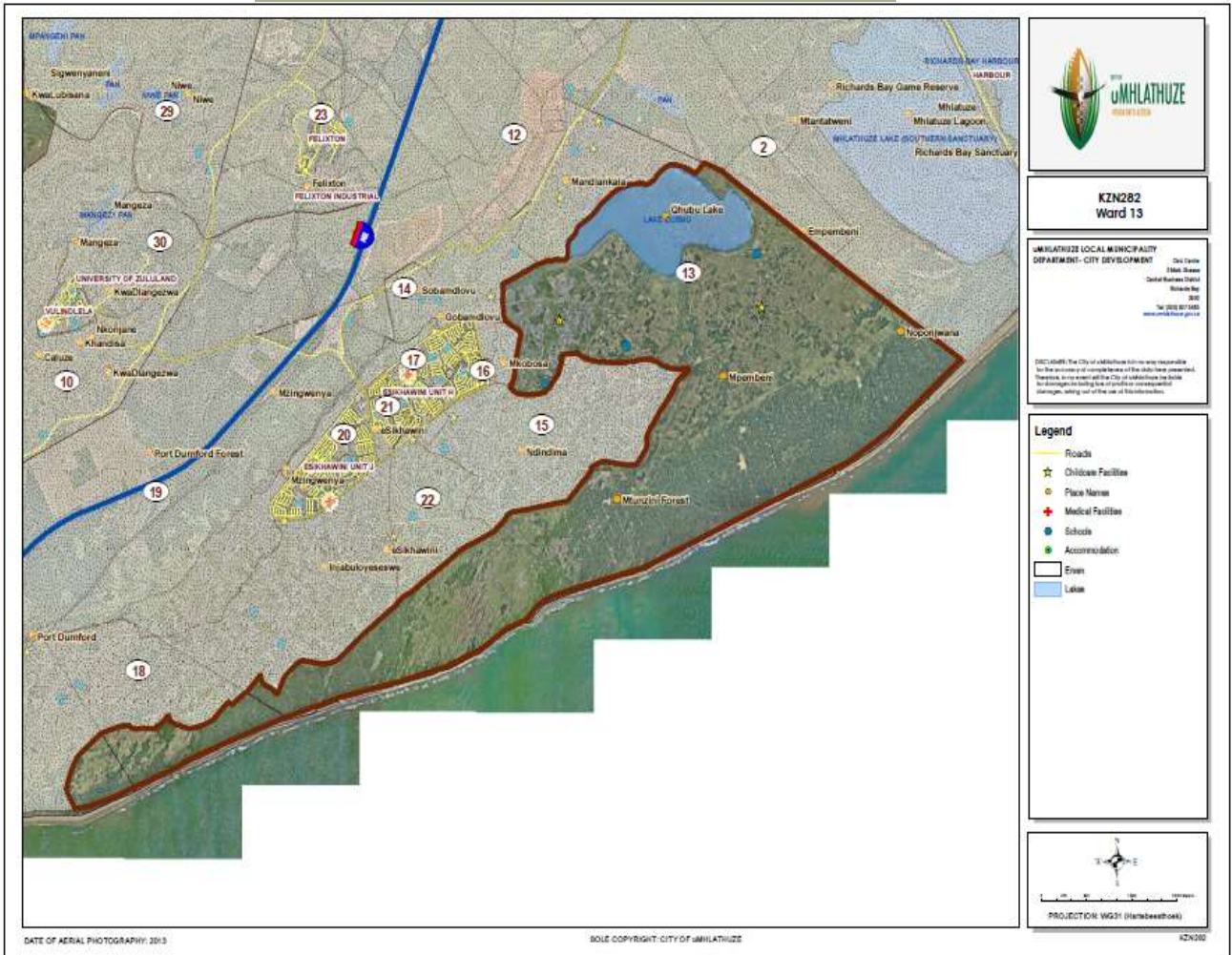




**WARD BASE PLAN**

**2017/2018**

**13**



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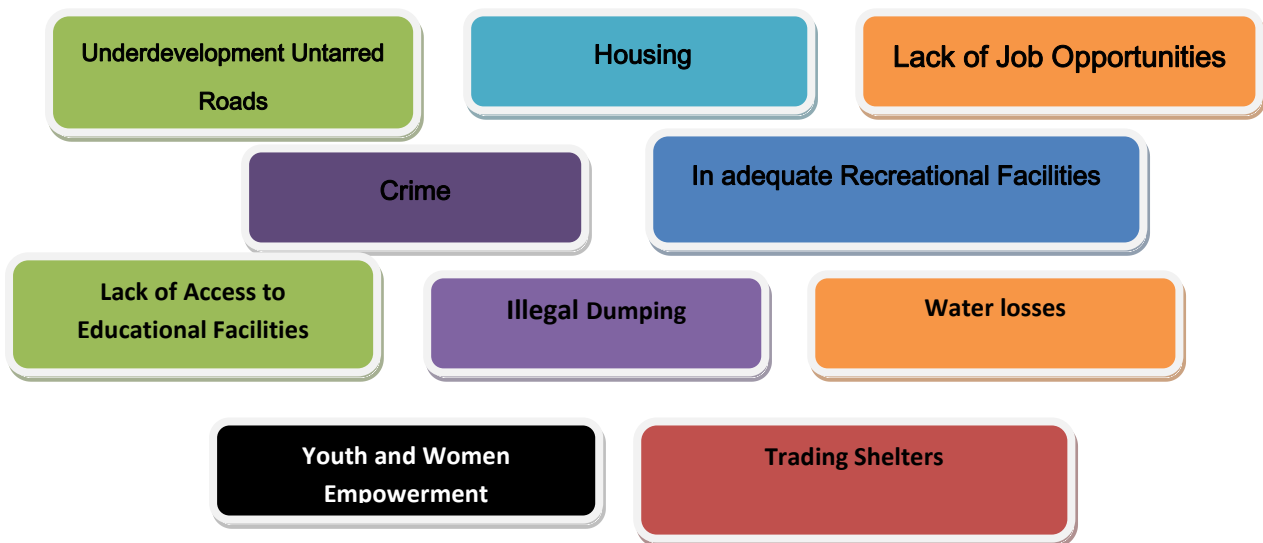
## 1. INTRODUCTION

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

Ward 13 population is estimated at **14925** as per census 2011.

## 5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 13 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

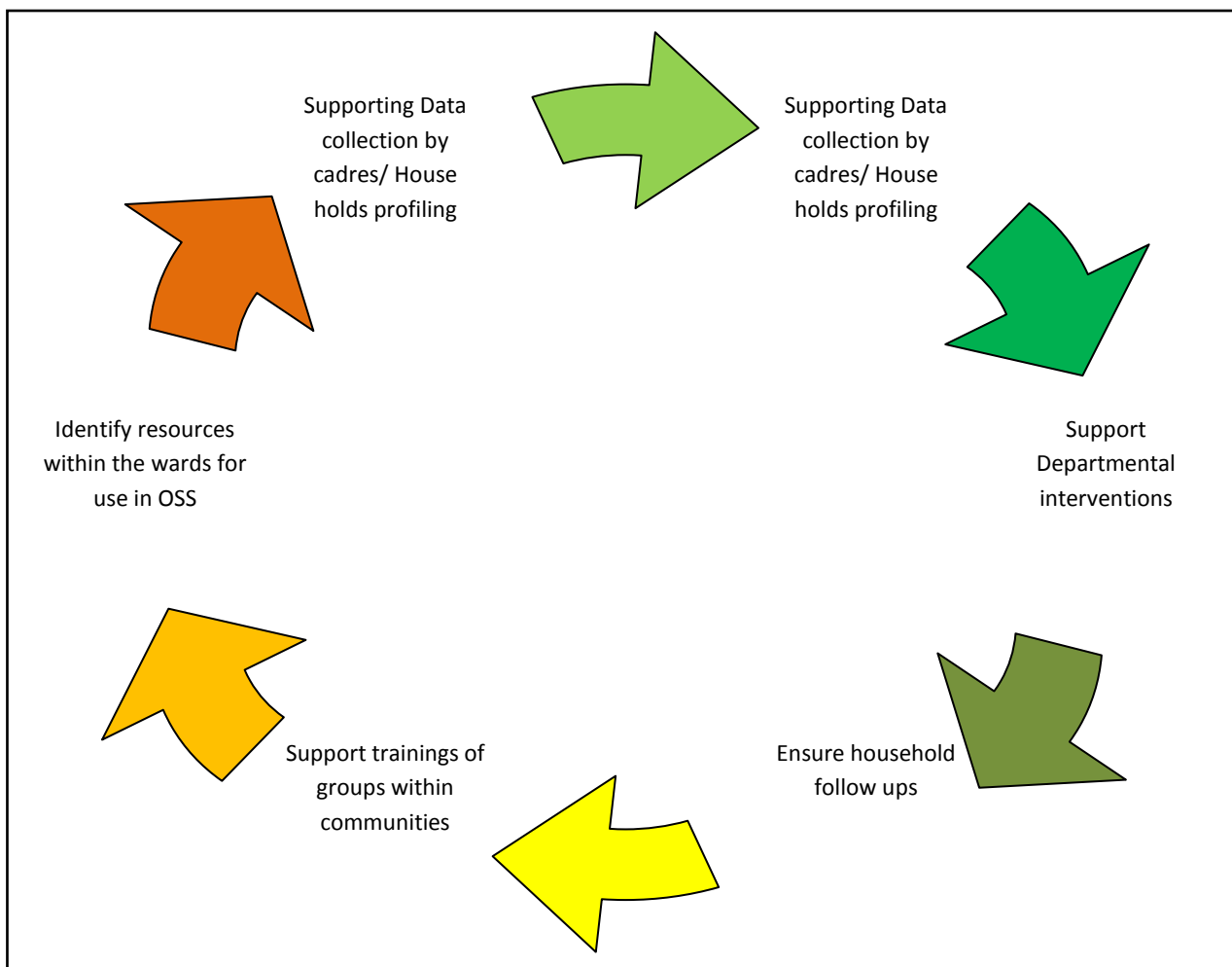
Figure 1: Ward Committee



### 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 Wednesdays at 13:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 13 War Room:

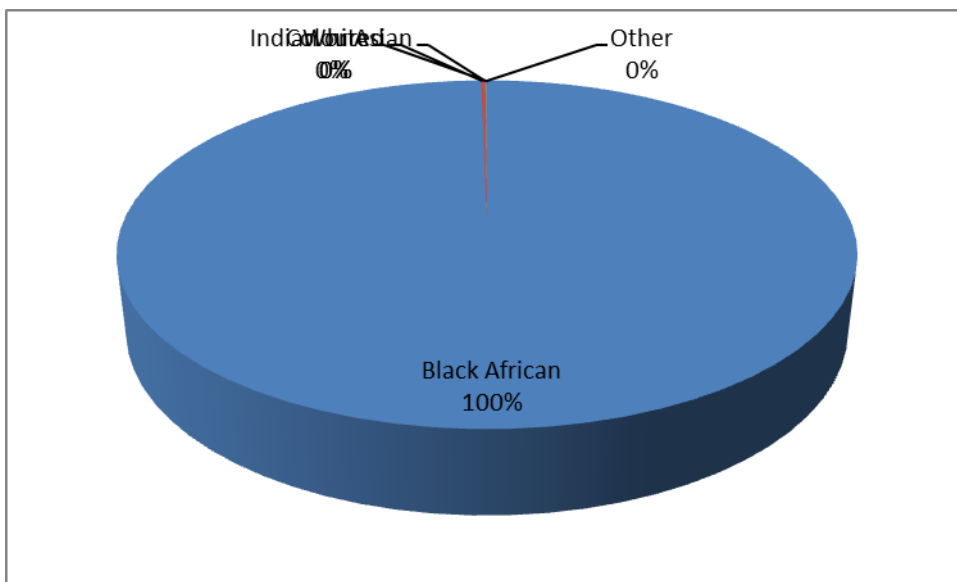
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
SIFISO MLAMBO	CHAIRPERSON	0783303005
REJOICE SHOZI	SECRETARY	0828277848

## 6. DEMOGRAPHICS

### 6.1 Population

In terms of 2011 Census, the entire population of Ward 13 is estimated at 14925.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



*Source, Stats SA Census\_ 2011*

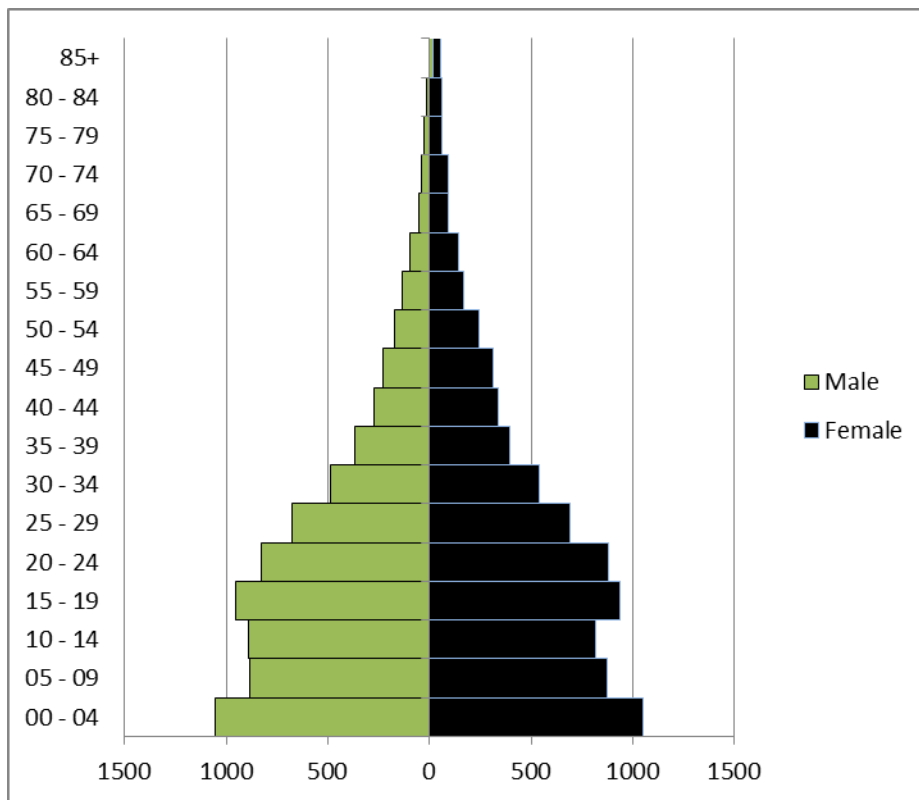
From the figure above it is clear that Ward 13 is 100% dominated by the Black African Population.

### 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 is almost a balance in age groups, however it is noted that the community is youthful. At an elderly age group ( 85+ ) more than 50 seems to be surviving in ward 13, females being the majority.



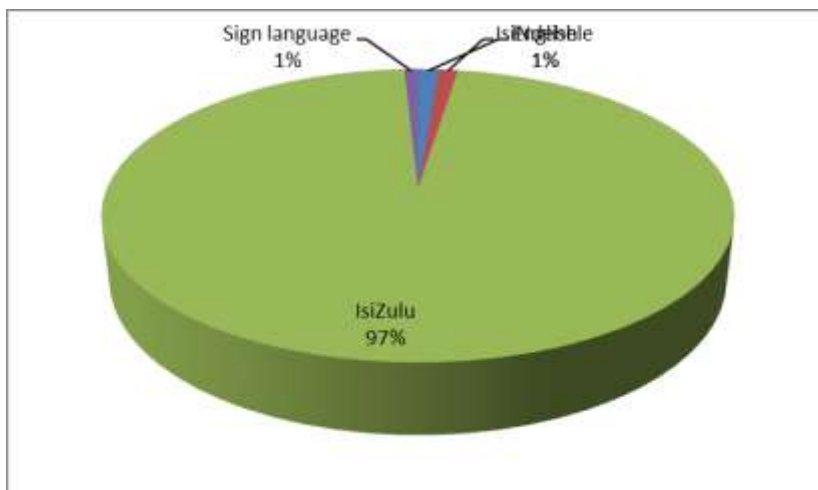
**Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid**



### 6.3 Language powerful

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by IsiNdebele and English with same percentage, 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	1050	1050	-	3	-	-	3	-
05 - 09	882	870	3	3	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	885	813	-	3	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	951	936	-	3	-	3	-	-
20 - 24	828	873	-	3	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	672	687	3	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	483	543	-	-	-	-	-	3
35 - 39	369	393	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	273	333	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	228	315	-	3	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	174	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	126	168	3	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	99	141	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	54	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	45	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	27	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	18	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	18	36	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be deduced that in this ward at birth age there is a balance between males and females at child birth. 00-04 is the highest age group in ward 13. This indicates that we have more infants and young kids in this ward more than adults across all population groups. Ward 13 is dominated by young people as depicted above. At elderly age group more surviving at age 85+ females can be found from the black African population, obviously because Black African are majority.

## 6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

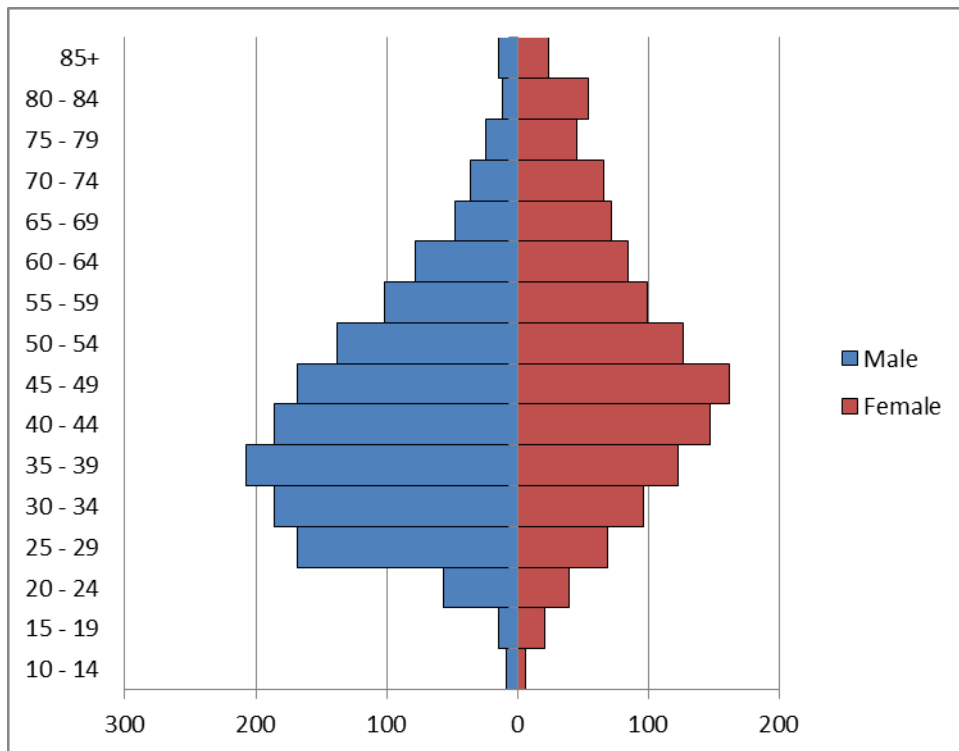
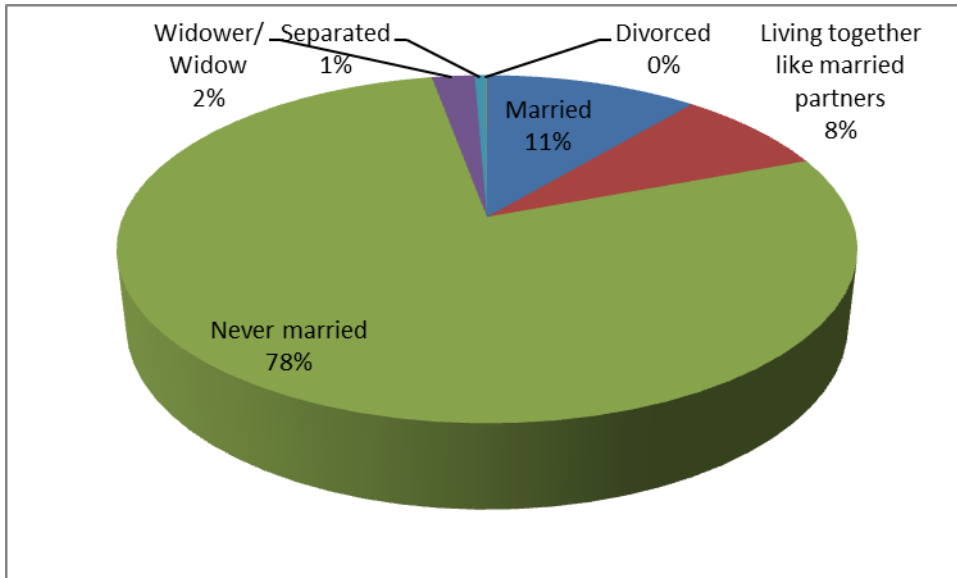


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an group of (35-39) ; however it noted that there is almost a balance in terms female and male headed households in ward 13. Towards elderly age group there are more female headed households. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14; 15-19 and 20-24).

## 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 78% followed by married population at 11%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 8% and only a 2% of widows/widower.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

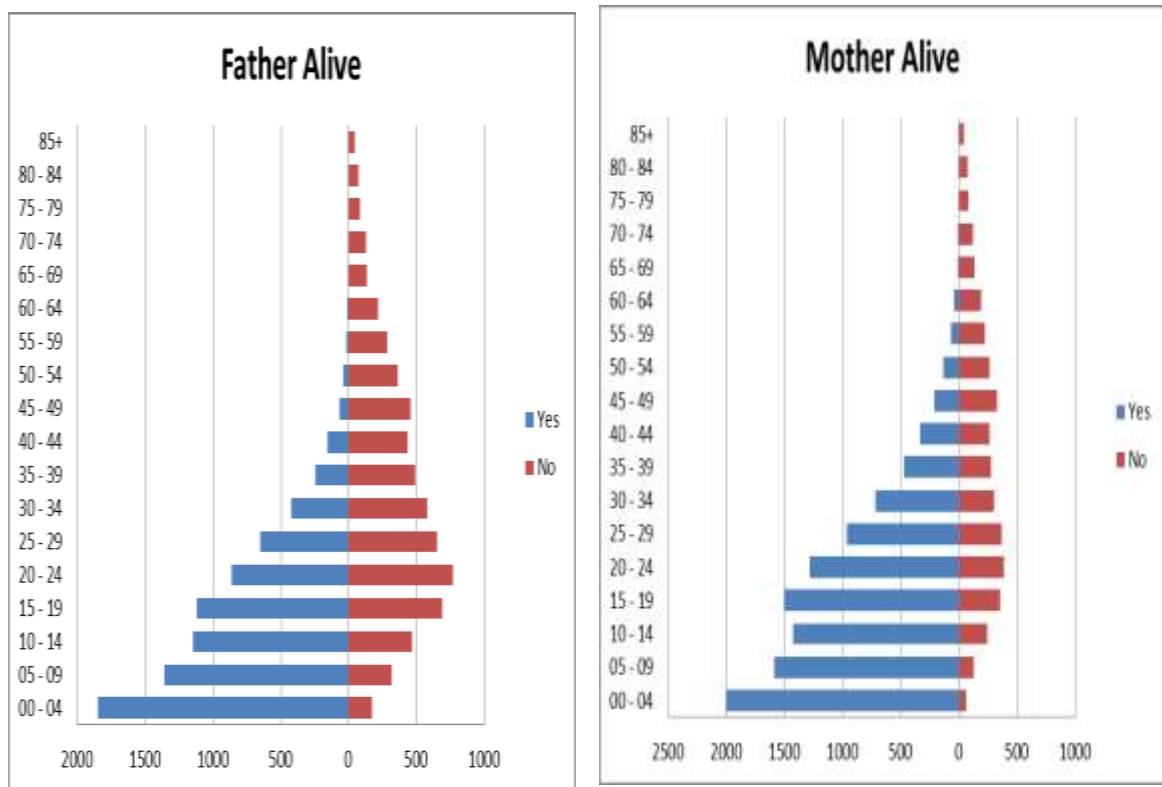


**Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth**

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kw aZulu-Natal	8205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of the population is originally born in Kwa Zulu Natal. There is a small population originally 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 , 783 have lost their mother and 1653 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	264	318	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	300	294	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	294	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	231	273	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	294	306	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	300	288	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	294	315	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	333	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	462	420	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	393	444	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	570	645	-	6	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	543	594	-	-	-	3	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1113	1107	3	3	-	-	3	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	99	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	21	21	-	3	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	522	840	-	-	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 1362 mostly from the black African population. individuals who have attained grade 12 was at the highest among all education levels with 2220 people with matric. It is also noted that in ward 13 there are individuals who have completed high level of education above matric, which include higher certificates, diplomas, degrees and there those who have declared having PHD's as well.

## 8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No income	204	108	-	3	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	60	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	150	186	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	237	327	-	-	-	-	-	3
R 19 601 - R 38 200	351	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	267	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	114	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	45	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure shows that an average female headed household earn very little on the annual income in 2011 as compared to their male counterparts, females earn an average of (at 9 601-19 600) while their male counterparts earns an average of (19 601- 38 200). In the smaller income rank (R1–R4800) female headed households are still dominant, while their male counterparts dominate at the most upper income ranks. There is significantly higher proportion of no income within the Male Black African Headed Households.

## 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.

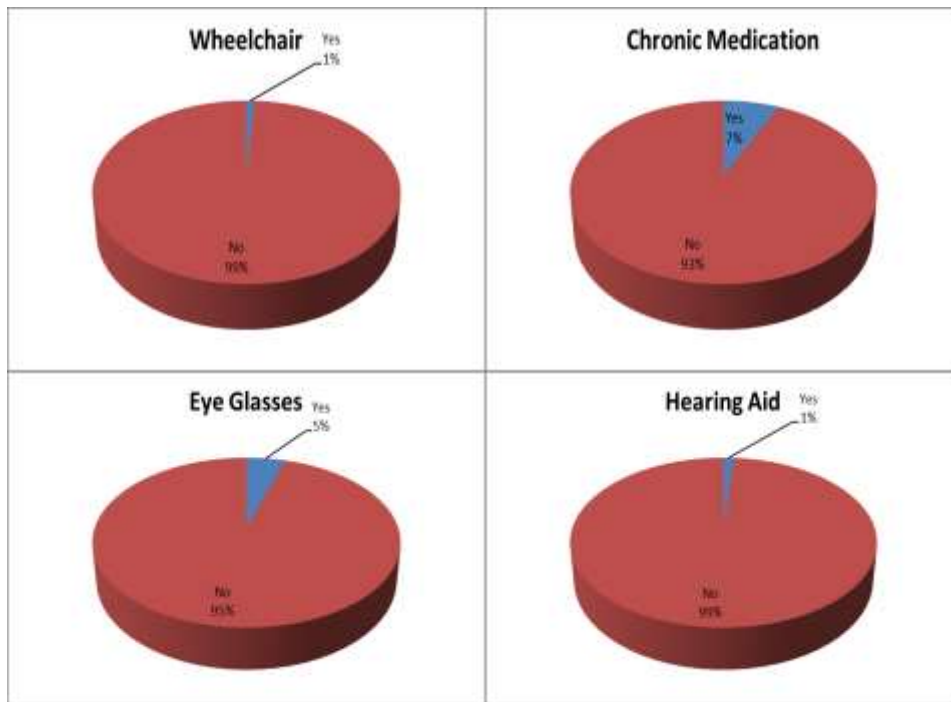
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	Ward 13	Seeing	52802013: Ward 13	Remembering	52802013: Ward 13
No difficulty	13068	No difficulty	12321	No difficulty	12162
Some difficulty	267	Some difficulty	897	Some difficulty	738
A lot of difficulty	39	A lot of difficulty	129	A lot of difficulty	126
Cannot do at all	234	Cannot do at all	231	Cannot do at all	291

Self Care	52802013: Ward 13	Communication	52802013: Ward 13	Walking	52802013: Ward 13
No difficulty	11313	No difficulty	12930	No difficulty	12882
Some difficulty	150	Some difficulty	204	Some difficulty	267
A lot of difficulty	33	A lot of difficulty	57	A lot of difficulty	81
Cannot do at all	441	Cannot do at all	288	Cannot do at all	273

Results indicate that most people in ward 5 (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 a remembering difficulty , hearing and walking challenges.

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 5% and 7% respectively.

## 10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender



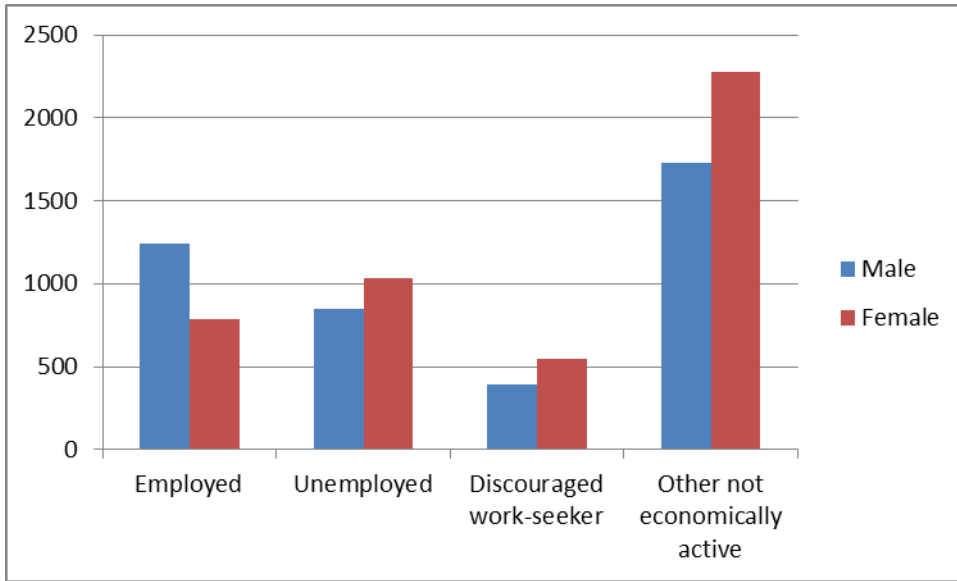
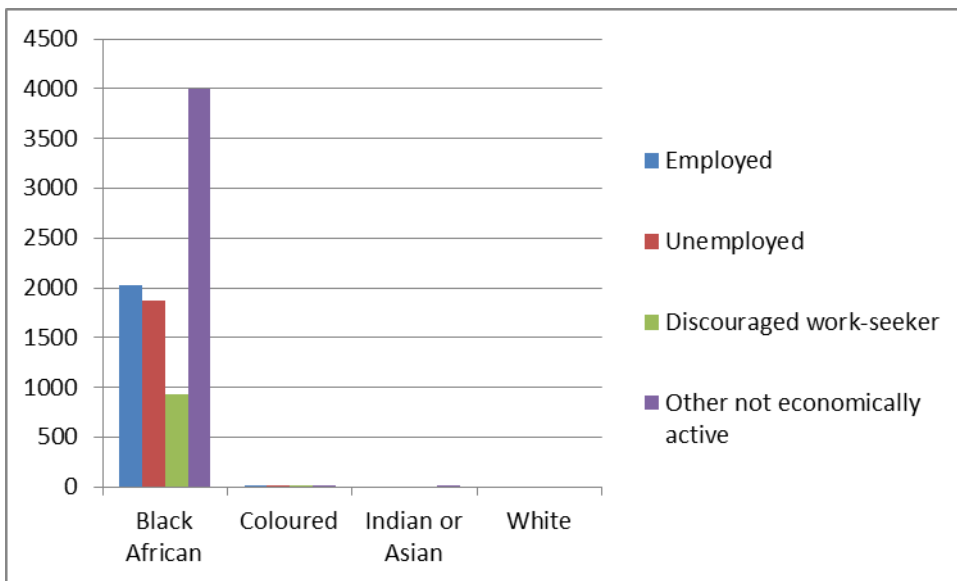


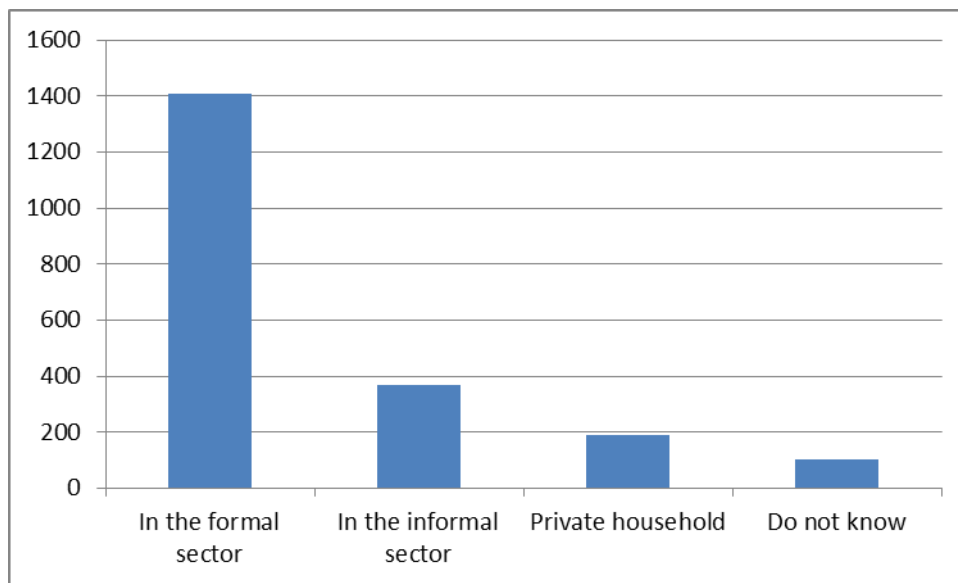
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 13 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

**Figure 11: Employment by Population Group**



On the above figure the black african population group is the highest in terms of employment. Black population also 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 and poverty in ward 13.

**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**

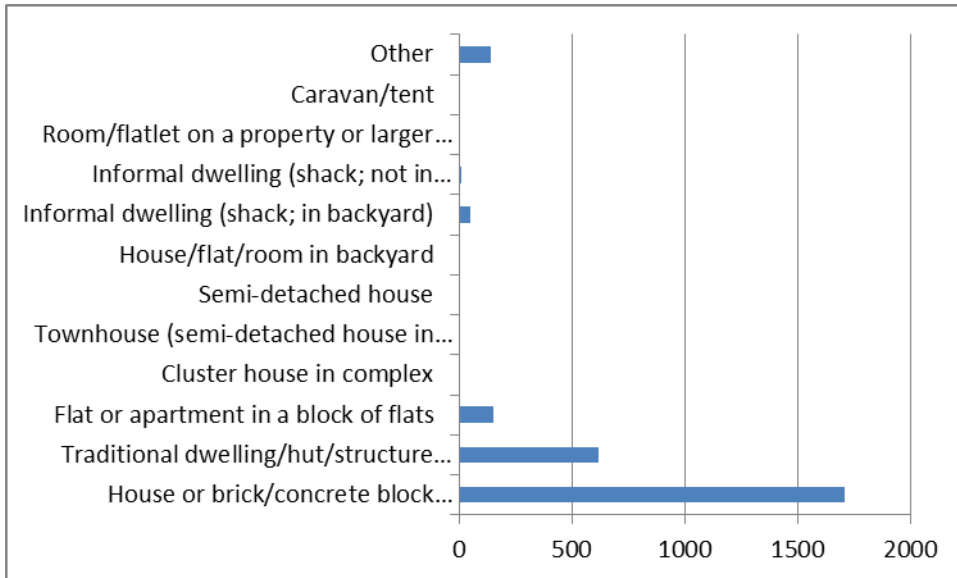
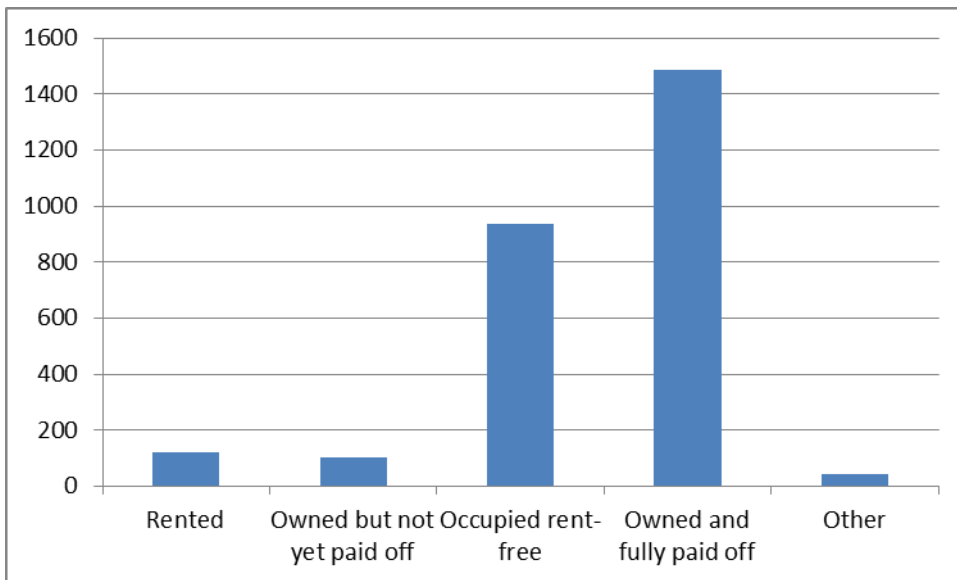


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of household's lives in formal dwellings, there is proportion of households living in traditional dwellings as well.

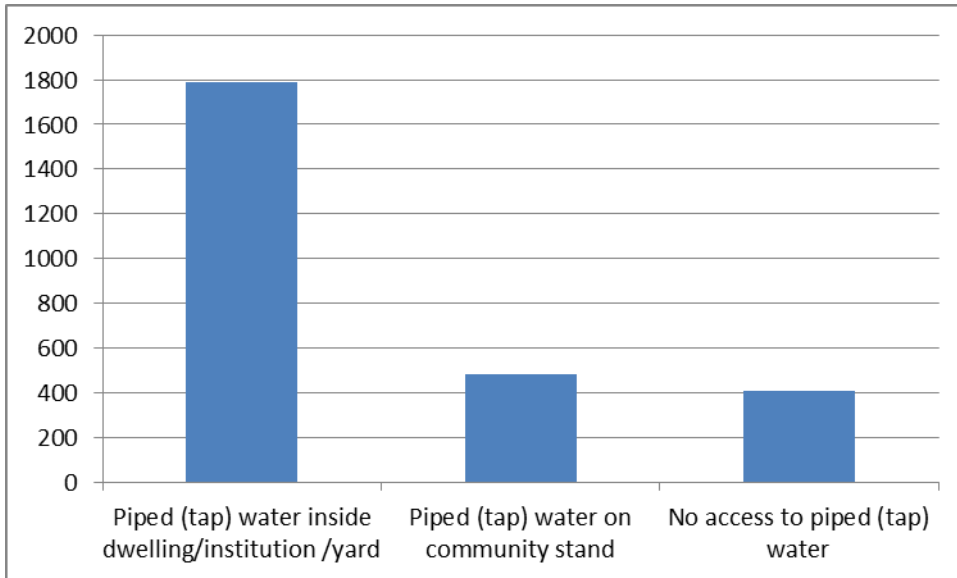
**Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status**



Majority of Dwellings are owned and fully paid by households. Very few are rented or not fully paid off.

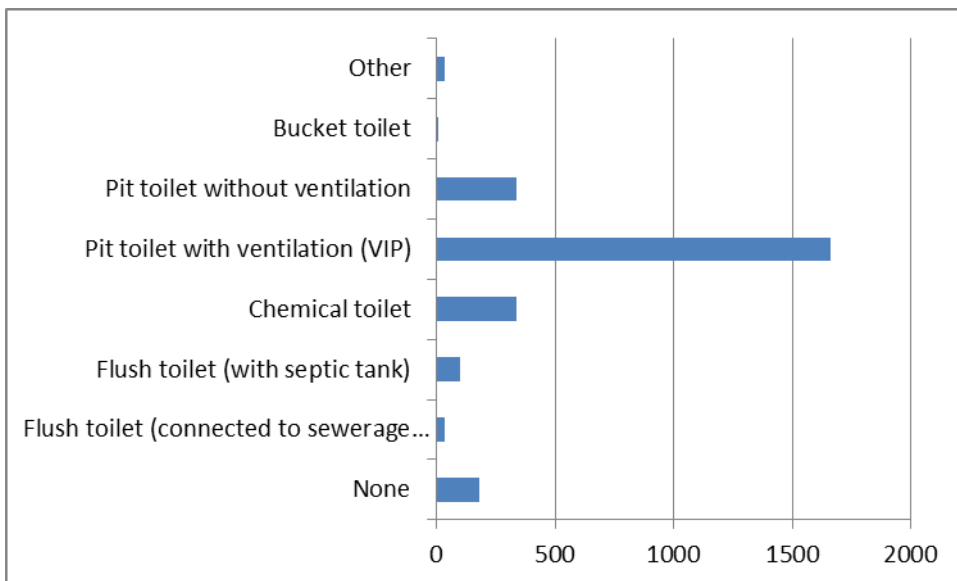
## 11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

**Figure 15: Household with access to piped water**



The figure above shows that a relatively higher number of households have access to piped water in ward 13 either on community stand or inside dwellings.

**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. A large number of Households have access to sanitation through Pit Toilet with Ventilation.

### 11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

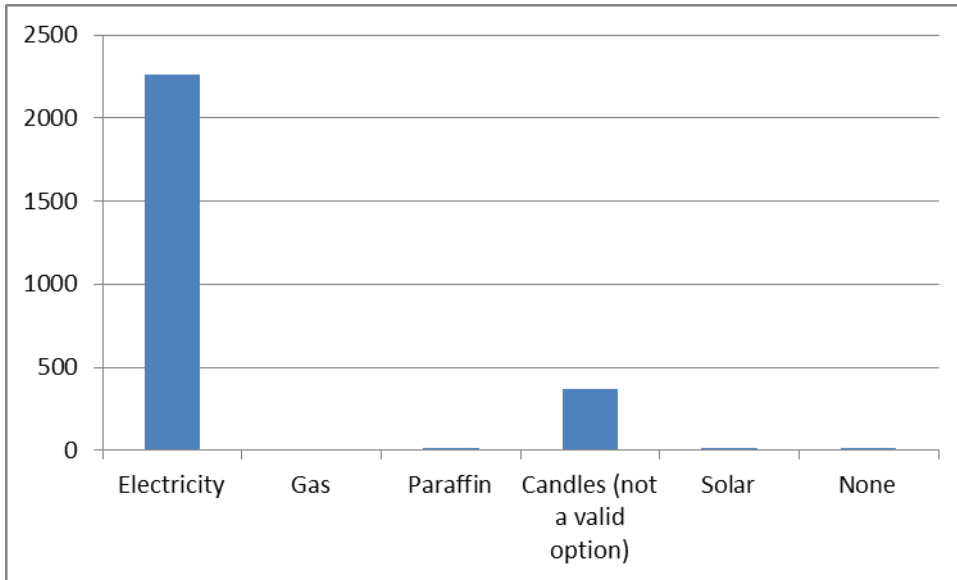


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high. a small percentage indicated to using candles for lighting.

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

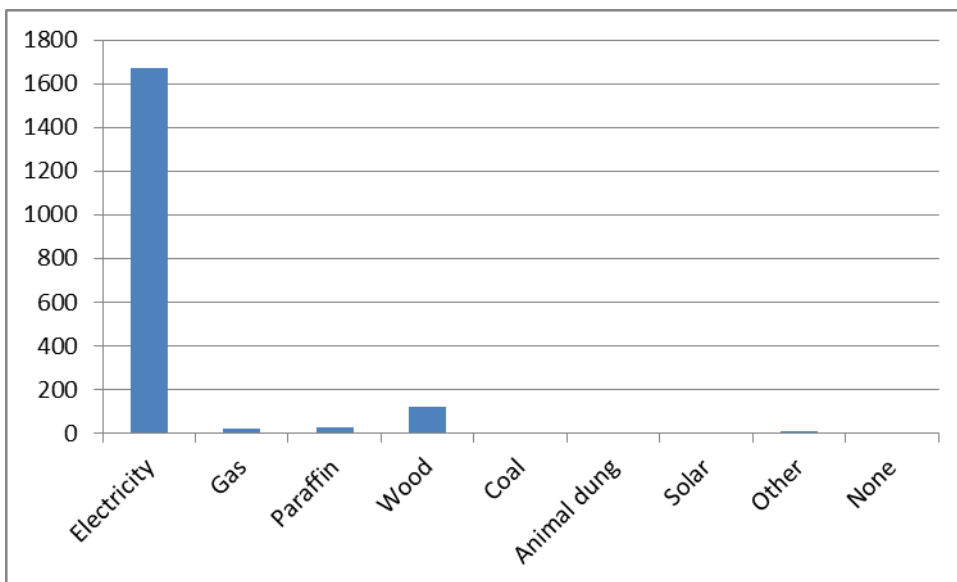


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 13 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting.

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

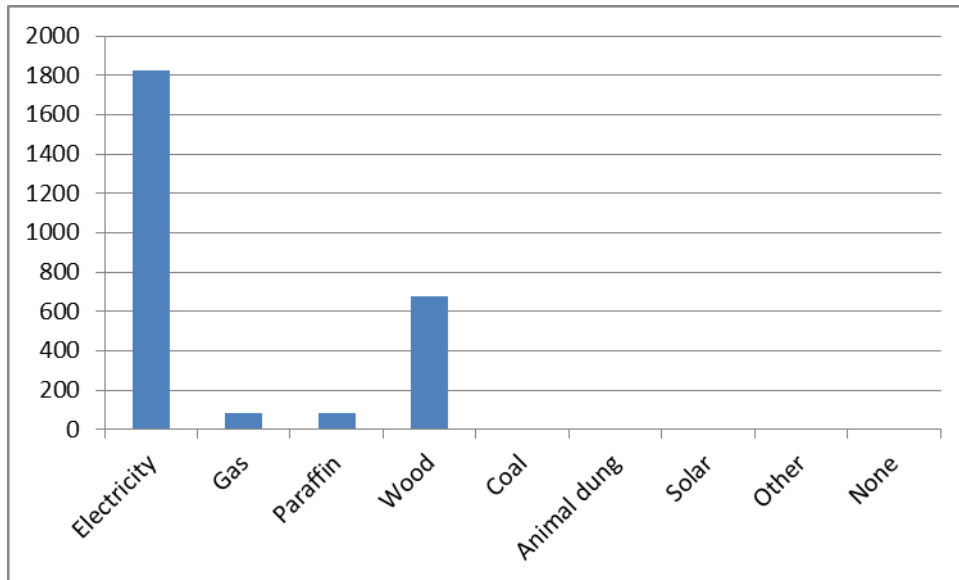
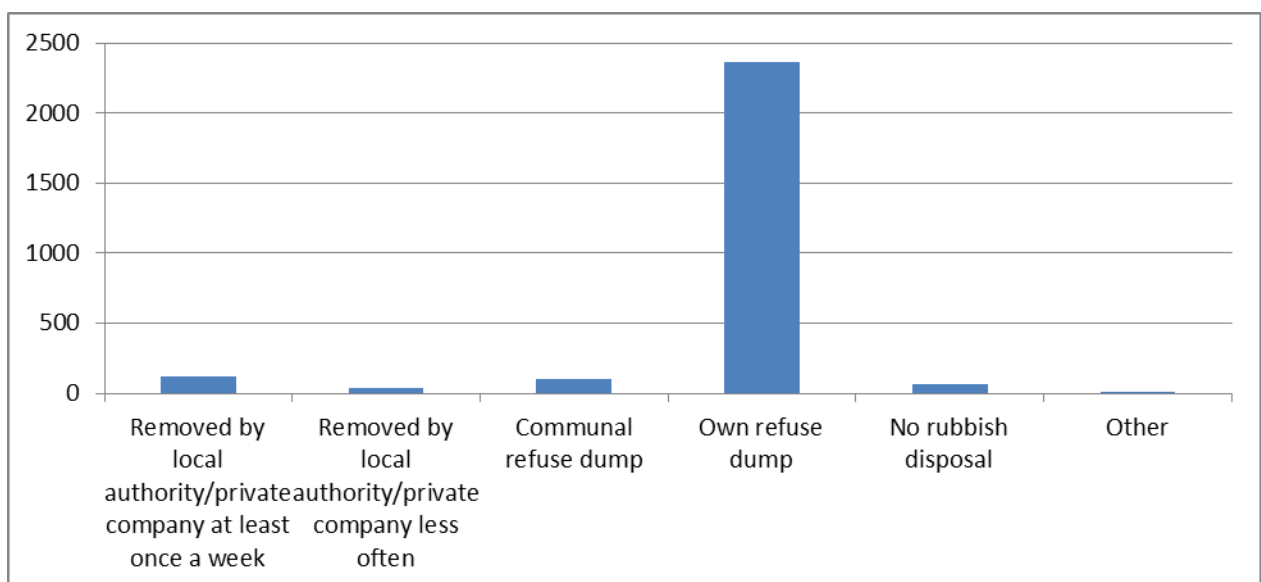


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

#### 11.4 Access to refuse removal

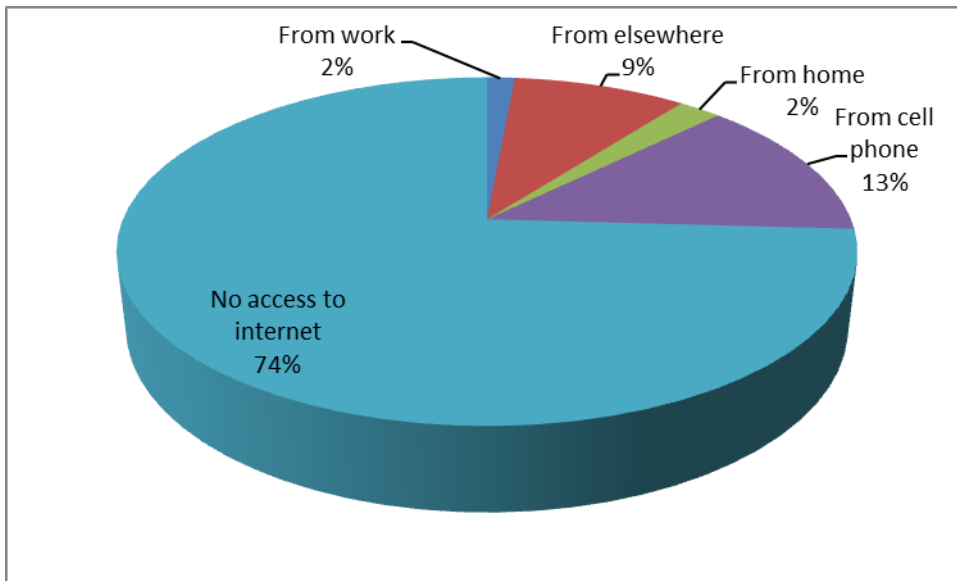


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that large proportion of households use own refuse dump than communal dump.

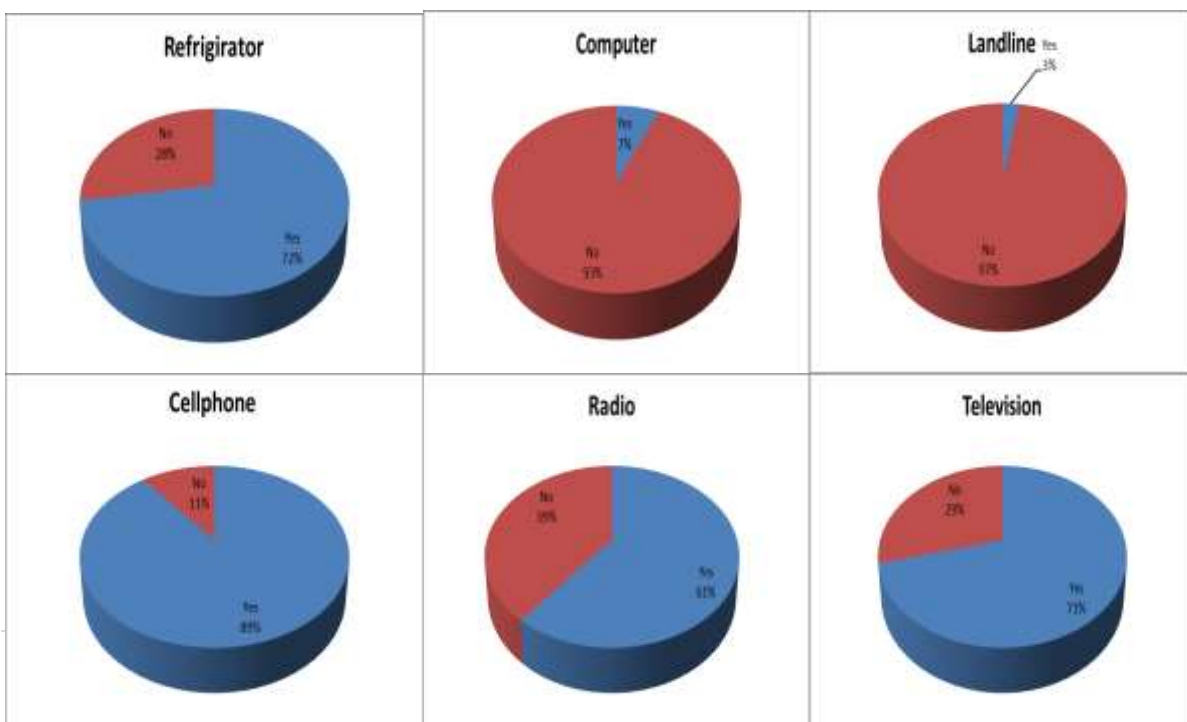
## 11.5 Household Goods

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 13 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cellphones . A very small percentage of households access internet from home, work and elsewhere.

12. Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of household various



The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 89% while the proportion using landlines is 3%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 7%.

### 13. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

<b>RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>COMMUNITY REQUESTS</b>	<b>COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016</b>
<b>Infrastructure &amp; Technical Services</b>	Pedestrian Bridges	Street lights from Madlankala to Esikhaleni
	Floodlights next to these pedestrian bridges	
	Bus shelters	
	Jojo tanks	
	Access roads – rehabilitation	
	Running Water on taps	
	Sanitation project	
<b>Community Services</b>	Vehicle Bridge to connect mkhobosa with other roads	
	Development of a childhood centre	
	Recreational area and facilities	
	HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaigns	
<b>City Development</b>	Skips along access roads	
	housing project	