



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

28

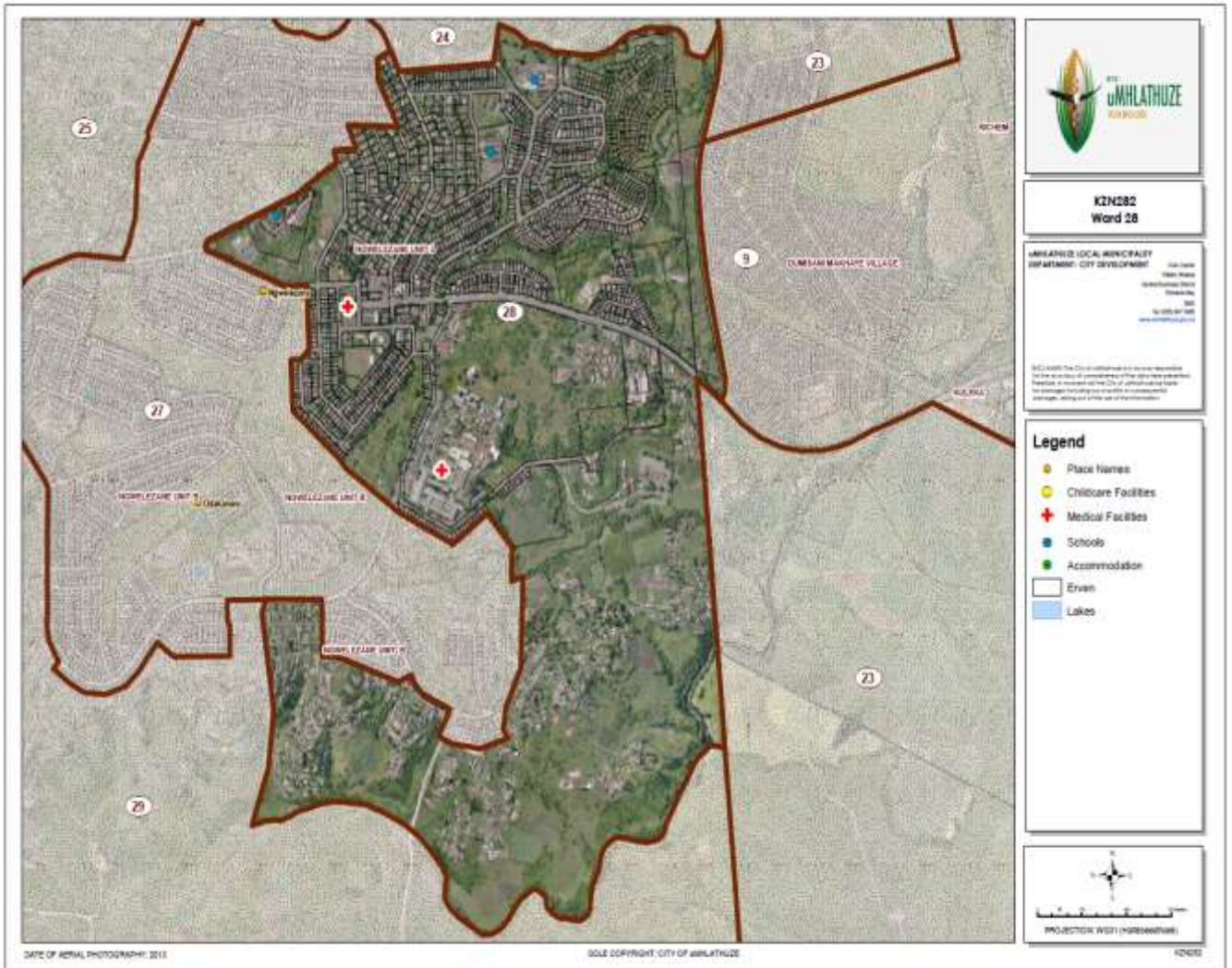


TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. WARD VISION – DESIRED FUTURE	4
3. WARD CHALLENGIES – CURRENT REALITY.....	4
4. SIZE OF THE WARD.....	4
5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE.....	5
5.1 War Room Representatives	5
6. DEMOGRAPHICS.....	7
6.1 Population.....	7
6.2 Age and Gender Profile.....	7
6.3 Language	8
6.4 Age Groups in 5 years by Population group and Gender.....	9
6.5 Child and Female Headed Household.....	9
6.6 Marital and Civil Partnership Status	10
6.7 Parental Survival	11
7. EDUCATION.....	11
8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	13
9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING	13
10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT.....	14
11. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES.....	16
11.1 Housing	16
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services.....	18
11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy	19
11.4 Access to refuse removal.....	21

11.5 Household Goods.....	21
12. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	23

List of Figures

Figure 1: Ward Challenges	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 2: Ward Committee	5
Figure 3: War Room: Objectives	6
Figure 4: Population by Population Group.....	7
Figure 5: Age and Gender Pyramid.....	8
Figure 6: Language.....	8
Figure 7: Marital Partnership	10
Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty.....	13
Figure 10: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling	16
Figure 11: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status.....	17
Figure 12: Household with access to piped water	18
Figure 13: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility.....	18
Figure 14: Distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting	19
Figure 15 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating.....	19
Figure 16 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking	20
Figure 17: Percentage of households who have access to internet.....	21
Figure 18 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods.....	22

List of Tables

Table 1: Age group in 5 years by population group and Gender 9

Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth 10

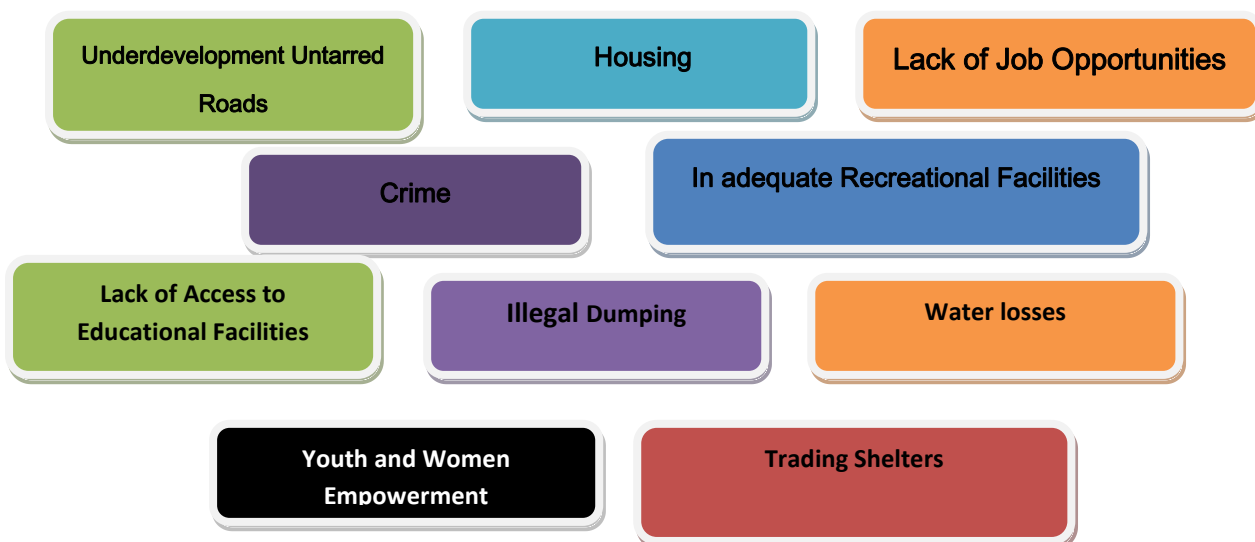
1. INTRODUCTION

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



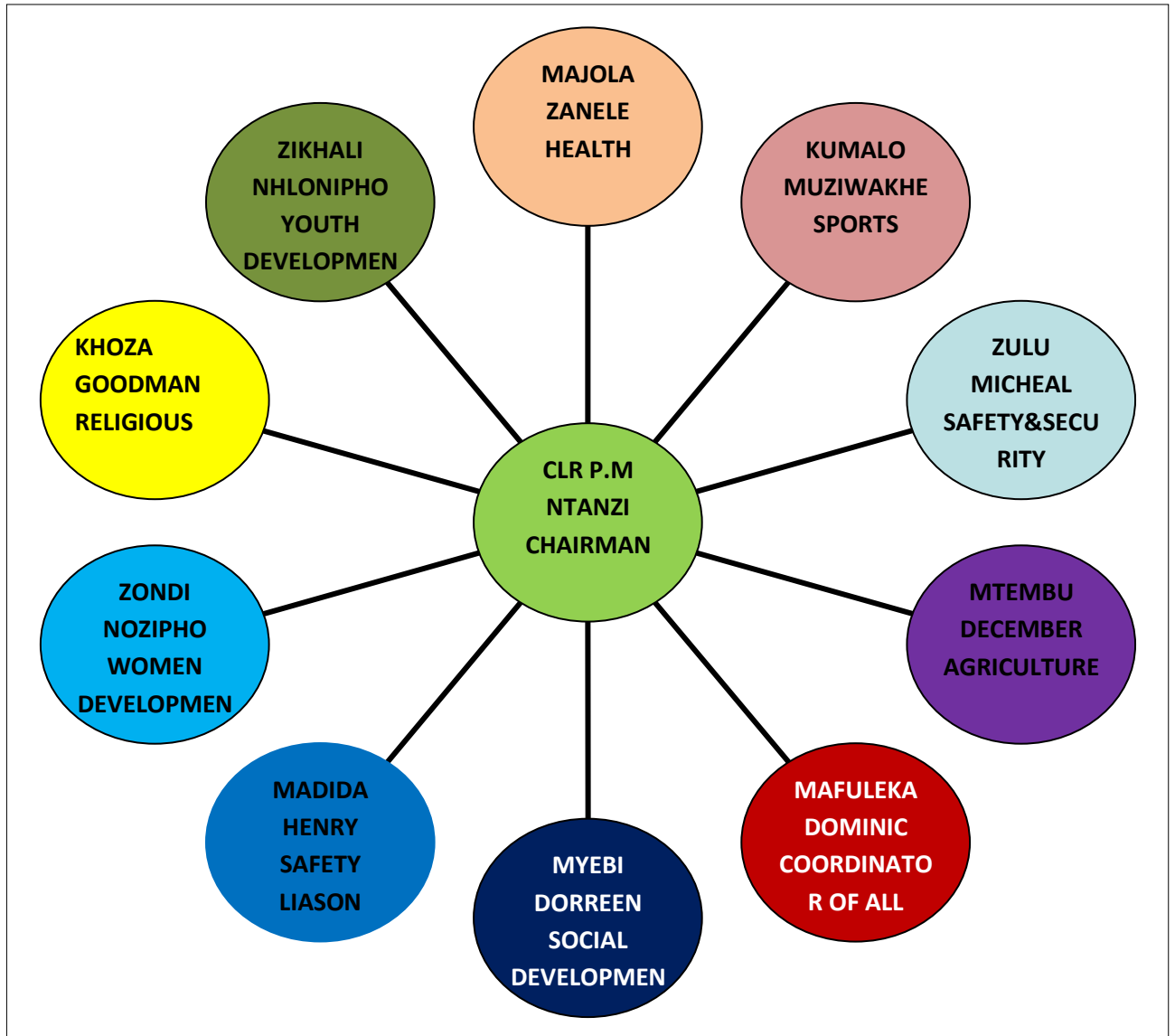
4. SIZE OF THE WARD

Ward 28 has an estimated population of **7437** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 28 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

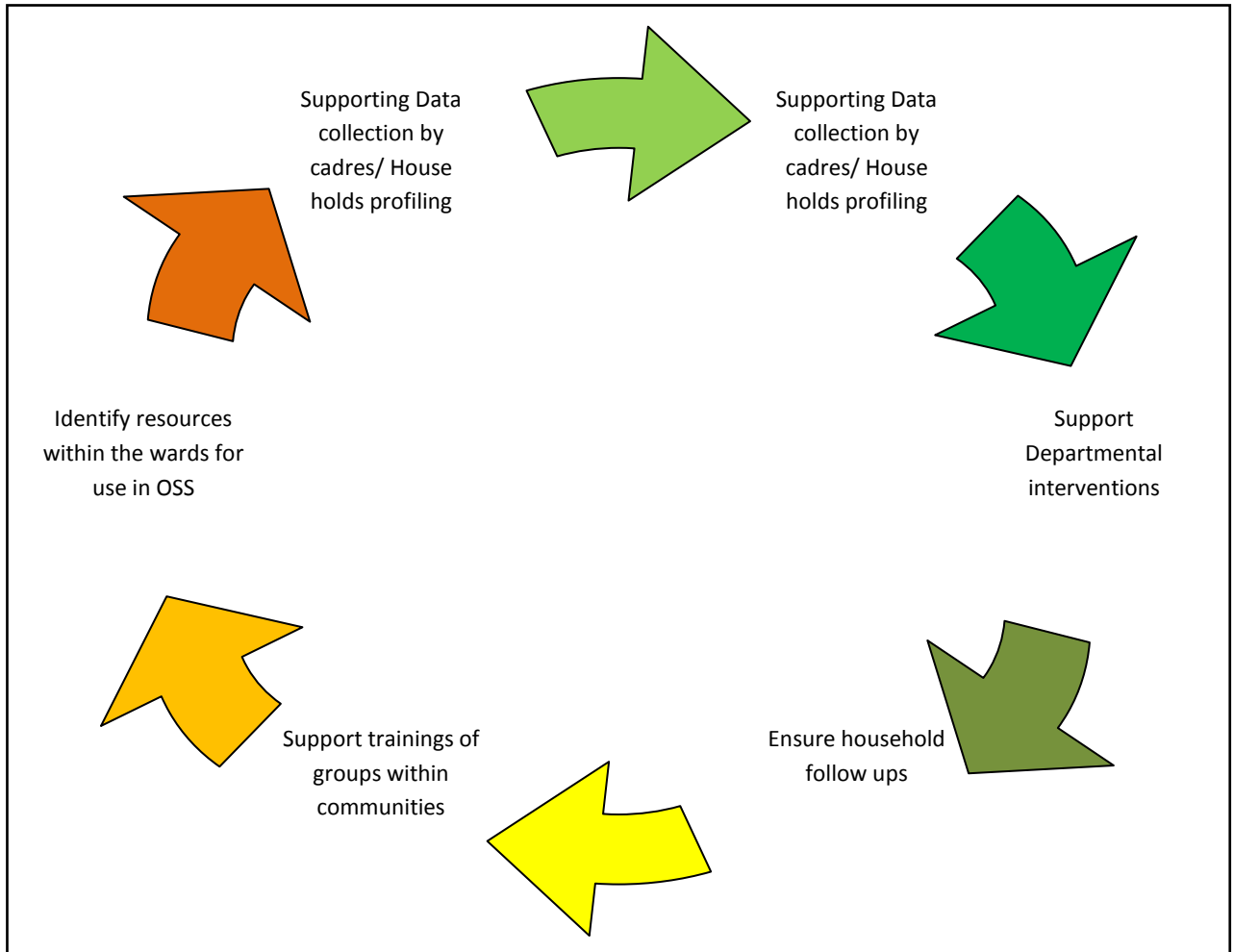
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 Thursdays at 12:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 28 War Room:

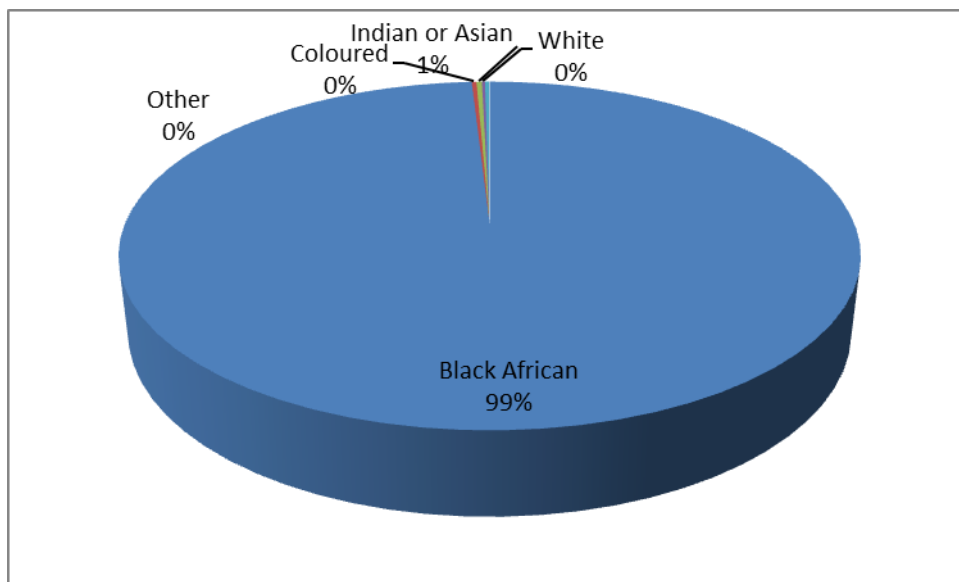
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
ZANELE MAJOLA	CHAIRPERSON	0717056398
DLUNGWANA SITHA	SECRETARY	0734089408

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 28 is estimated at **7437**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



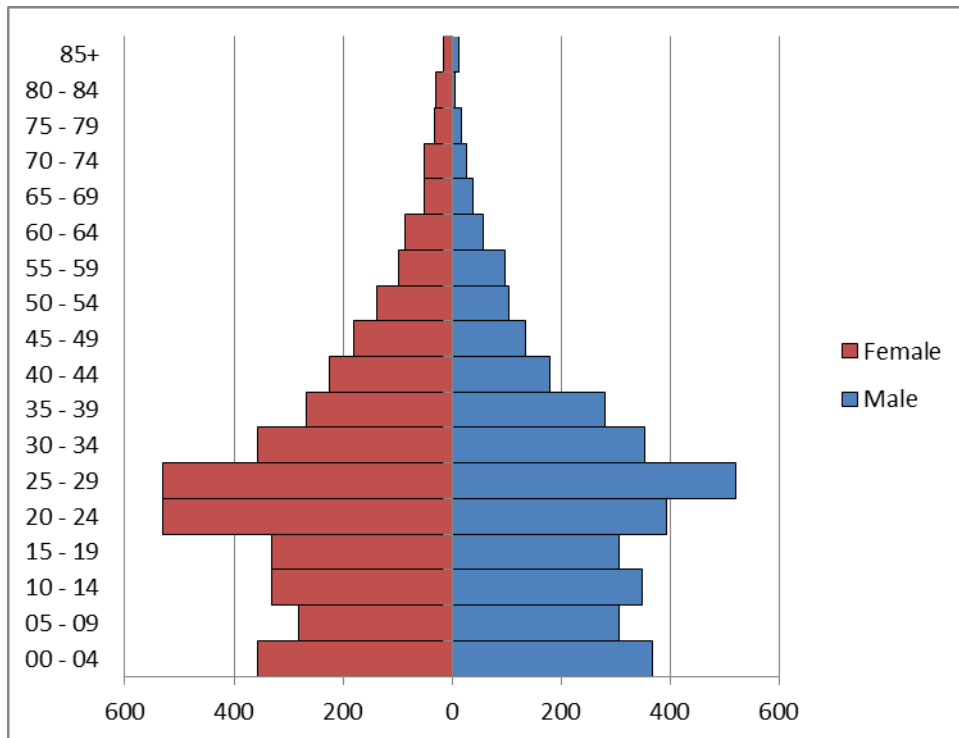
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 28 is 99% 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. Age group 25-29 is the highest age group in the ward for both females and males. The figures below show that there are a fairly large proportion of females than males in ward 28. At an elderly stage, age groups (75-79 and 85+) more females seems to be surviving that males.

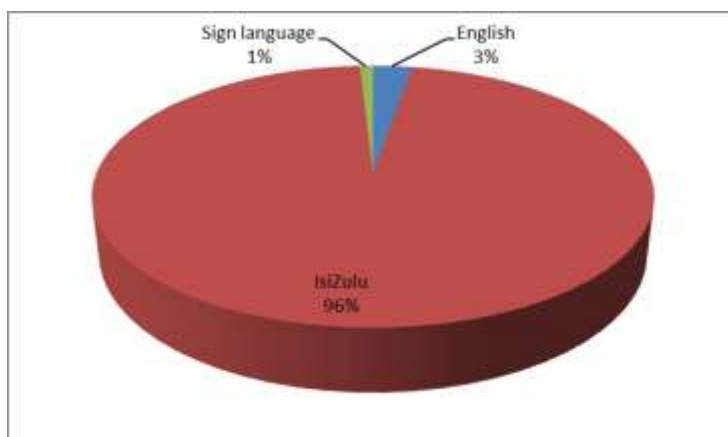
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu with 96% is the main spoken language, followed by English with 3% and Sign Language at 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		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
00 - 04	366	357	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
05 - 09	306	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
10 - 14	345	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	300	330	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	384	519	3	3	-	-	3	-	3	3
25 - 29	510	525	-	3	3	-	3	-	3	-
30 - 34	351	357	-	3	3	3	-	-	3	-
35 - 39	273	267	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-
40 - 44	180	219	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
45 - 49	135	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	105	138	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
55 - 59	96	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	57	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	39	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	27	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	18	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	6	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be concluded that in this ward at birth age there are more Black African males born. The highest age group is 25-29. This indicates that ward 28 is dominated by a young population. At elderly age group more surviving at age 85+ is a tire for both males and females from the Black African population, obviously because Black African are majority.

6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

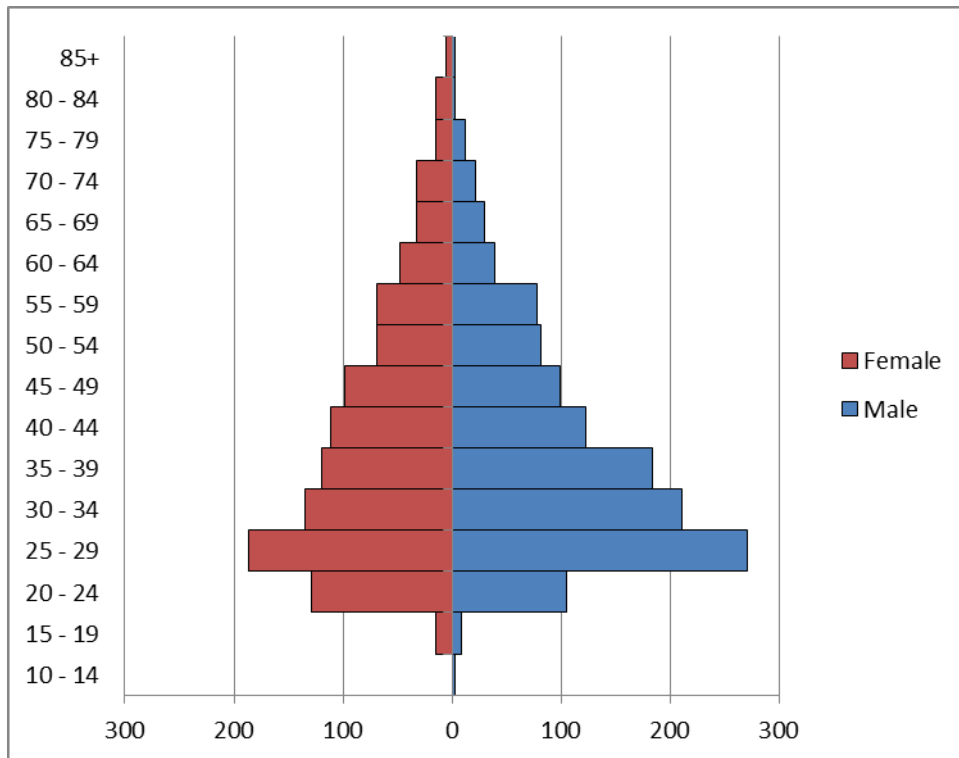


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an group of (25-29) ; Noted is proportion of female headed households as well. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14; 15-19 and 20-24).

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 75% followed by married population at 17%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 6% and only a 2% of widows/widower population is found at ward 28.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

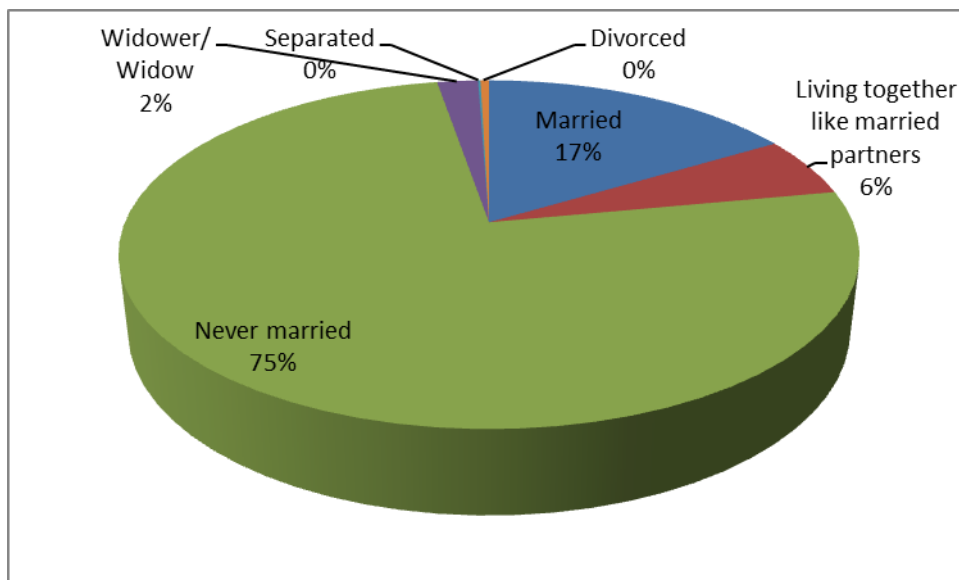
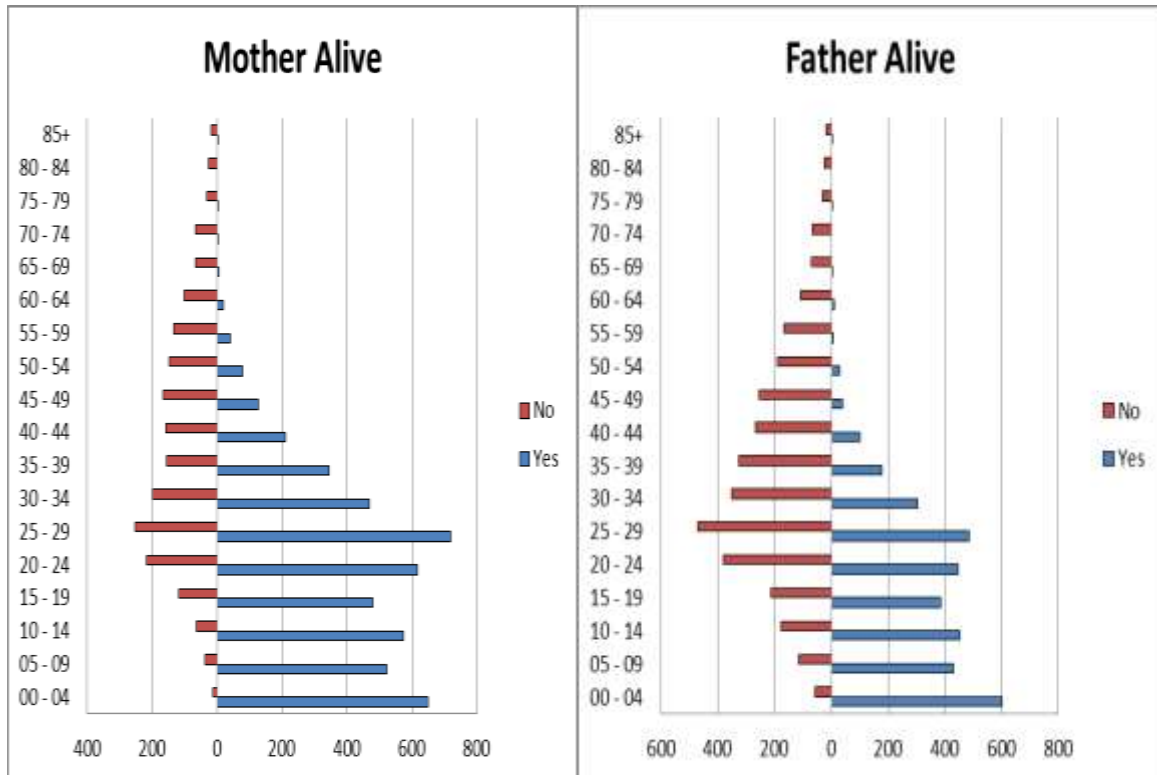


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	6495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	30	3	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of the population is originally from KZN. There is a small population which originates from other provinces and notable others come from SADC region.

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, 228 have lost their mother and 564 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	105	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	102	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	69	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	69	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	96	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	105	96	-	-	3	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	135	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	156	144	3	-	3	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	126	132	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	177	231	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	213	252	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1056	1176	-	3	-	3	3	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	27	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	66	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	69	141	-	-	3	3	-	-
Higher Diploma	51	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	6	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	75	108	-	-	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 183 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 2232.

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	168	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	51	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	39	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	105	144	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	198	183	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	237	198	-	-	3	3	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	255	201	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	144	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	54	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.

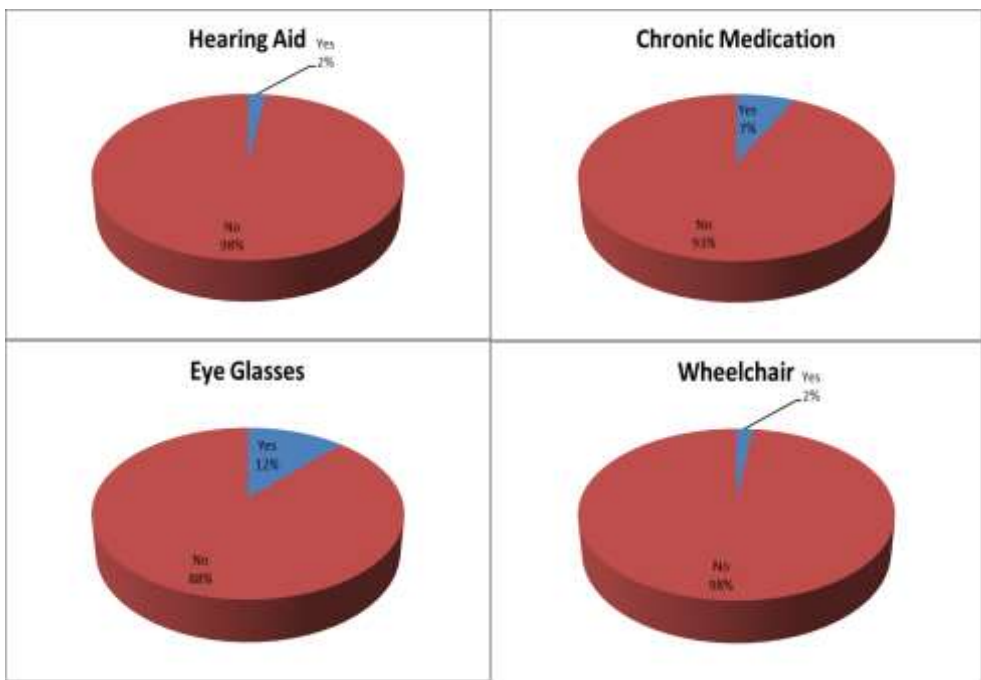
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	52802028: Ward 28	Seeing	52802028: Ward 28	Remembering	52802028: Ward 28
No difficulty	6279	No difficulty	5676	No difficulty	6048
Some difficulty	60	Some difficulty	471	Some difficulty	108
A lot of difficulty	39	A lot of difficulty	237	A lot of difficulty	63
Cannot do at all	39	Cannot do at all	6	Cannot do at all	93

Walking	52802028: Ward 28	Self Care	52802028: Ward 28	Communication	52802028: Ward 28
No difficulty	6207	No difficulty	5721	No difficulty	6186
Some difficulty	66	Some difficulty	42	Some difficulty	75
A lot of difficulty	36	A lot of difficulty	6	A lot of difficulty	27
Cannot do at all	69	Cannot do at all	189	Cannot do at all	78

Results indicate that most people in ward 28 (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 at 12% and chronic medication at 7% were more used compared to other assistive devices.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

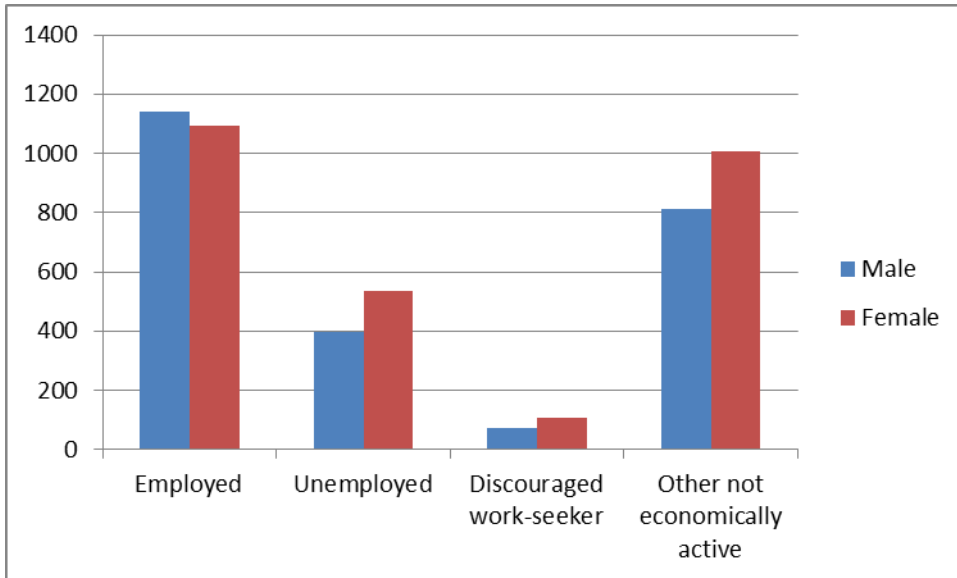
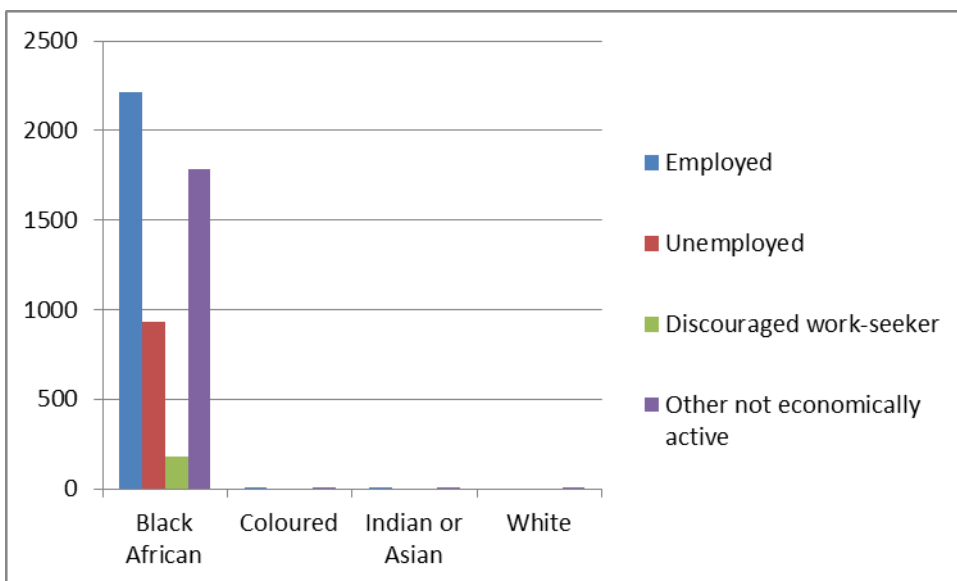


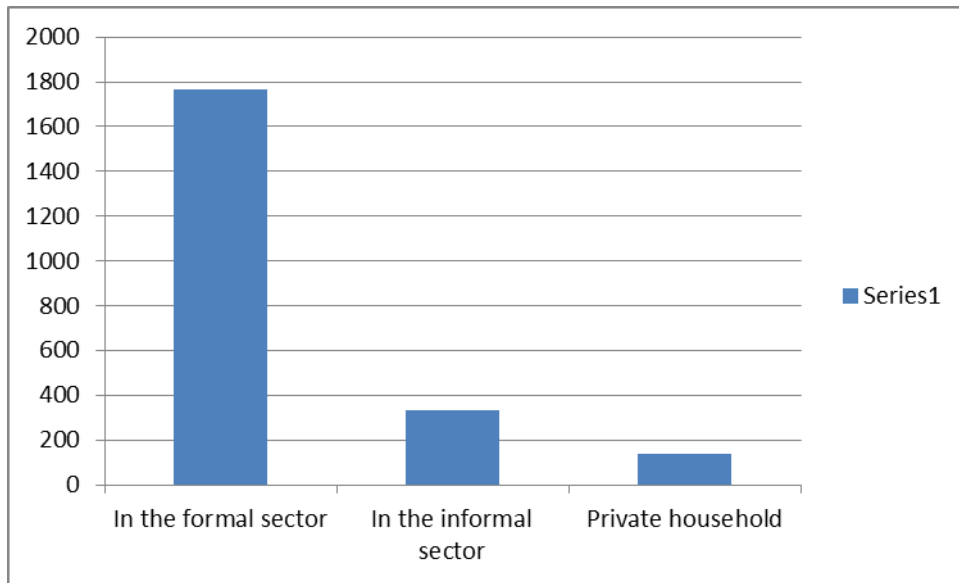
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 28 are males, however there is almost a balance between the two. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

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 populations could not be achieved since black Africans are majority in ward 28.

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

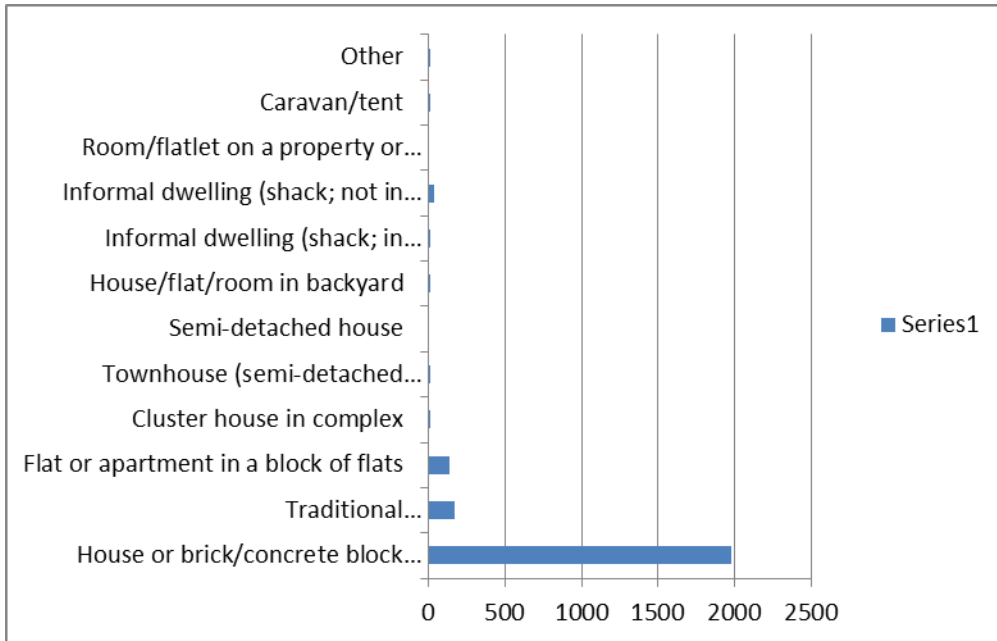
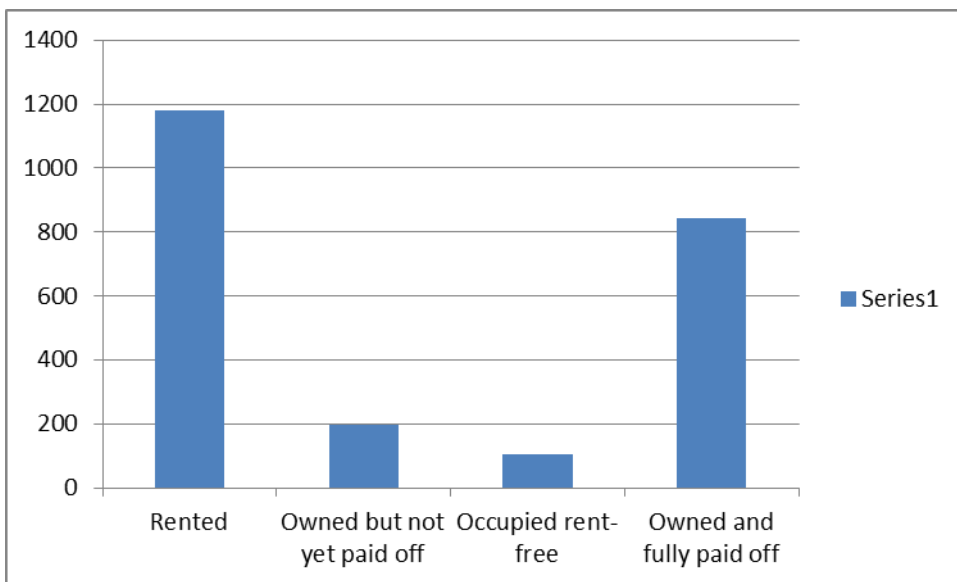


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of household's lives in formal dwellings, there are proportions of households living in traditional dwellings as well.

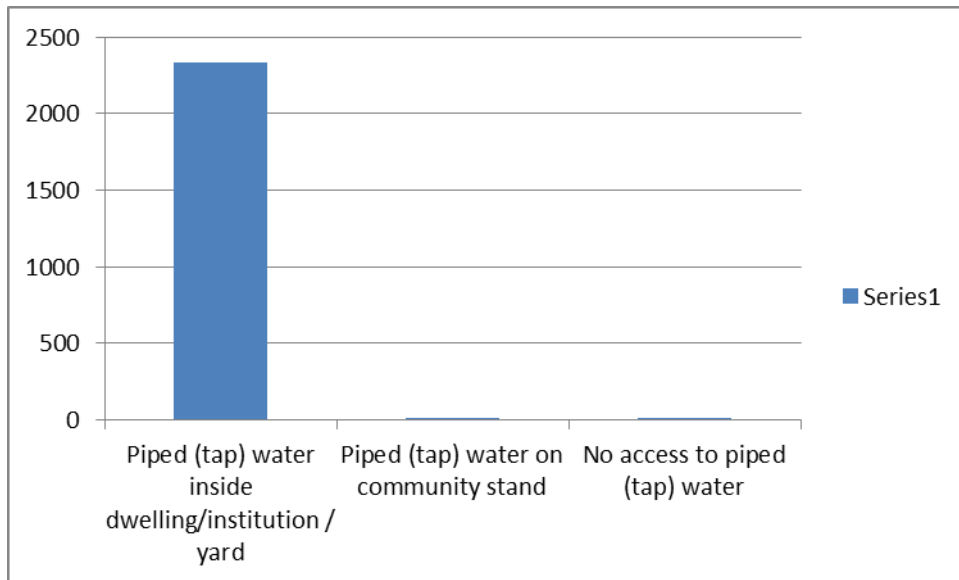
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



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

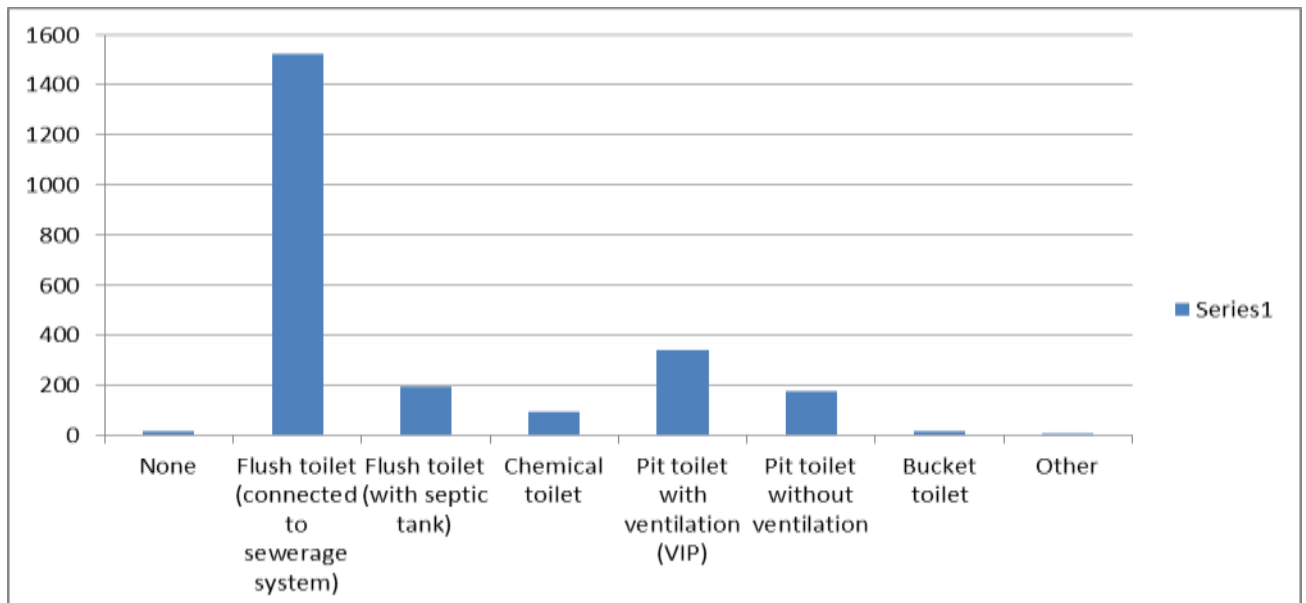
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

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 28.

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 facilities/services.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

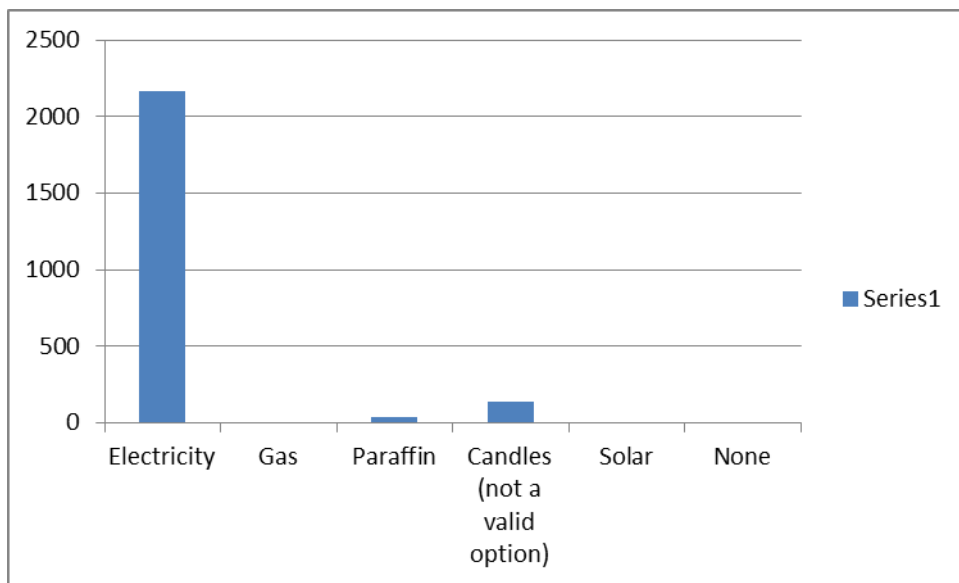


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high. There is a small percentage also indicated to using candles for lighting. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity municipal wide.

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

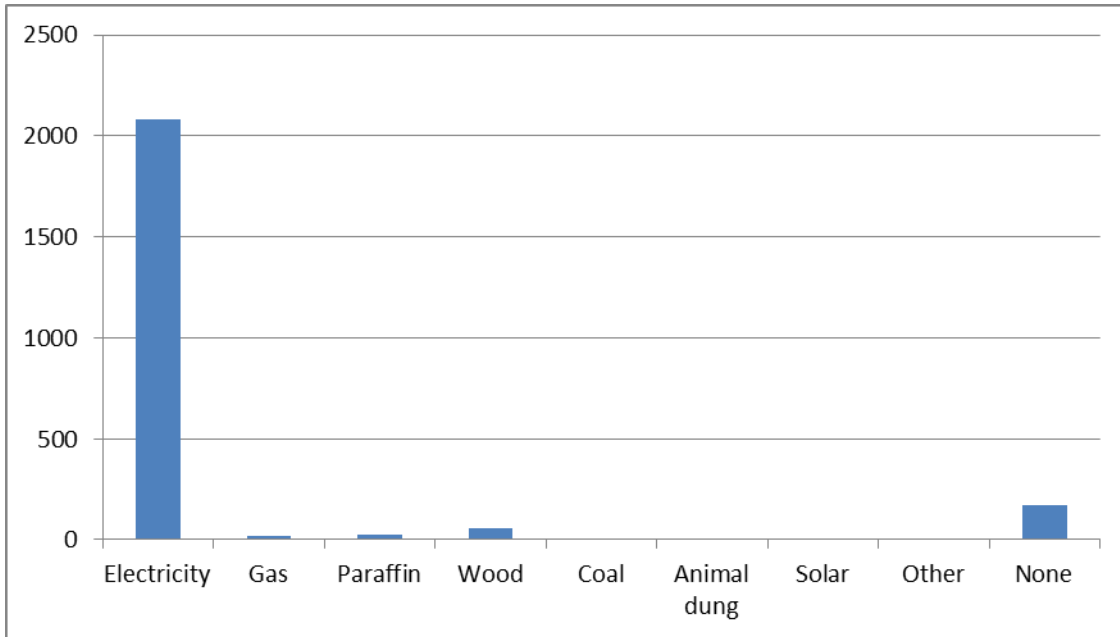


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 28 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting.

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

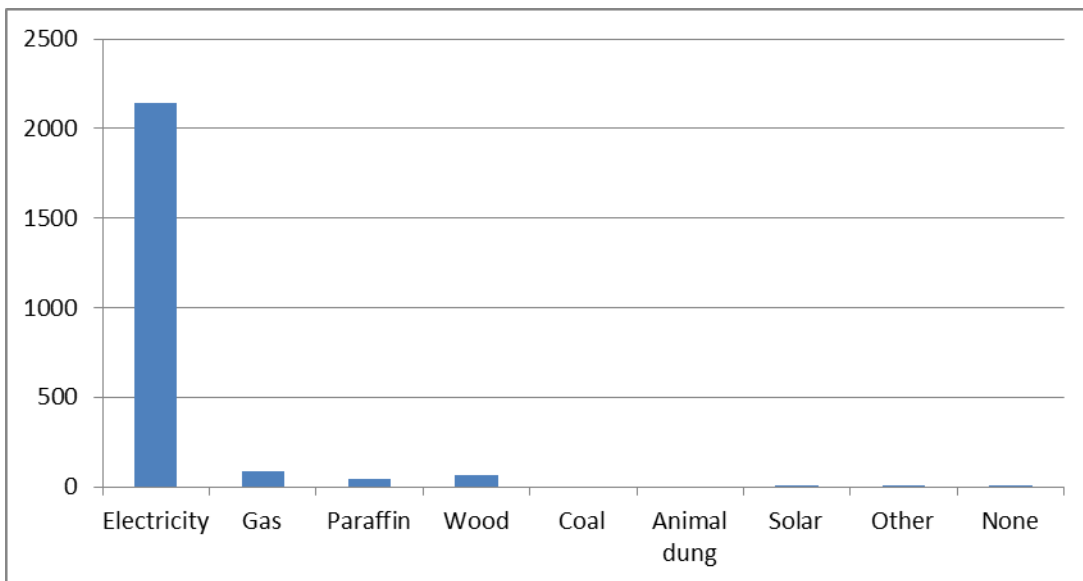
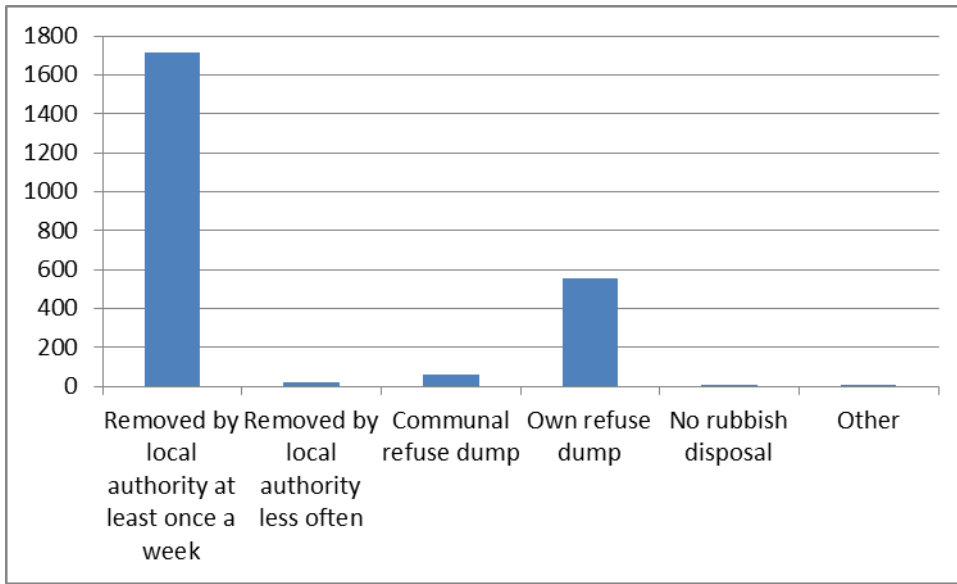


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

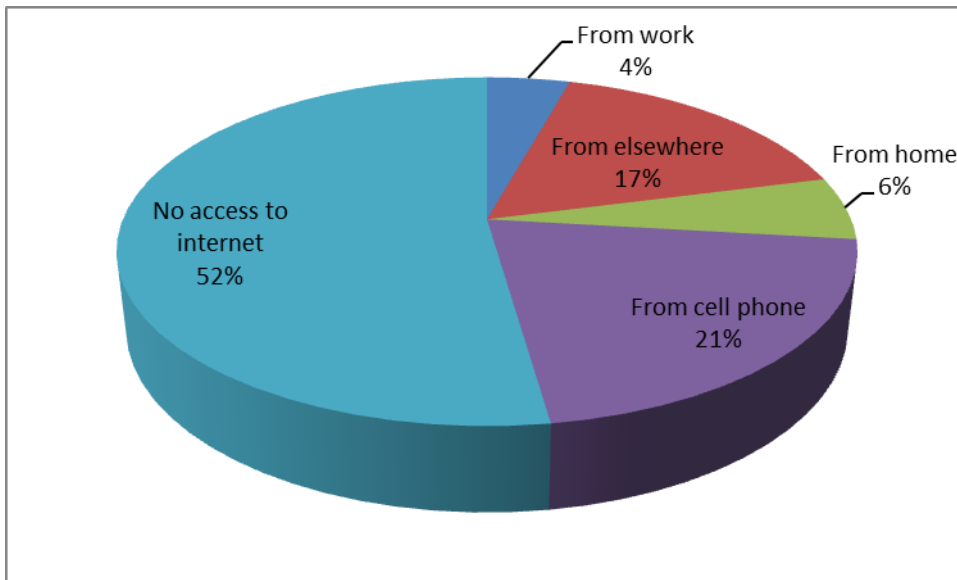


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is high in ward 28. There is a significant proportion of households who still uses own refuse dump.

11.5 Household Goods

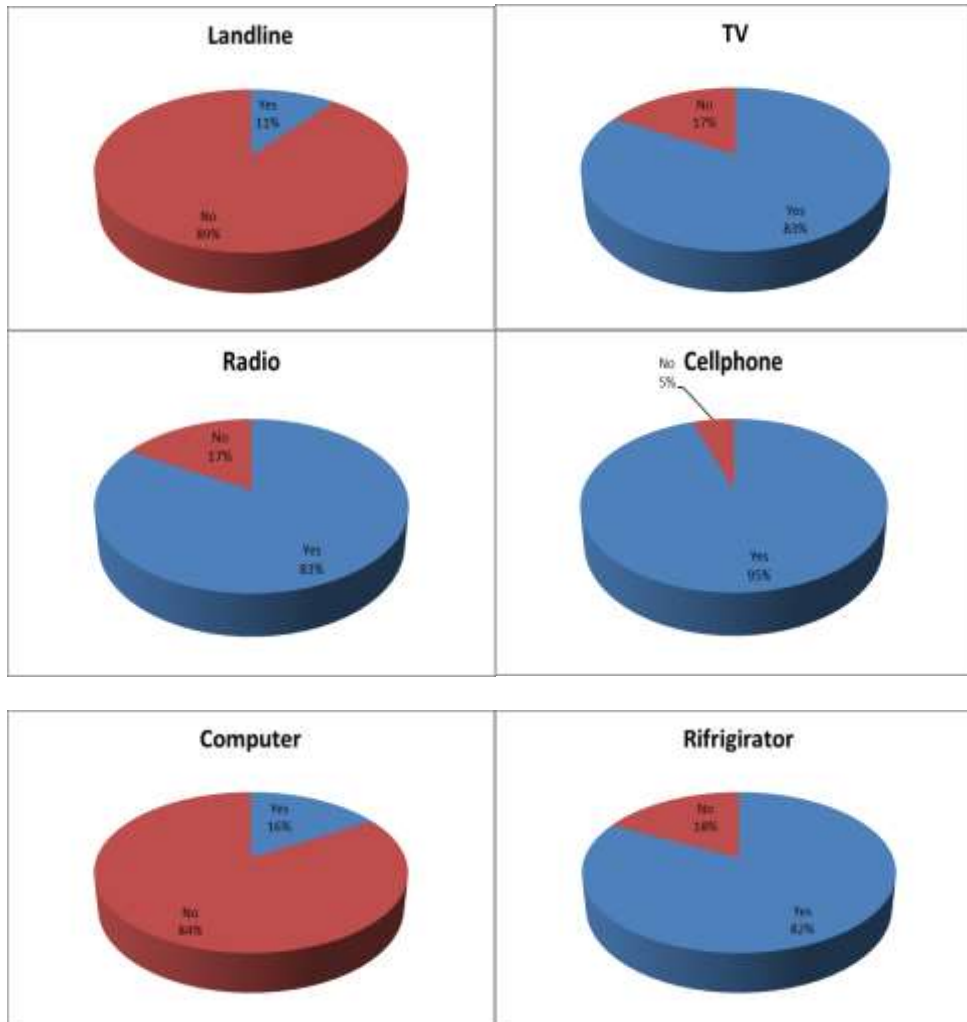
Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 52%. About 21% percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cellphones . A very

small percentage of households access internet from elsewhere at 17%, followed by those who access from home and work at 6% and 4% 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 11%. The proportion owning radios is equal to 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

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2014/2015	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Eight bus laybys at Ngwelezane main road, opposite Ohinalethu road and at different localities in Niwe, Nqutshini and Ndabayakhe	Speed humps
	Traffic circle on T-JUNCTION TO Ngwelezane Hospital from Ngwelezane Main Road	Maintain rural roads
	Speed humps from Emangweni garage to robots, Ngwelezane Main Road	
	Pavement from Ngwelezane shopping centre to Khombindlela High School	
	Traffic lights at Ngwelezane Main Road intersection near Engweni garage	
	Pedestrian bridge at Bomvini to Dumisani Makhaye Village next to the traffic lights	
	Walk way between Makhosonke Road and Nkanyisweni Road	
	Leaking water pipes	
	Street lighting	
	Electricity installations at Bomvini and Brewery	
	Water provision at Bomvini and Madaka area	
	Floodlights Ngweni Ground and at Reformatory	
	Sewage removal at Mbali and white city	
	Road extension at Ngwelezane Taxi Rank	
	Clearing of existing forests around the area	
Cleaning /Grass cutting municipal area in front of houses		
Community Services	Maintenance of Ngwelezane sports field (next to the library)	Fencing for sports grounds
	Fencing of the sports field	

	(already fenced but has been vandalised)	
	High crime rate	
	Skips for rural areas Bomvini, Emadaka, and Mbali	
	Community hall at Bomvini	
	Creative ways of using waste to benefit the community (e.g. recycling)	
City Development	Finding out solutions to challenges with acquiring Title Deeds by some community members (serious issue) especially in White city	Fencing for community gardens
	Fast tracking of the rural housing development programme	
	In service training coordination with Health and other sector departments	
	Fencing of community gardens	
	Job creation	
	Site cleaning – Vacant rooms at area called two rooms	
Office of the MM	Investigate on other funding opportunities for local government	
	Protection and attention for the residents of two rooms	