



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

31

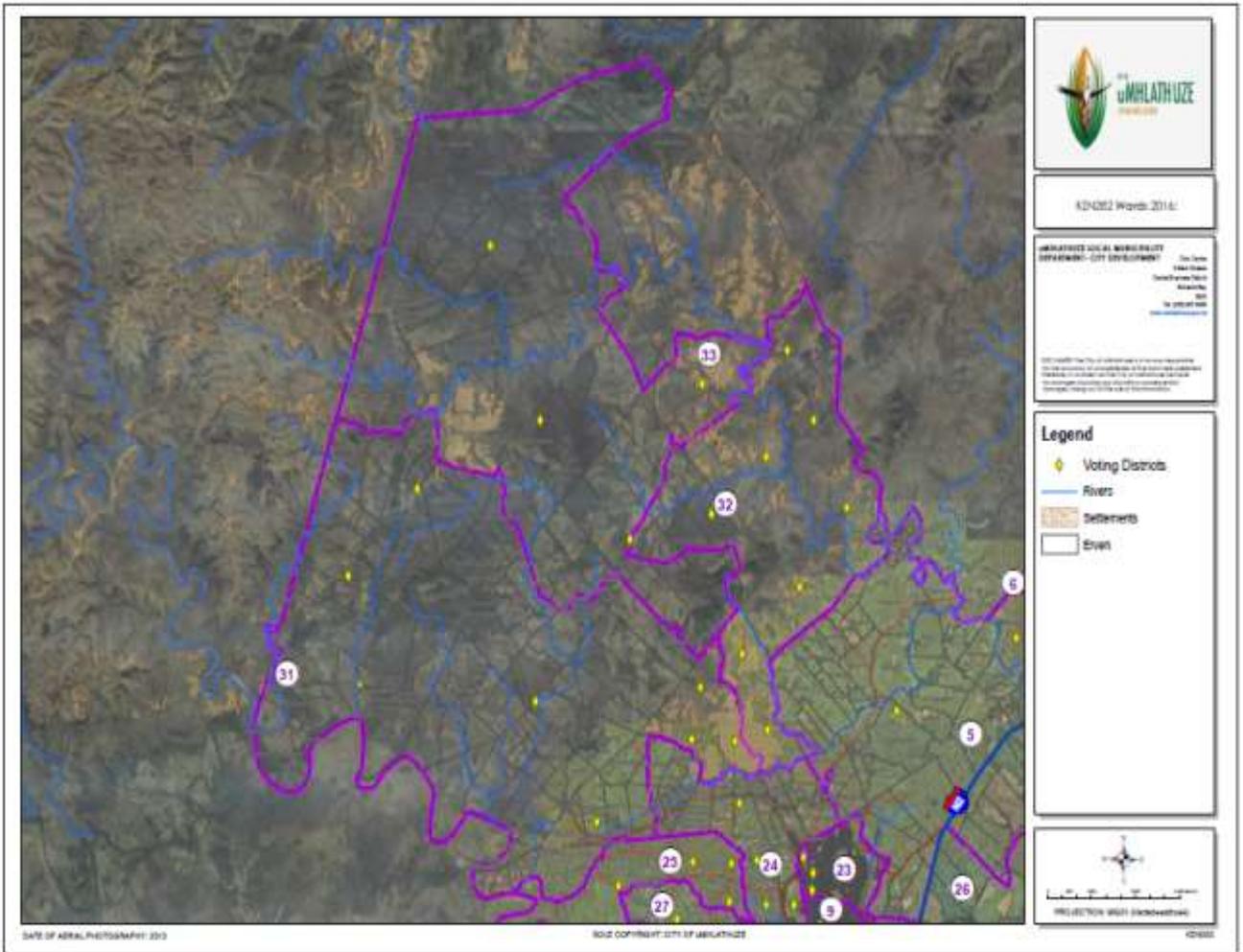


TABLE OF CONTENTS

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	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	12
7. EDUCATION.....	12
8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	14
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.....	19
11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy	20
11.4 Access to refuse removal	22
11.5 Household Goods.....	23

12. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	24
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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	11
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	19
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.....	21
Figure 16 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking	22
Figure 17: Percentage of households who have access to internet.....	23
Figure 18 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods.....	23

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

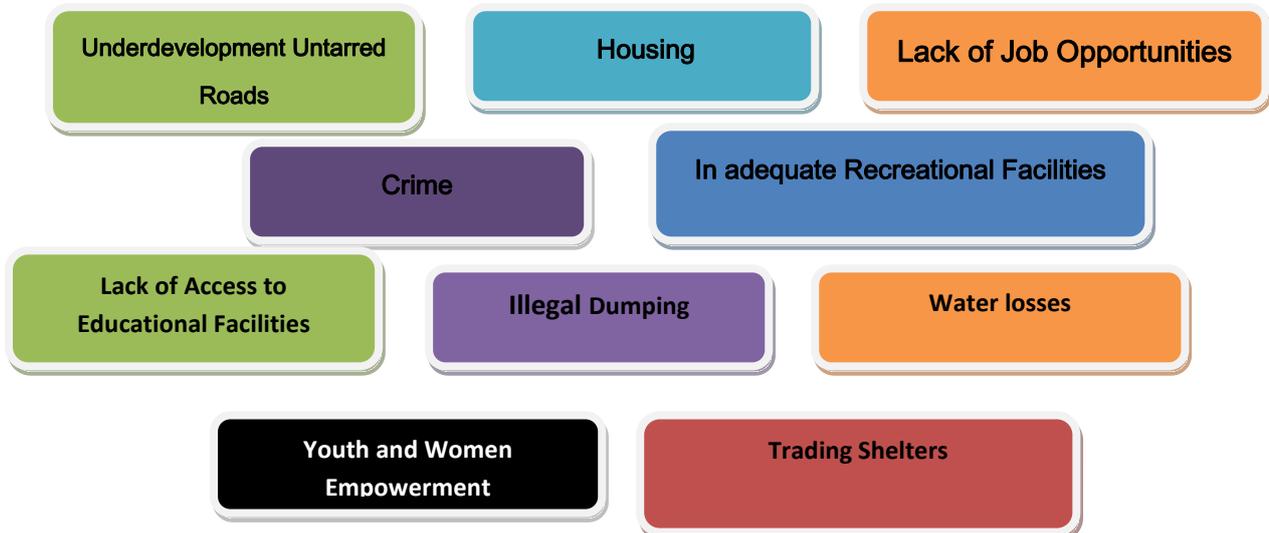
1. INTRODUCTION

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 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



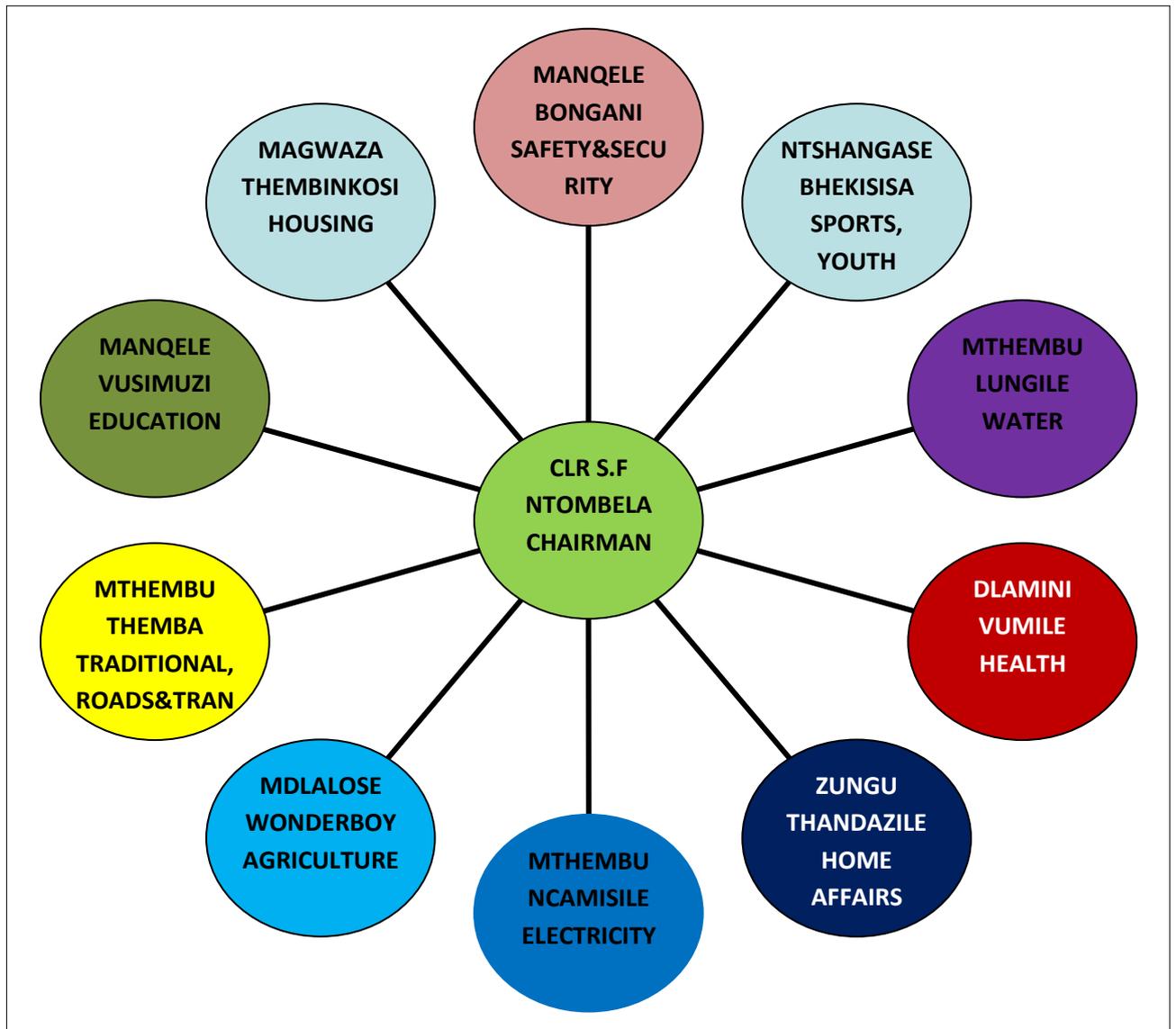
4. SIZE OF THE WARD

Ward 31 of Ntambanana has an estimated population of **9819** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 31 of Ntambanana has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

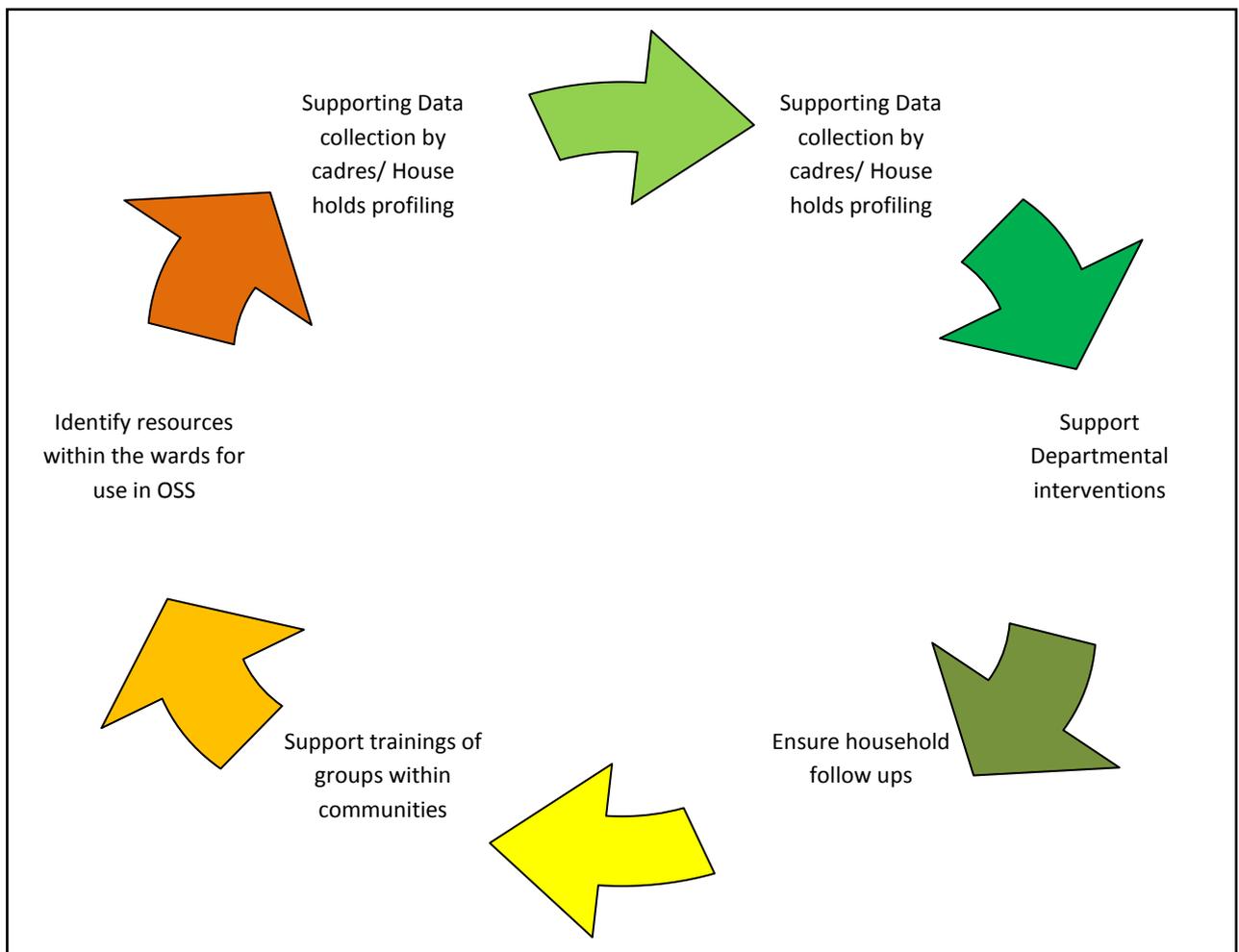
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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



EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF WARD 31 WAR ROOM:

Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
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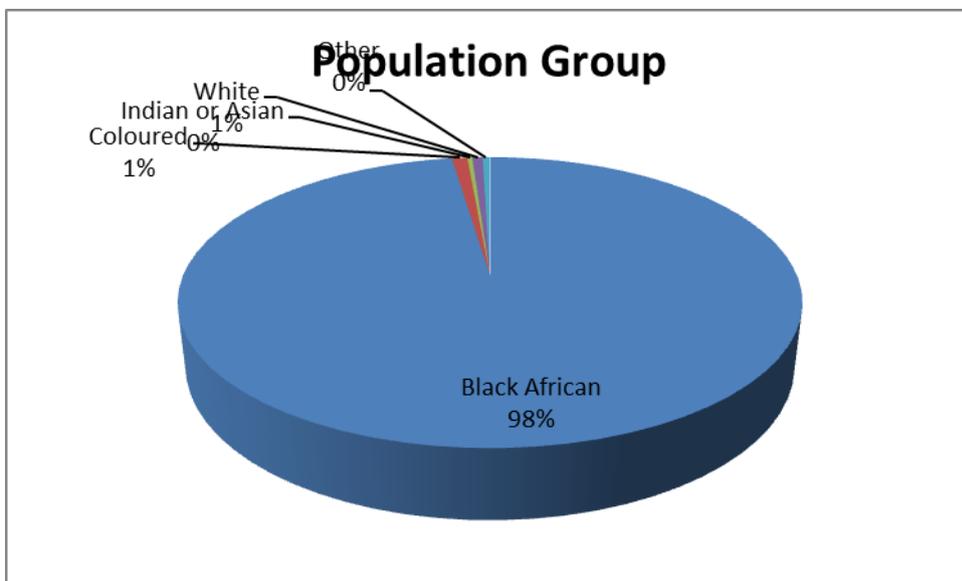
NGEMA DOLLY	CHAIRPERSON	0714475264
MCHUNU NOZIPHO	SECRETARY	0832011507

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 7 is estimated at 9819.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



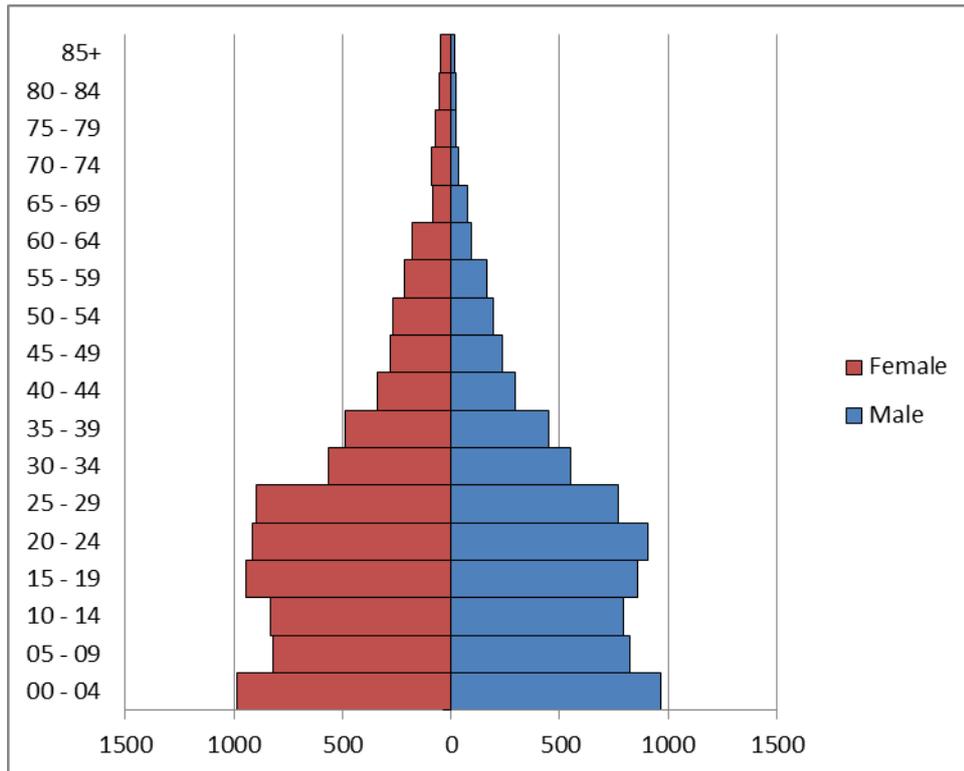
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 7 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 show that there is almost a balance between the distribution of males and females within this ward, with the exception of age groups at an elderly stage,(75-79 - 85+) more females seems to be surviving that males.

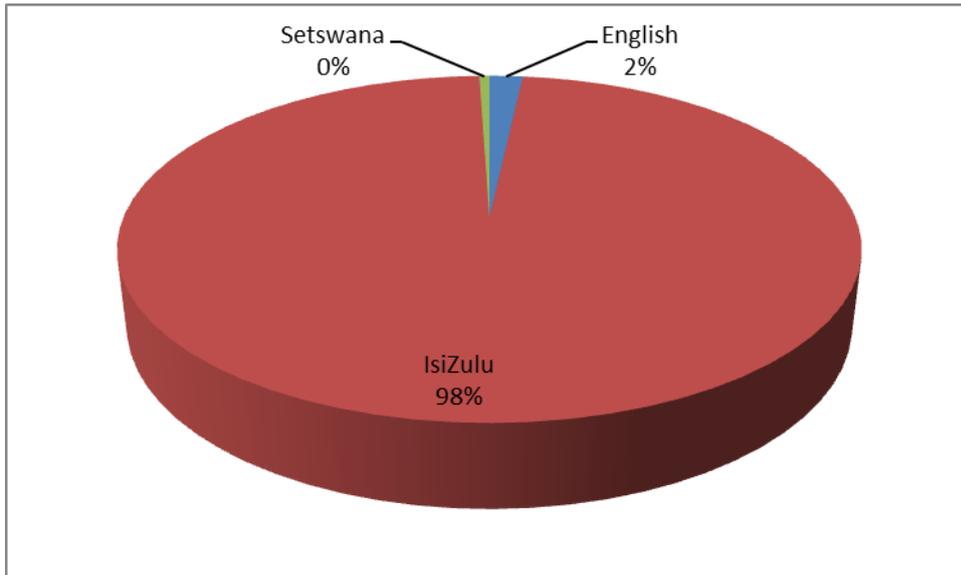
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu at 98% is the main spoken language, followed by English and Setswana, 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	960	978	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
05 - 09	819	819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
10 - 14	792	825	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
15 - 19	855	939	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
20 - 24	894	909	3	-	-	-	-	-	12	6
25 - 29	753	882	-	6	3	-	-	-	12	12
30 - 34	537	561	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	-
35 - 39	447	486	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
40 - 44	291	339	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
45 - 49	237	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	195	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	165	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	96	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	75	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	33	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	24	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	21	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	18	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be concluded that in this ward at birth age group there are more Black African females born. The highest age group being is 00-04 when compared with other age groups. This indicates that more infants are found in this ward. Further the ward is also dominated by young people as depicted above. At elderly age group more surviving at age 85+ females can be found from the black African population, obviously because Black African are majority.

6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

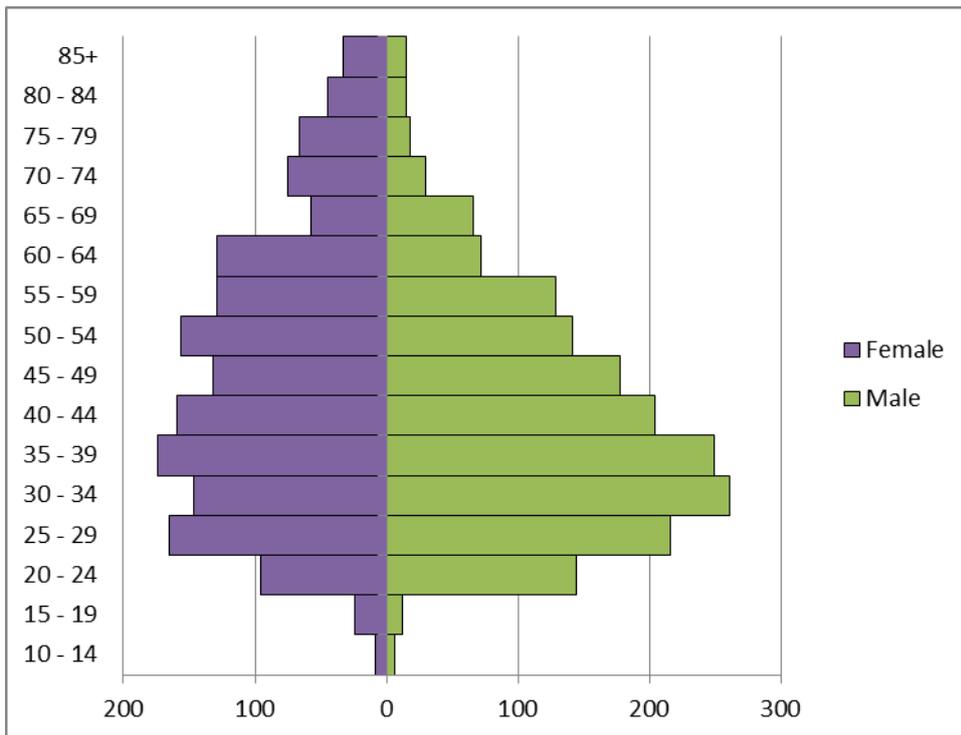


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, the highest being an age group of (30-34) ; noted is the high rate of female headed households as well especially towards an elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14; 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 78% followed by married population at 12%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 7% and only a 3% of widows/widower population is found at ward 29.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

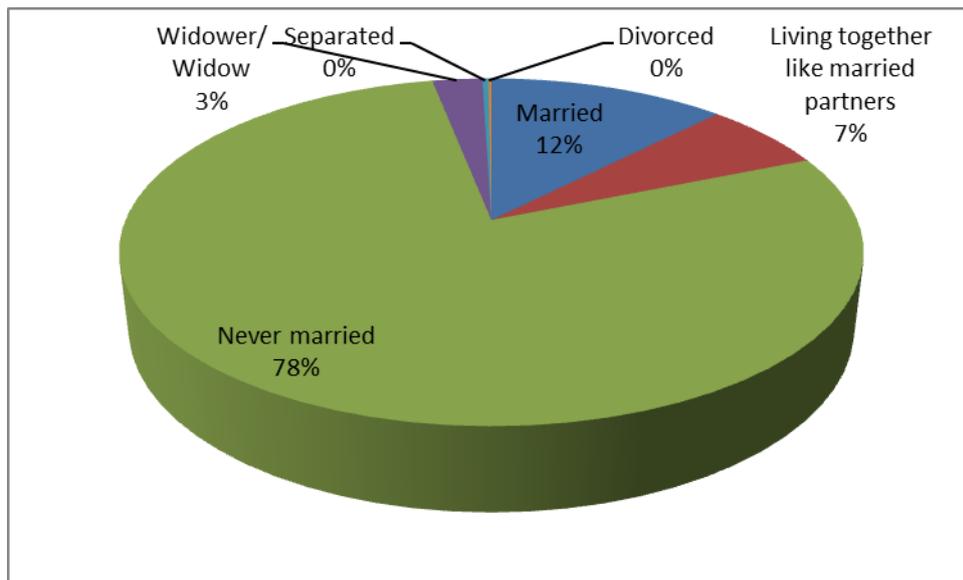
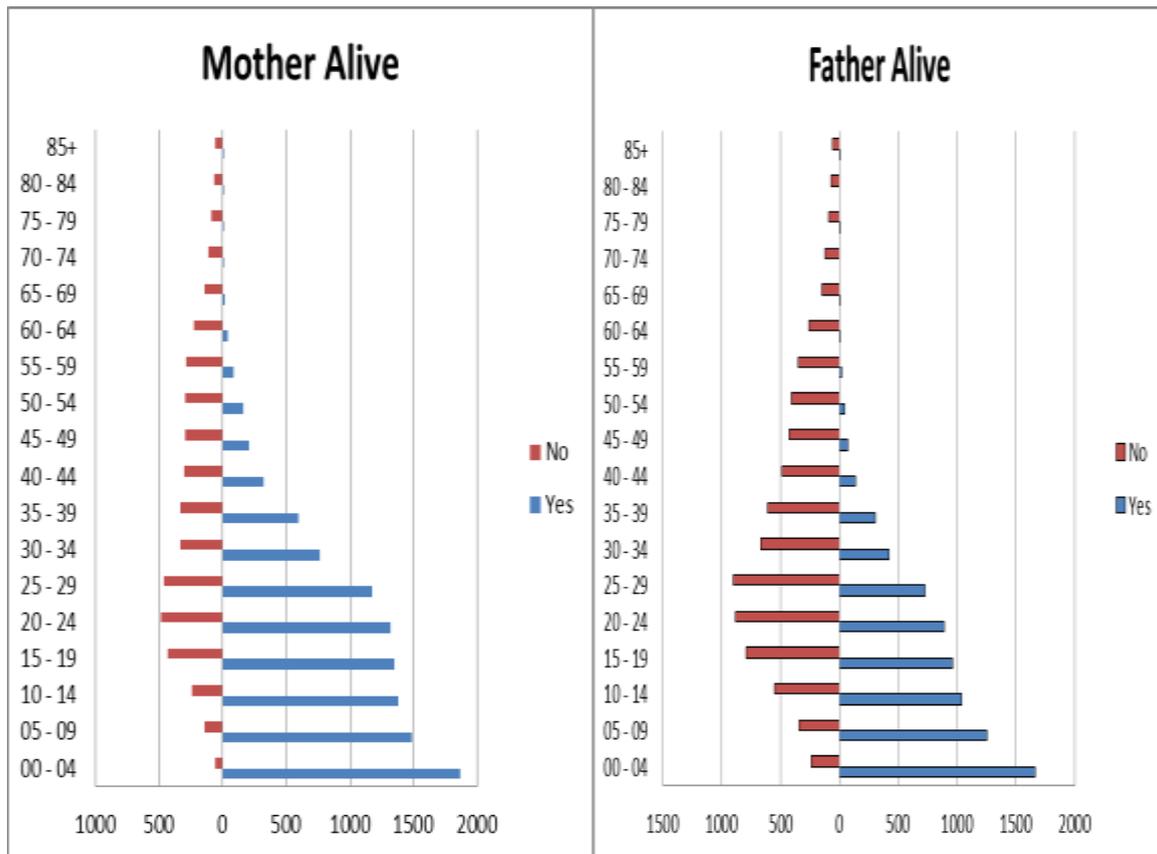


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	14622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

6.7 Parental Survival



Orphanhood estimates becomes critical with the advent of HIV which has resulted in an upsurge in the numbers of children that are orphaned especially in Southern Africa, of which South Africa is part.

These estimates provides an indication of the number of children who are vulnerable, even though all age groups are indicated above , the focus is on children aged 0-19. The total number of aged 0-19 who reported that they had lost one or both parents is, 888 have lost their mother and 1932 have lost their father, which is double the number of children without mothers, this figure is huge if compared with other wards.

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
Gade 0	303	309	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	258	276	-	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	249	285	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	279	336	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	279	306	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	264	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	273	261	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	390	387	-	-	-	-	-	3
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	471	480	-	-	-	3	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	399	465	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	531	591	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	513	606	3	3	-	-	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1341	1428	-	3	3	3	-	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 /NTC 5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	36	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	39	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	45	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	474	639	-	-	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 1113 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 2769.

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	315	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	69	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	123	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	234	369	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	342	381	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	291	183	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	177	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	111	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	60	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure shows that an average female headed household earn very little on the annual income in 2011 as compared to their male counterparts, females earn an average of (at 9 601-19 600) while their male counterparts earns an average of (19 601- 38 200). In the smaller income rank (R1–R4800) female headed households are still dominant, while their male counterparts dominate at the most upper income ranks. There is significantly higher proportion of no income within the Male Black African Headed Households.

9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

The inclusion of statistics on disability serves as a crucial role in the identification of persons living with disabilities. This is one of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in many societies regardless of whether they are rich or poor. The disabled who comes from the poorest cohorts of society inevitably have more serious problems than their wealthy counterparts as they lack resources to ameliorate their circumstances. Disparities are apparent between persons with impairments and those without. Disabled persons often have inadequate access to education, transport, health and other basic services making them vulnerable to the poverty trap and its associated vices.

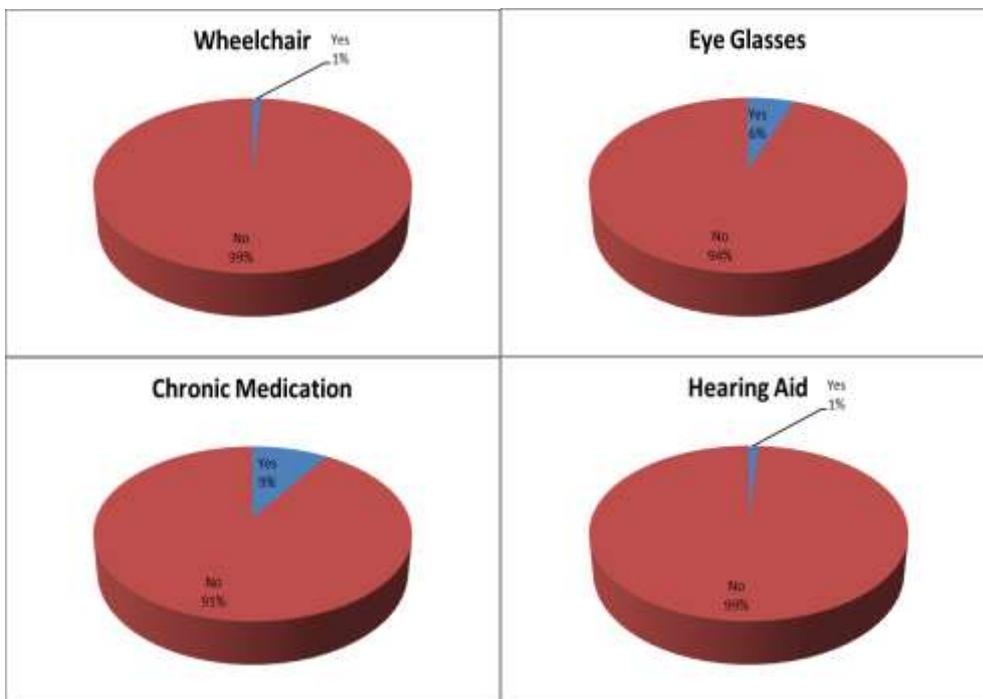
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	52802029: Ward 29	Seeing	52802029: Ward 29	Remembering	52802029: Ward 29
No difficulty	13668	No difficulty	12636	No difficulty	13368
Some difficulty	330	Some difficulty	1167	Some difficulty	462
A lot of difficulty	105	A lot of difficulty	336	A lot of difficulty	141
Cannot do at all	33	Cannot do at all	30	Cannot do at all	102

Communication	52802029: Ward 29	Walking	52802029: Ward 29	Self Care	52802029: Ward 29
No difficulty	13614	No difficulty	13572	No difficulty	11991
Some difficulty	303	Some difficulty	336	Some difficulty	429
A lot of difficulty	81	A lot of difficulty	114	A lot of difficulty	105
Cannot do at all	81	Cannot do at all	87	Cannot do at all	363

Results indicate that most people in ward 29 (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 self-care 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 chronic medication at 9 % and eye glasses at 6 % were more used compared to other assistive devices.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

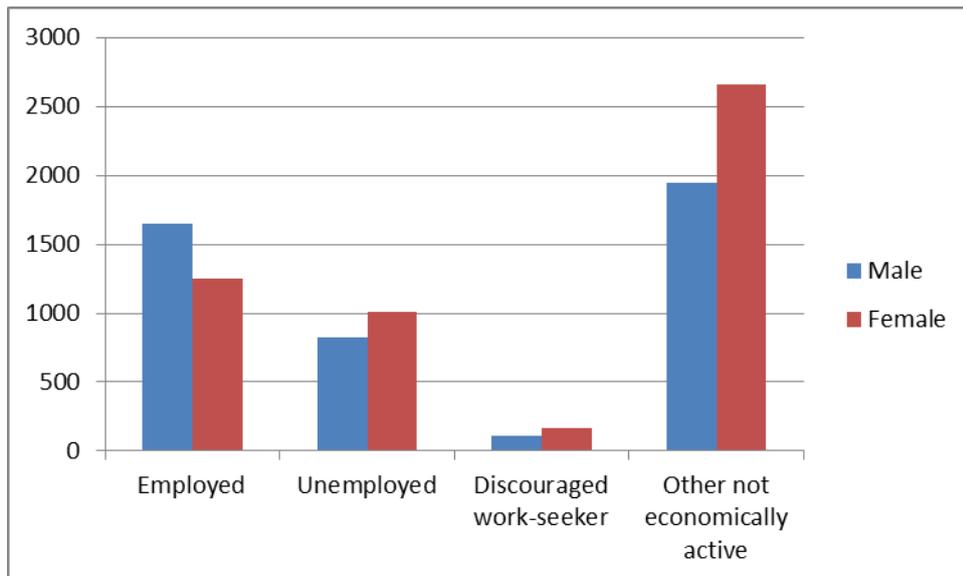
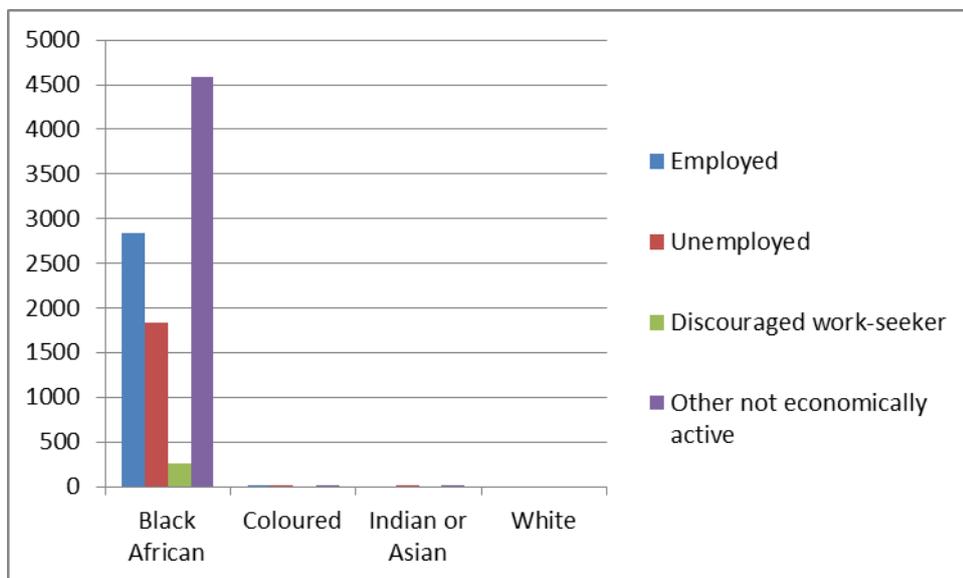


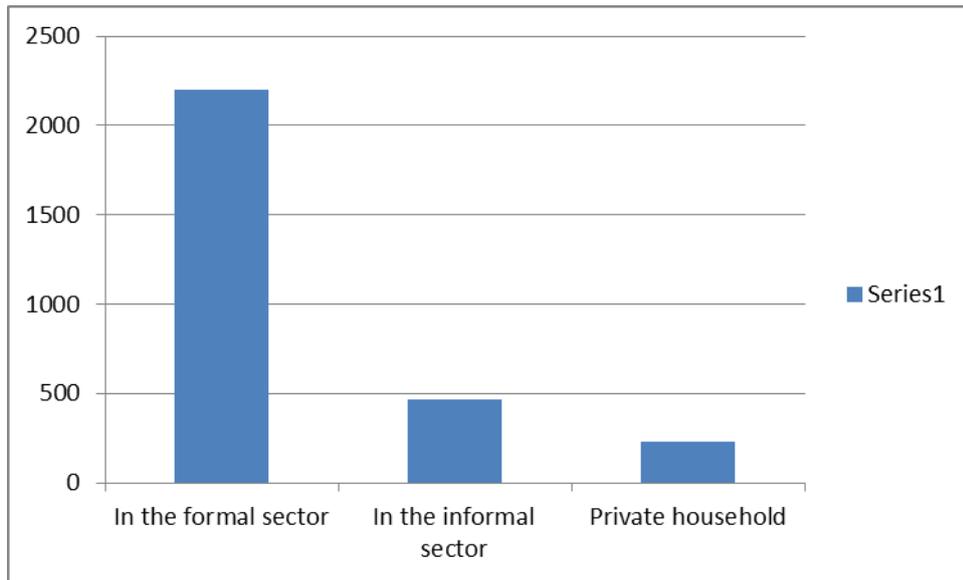
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 29 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



Comparison and analysis on the above figure could not be fairly achieved since the ward is Black African Population dominated. However it important to note that within the black African population, there is a high percentage of not economically active households and unemployment levels are also very high.

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

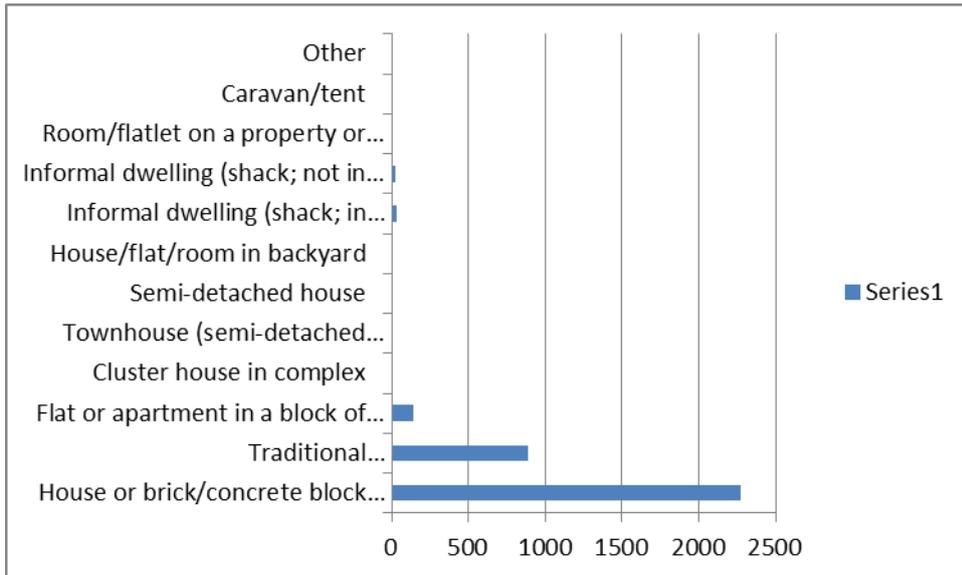


Figure 14 above indicate that there is a mixture in terms of the types of dwellings found in ward 29. However the ward is mostly dominated by houses that we can consider as formal housing which are built of brick/blocks. There is also a percentage of traditional dwellings the least being the flats or apartments found in ward 29.

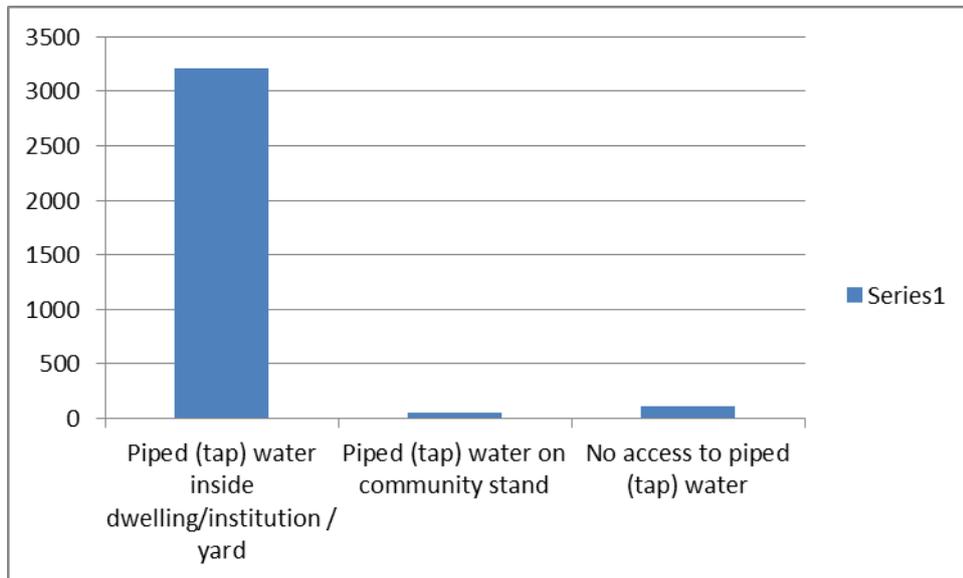
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



The proportion of households who owns their properties is very high, followed by those occupied rent –free. A small percentage of properties are still not paid up. Noted also is the properties that are being rented at ward 29.

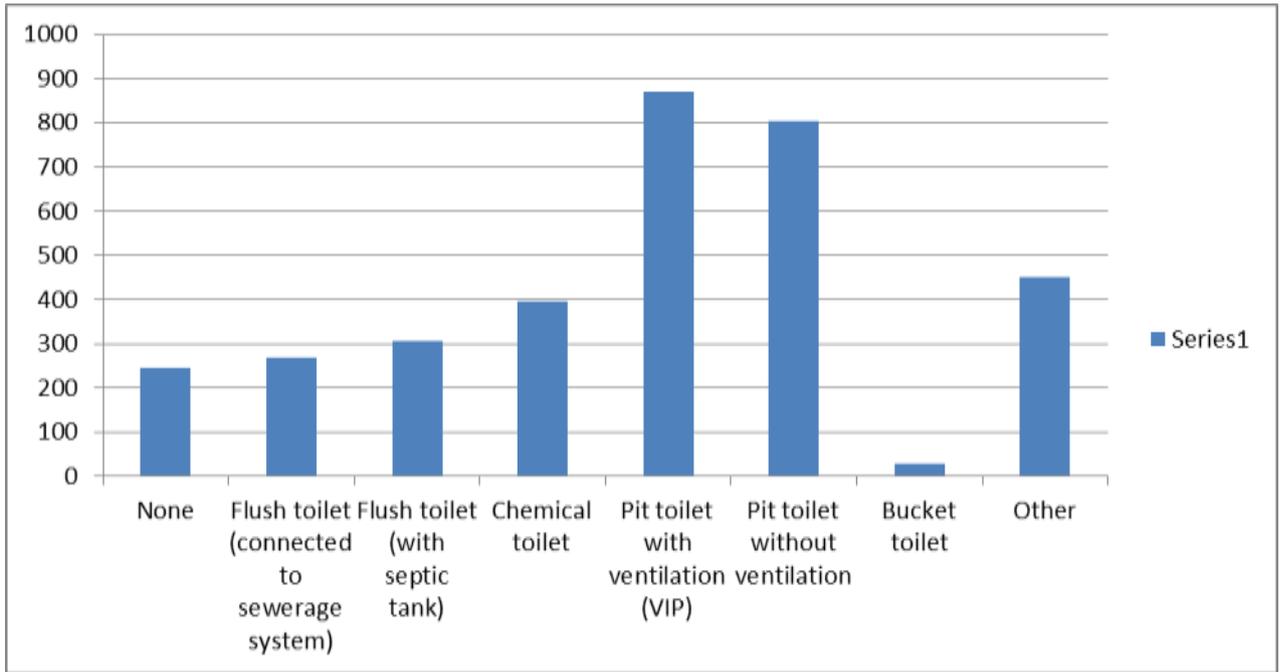
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

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 29.

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, various sanitation facilities are being used by households in this ward. The most popular being pit toilet with ventilation, followed by huge portion using pit toilet without ventilation. Noted with concern is huge portion of households that have indicated not having any sanitation service or facility. It is assumed at this stage that since 2011 there has been improvements on sanitation services in all municipal wards.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

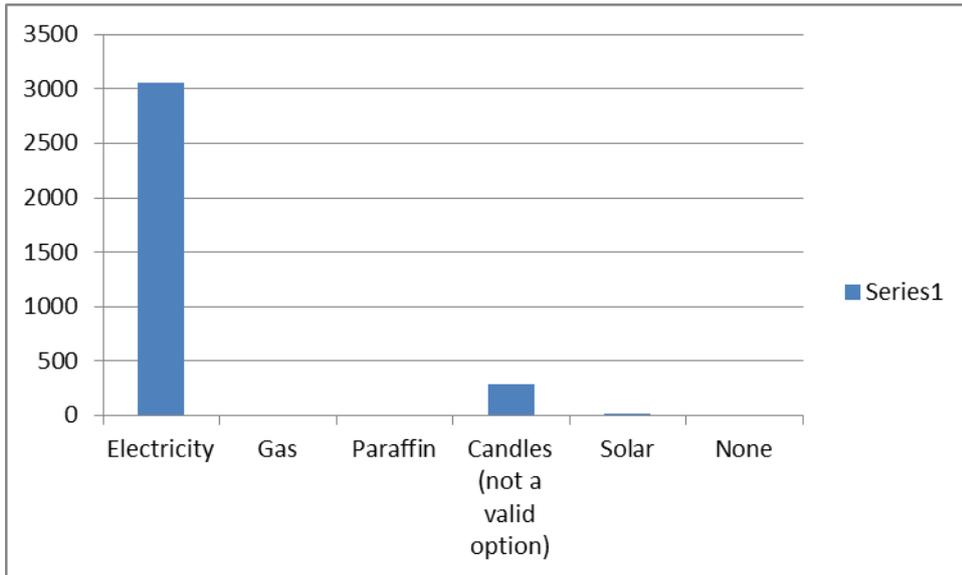


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high. There is a small percentage also indicated to using candles for lighting. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has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

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

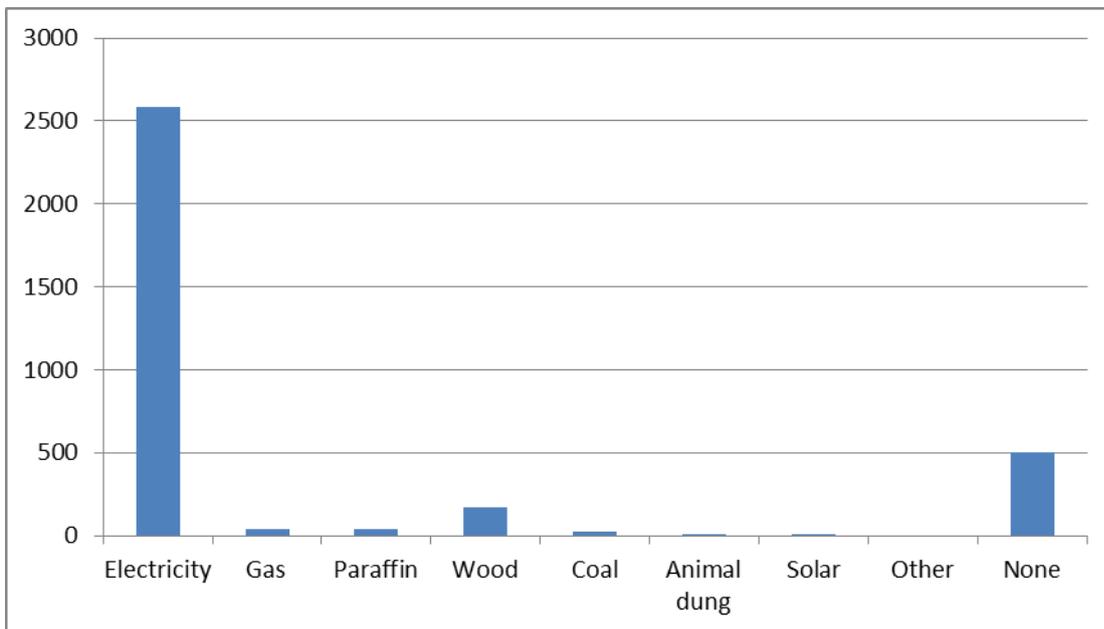


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 29 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting. There is percentage which indicated to have no means of lighting. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity in ward 29.

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

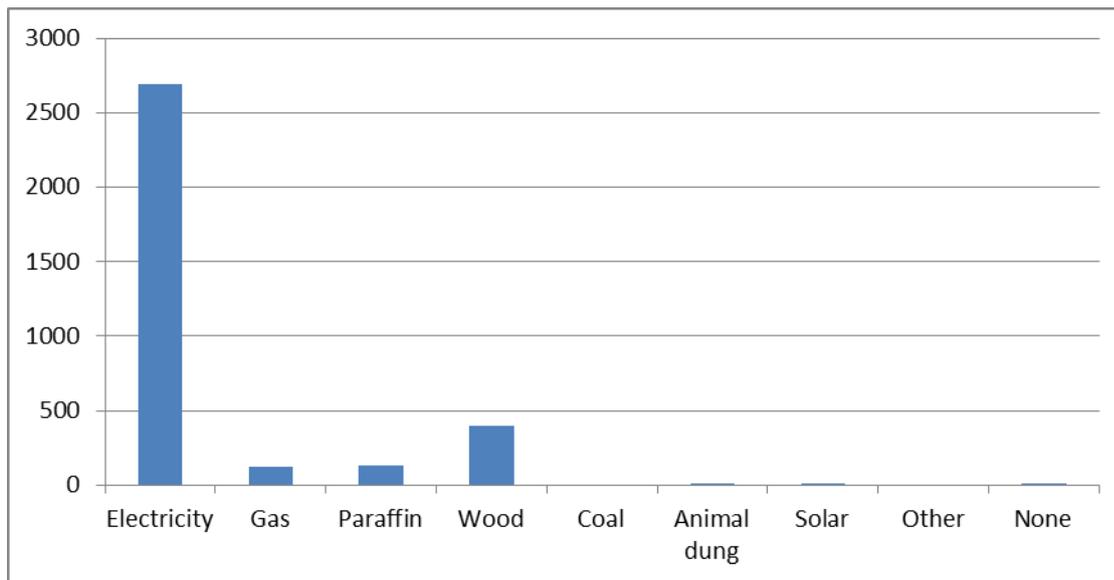
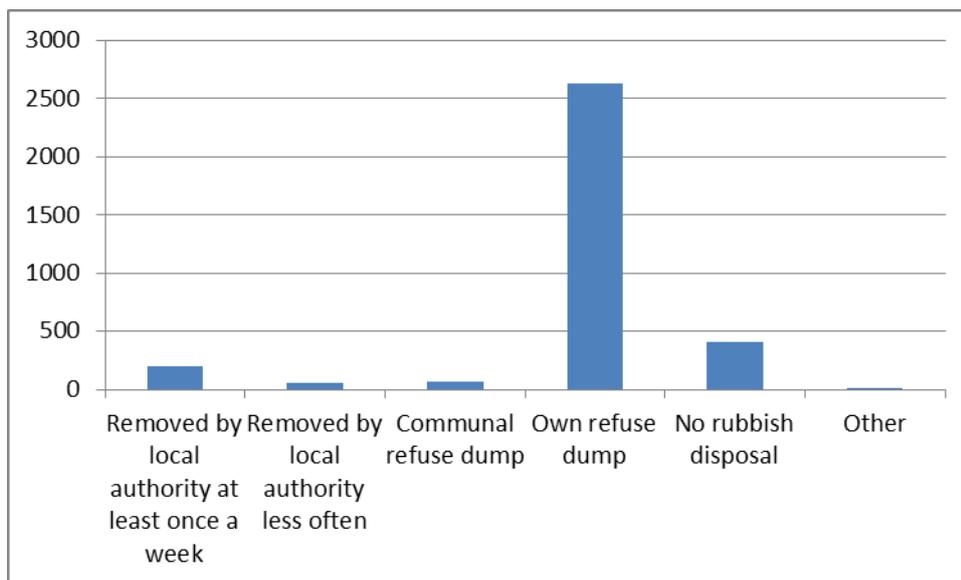


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

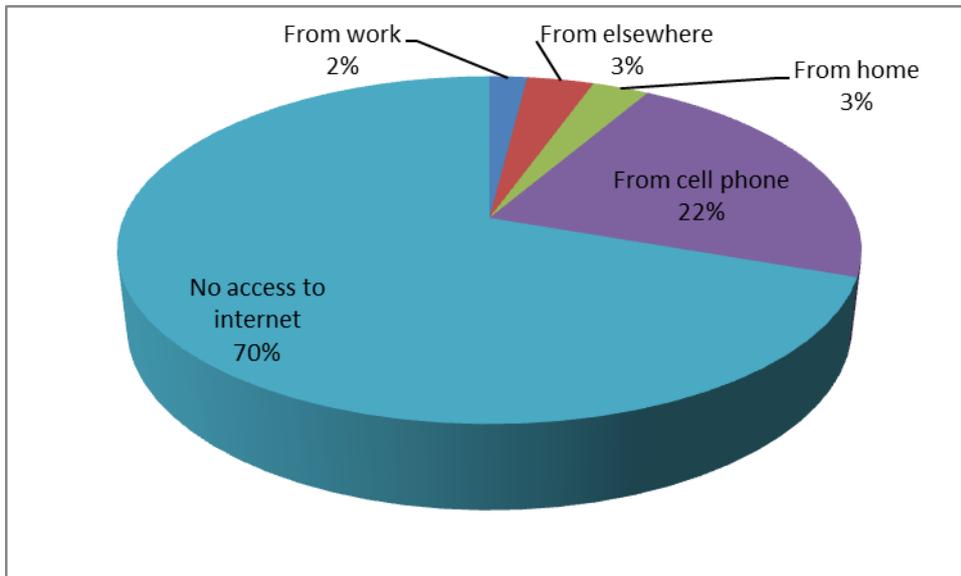


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that uses own refuse dump is very high. Municipal services in terms of refuse collection is minimal in this area as per 2011 Census.

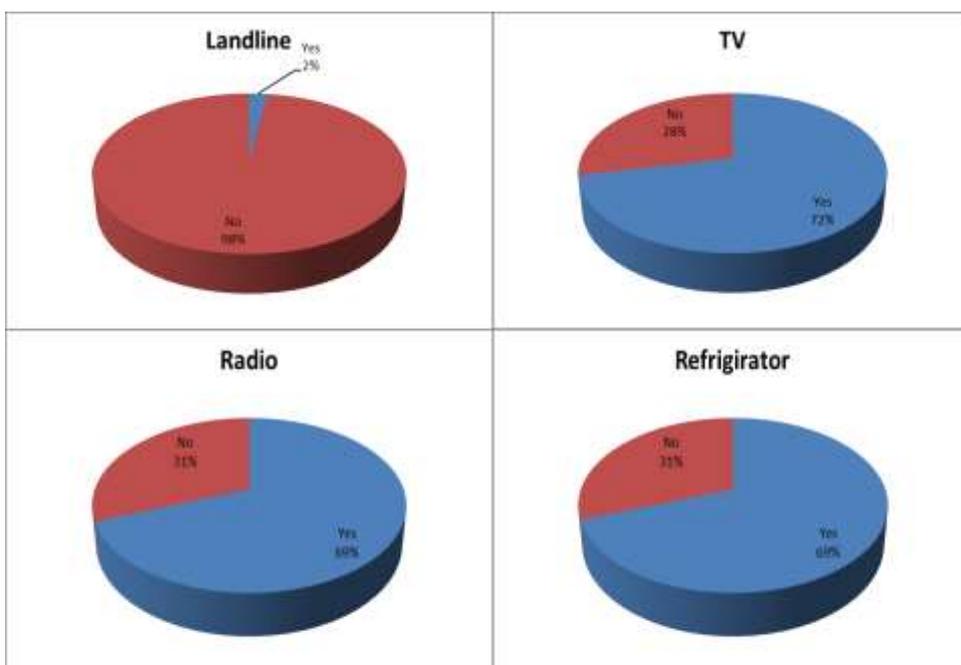
11.5 Household Goods

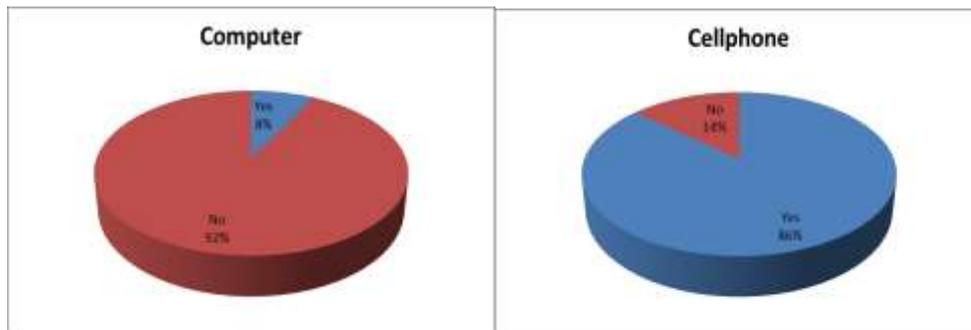
Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 70%. About 22 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cellphones. A very small percentage of households access internet from home at 3%, followed by those who access from work and elsewhere at 2% and 3% respectively.

Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods





The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 86% while the proportion using landlines is 2%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 8%.

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

- Emergency facilities
- Construction of access roads
- Water provision