



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

21

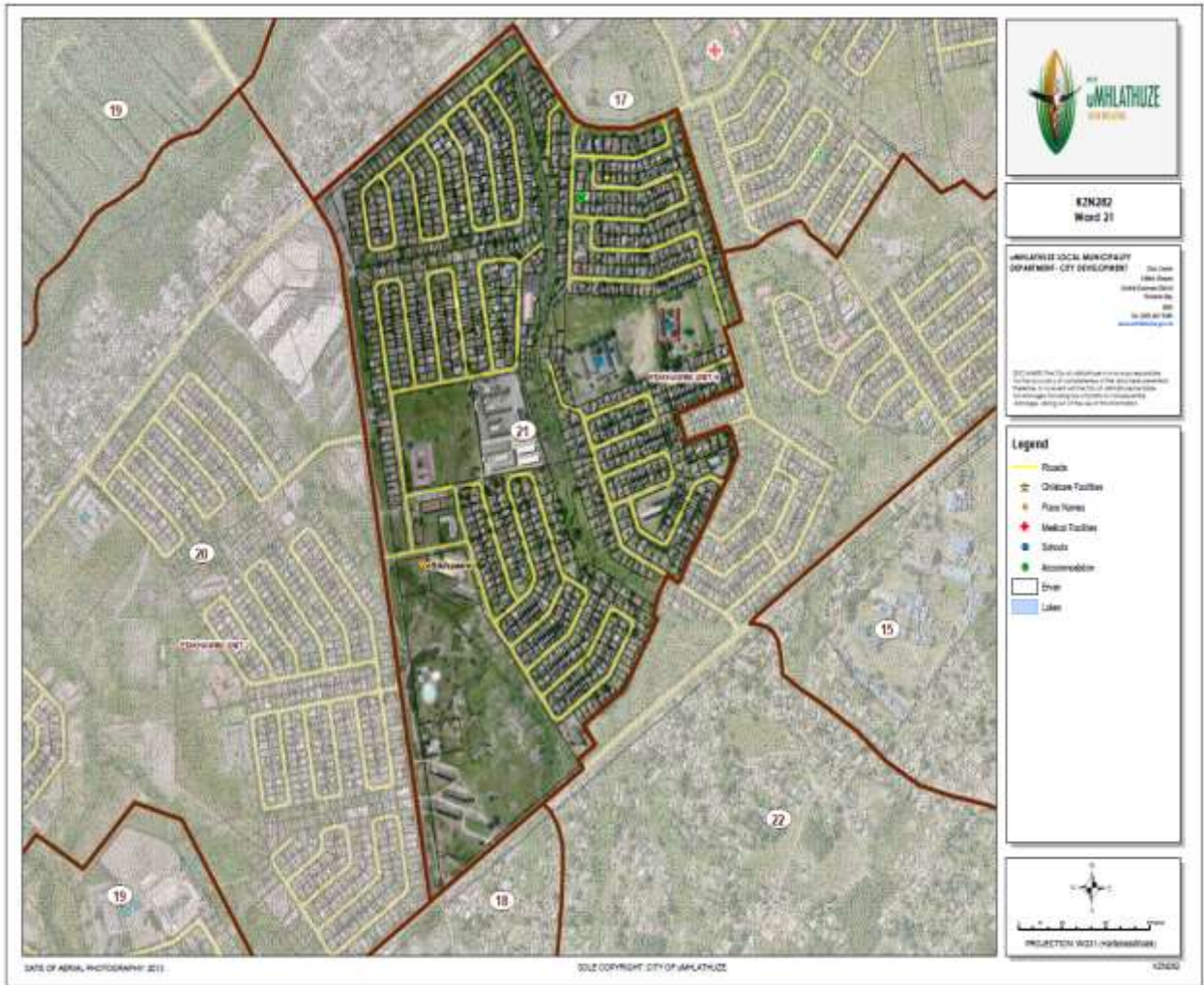


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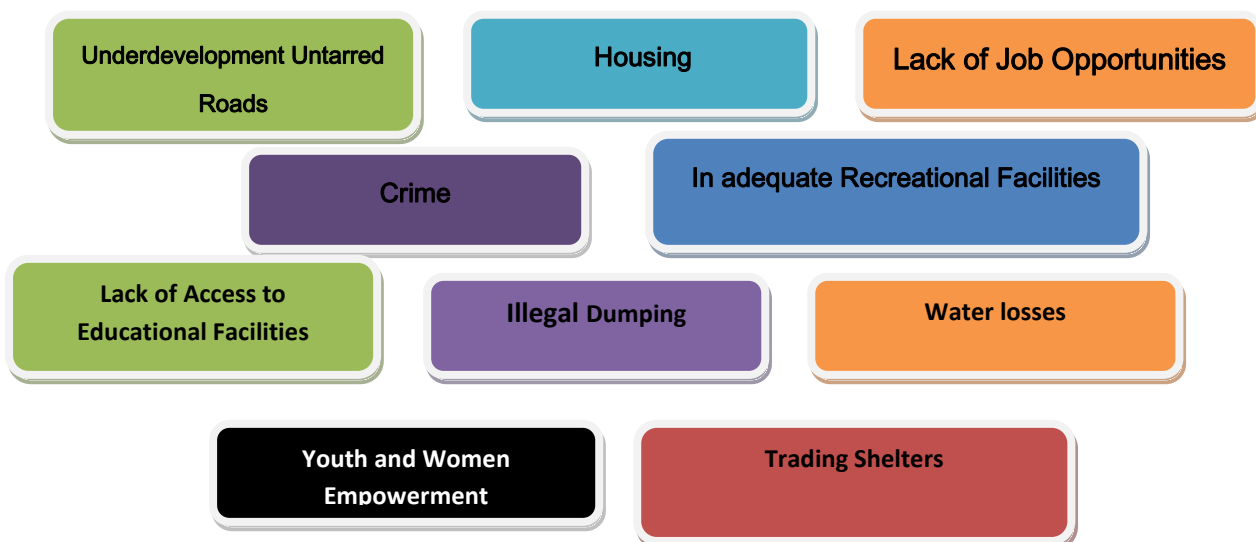
1. INTRODUCTION

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



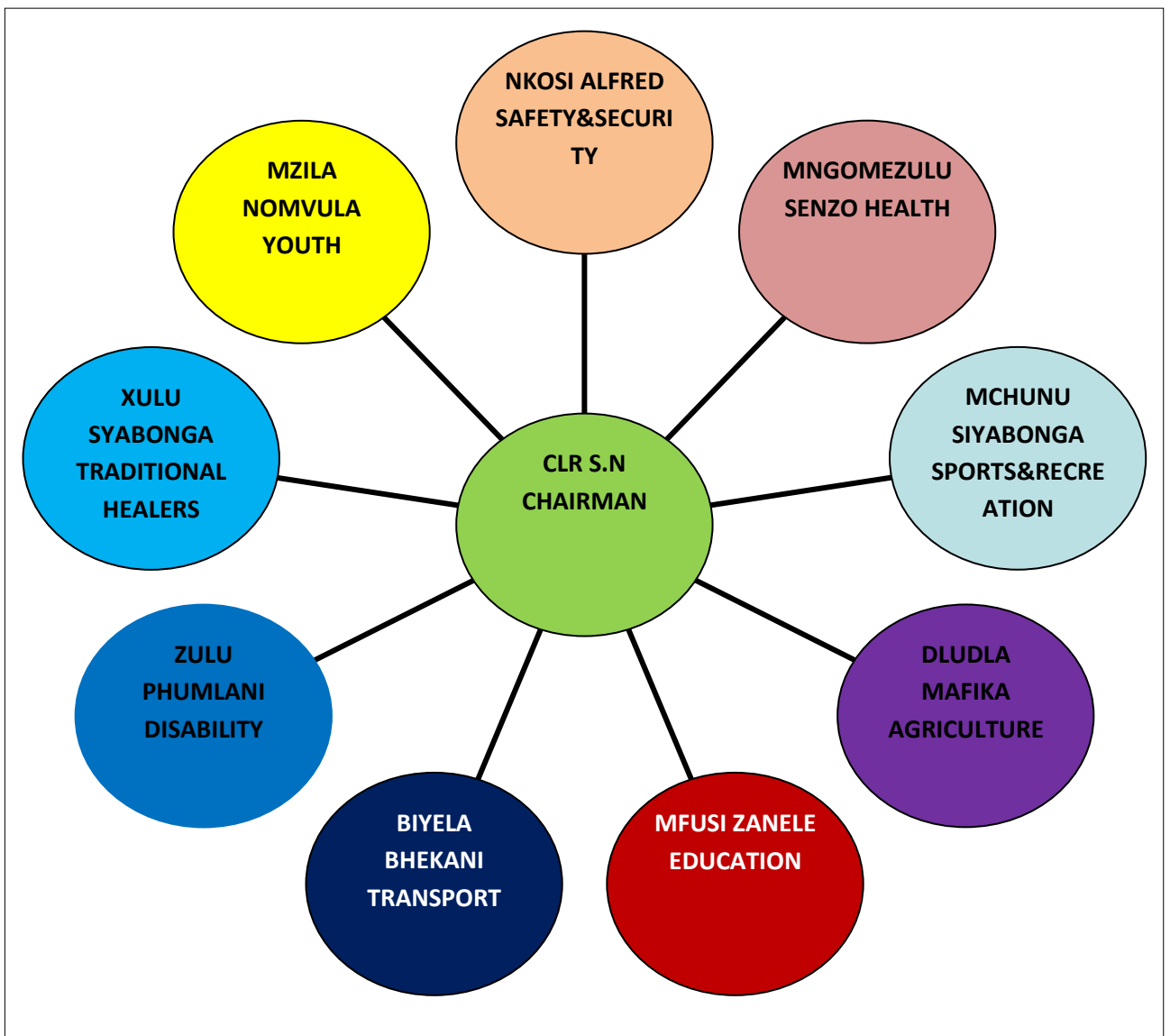
4. SIZE OF THE WARD

Ward 21 has an estimated population of **6948** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 21 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

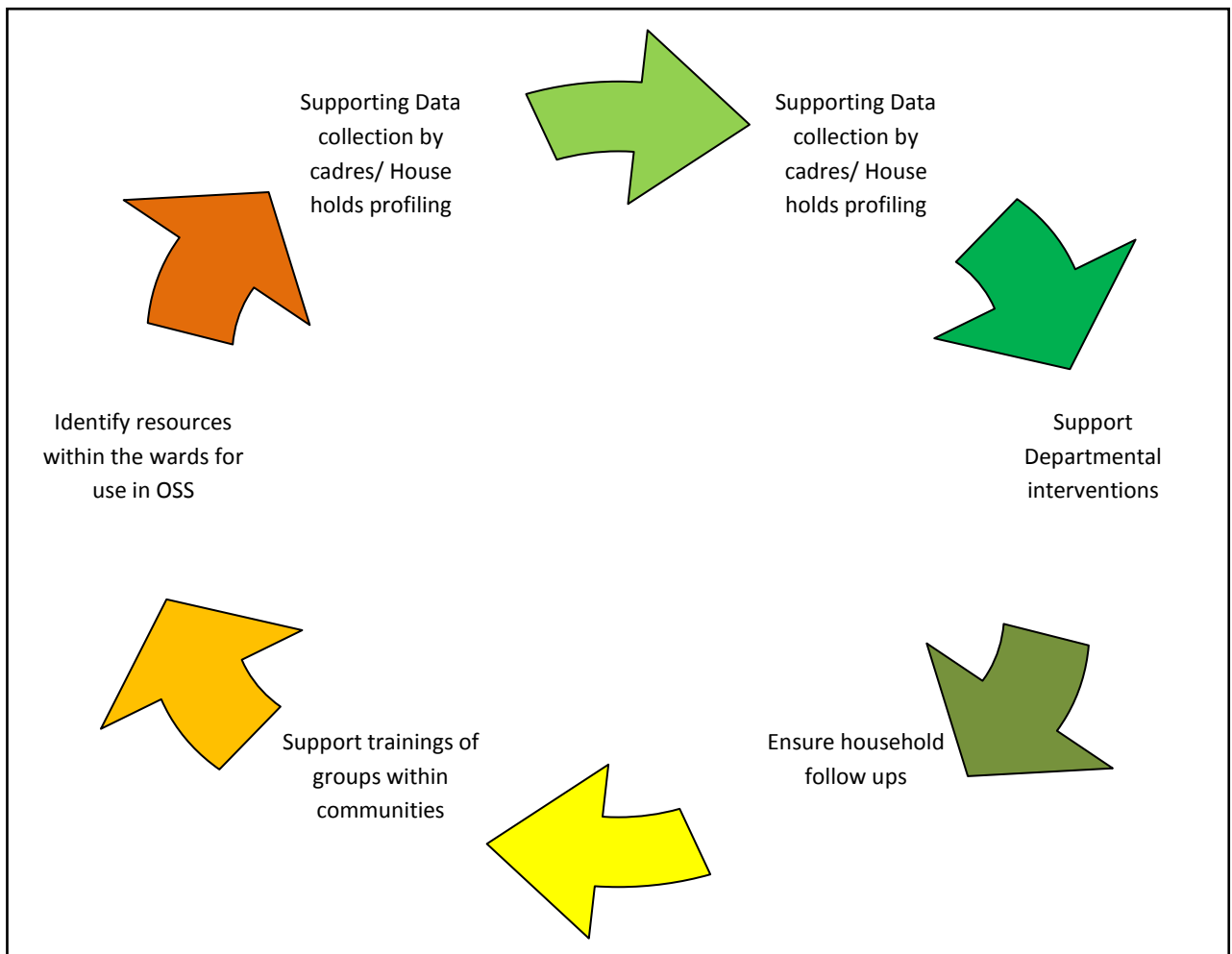
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 10:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 21 War Room:

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF WARD 21 WAR ROOM:

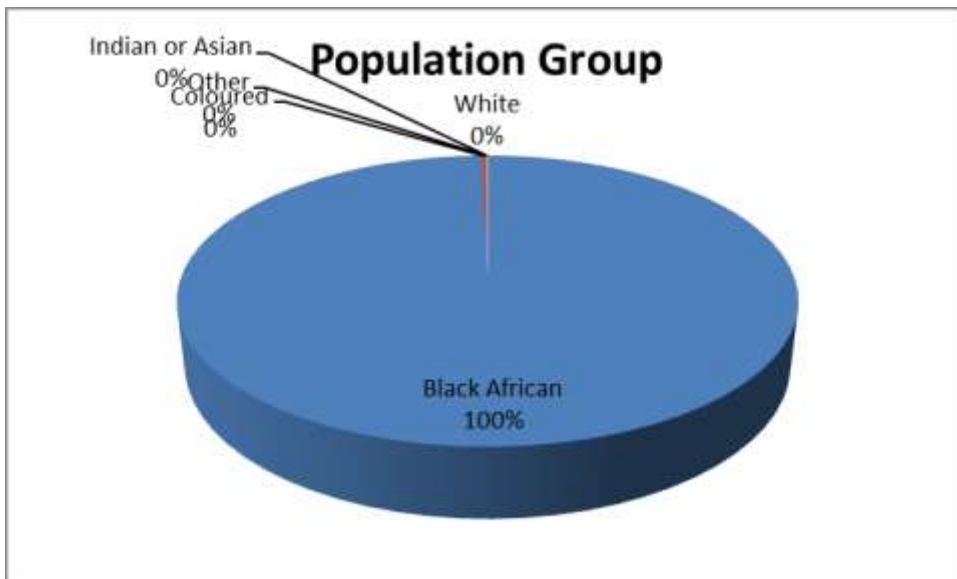
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
MBATHA ALLAN	CHAIRPERSON	0721966774
MDLETSHE	SECRETARY	0714451047

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

According to Census 2011 the estimated population of ward 21 is **6948**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



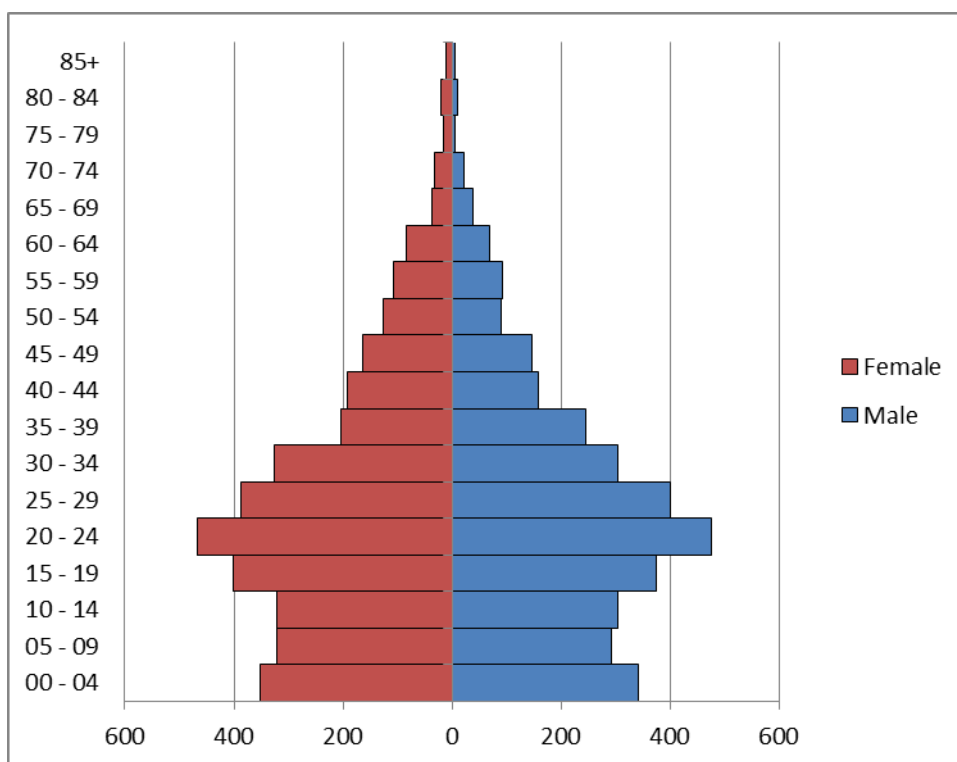
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 21 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 population pyramid below indicates that there is almost a balance in terms of gender distribution in all age groups. The age group that is bigger than other age groups is 20-24 for both females and males. This is an indication that ward 21 is a youthful ward. At an elderly stage, age groups 75-79 - 85+) more females seems to be surviving than males.

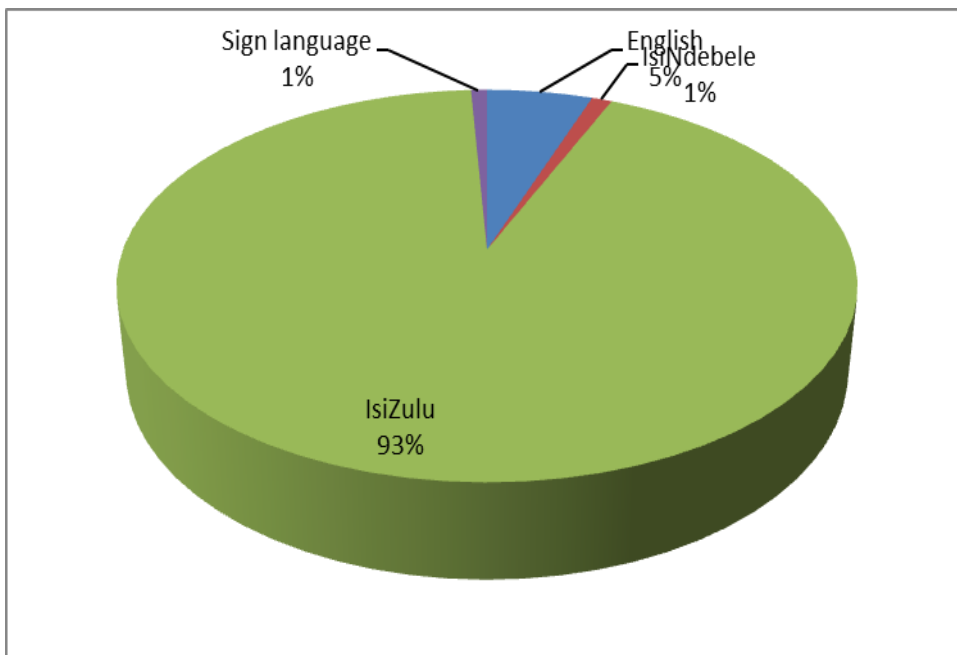
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by English and Sign Language. The statistics correlate with the statistics above where population group is highly dominated by Black African population group who speaks isiZulu as their first language.

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	345	348	-	-	-	-	-	-
05 - 09	288	321	-	3	-	-	3	-
10 - 14	300	315	-	6	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	375	399	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	471	465	-	3	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	396	387	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	303	327	-	3	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	246	204	-	3	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	159	189	-	-	3	-	-	-
45 - 49	147	165	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	90	126	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	96	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	69	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	39	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	21	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-

The ward 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 population is the majority.

6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

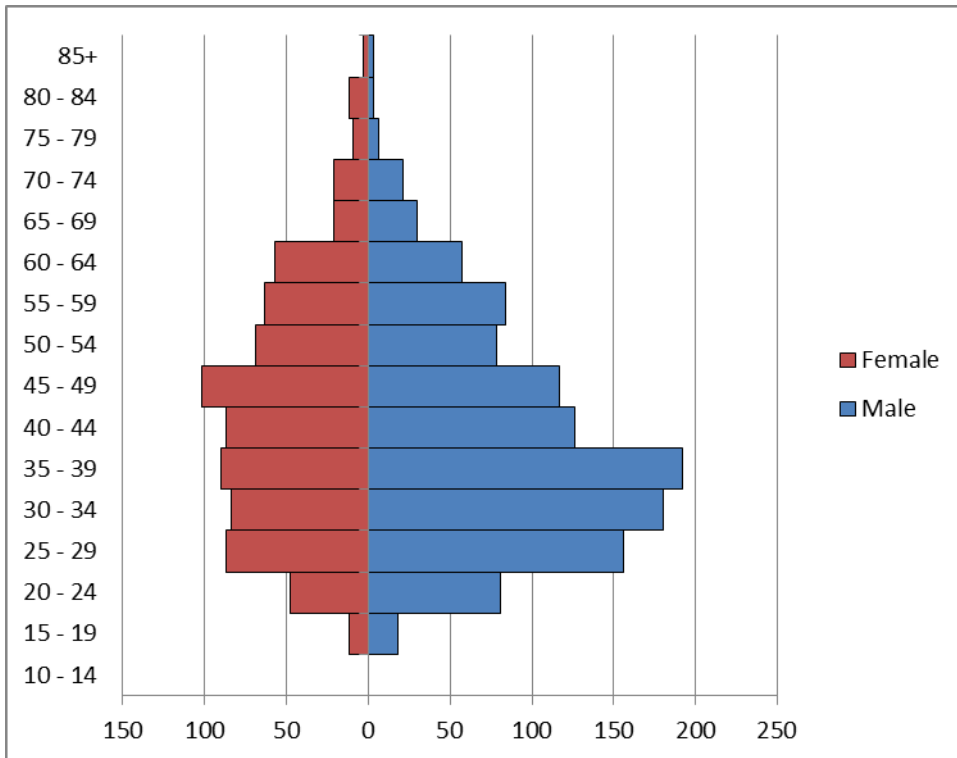


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an age group of (35-39) ; however it noted that there is a remarkable rate of Female headed households as well especially towards the elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (15-19 and 20-24), it is noted that at 10-14 there are no child headed households identified.

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 75% followed by married population at 18%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 4% and only a 3% of widows/widower population is found at ward 21.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

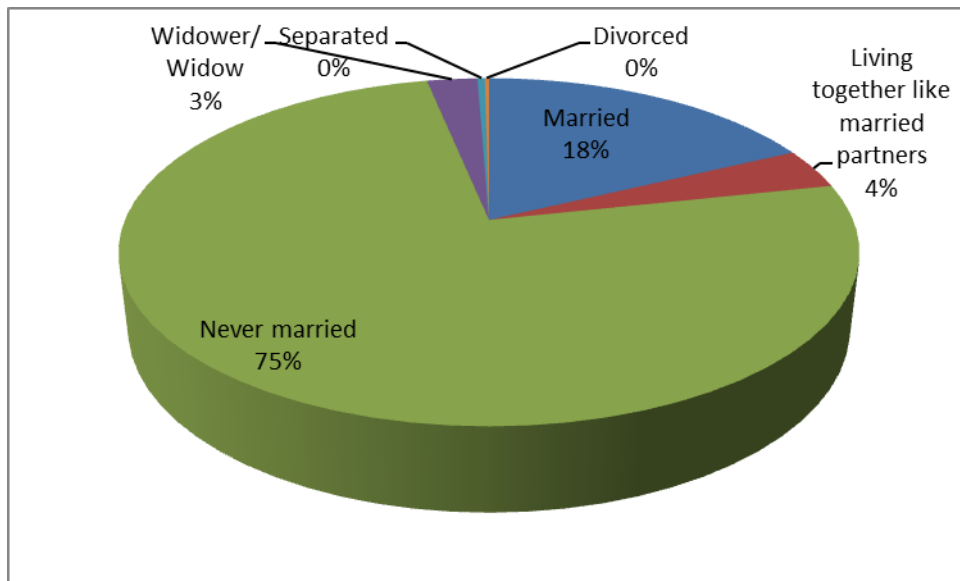
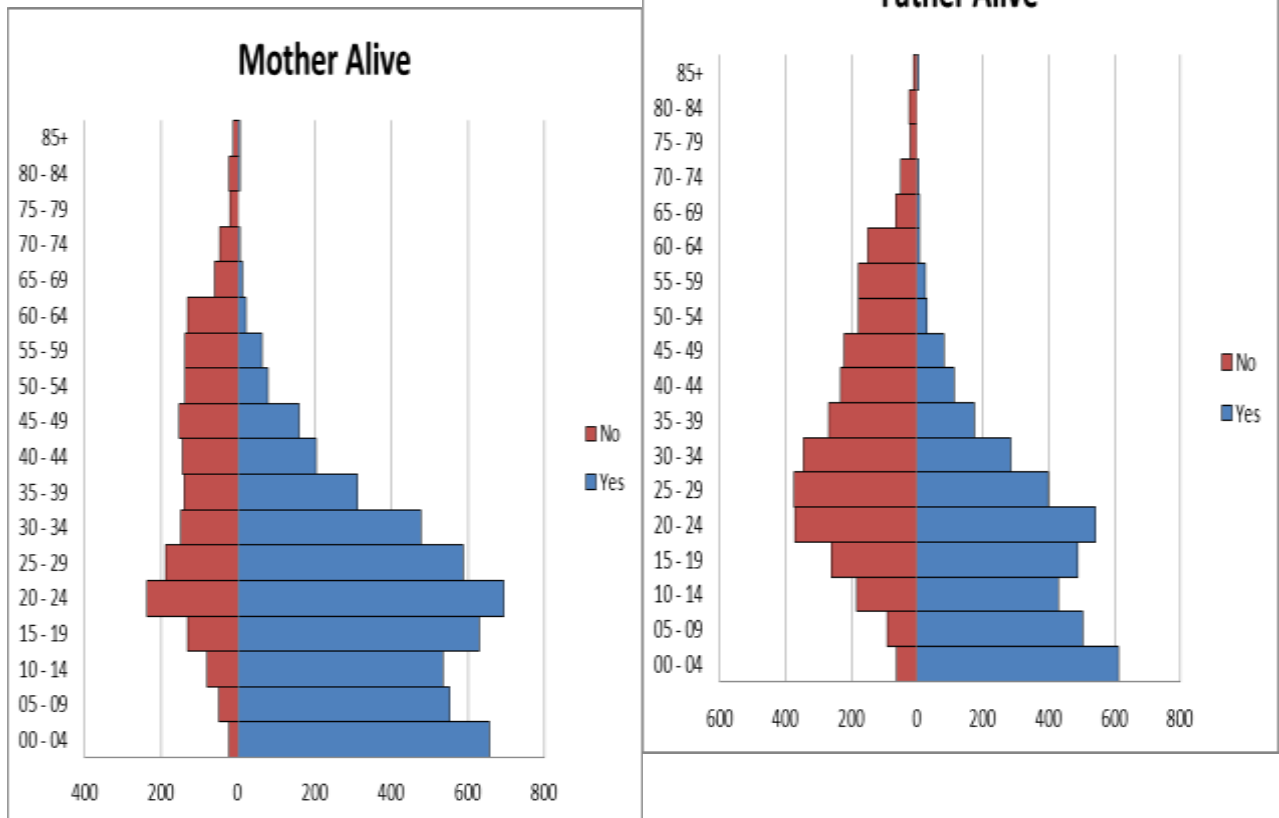


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	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	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	6765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of the population is originally born from the province of KwaZulu Natal. There is a small population which is originally 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 , 588 have lost their mother and 597 have lost their father, which is almost equal to the number of children without mothers.

This figure above clearly shows that orphanhood both maternal and paternal is consistently higher in this ward.

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
Grade 0	78	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	69	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	69	93	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	96	81	-	-	-	-	-	3
Grade 4 / Std 2	93	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	66	102	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	87	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	114	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	147	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	126	132	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	189	186	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	273	273	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1215	1197	3	6	3	-	-	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	27	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	36	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	57	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	27	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	57	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	30	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	84	141	-	-	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 225 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 2412.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No income	150	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	21	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	39	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	99	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	168	123	-	-	3	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	198	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	264	129	-	3	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	147	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	54	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	3	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.

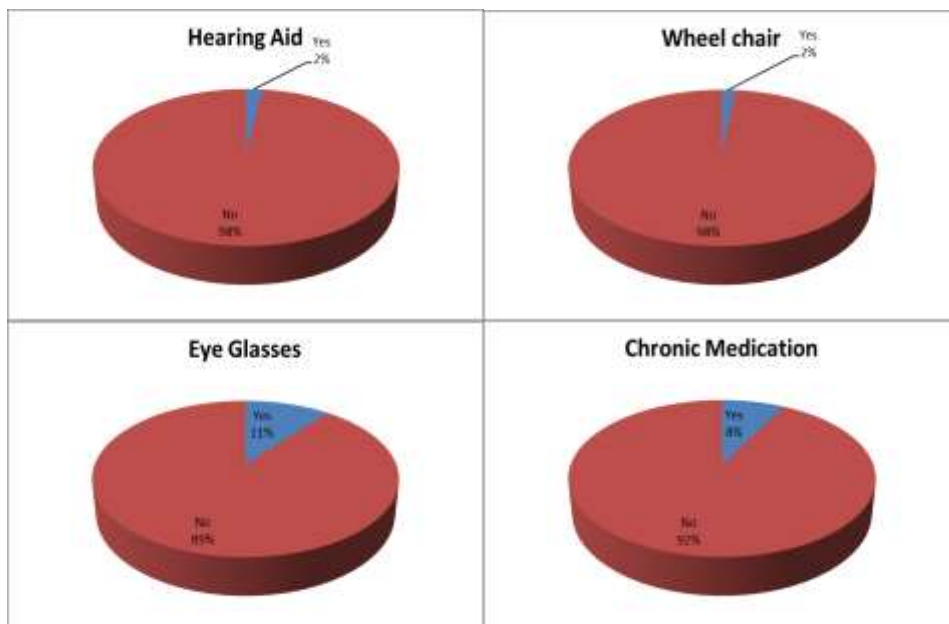
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	52802021: Ward 21	Seeing	52802021: Ward 21	Remembering	52802021: Ward 21
No difficulty	6393	No difficulty	5898	No difficulty	6111
Some difficulty	135	Some difficulty	570	Some difficulty	237
A lot of difficulty	9	A lot of difficulty	54	A lot of difficulty	72
Cannot do at all	12	Cannot do at all	12	Cannot do at all	84

Communication	52802021: Ward 21	Walking	52802021: Ward 21	Self Care	52802021: Ward 21
No difficulty	6354	No difficulty	6324	No difficulty	5781
Some difficulty	99	Some difficulty	132	Some difficulty	126
A lot of difficulty	21	A lot of difficulty	27	A lot of difficulty	21
Cannot do at all	45	Cannot do at all	48	Cannot do at all	243

Results indicate that most people in ward 21 (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 hearing 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 11% and 8% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

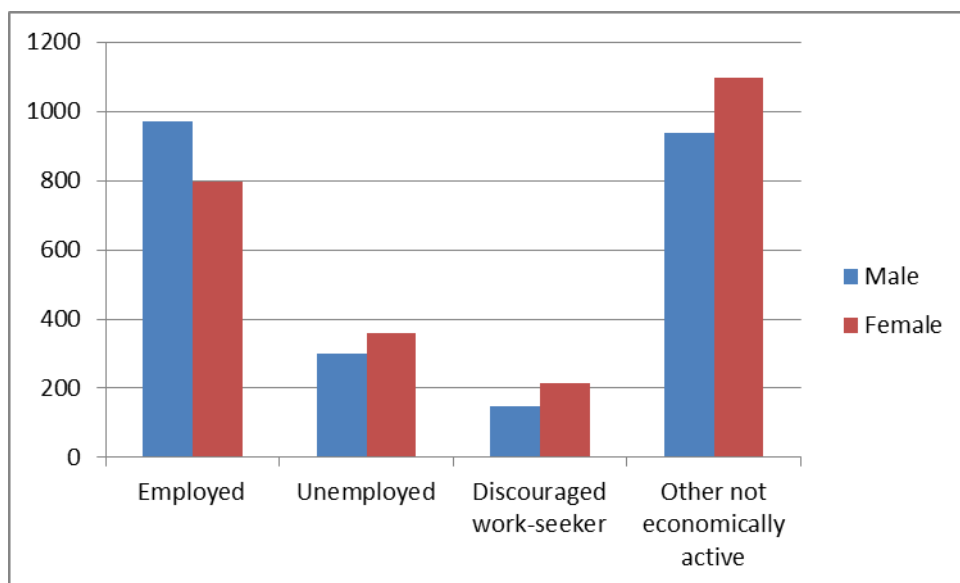
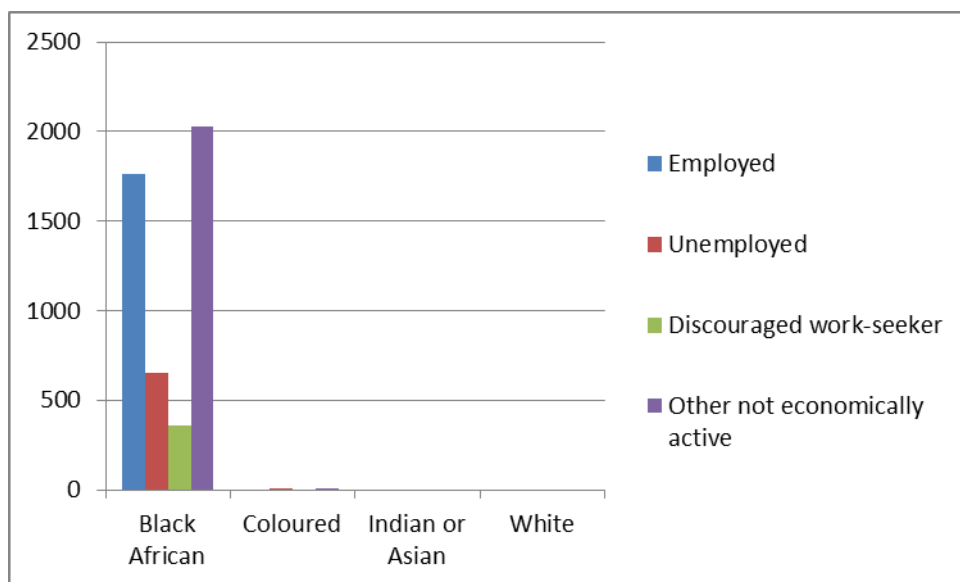


Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 21 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

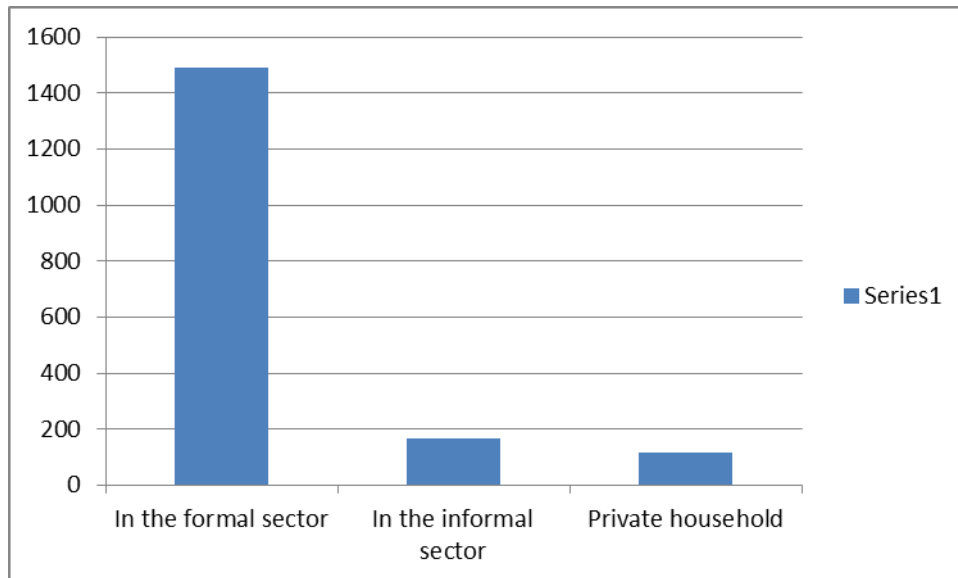
Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



Comparison with other population groups cannot be achieved since Black African population is the majority. However it can be seen from the figure above that Black African population

has the highest percentage of households which are not economically active and a very few percentage of those that are employed.

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

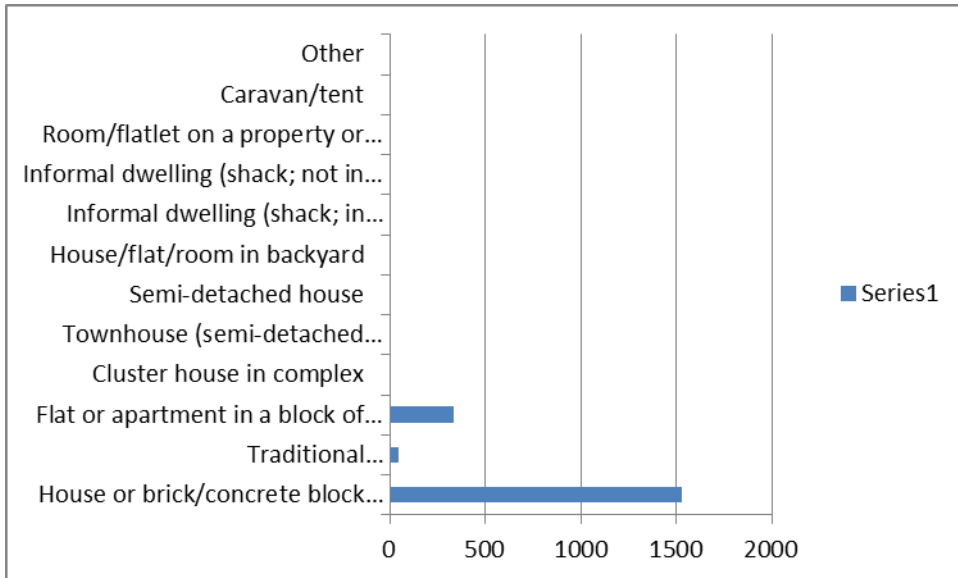


Figure 14 above indicates that a high percentage of households live in formal dwellings, which includes houses and block of flats. There are small proportions of households living in traditional dwellings as per figure above.

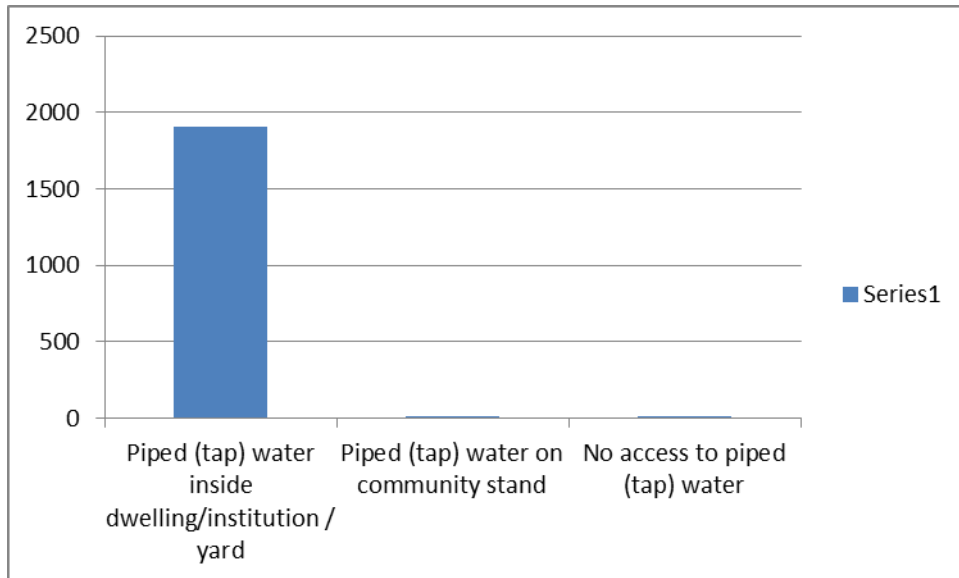
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



The proportion of households who owns and has fully paid off their dwellings is very high, followed by those who rents.

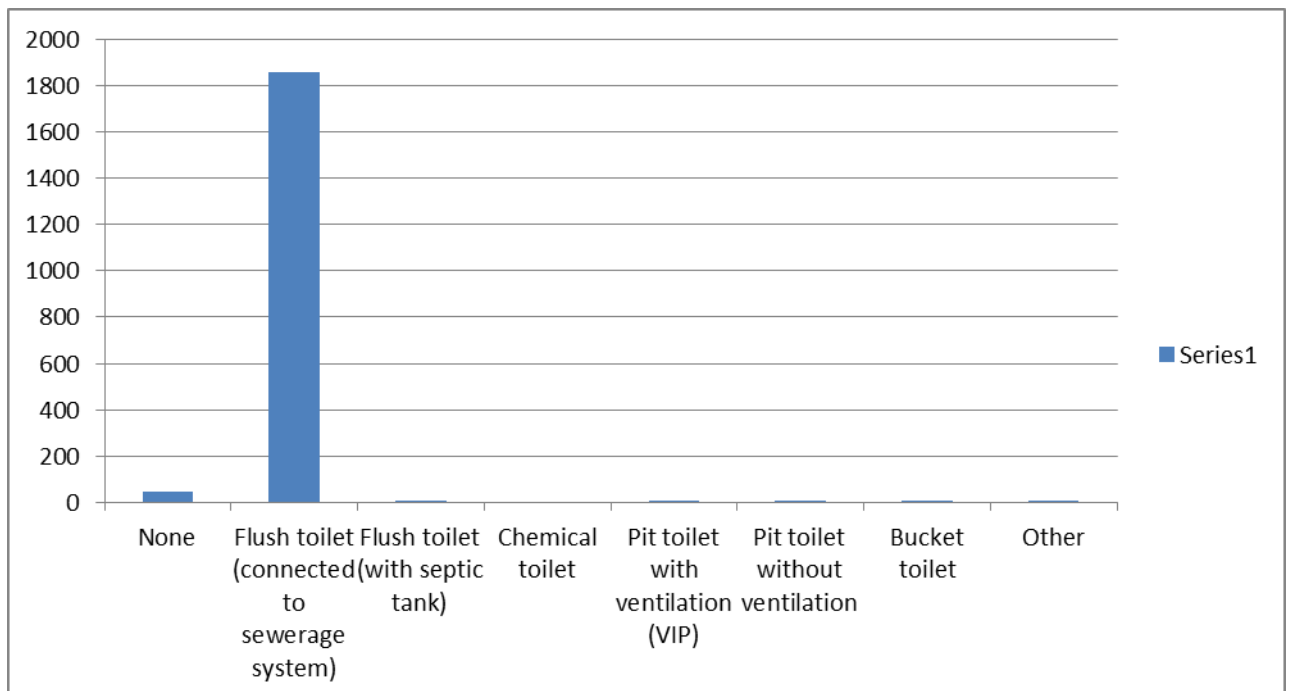
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

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 21.

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, almost all households in ward 21 have flush toilets connected to sewer systems.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

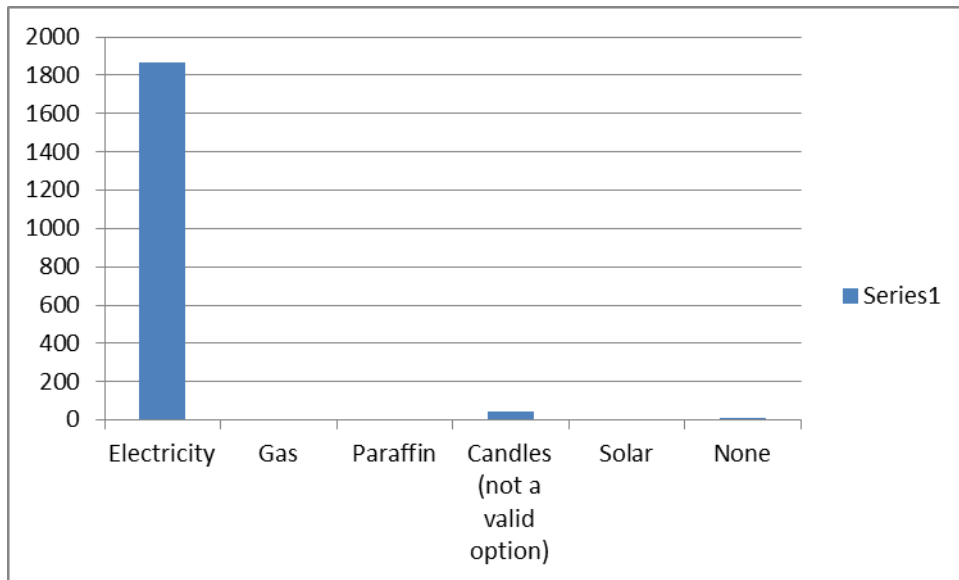


Figure 18 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

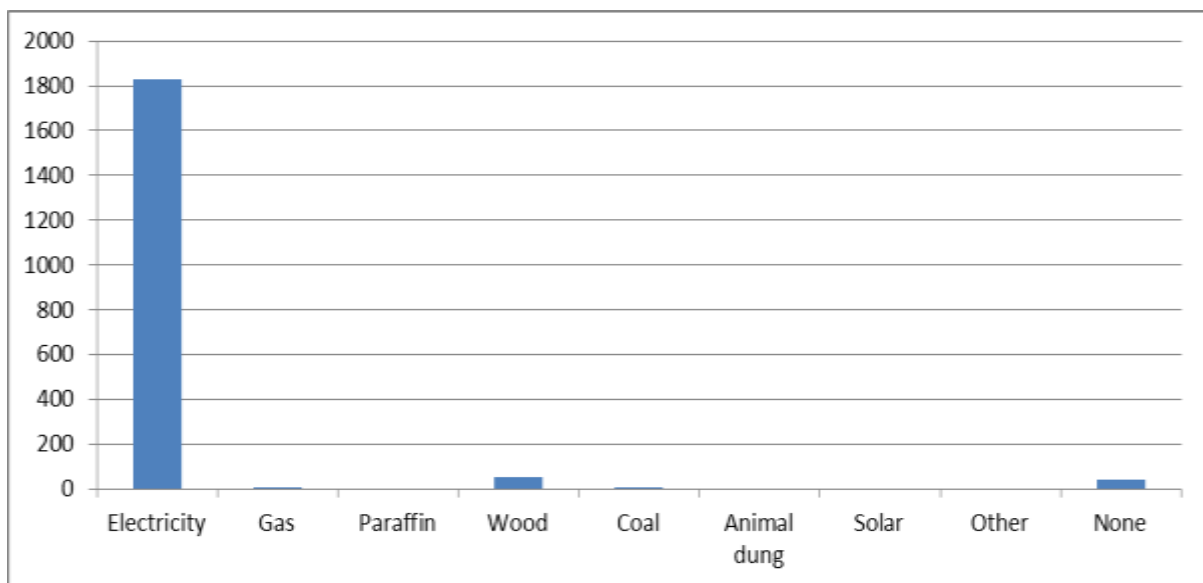
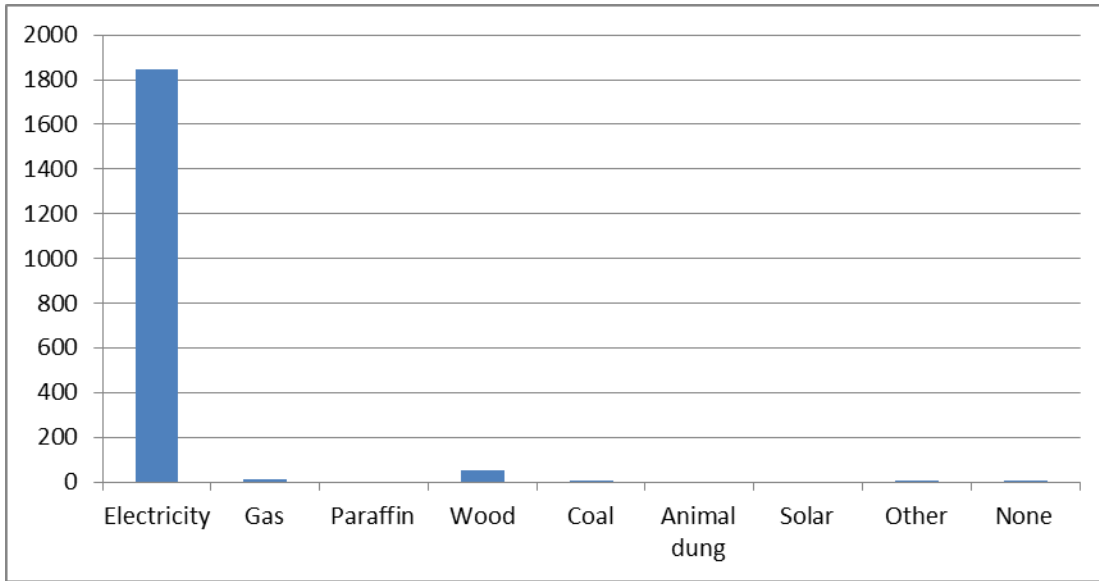
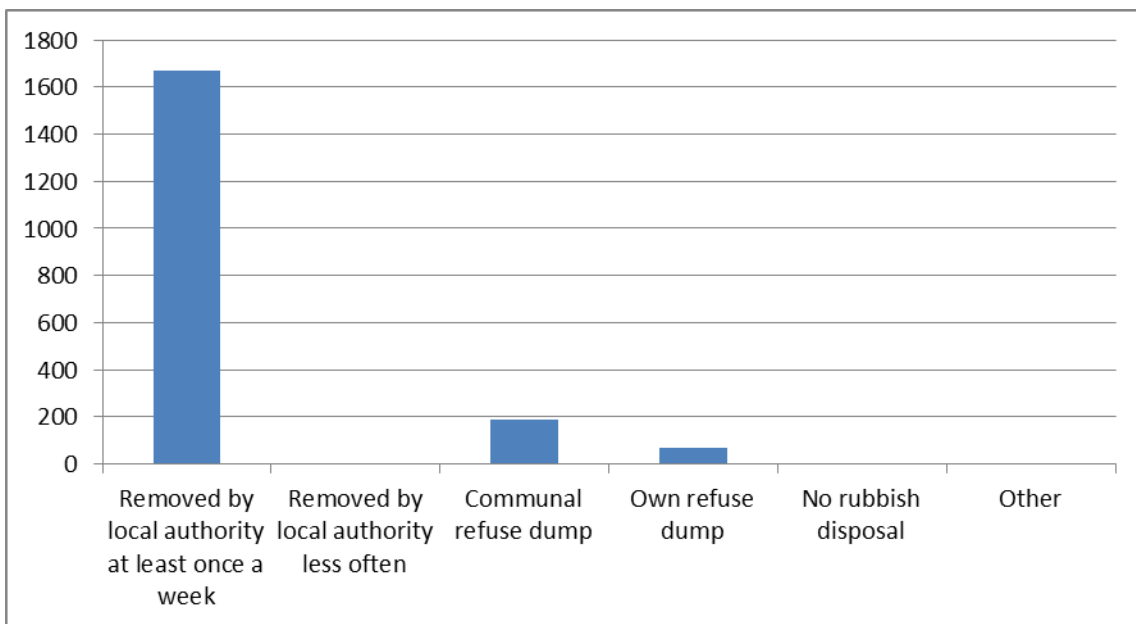


Figure 19 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



All figures above indicate that majority of households in ward 21 have access to electrification and uses electricity more for lighting, heating and cooking when compared with other alternative energy

11.4 Access to refuse removal

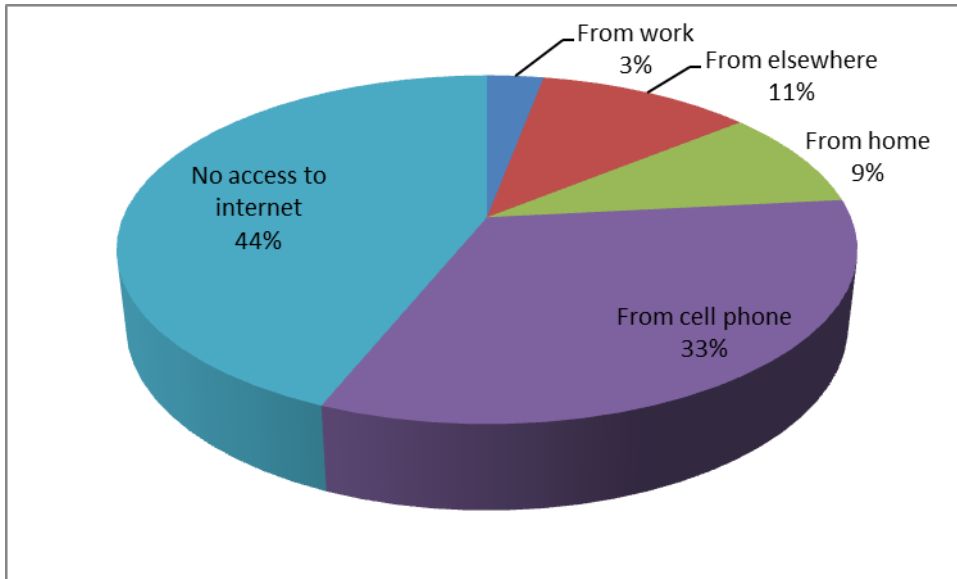


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that a proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly are high in ward 21. It is noted that few households' uses communal dump and own refuse dumps.

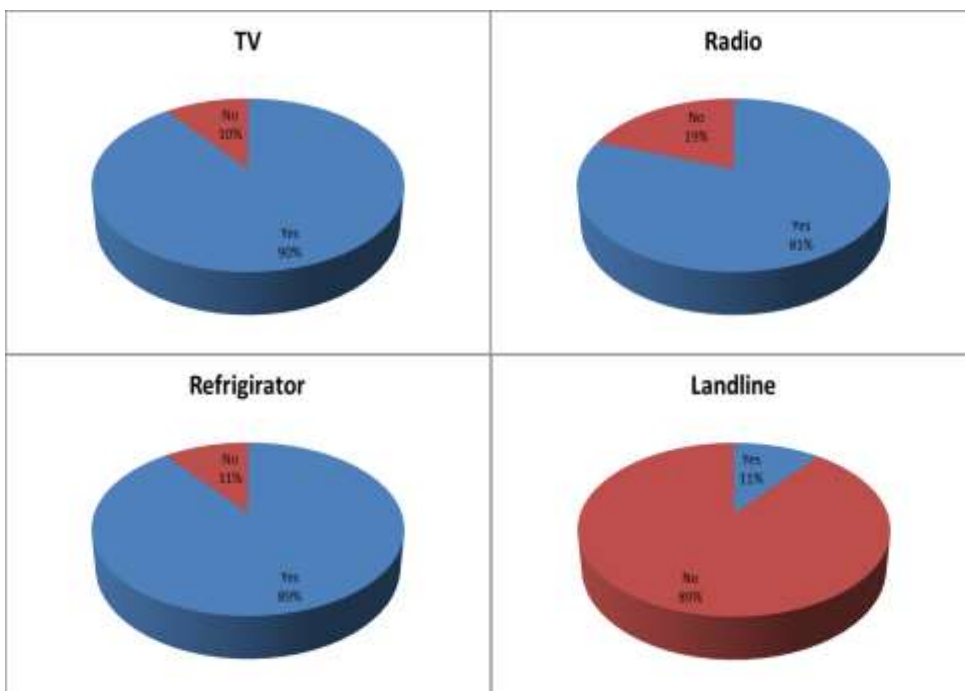
11.5 Household Goods

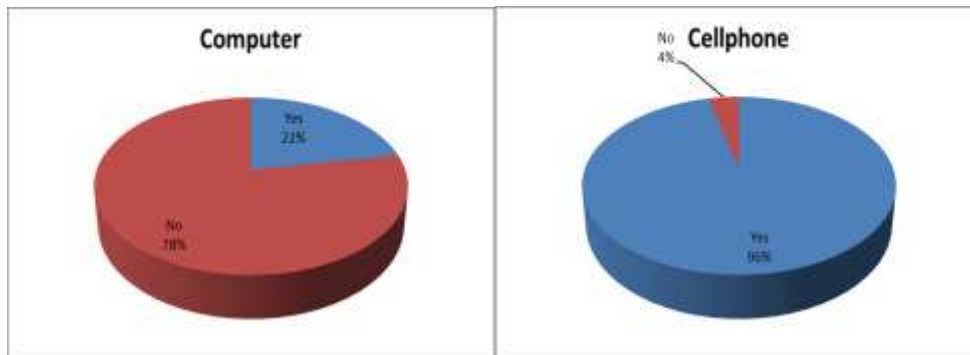
Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 44%. About 33 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cellphones . A very small percentage of households access internet from home, followed by those who access from work and elsewhere at 3% and 11% respectively.

Figure 21 : 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 11%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 22%.

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

RESPONSIBILITY	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2014/2015	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016
Financial Services	Rates rebates for unemployed citizens	
Community Services & Health	High crime rate experienced	
	Drug Awareness Programmes	
	Restriction of car washes (servicing on the street)	
	Senior citizens development centre (Old housing office)	
	Traffic warden (for the school)	
	Fencing of the park near Esikhaleni swimming pool	
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Levelling the playground between Thakasani and Thamboliwi Schools	
	Street lighting	Request for lanes from N2 to Esikhaleni
	Flood lights at the Park near the swimming pool	Street Lights

	Flood light (by the Madukwini area near the Transformer)	
	Revisiting the 2 kilometres condition for construction work requirements	
	Sanitation provision to accommodate for community members who are on wheel chairs	
	Road markings	
	Pedestrian bridges (some were started but were never completed)	
	Road upgrade	
	Speed humps by the Fire Station not constructed properly	
	Taxi Rank	
	Reconstruction of speed humps on the main road leading to Esikhaleni	
	Walkways near Esikhaleni Mall	
	Walkway on pathway leading to Esikhaleni Municipal Office	
	Speed Humps constructed by DOT damaging community vehicles	
City Development	Restriction to tavern permits (already enough exist in the area)	
	Youth development	
	SMME development	
	A percentage of the housing developed to be allocated for the physically challenged	
	King Cetshwayo monument to be prioritised for the enhancement of tourism (upgrade access road to the monument, fencing of the statue,	
	Government housing subsidy required for H271 and H525 residents	
Office of the City Manager	Developers to be advised on the employment of local community	

