



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

20



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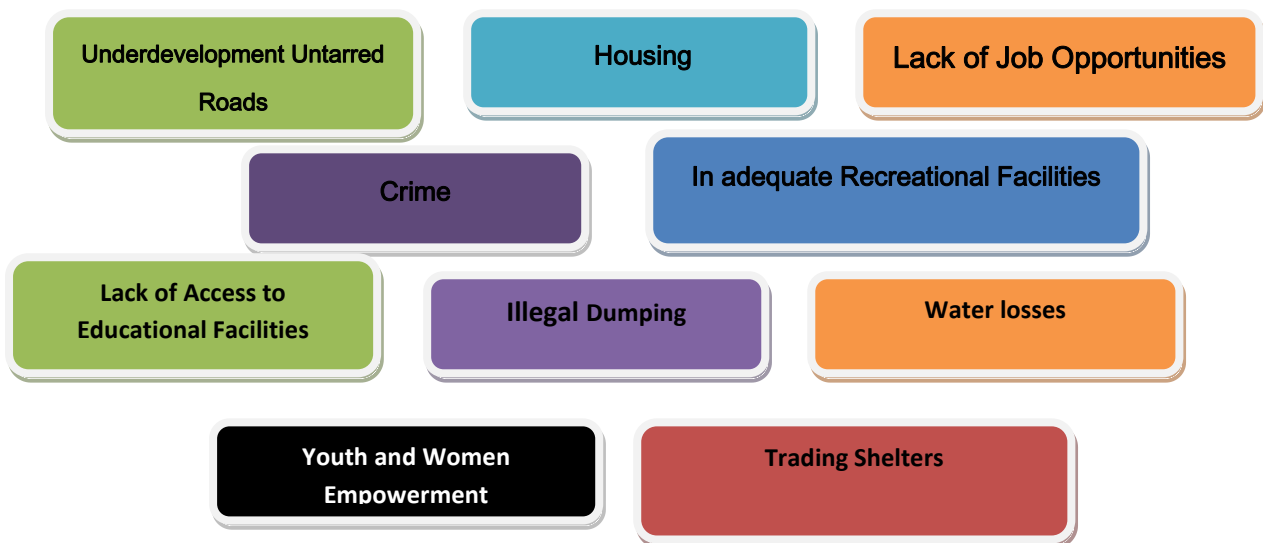
1. INTRODUCTION

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 20 has an estimated population of **8550 as per Census 2011**

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 20 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

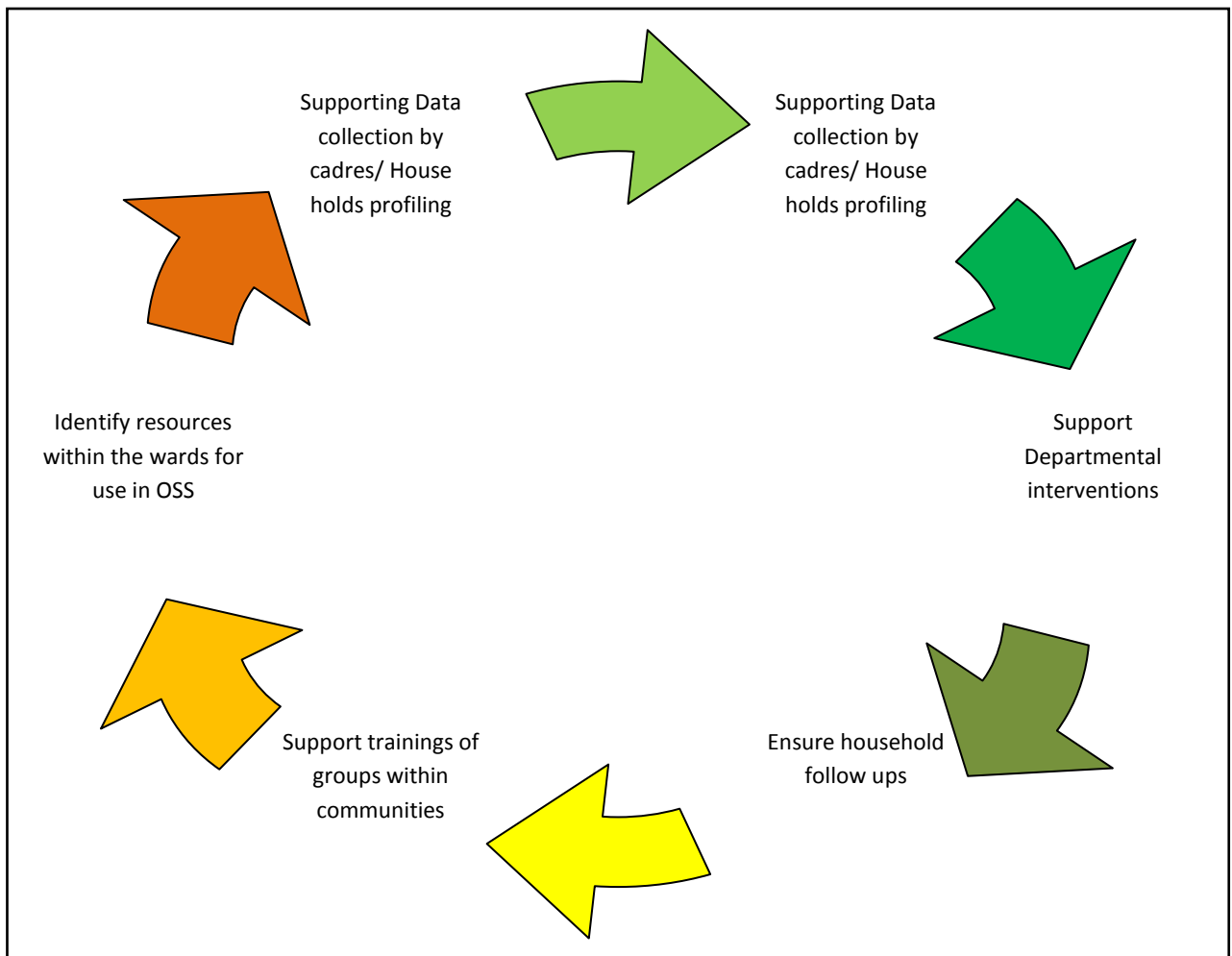
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 Fridays at 16:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 20 War Room:

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF WARD 20 WAR ROOM:

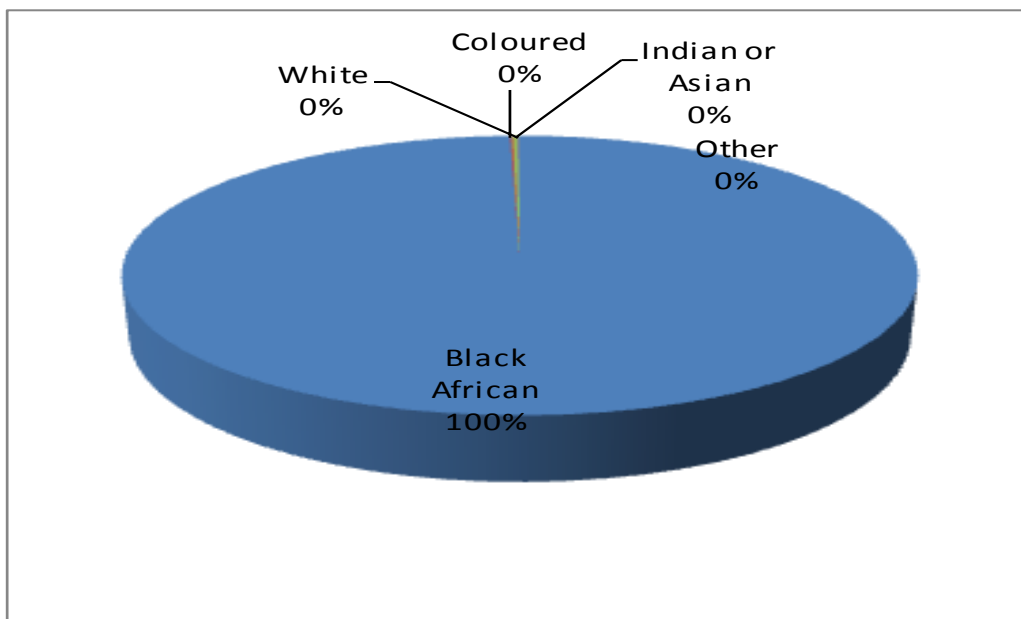
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
SPHAMANDLA DLAMINI	CHAIRPERSON	0736539515
MDLETSHE NTANDO	SECRETARY	0761881728

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

According to Census 2011 total population of Ward 20 is estimated at **8550**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



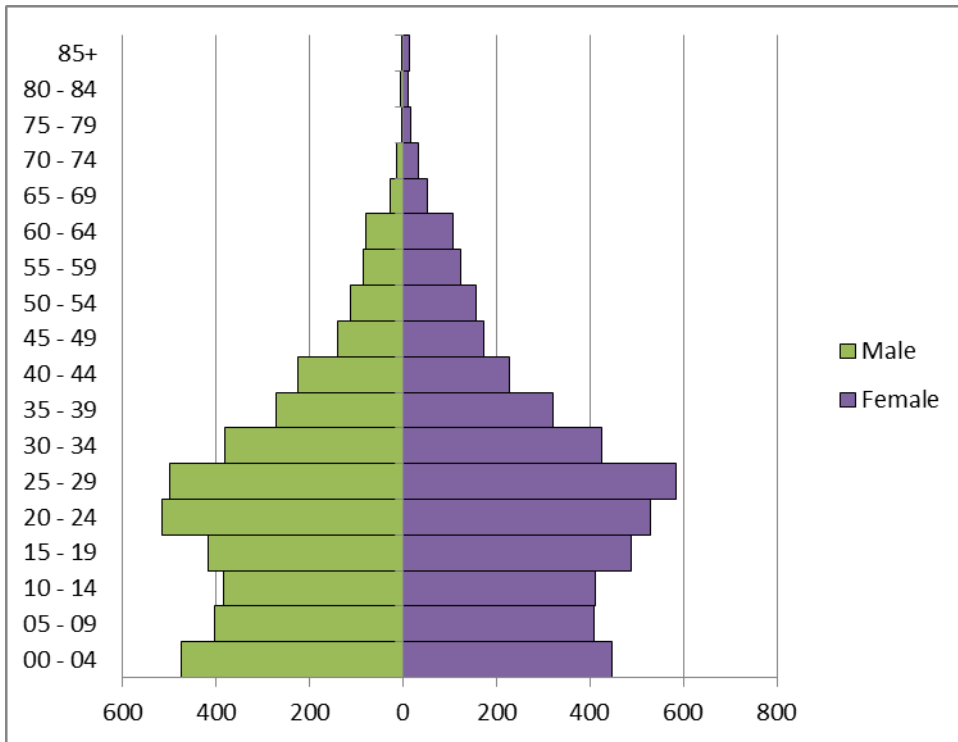
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

Ward 20 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, except for age group (25-29) where females are more than males. At an elderly stage, age groups 75-79 - 85+) more females seems to be surviving that males.

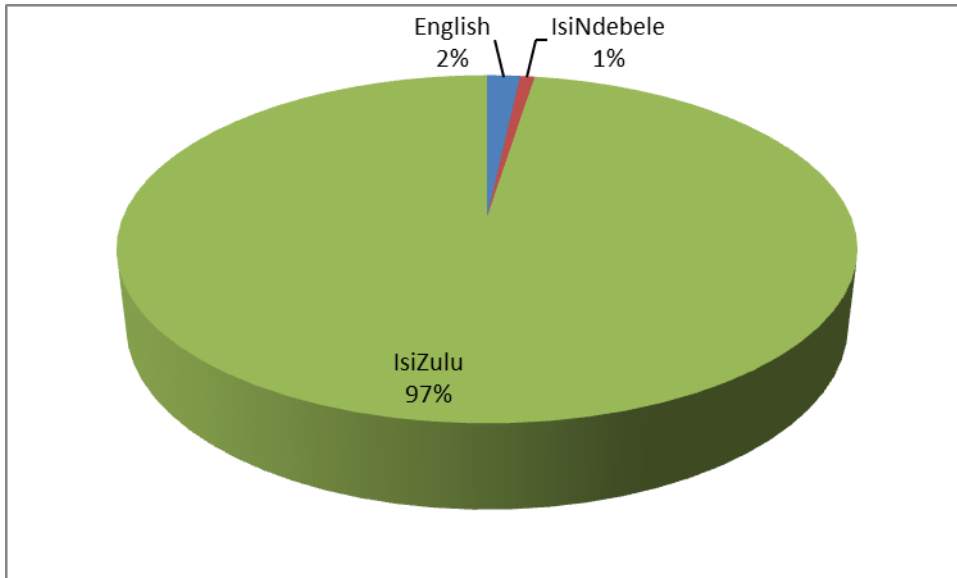
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by English (2%) and isiNdebele (1%), 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	468	441	-	3	-	-	-	-
05 - 09	402	405	-	3	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	381	411	-	-	-	-	-	3
15 - 19	417	486	-	-	-	-	-	3
20 - 24	516	522	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	498	579	-	3	-	-	-	3
30 - 34	375	420	-	-	-	-	3	3
35 - 39	273	315	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	225	228	-	-	-	-	3	-
45 - 49	141	168	-	3	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	111	153	3	-	-	-	-	3
55 - 59	84	123	-	-	-	-	3	-
60 - 64	78	102	-	-	-	-	3	3
65 - 69	27	48	-	-	-	-	-	3
70 - 74	12	33	-	-	-	-	3	-
75 - 79	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above indicates that we have more infants in this ward. 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

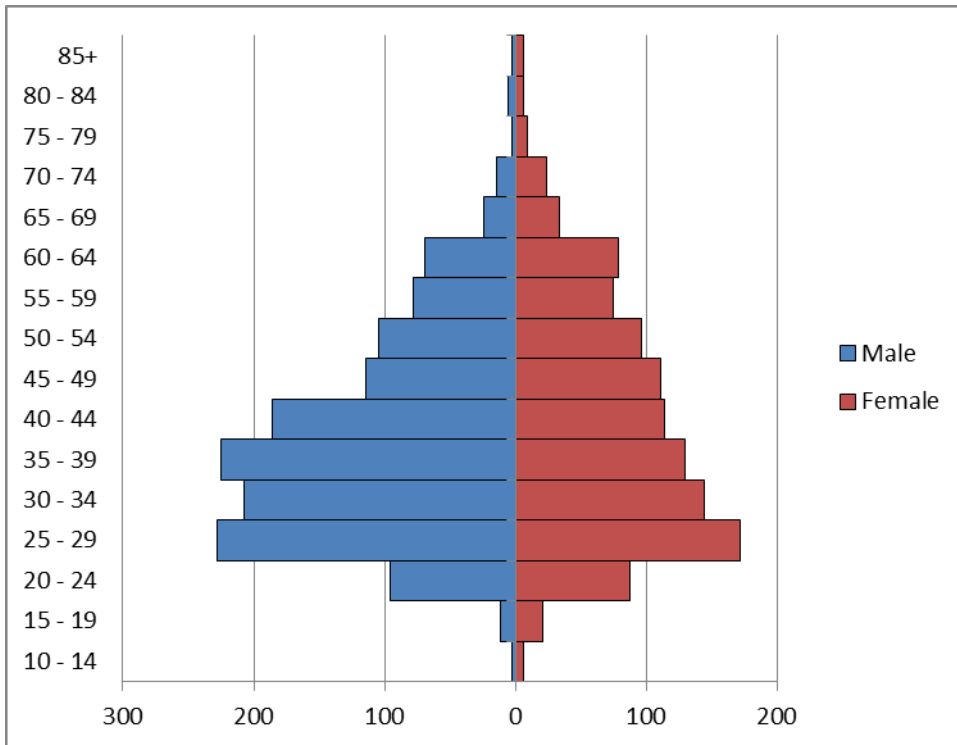


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of ward 20 is Male headed Household, within an group of (25-29) ; however it noted that there is a remarkable rate of Female headed households as well especially towards the elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider 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 76% followed by married population at 17%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 5% and only a 2% of widows/widower population is found at ward 20.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

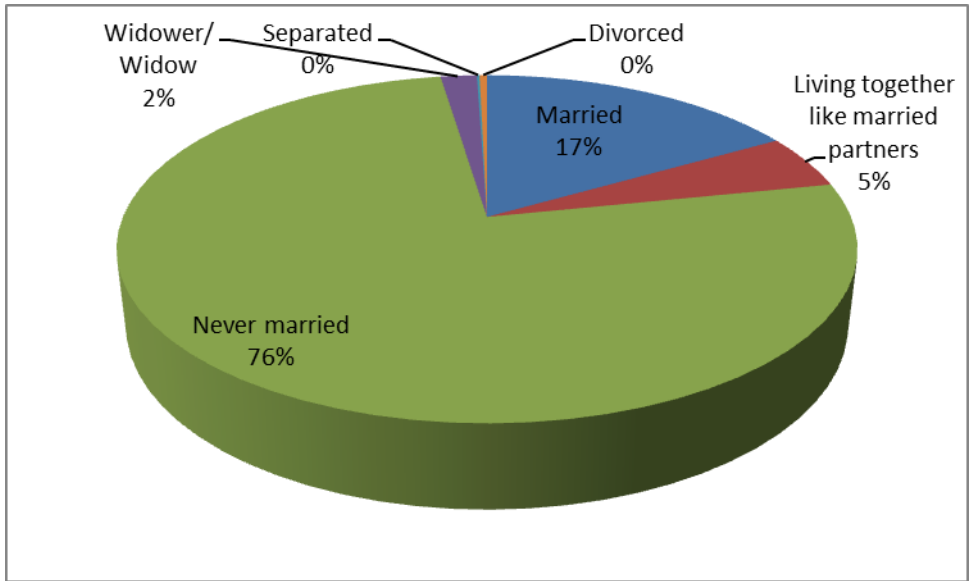
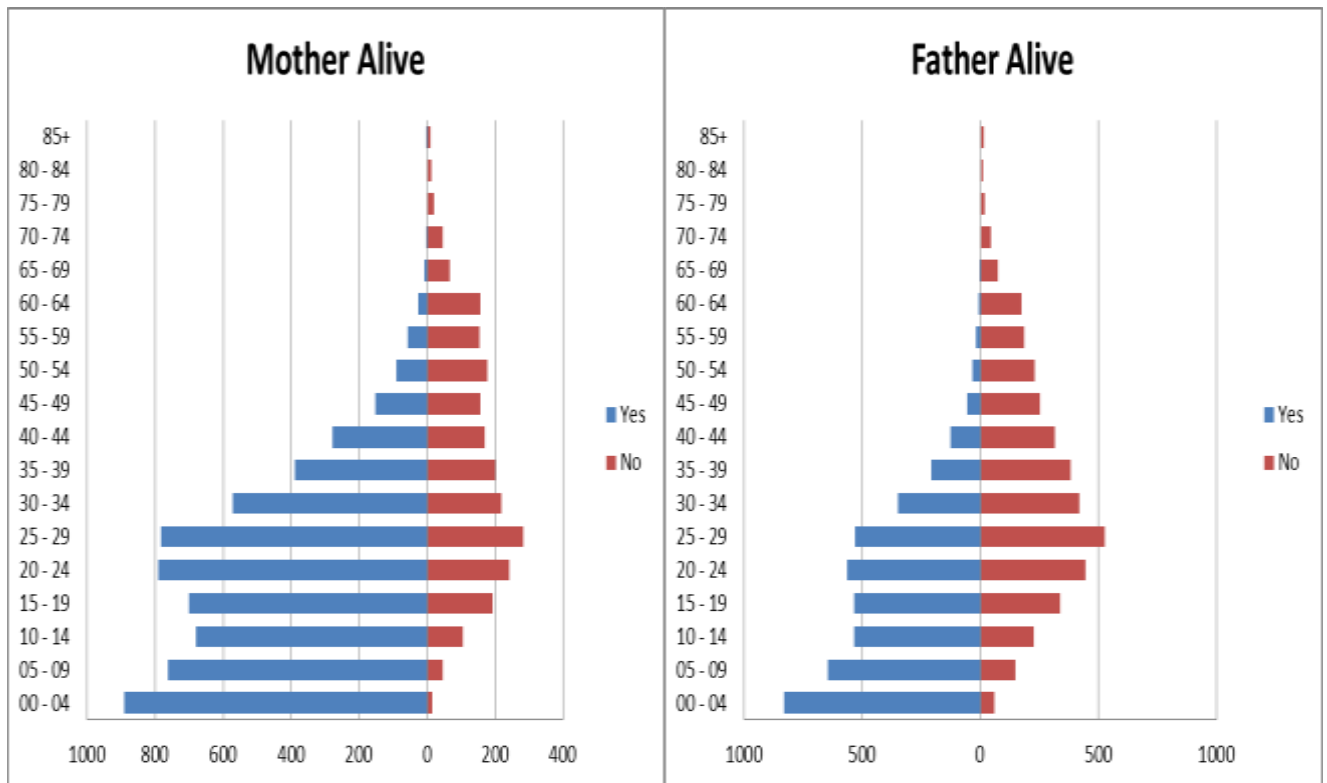


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kw aZulu-Natal	8220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	24	9	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of the population is originally KZN born. There is a small population which comes 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, 357 have lost their mother and 771 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	129	105	-	-	-	-	3	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	114	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	126	123	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	93	99	-	-	3	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	111	138	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	123	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	111	144	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	102	156	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	201	207	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	147	186	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	252	246	-	3	-	-	-	3
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	321	396	-	3	-	-	-	3
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1251	1362	3	6	-	-	6	9
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	24	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	30	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	33	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	45	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	78	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	24	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	33	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	15	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	6	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	81	123	-	-	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 204 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 2613. Comparing this rate with the total number of population in ward 20 it applauded that youth is going to school and majority have matriculation.

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	249	177	-	3	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	27	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	39	141	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	129	156	3	-	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	204	186	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	195	141	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	249	150	-	3	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	174	69	-	-	-	-	3	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	78	21	-	-	-	-	3	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure shows that an average female headed household earn very little on the annual income in 2011 as compared to their male counterparts. 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.

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 R19 601- R38 200 in 2011. While other population groups are at zero percent mainly because the ward is dominated by Black African population.

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.

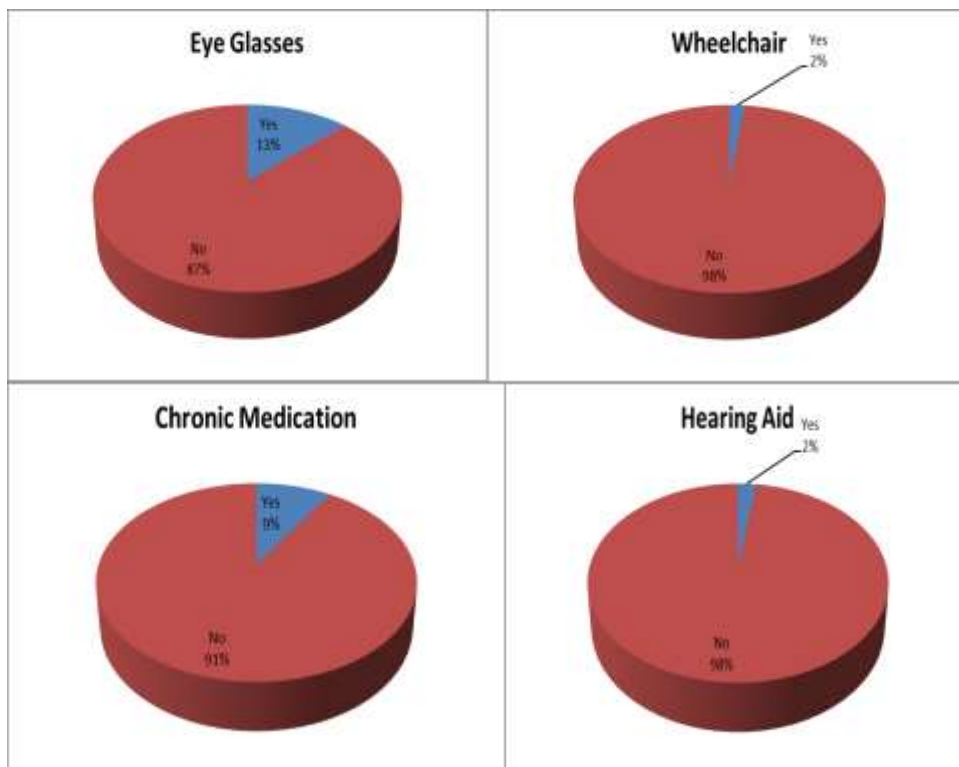
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	52802020: Ward 20	Seeing	52802020: Ward 20	Remembering	52802020: Ward 20
No difficulty	7680	No difficulty	7098	No difficulty	7194
Some difficulty	234	Some difficulty	729	Some difficulty	405
A lot of difficulty	30	A lot of difficulty	123	A lot of difficulty	141
Cannot do at all	12	Cannot do at all	12	Cannot do at all	99

Self Care	52802020: Ward 20	Communication	52802020: Ward 20	Walking	52802020: Ward 20
No difficulty	6828	No difficulty	7479	No difficulty	7671
Some difficulty	225	Some difficulty	252	Some difficulty	171
A lot of difficulty	66	A lot of difficulty	63	A lot of difficulty	57
Cannot do at all	213	Cannot do at all	78	Cannot do at all	51

Results indicate that most people in ward 20 (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 communication 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 13% and 9% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

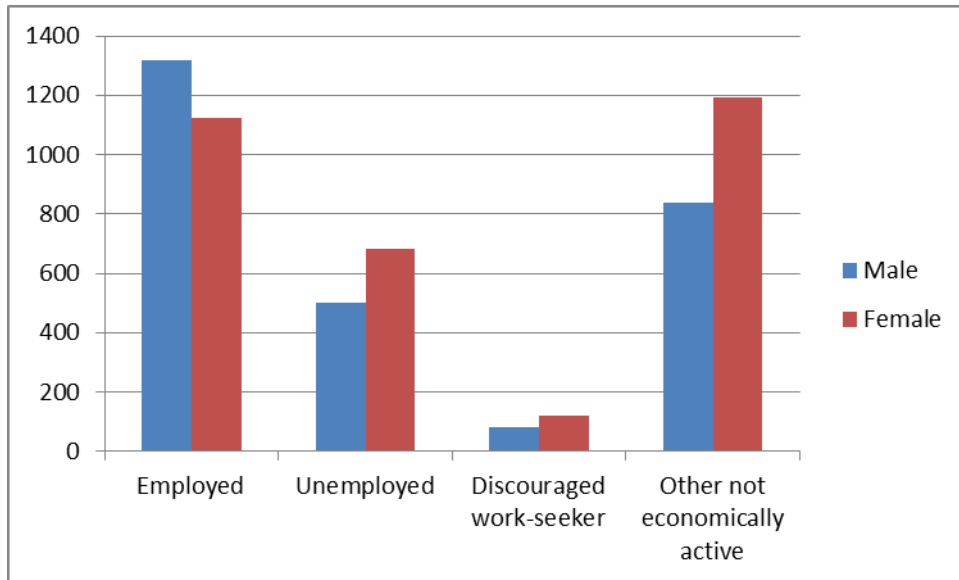
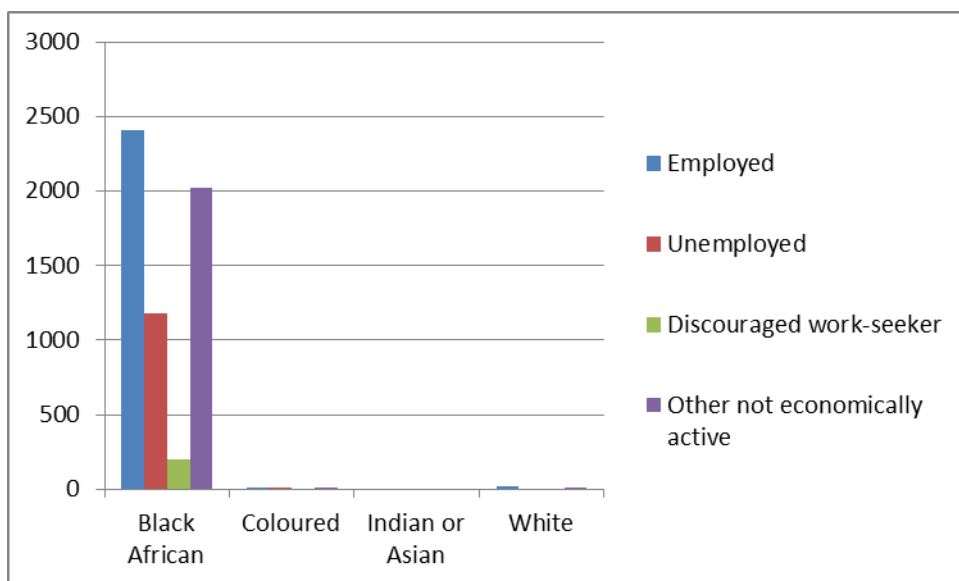


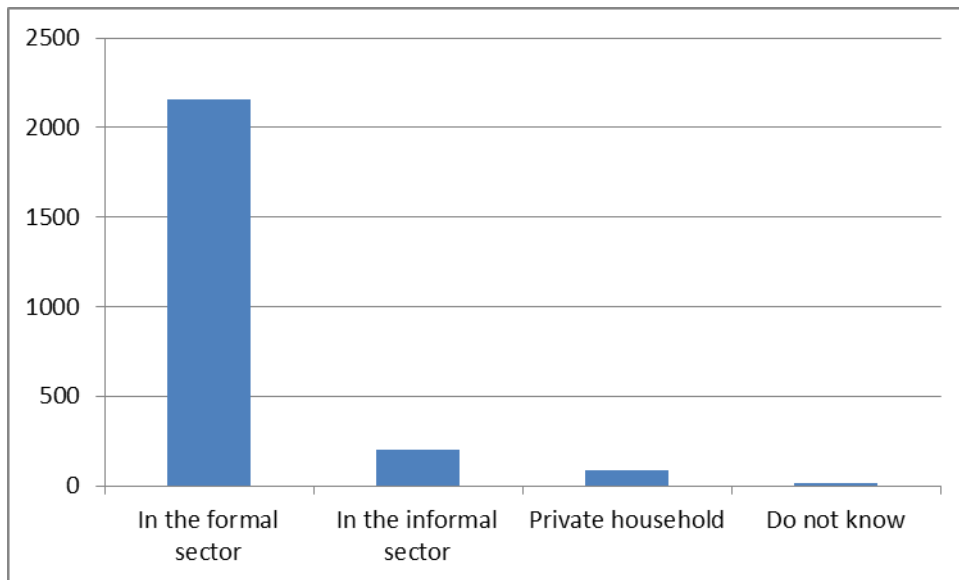
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 20 is males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and also unemployed.

Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the Black African population group is the highest in terms of employment. However this due to the fact black African population is the majority and its difficult to make comparison with 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

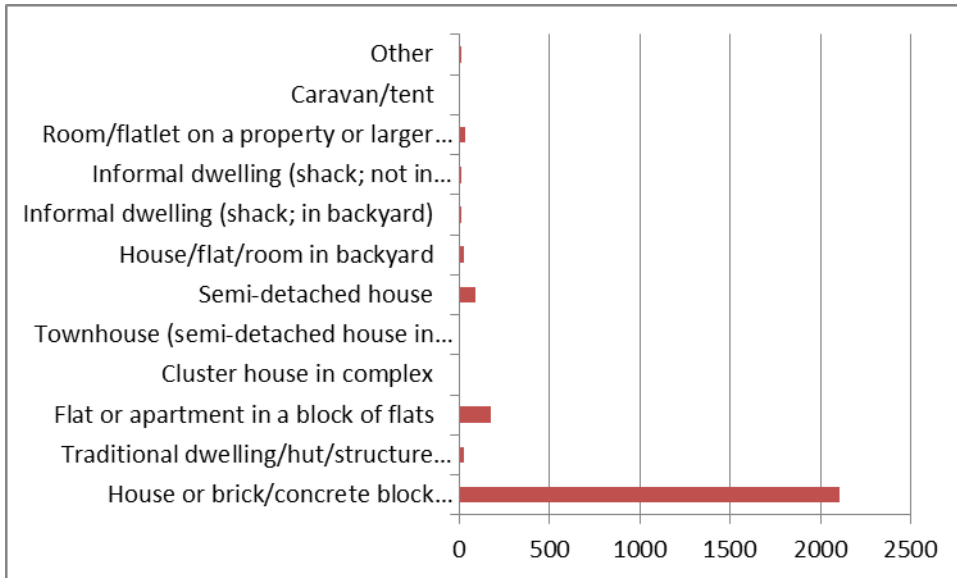


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households within ward 20 live in formal houses and there are also block of flats within the same ward.

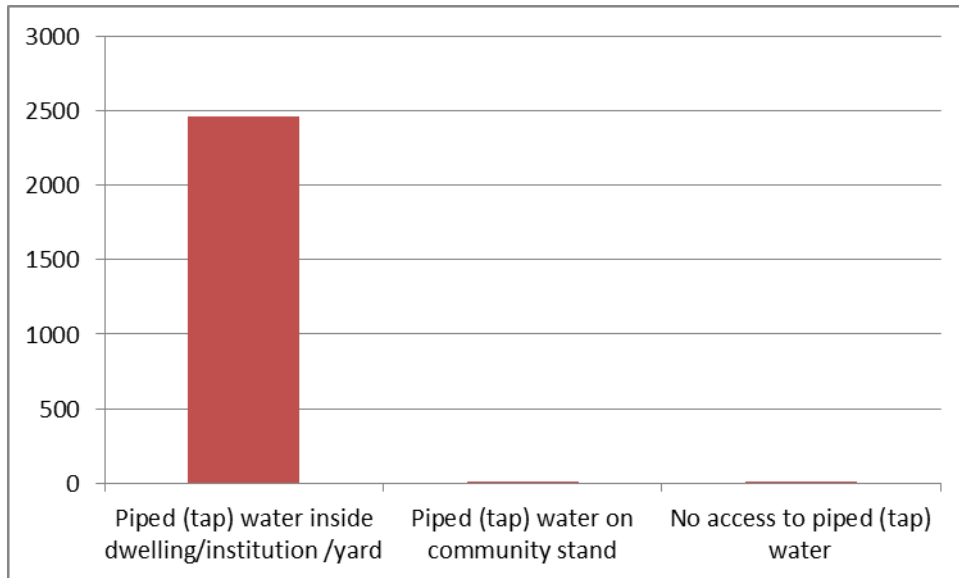
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



The proportion of households who rent their dwellings is very high it is almost as equal as those owned and fully paid off. The occupied rent –free is the least proportion.

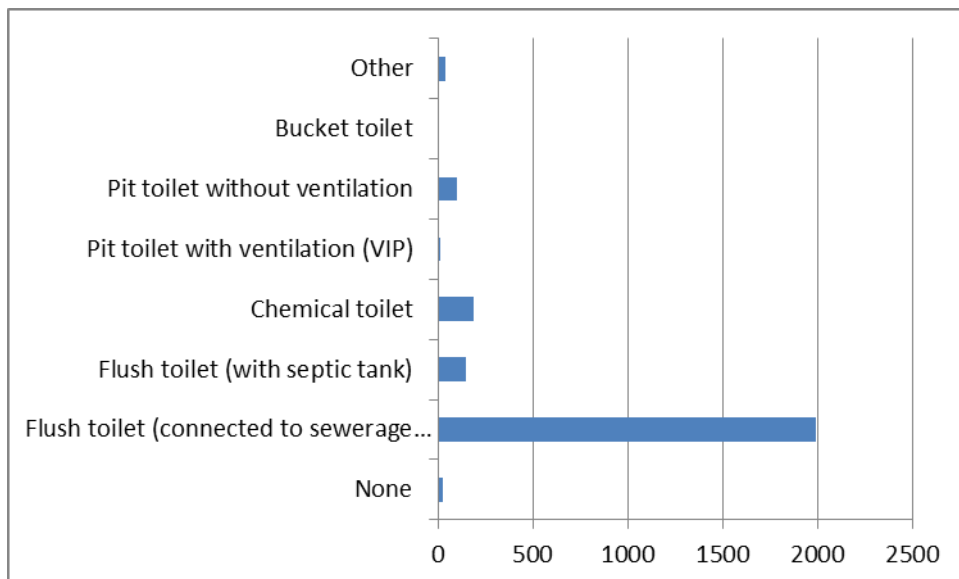
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

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 20.

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 higher when compared with other sanitation means.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

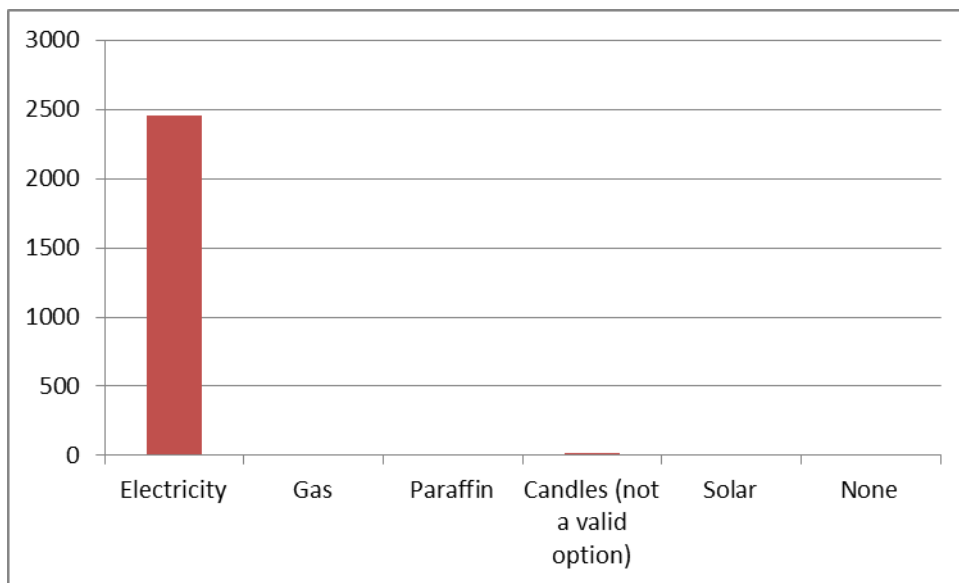


Figure above shows that majority of households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high.

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

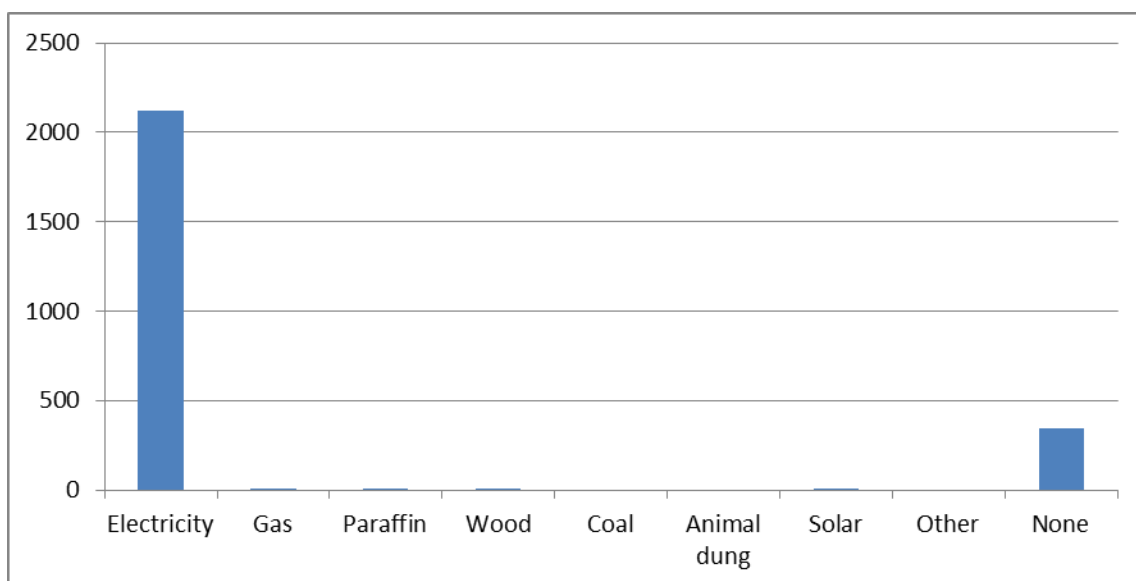


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 20 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting. There is percentage which indicated to have no means of lighting, which can be translated to a backlog. It can be assumed that there are households who were 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 20.

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

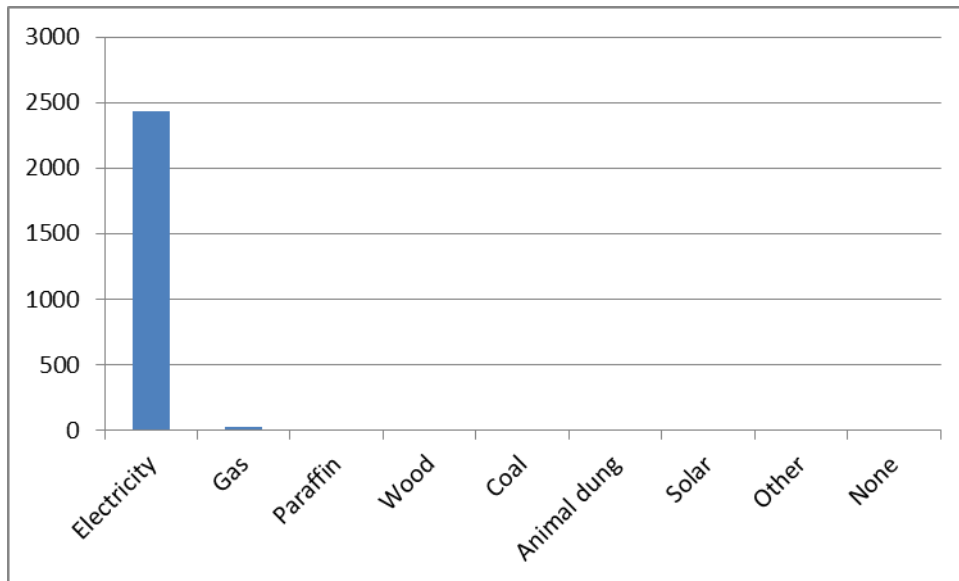
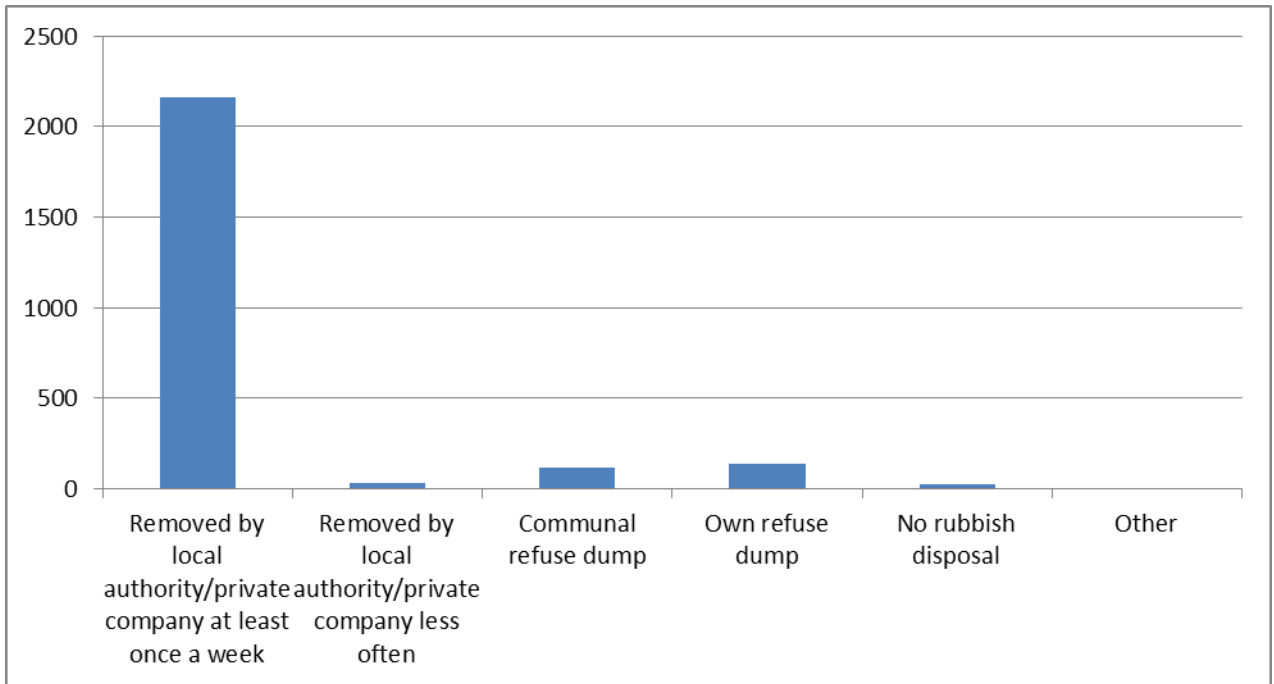


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

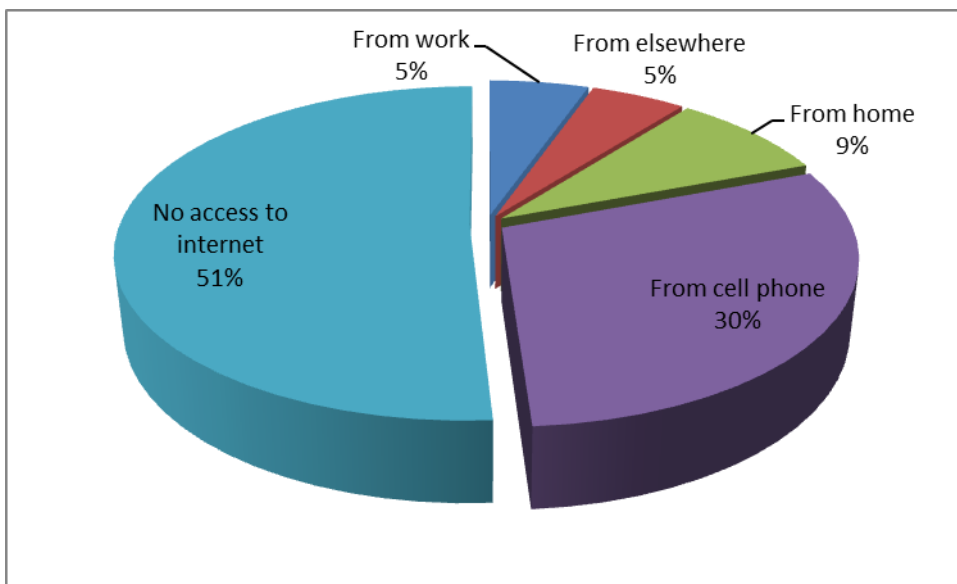


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is consistently high in ward 20. There is a small proportion of households who still uses own refuse dump.

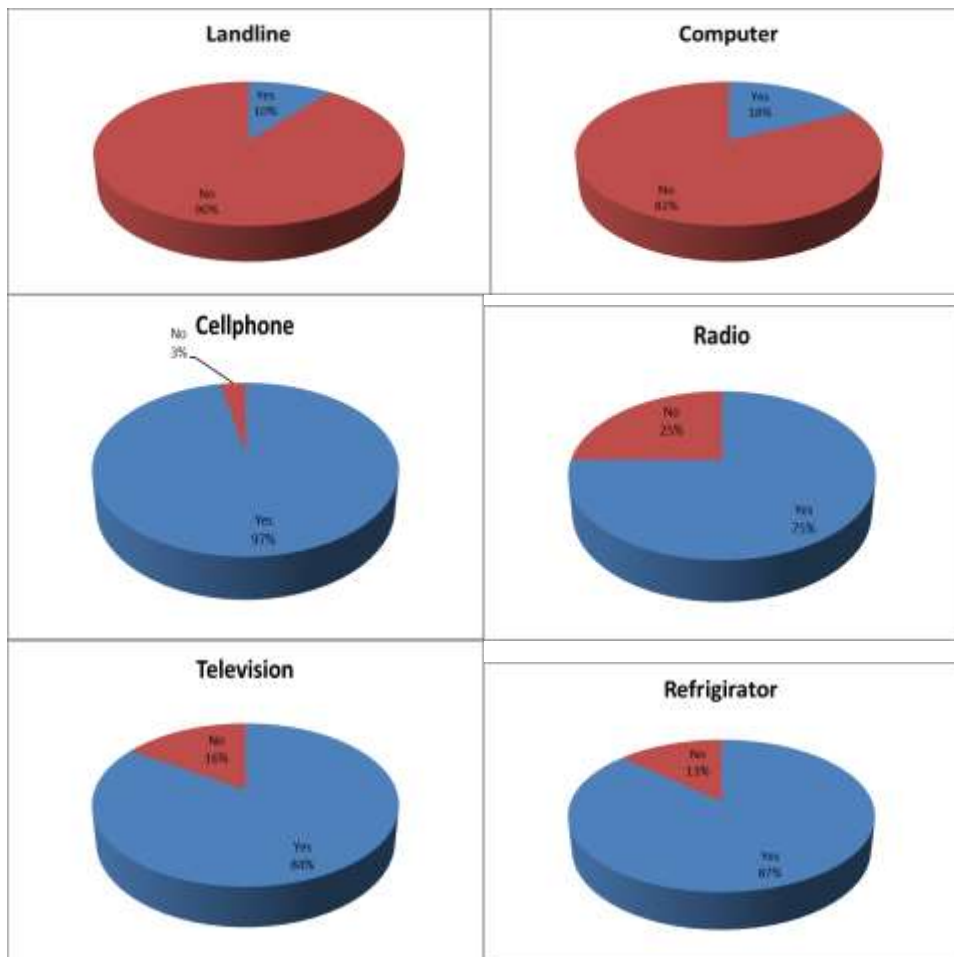
11.5 Household Goods

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 51%. About 30% percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cell phones. A very small percentage of households access internet from home, followed by those who access from work and elsewhere at 9% and 5% respectively.

Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods



The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 97% while the proportion using landlines is 10%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 3%.

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	Community to be briefed on times of water stoppages	Maintain water pipes
	Low water pressure challenge to be rectified	Speed humps
	Fixing Pot holes	Repair roads
		Pedestrian bridges
	Ensure that the open electricity metre is urgently covered	Bus shelters
	Speed humps in the ward	
	Regularly cleaning of water tunnels	
Community Services		Provide skips
	Frequent grass cutting at Parks	
City Development	Housing	Low cost housing programmes
	Job	Most of community members want jobs.
	Allocation of title deeds, to all people within the ward who doesn't have title deeds example BBS Houses	