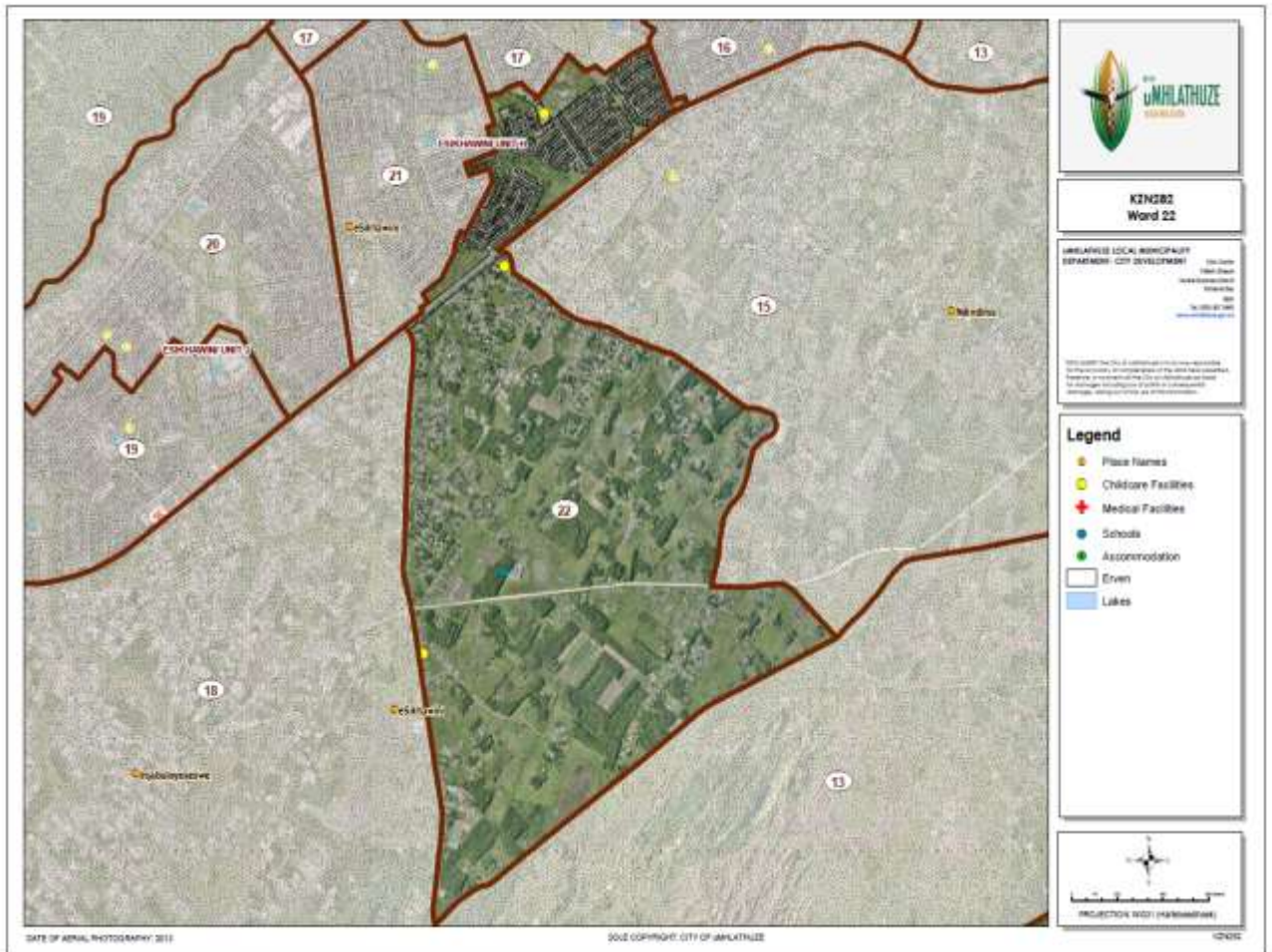




**WARD BASE PLAN**

**2017/2018**

**22**



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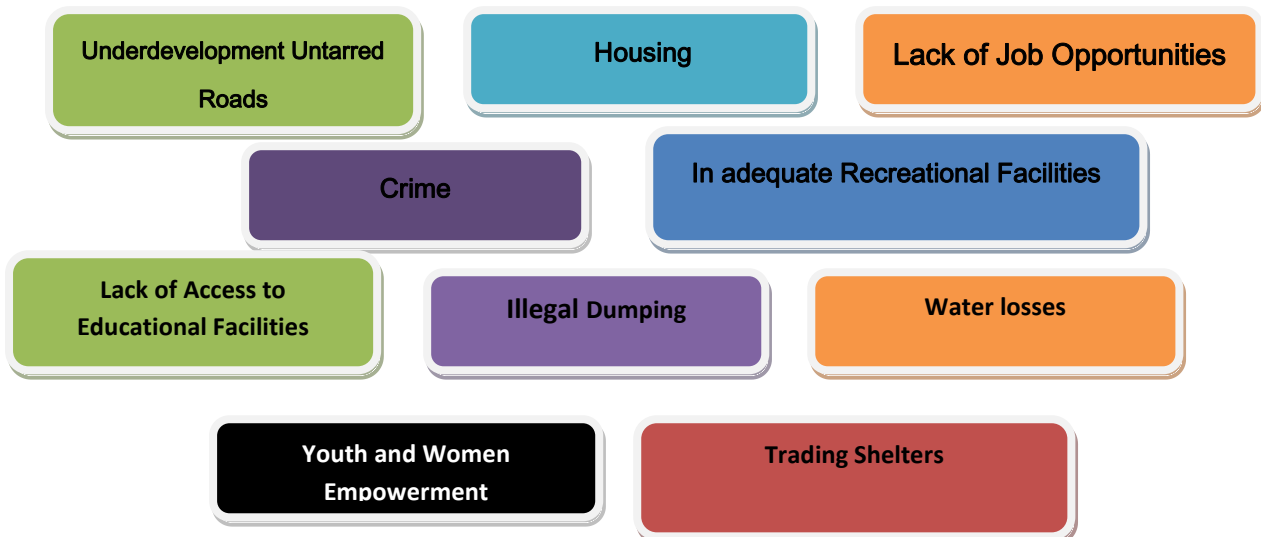
## 1. INTRODUCTION

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 22 has an estimated population of **9180** as per Census 2011.

## 5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 22 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

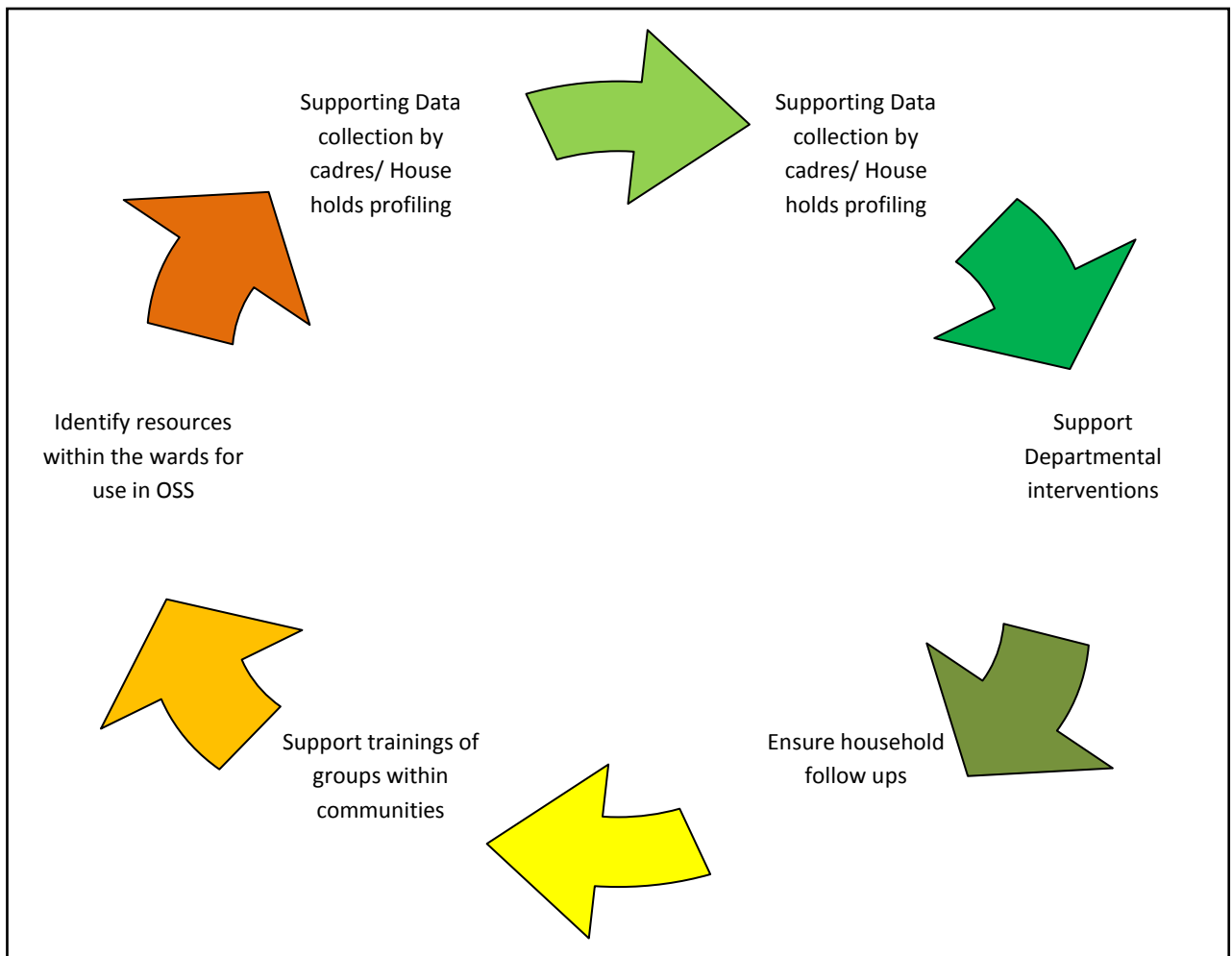
Figure 1: Ward Committee



### 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 Thursdays at 10:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 22 War Room:

**EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF WARD 22 WAR ROOM:**

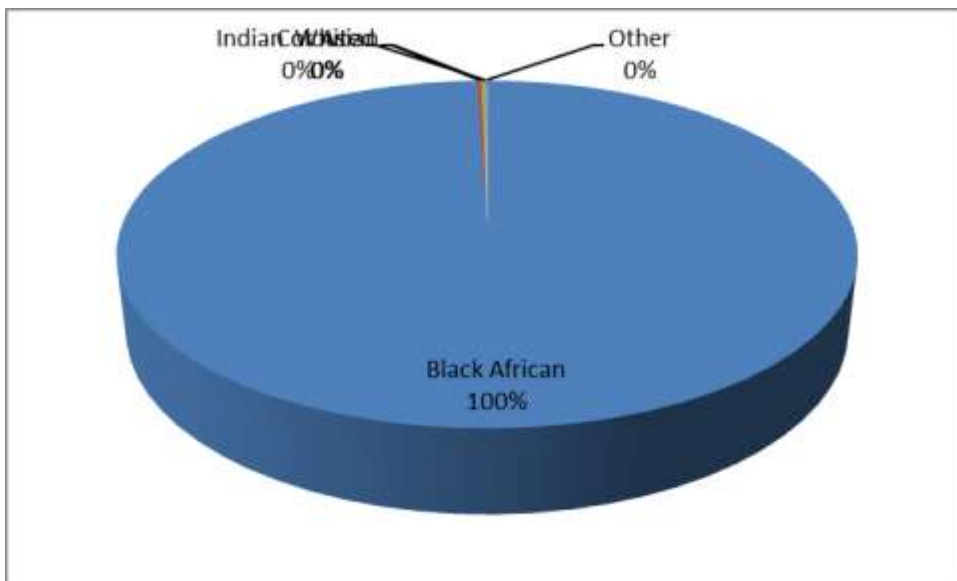
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
SPHAMANDLA MTHEMBU	CHAIRPERSON	0782810228
MKHWANAZI LONDIWE	SECRETARY	0718197724

## 6. DEMOGRAPHICS

### 6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 22 is estimated at **9180**

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



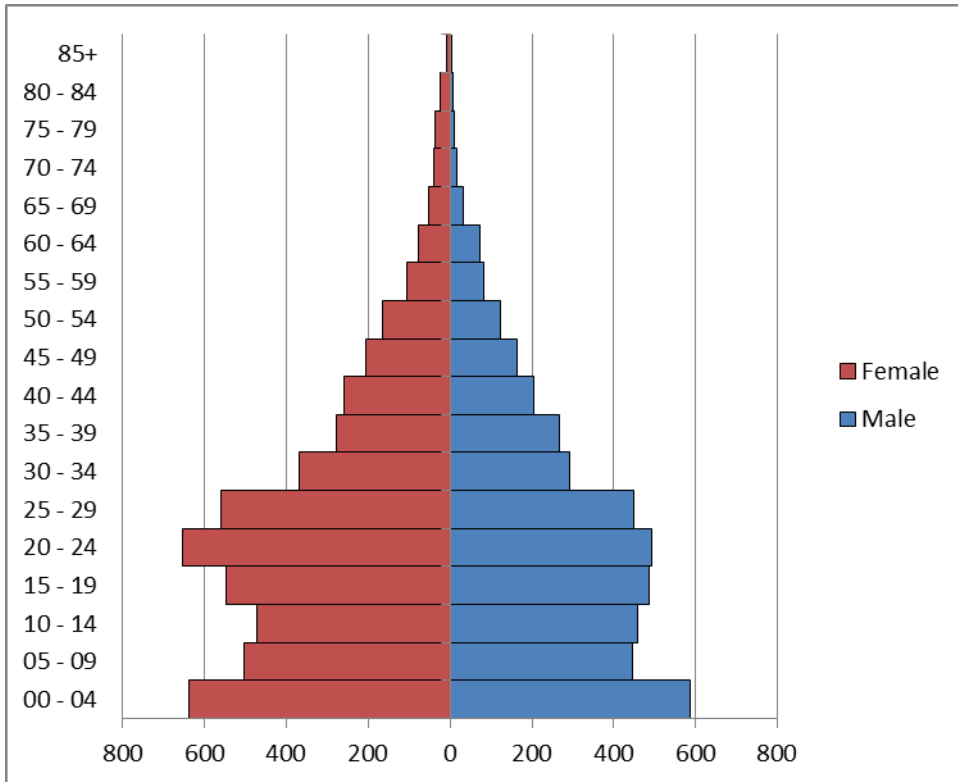
*Source, Stats SA Census\_ 2011*

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 22 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 females than males in all age groups. At an elderly stage, age groups 75-79 - 85+ ) more females seems to be surviving that males.

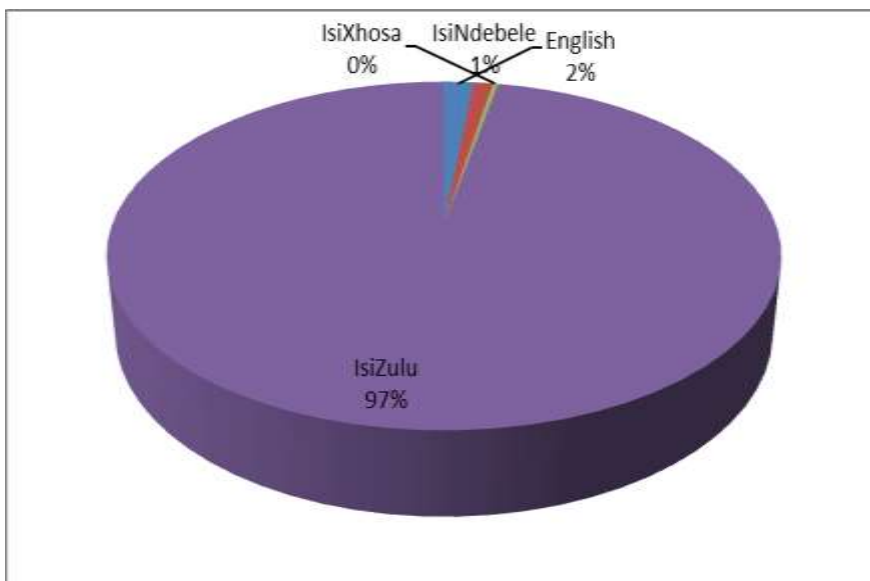
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



### 6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by English, the statistics correlate with the statistics above where population group is highly dominated by Black African population group who uses 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		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
00 - 04	579	636	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
05 - 09	438	501	-	3	3	3	3	-	-	-
10 - 14	453	471	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	483	543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	486	654	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
25 - 29	447	558	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	288	366	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
35 - 39	267	276	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	198	258	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	165	210	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	123	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	81	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	69	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	33	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	15	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	9	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	6	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be deduced that in this ward at birth age there are more Black African females born, that is consistent with all population groups, and hence the highest age group is 00-04. 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

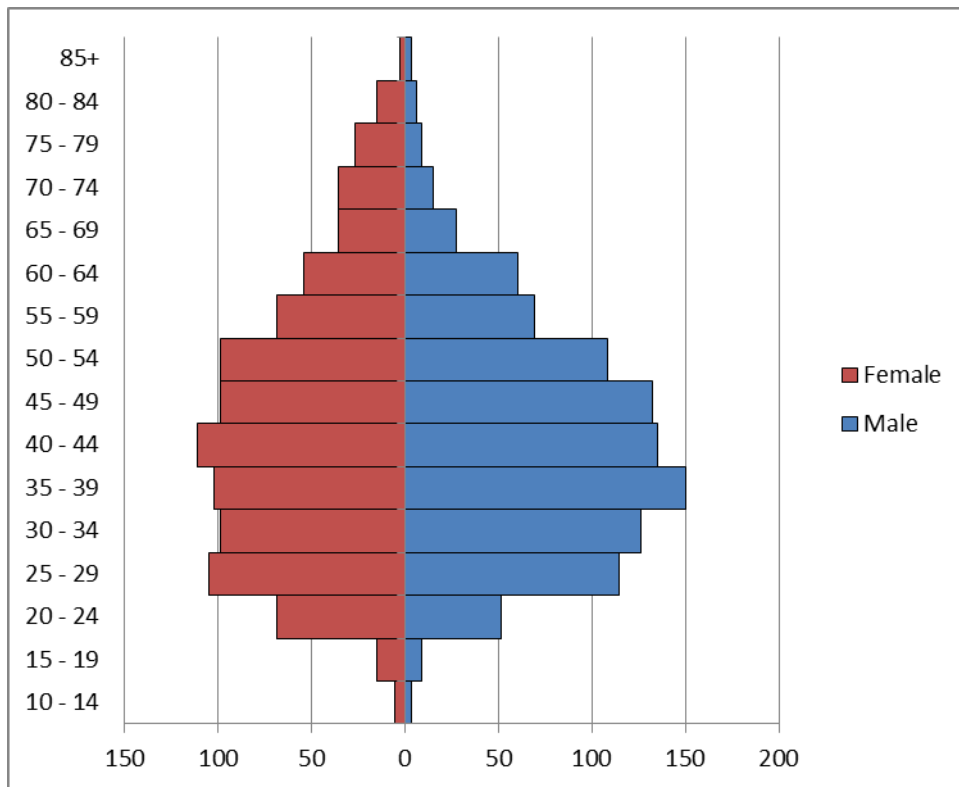
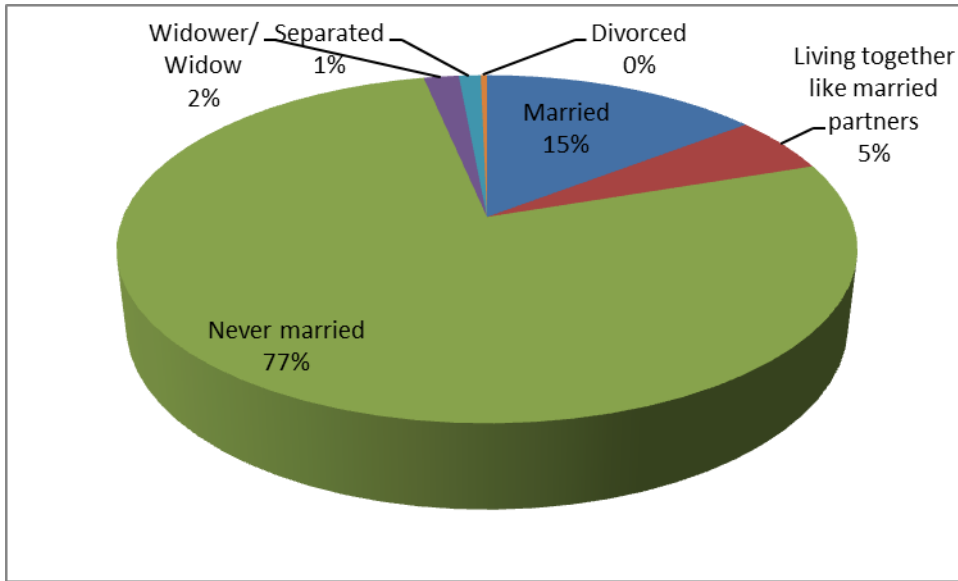


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an group of (35-39) ; however a rate of Female headed households is also noted as well, especially towards the elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14; 15-19 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 77% followed by married population at 15%. 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 22.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

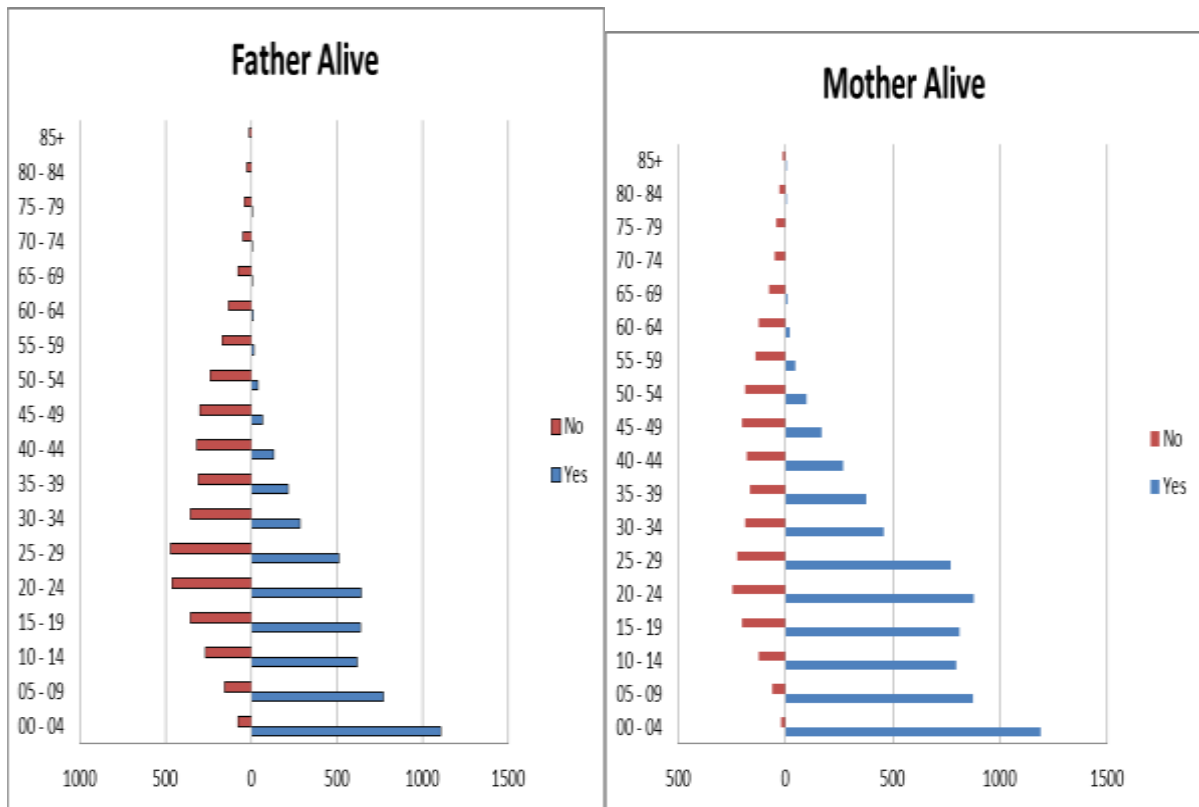


**Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth**

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	8700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	57	3	-	-	-	3	-

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 , 408 have lost their mother and 861 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
Grade 0	150	162	-	-	3	-	3	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	120	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	138	153	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	126	132	-	-	-	-	3	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	114	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	153	159	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	126	177	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	177	186	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	228	228	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	192	234	-	-	-	3	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	297	321	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	357	381	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	981	1302	3	-	-	3	-	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	54	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	48	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	36	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	48	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	9	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	105	204	-	-	-	3	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 309 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 2283.

## 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	69	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	30	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	42	96	-	-	-	3	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	135	234	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	183	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	162	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	156	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	141	60	3	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	78	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

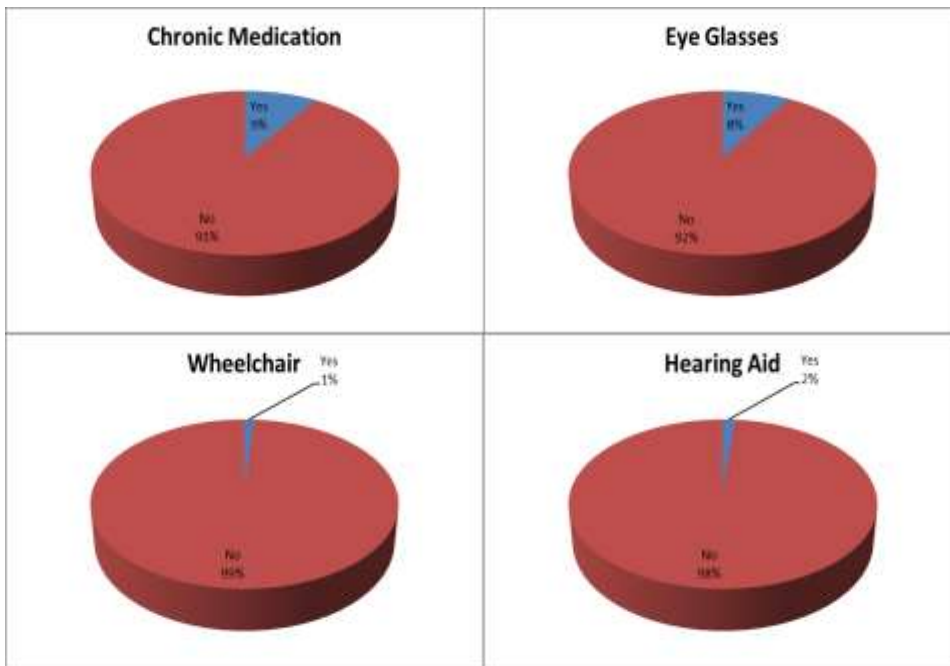
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	52802022: Ward 22	Seeing	52802022: Ward 22	Remembering	52802022: Ward 22
No difficulty	8151	No difficulty	7398	No difficulty	7842
Some difficulty	180	Some difficulty	783	Some difficulty	216
A lot of difficulty	27	A lot of difficulty	192	A lot of difficulty	45
Cannot do at all	21	Cannot do at all	15	Cannot do at all	30

Communication	52802022: Ward 22	Walking	52802022: Ward 22	Self Care	52802022: Ward 22
No difficulty	7950	No difficulty	7992	No difficulty	7221
Some difficulty	126	Some difficulty	198	Some difficulty	132
A lot of difficulty	18	A lot of difficulty	39	A lot of difficulty	21
Cannot do at all	21	Cannot do at all	27	Cannot do at all	39

Results indicate that most people in ward 22 (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 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 8% and 9% respectively.

## 10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

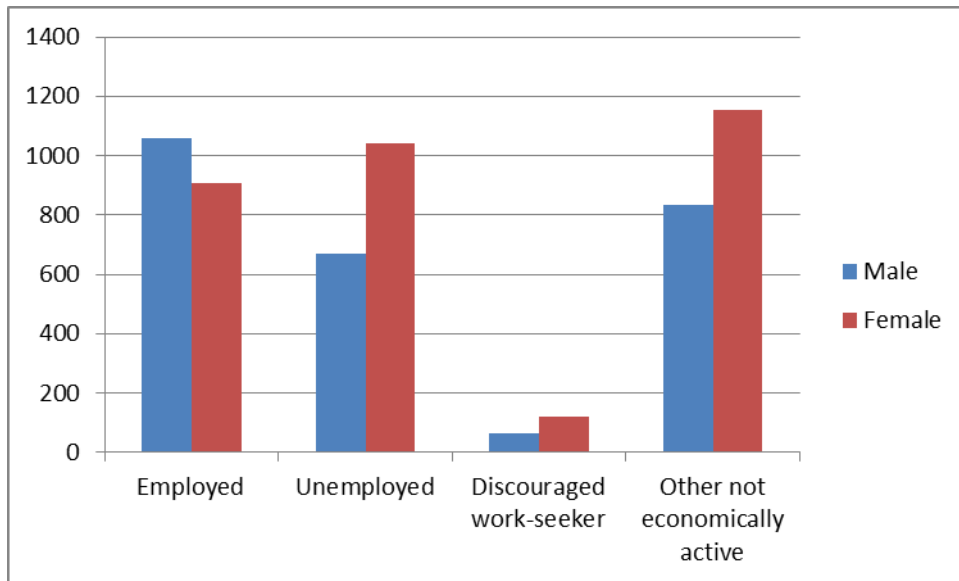
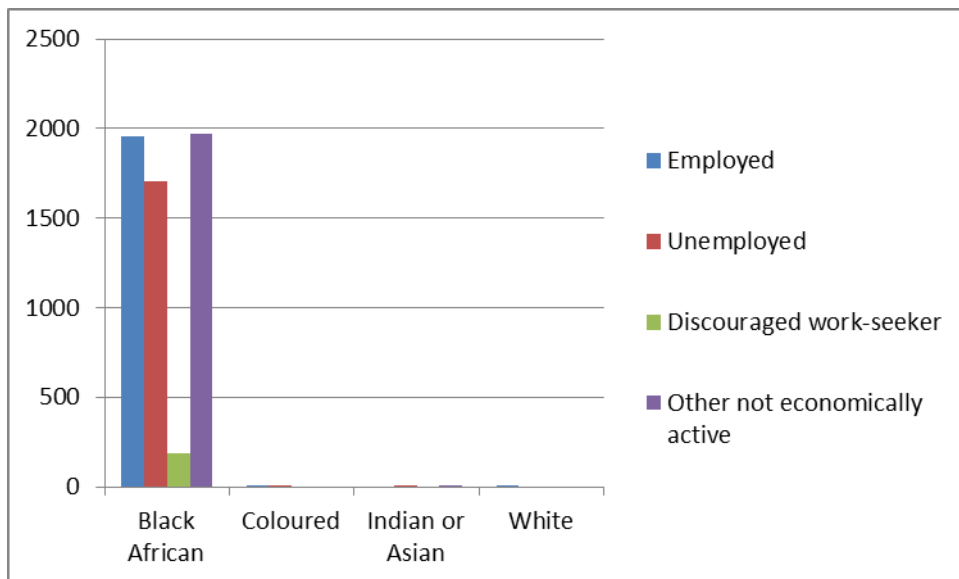


Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 22 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

Figure 11: Employment by Population Group

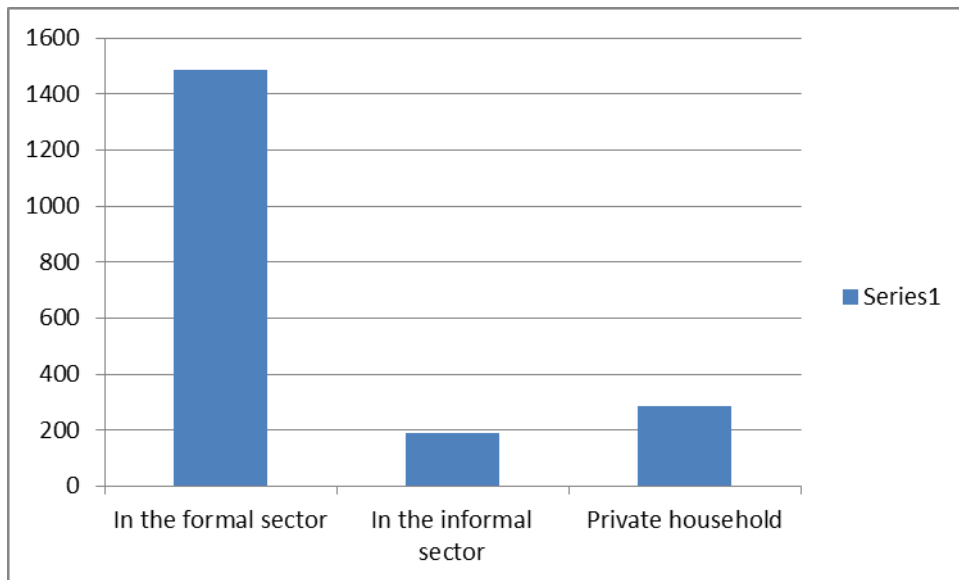


On the above figure the black african population group is the highest in terms of employment. Black population also has high proportions on the unemployment, not



economically active and also discouraged work seeker categories. Comparison with other population groups could not be achieved since black African population remains the majority in ward 22.

**Figure 12: Employment by Sector**



Employment is more on the formal sector followed by the Private household and then informal sector.

## 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**

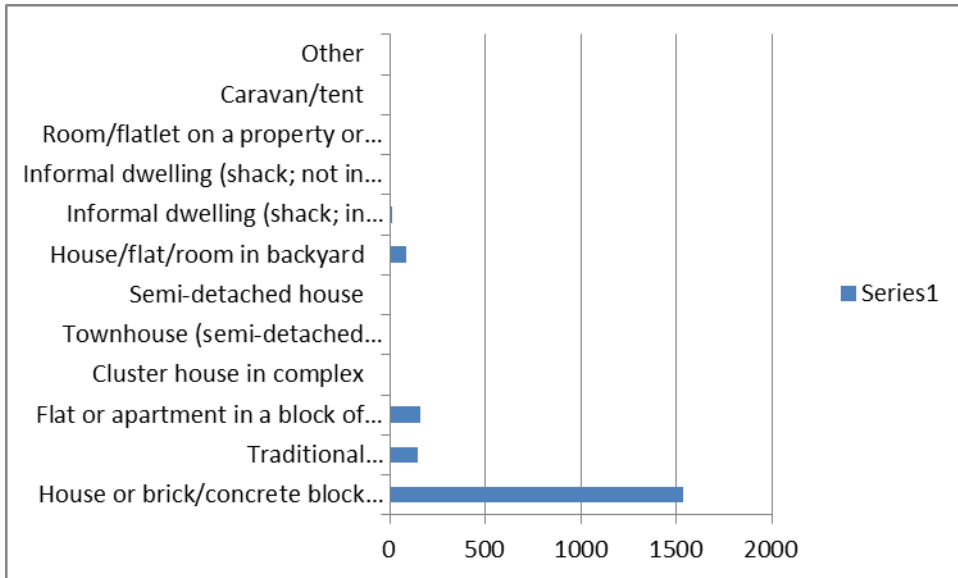
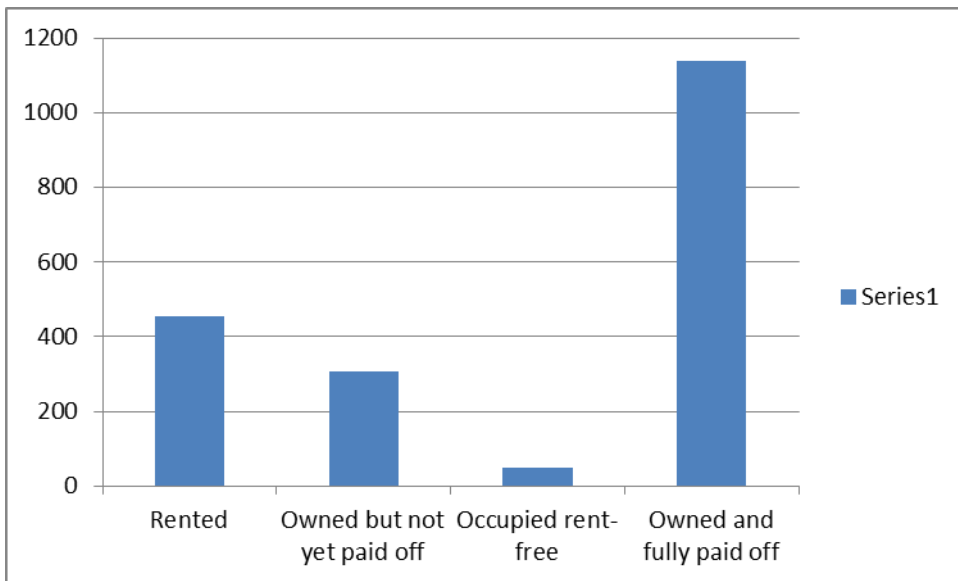


Figure 14 above shows that a high percentage of households live in formal dwellings (house), there are noted proportions of households living in traditional dwellings as well.

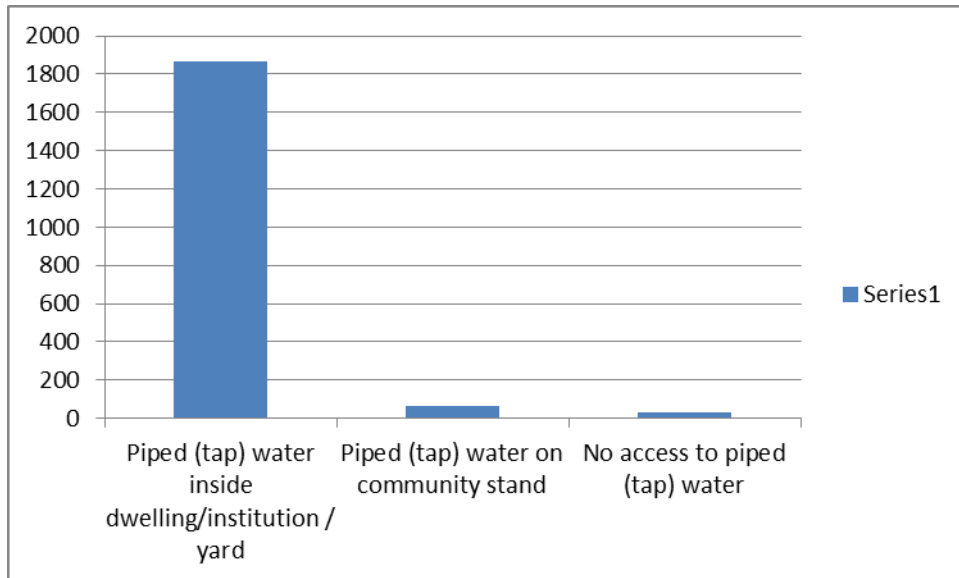
**Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status**



The proportion of households who owned and fully paid off is very high followed by those who dwellings which are rented.

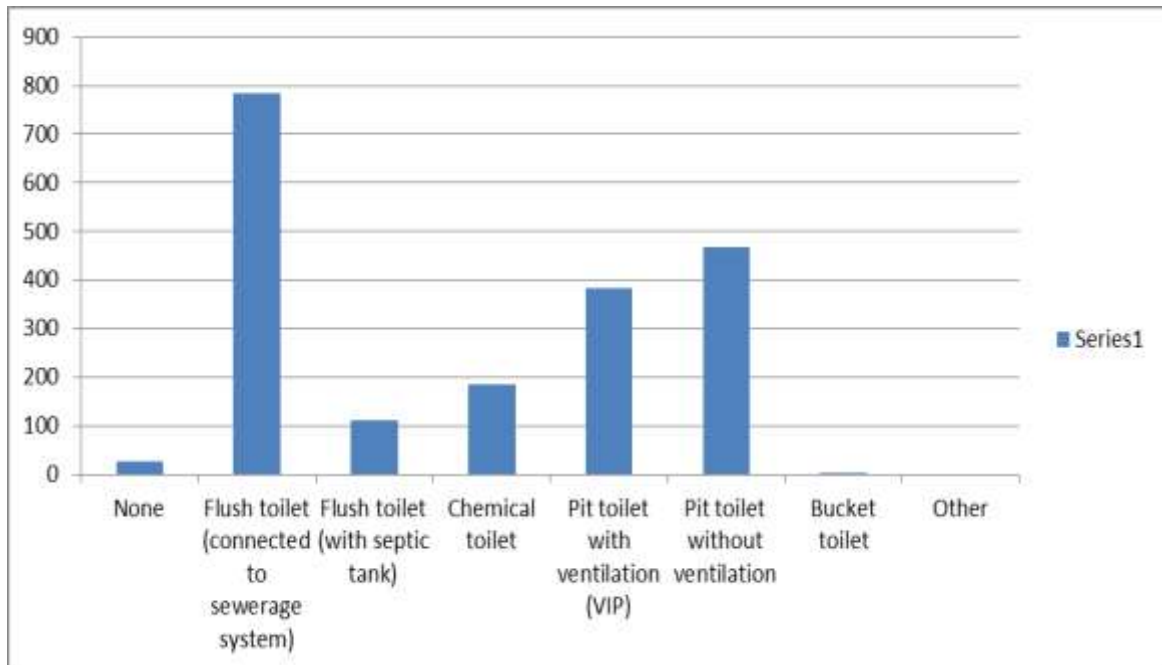
## 11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

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 22.

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 high. It is also noted that households in ward 22 uses various sanitation facilities which includes Pit Toilets with/without ventilation.

### 11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

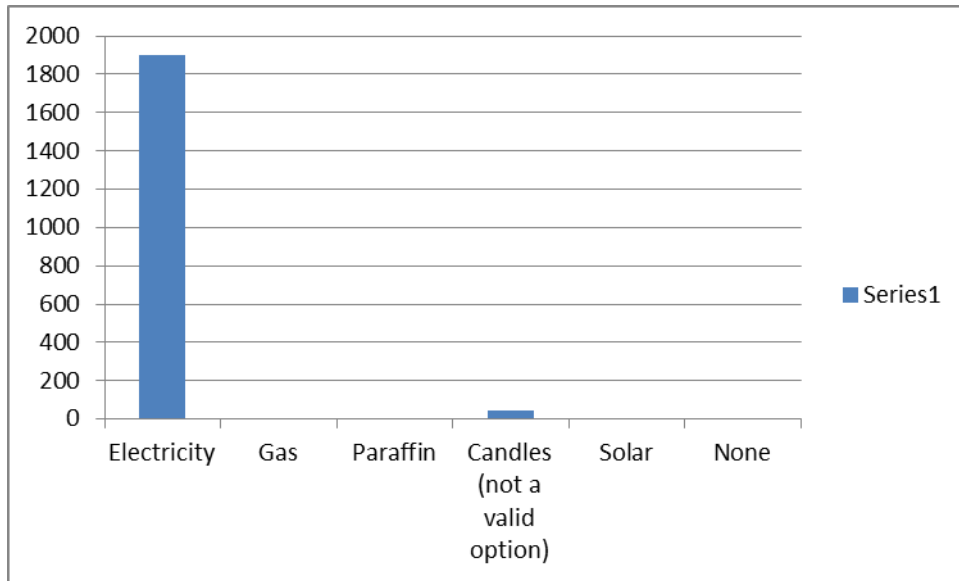
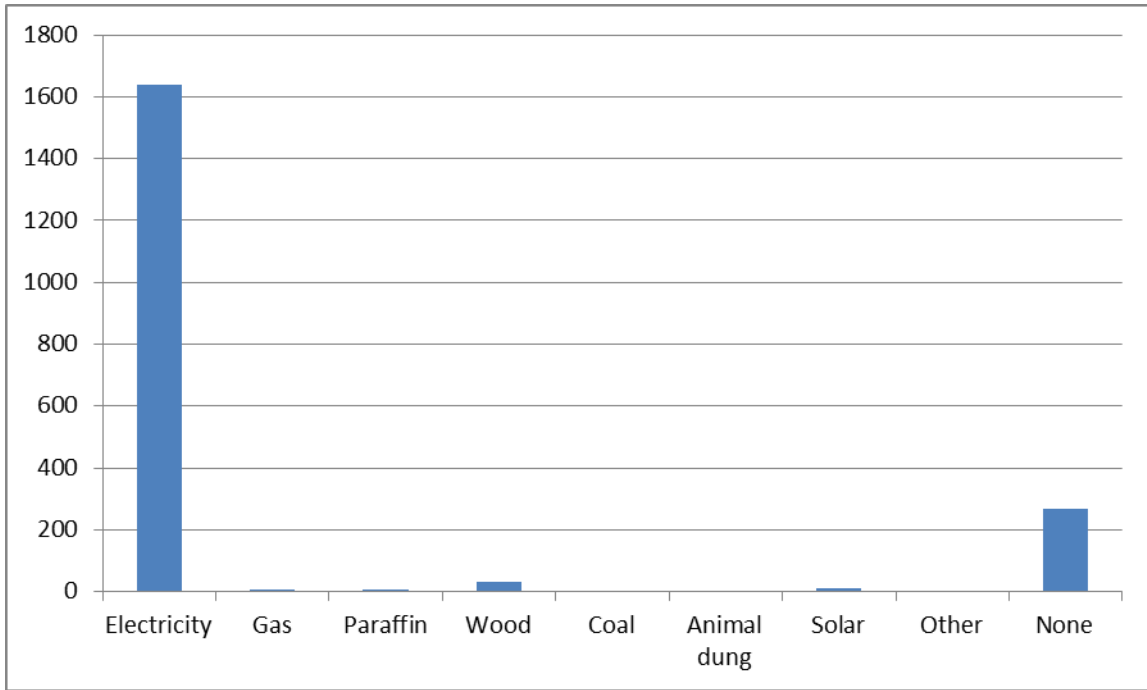
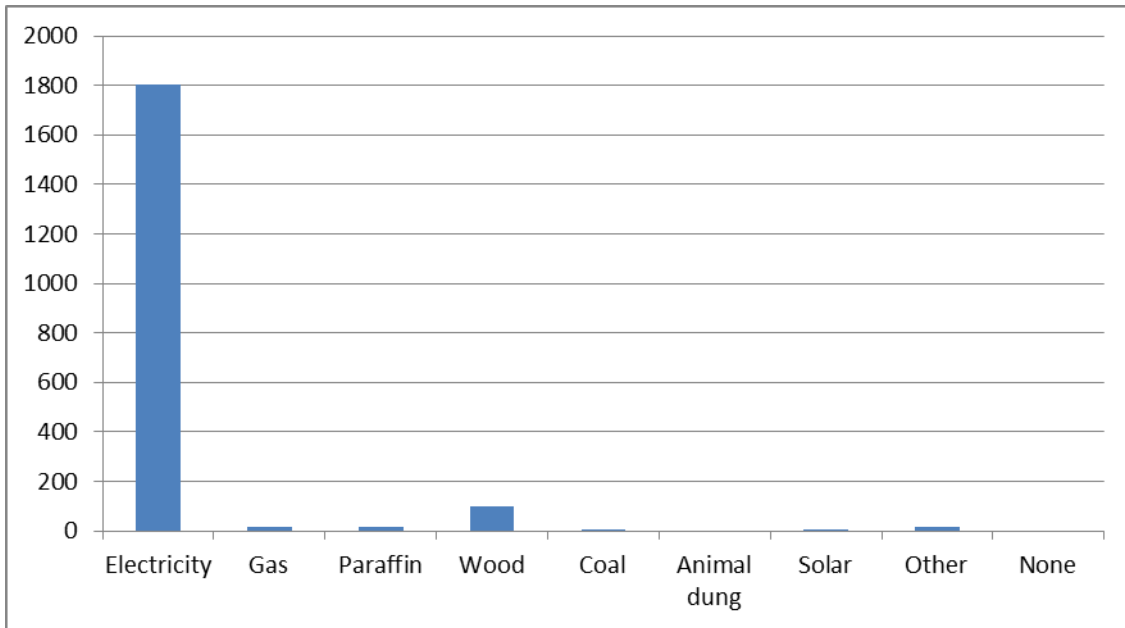


Figure 18 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

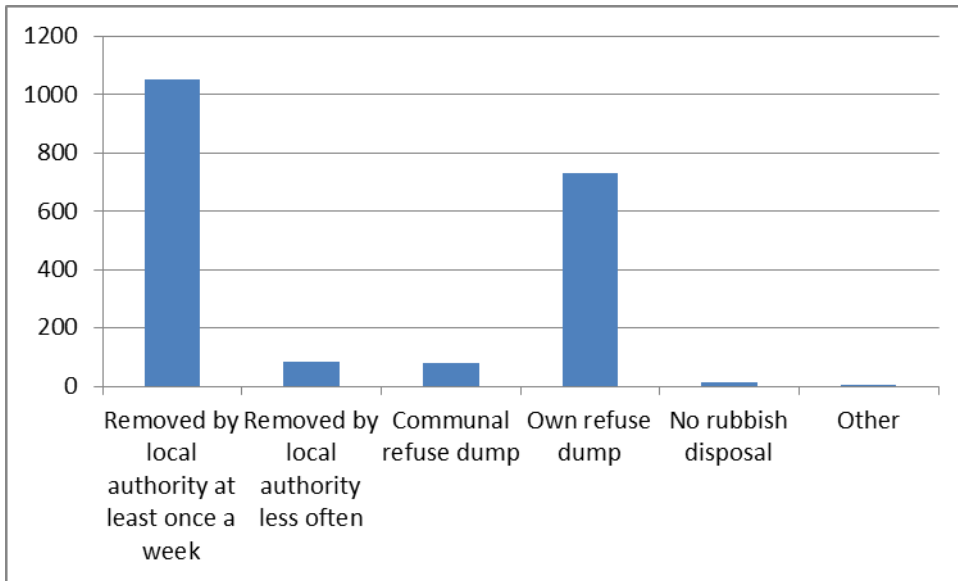


**Figure 19 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking**



All figures above indicate that a large proportion of households in ward 22 are connected to electrification and uses electricity for cooking, lighting and heating.

### 11.4 Access to refuse removal

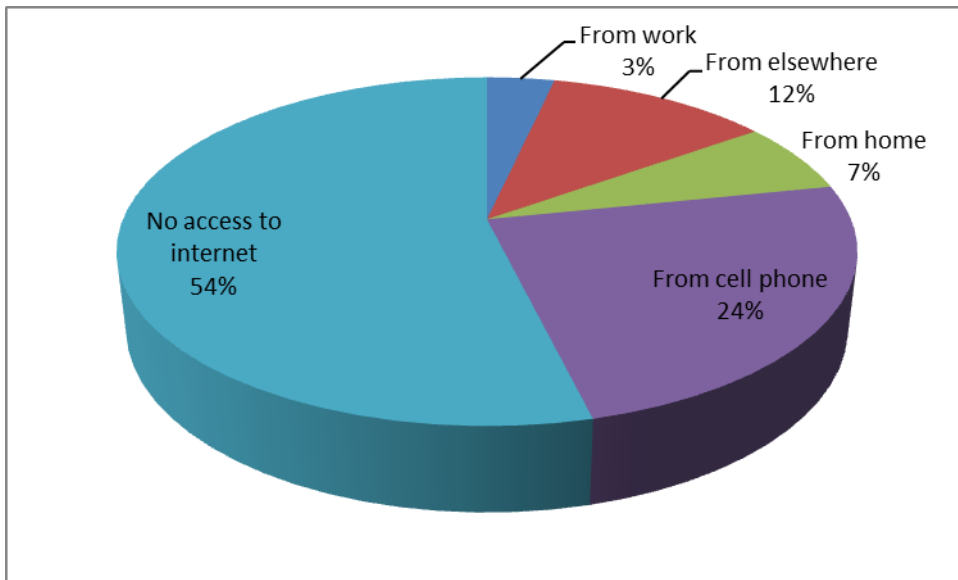


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is high in ward 22. There is a significant proportion of households who still uses own refuse dump.

### 11.5 Household Goods

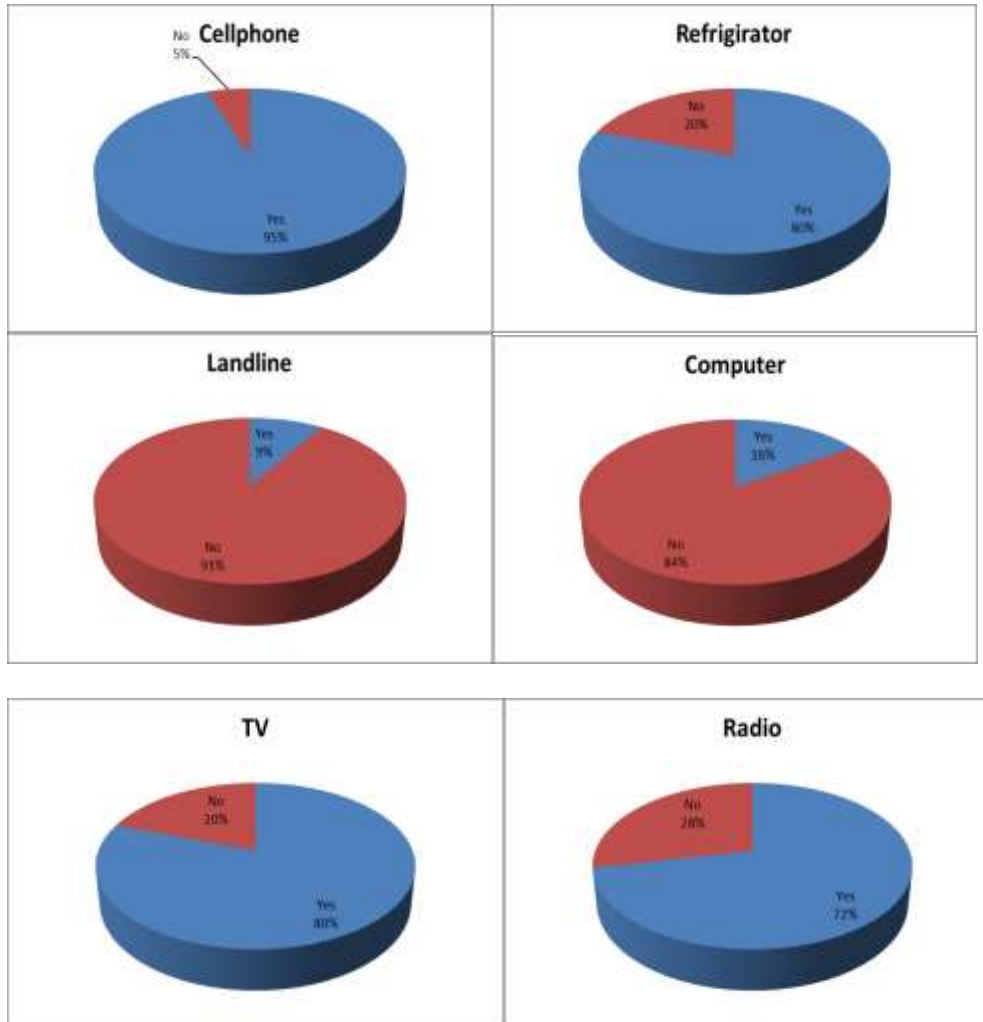
Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 54%. About 24 % 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 elsewhere at 7% and 22% respectively.

**Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods**



The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 95% while the proportion using landlines is 9%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 16%.

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 NEEDS 2014/2015	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016
Corporate Services	Skills development	
	Community Hall (KwaNdaya)	
	Community Hall required at Mandosi area	Community Hall required at Mandosi area
Financial Services	Workshops about municipal rates annual increase	
Community Services & Health	Recreational area and facilities	
	High crime rate	
	Traffic warden to Mzikayifani	
	Waste skips (KwaNdaya)	
	Continuous waste collection in Bhambatha hostel	
	Sports ground (KwaNdaya)	
	Provision of clinic	
	Library required at Mandosi area	
	Intervention on high crime rate in Angola area	
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Storm water drainage system	Street Light from Ezimele to Port Durford
	Bus shelter (near Nembula Tarvern)	Speed humps from Ezimele to Port Durford
	Pedestrian bridges at appropriate localities (KwaNdaya)	Need pedestrian bridges
	DoT roads in the area need to be upgraded	Speed humps
	Roads upgrade	
	"Public Transport Plan"	
	Water tanks	
	Speed humps	
	Flood lights at Esikhaleni College Sports Field	
	Renovation of Esikhaleni College Sports Complex swimming pool	
	Address the constant power failure/shortage	
	Address the constant power failure/shortage in Bhambatha hostel block C & D	



	Speed hump at the traffic light (eNtokozweni)	
	Provision of street lights in certain rural areas	
	Upgrade of road leading to eMandonsi CP School	
<b>City Development, Housing</b>	Housing development	
	Provision of housing	
	Fast track the refurbishment of Bhambatha hostel	
<b>Office of the City Manager</b>	Madonsi School needs to be unclogged of water	Reduce crime