



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

24

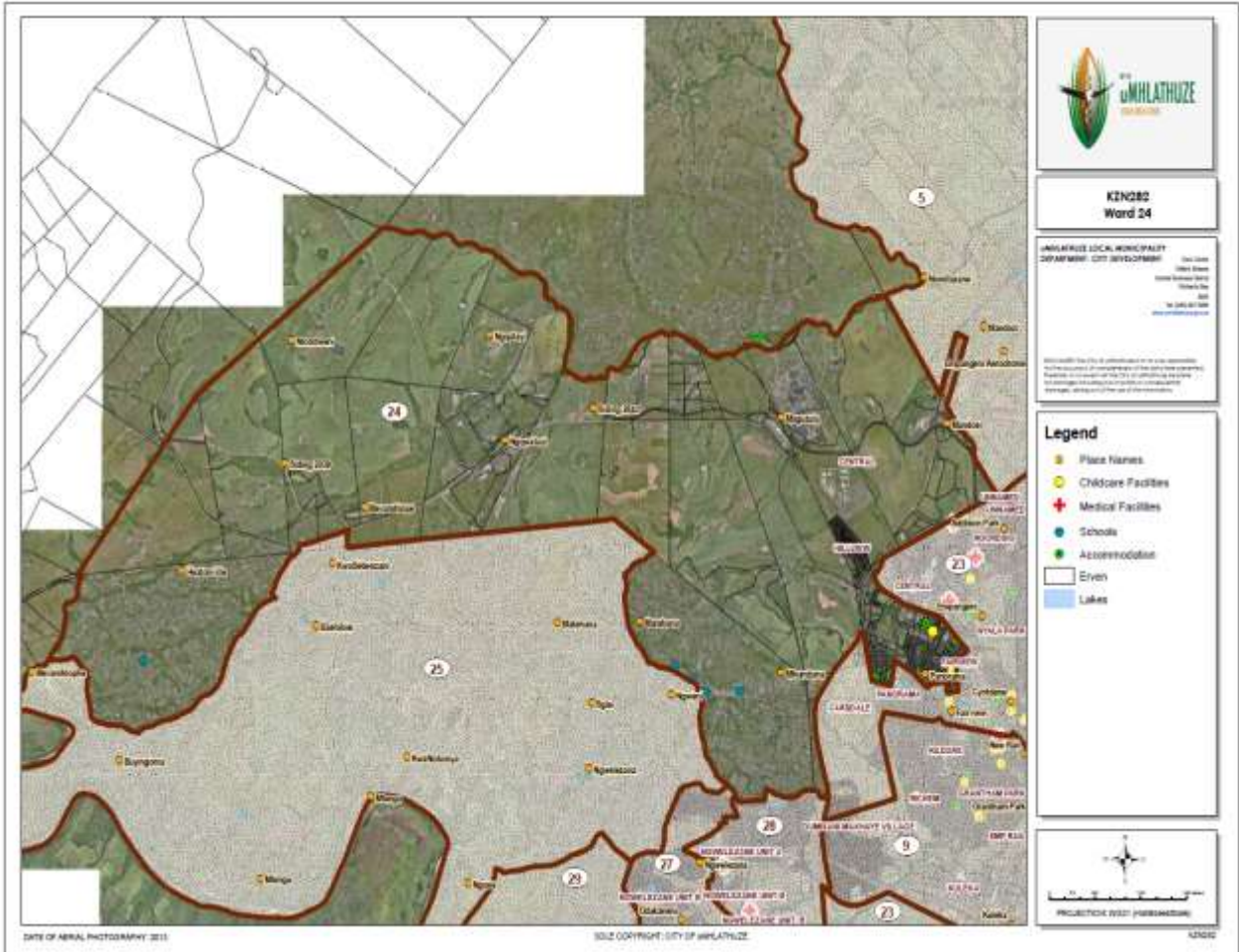


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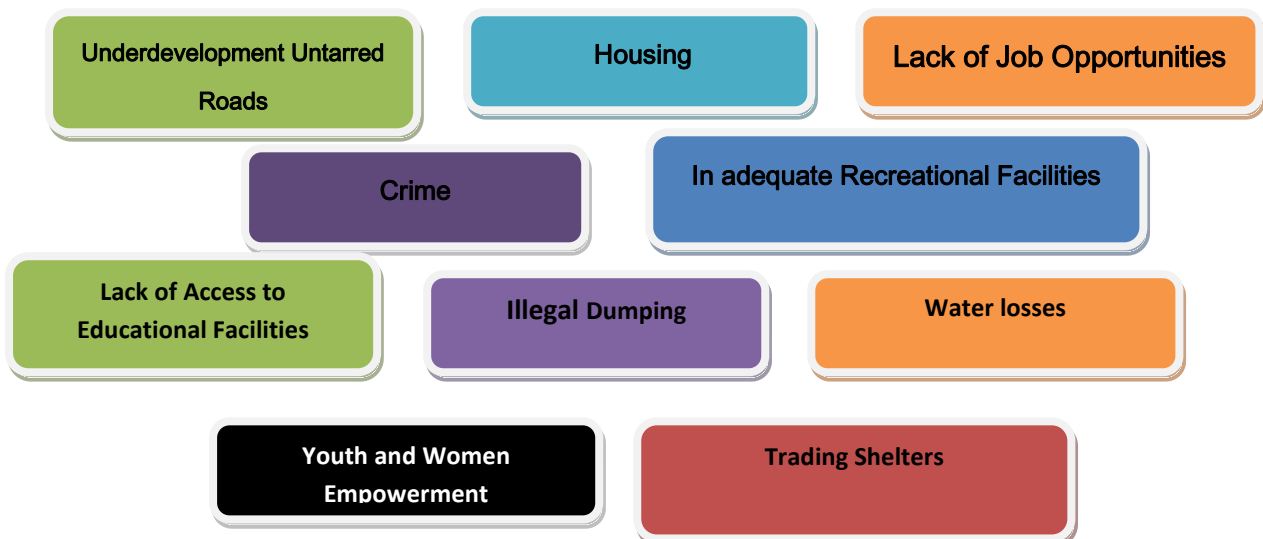
1. INTRODUCTION

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



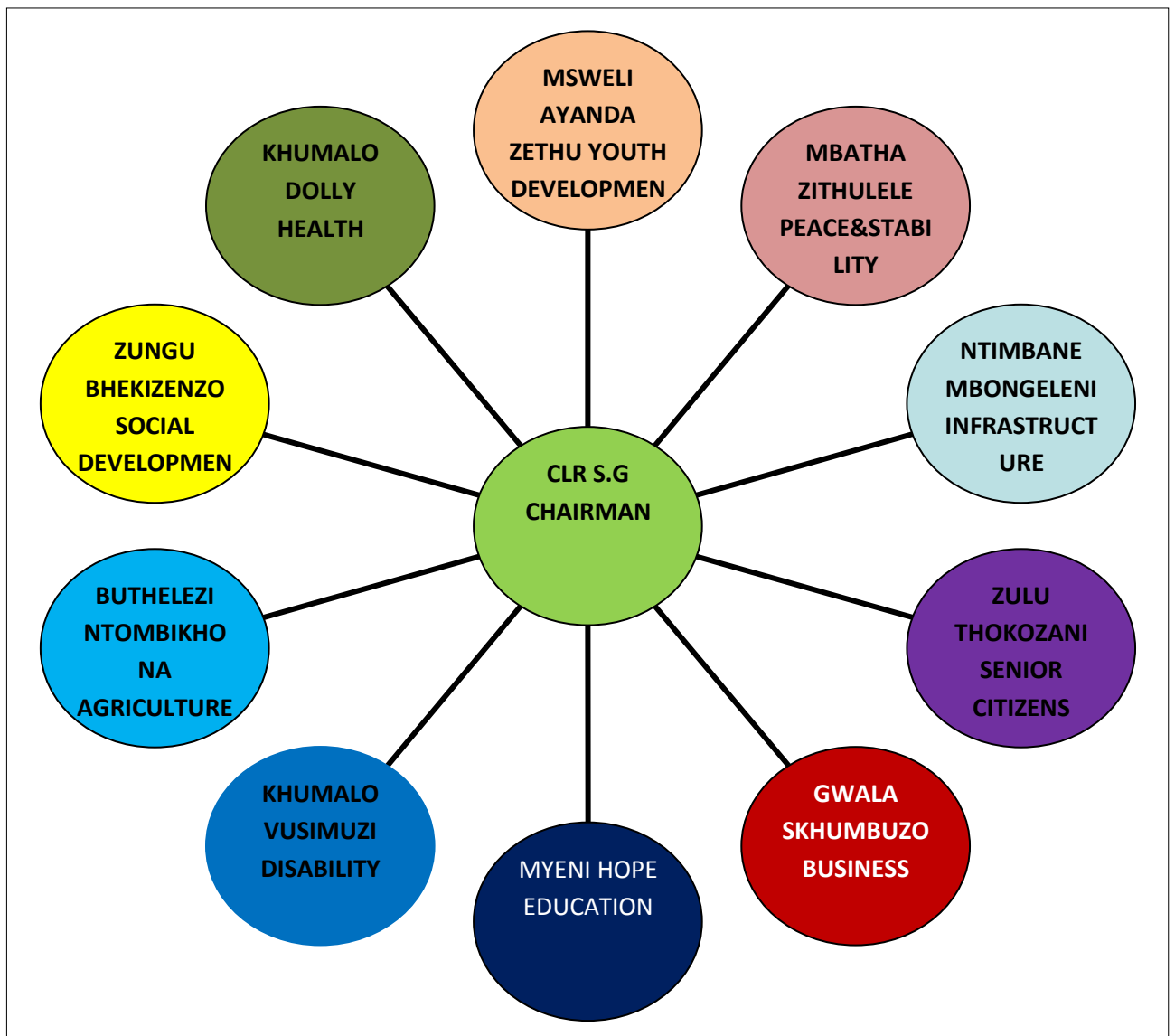
4. SIZE OF THE WARD

Ward 24 has an estimated population of **18333** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 24 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

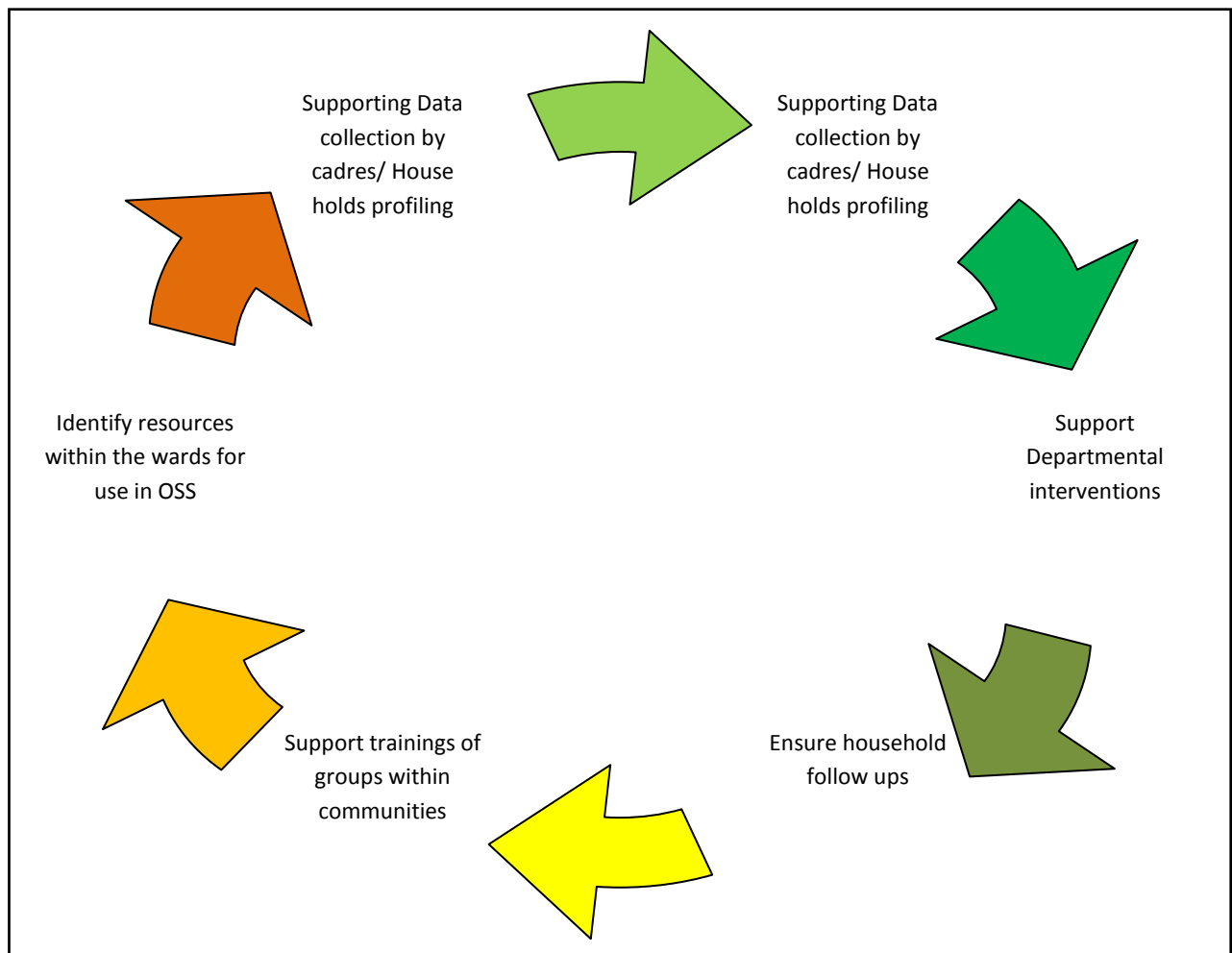
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 24 War Room:

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF WARD 24 WAR ROOM:

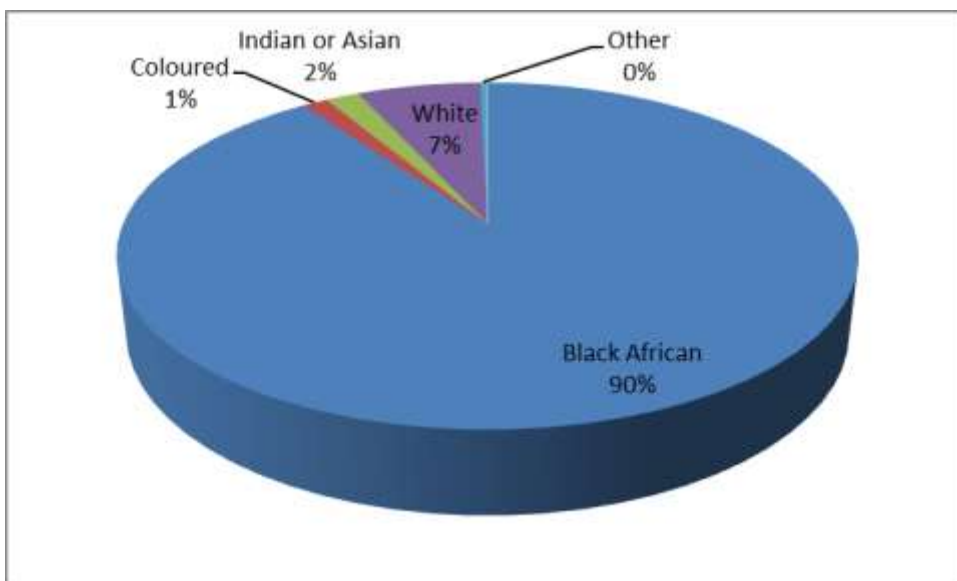
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
MAJOLA SIPHIWE	CHAIRPERSON	0734901371
MKHIZE SLINDILE	SECRETARY	0798620086

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 24 is estimated at **18333**

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



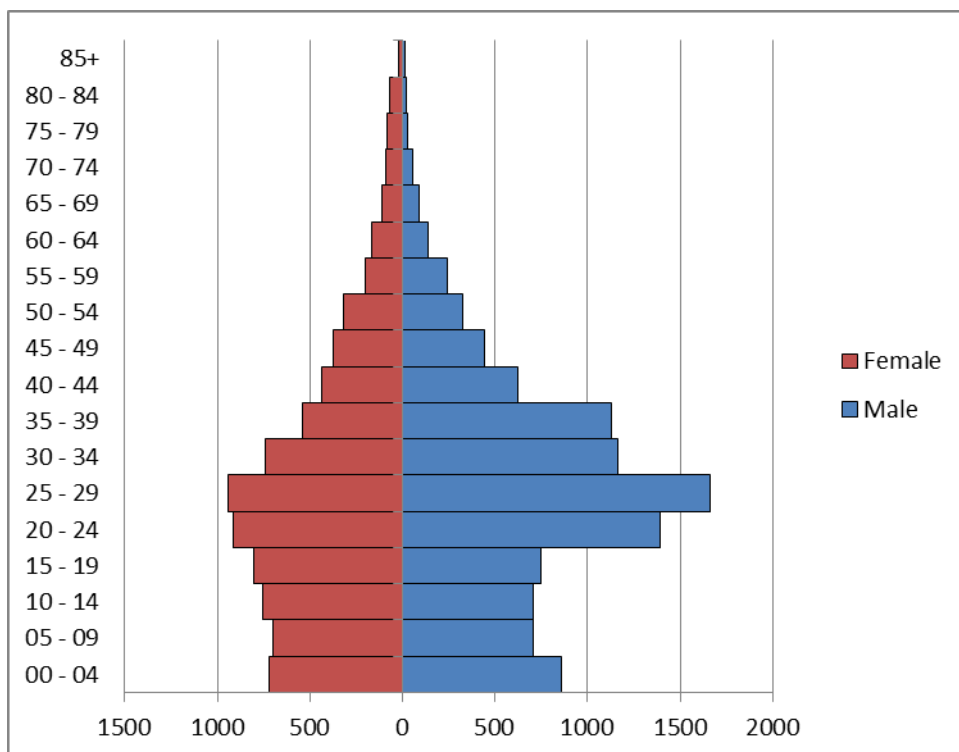
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 24 is 90% dominated by the Black African Population, followed by 9% of the White population and 2 % of Indian population and 1% Coloured 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 a 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.

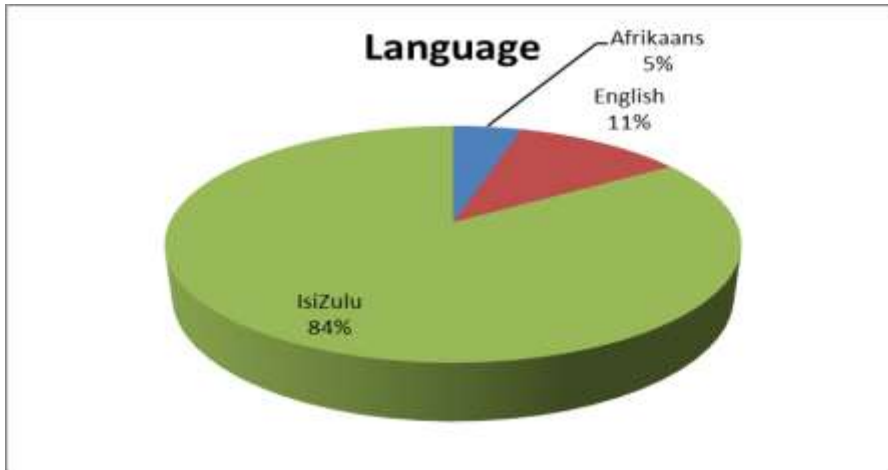
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu at 84% is the main spoken language, followed by English at 11% and Afrikaans at 5%.

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	783	678	12	6	9	12	57	24	3	-
05 - 09	642	639	12	3	9	24	39	36	3	-
10 - 14	654	705	12	3	12	15	27	33	-	-
15 - 19	693	765	6	9	9	6	39	27	3	-
20 - 24	1308	852	24	6	15	12	36	36	6	3
25 - 29	1584	861	9	9	9	15	48	51	9	-
30 - 34	1083	663	15	9	24	24	36	42	6	6
35 - 39	1032	459	15	21	15	12	54	51	12	-
40 - 44	537	366	15	9	21	18	45	42	6	3
45 - 49	384	315	6	9	12	6	36	45	3	-
50 - 54	255	258	9	3	6	9	57	48	-	-
55 - 59	189	153	3	3	3	3	45	39	3	-
60 - 64	99	135	-	-	6	-	30	30	-	-
65 - 69	60	84	-	3	3	3	24	24	-	-
70 - 74	39	66	-	-	-	-	15	21	3	-
75 - 79	24	60	-	-	-	-	6	21	-	-
80 - 84	18	54	-	3	-	-	6	18	-	-
85+	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

The ward is also dominated by young people from all population groups 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

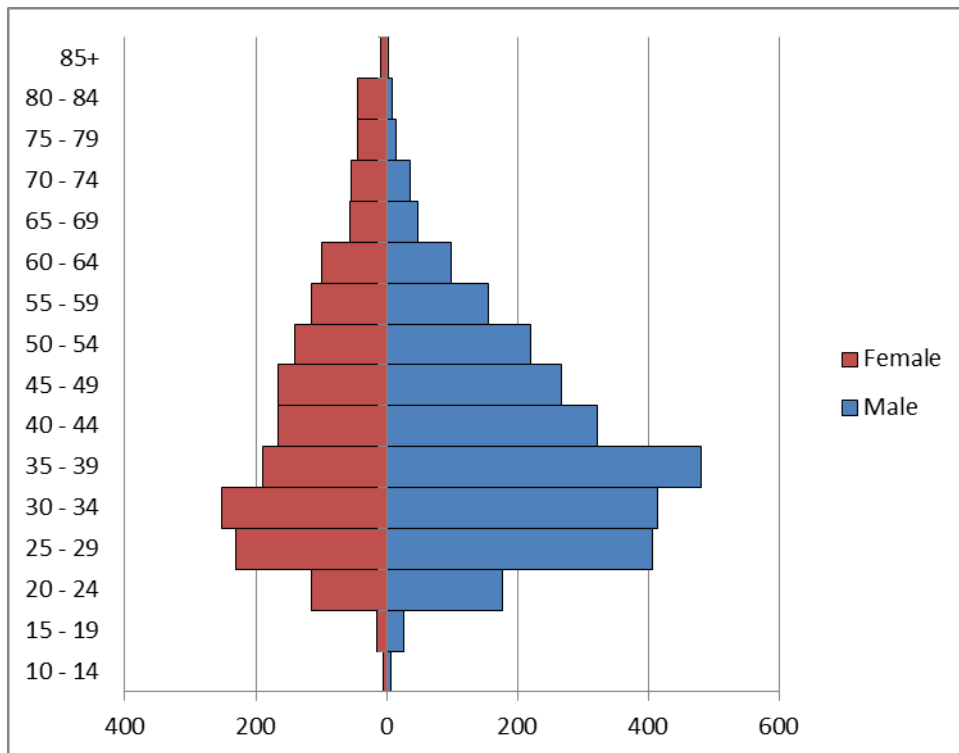


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an group of (35-39) ; however it noted that there is a remarkable rate of Female headed households as well especially towards the elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age 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 73% followed by married population at 19%. 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 23.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

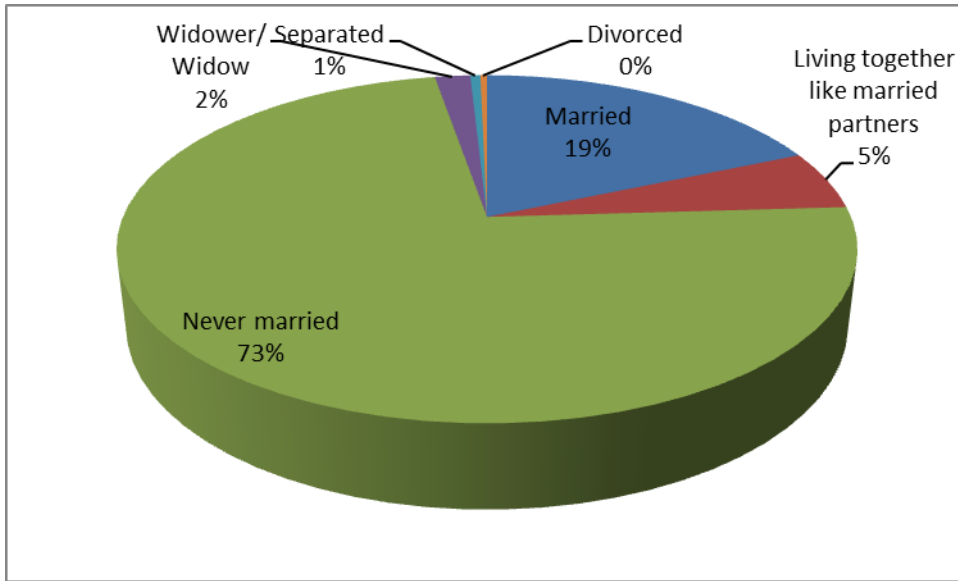
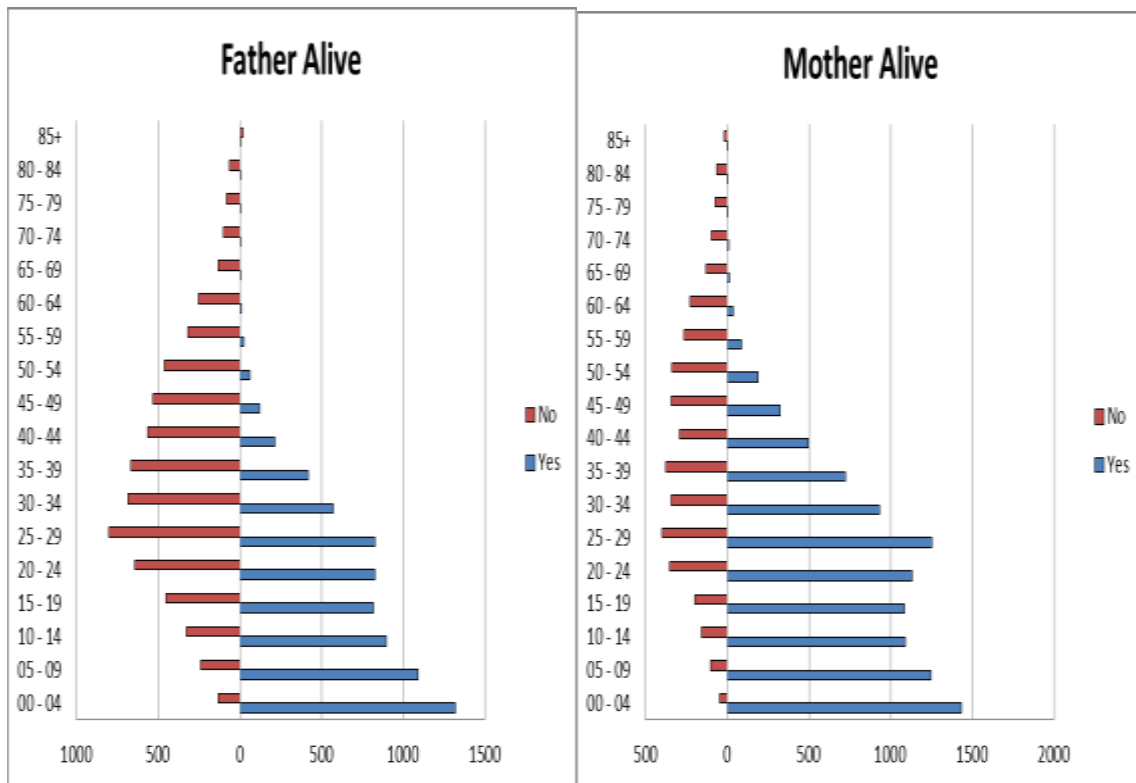


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	12651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	201	33	12	15	6	-	-

The majority of the population is originally KZN born. There is a small population which comes from other provinces, SADC and other countries as well as depicted 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 , 510 have lost their mother and 1158 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	207	213	3	3	6	6	12	15
Grade 1 / Sub A	198	201	6	3	3	3	15	9
Grade 2 / Sub B	201	198	3	-	-	3	3	9
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	210	168	3	3	-	3	9	6
Grade 4 / Std 2	213	216	-	3	-	3	12	6
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	216	210	-	3	-	6	3	6
Grade 6 / Std 4	177	234	3	3	6	-	9	9
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	282	288	3	-	3	6	6	12
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	285	375	6	-	3	3	12	24
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	285	291	6	-	9	3	24	12
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	408	459	3	-	15	9	51	45
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	438	465	-	6	6	6	9	12
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1380	1434	18	24	33	42	156	186
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	18	12	-	-	3	-	6	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	6	9	-	-	-	-	3	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	9	6	-	-	-	-	12	3
N4 / NTC 4	33	15	-	-	-	-	6	-
N5 /NTC 5	24	9	-	-	-	-	-	6
N6 / NTC 6	15	9	-	3	-	-	6	3
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	18	18	-	-	3	-	3	6
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	120	93	3	-	9	6	12	9
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	108	147	3	3	9	9	12	18
Higher Diploma	147	180	3	6	3	6	30	33
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	12	21	-	-	3	-	9	3
Bachelors Degree	117	132	-	-	3	-	18	15
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	24	18	-	3	-	-	6	6
Honours degree	30	48	-	3	-	-	6	6
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	27	15	3	-	-	3	6	-
Other	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	3
No schooling	246	342	-	-	3	6	6	6

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 588 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 2814.

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	291	153	3	-	-	6	15	3
R 1 - R 4800	45	69	-	-	-	-	-	3
R 4801 - R 9600	75	123	-	-	-	-	3	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	378	354	-	-	-	-	-	12
R 19 601 - R 38 200	462	327	-	-	3	-	12	6
R 38 201 - R 76 400	255	186	6	3	6	-	12	21
R 76 401 - R 153 800	327	162	3	3	12	3	39	21
R 153 801 - R 307 600	225	135	6	3	21	-	72	24
R 307 601 - R 614 400	153	48	9	3	18	-	72	6
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	42	12	-	-	3	-	30	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	21	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
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, 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.

Figure reflects the significance 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.

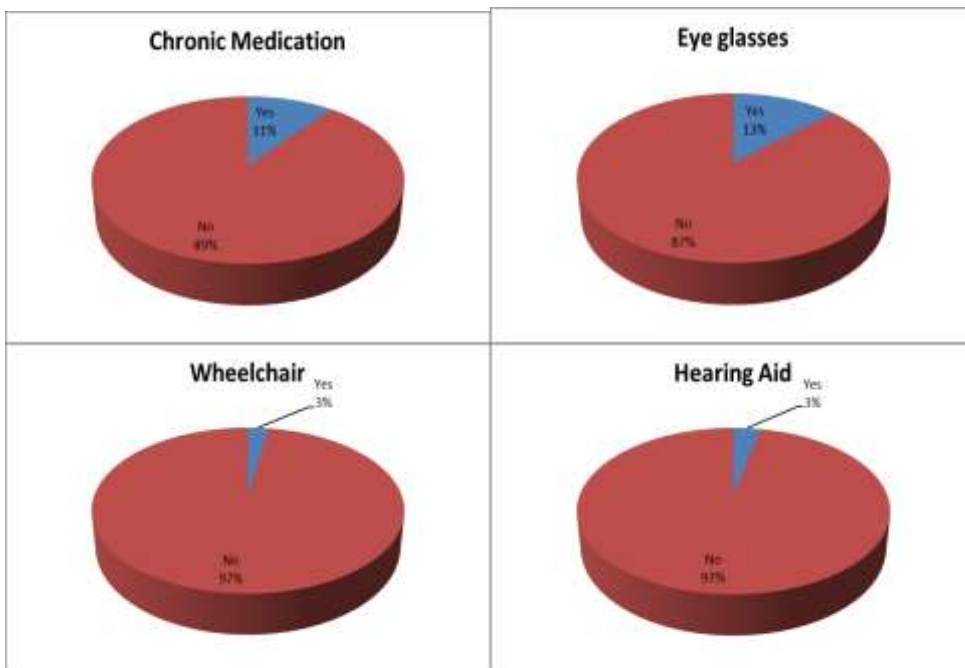
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	52802024: Ward 24	Seeing	52802024: Ward 24	Remembering	52802024: Ward 24
No difficulty	12660	No difficulty	11823	No difficulty	12189
Some difficulty	381	Some difficulty	1173	Some difficulty	531
A lot of difficulty	54	A lot of difficulty	102	A lot of difficulty	120
Cannot do at all	54	Cannot do at all	57	Cannot do at all	102

Self Care	52802024: Ward 24	Communication	52802024: Ward 24	Walking	52802024: Ward 24
No difficulty	11436	No difficulty	12612	No difficulty	12621
Some difficulty	255	Some difficulty	237	Some difficulty	339
A lot of difficulty	57	A lot of difficulty	75	A lot of difficulty	87
Cannot do at all	276	Cannot do at all	78	Cannot do at all	78

Results indicate that most people in ward 24 (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 13% and 11% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

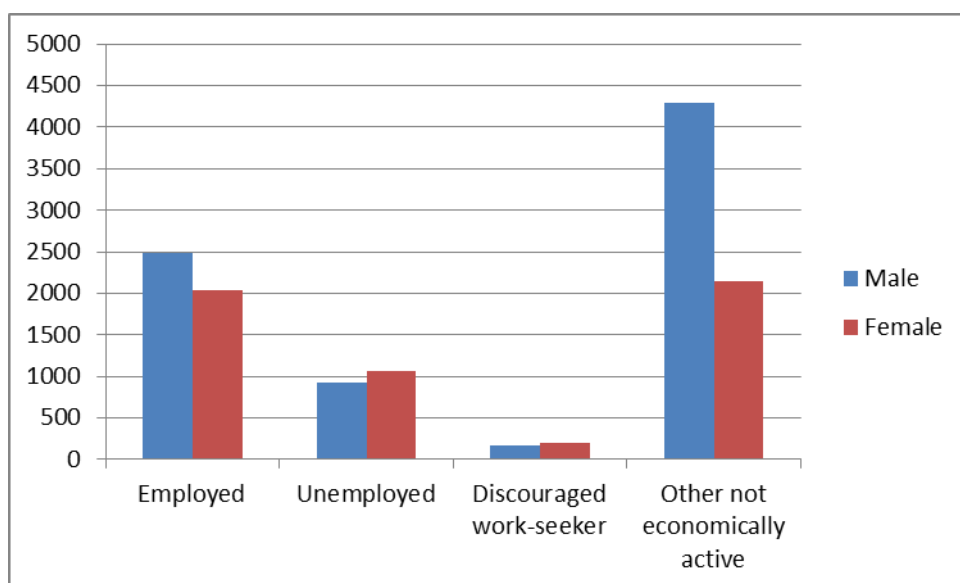
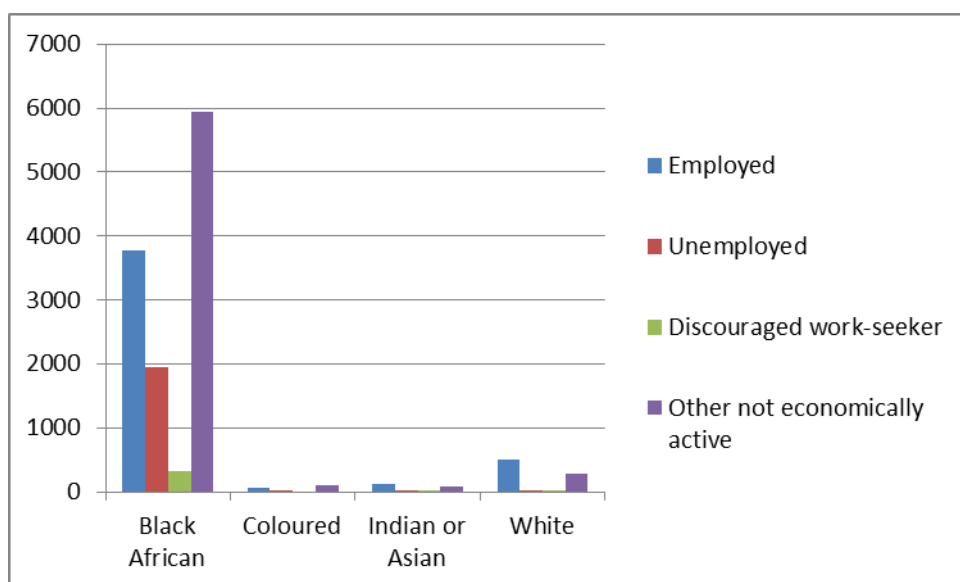


Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 24 are males. A significant percentage of males are also not economically active and while females dominates in the unemployment grid.

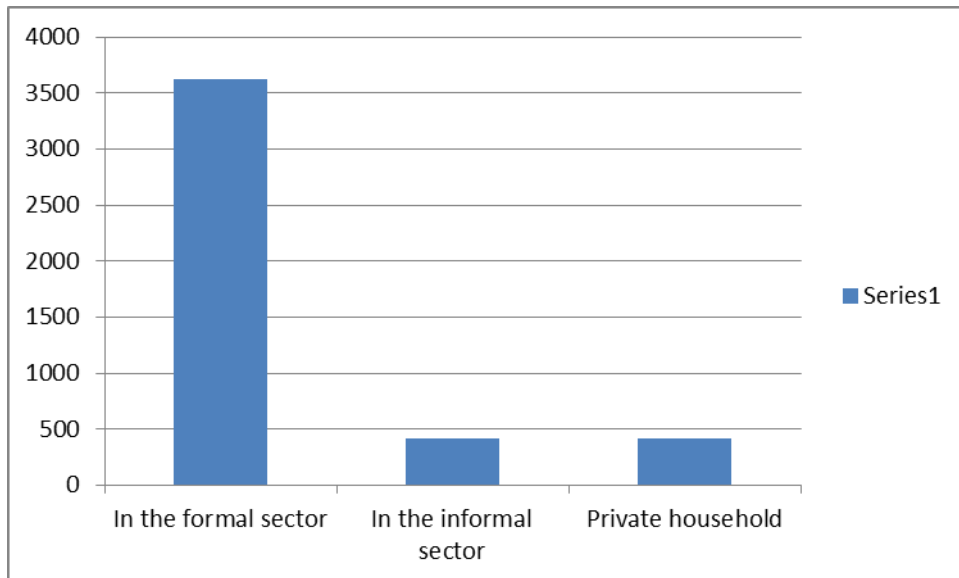
Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



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. This could be attributed by the fact that Black African population is dominant in ward 24.

Figure 12: Employment by Sector



Employment is more on the formal sector and a balance between informal and private household employment 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

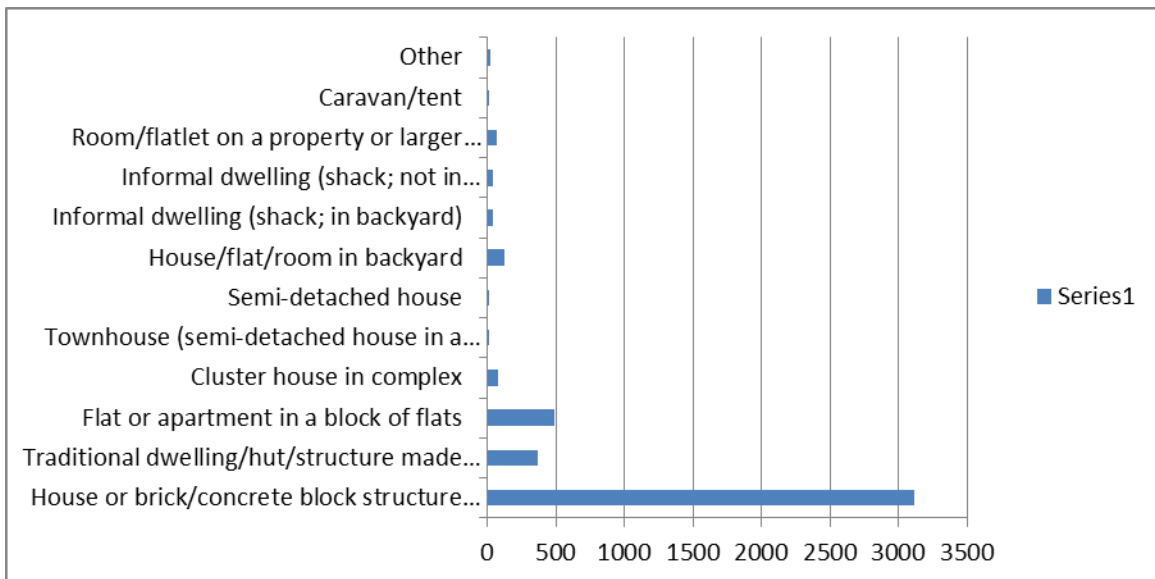
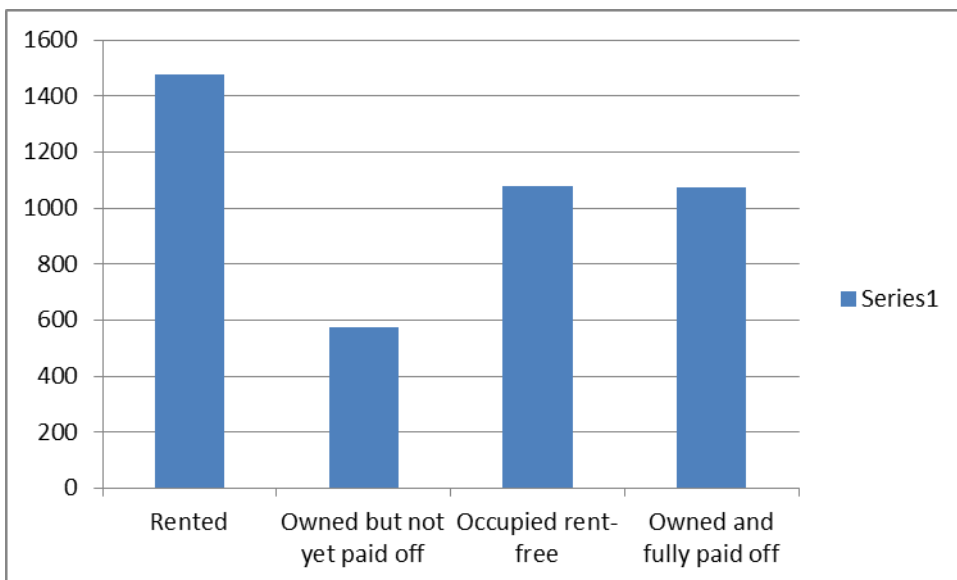


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households live in formal dwellings, traditional dwellings are also found in ward 24.

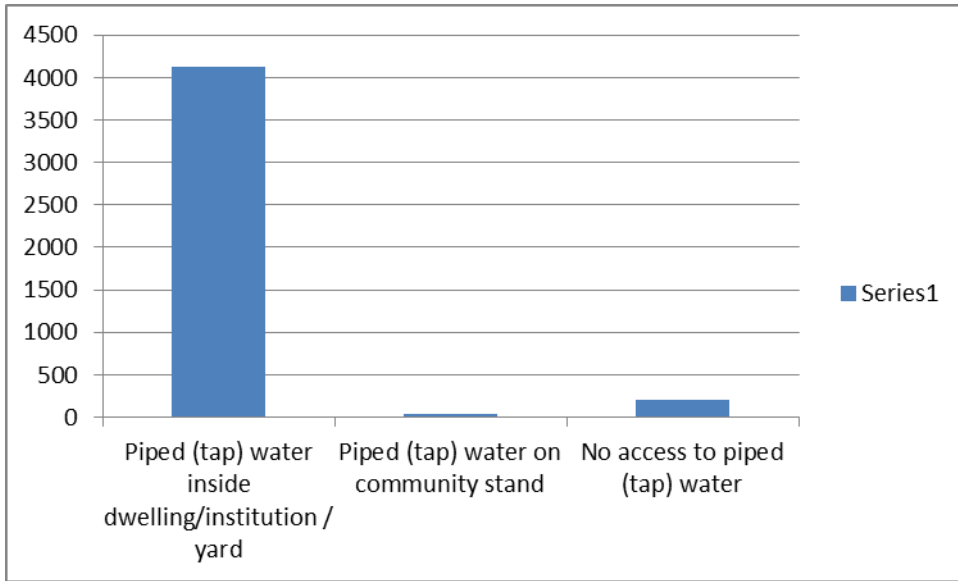
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



The proportion of households who rent their dwellings is very high, followed by a balance by those who owned and fully paid off and occupied rent –free. The least proportion being owned and not yet paid off.

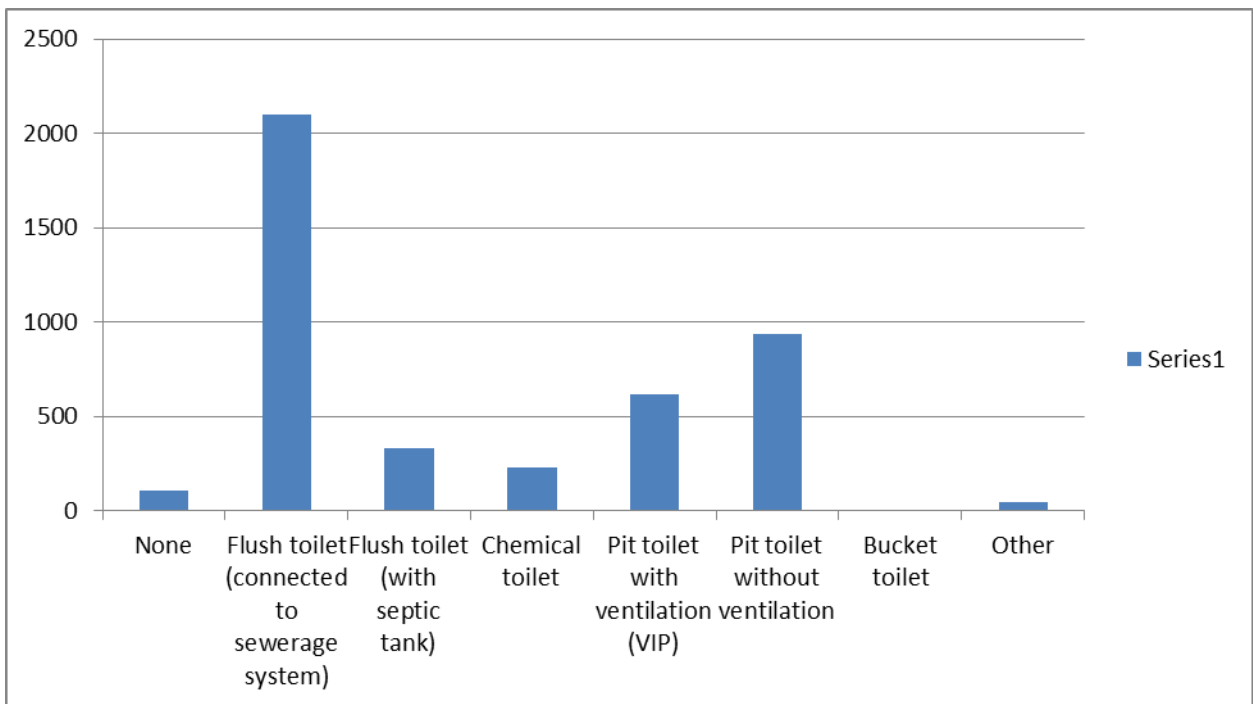
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

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 24.

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

higher. Various sanitation facilities are also utilised in ward 24 which includes Pit toilet without ventilation and VIP toilets.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

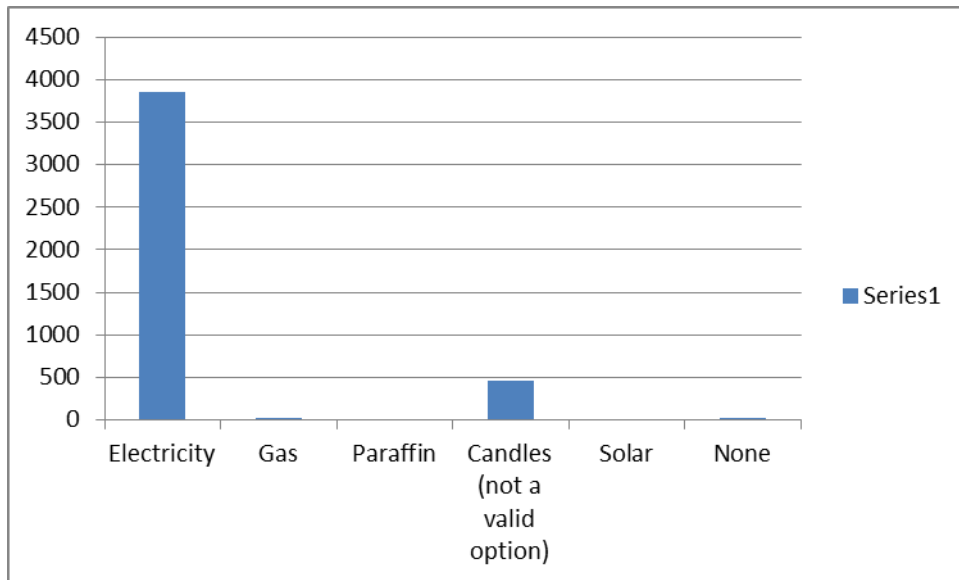


Figure 18 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

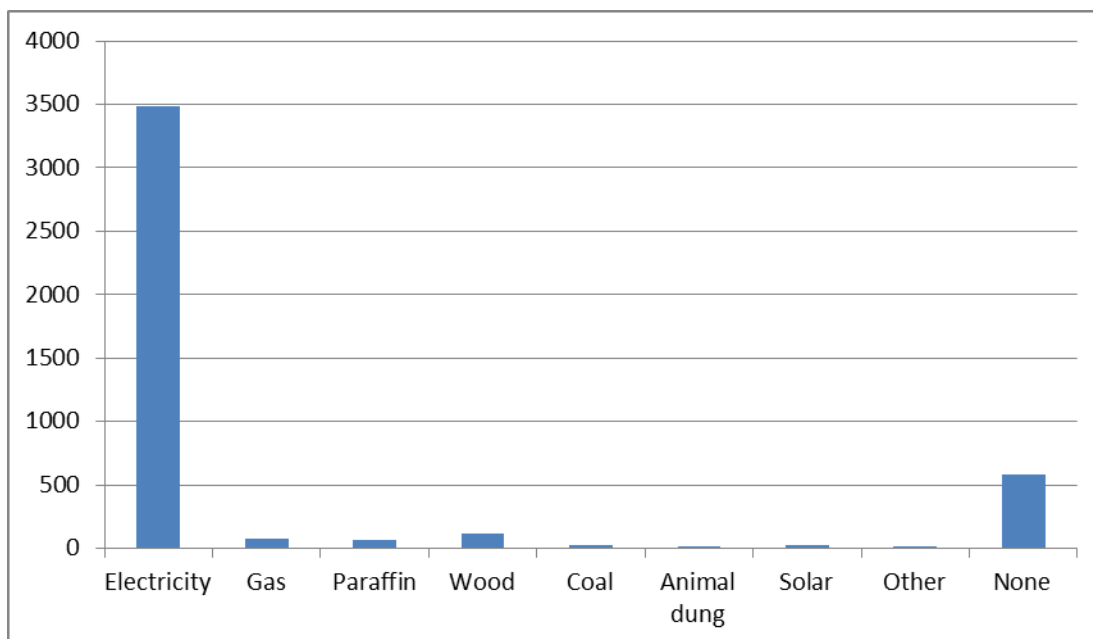
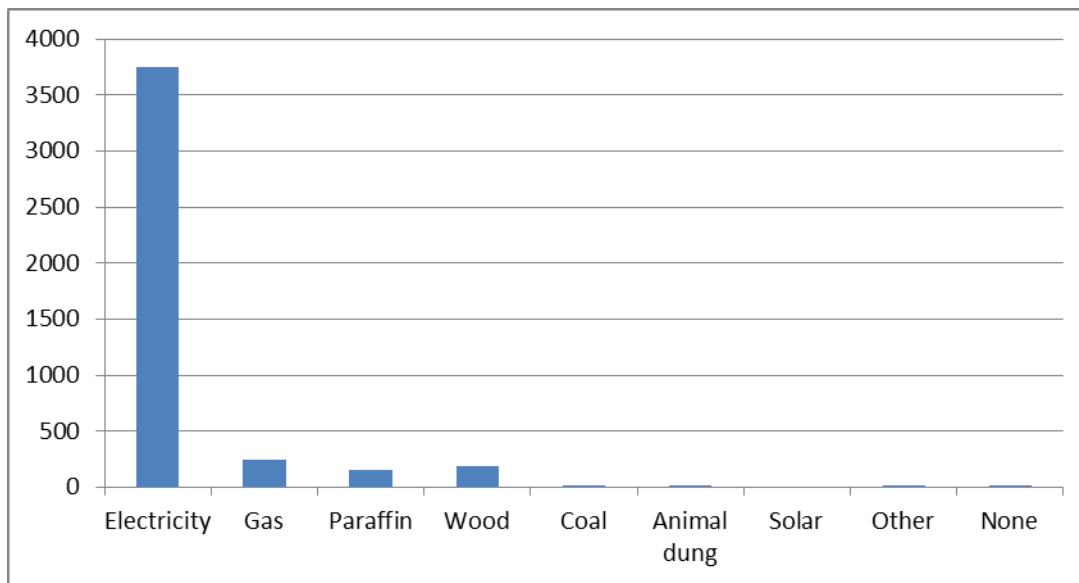
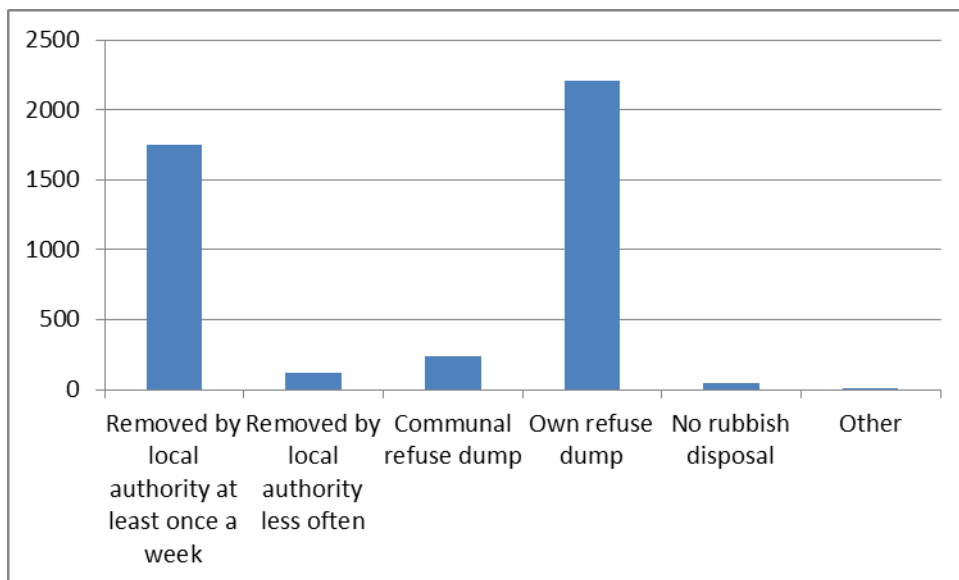


Figure 19 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



All these figures above bears a testimony that the majority of households within ward 24 have access to electrification and they uses electricity for lighting , cooking, and heating more any other alternative energy as listed above . More improvements have been done since 2011 for those who had indicated no access to electricity in 2011.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

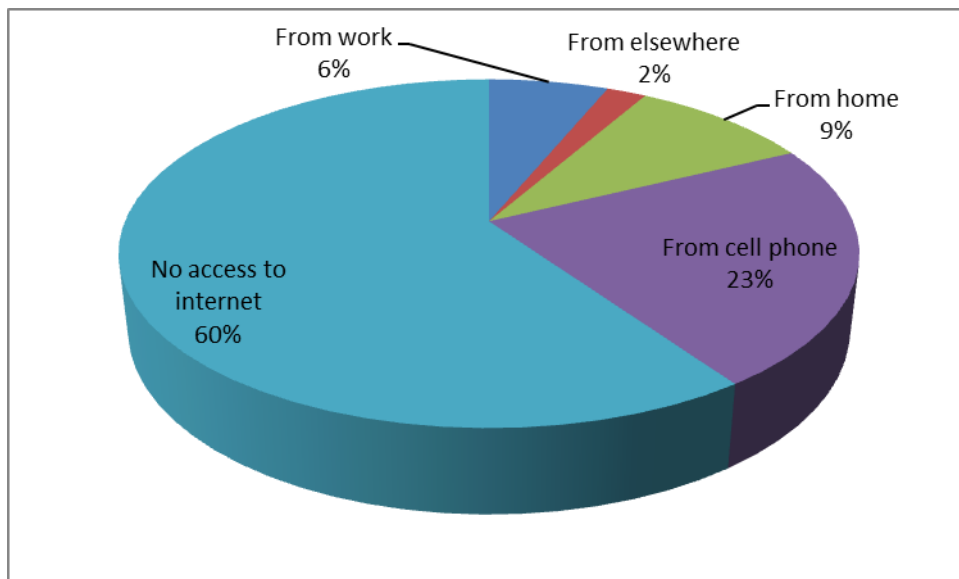


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that uses own refuse dump is higher than refuse service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly. Communal dumps are also used as an alternative refuse facility.

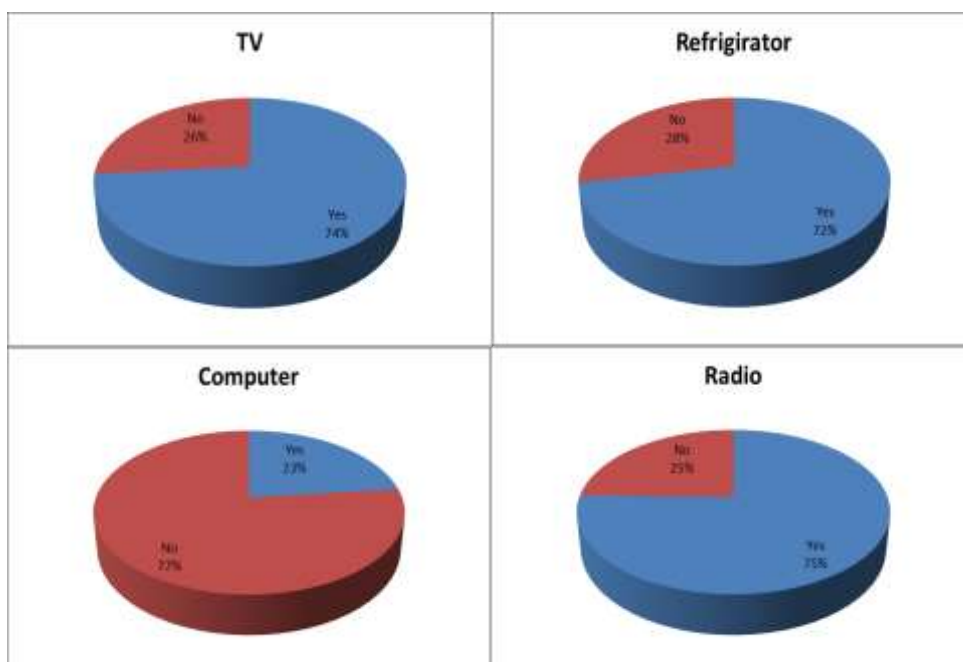
11.5 Household Goods

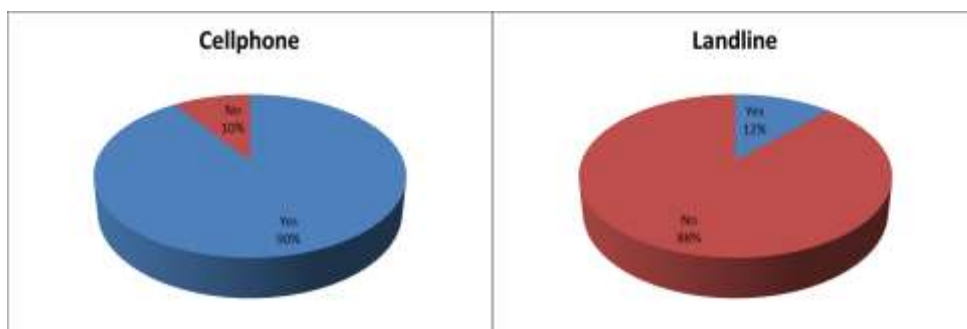
Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 60%. About 23 % 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 6% and 2% respectively.

Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods





The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 90% while the proportion using landlines is 12%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 23%.

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	Sanitation Matshana and Bingoma	Roads and robots at Qalakabusha
	Electricity installations Odondolo, matshana and Bingoma	Maintain Roads
	Development and upgrade of roads in the ward	Need pedestrian bridges
	Taxi/ bus shelters in the area Hillview and at Odondolo near Bhusha area	
	Construction of a bridge at Matshana, Bingoma and Odondolo	
	Extension and water drainage system at the Ematshane cemetery	
	Construction of a pedestrian bridge at Echibini	
	Skips in all areas	

	Quality Tar on President Swart road near Hillview	President Swart Road potholes be fixed
	Shelter at Bingoma for old age making craft work	
Corporate Services		Need Post Office and Library
Community Services	Clinic or mobile clinic in the area – Bingoma	Need for clinic next to Bingoma Improve parks
	3 x Sports fields at Hillview, Matshana and Odondolo	Swimming pool for kids Hillview
	Community Hall eMatshana and Bingoma	Renovate hall Netball fields
City Development	Rural housing development	Need for fencing around community gardens
	Parks at Hillview and Odondolo with playthings	
Office of the MM	Crèche Hillview	Primary & Secondary school
	Transport for hillview residents	Municipal Public Transport for school kids