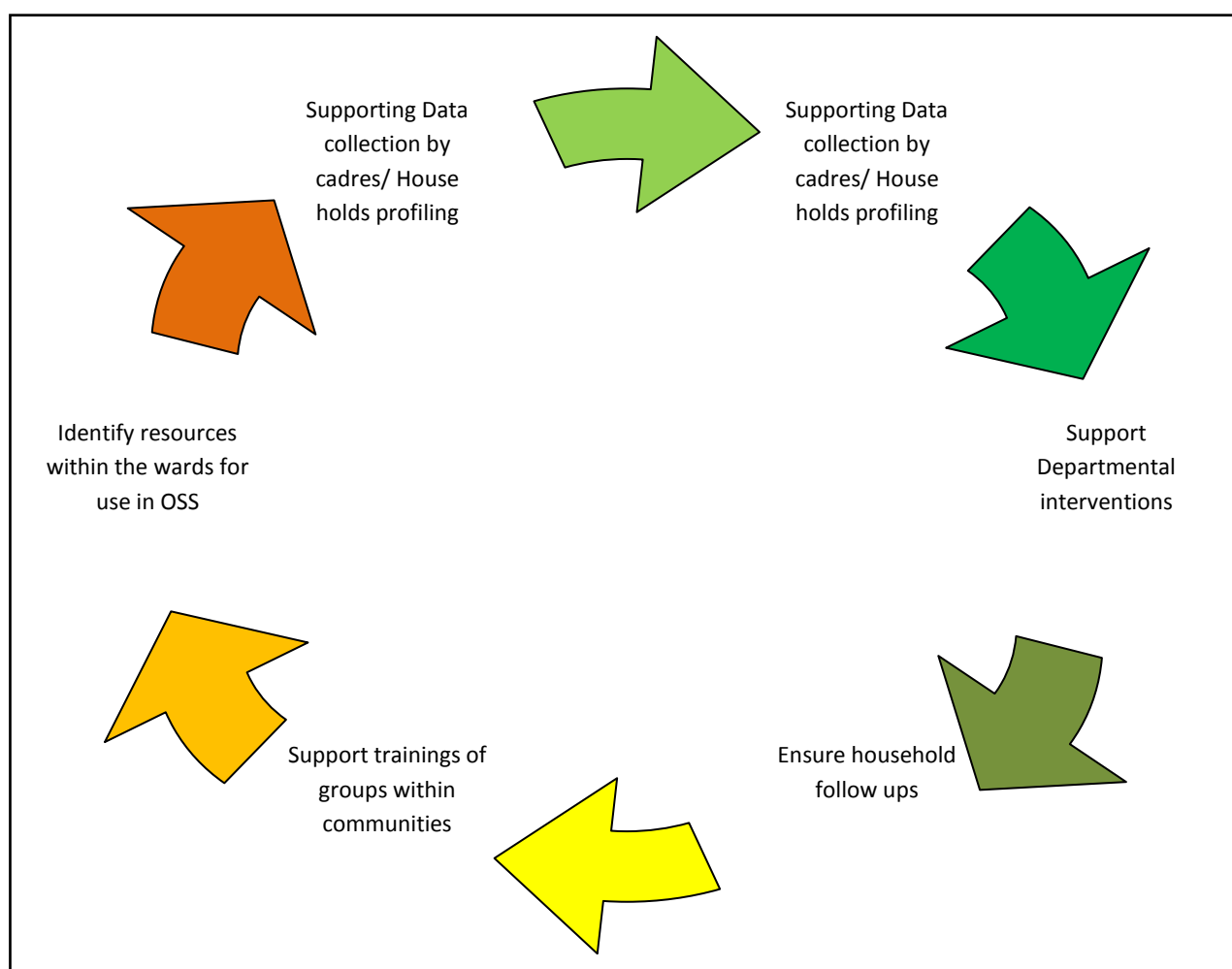
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 Fortnighly on Fridays at 12:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 10 War Room:

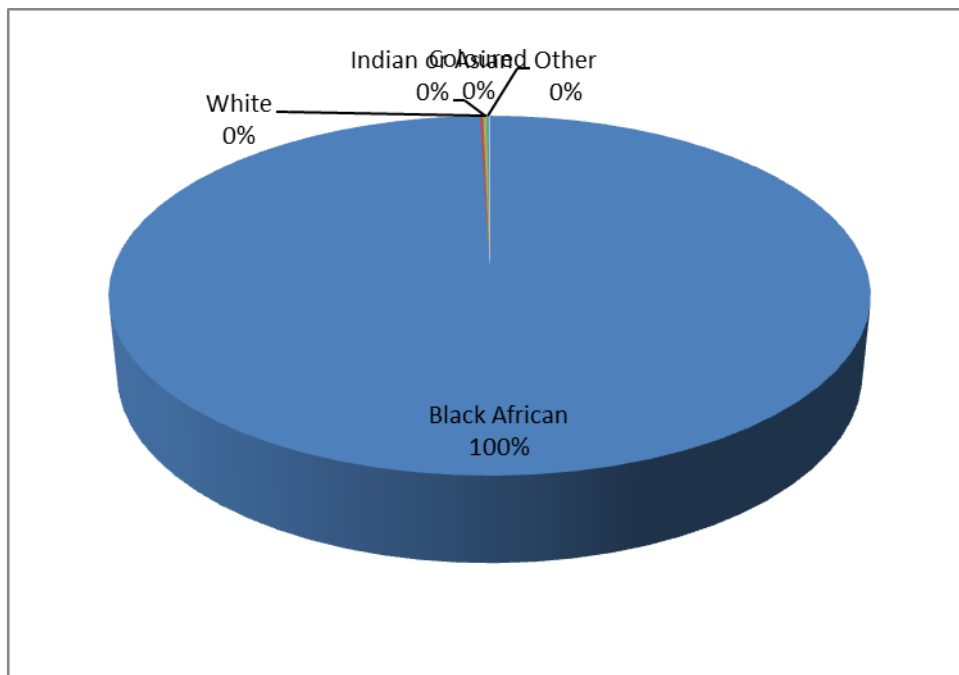
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
SYABONGA MNQAYI	CHAIRPERSON	0713489637
MDUDUZI DLAMINI	SECRETARY	0780873752

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 10 is estimated at **11313**

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



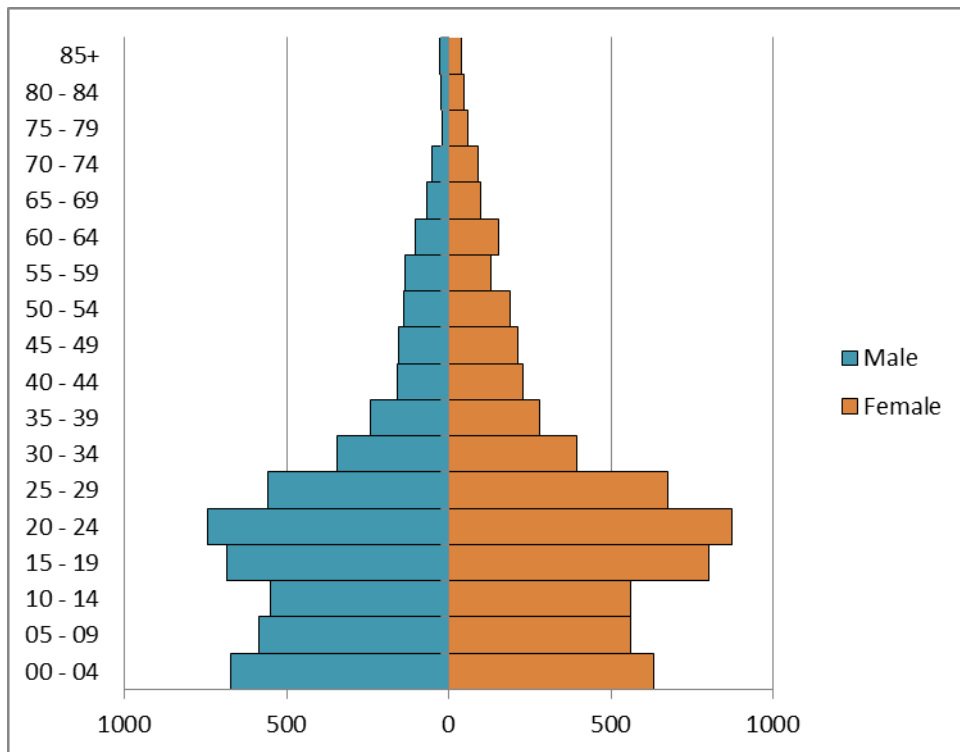
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

The figure above indicates that Black African Population group has the highest proportion of 100% in ward 10.

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 age groups (00-04) where a proportion of males is higher than females. At an elderly stage 85+ more females seems to be surviving than males.

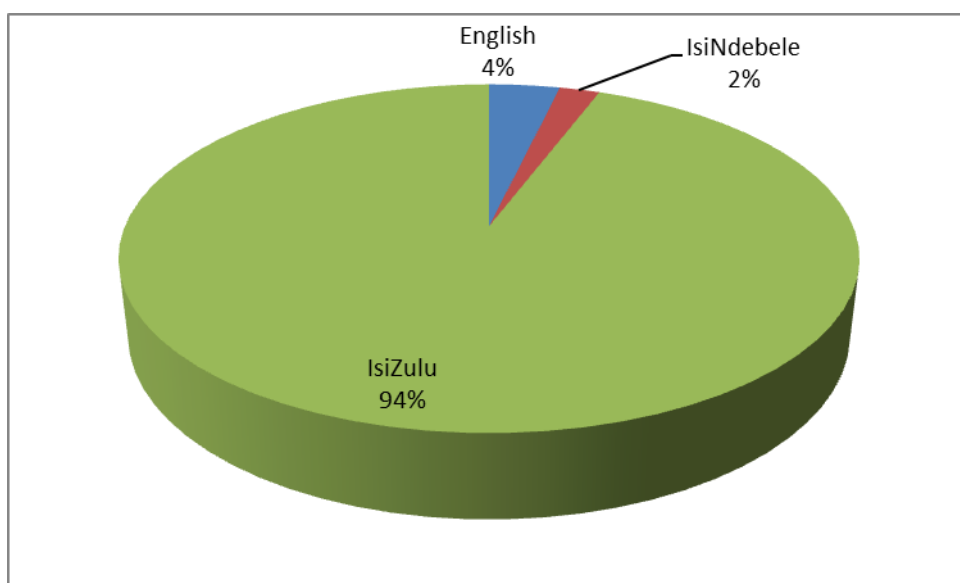
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language in ward 10, followed by small proportion which speaks 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	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
00 - 04	675	630	-	-	-	-	-	3
05 - 09	588	558	-	-	3	-	-	-
10 - 14	552	555	-	-	-	3	-	-
15 - 19	687	801	-	3	-	-	-	3
20 - 24	741	867	-	3	3	3	-	-
25 - 29	552	669	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	345	396	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	240	279	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	156	228	3	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	156	213	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	138	189	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	132	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	105	153	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	69	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	48	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	21	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	27	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	30	36	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be concluded that ward 10 is dominated by Black African Population and Females being the majority. Further it is noticed that there is high number old people if compared with other wards.

6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

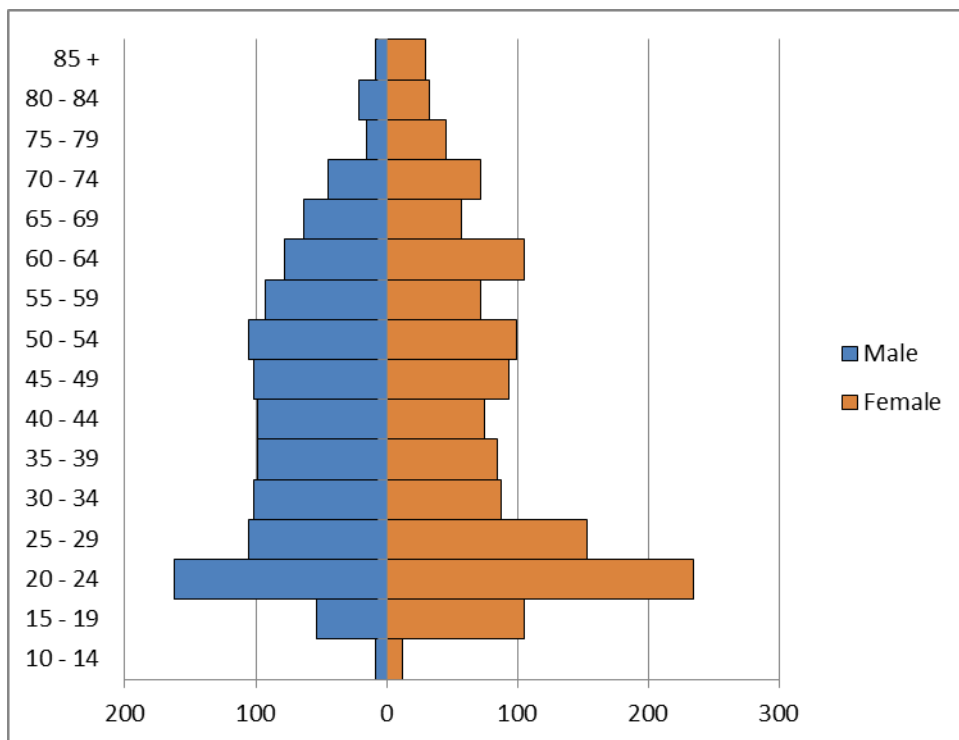


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Female headed Household; however it noted that there is a proportion of male headed households as well. There is large proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14 and 15-19), female child headed household is slightly higher that male child headed household. Even at elderly group 85+ there are more female headed household's compared to 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 81% followed by married population at 15%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 3% and only a 1% of widows/widower population is found at ward 10.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

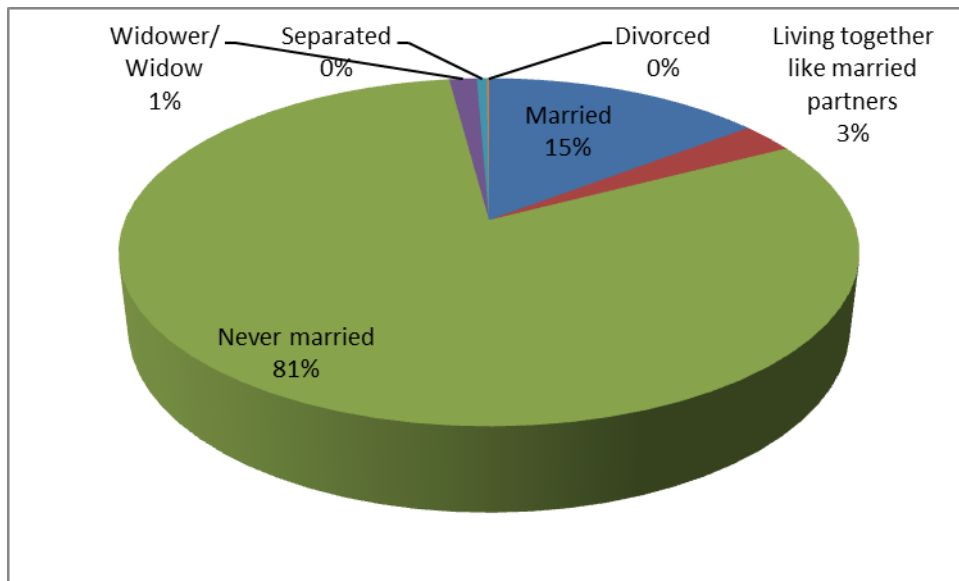
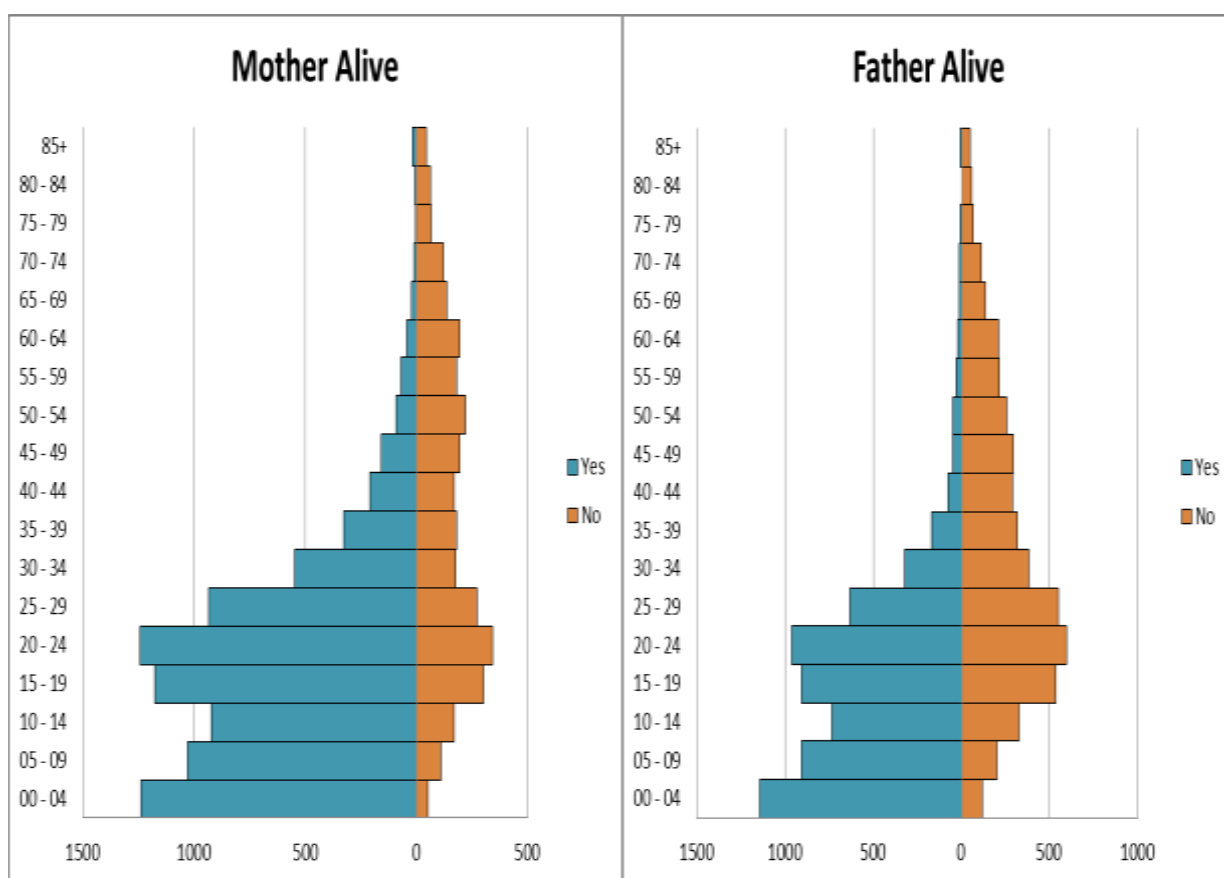


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kw aZulu-Natal	10704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of the population is originally KZN born; further the table above indicate a small proportion that is originally born in Northern Cape and from other provinces in South Africa.

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.

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.

	Male	Female
Gade 0	192	186
Grade 1 / Sub A	156	168
Grade 2 / Sub B	189	162
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	168	162
Grade 4 / Std 2	162	210
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	168	183
Grade 6 / Std 4	171	150
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	165	180
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	207	231
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	237	270
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	381	381
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	342	390
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1104	1554
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	6	21
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	-	3
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	3	9
N5 /NTC 5	3	6
N6 / NTC 6	9	-
Certificate w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	3
Diploma w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	6
Certificate w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	42	57
Diploma w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	3	12
Higher Diploma	39	57
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	21	-
Bachelors Degree	78	156
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	51	12
Honours degree	12	33
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	9	9
Other	18	18
No schooling	660	771
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	675	633

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at above 1030 mostly from the black African female population. Proportion of individuals who have attained grade 12 is 2658.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

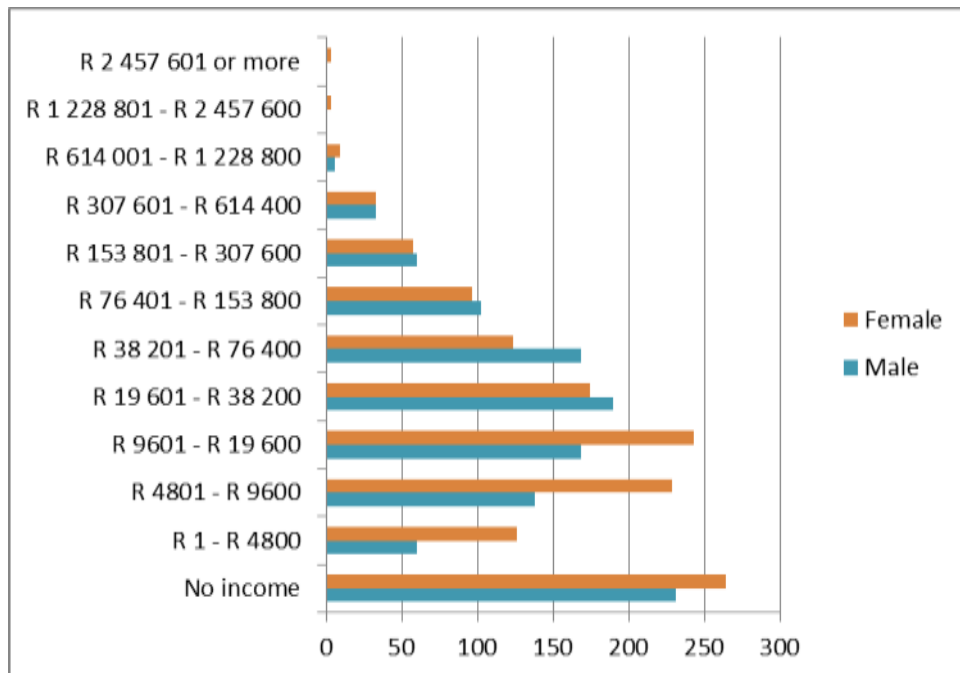


Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group

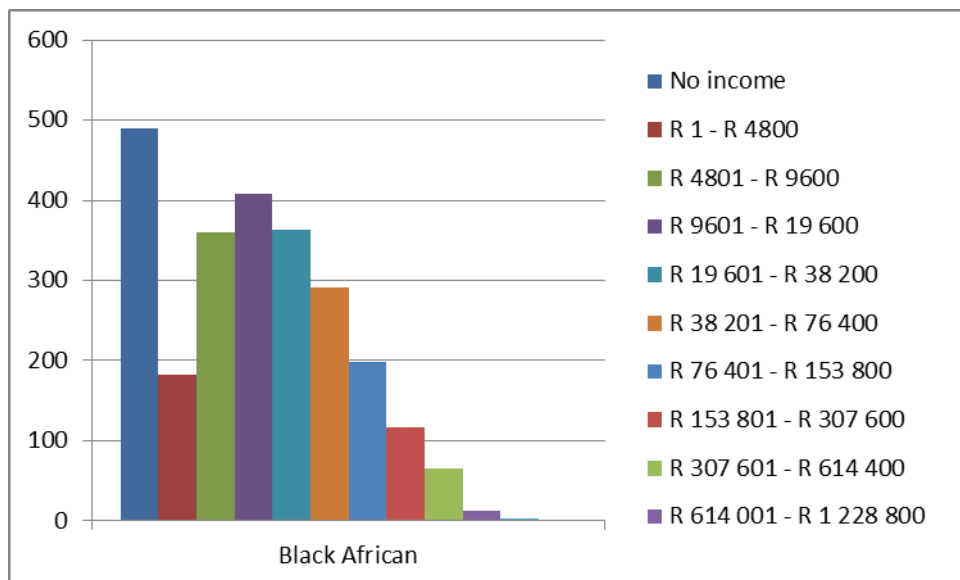


Figure shows above portrays that a very high percentage of households in ward 10 have no income. Females are a majority of dwellers without any source of income annually. This ward may be faced with a high level of poverty judging by the figures above. Employed Households on an annual basis earn between R9 602 –R19 600.

9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

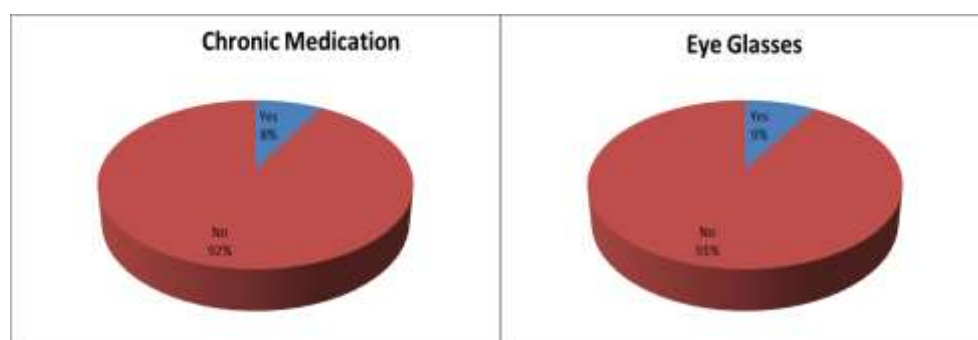
The inclusion of statistics on disability serves as a crucial role in the identification of persons living with disabilities. This is one of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in many societies regardless of whether they are rich or poor. The disabled who comes from the poorest cohorts of society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

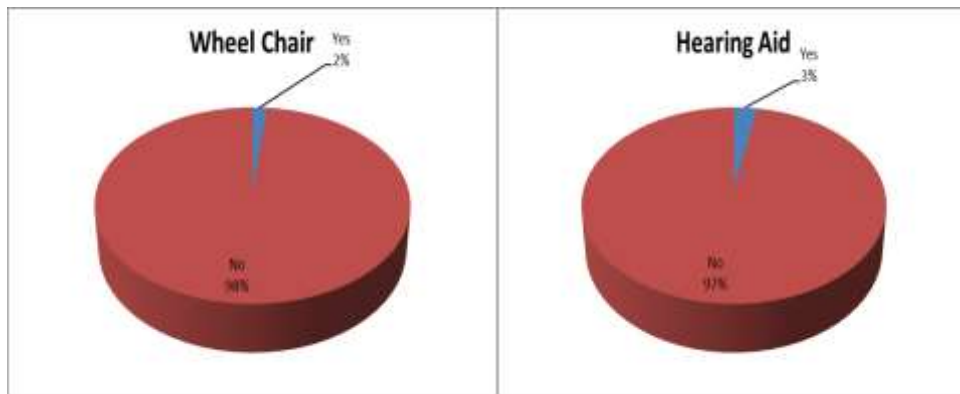
Figure 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Communication	Ward 10	Walking	Ward 10	Hearing	Ward 10
No difficulty	10005	No difficulty	9891	No difficulty	9969
Some difficulty	108	Some difficulty	144	Some difficulty	219
A lot of difficulty	30	A lot of difficulty	57	A lot of difficulty	48
Cannot do at all	42	Cannot do at all	45	Cannot do at all	24
Seeing	Ward 10	Remembering	Ward 10	Self Care	Ward 10
No difficulty	9231	No difficulty	9735	No difficulty	8865
Some difficulty	798	Some difficulty	162	Some difficulty	114
A lot of difficulty	132	A lot of difficulty	105	A lot of difficulty	18
Cannot do at all	21	Cannot do at all	54	Cannot do at all	72

Results indicate that most people in ward 10 (more than 90%) had no difficulty or limitation that prevented them from carrying certain functions at the time of the Census. There is large proportion that indicated a seeing difficulty, followed by those with hearing challenges and Remembering.

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 9% and 8% respectively.

10.OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 11: Employment by Gender

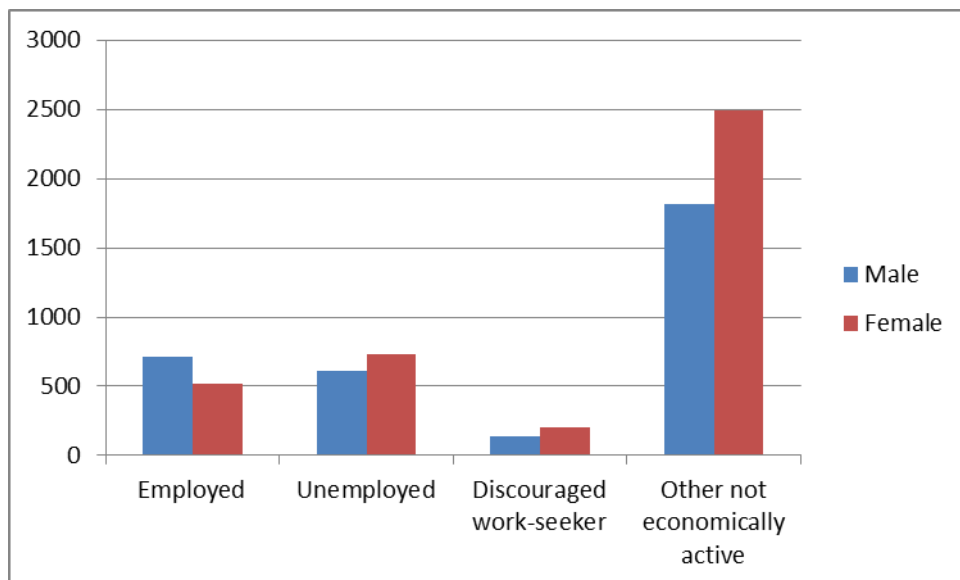
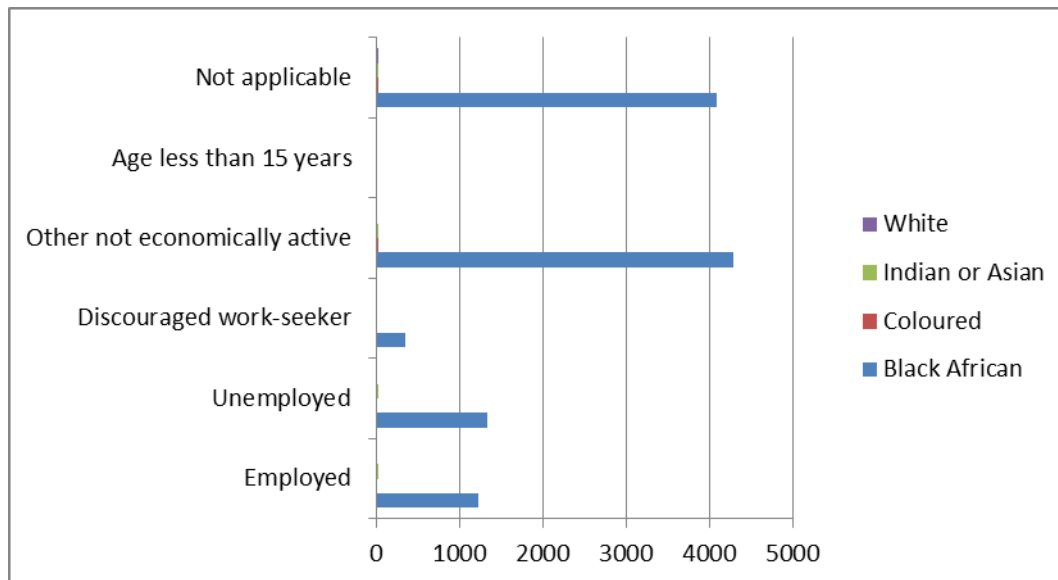


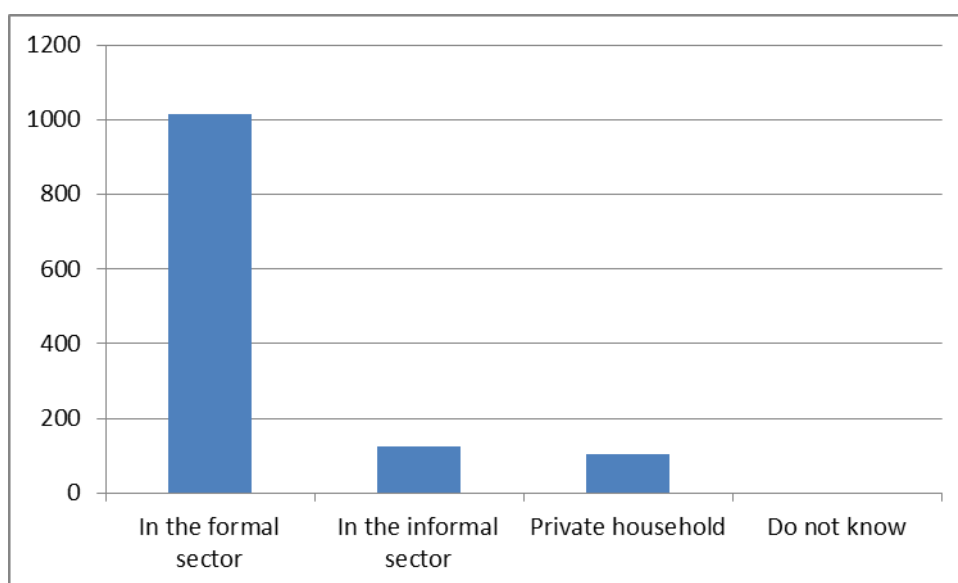
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 10 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active. Females also remain a large percentage of the population that is unemployed in ward 10.

Figure 12: Employment by Population Group



Black population has high proportions on the unemployment, not economically active and also discouraged work seeker categories. This is serious concern, which portrays a high level of unemployment in that ward.

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

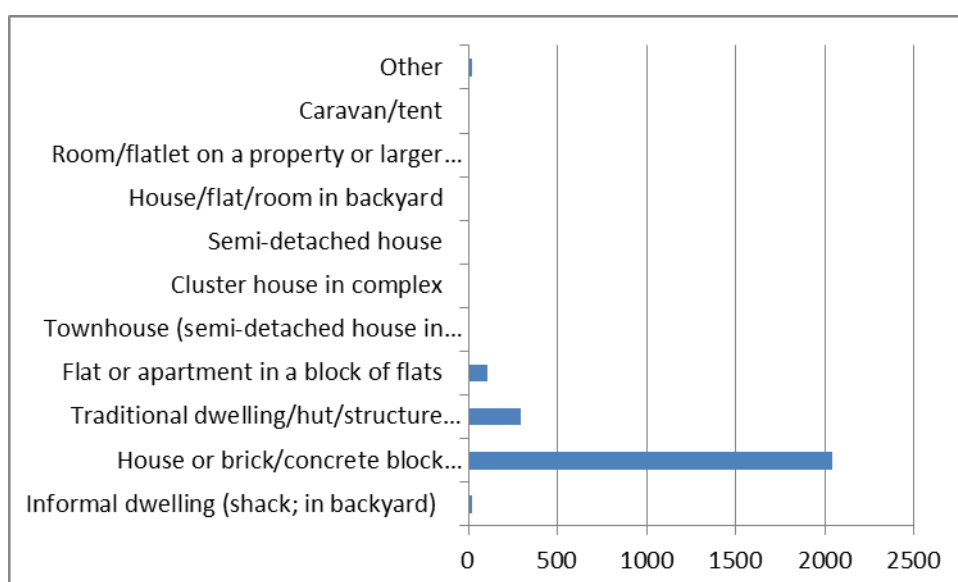
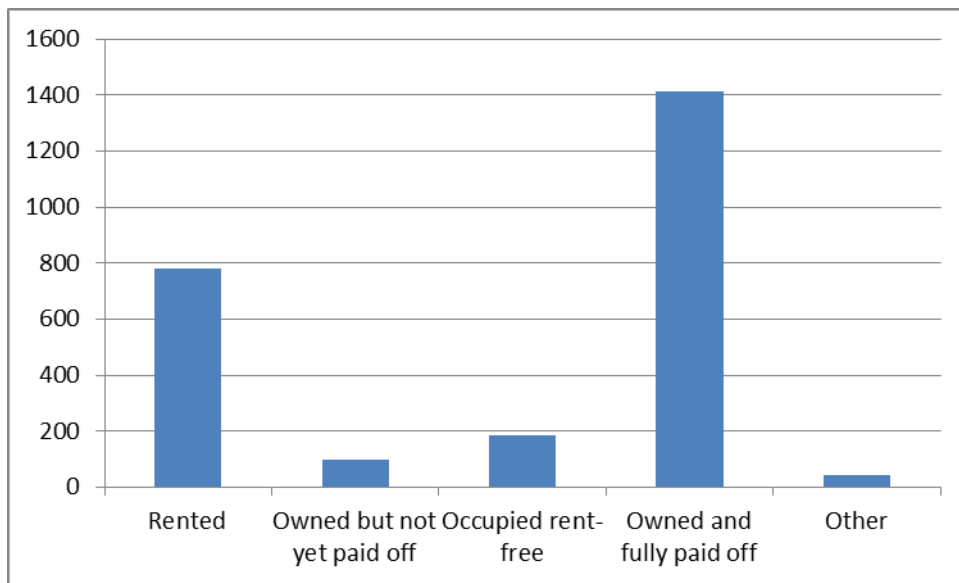


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households stays in formal dwellings, there is proportion of households living in traditional dwellings because the ward is also under traditional authority area.

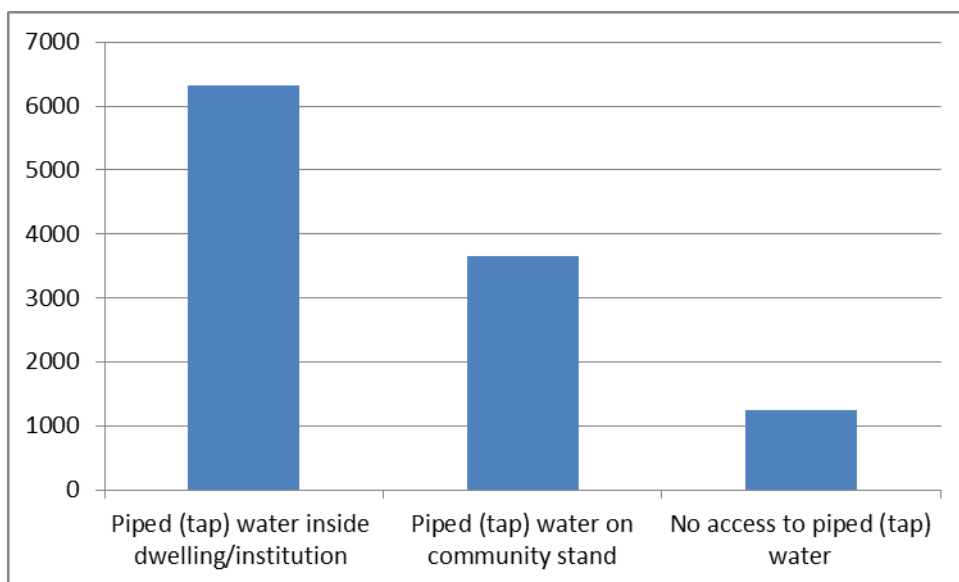
Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



High proportions of dwellers have fully paid off their properties and are owners. Followed by those who are renting properties, mainly because ward 10 is closer to the University of Zululand. Students prefer rental more than institutional quarters.

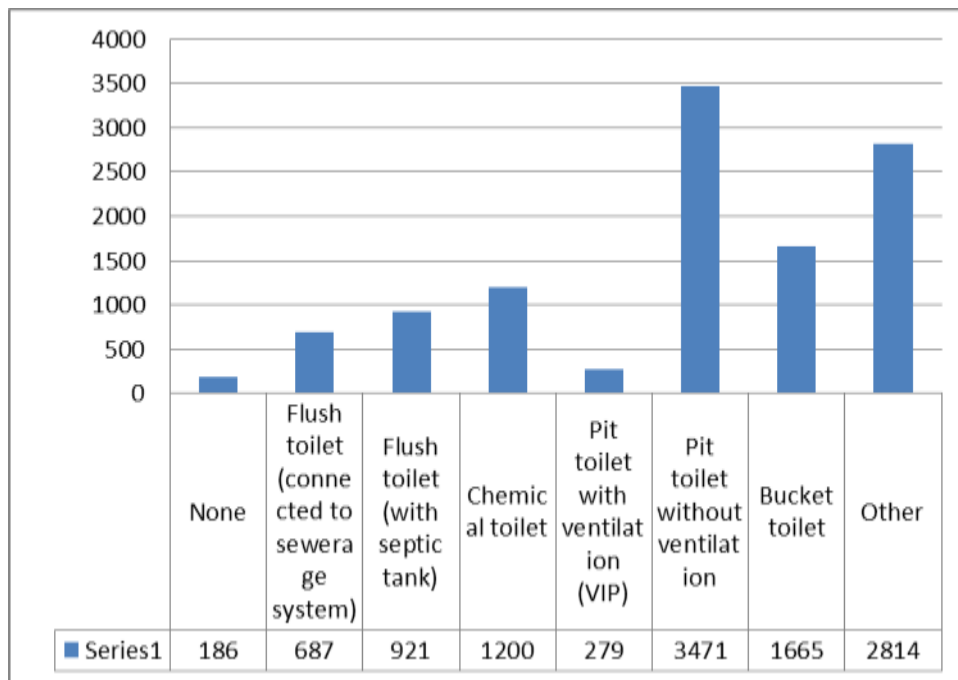
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 16: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows that a relatively higher number of households have access to piped water in ward 10.

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 low. Those which have flush toilet with septic tank are very high. Surprisingly there are still a notable proportions of households still using 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

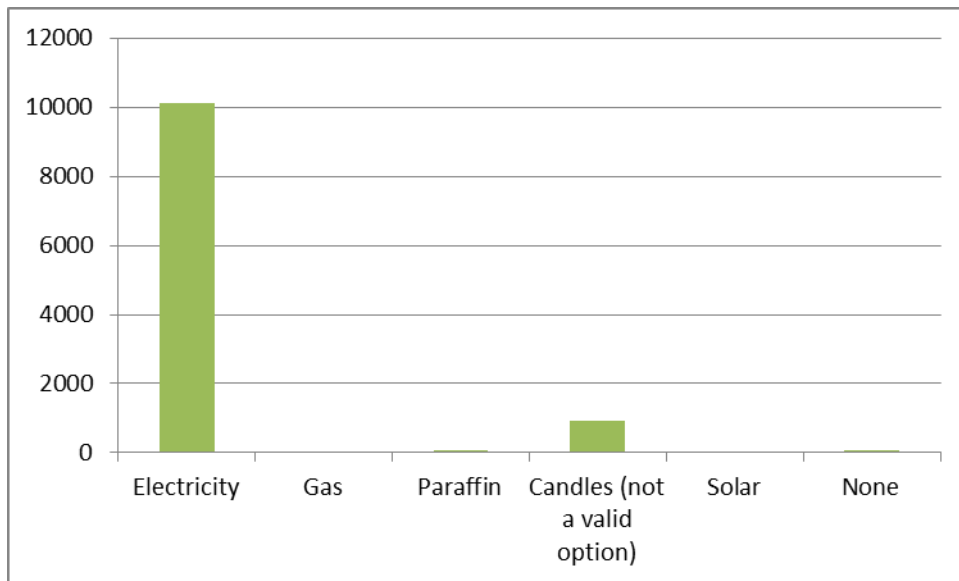


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high. A small percentage indicated the use of candles for lighting. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity through infill's project.

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

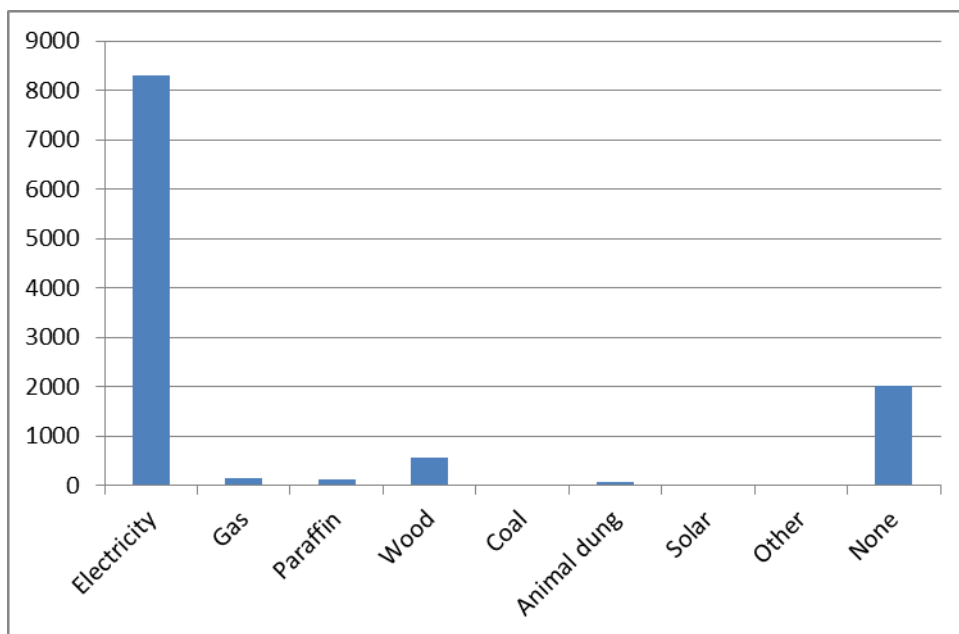
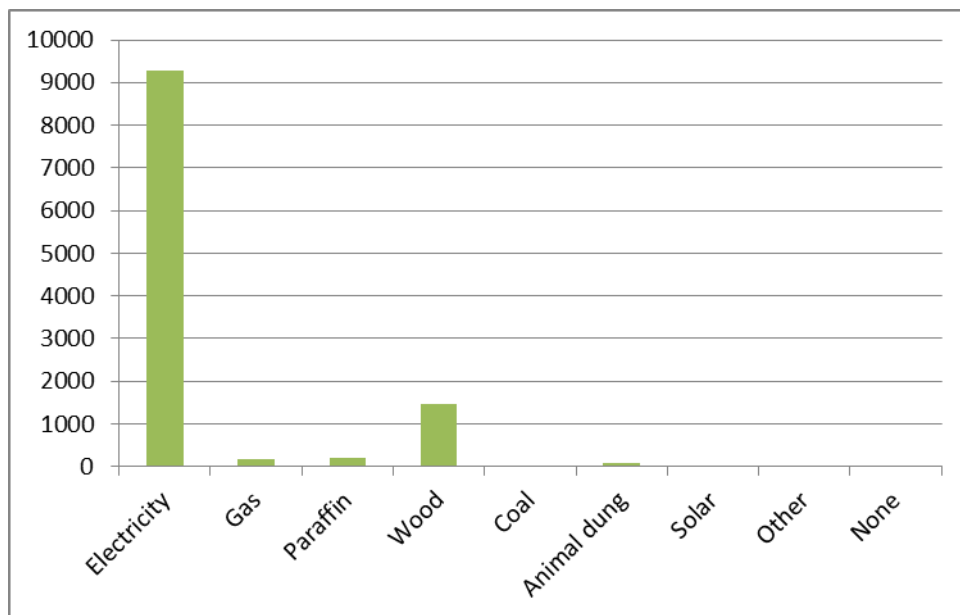


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 10 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting. There is percentage which indicated to have no means of lighting, which can be translated to a backlog. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electricity at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity through infill's projects.

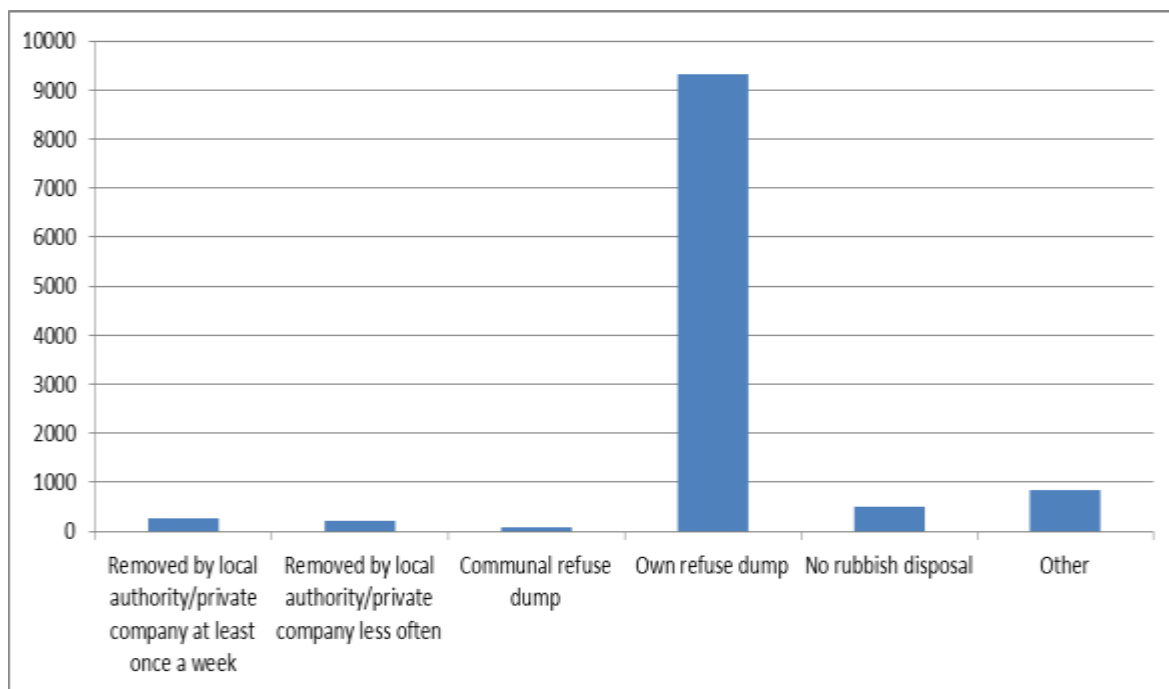
Figure 20 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

Figure above indicate a proportions of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

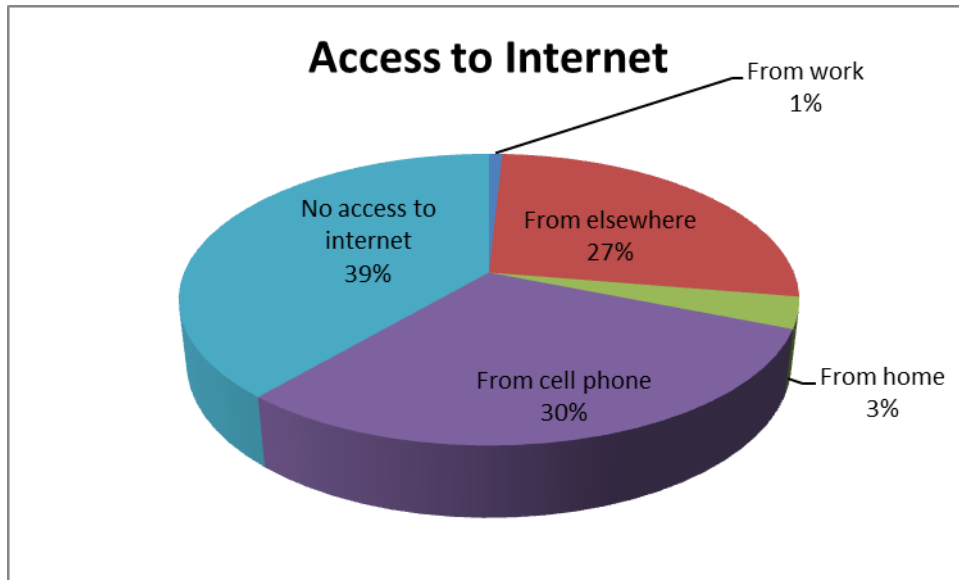


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is consistently is very low. Majority of Household in ward 10 as per figures above use their own refuse dump.

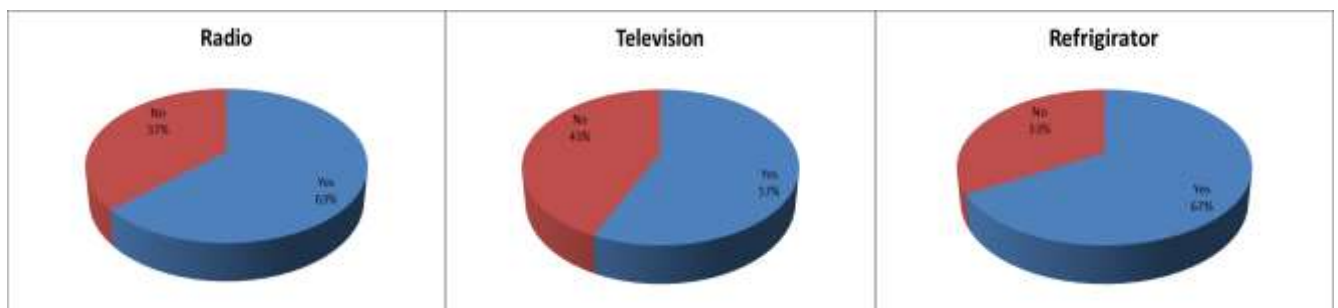
11.5 Household Goods

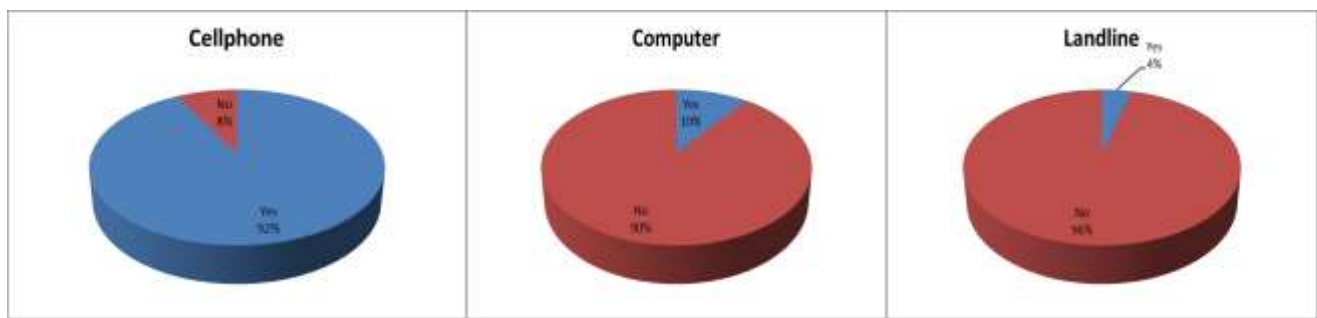
Figure 21: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 39%. The highest percentage of households reported that they access the internet from their cellphones . A smaller percentage of household's access internet from elsewhere.

Figure 22 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods





The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 92% while the proportion using landlines is 4%. The proportion owning radios is slightly higher than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is 10%.

12. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2014/2015 IDP Review	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016 IDP Review
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Nkonjane: Pedestrian bridges (urgency)	Need for water pipes, water and water meters
	Installation of electricity within the infill areas	
	Khandisa: Electricity installations	Need electricity infills
	Khandisa: Storm water system upgrade	Pedestrian bridges in rural areas
		Bridge nest to matshengula
	Matholonjeni: Roads upgrade and? Gravelling	Maintain rural roads
	Matholonjeni : Pedestrian Bridges	
	Matholonjeni: Speed humps at Chibini area on old R102 MAIN ROAD (DoT)	
	Improvement of the transport system for the community (Ikhwezi Bus Transport)	
	Ongoye Mission:	
	Ngunjini: Pedestrian bridges	
	Mangezi: Upgrade of Mangezi river main bridge (DoT)	
	Mangezi: Water supply not adequate in some areas	
	Pedestrian bridge at Nameyi and Zincume	
	Access road to Mthiyane Family (KwaLugweba Reserve)	
	Maintanance of rural roads	
	Rural Sanitation	

	Water Meters in Rural areas	
	Jojo Tanks to supplement areas without water	
Community Services	Nkonjane: Recreational facilities	
	Khandisa: Skips within the densely populated area	Skips Emangezi
	Matholonjeni: Recreational facilities	
	Msasandla: Recreational facilities	
	Matholonjeni Clinic	
	Ongoye Mission: Recreational facilities	
	Mangezi: Mobile clinic	Community Care Givers
	Pension point	
	Ngunjini: Recreationa facilities	
	Mangezi: Finish the sport field next to Mbuyiseni High School (only needs top soil, fencing and ablution block	
		Security guards in the Sports Grounds
City Development	Training and Mentorship for SMME's	Job opportunities
	Provision of Facilities for Informal TRADERS	RDP housing and other houses programmes
	Matholonjeni: Garden project support	
	Ngunjini: Improve transport system (Taxis)	Street be named after local heroes
	Mangezi: Garden project support	
		School for the disabled
Office of the MM	Clinic- investigation on promised made by DOH	Decrease crime in the area