



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

18

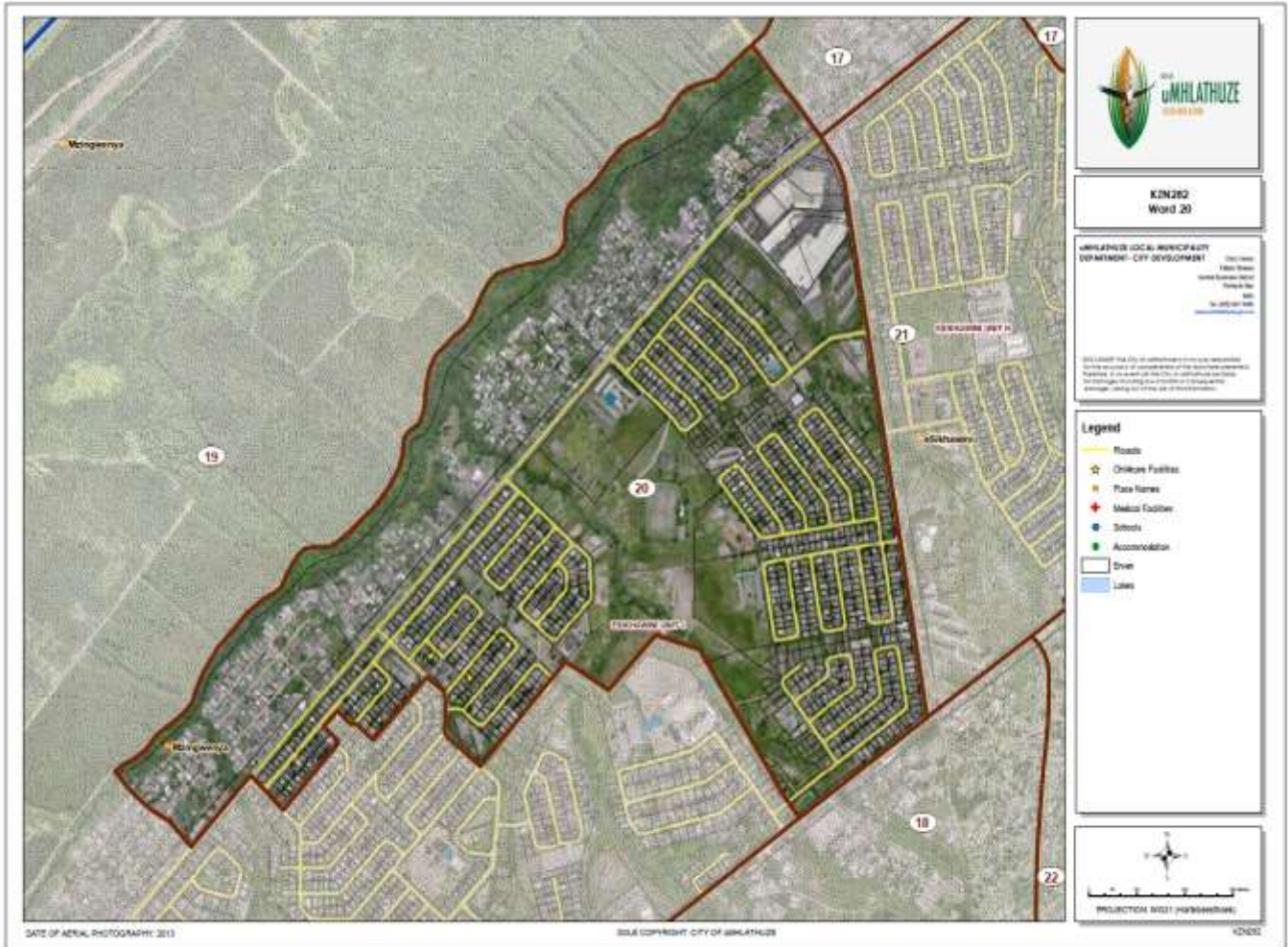


TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
2. WARD VISION – DESIRED FUTURE	5
3. WARD CHALLENGIES – CURRENT REALITY.....	5
4. SIZE OF THE WARD.....	5
5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE.....	5
5.1 War Room Representatives	6
6. DEMOGRAPHICS.....	8
6.1 Population.....	8
6.2 Age and Gender Profile.....	8
6.3 Language	9
6.4 Age Groups in 5 years by Population group and Gender.....	10
6.5 Child and Female Headed Household.....	11
6.6 Marital and Civil Partnership Status	11
6.7 Parental Survival	12
7. EDUCATION.....	13
8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	15
9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING	15
10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT.....	17
11. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES.....	18
11.1 Housing	18
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services.....	20
11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy	21
11.4 Access to refuse removal.....	22

11.5 Household Goods.....	23
12. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	24

List of Figures

Figure 1: Ward Committee.....	6
Figure 2: War Room: Objectives.....	7
Figure 3: Population by Population Group	8
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid.....	9
Figure 5: Language.....	9
Figure 6: Marital Partnership	11
Figure 7: Average Annual Income by Sex and Population Group of head of household	15
Figure 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty	15
Figure 10: Assistive Devices	16
Figure 11: Employment by Gender.....	17
Figure 12: Employment by Population Group.....	17
Figure 13: Employment by Sector	18
Figure 14: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling.....	18
Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status	19
Figure 16: Household with access to piped water.....	20
Figure 17: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility	20
Figure 18: Distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting	21
Figure 19 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating	21
Figure 20 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking.....	22
Figure 21: Percentage of households who have access to internet	23

Figure 22 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods 23

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

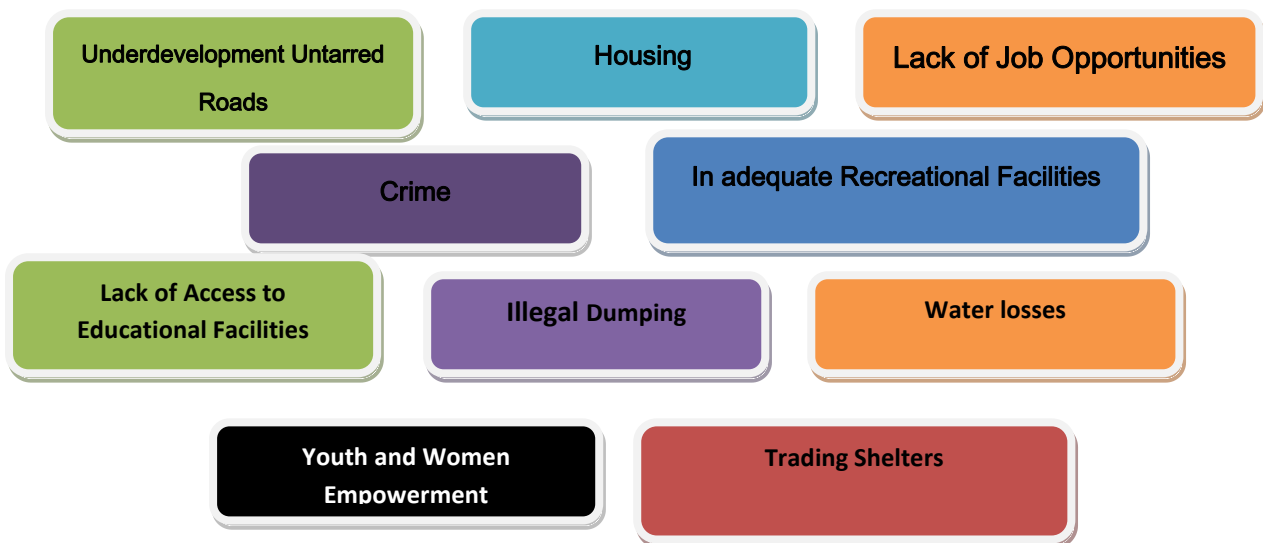
1. INTRODUCTION

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

Ward 18 has an estimated population of **14886** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 18 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

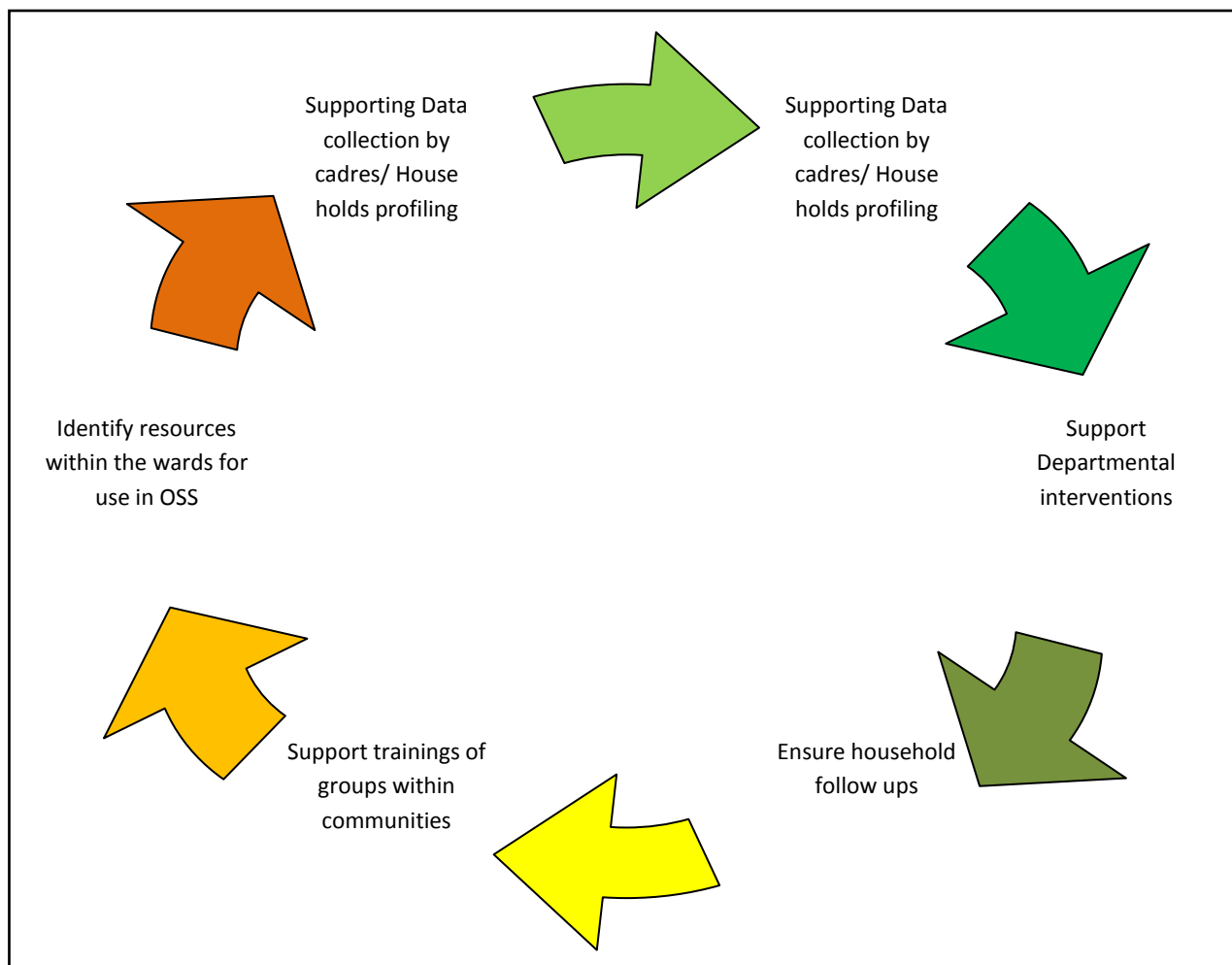
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 Mondays at 10:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 18 War Room:

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF WARD 18 WAR ROOM:

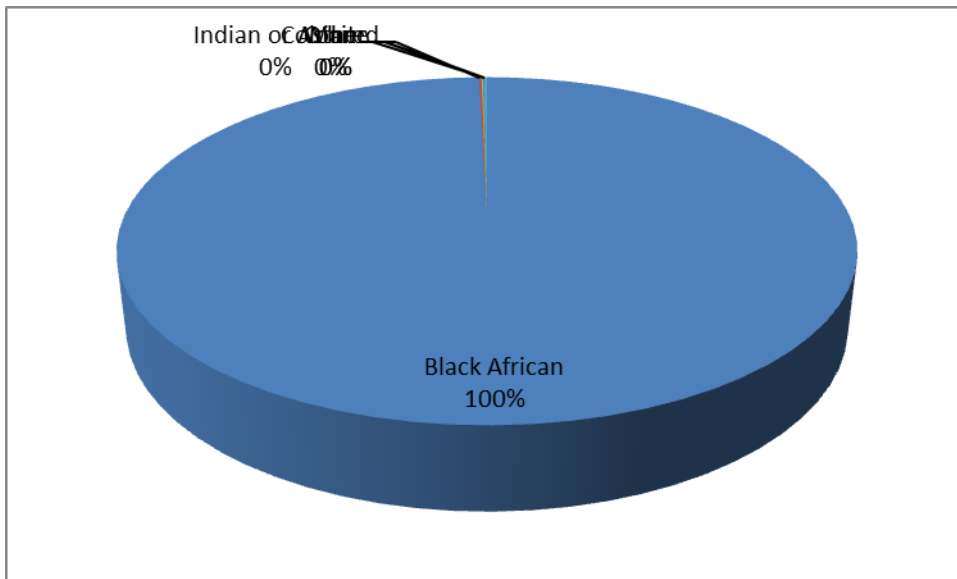
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
MUSA NXUMALO	CHAIRPERSON	073 412 5410
NOKUKHANYA MABASO	SECRETARY	0832011784

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 18 is estimated at **14886**

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



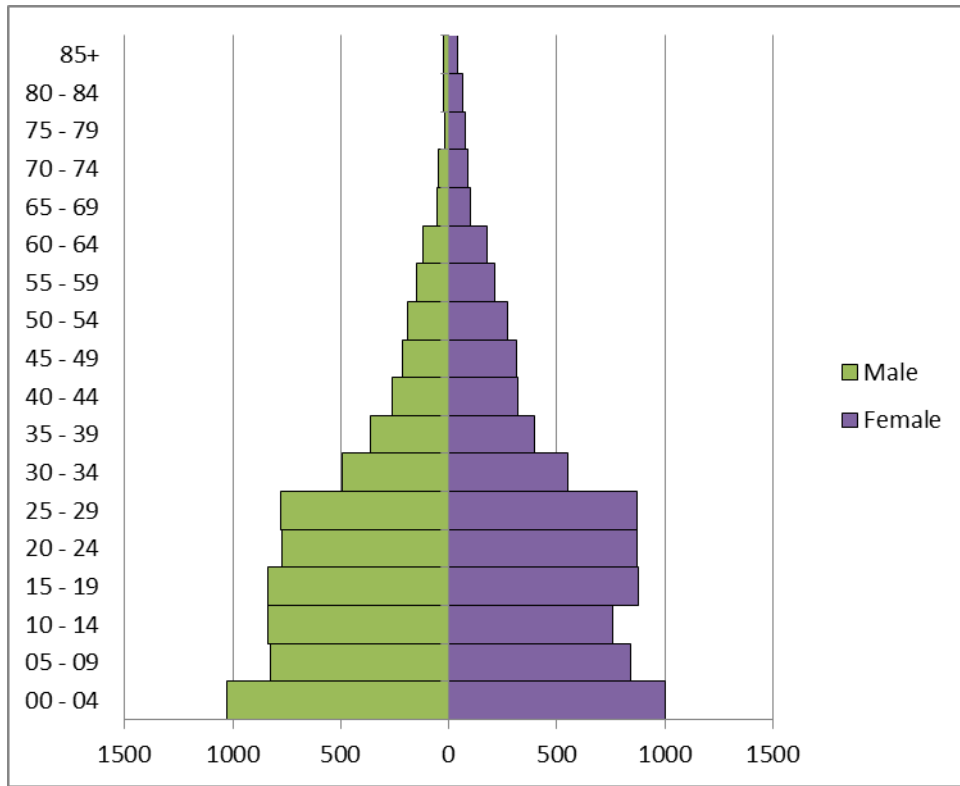
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 18 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 males than females in all age groups. At an elderly stage, age groups 75-79 - 85+) more females seems to be surviving that males.

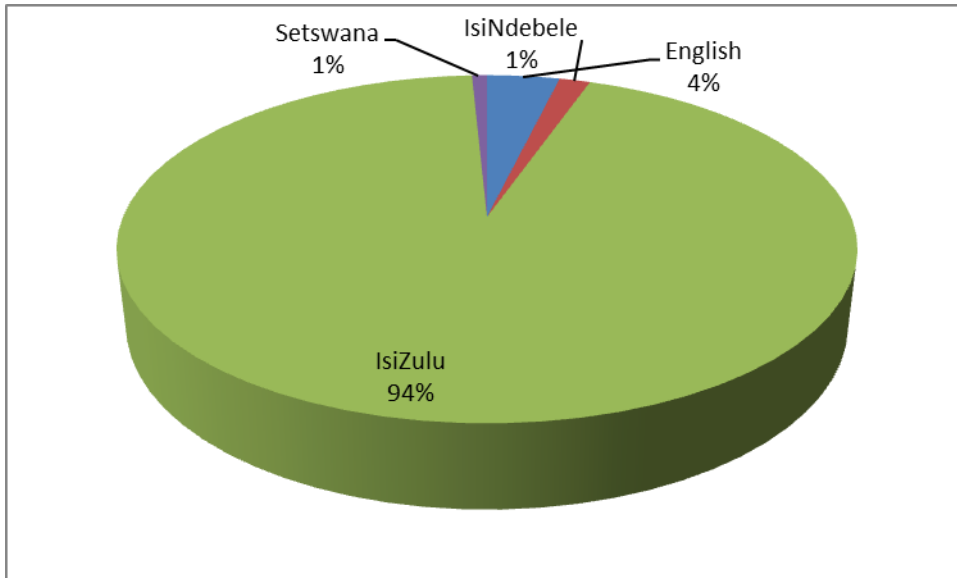
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by IsiNdebele then Setswana 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	1023	999	3	-	-	3	3	-
05 - 09	822	840	-	-	-	3	-	-
10 - 14	834	762	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	837	873	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	771	861	-	3	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	771	873	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	498	549	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	357	399	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	261	318	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	213	315	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	186	267	3	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	147	213	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	120	177	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	57	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	51	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	21	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	24	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	24	42	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be deduced that in this ward at birth age there are more Black African males born, that is consistent with all population groups, and hence the highest age groups is 00-04 and 25-29. This indicates that we have more infants in this ward more than adults across all population groups. And the ward is also 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

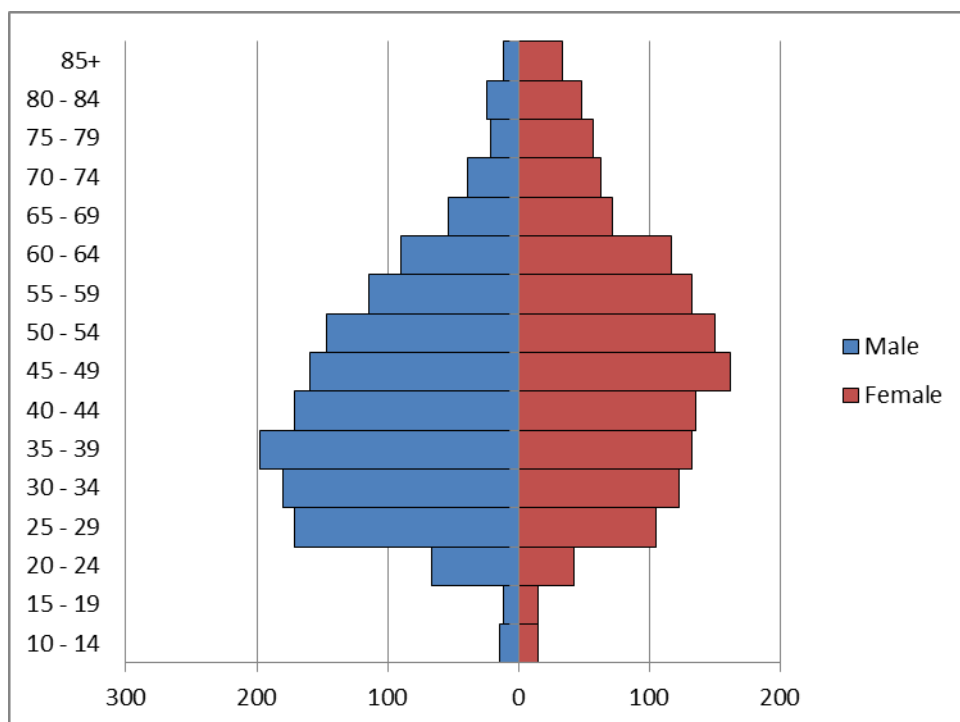


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an group of (35-39) ; however it noted that there is a remarkable rate of Female headed households as well especially towards the elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age 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 14%. 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 18.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

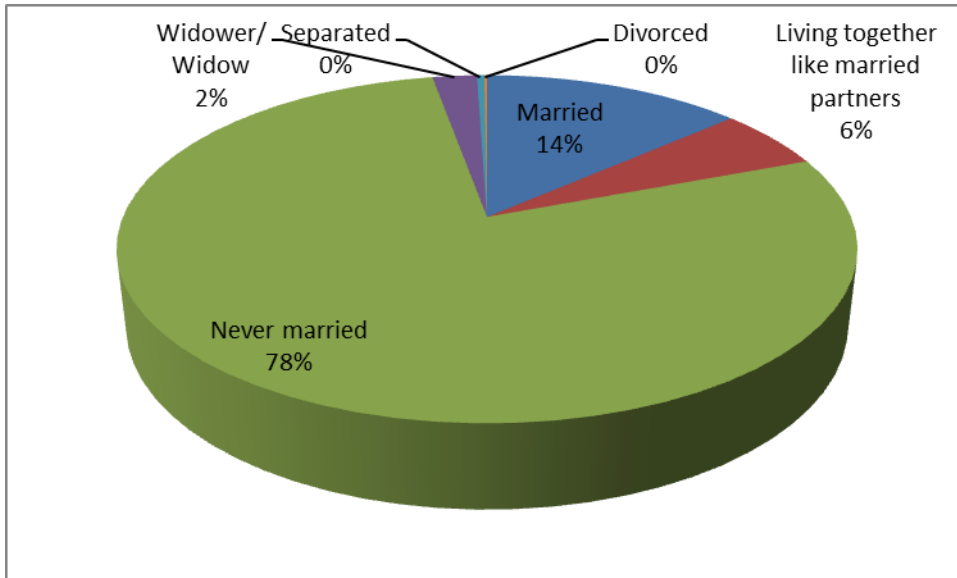
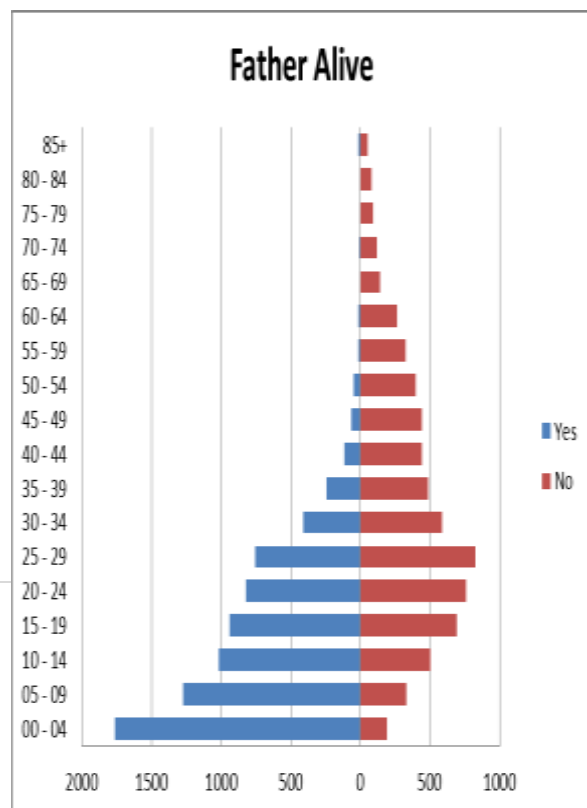


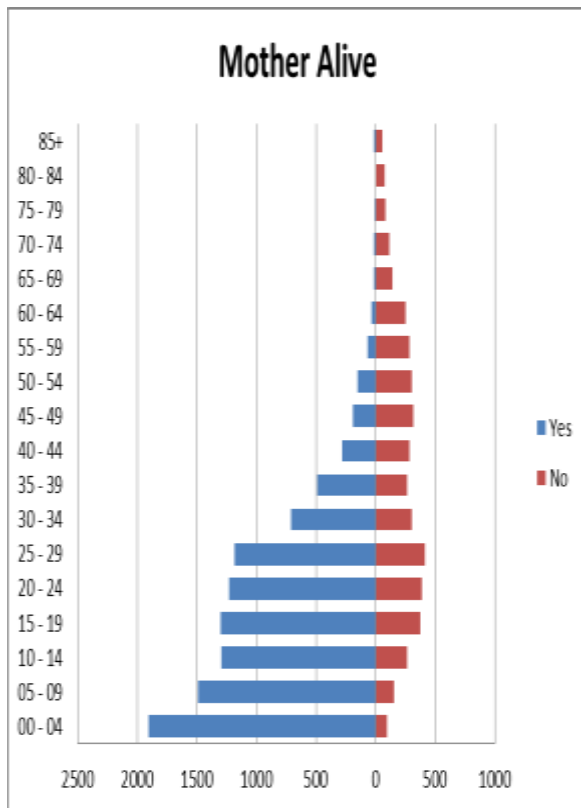
Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kw aZulu-Natal	13953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 , 879 have lost their mother and 1707 have lost their father, which is double the number of children without mothers and it the biggest within the municipality.

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	285	288	-	-	-	-	3	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	285	294	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	255	282	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	216	273	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	276	285	-	-	-	3	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	279	306	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	237	261	-	-	-	-	-	3
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	330	324	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	330	306	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	294	384	-	-	-	-	-	3
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	513	501	-	3	-	3	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	729	732	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1347	1545	6	6	-	-	-	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	24	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	9	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	18	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	9	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	6	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	462	771	-	-	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 1233 mostly from the black African population. There has also been an increase in the proportion of individuals who have attained a level of education higher than grade 12 at 2892.

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	306	195	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	51	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	129	165	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	186	345	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	321	300	-	-	3	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	252	165	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	132	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	60	48	-	-	-	-	-	3
R 307 601 - R 614 400	21	15	-	3	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.

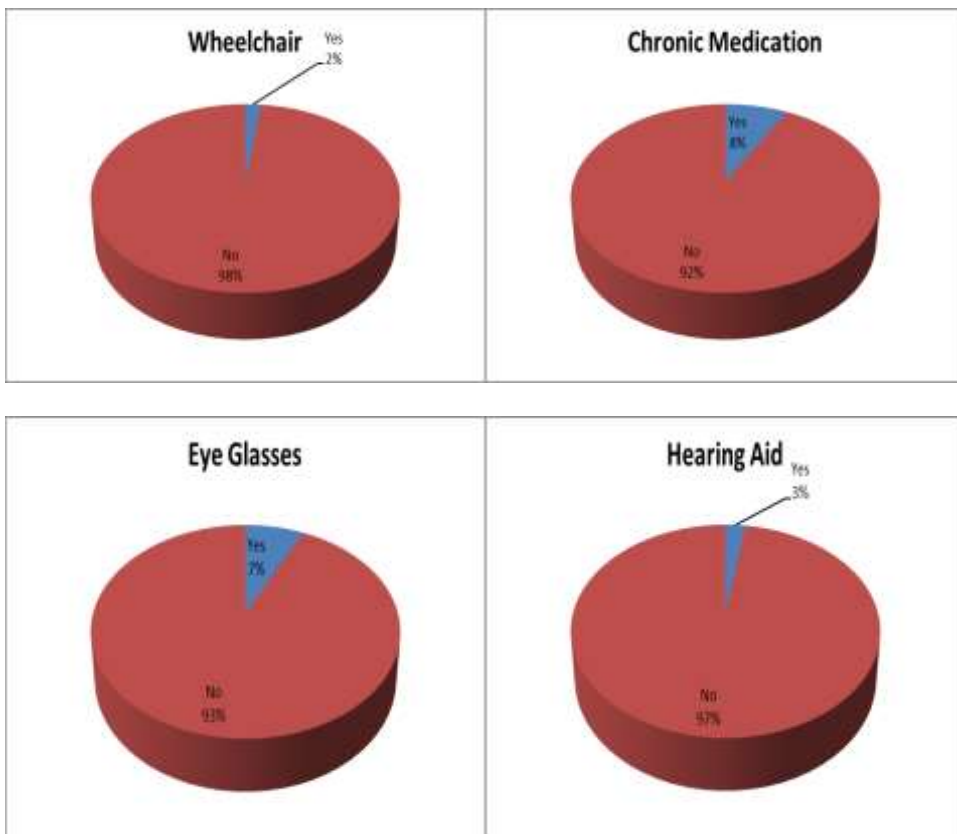
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	52802018: Ward 18	Seeing	52802018: Ward 18	Remembering	52802018: Ward 18
No difficulty	12558	No difficulty	11901	No difficulty	11943
Some difficulty	264	Some difficulty	864	Some difficulty	528
A lot of difficulty	39	A lot of difficulty	147	A lot of difficulty	150
Cannot do at all	15	Cannot do at all	21	Cannot do at all	81

Self Care	52802018: Ward 18	Comunication	52802018: Ward 18	Walking	52802018: Ward 18
No difficulty	10680	No difficulty	12375	No difficulty	12441
Some difficulty	294	Some difficulty	312	Some difficulty	255
A lot of difficulty	108	A lot of difficulty	84	A lot of difficulty	48
Cannot do at all	402	Cannot do at all	78	Cannot do at all	54

Results indicate that most people in ward 17 (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 and self-care.

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 7% and 8% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

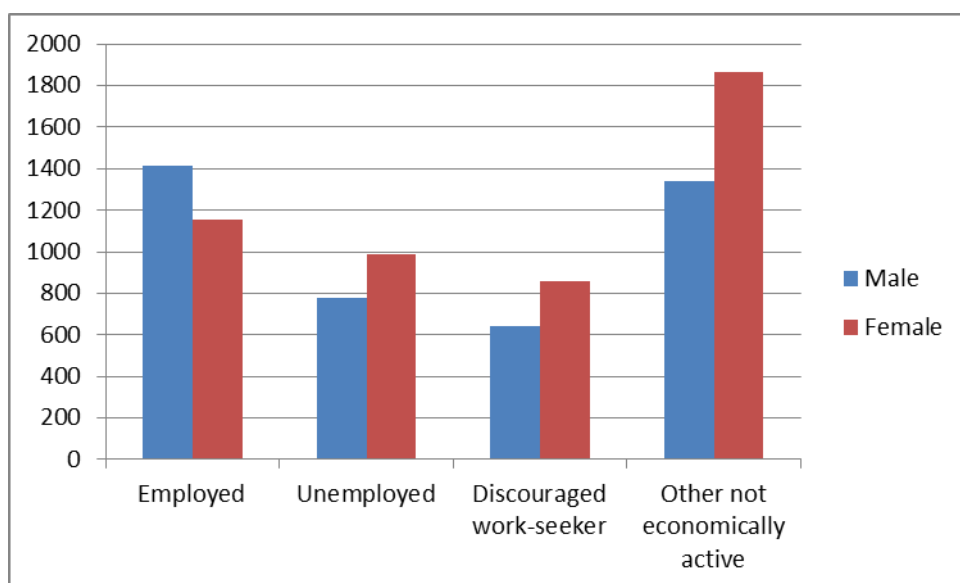
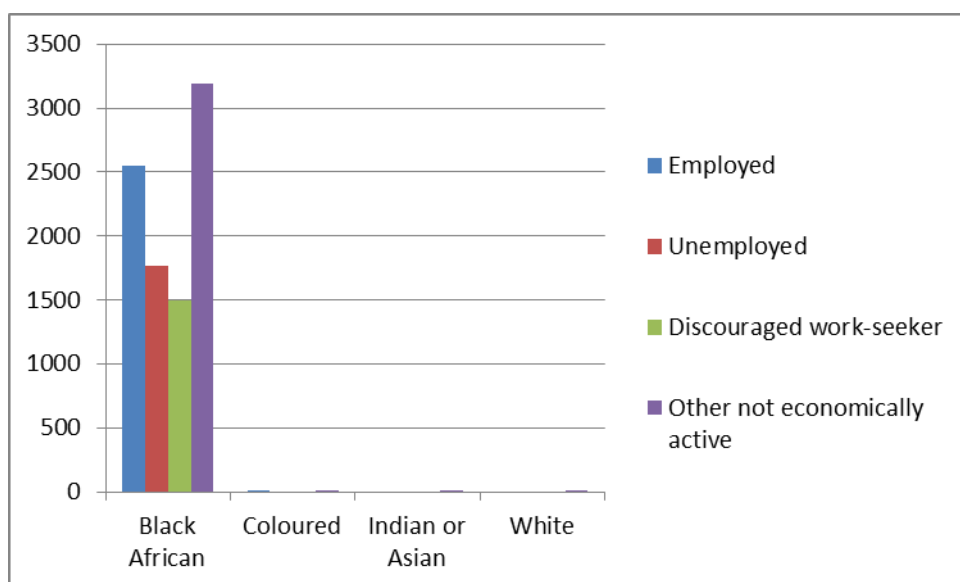


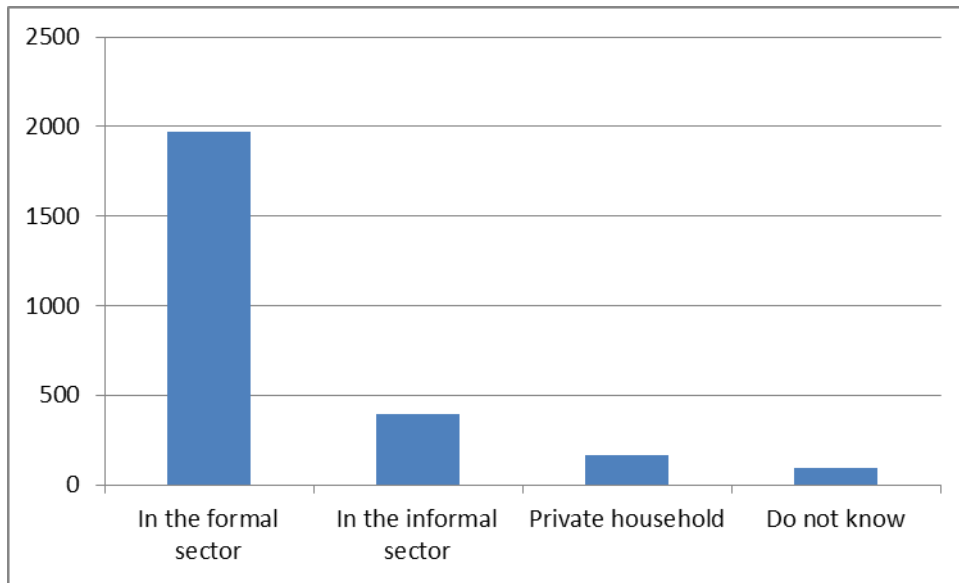
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 18 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active, they discouraged worker seekers and they are also unemployed.

Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure Black African population group being 100% dominant in ward 18 makes it difficult to make a conclusive comparison against other population groups

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

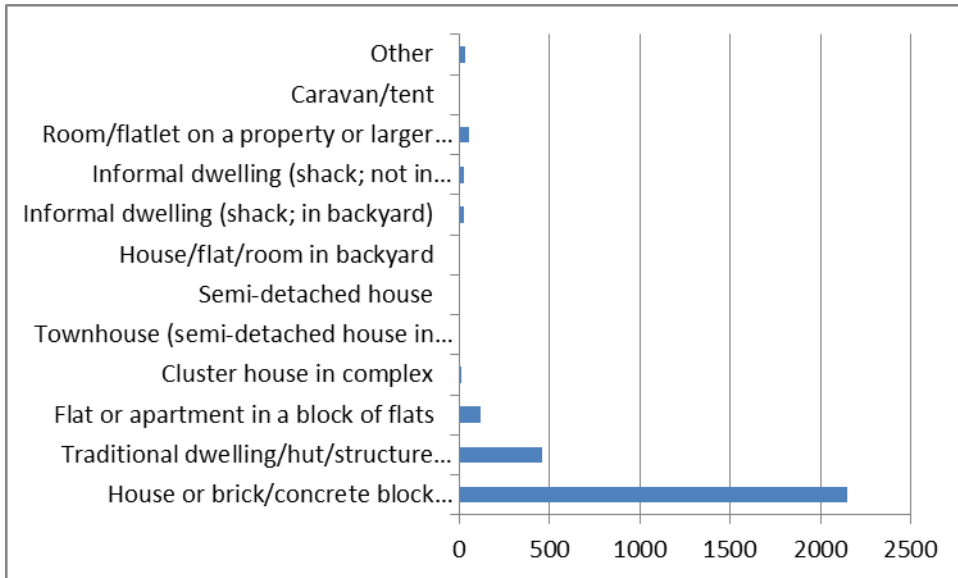


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households living in formal dwellings, further there is a notable percentage of households living traditional dwellings as well in ward 18.

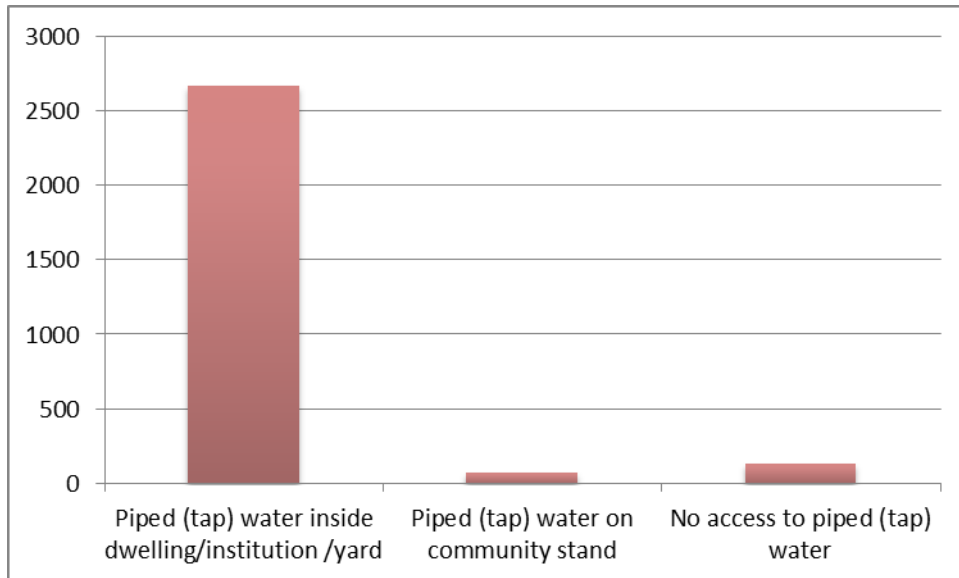
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



The proportion of households who owns and fully paid off their dwellings is significantly high when compared with other tenure statuses.

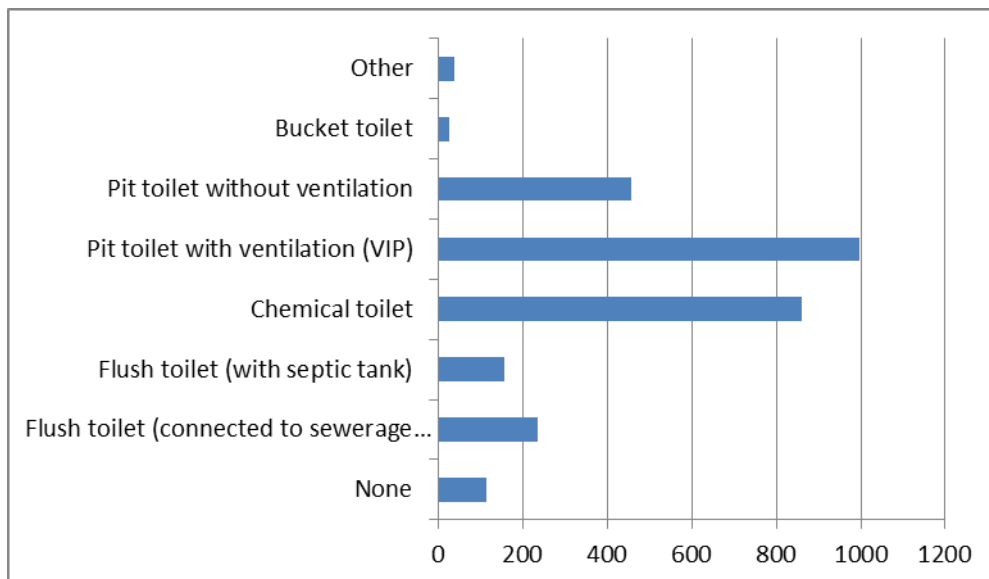
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 15: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows that a relatively higher number of households have access to piped water at ward 18.

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

very small. It is found that the most common sanitation infrastructure found and used in this ward is Pit toilet with Ventilation (VIP) There is still a notable proportion of households which does not have access to sanitation infrastrure as per 2011 census.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

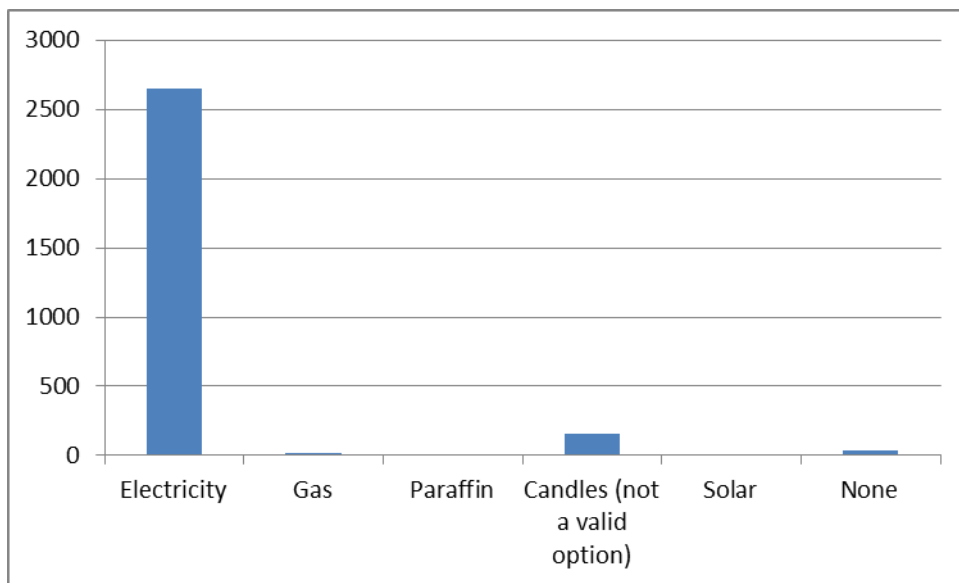


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting at ward 18 is relatively high when compared with other means.

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

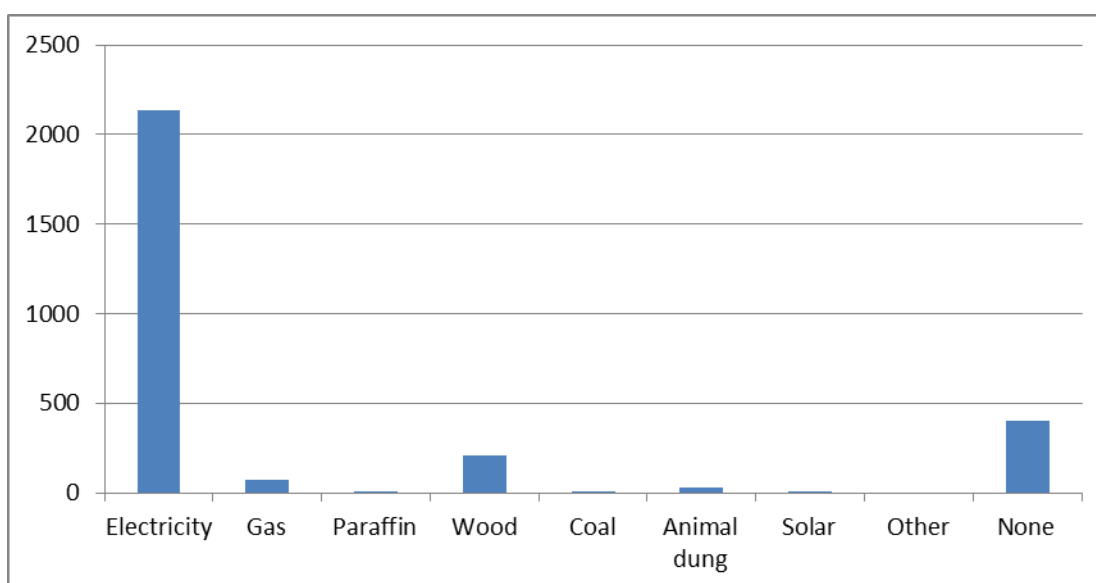


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 18 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting. There is percentage which indicated to have no means of lighting, which can be translated to a backlog. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity in ward 18.

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

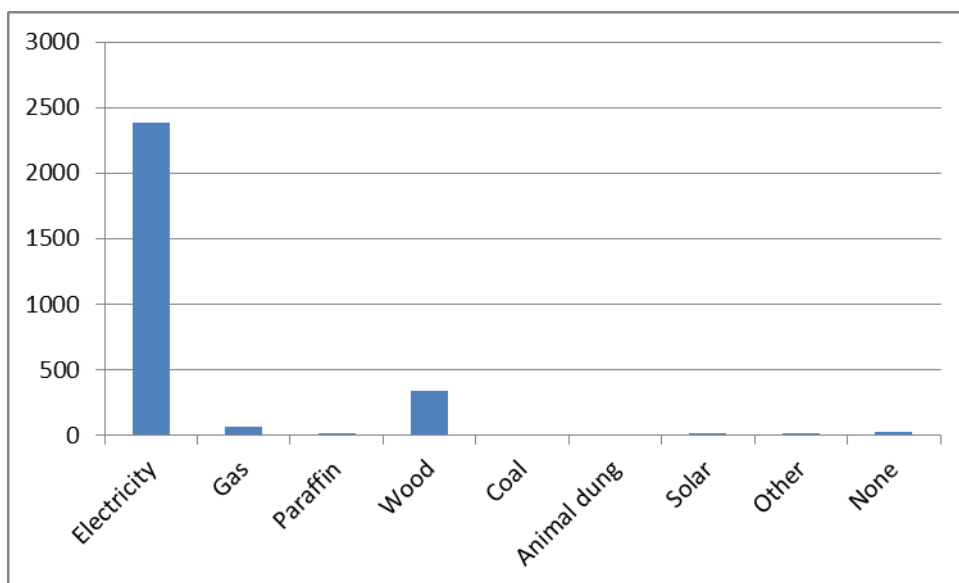
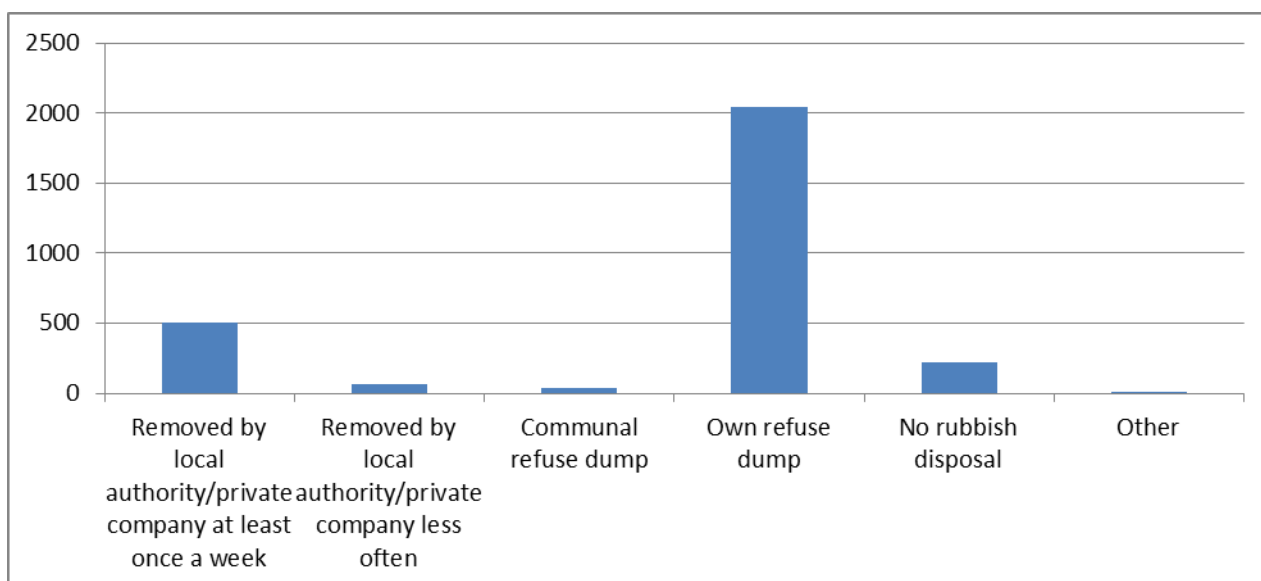


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

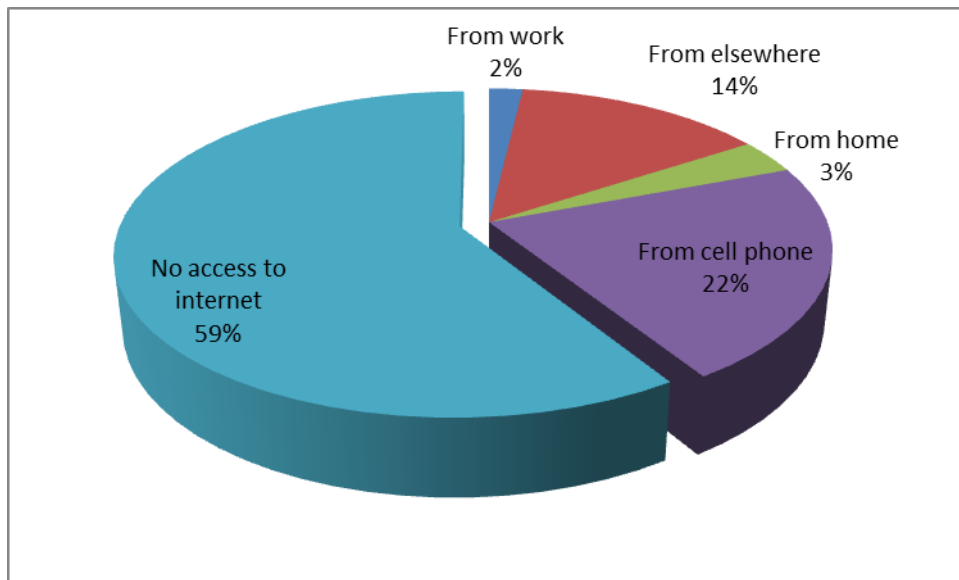


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the most common disposal means at ward 18 is households own refuse dump. This is a challenge since it goes with lot of risks that might lead to health hazards and at some stage even to open fires. This should be investigated at least a communal dump be established and waste bins be installed in key points of the wards.

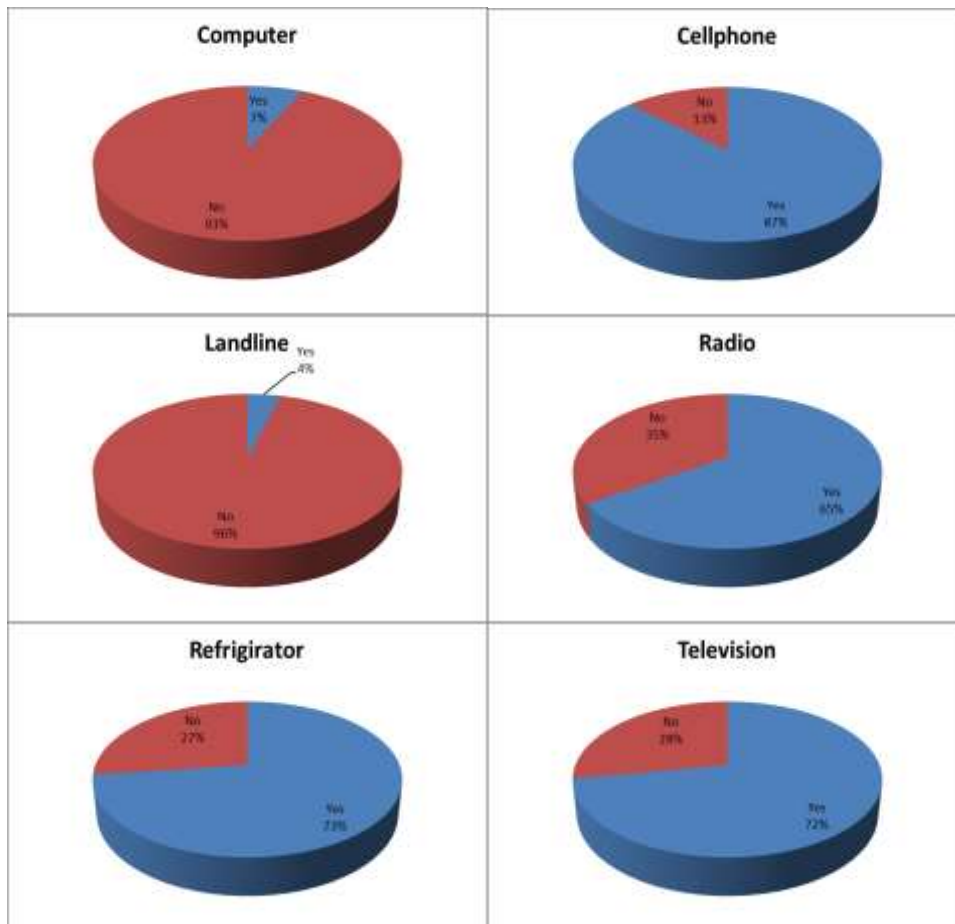
11.5 Household Goods

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 59%. About 22 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cellphones. A very small percentage of households access internet from home, from work and elsewhere at 3% and 14 % respectively.

Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods



The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 87% while the proportion using landlines is 4%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 7%.

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 2017/2018
Infrastructure & Technical Services		Need water
	Pedestrian bridges	Maintain and repair roads
	Rural roads upgrade (e.g. gravelling)	Electricity
	Illegal electricity connections be attended	
Community	Provision of waste Skips	Upgrade sports ground at

Services		Esikhaleni College and prevent access to vehicles
	Bus shelter	
	Sport facilities	
City Development	Better process for the selection of beneficiaries for housing development	Housing
	Provision of both greenfield and in-situ upgrade housing development	Jobs