



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

30

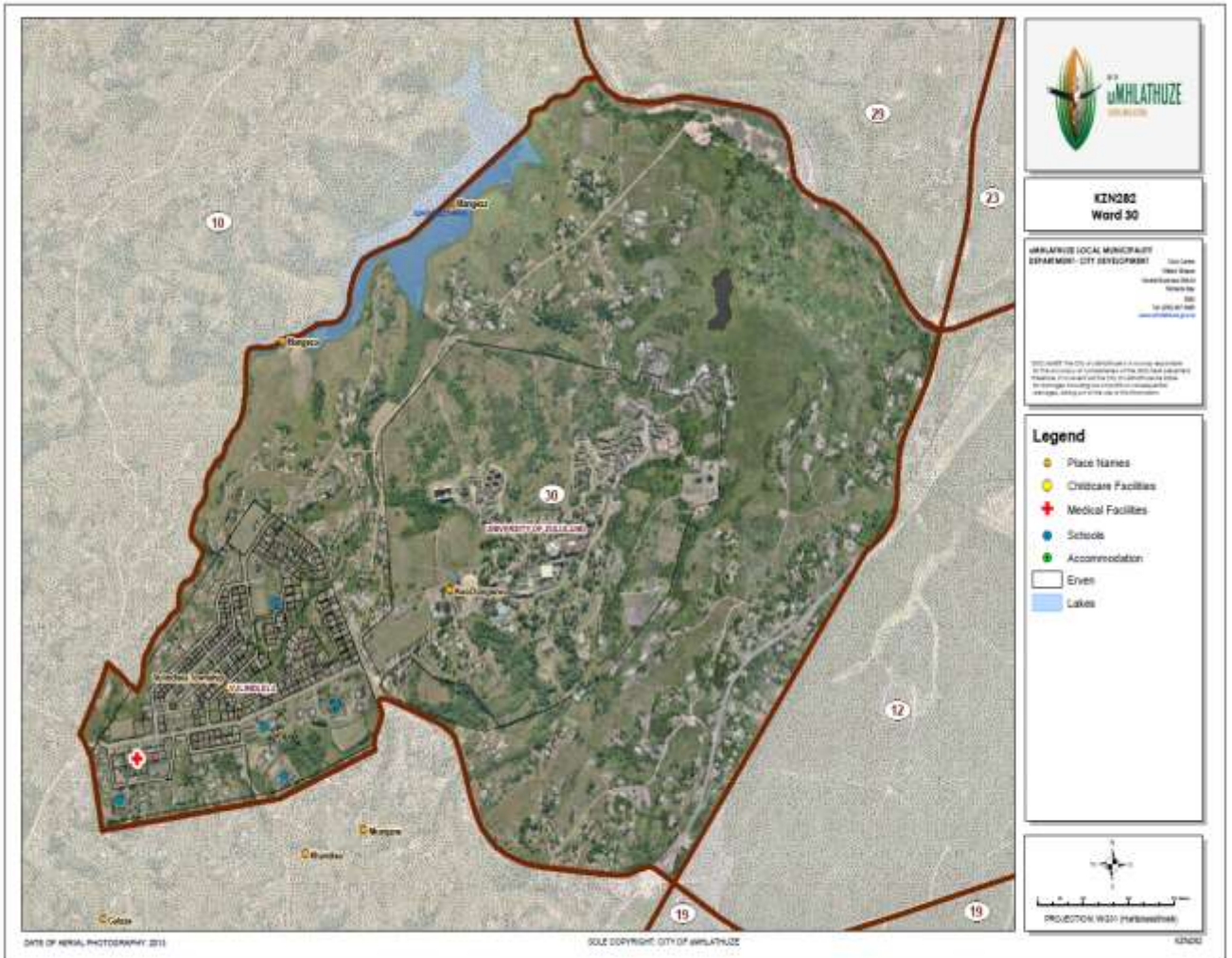


TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	4
2. WARD VISION – DESIRED FUTURE	4
3. WARD CHALLENGIES – CURRENT REALITY	4
4. SIZE OF THE WARD.....	5
5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE.....	5
5.1 War Room Representatives	6
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.....	10
6.6 Marital and Civil Partnership Status	10
6.7 Parental Survival	11
7. EDUCATION.....	12
8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	13
9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING	14
10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT.....	15
11. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES.....	17
11.1 Housing	17
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services.....	18
11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy	20
11.4 Access to refuse removal	21
11.5 Household Goods.....	22

12. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	23
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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.....	14
Figure 10: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling	17
Figure 11: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status.....	18
Figure 12: Household with access to piped water	18
Figure 13: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility.....	19
Figure 14: Distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting	20
Figure 15 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating.....	20
Figure 16 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking	21
Figure 17: Percentage of households who have access to internet.....	22
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	11

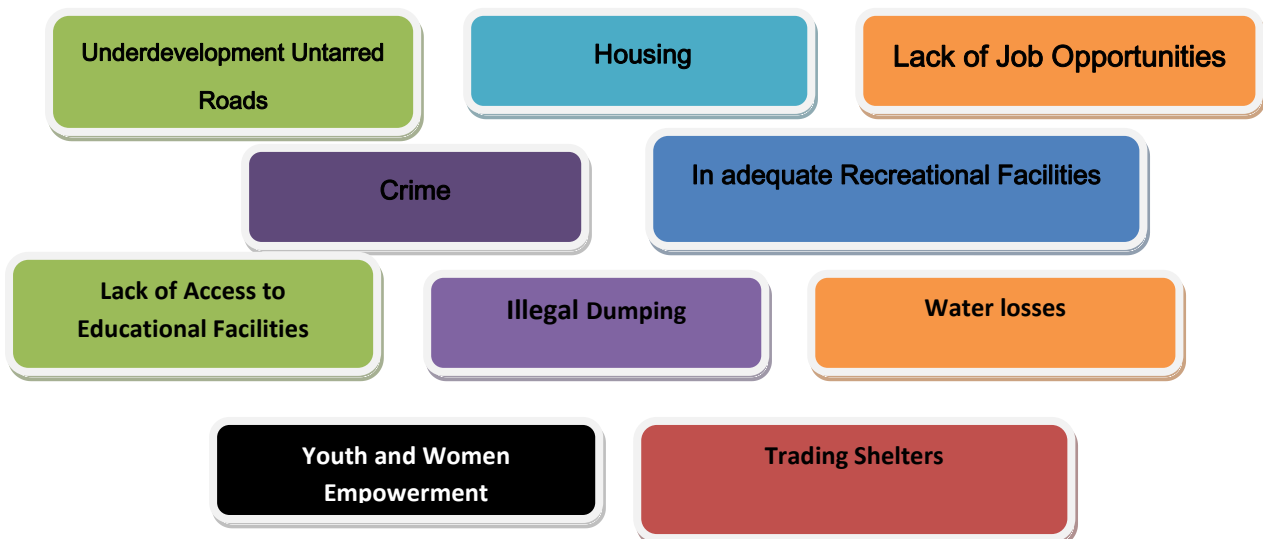
1. INTRODUCTION

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 Ward of uMhlathuze Municipality. 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 30 has an estimated population of **11355** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 30 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

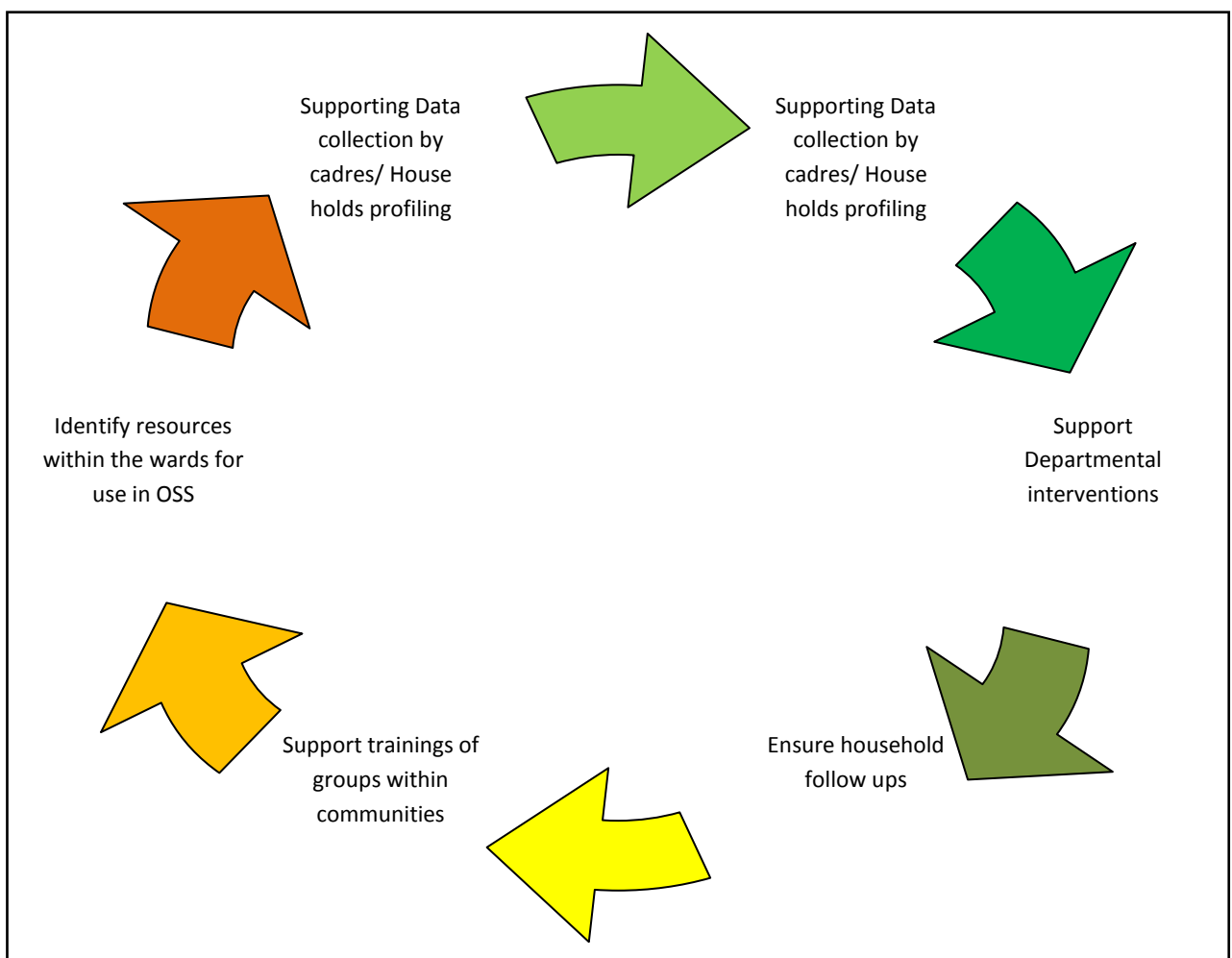
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 30 War Room:

Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
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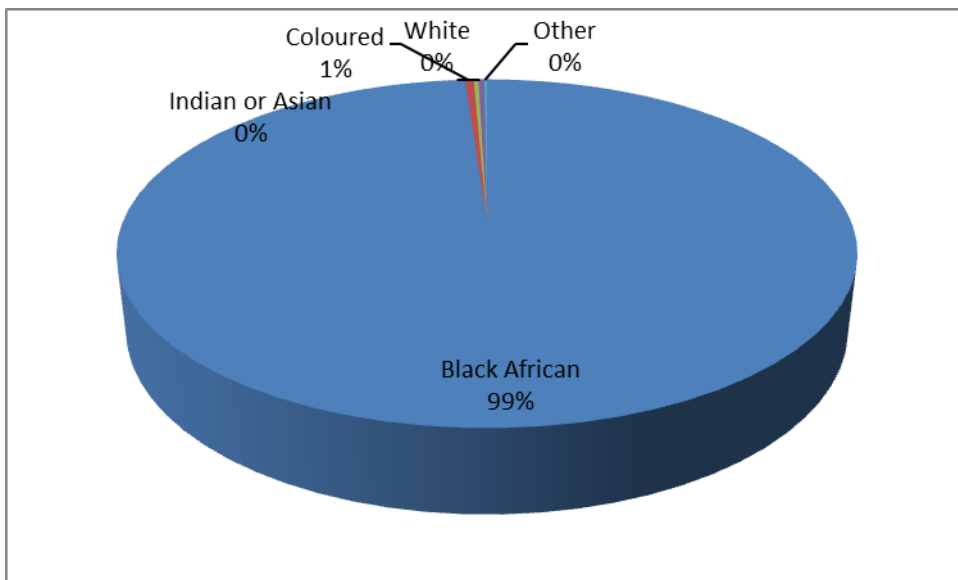
MAKHWASA XOLISILE	CHAIRPERSON	0733989913
NDLOVU XOLANI	SECRETARY	0765786758

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

According to Census 2011, the total number of Ward 30 population is estimated at **11355**

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

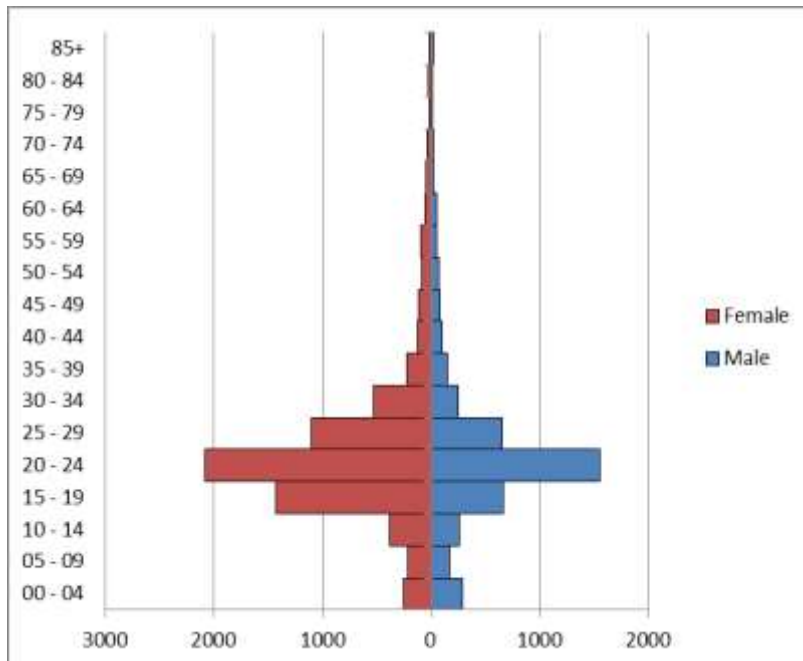
From the figure above it is clear that Ward 30 is 99% dominated by the Black African Population.

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. The figures below indicate a large proportion of females than females in almost all age groups. It is very interesting to note that ward 30 is highly

dominated by youthful population, from the population pyramid below it could be easily translated about 60% of this population is within the age group 15-19; 201-24. This could be attributed by the fact that there is a university in this ward and a boarding school as well. As the pyramid grows the population figures decrease, which can be translated at the fact that more young people come for studies and once they finished they leave the ward to seek work opportunities and going back to their places of origin.

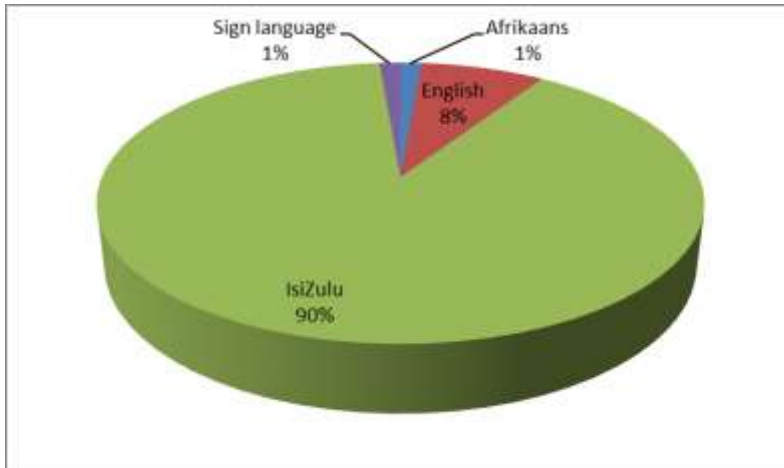
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by IsiNdebele then Setswana and English with same percentage, 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	291	255	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
05 - 09	177	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	258	381	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
15 - 19	651	1410	3	9	3	3	6	6	-	3
20 - 24	1536	2049	3	15	6	3	6	9	-	3
25 - 29	642	1101	3	6	3	3	3	-	3	-
30 - 34	249	528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
35 - 39	156	222	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	102	129	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
45 - 49	84	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	75	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	57	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	54	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	27	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	18	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	12	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	27	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As it has been indicated from the figures above, this table also translate that Black African population is the majority within ward 30. Hence a comparison with other population groups is not fair. However it is noted that age group 20-24 has the highest population when compared to other age groups.

6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

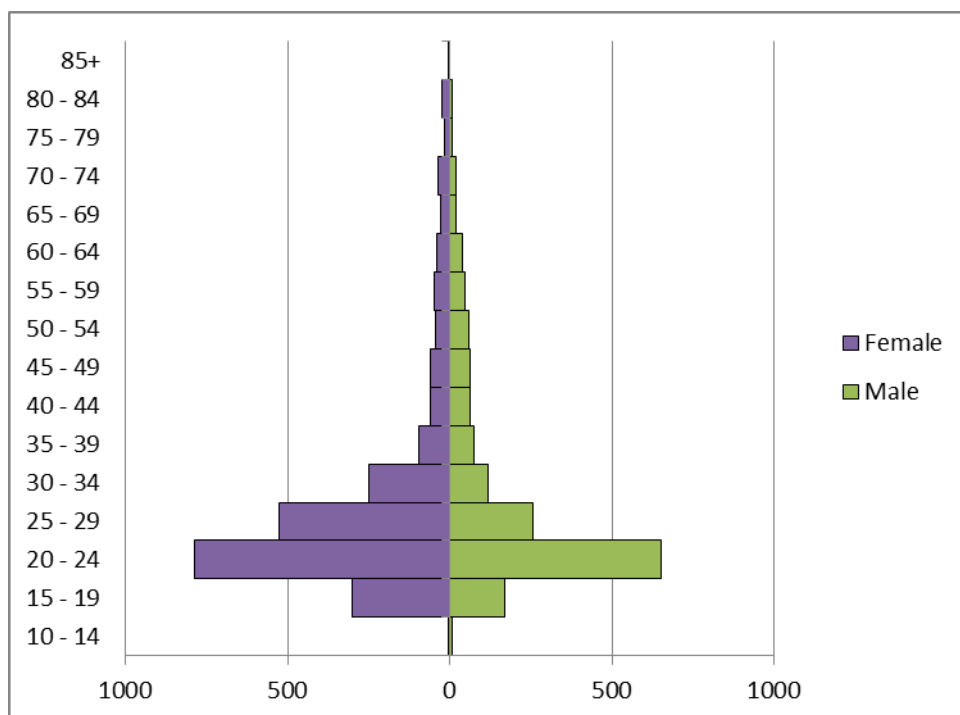


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Female headed Household, within an age group of (20-24) ; however it noted that there is a remarkable rate of male headed households as well in age groups (20-24). There is huge proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14 and 15-19).

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 84% followed by married population at 12%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 3% and only a 1% of widows/widower population is found at ward 30.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

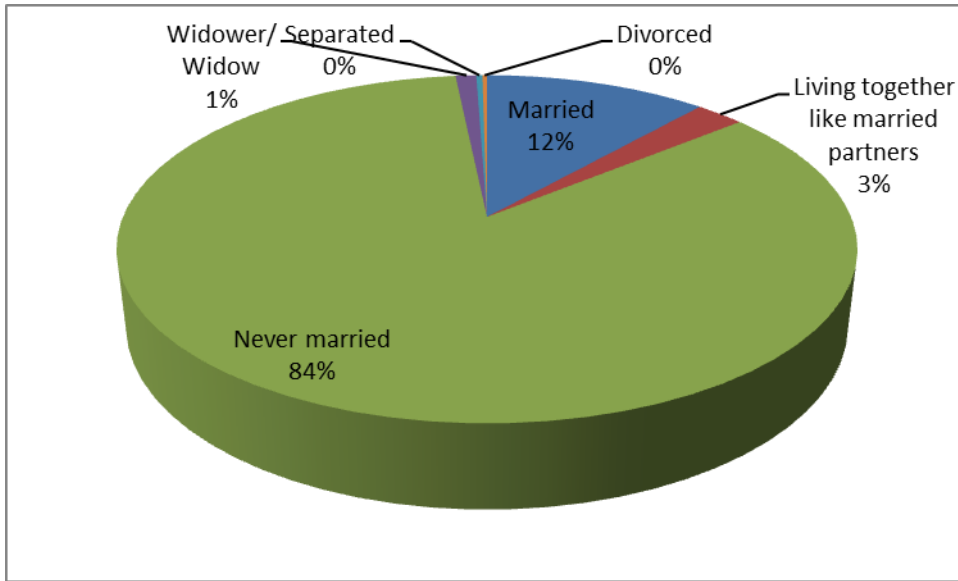
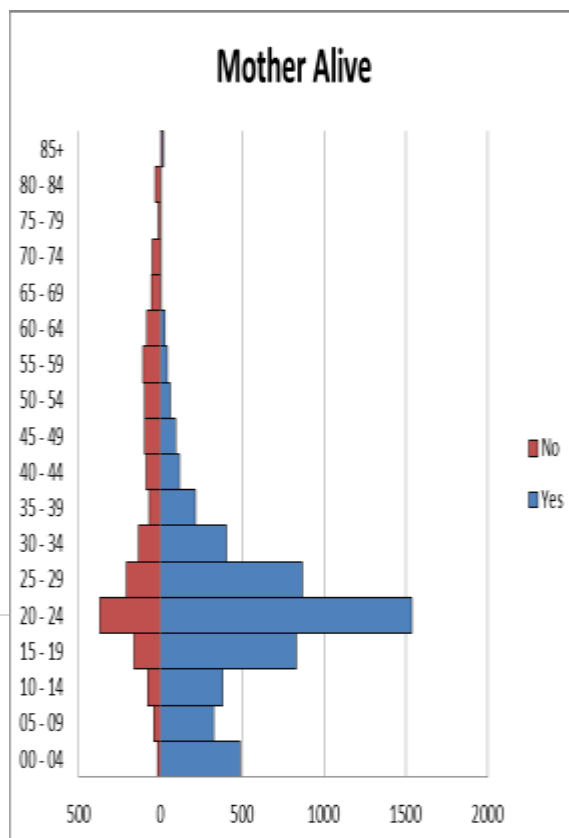


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

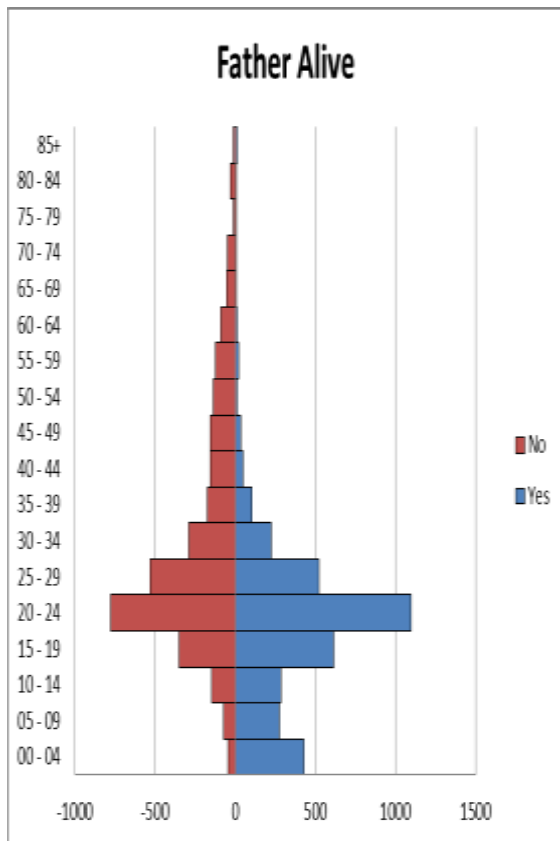
	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	6549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	21	3	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of the population is originally born in KZN . There is a small population which was born from other provinces and from SADC.

6.7 Parental Survival



age



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, 288 have lost their mother and 597 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	63	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	63	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	60	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	66	102	-	-	3	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	57	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	81	81	-	-	-	-	3	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	78	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	93	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	87	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	129	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	174	240	-	-	-	-	3	3
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1212	1926	-	3	6	3	-	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	102	201	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	42	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	18	45	-	-	-	3	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	54	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	156	219	-	3	-	3	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	117	12	-	-	3	-	-	-
Honours degree	36	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	21	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	99	114	-	-	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 213 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 3138. Also recorded in the statistics above are individuals who have attained PhD's the rate is much higher if compared to other wards

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	573	888	-	3	6	3	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	162	357	-	-	-	3	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	273	498	3	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	198	279	-	3	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	105	123	-	-	-	-	-	3
R 38 201 - R 76 400	66	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	99	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	60	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	36	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

In this ward females are more than males and hence in all aspects females are found to be a majority. Firstly it is noted that there are more females with no income as indicated above. Further females do dominate in the middle income ranks; however when the ranks increase a change is seen where in males dominates in the upper income ranks. This poses a lot of questions in terms of equity.

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.

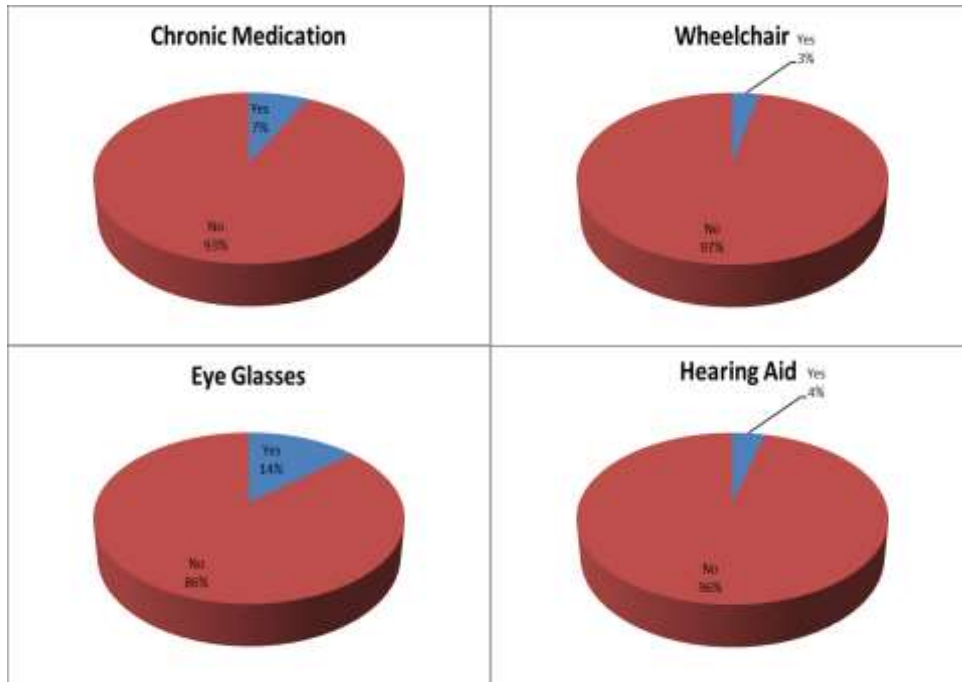
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Communication	52802030: Ward 30	Seeing	52802030: Ward 30	Hearing	52802030: Ward 30
No difficulty	6408	No difficulty	5970	No difficulty	6420
Some difficulty	54	Some difficulty	432	Some difficulty	108
A lot of difficulty	6	A lot of difficulty	168	A lot of difficulty	30
Cannot do at all	18	Cannot do at all	6	Cannot do at all	6

Remembering	52802030: Ward 30	Walking	52802030: Ward 30	Self Care	52802030: Ward 30
No difficulty	6216	No difficulty	6363	No difficulty	5934
Some difficulty	132	Some difficulty	81	Some difficulty	63
A lot of difficulty	39	A lot of difficulty	18	A lot of difficulty	6
Cannot do at all	30	Cannot do at all	27	Cannot do at all	48

Results indicate that most people in ward 30 (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 14% and 7% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

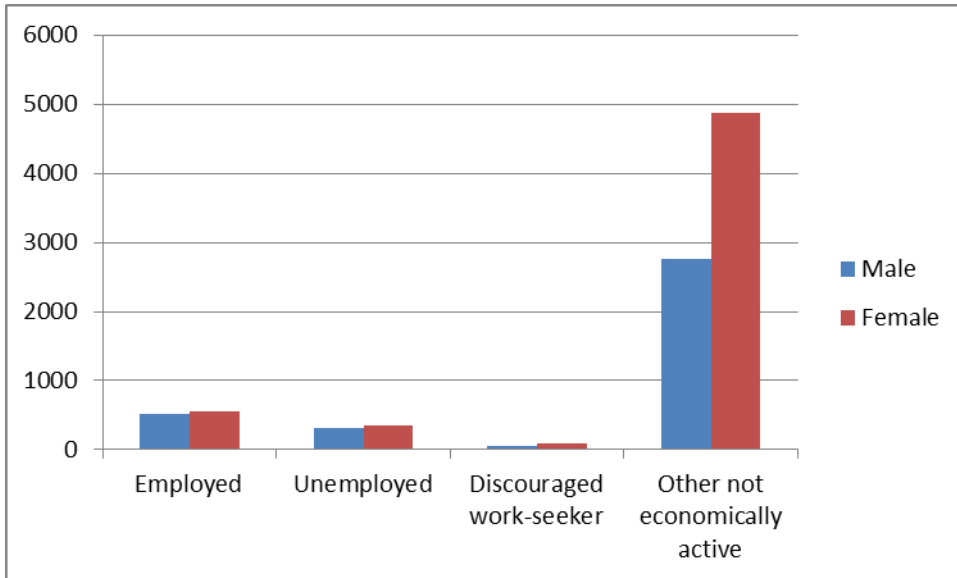
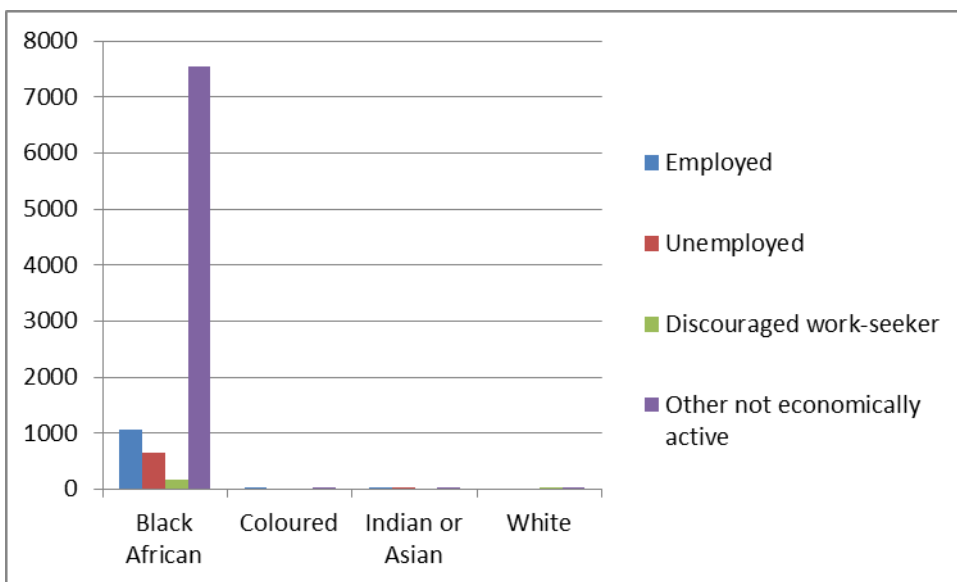


Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 30 are females. A significant percentage of females are not economically active. There is almost a balance of percentage figures between females and males when it comes to unemployment. It is noted that a large proportion of this ward is not economical active both males and females.

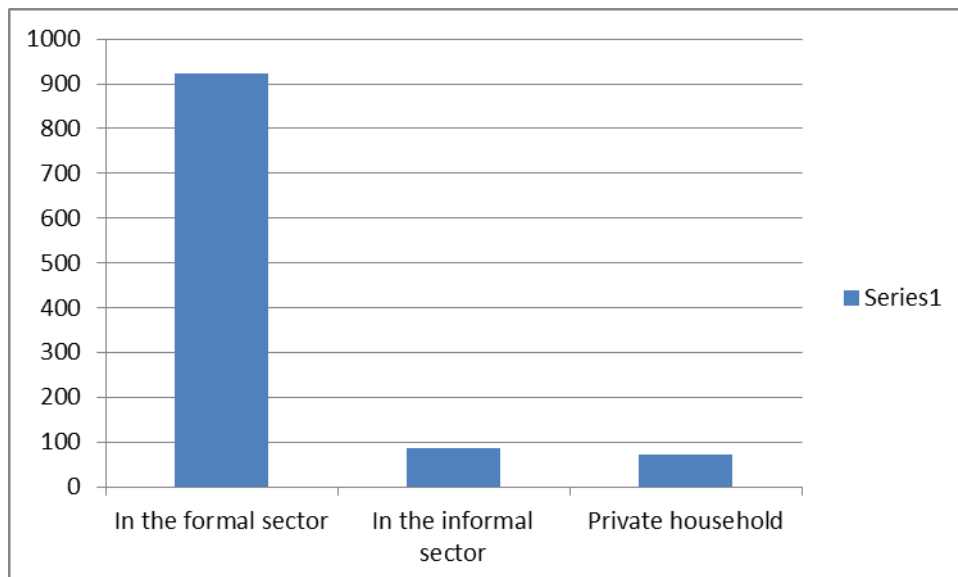
Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the Black African population in this ward has the highest percentage of individuals that are not economically active. This could be attributed by the fact that the

population is dominated by young adults who are still going to university and whom are not yet employed or job seeking.

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

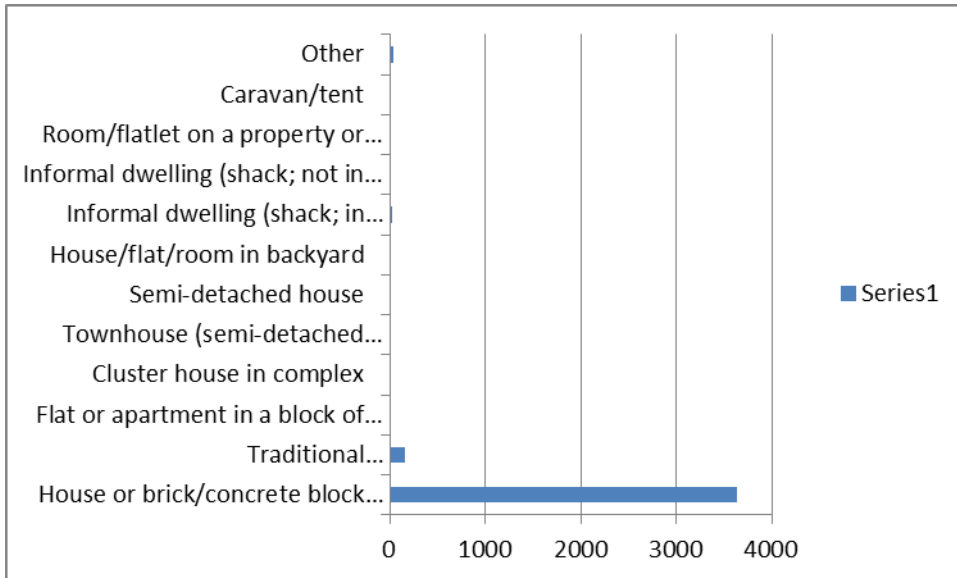
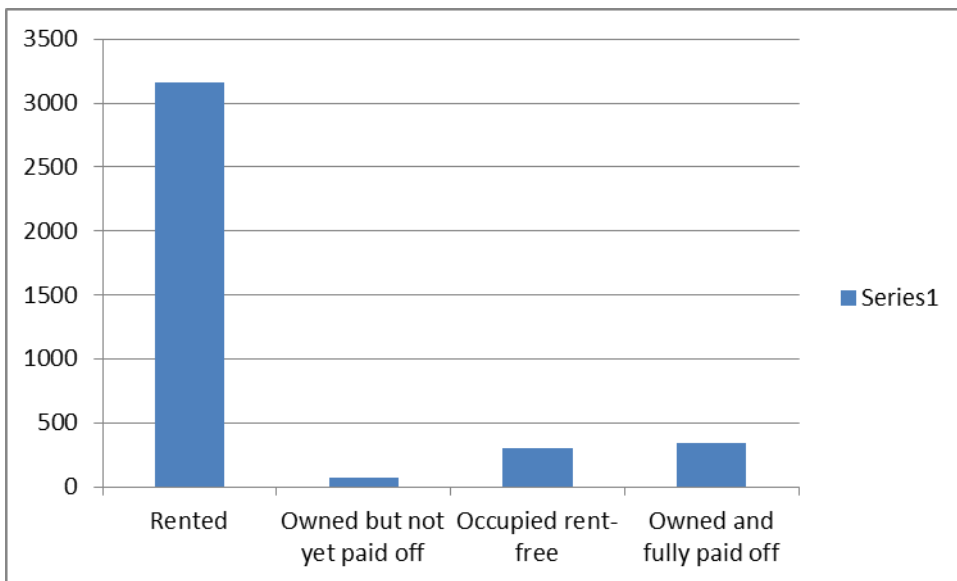


Figure 14 above shows that a high percentage of households live in formal dwellings, there is also a small proportion of households that lives in traditional dwellings.

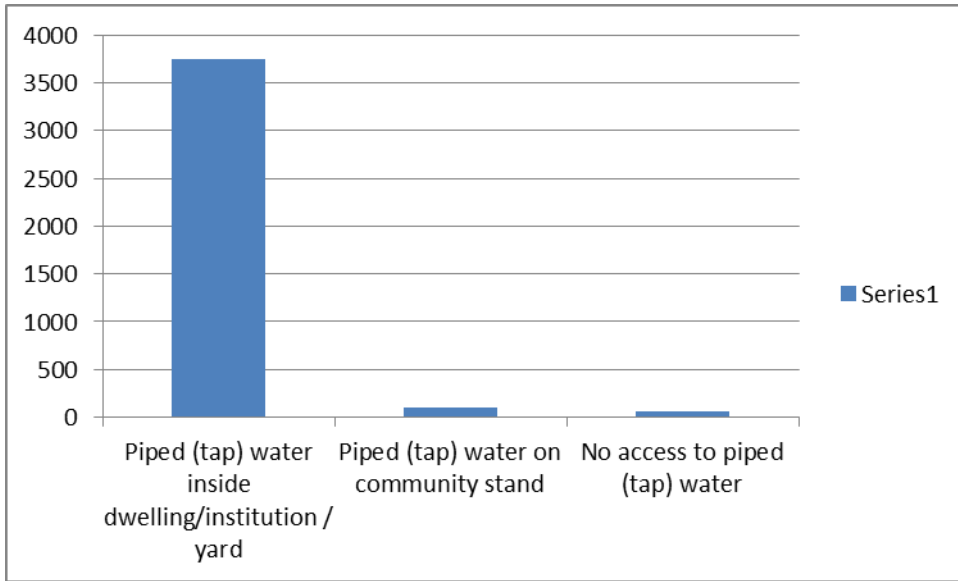
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



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

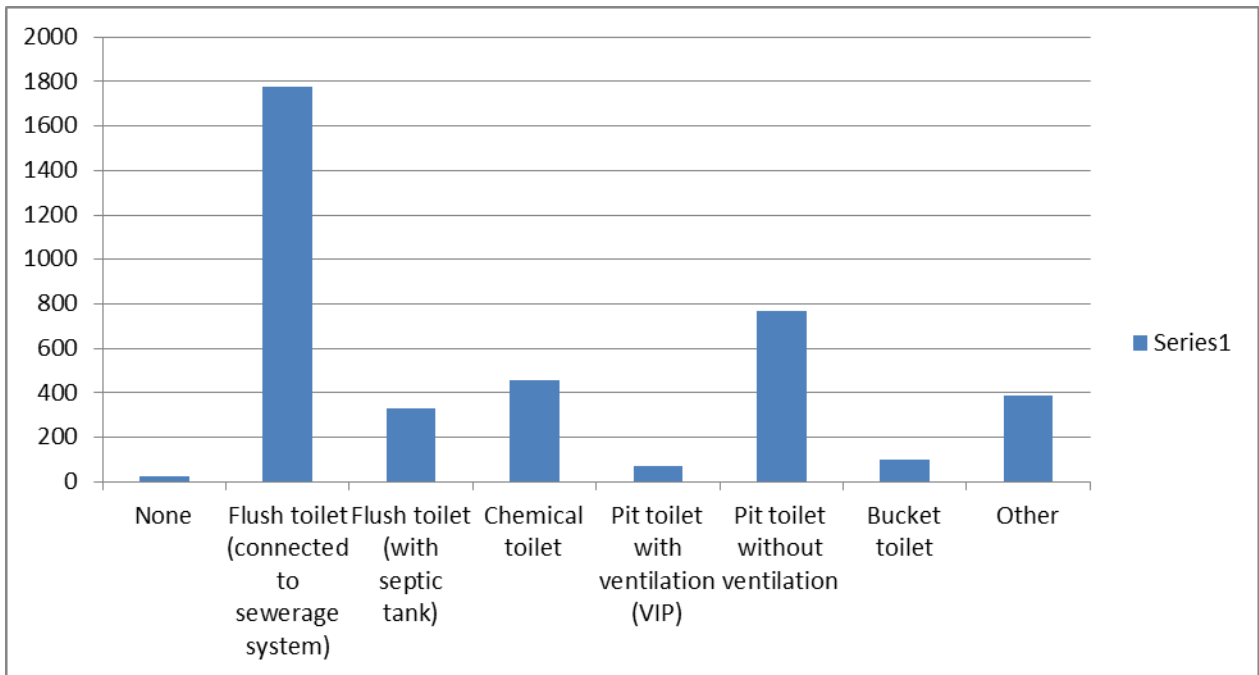
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

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 30.

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. It can be concluded that in ward 30 various sanitation facilities are being

used. To note is an indication that some household are still using bucket systems and other with no means or sanitation facilities.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

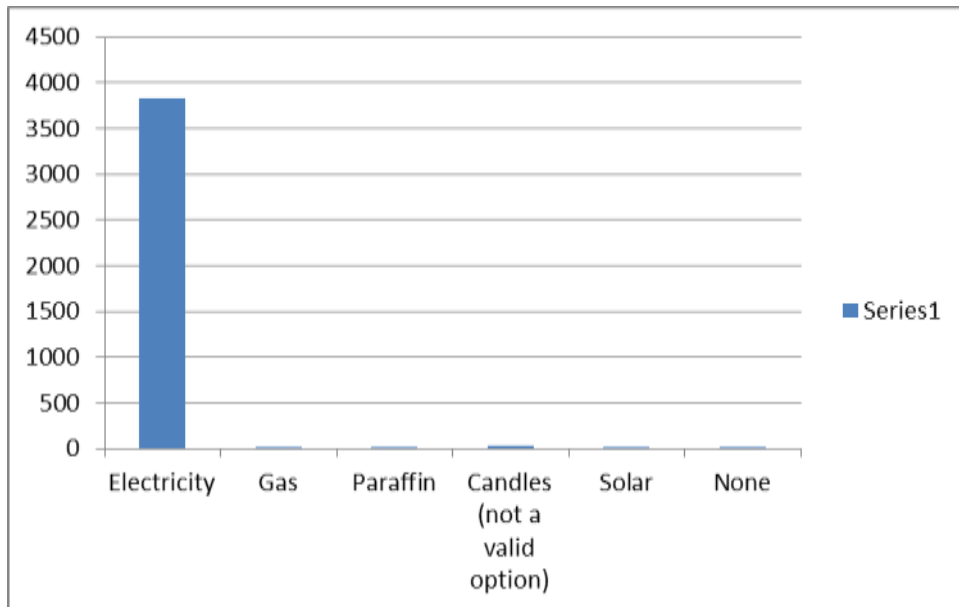


Figure 18 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

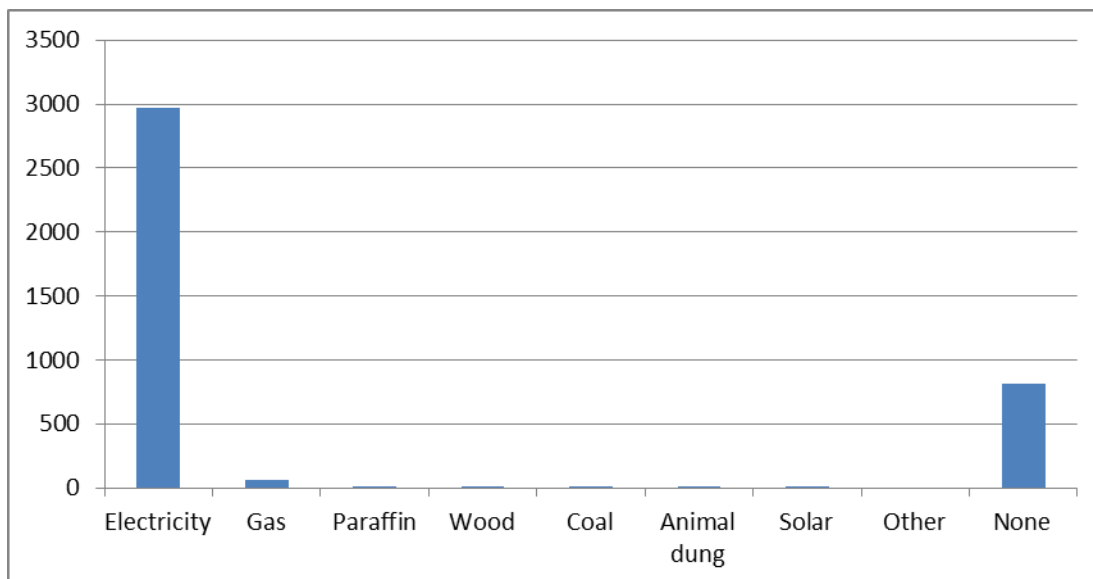
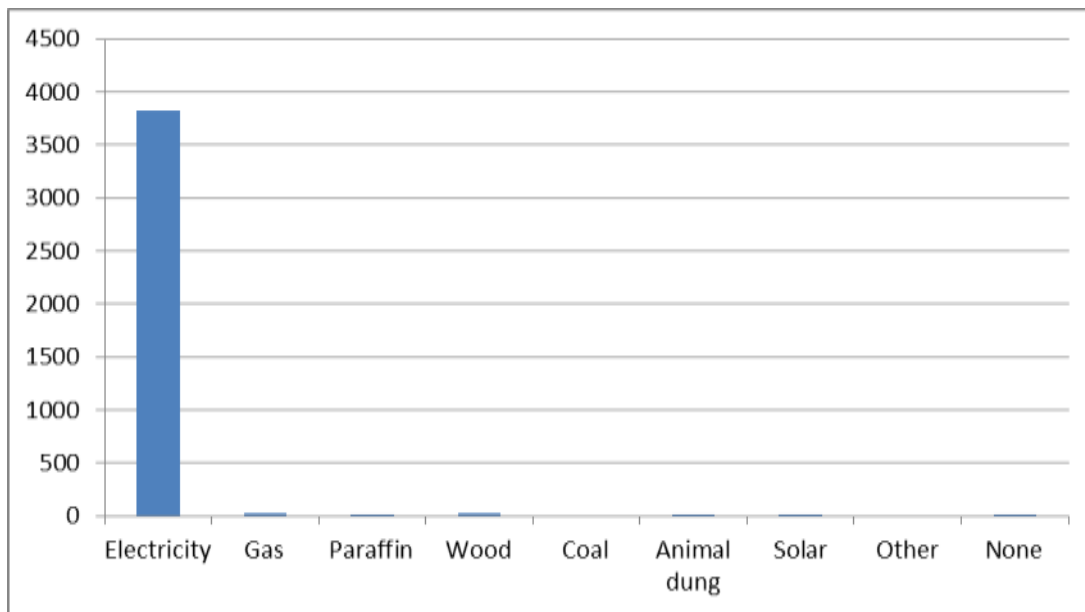
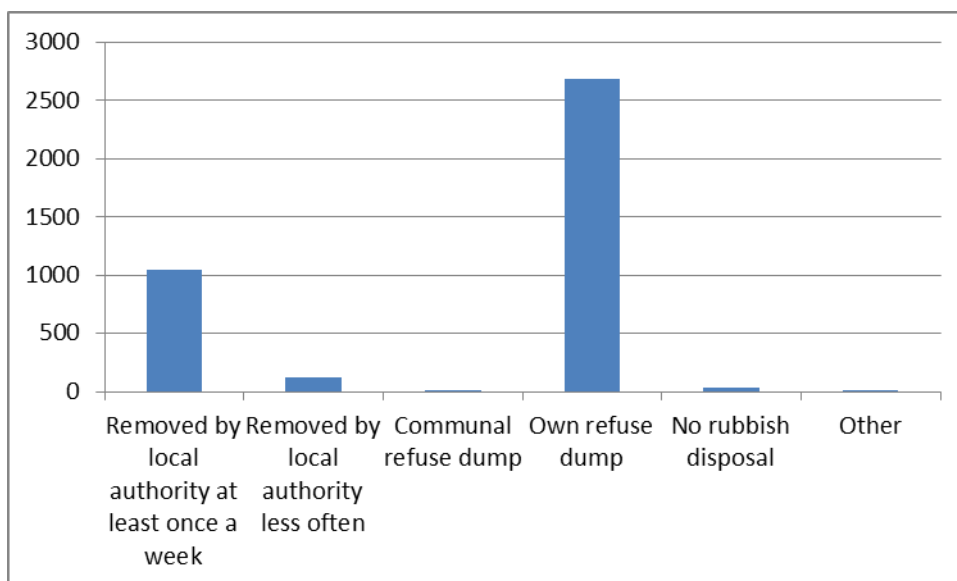


Figure 19 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



All figures above indicate that majority of households in ward 30 have access to electricity and they uses electricity for different means and highly when compared to other means.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

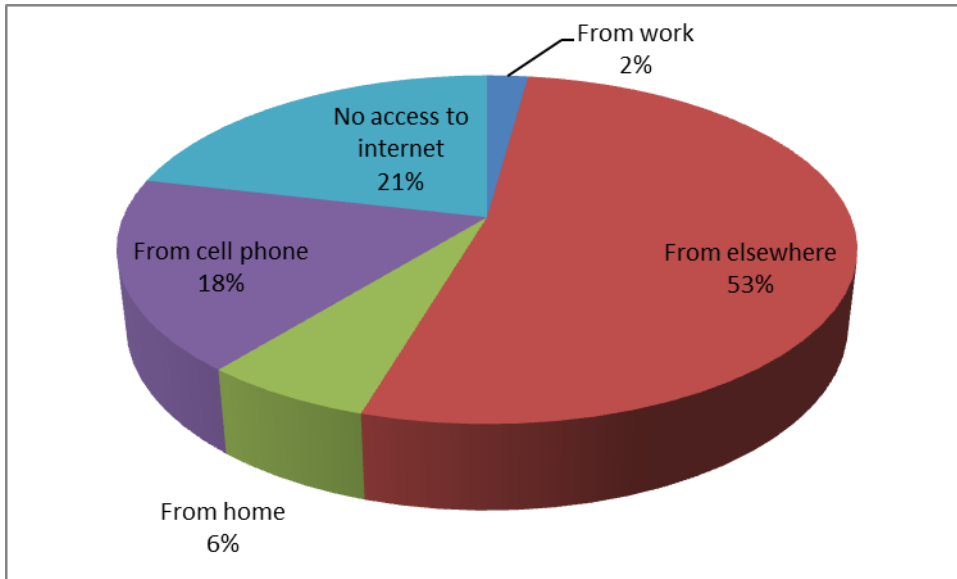


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is consistently low in ward 30. The majority of households indicated to using own refuse dump.

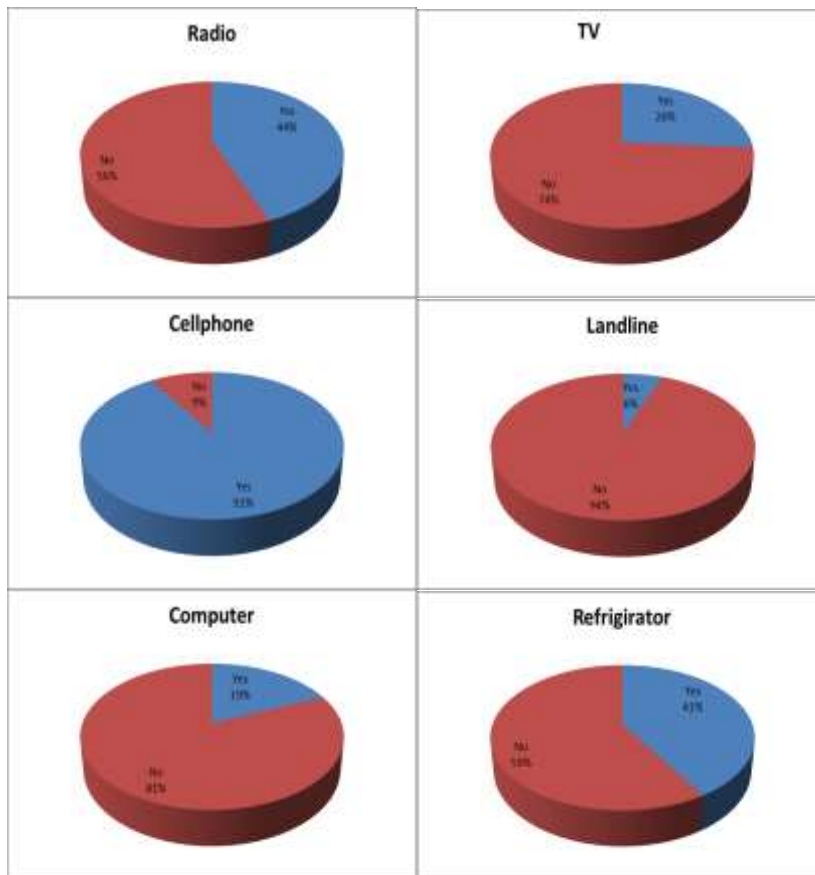
11.5 Household Goods

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 access to internet 53% this access is not indicated however it is used that the source is WiFi since there a free University WiFi within the vicinity of ward 30. About 18 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cell phones. A very small percentage of households access internet from home, followed by those who access from work. The percentage of those with no internet is low at 21% when compared with other municipal wards.

Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods



The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 91% while the proportion using landlines is 6%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is fair at 19%.

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	Floodlights at sports ground and Parks	Need tarred roads
	Public Toilets (Sanitation)	Speed humps from cross road R102 to eChibini
	Fixing of bursting water pipes	Need tarred roads
	Water meter upgrades within some households	Notify communities early in case water and electricity interruptions

	Community awareness to the stoppages in water and electricity disconnections	
	Construction of an access road near Ezangomeni bus stop and where a road is being constructed	
	Gravel of the area's main road	
	Speed humps construction in the area the intersection (Ecrosini)	
	Storm water drainage system	
	Pedestrian bridges at community identified areas	
	Pedestrian crossing at Khandisa for school children	
Community Services	Municipality to work cooperatively with the community in order to stop the vandalism of recreational facilities	Require skips
	extension of Clinic building	Require library
	High crime rate in the area	Sports ground
	Provision of skips	
	Vulindlela Sport field	
	Library	
City Development	Road signage to be allocated for easier access of the area	SMME support
	Shelter for informal Traders	Suggestion to rename roads
	Swimming Pool	
	Rural housing development (outstanding houses to be built)	
	Youth development initiatives	
Office of the MM	No water and no electricity available at educational facilities	Programmes to decrease crime
	Crèche	Crèche, school for disabled