



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

7

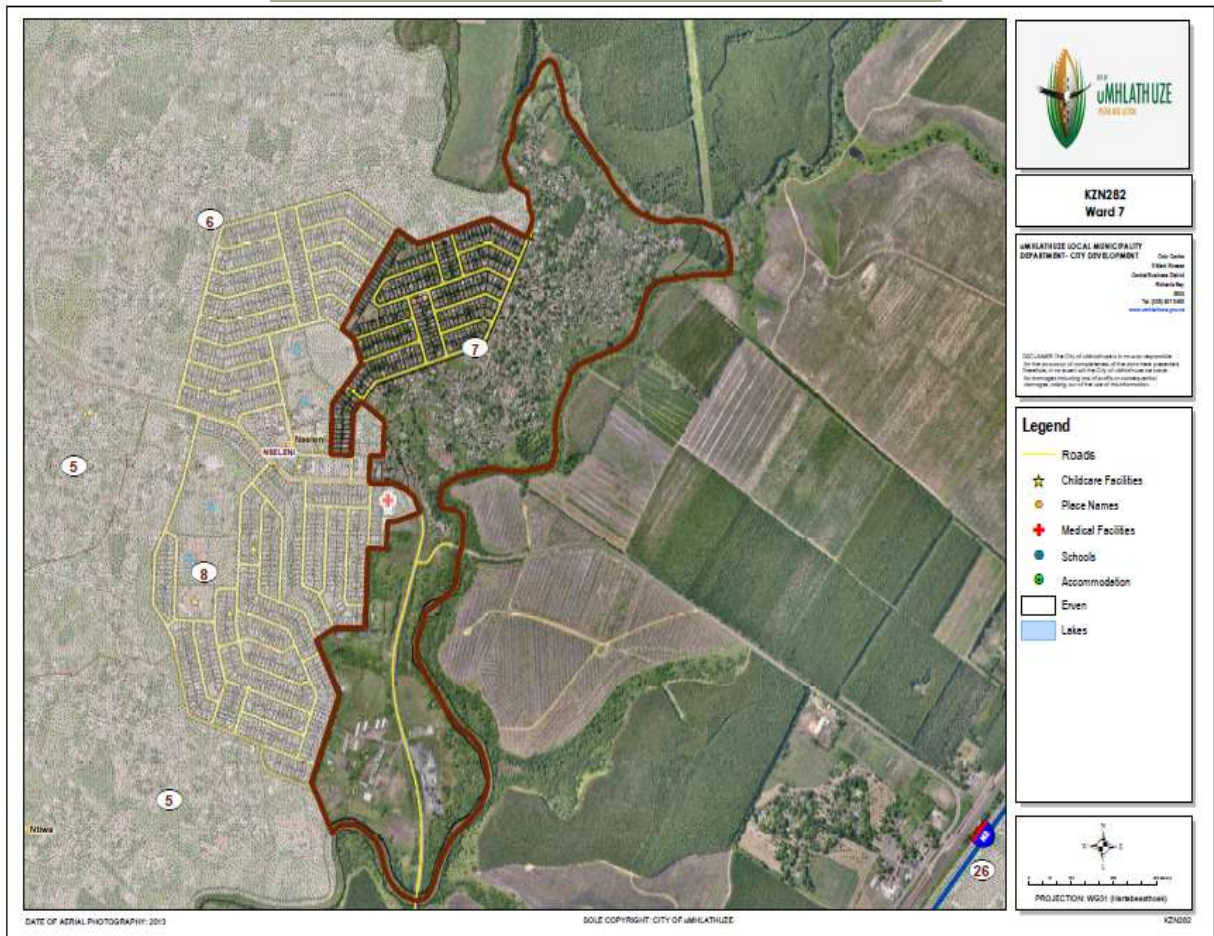


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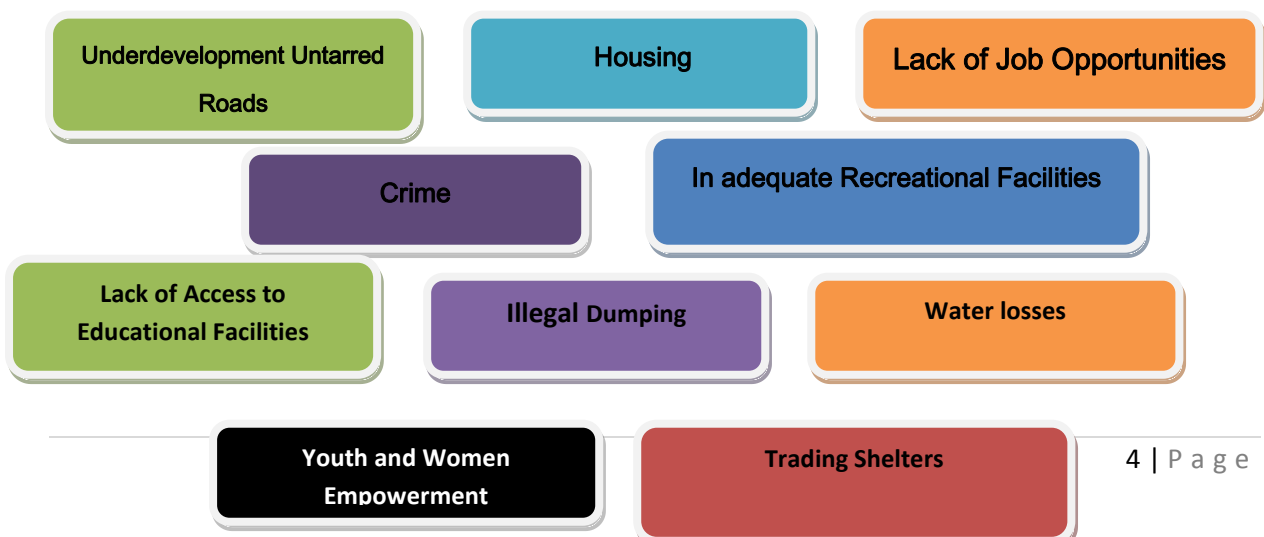
1. INTRODUCTION

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



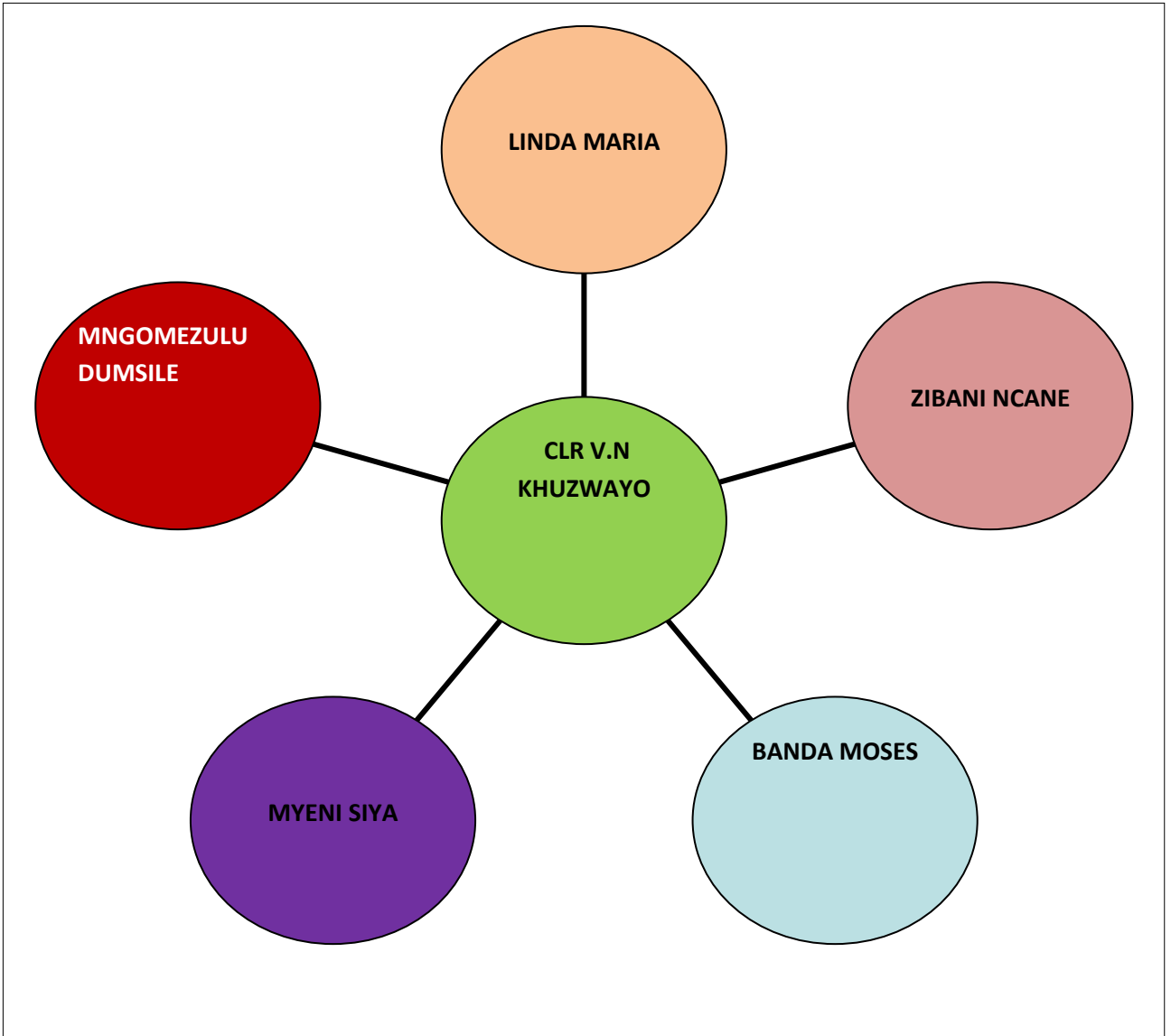
4. SIZE OF THE WARD

The population estimate for Ward 7 as per 2011 Census is **5892**; **this is a small population as compared to other wards.**

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 7 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

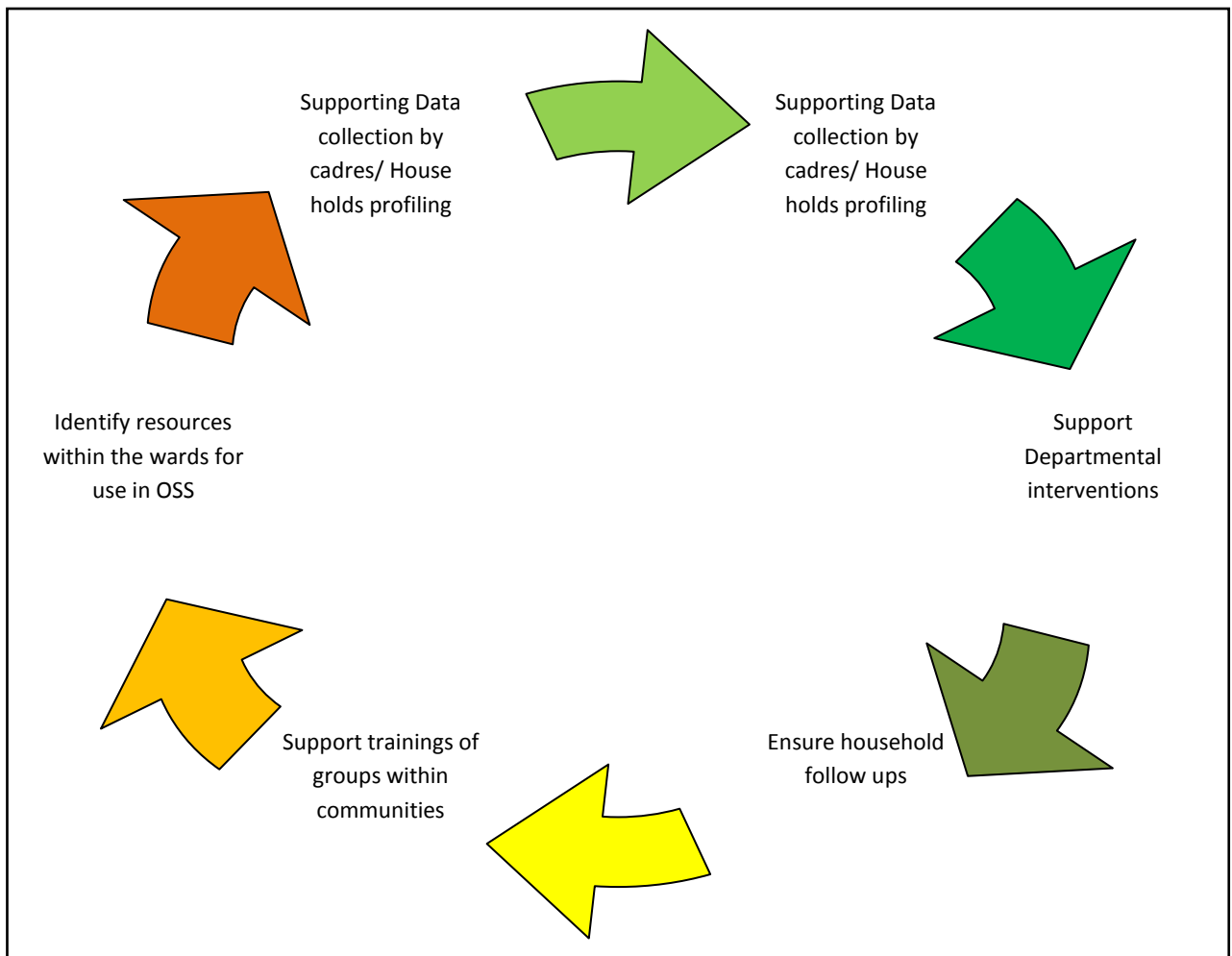
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 Fortnighly on Mondays at 10:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 7 War Room:

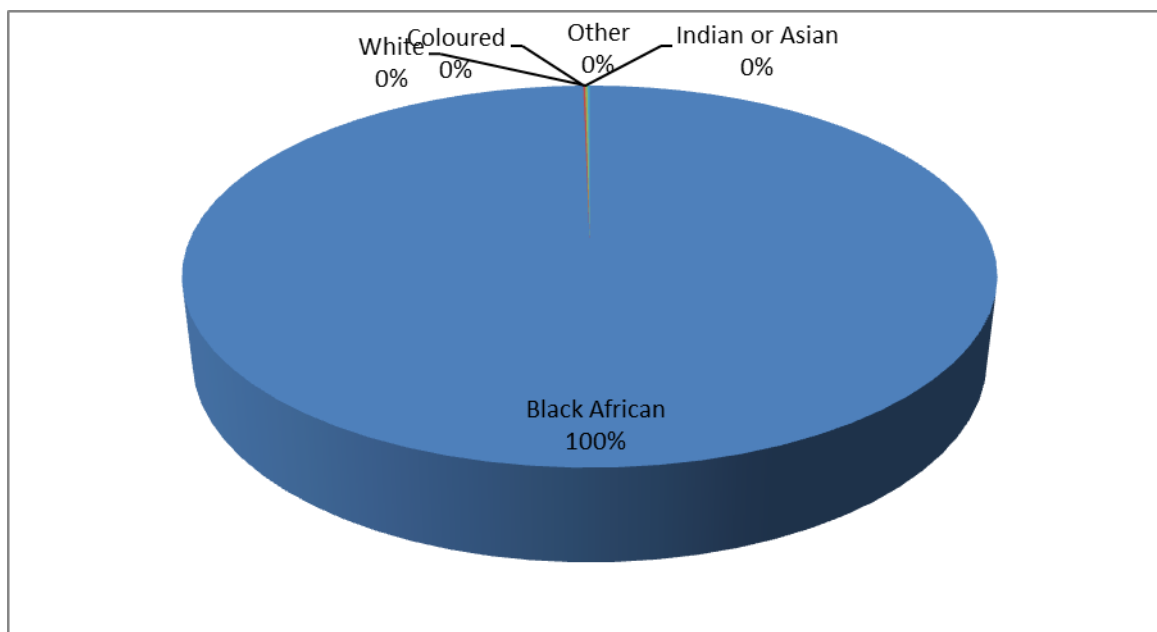
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
PASTOR MNYAKA	CHAIRPERSON	0785088697
SITHOLE NONKULULEKO	SECRETARY	0834206604

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 7 is estimated at **5892**

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



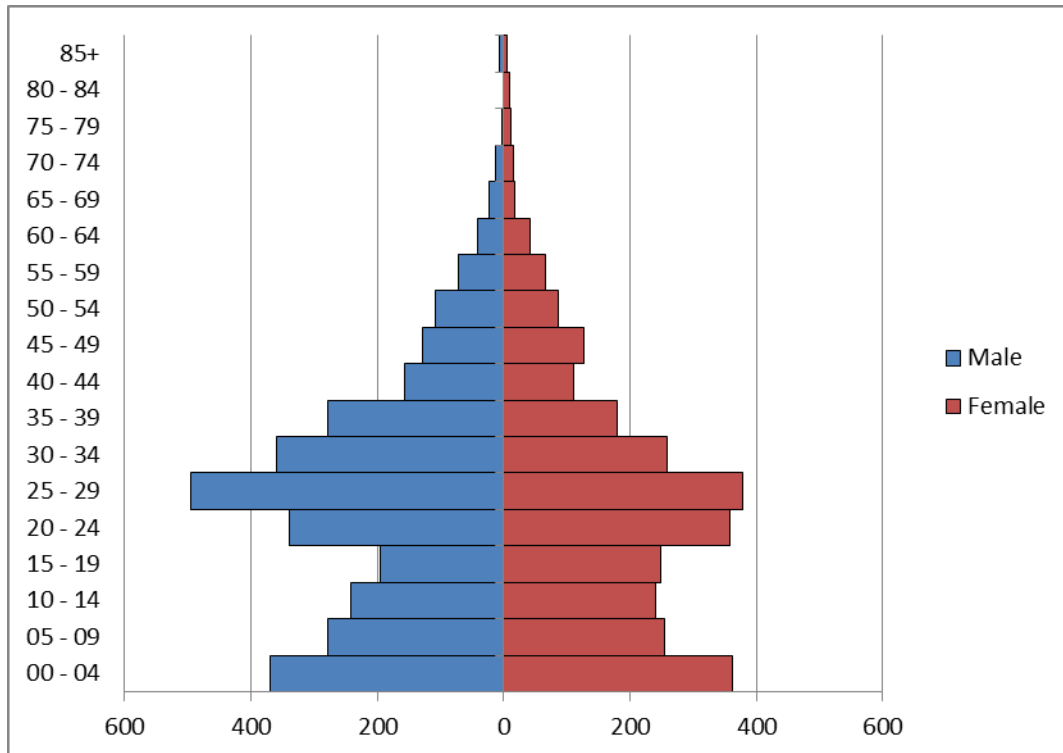
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

The figure above indicates that Black African Population is the majority with a 100% proportion. No any other population group is found at ward 7.

6.2 Age and Gender Profile

Knowledge about the age-sex distribution of a population is valuable information on demographics and social economic concerns. Figure - below presents the distribution of the ward population by age and sex. The figures below show that there are a fairly large proportion of males than females in all age groups, except for age group 15-19 where there are young females dominating the age group. At an elderly stage 85+ more females seems to be surviving than males. The ward is dominated by a young population which then means that youth programs must be a priority in that area.

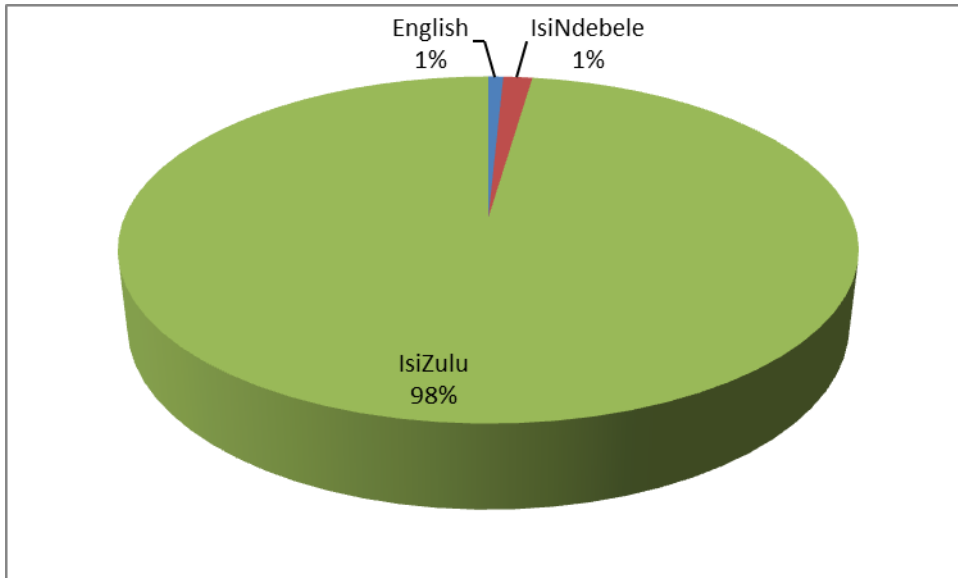
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by English and isiNdebele, 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	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
00 - 04	366	363	-	-	6	-	-	-
05 - 09	279	255	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	240	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	192	249	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	336	351	-	3	3	-	-	-
25 - 29	492	381	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	357	258	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	276	177	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	156	114	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	129	126	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	108	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	72	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	24	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

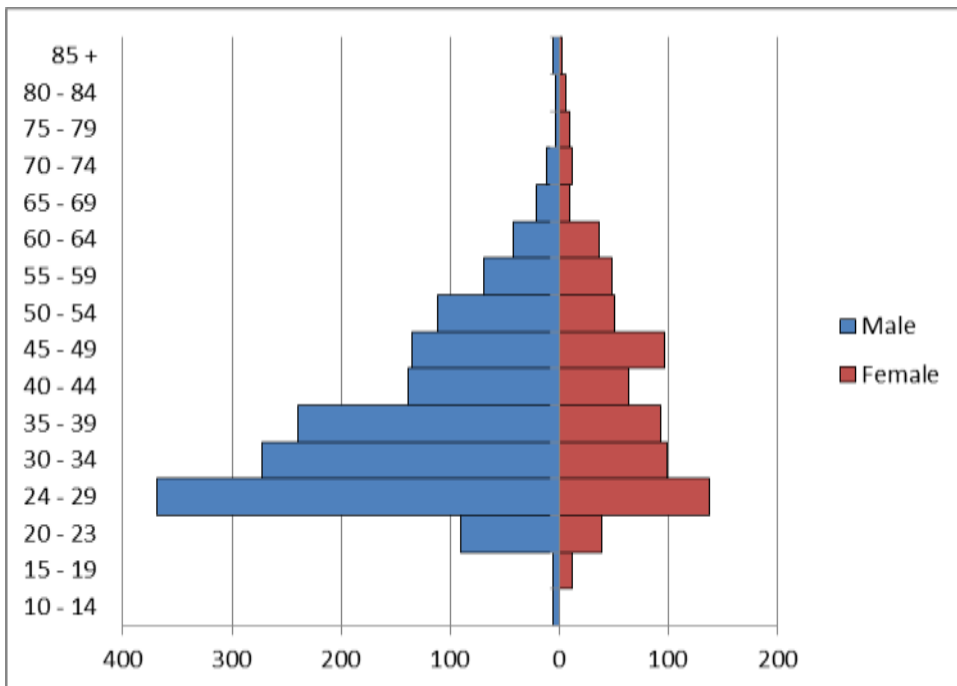


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of the population is Male headed Household; however it noted that there is a small percentage of Female headed households as well. There is small proportion of child headed household, the proportion start to increase from the age group 24-29 for both males and females.

6.6 Marital and Civil Partnership Status

From the figure below it is noticeable that a higher percentage of an adult population that has never married is at 74% followed by married population at a small percentage of 9%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 16% and only a 1% of widows/widower population is found at ward 7.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

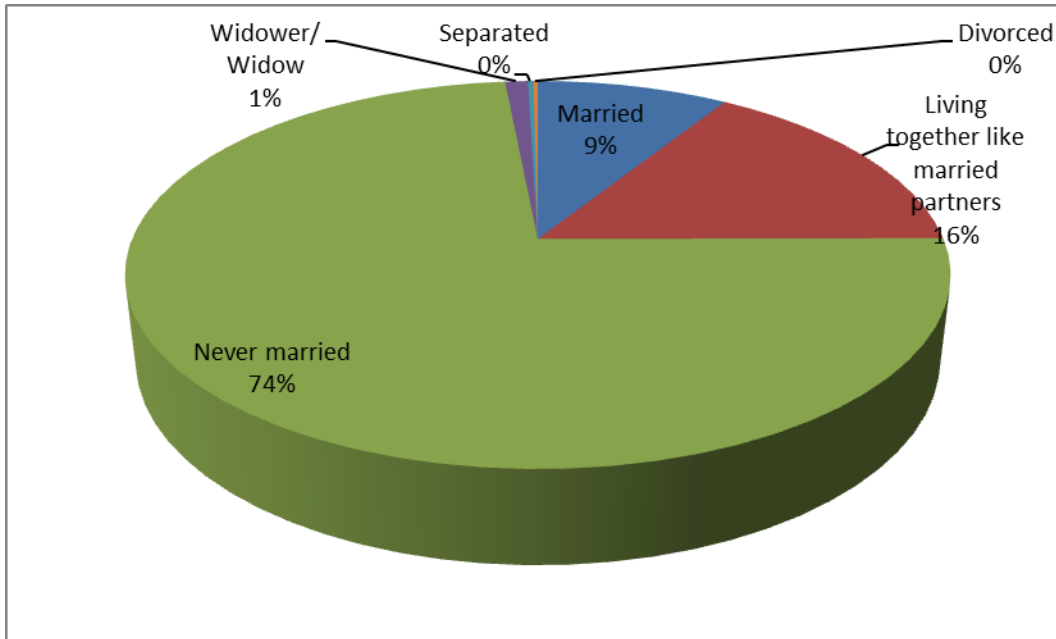
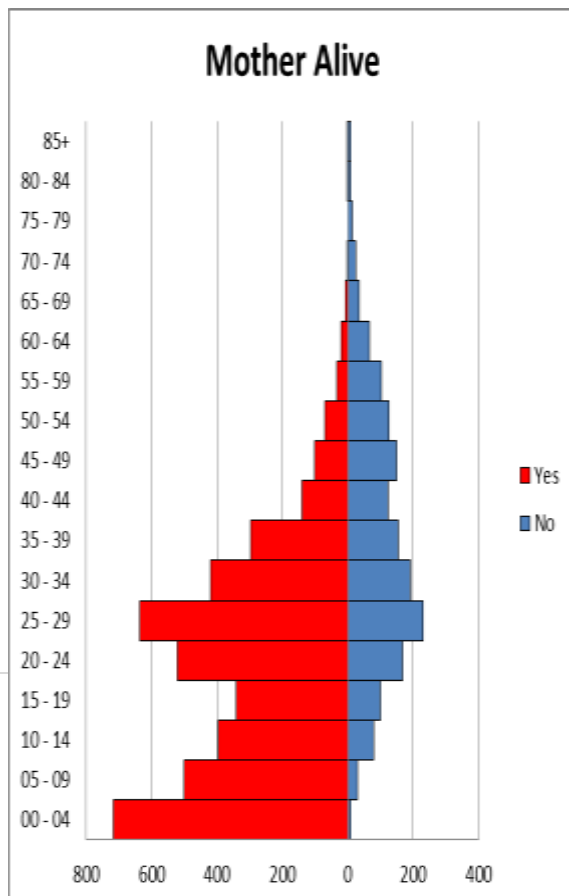


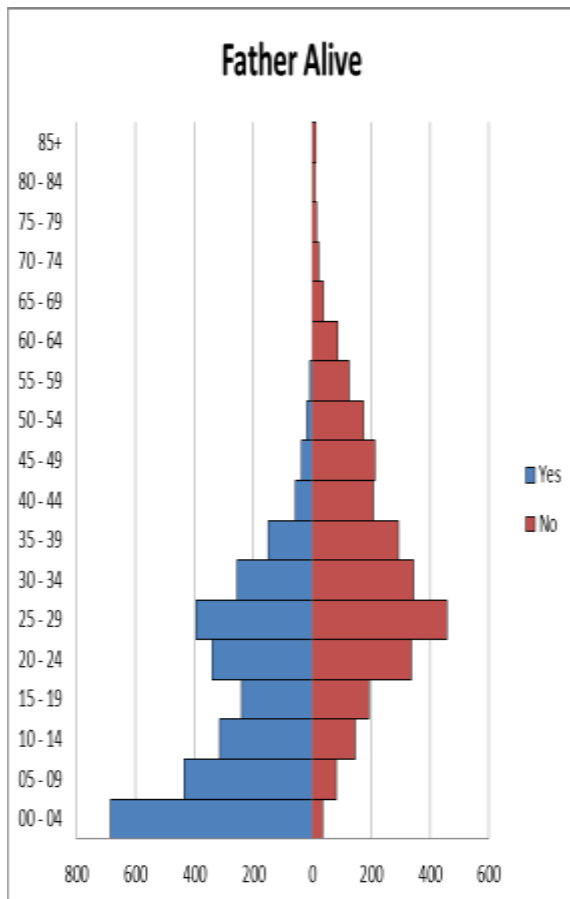
Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe
Western Cape	9	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	36	-	-	-
Northern Cape	27	-	-	-
Free State	3	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	5676	-	-	-
North West	3	-	-	-
Gauteng	15	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	15	-	-	-
Limpopo	9	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	12	-	-



The majority of the population is originally KZN born; further the table above indicate a small statistics of resident originally born from Eastern Cape and Northern Cape. There is a small population which is born outside South Africa and they originally 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 216 have lost their mother and 456 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		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Gade 0	102	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	183
Grade 1 / Sub A	102	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	204
Grade 2 / Sub B	90	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	111	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
Grade 4 / Std 2	123	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	225
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	105	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	186
Grade 6 / Std 4	99	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	150	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	267
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	192	177	3	-	-	-	-	-	372
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	147	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	339
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	288	264	-	-	-	3	-	-	555
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	300	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	546
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	666	489	-	-	-	-	-	-	1155
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
NTC III/N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
N4 / NTC 4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
N5 / NTC 5	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
N6 / NTC 6	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Certificate w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Diploma w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Certificate w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Diploma w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Higher Diploma	12	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Other	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
No schooling	195	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	357
Grand Total	2733	2397	3	-	-	3	-	-	5136

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 357 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 1155 across all population groups.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

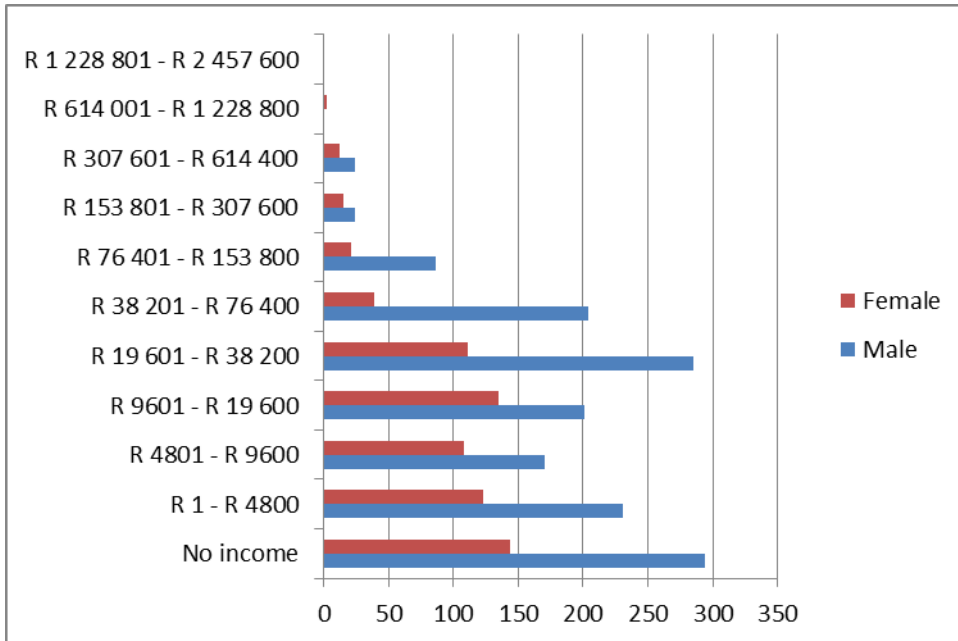


Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group

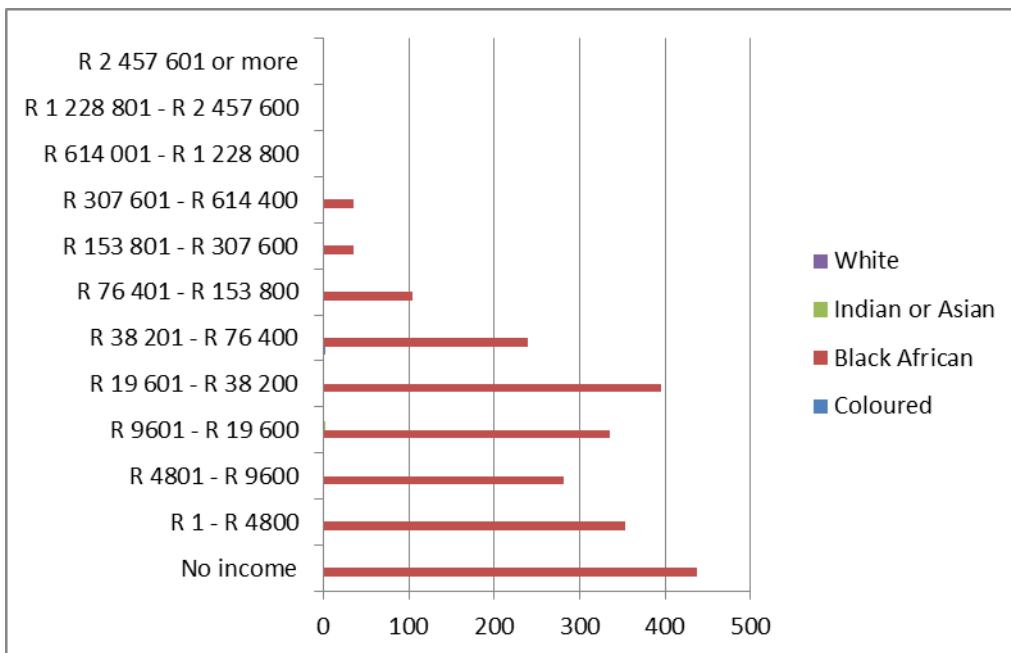


Figure shows that an average female headed household earn very little on the annual income in 2011 as compared to their male counterparts, females earn an average of (at 9 601-19 600) while their male counterparts earns an average of (R9 601- 38 200). There is significantly higher proportion of no income within the Male Black African Headed Households.

Figure reflects the significance differences in average annual income across the different population groups. Black African Headed households were found to have an average annual income of R19 601-38 200 in 2011, no other population group is reflected since the ward is 100% Black African.

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.

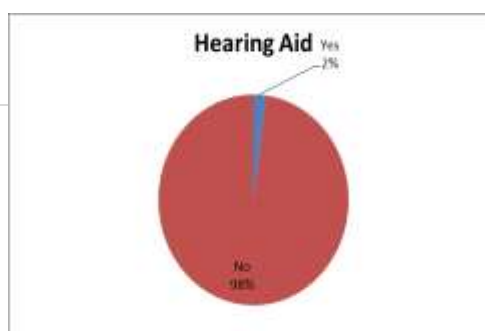
Figure 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

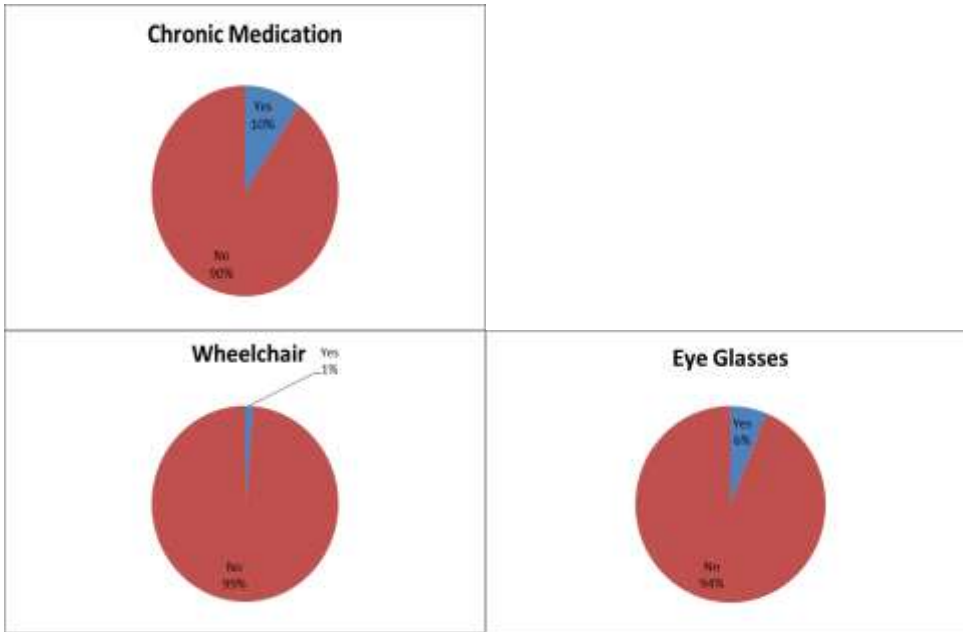
Self Care		Seeing		Walking or climbing stairs	
No difficulty	4758	No difficulty	4890	No difficulty	5178
Some difficulty	24	Some difficulty	432	Some difficulty	99
A lot of difficulty	6	A lot of difficulty	42	A lot of difficulty	24
Cannot do at all	78	Cannot do at all	21	Cannot do at all	39
Grand Total	4866	Grand Total	5385	Grand Total	5340

Hearing		Communication		Remembering / Concentrating	
No difficulty	5244	No difficulty	5256	No difficulty	5052
Some difficulty	126	Some difficulty	33	Some difficulty	135
A lot of difficulty	15	A lot of difficulty	18	A lot of difficulty	42
Cannot do at all	21	Cannot do at all	27	Cannot do at all	21
Grand Total	5406	Grand Total	5334	Grand Total	5250

Results indicate that most people in ward 7 (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 10: 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 6% and 10% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 11: Employment by Gender

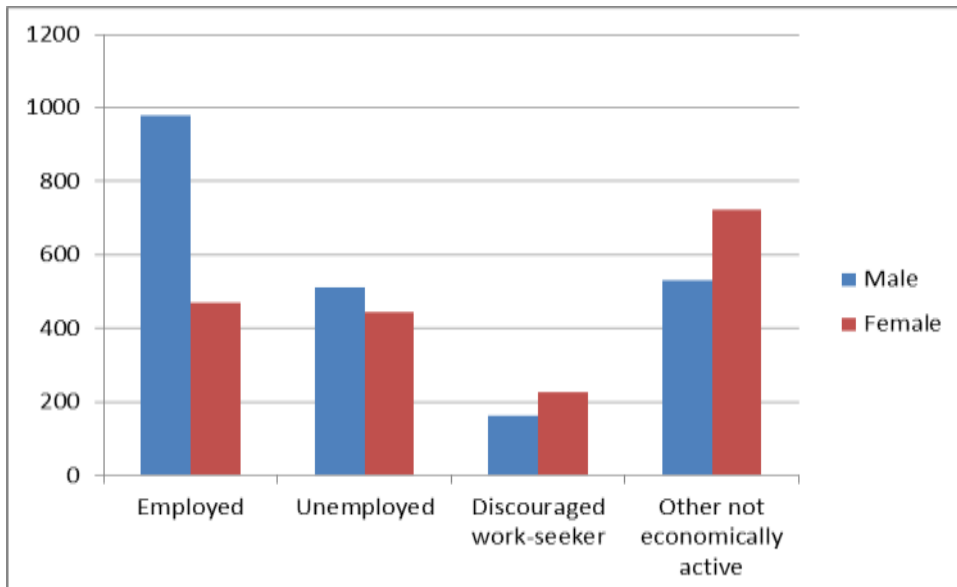
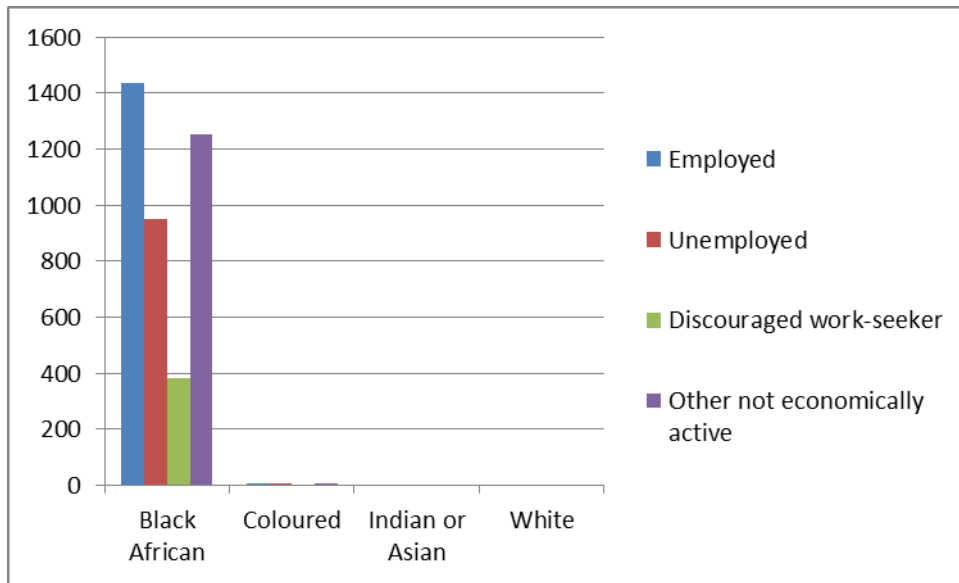


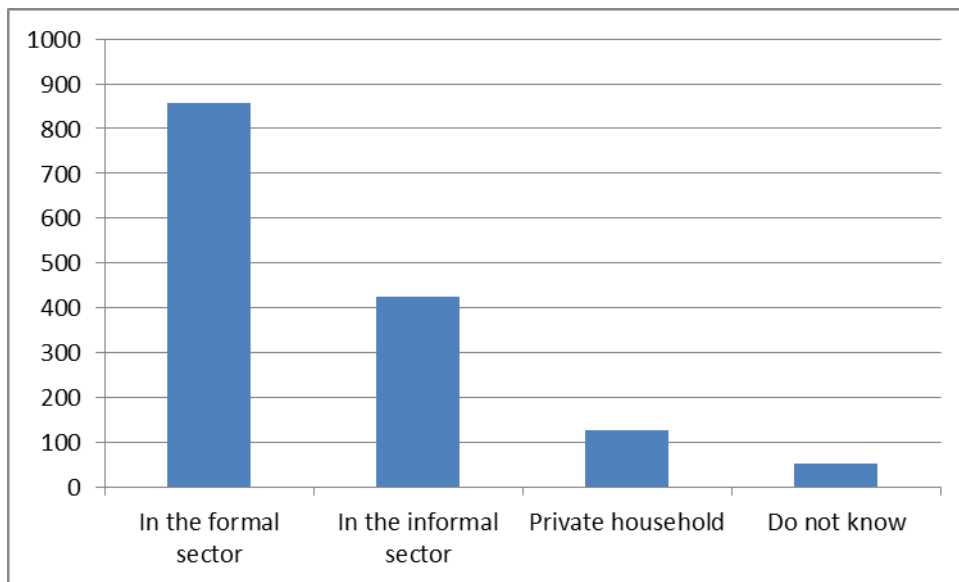
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 7 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active. Males also remain a large percentage of the population that is unemployed in ward 7.

Figure 12: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure black african population group is the highest in terms of all employment features above. This is mainly because the ward is 100% dominated by black African population.

Figure 13: 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 14: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling

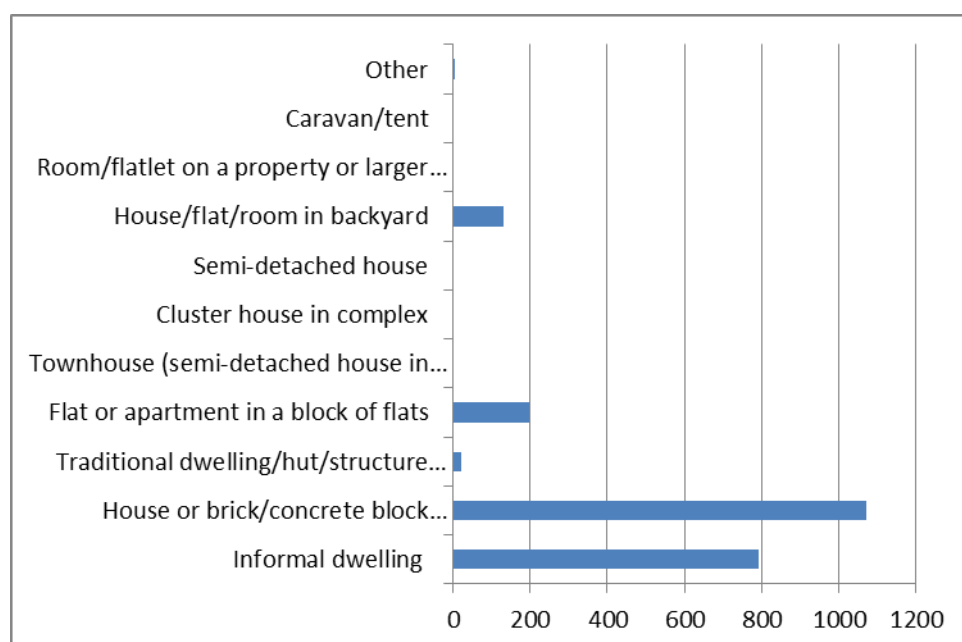
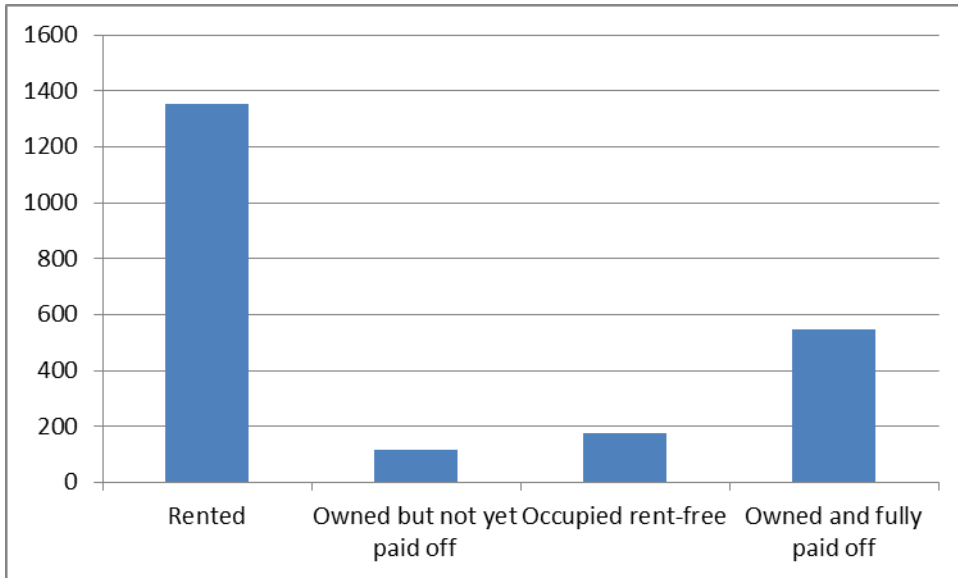


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households living in formal dwellings, the proportion of households living in informal dwellings in ward 7 is also high as compared to other types of dwellings.

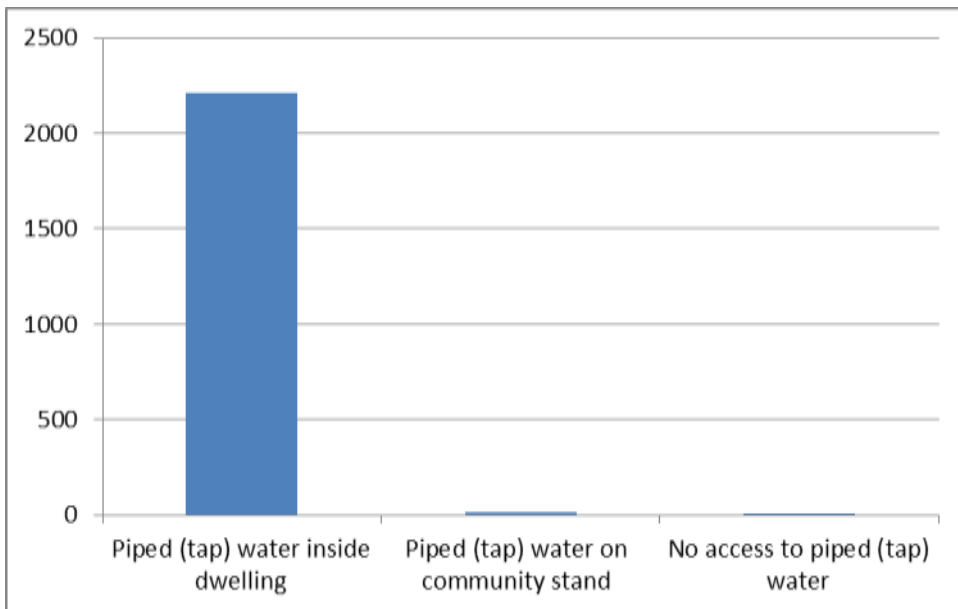
Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



From the figure above it clear that a high proportion of household are renting rather than owning their properties, the percentage of properties owned and fully paid is very small and those owned but not yet paid off and properties occupied and rent free those are very small proportion.

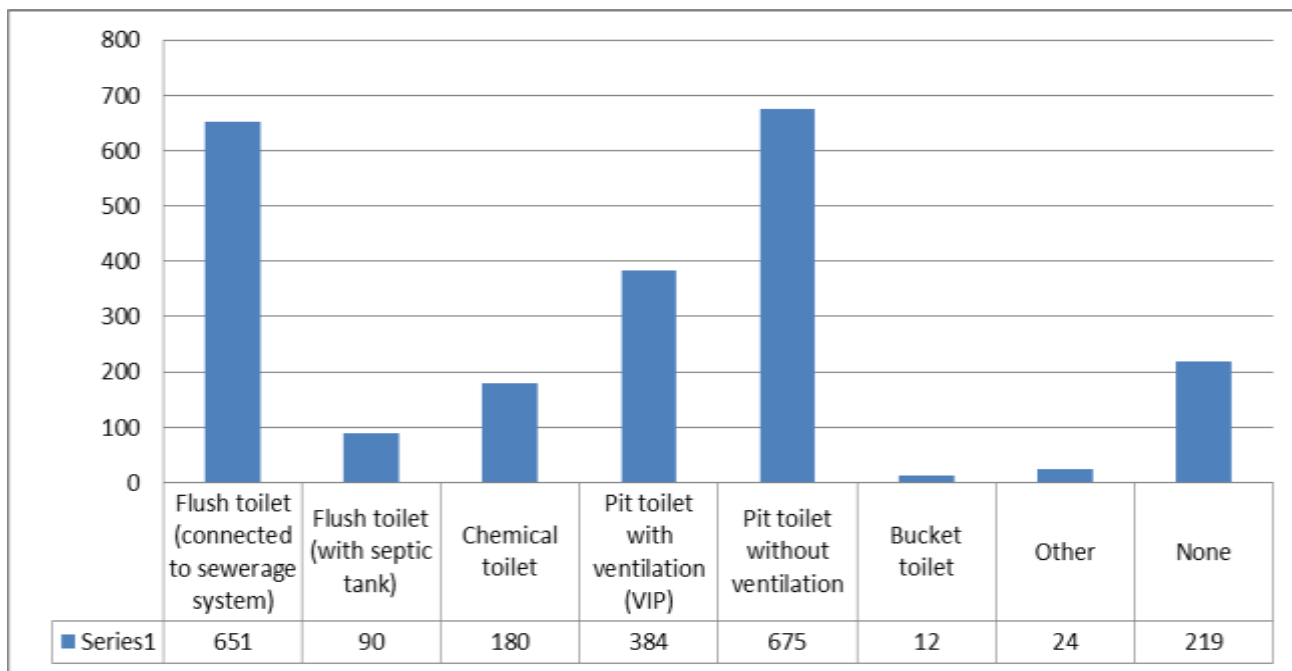
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 16: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows that a relatively higher number of households have access to piped water. It is clear that there is no backlog in terms of people with access to water.

Figure 17: 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. Those which have flush toilet with septic tank are very low. Further there is huge proportion of household who have access to Pit toilets and without ventilation. There is still a small proportion at that time who declared to not having access to any means of sanitation facility.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

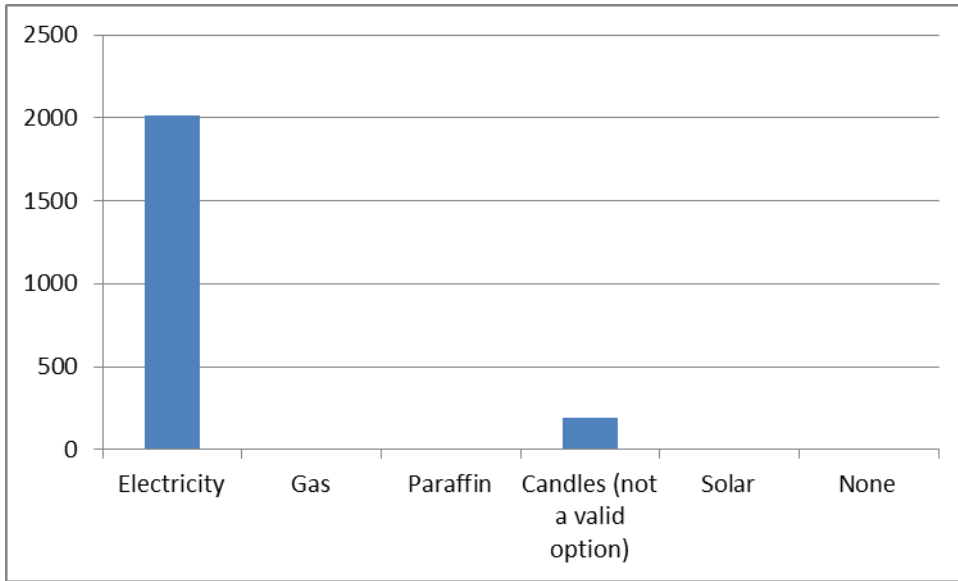


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high. A small percentage also indicated to using candles for lighting. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable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

Figure 19 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

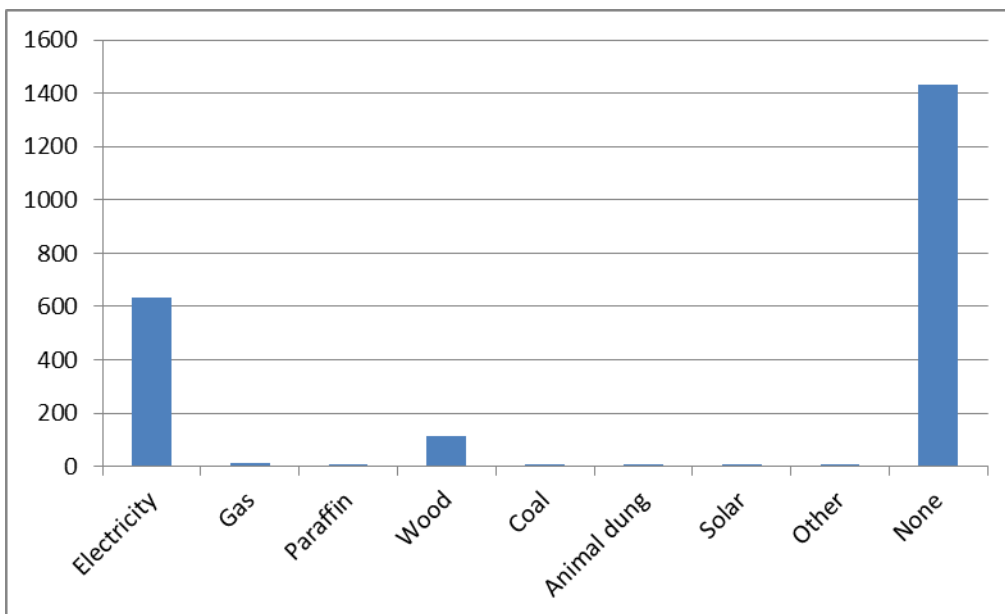
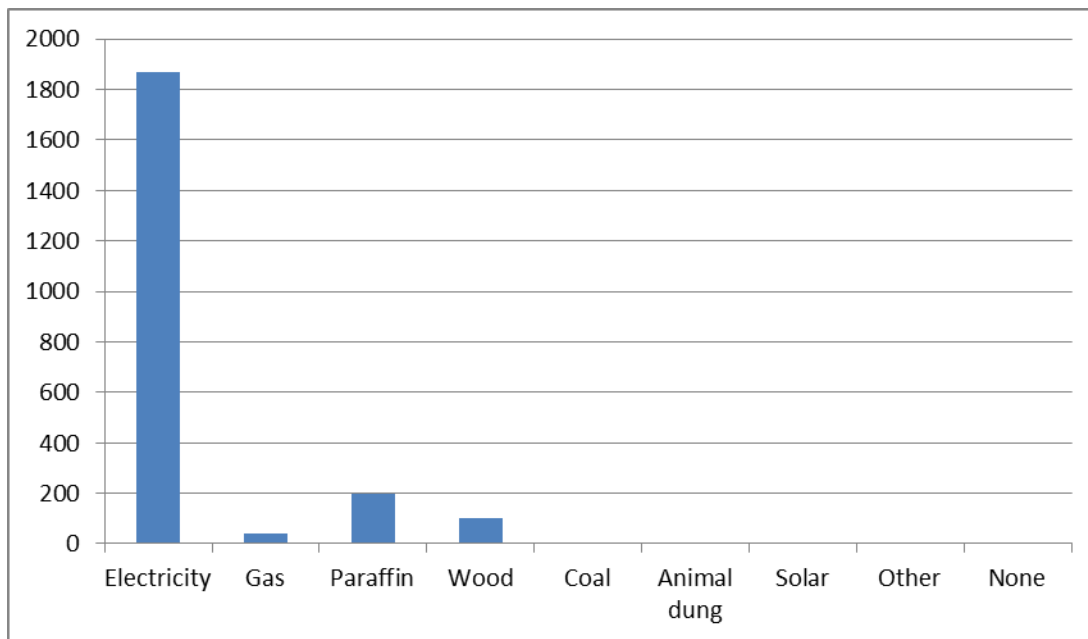


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 7 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting. However a higher proportion have declared not having any means for heating , this a worrying factor, it leaves a question of what type of heating the population employs if not electricity or any other means.

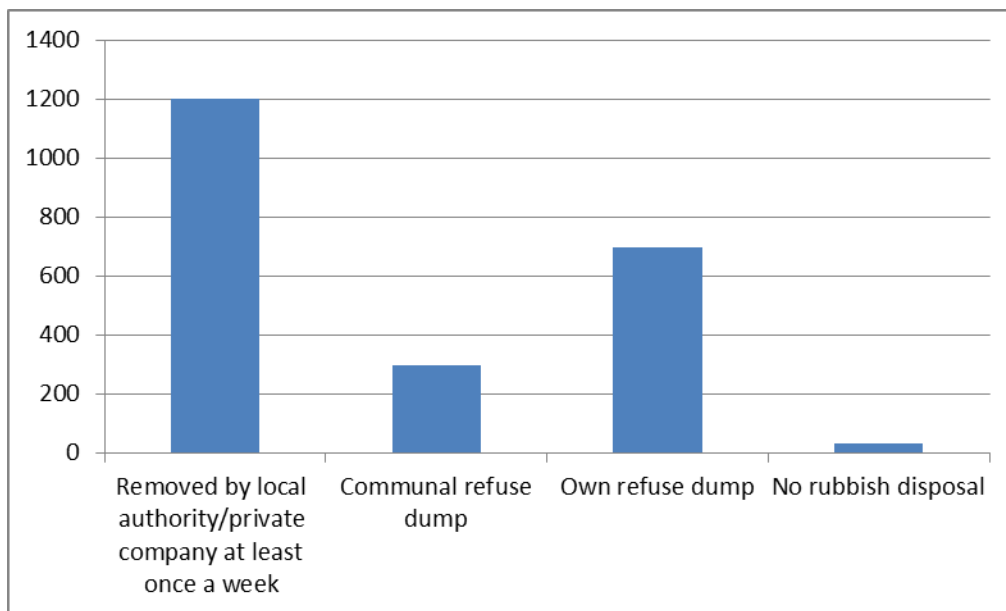
Figure 20 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

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



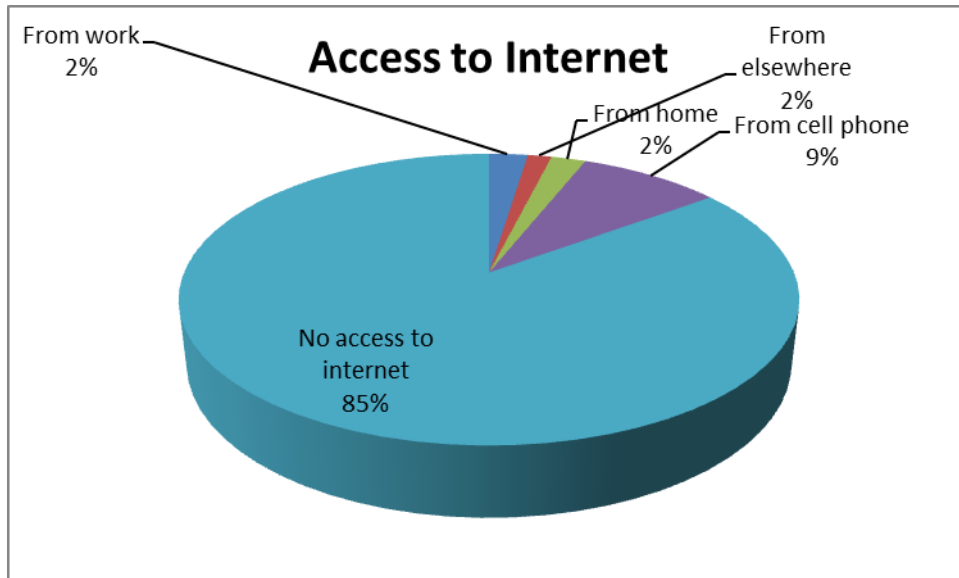
Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is consistently high in ward 7. There is a significant

proportion of households who still uses own refuse dump as compared to those without refuse disposal.

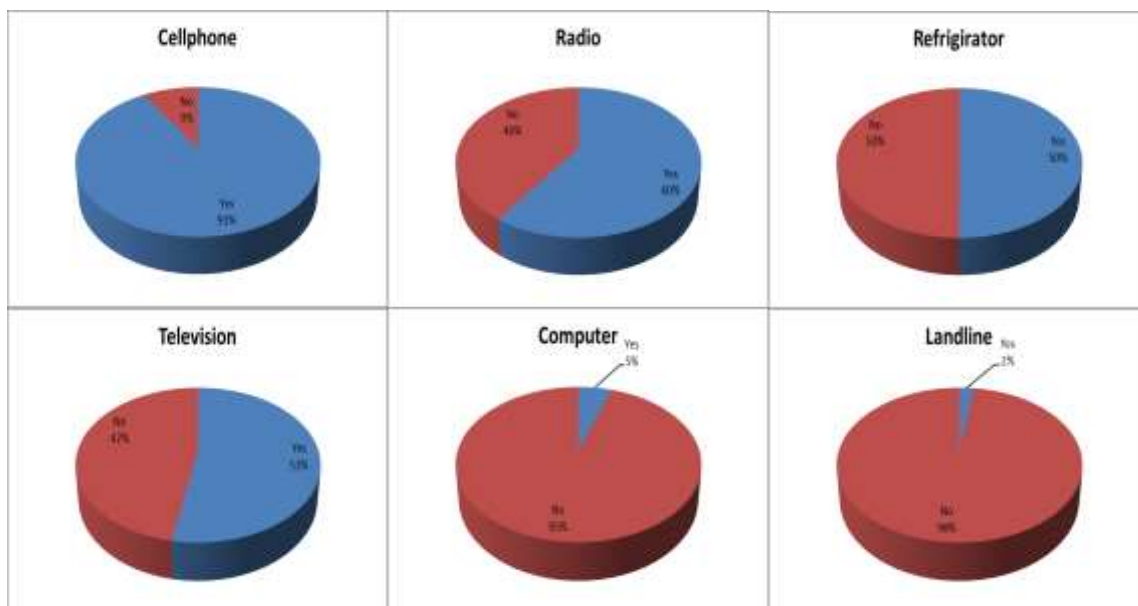
11.5 Household Goods

Figure 21: 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 85%. A small percentage of households reported that they access the internet from cellphone and equal percent they access from work, home and elsewhere.

Figure 22 : 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 2%. The proportion owning radios is slightly high than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is 5%.

12. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Electricity (Eskom)	Flood Light for high accident and crime zones in the area Electricity at Qhibukhowe
	More (VIP Toilets)	
	Storm water drainage system	
	Pedestrian bridges (to be implemented around the wetland area of the ward)	
	Speed humps at Umviyo and Ugagane streets (around the commercial activity area)	
	Upgrade sewer line	Sewer Pipe always burst eJamela
	Bus shelters at umviyo street	
	Upgrade rural access roads	
Community Services	Waste Removal – skips to be provided at collection points	
	Skips	
	Sports facilities at Jamela sports ground	
	Park and Recreational equipment	
	Child care facility	
City Development	Promotion of the Local Economic Development, creation of jobs through the municipal capital budget (EPWP promotion and to guide community empowerment)	Mall Enseleni Airport Upgrade to create job opportunities and Economic Growth
	Housing Project	
Office of the MM	Theft and crime to be reduced	Bursaries for well performing students
	Police Station to be improved and capacitated	