



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

23

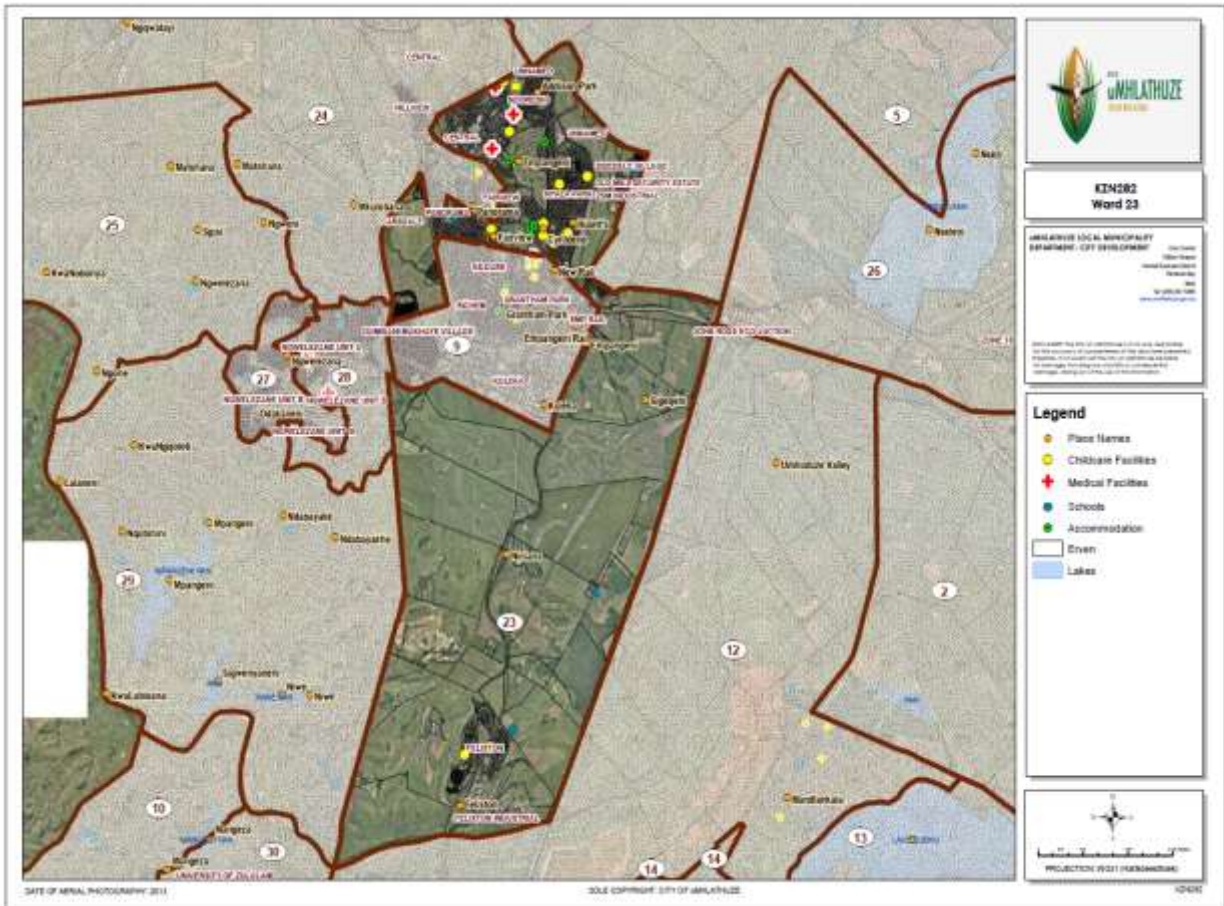


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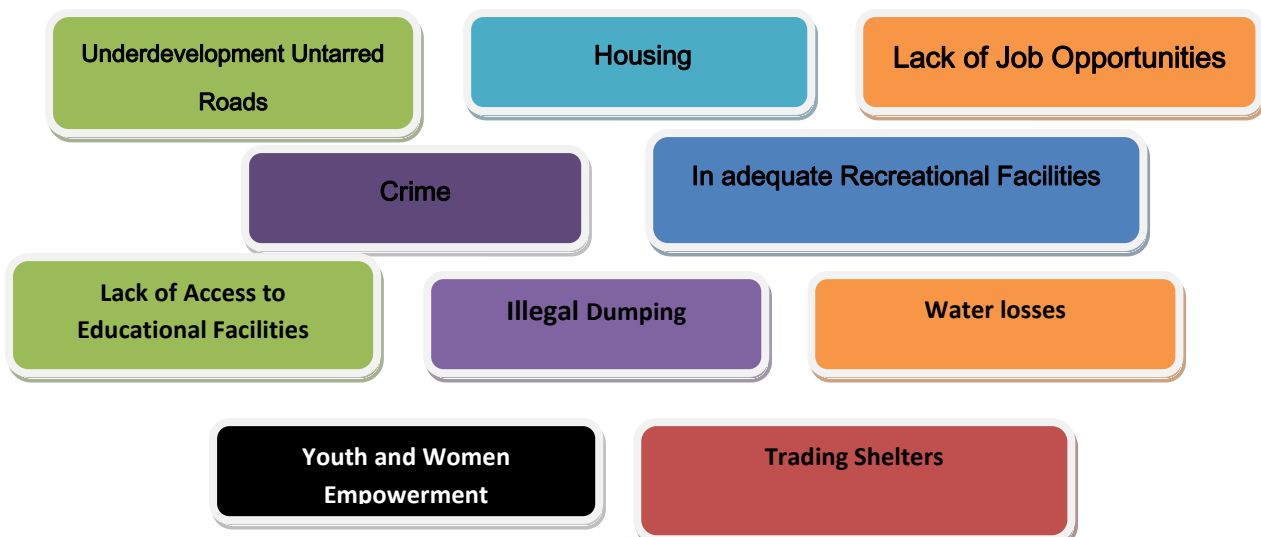
1. INTRODUCTION

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 23 has an estimated population of **10701** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 23 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

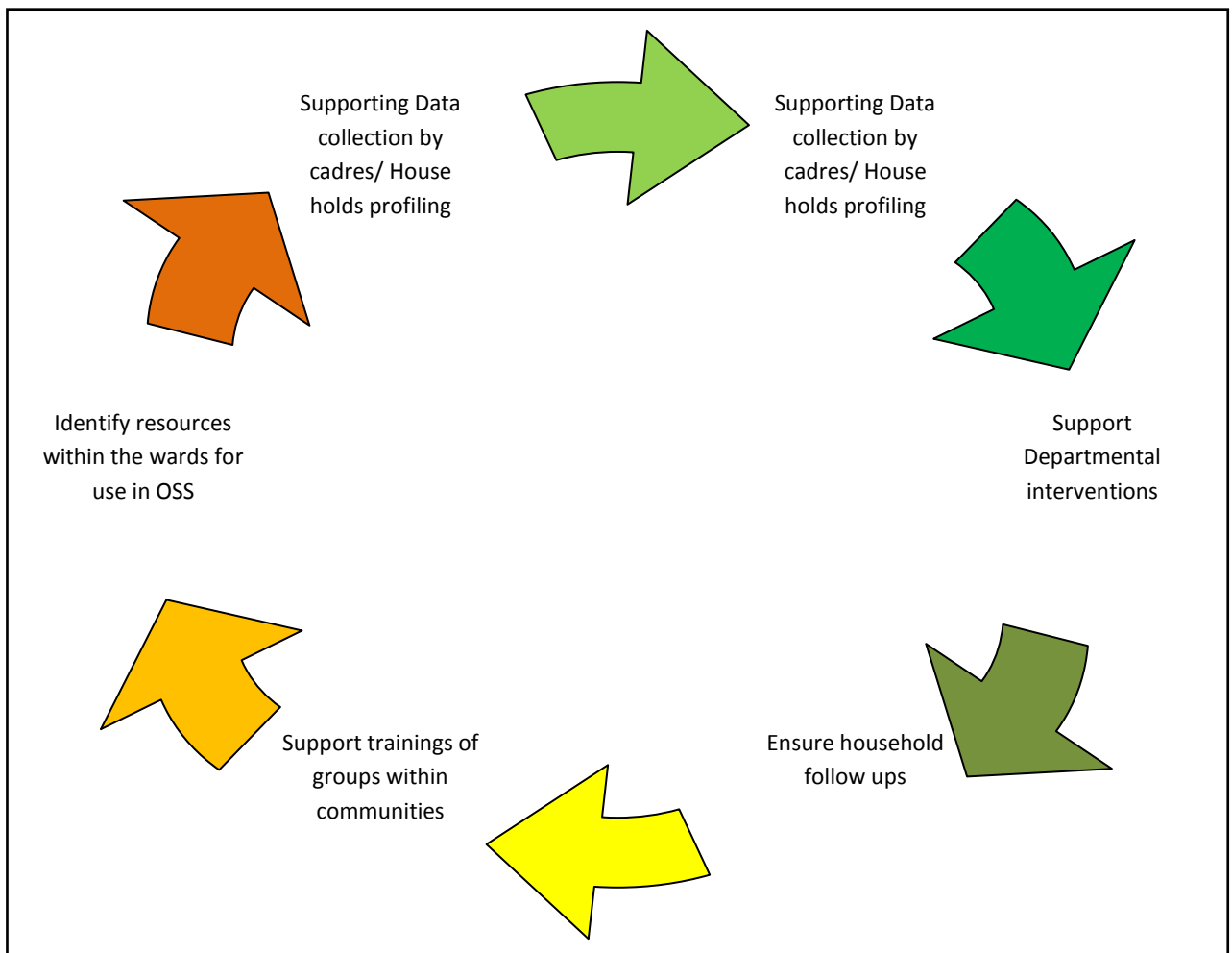
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 15:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 23 War Room:

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF WARD 23 WAR ROOM:

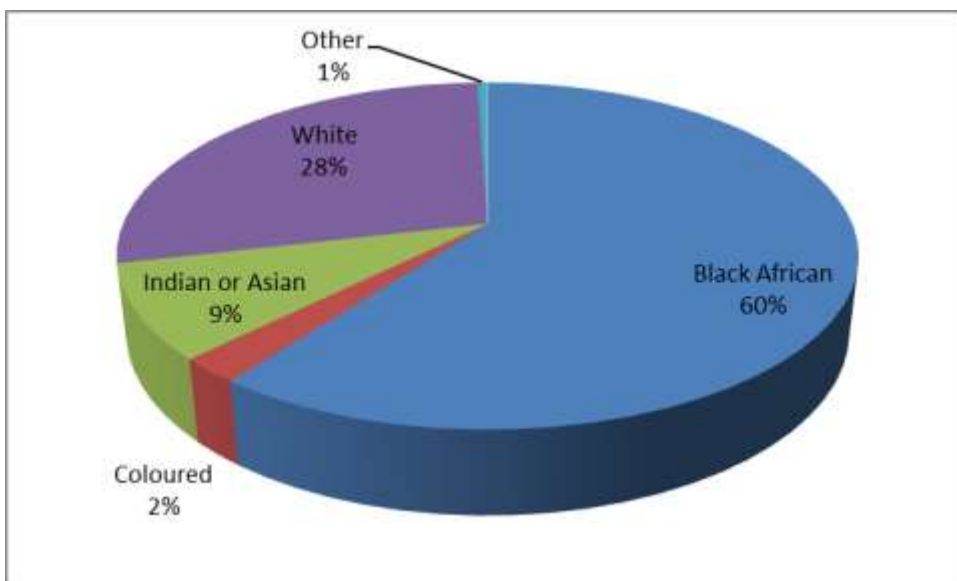
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
SIPHO THLOU	CHAIRPERSON	0728085854
DANA MOODLEY	SECRETARY	0721345106

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 23 is estimated at **10701**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

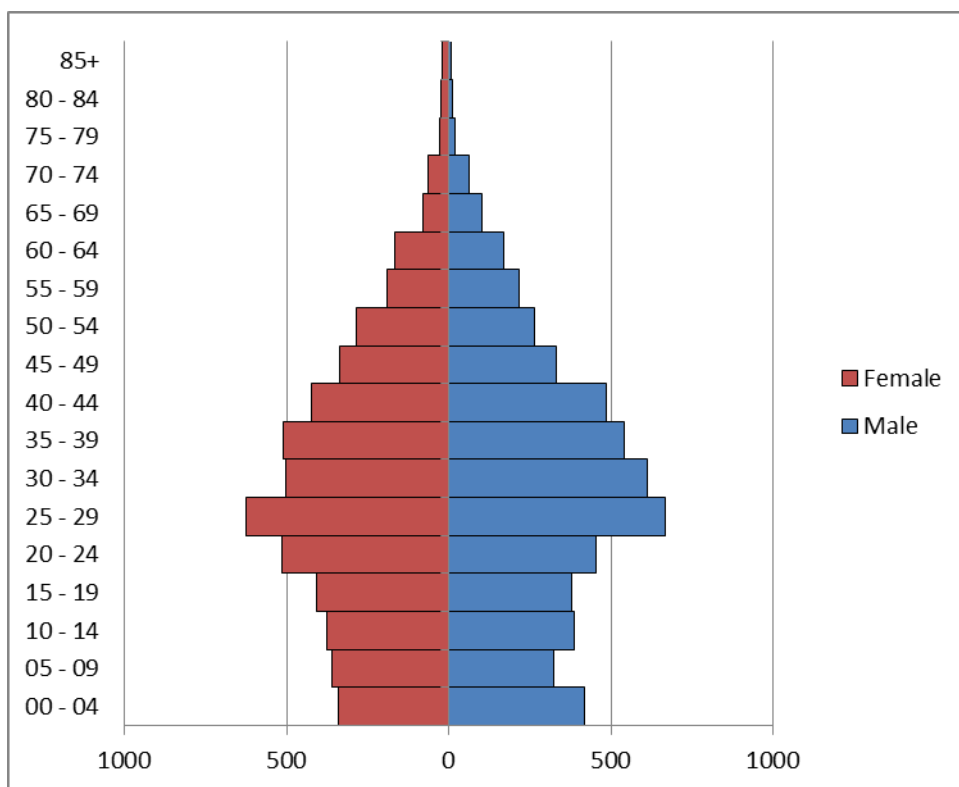
The figure above indicates a mixture of population groups within this ward, which means the ward is multi-cultural. Black African population dominate with 60 % followed by White

population with 28% and Indian population with 9% then Coloured and other with 2% and 1% respectively.

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 English and Afrikaans.

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	261	222	18	9	45	45	87	60	3	-
05 - 09	189	213	6	12	45	33	81	102	-	-
10 - 14	228	225	9	15	48	42	99	93	6	3
15 - 19	228	264	6	6	27	30	105	102	3	3
20 - 24	336	378	9	12	33	24	75	96	3	6
25 - 29	528	474	12	12	33	30	96	102	-	3
30 - 34	435	369	18	9	48	42	105	81	6	-
35 - 39	369	303	15	15	57	63	99	129	3	-
40 - 44	279	258	9	12	54	51	135	99	6	3
45 - 49	150	171	6	9	27	21	144	141	3	-
50 - 54	123	105	6	6	21	27	114	147	-	3
55 - 59	81	69	3	3	9	12	126	105	-	-
60 - 64	51	45	-	3	12	15	105	99	-	-
65 - 69	27	6	-	3	12	9	66	57	-	-
70 - 74	21	9	-	6	9	6	39	39	-	-
75 - 79	-	3	-	-	3	-	15	21	-	-
80 - 84	3	3	-	-	-	3	12	18	-	-
85+	-	9	-	-	3	-	6	9	-	-

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. The ward is also dominated by young people as depicted above with age group (25-29) being the largest. At elderly age group more surviving at age 85+ females can be found from the White and black African population.

6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

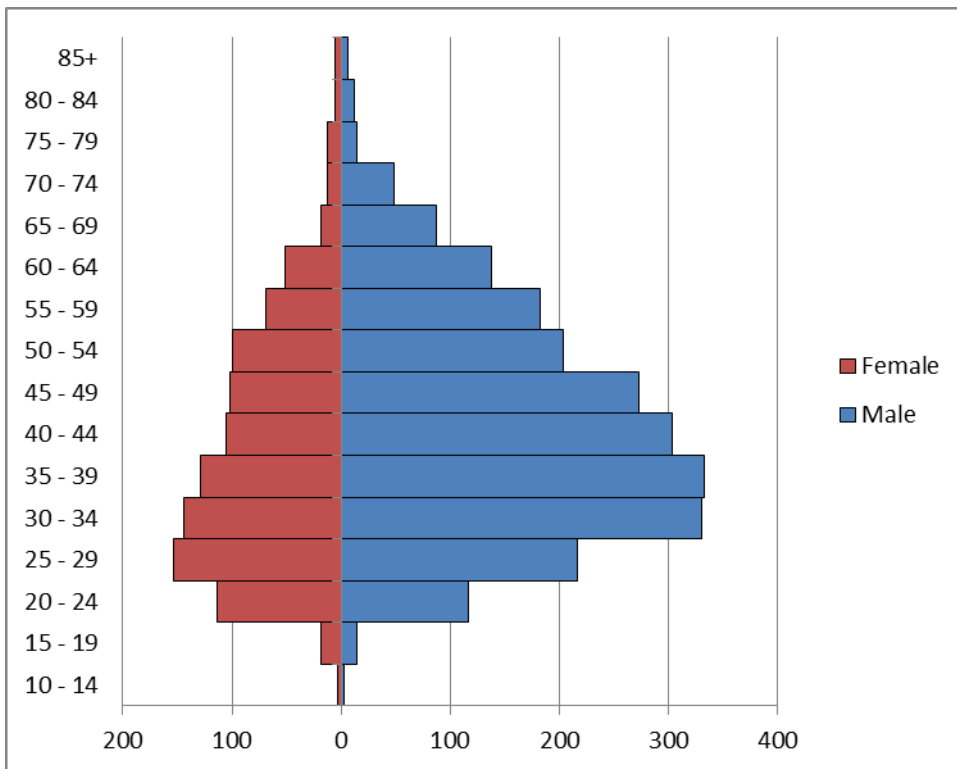


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an group of (35-39) ; Female headed households are also noted. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14; 15-19 and 20-24).

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 56% followed by married population at 35%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 5% and only a 2% of widows/widower and 2% divorced population is found at ward 23.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

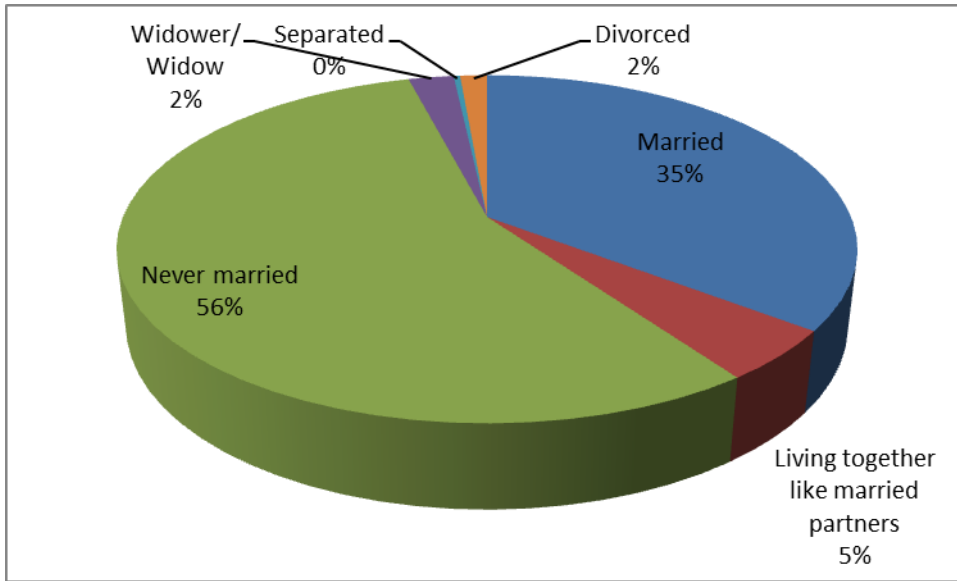
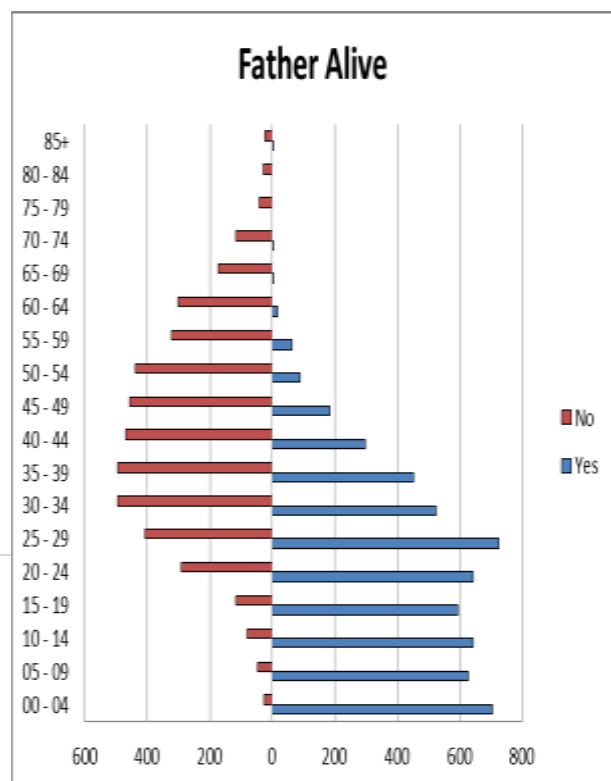


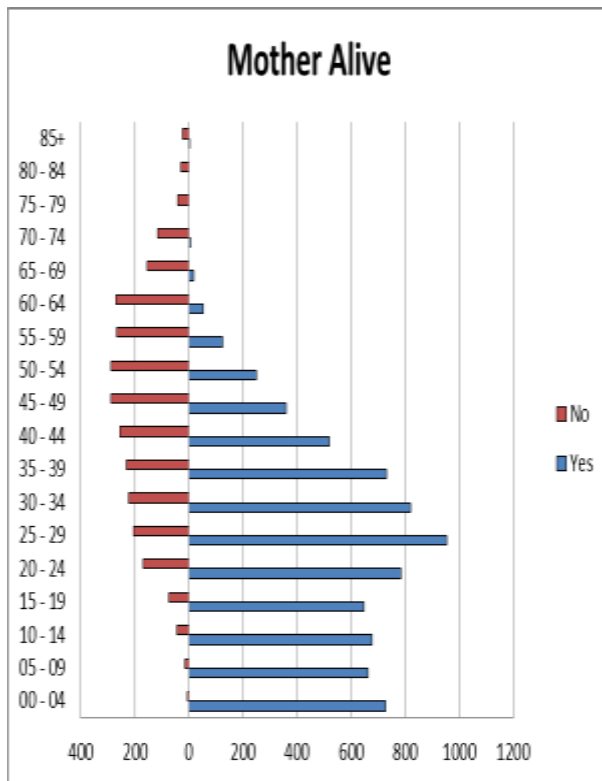
Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	7839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	273	135	27	27	3	3	3

The majority of the population is originally KZN born. There is a small population which comes from other provinces, SADC and from other countries as indicated above.

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 , 141 have lost their mother and 273 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	69	93	6	6	12	12	33	42
Grade 1 / Sub A	63	45	3	-	12	6	24	15
Grade 2 / Sub B	66	66	-	6	18	9	15	21
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	87	69	-	6	9	3	15	24
Grade 4 / Std 2	84	51	3	3	6	6	24	24
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	93	81	-	6	18	15	21	24
Grade 6 / Std 4	78	60	3	3	12	27	27	27
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	120	96	-	3	18	12	36	24
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	96	99	3	3	27	27	81	81
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	105	93	6	3	12	15	54	42
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	177	129	12	3	24	27	135	144
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	177	132	3	-	33	15	51	66
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	804	750	30	36	147	147	423	531
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	6	6	3	-	3	-	9	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	12	9	-	-	-	3	18	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	15	15	-	-	3	-	39	3
N4 / NTC 4	30	9	3	-	3	3	24	6
N5 /NTC 5	15	6	3	-	-	3	18	6
N6 / NTC 6	21	12	-	-	9	3	18	6
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	6	-	-	-	3	9	6
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	12	12	-	-	3	-	6	15
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	36	72	3	6	9	3	33	30
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	132	180	6	-	15	12	57	66
Higher Diploma	66	138	3	3	9	18	75	93
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	27	18	-	3	3	-	9	9
Bachelors Degree	105	126	-	3	9	15	54	33
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	39	57	-	-	9	6	36	24
Honours degree	57	93	-	-	6	6	27	24
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	48	30	-	-	6	3	15	9
Other	18	15	-	3	3	-	9	15
No schooling	192	111	-	3	3	9	6	12

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 303 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 1554.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Figure 7: Average Annual Income by Sex of head of household

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No income	111	93	3	-	12	-	39	9
R 1 - R 4800	15	15	-	3	-	-	3	-
R 4801 - R 9600	30	21	-	-	3	-	3	3
R 9601 - R 19 600	84	138	3	-	3	3	12	3
R 19 601 - R 38 200	123	102	3	3	9	3	30	15
R 38 201 - R 76 400	123	66	-	-	15	6	51	30
R 76 401 - R 153 800	192	135	6	3	36	6	111	48
R 153 801 - R 307 600	201	141	9	3	63	12	198	63
R 307 601 - R 614 400	198	51	15	3	54	3	249	24
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	72	12	3	3	27	3	93	9
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	18	3	3	-	6	3	12	3
R 2 457 601 or more	15	-	-	-	6	-	12	-

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 (38 201- 76 400). 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 differences in average annual income across the different population groups.

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.

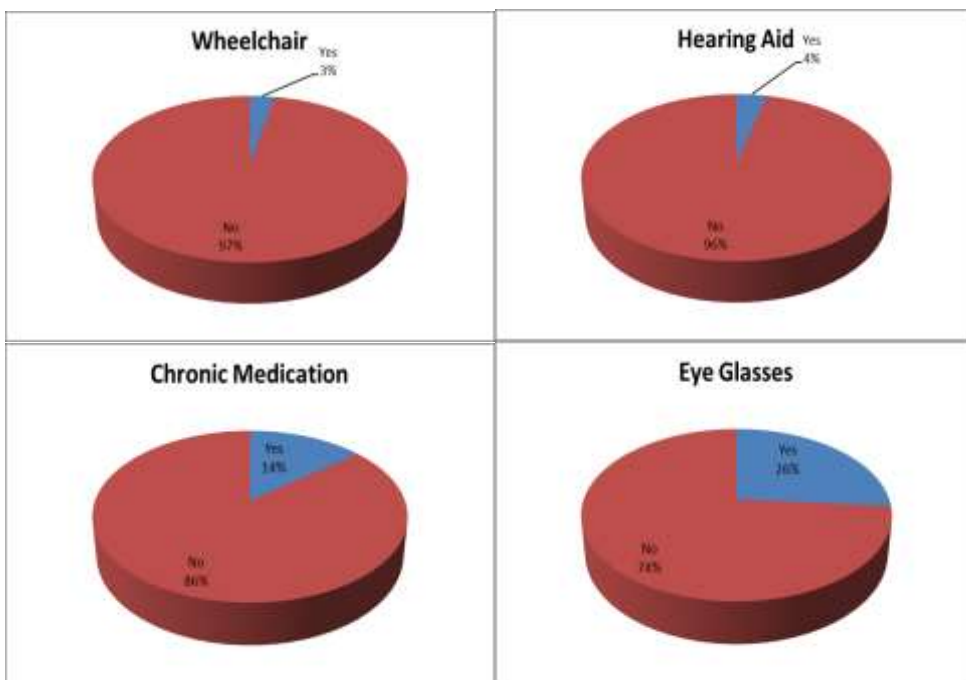
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Self Care	52802023: Ward 23	Seeing	52802023: Ward 23	Remembering	52802023: Ward 23
No difficulty	8682	No difficulty	8460	No difficulty	9159
Some difficulty	123	Some difficulty	966	Some difficulty	198
A lot of difficulty	36	A lot of difficulty	102	A lot of difficulty	51
Cannot do at all	138	Cannot do at all	15	Cannot do at all	48

Hearing	52802023: Ward 23	Communication	52802023: Ward 23	Walking	52802023: Ward 23
No difficulty	9237	No difficulty	9297	No difficulty	9180
Some difficulty	243	Some difficulty	126	Some difficulty	213
A lot of difficulty	27	A lot of difficulty	21	A lot of difficulty	78
Cannot do at all	12	Cannot do at all	57	Cannot do at all	66

Results indicate that most people in ward 23 (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 walking 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 26% and 14% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

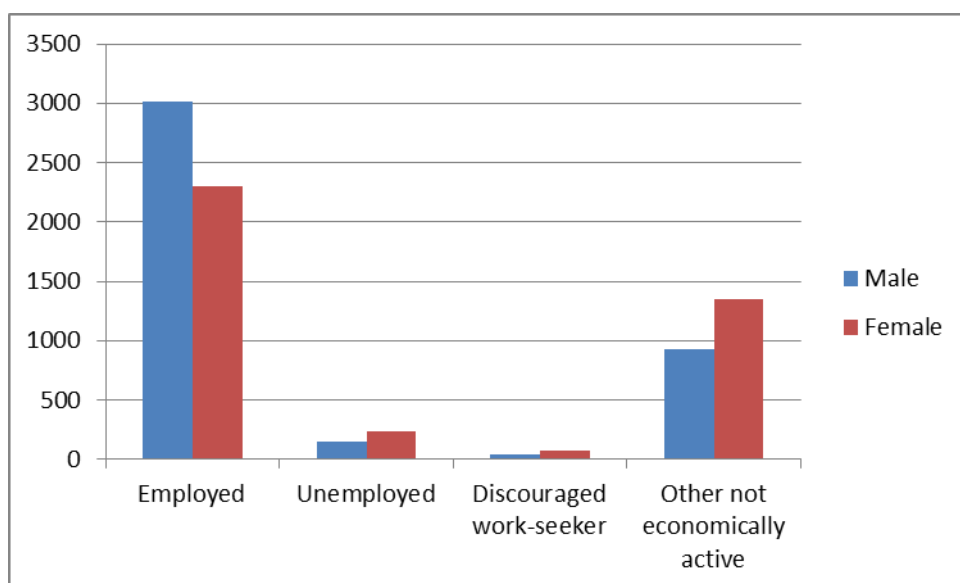
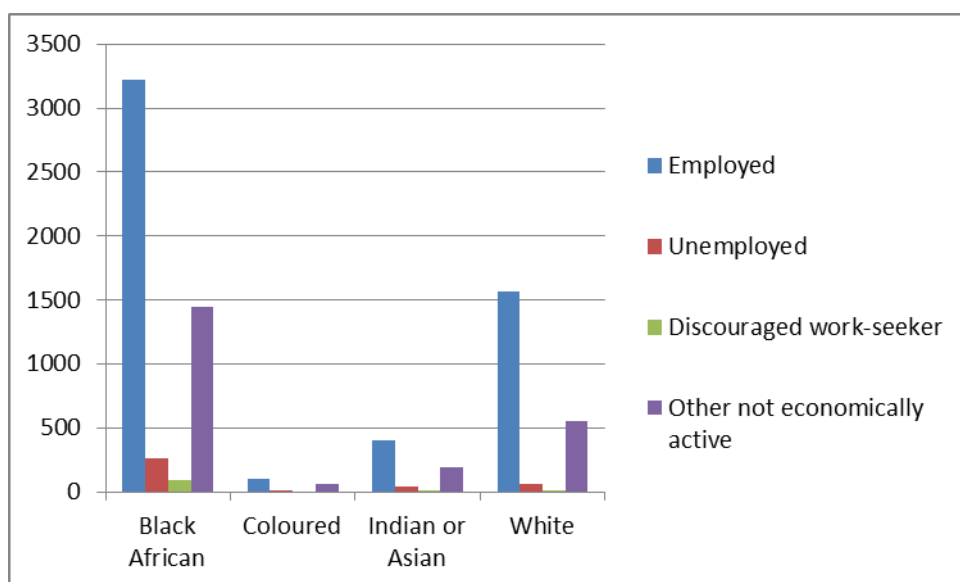


Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 23 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

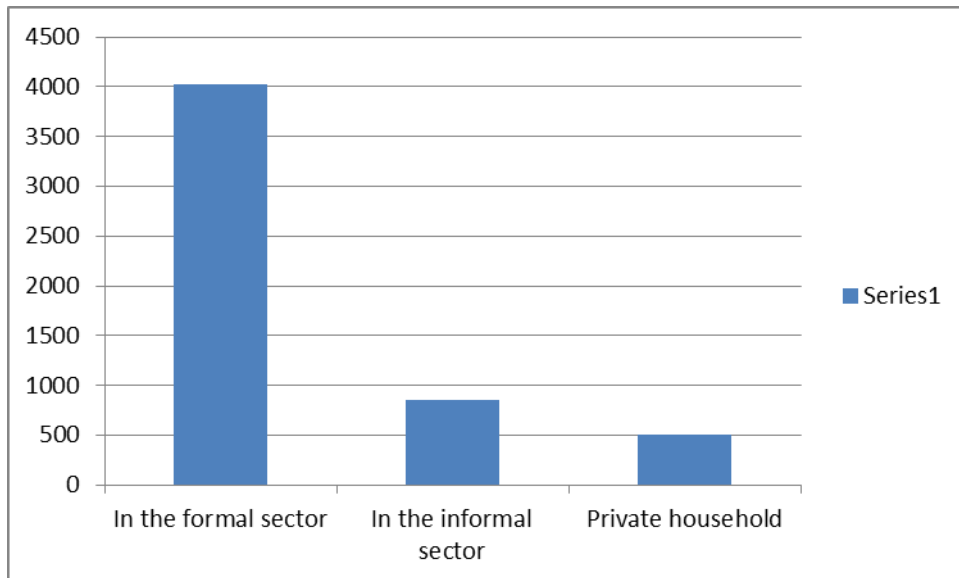
Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



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 when compared 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

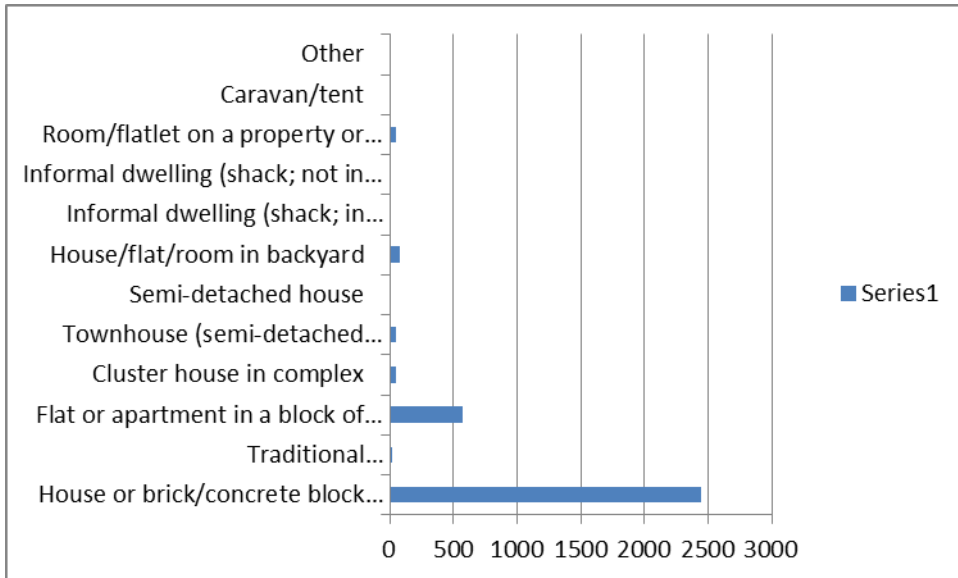
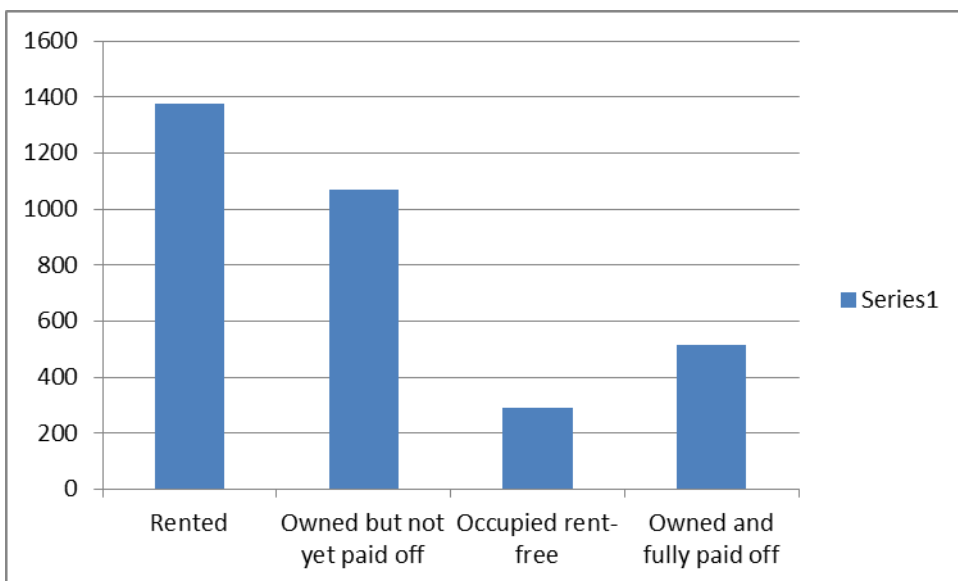


Figure 14 above shows that a high percentage of households live in formal dwellings.

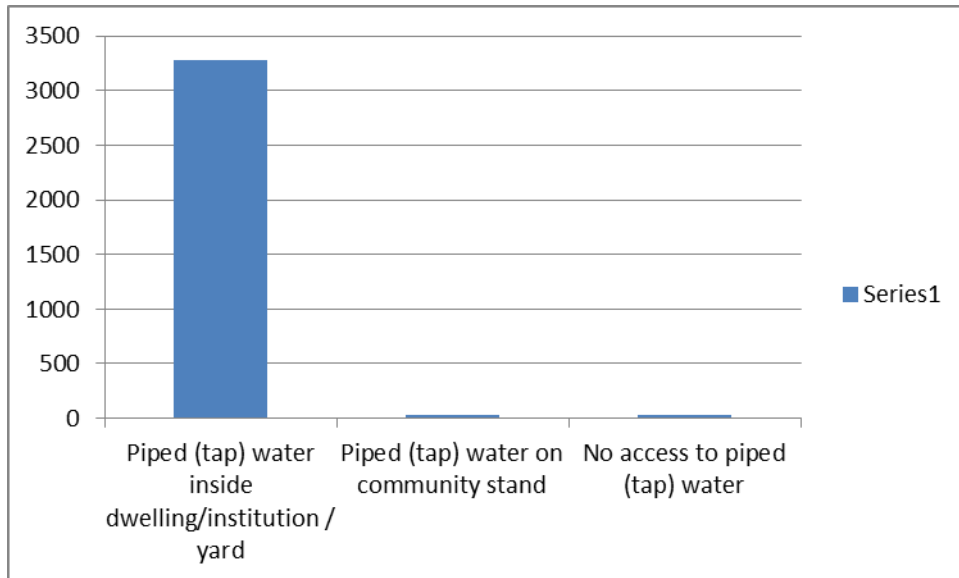
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



The proportion of households who rent their dwellings is very high, followed by those who owned but not yet fully paid off. Dwelling that are owned and fully paid off are very few when compared with rented.

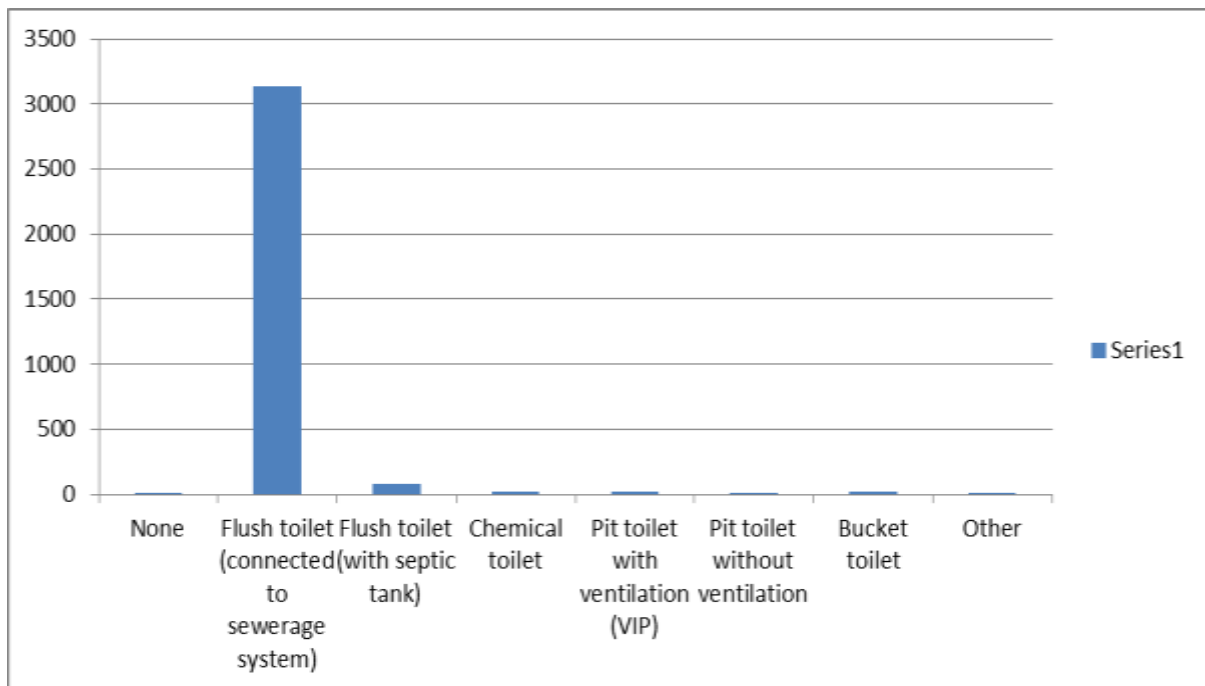
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 15: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows that a relatively higher number of households have access to piped water in ward 23.

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 high.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

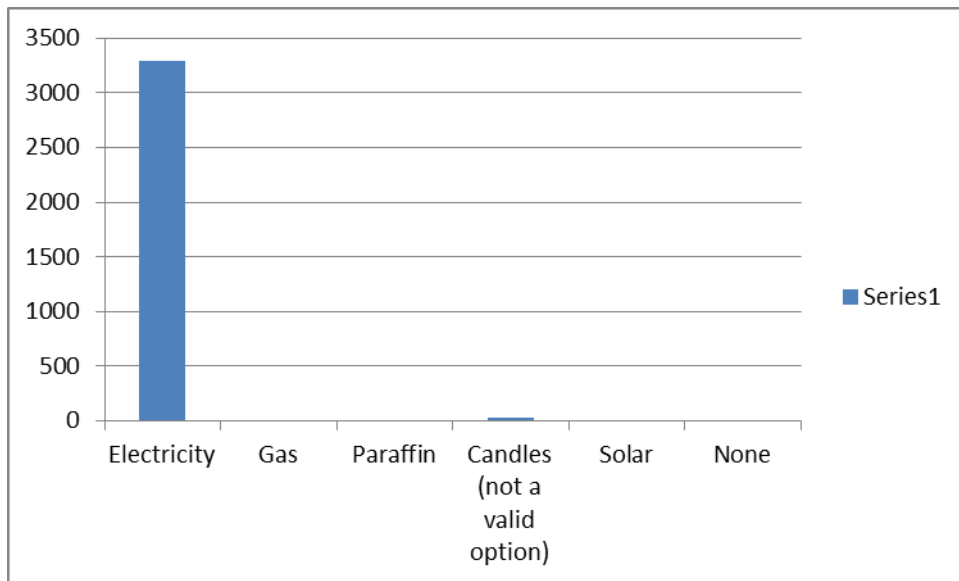


Figure 18 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

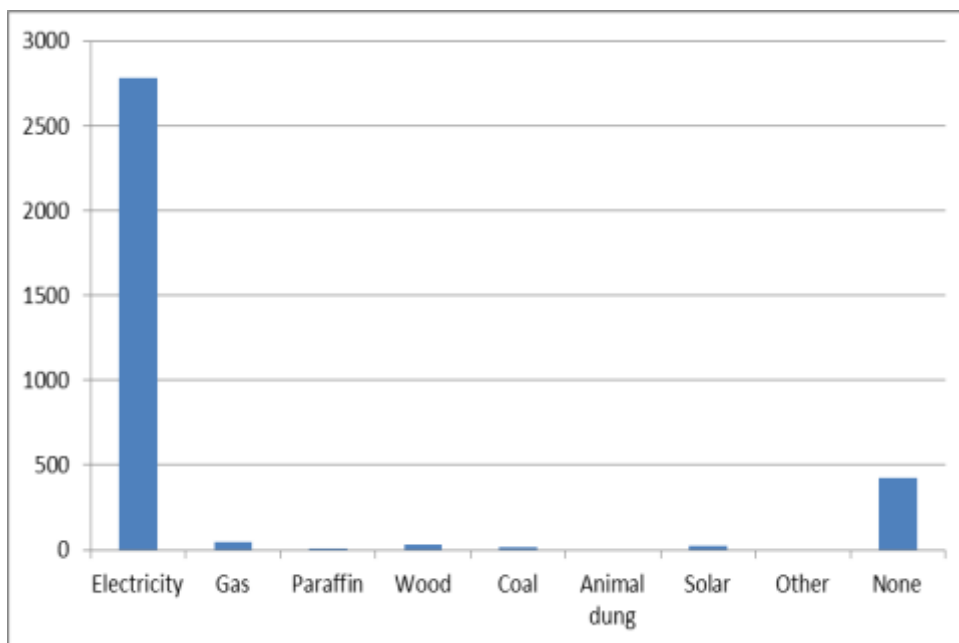
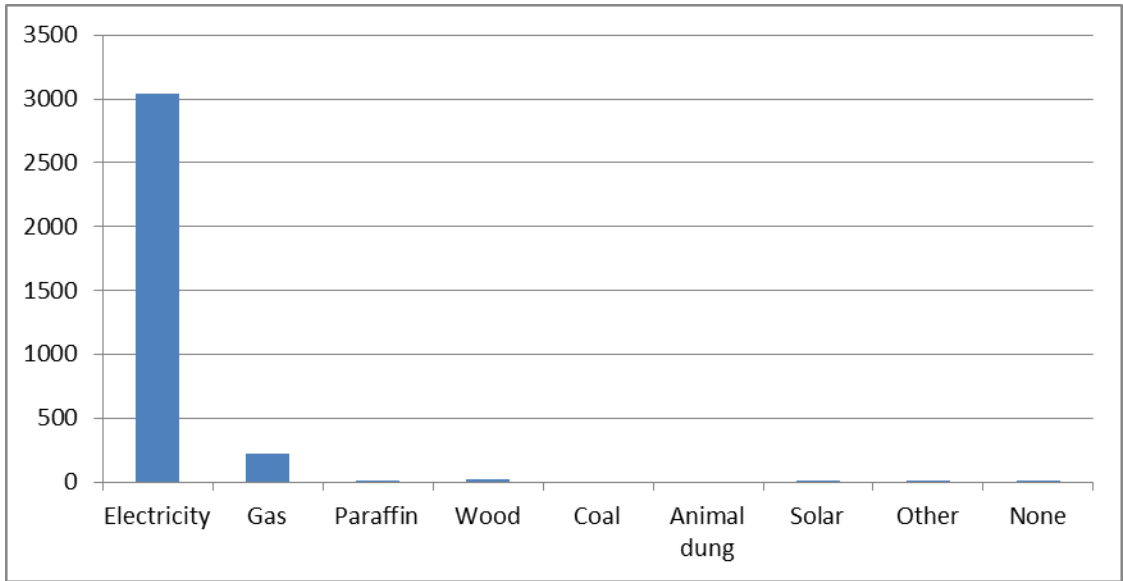
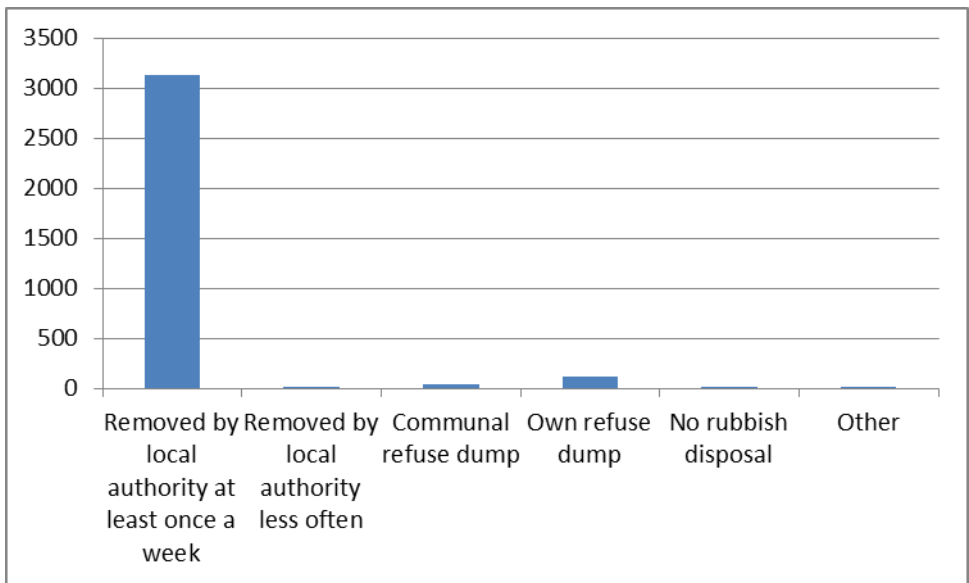


Figure 19 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



All figures above indicate that a majority of households in ward 23 have access to electrification and they use electricity more for heating, cooking and lighting when compared with other alternative energy sources.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

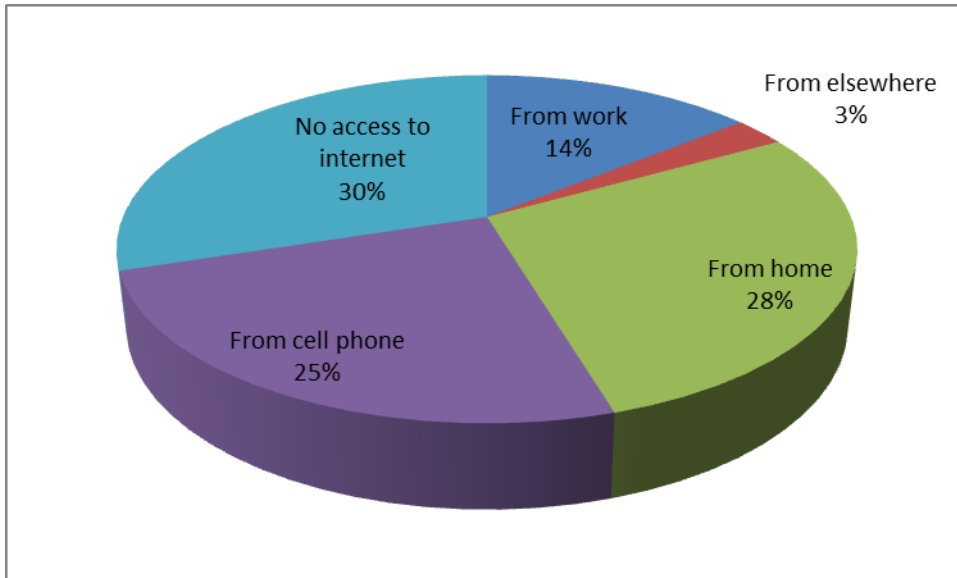


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is very high in ward 23.

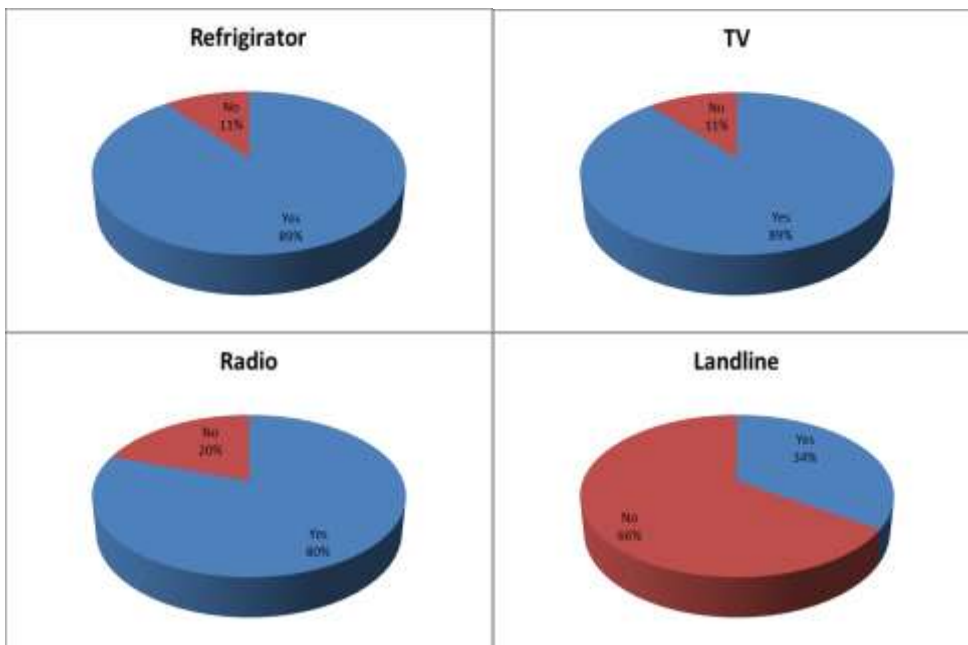
11.5 Household Goods

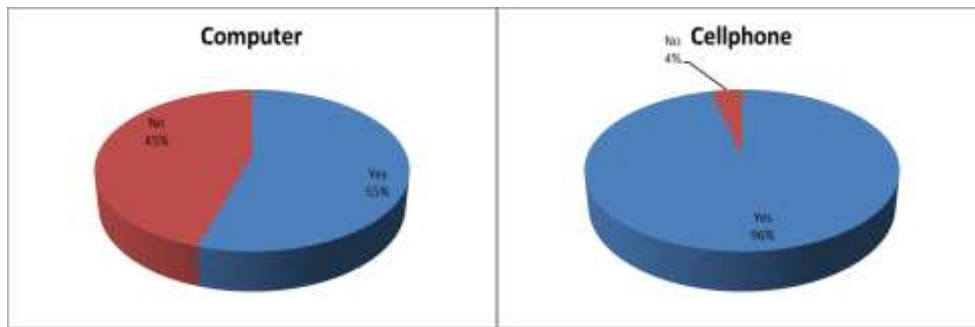
Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a small proportion of households have no access to internet 30%. About 25 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cell phones. 28% of households access internet from their home, followed by those who access from work and elsewhere at 14% and 3% 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 34%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is high at 55%.

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 2014/2015	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Electrification no 1 priority – Dumisani Makhaye Village	Bus shelters & taxi ranks
	Speed Humps at Intersection of Presedent Swart and Bigger road	Attend sewer issues
	Speed humps in Zululand Sugar Mill Road (p249)	Maintain roads
		Speed Humps Dumisani Makhaye Village
	Pedestrian Bridge at the corner of Biyela Street and Old main road next to A rank	Pedestrian crossing at Siyakhanyisa
	Streetlights in Empangeni main street between Biyela and Maxwell Street	
	Renewal of A/C100 MM water pipes in Louis Botha Avenue Empangeni behind Engine Garage	
	Sewer and water pipes need replacement in others areas of	Sewer pipe Replacement Ezidedele

	Empangeni, Felixton and Zidedele	
	Traffic signs be made visible	
	Walkways	
	Fix Camera at Robots and Intersection in main road through Empangeni	
	Removal of tree roots under some tar roads	
	Fixing of potholes	
	Road painting around Empangeni, Felixton and Zidedele	
	Sanitation pipes always burst and must be reconnected	
	Drainage pipes for roads	Storm water drain system at Dumisani MaKhaye
	Bus Shelters , Ezidedele and Felixton	Bus laybys Siyakhanyisa Shcool
	Bus and taxi laybys Ezidedele, Dumisani Makhaye Village and Felixton and at Siyakhanyisa School	Bus and Taxi Laybys and Shelters at Dumisani Makhaye Village
	Access road between Dumisani Makhaye and Town	
	Floodlights in Sportgrounds	
	Maintenance of road at FELIXTON	
Community Services	Sports Ground at Dumisani Makhaye Village	Upgrade sports facilities
	Park (ezidedele and Dumisani Makhaye Village)	Park (ezidedele and Dumisani Makhaye Village)
	Clearing trees at Dumisani Makhaye village	Attend to bush clearing(cutting of trees) at Dumisani Makhaye and Zidedele area
	Early Childhood development programs	
	Cleaning of parks regulary	Park for Kids Ezidedele and Dumisani Makhaye Village
	Parks equipment needed in all parks	
	Measures to stop vehicles parking at Parks because they damage parks	Law enforcement for vehicles parking in municipal parks especially Empangeni drug dealers use the place for business purposes Law Enforcement officer to assist

		kids crossing to Siyakhanyisa in the morning and afternoon
	Recreational equipment and sport facilities (soccer field) for children in Zidedele, Felixton and Dumisani Makhaye village	
	Clinic at Felixton	
	A controlled toilet facility/car wash in Biyela street , also an upgraded toilet facility for taxi users	
	Green bin facility to recycle waste for car washers	
City Development	Houses should be cater for physically disabled	More houses and Houses should be cater for physically disabled
	Control of Street Vendors , car washers and street mechanics	Taxi Rank Dumisani Makhaye and Felixton
	Market stalls at Zidedele, Felixton and Dumisani Makhaye village	
	Swimming Pool at Felixton	
Corporate Services	Multipurpose Hall ezidedele ; Dumisani Makhaye Village and Felixton	Community Hall Dumisani Makhaye Village , Ezidedele and Felixton
	Skills capacitation and programs for youth	
Office of the MM	Budget for physically disabled at Dumisani Makhaye	Post Box Dumisani Makhaye Village
	Transport to esikhaleni for physically disabled	
	Transport to Felixton	
	Job opportunities	