



WARD BASE PLAN

2017/2018

9

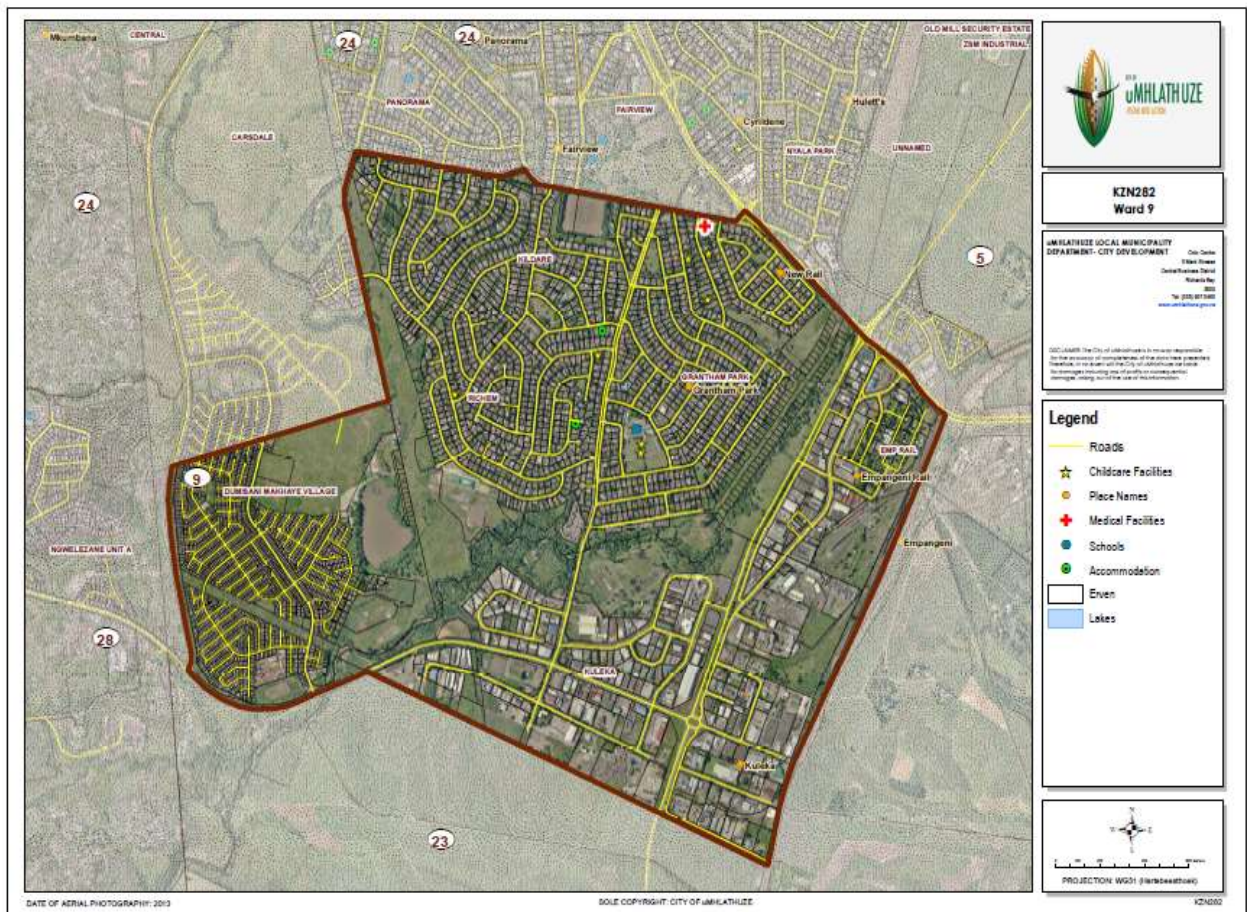


TABLE OF CONTENTS

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	8
6.3 Language	9
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	11
6.7 Parental Survival	12
7. EDUCATION	13
8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	14
9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING	16
10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT.....	17
11. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES.....	19
11.1 Housing	19
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services.....	20
11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy	21
11.4 Access to refuse removal	23

11.5 Household Goods.....	23
12. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	24

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.....	8
Figure 5: Age and Gender Pyramid.....	8
Figure 6: Language.....	9
Figure 7: Marital Partnership	11
Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group	15
Figure 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty.....	16
Figure 10: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling	19
Figure 11: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status.....	19
Figure 12: Household with access to piped water	20
Figure 13: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility.....	20
Figure 14: Distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting	21
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.....	24

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

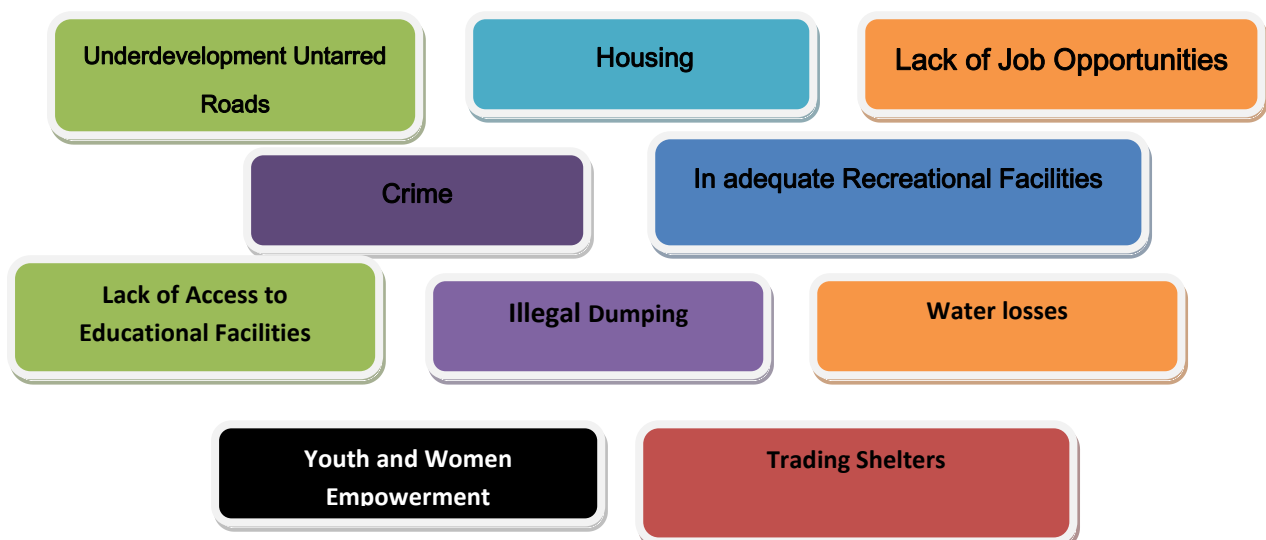
1. INTRODUCTION

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

In terms of Census 2011 the population of ward 9 is estimated at **13560**

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 9 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

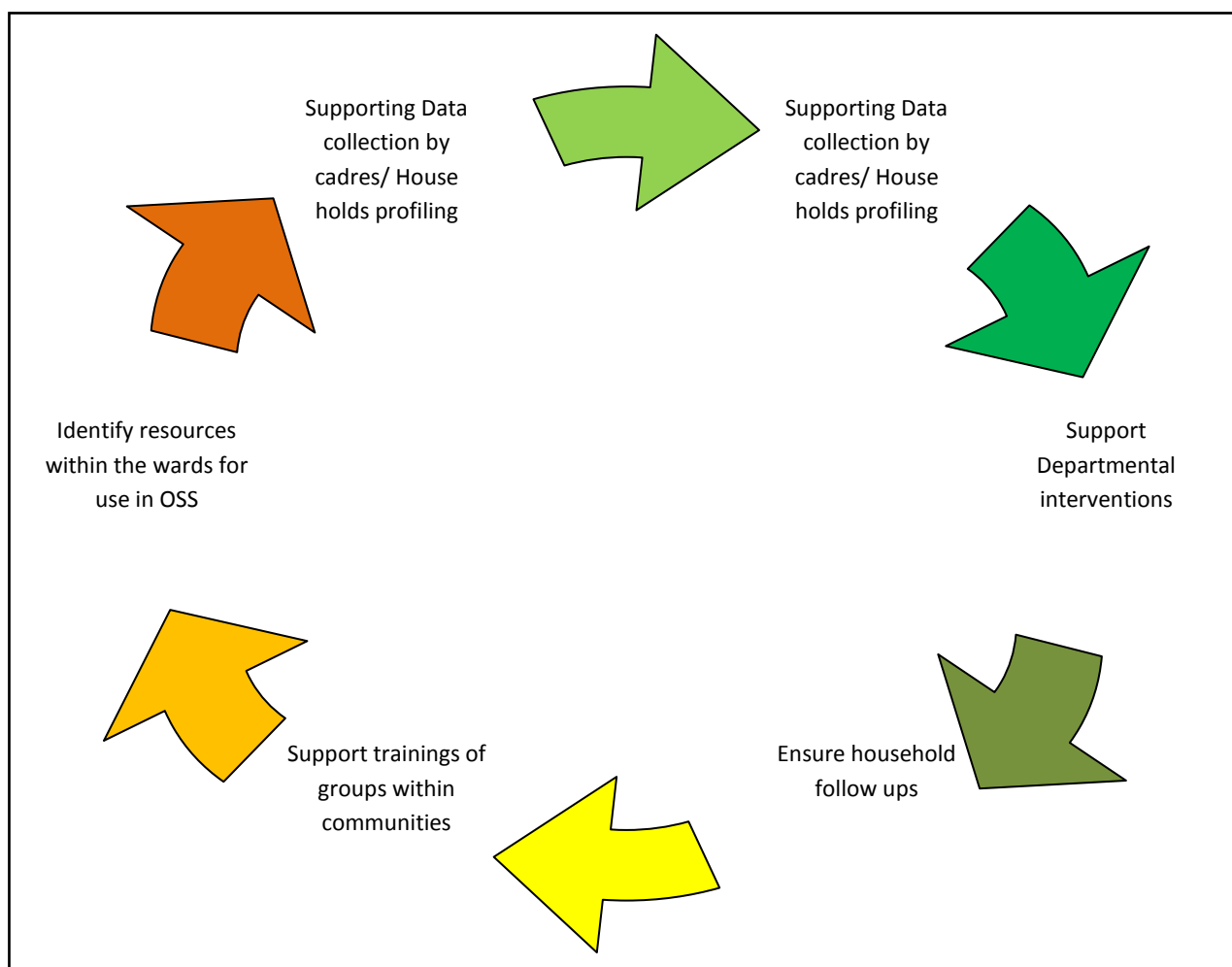
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 Wednesday at 10:00, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 9 War Room:

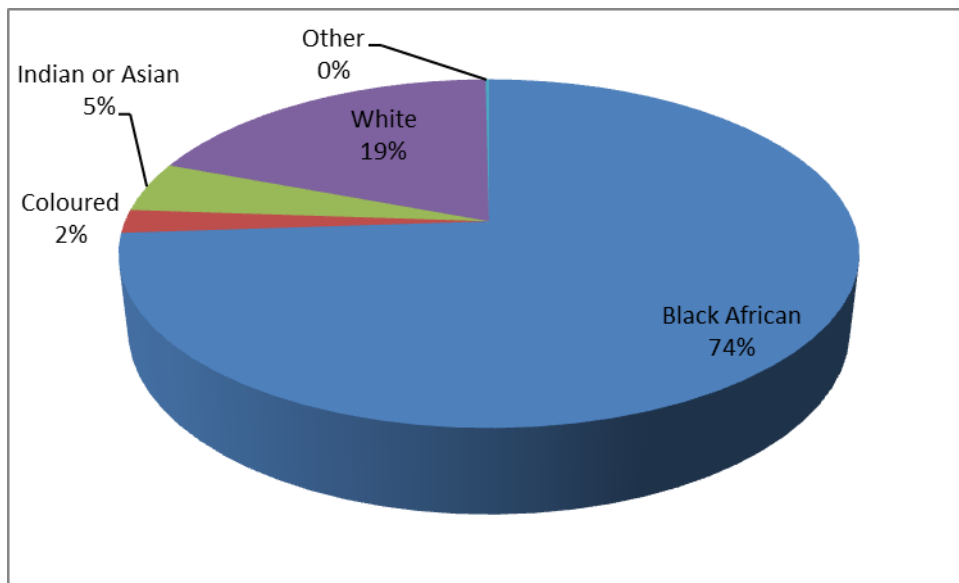
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
MAJOLA BONGINKOSI	CHAIRPERSON	0735356858
NJABULO LUTHULI	SECRETARY	0728047575

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 9 is estimated at **13560**

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



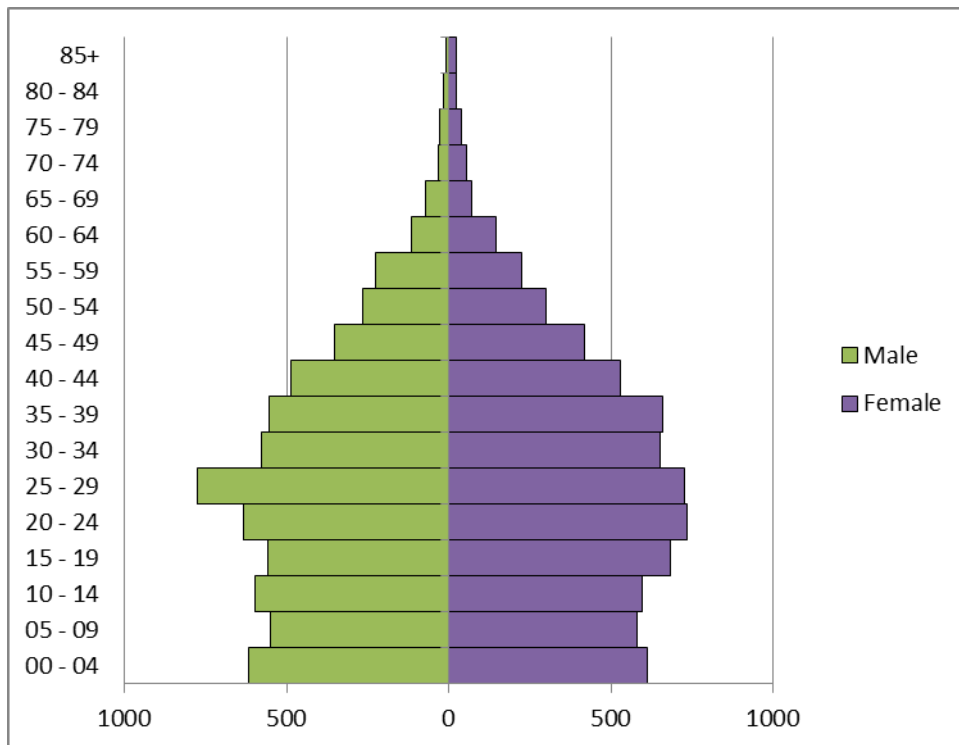
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

The figure above indicates that Black African Population group has the highest proportion of over 74% in Ward 9, followed by White Population group at 19% leaving the Indian and coloured population being the minority with 5% and 2% respectively.

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 a fairly large proportion of females than males in all age groups, except for younger middle age groups (25-29) where a proportion of males is higher than females. At an elderly stage 85+ more females seems to be surviving than males.

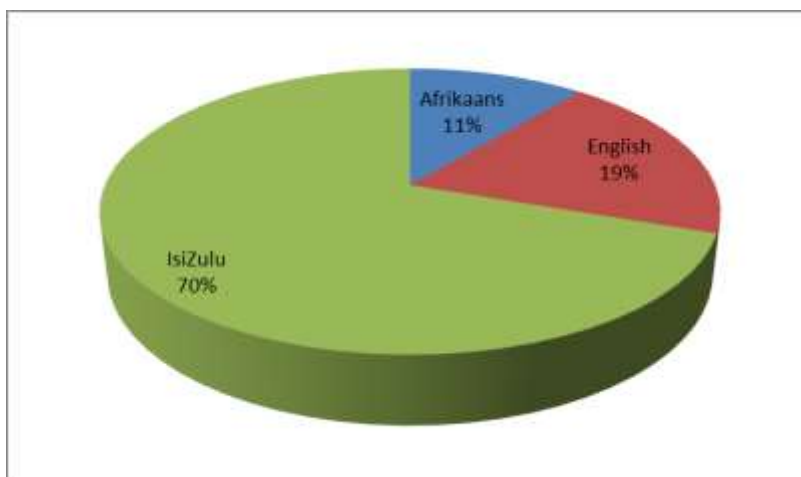
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language in ward 9, followed by English and Afrikaans, 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	513	516	15	15	24	27	66	54
05 - 09	420	477	15	9	36	24	78	72
10 - 14	462	474	12	18	33	27	87	75
15 - 19	414	531	15	24	30	27	102	102
20 - 24	498	609	21	12	33	21	81	93
25 - 29	642	612	12	9	24	21	93	87
30 - 34	480	540	6	6	18	27	72	72
35 - 39	432	522	6	15	36	33	81	90
40 - 44	330	396	9	12	36	27	108	93
45 - 49	207	255	15	6	21	27	102	132
50 - 54	126	159	6	9	15	9	117	126
55 - 59	90	117	6	-	12	9	123	96
60 - 64	30	54	-	3	6	12	75	78
65 - 69	12	30	-	3	6	3	54	39
70 - 74	3	21	3	3	3	3	24	27
75 - 79	6	12	-	-	3	3	18	21
80 - 84	3	9	-	-	3	-	9	12
85+	6	9	-	-	-	3	3	12

From the figure above it can be concluded that in this ward at birth age there are more Black African males born, that is consistent with all population groups. The highest age group is 25-29. The ward is dominated by young population from both females and males and across all population groups. More females from the age group 85+ are surviving within Black and White population.

6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

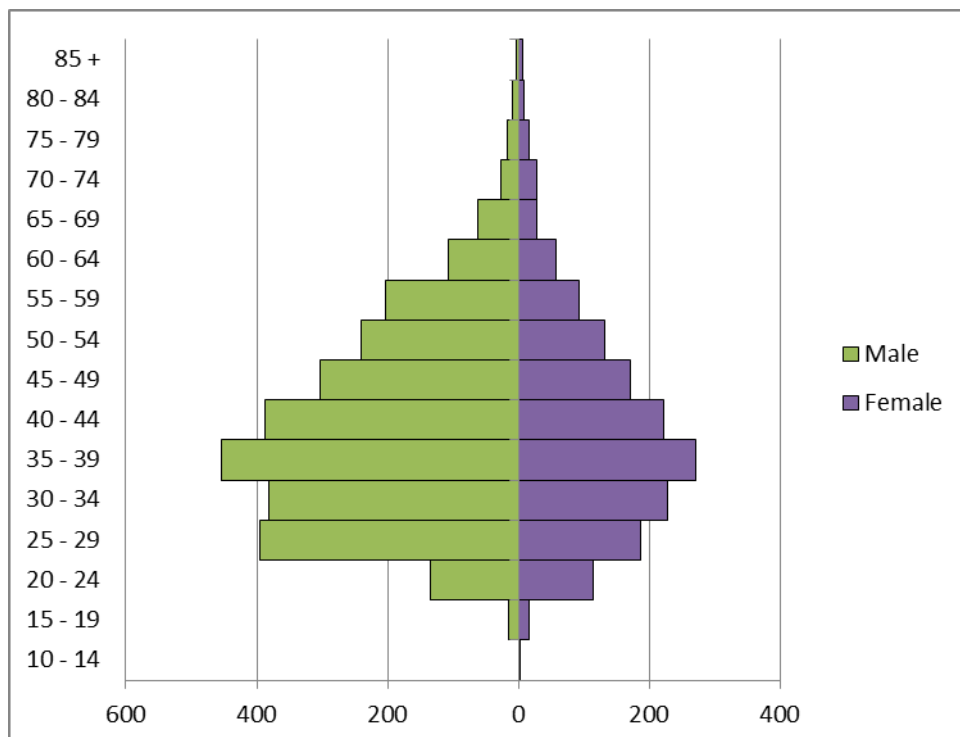


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household; however it noted that there is a proportion of Female headed households as well. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14 and 15-19), male child headed household is slightly higher that female child headed household.

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 63% followed by married population at 29%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 5% and only a 2% of widows/widower population is found at ward 9.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

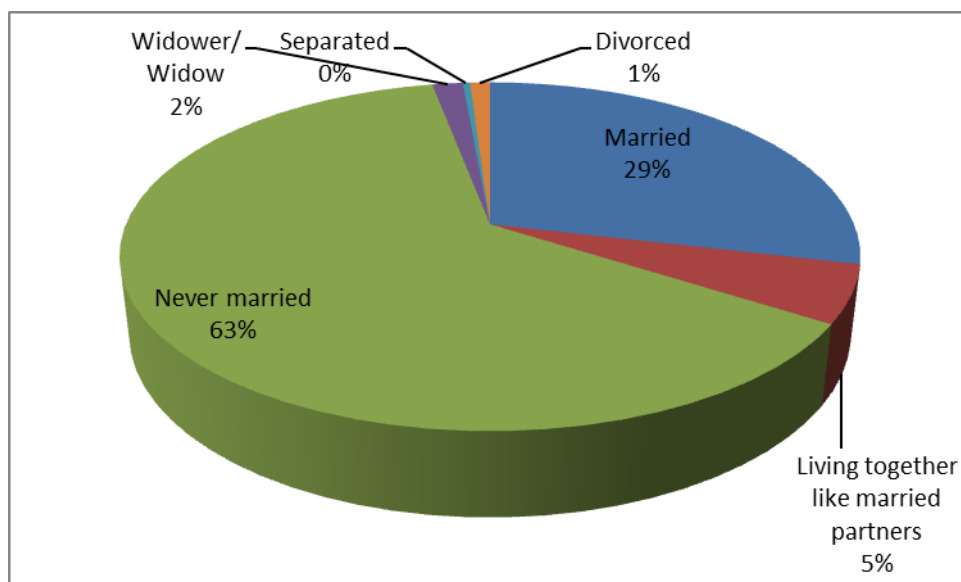
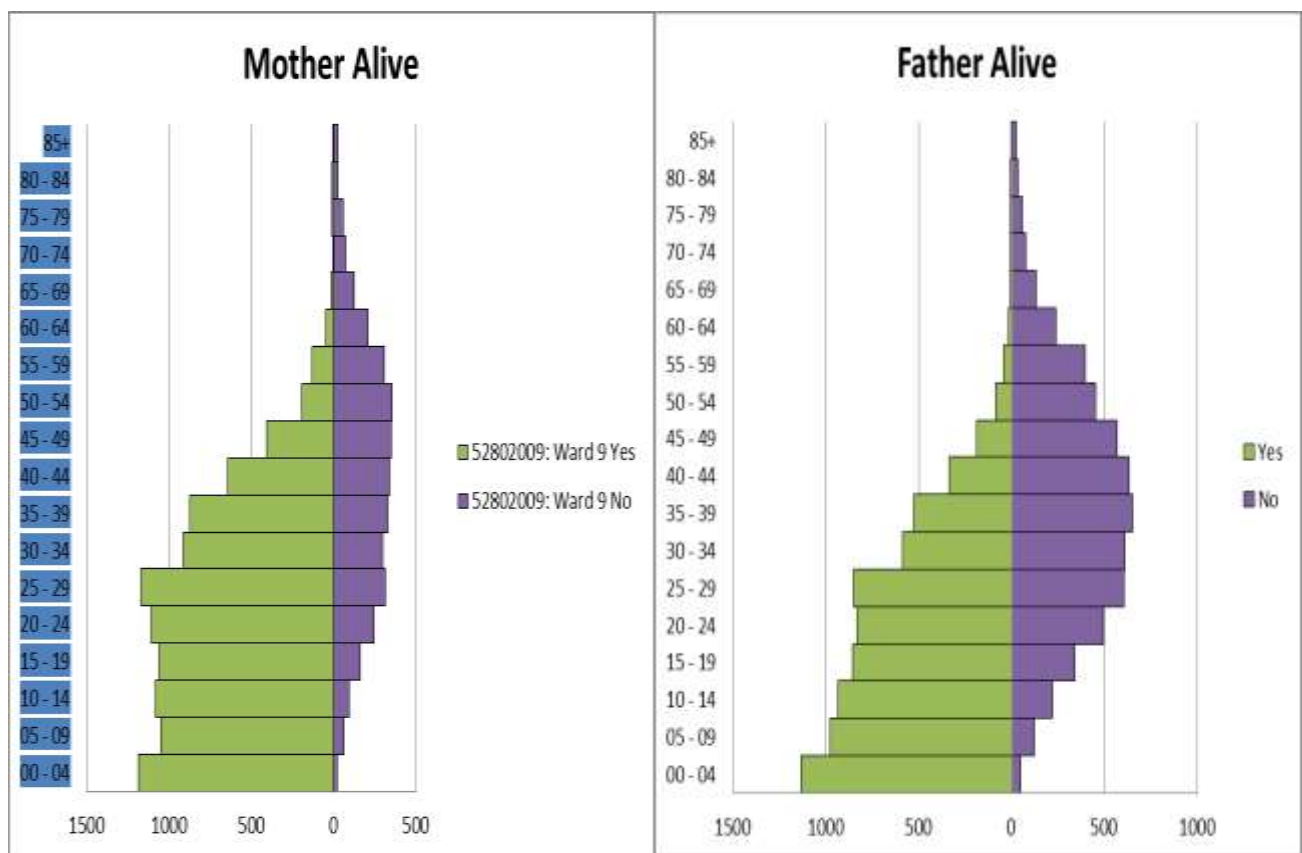


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

The majority of the population is originally KZN born; further the table above indicate a high statistics of resident originally born in Gauteng Province, followed by Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga respectively. There is a small population which is was born outside South Africa and they originally from SADC and other countries like UK.

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kw aZulu-Natal	11301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	195	42	27	6	-	6	-

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.

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.

	Male	Female
Gade 0	186	183
Grade 1 / Sub A	147	171
Grade 2 / Sub B	132	192
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	153	174
Grade 4 / Std 2	147	159
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	159	171
Grade 6 / Std 4	186	183
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	168	240
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	267	279
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	201	243
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	393	504
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	405	510
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1899	2088
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	51	18
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	33	9
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	66	30
N4 / NTC 4	63	12
N5 /NTC 5	45	12
N6 / NTC 6	63	18
Certificate w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	15	9
Diploma w ith less than Grade 12 / Std 10	33	30
Certificate w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	96	75
Diploma w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	162	246
Higher Diploma	195	252
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	27	39
Bachelors Degree	165	222
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	63	66
Honours degree	93	123
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	75	42
Other	39	27
No schooling	114	144
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	630	618

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 254 mostly from the black African female population. the proportion of individuals who have attained grade 12 is almost 3900 across all population groups. Further it is noted that the proportion of individuals who have attained a highest level of education in ward 9 pleasing, the are those who have also indicated to have Masters Degrees and PHD. Illiteracy or no schooling is very low.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

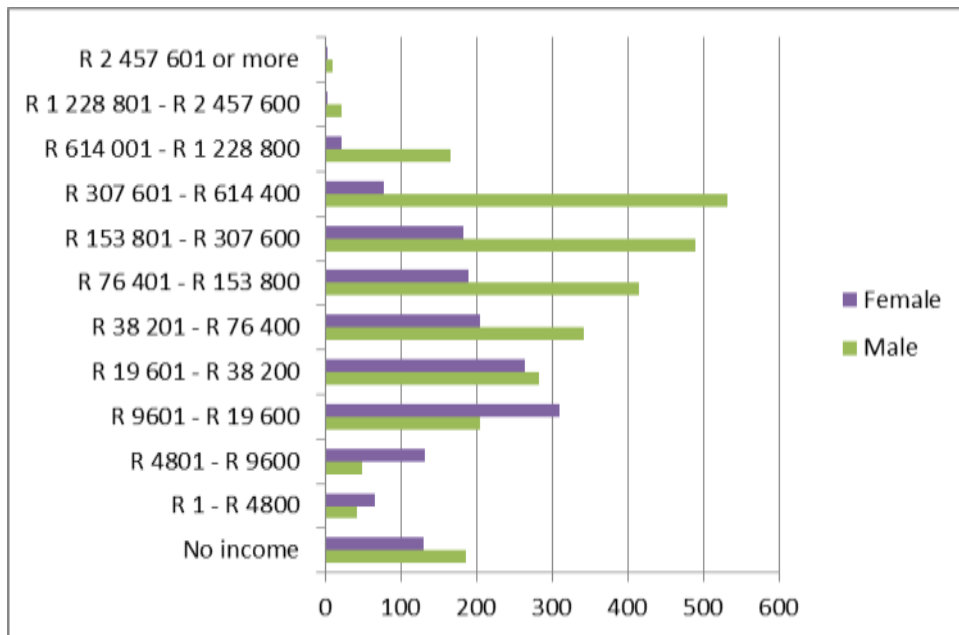


Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group

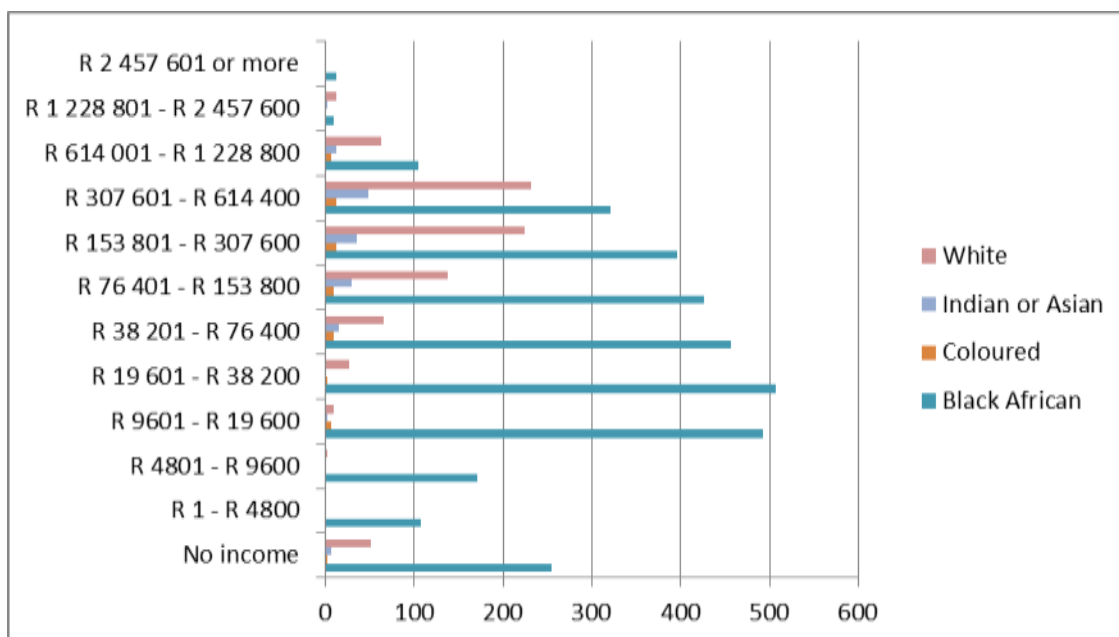


Figure shows that an average female headed household earn very little on the annual income in 2011 as compared to their male counterparts, females earn an average of (at 9 601-19 600) while their male counterparts earns an average of (307 601- 614 400). In the smaller income ranks female headed households 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 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Communication	52802009: Ward 9	Hearing	52802009: Ward 9	Remembering	52802009: Ward 9
No difficulty	12180	No difficulty	12228	No difficulty	11880
Some difficulty	174	Some difficulty	255	Some difficulty	282
A lot of difficulty	39	A lot of difficulty	27	A lot of difficulty	69
Cannot do at all	78	Cannot do at all	21	Cannot do at all	114

Seeing	52802009: Ward 9	Self Care	52802009: Ward 9	Walking	52802009: Ward 9
No difficulty	11406	No difficulty	11154	No difficulty	12108
Some difficulty	1017	Some difficulty	183	Some difficulty	207
A lot of difficulty	102	A lot of difficulty	18	A lot of difficulty	42
Cannot do at all	27	Cannot do at all	219	Cannot do at all	60

Results indicate that most people in ward 9 (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

Hearing Aid	52802009: Ward 9	Wheechair	52802009: Ward 9	Eye Glasses	52802009: Ward 9
Yes	384	Yes	249	Yes	2697
No	12372	No	12501	No	10110

Chronic Medication	52802009: Ward 9
Yes	1431
No	11301

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 .

10.OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 11: Employment by Gender

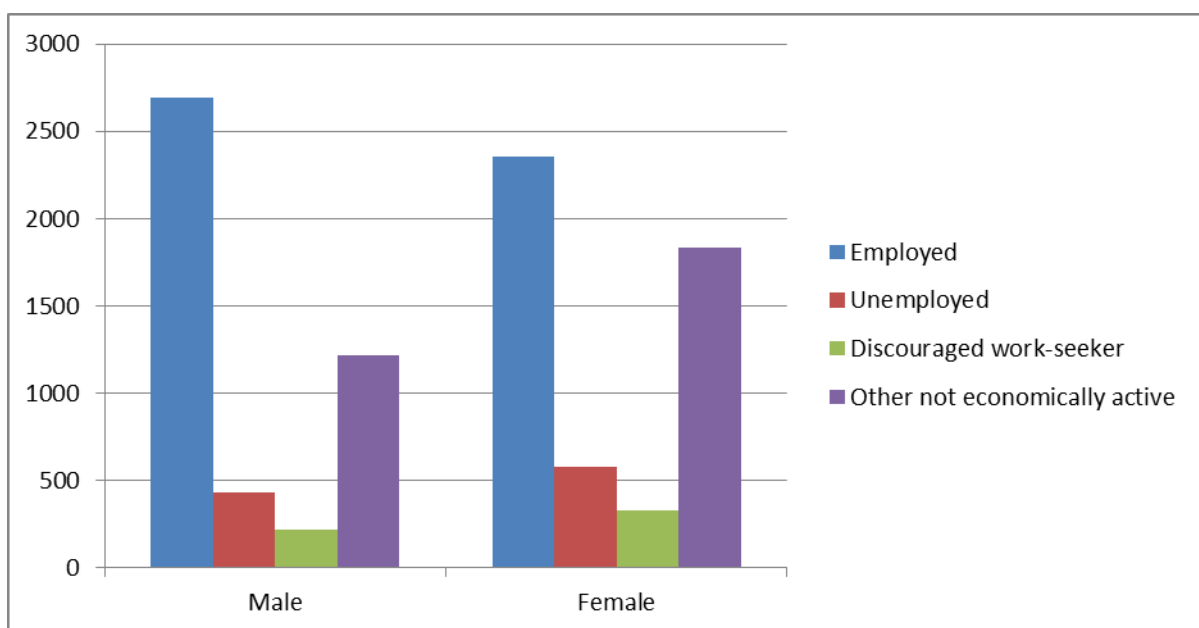
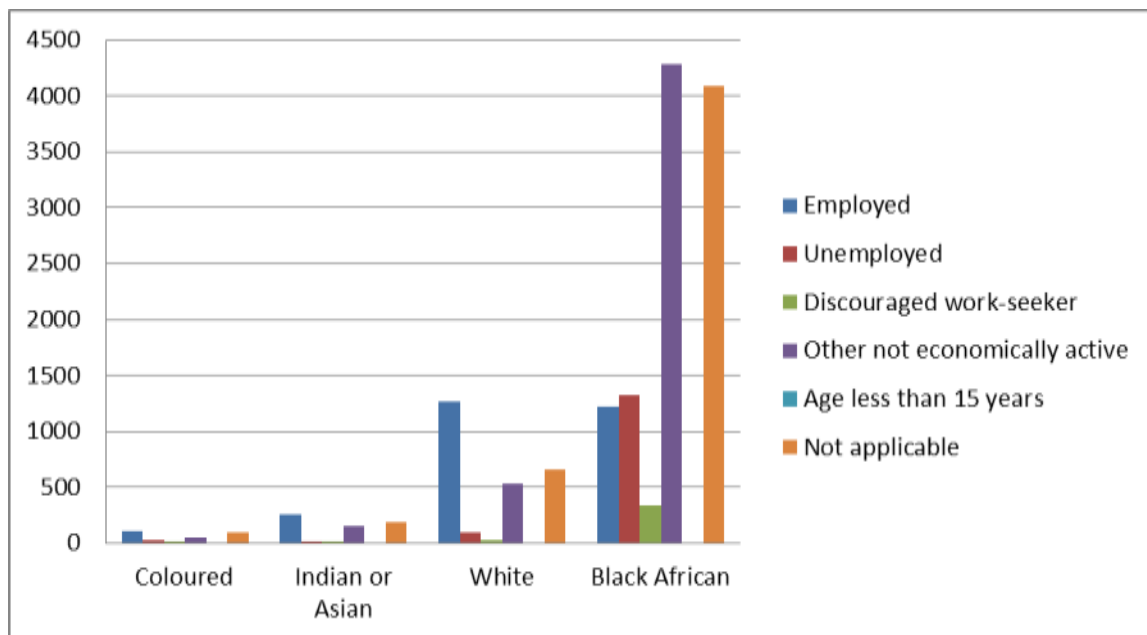


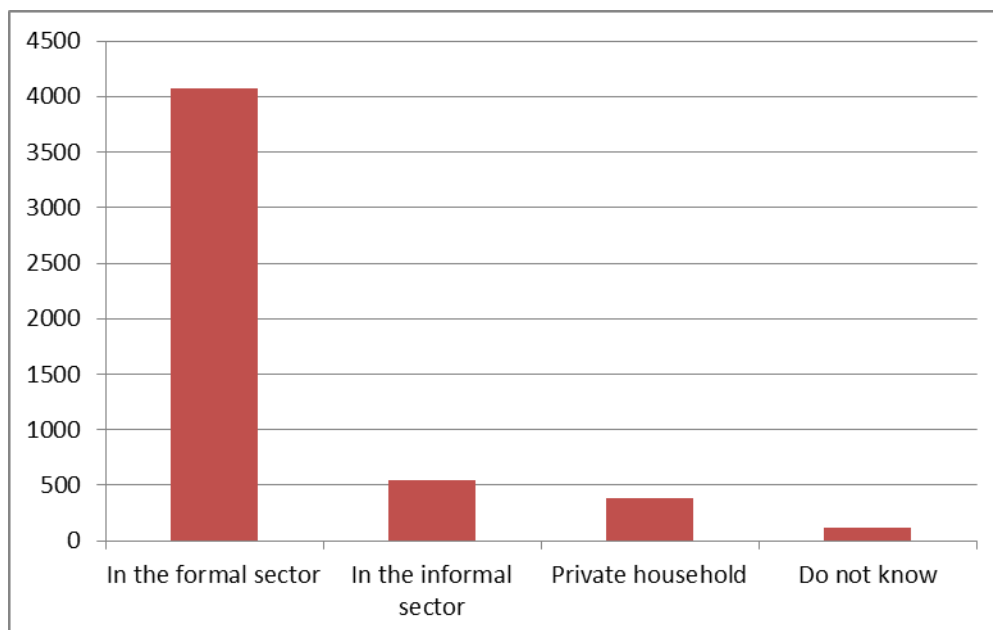
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 9 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active. females also remain a large percentage of the population that is unemployed in ward 9.

Figure 12: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure White population group is the highest in terms of employment followed by Black african population. Black population has high proportions of unemployment, not economically active and also discouraged work seeker categories.

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

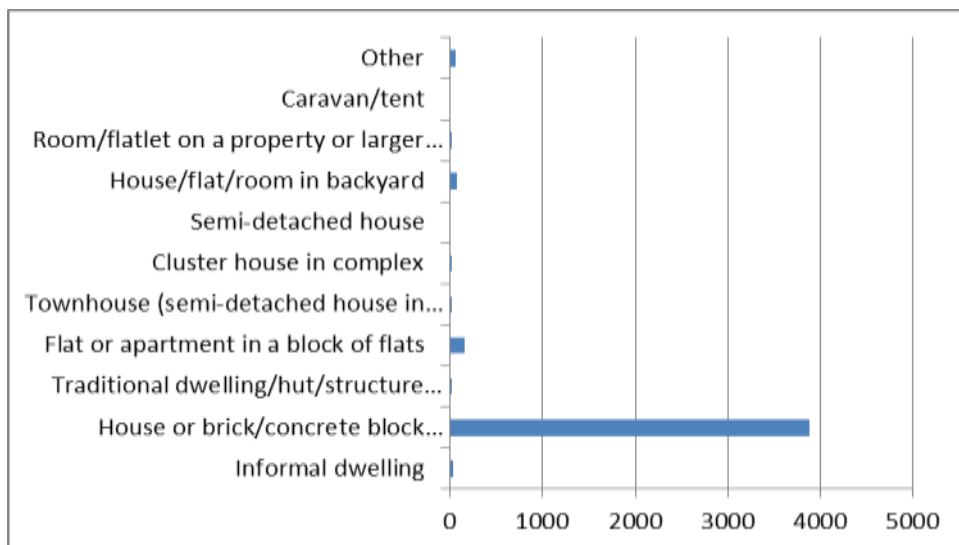


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households living in formal dwellings, there is proportion of households living in flats, this ward is urban hence there are no traditional dwellings indicated.

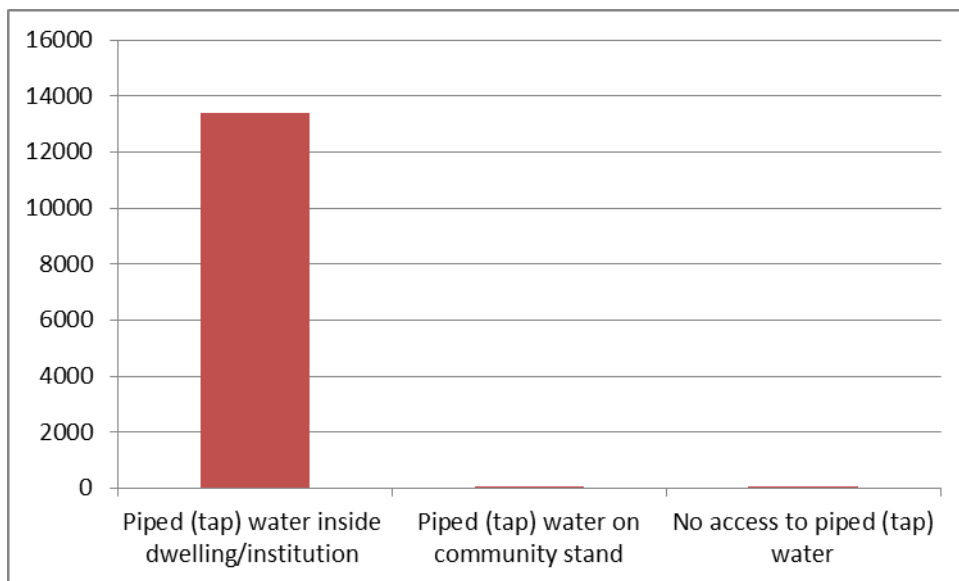
Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



The proportion of dwellers who owns but not yet paid off is higher followed by those who are renting. Households occupying rent-free is also significant as compared to owned and fully paid of properties.

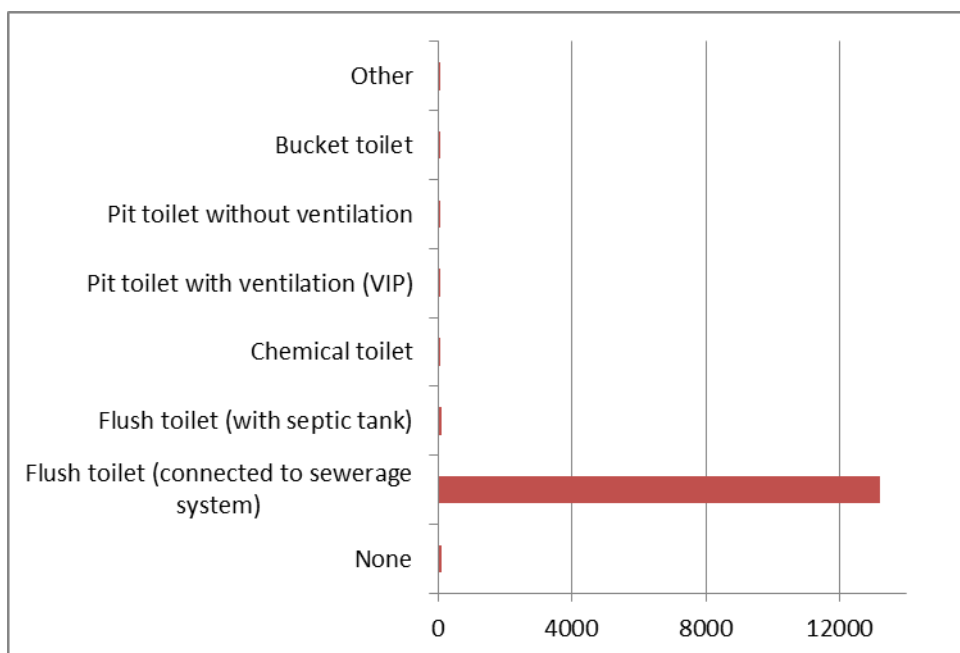
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 16: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows that a relatively higher number of households have access to piped water.

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.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

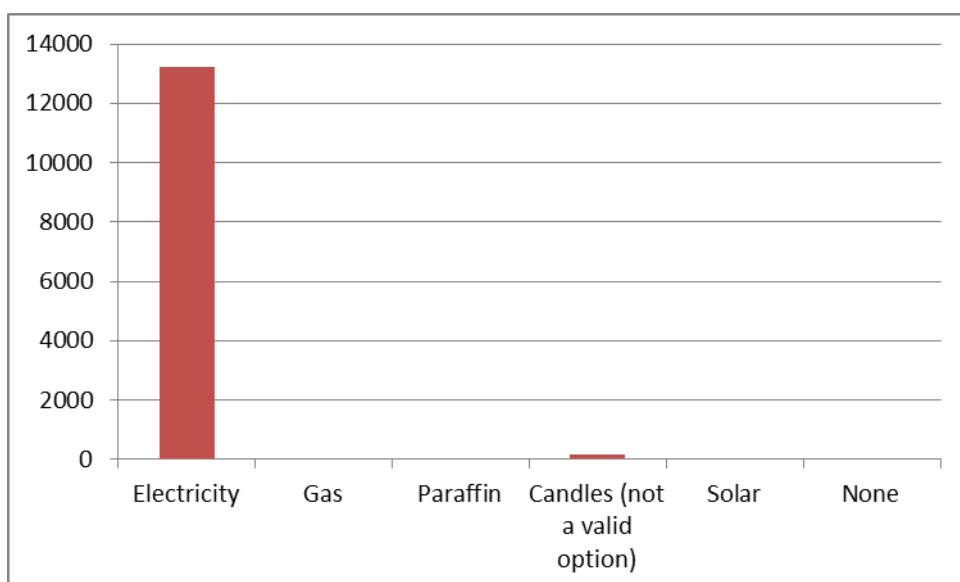


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high.

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

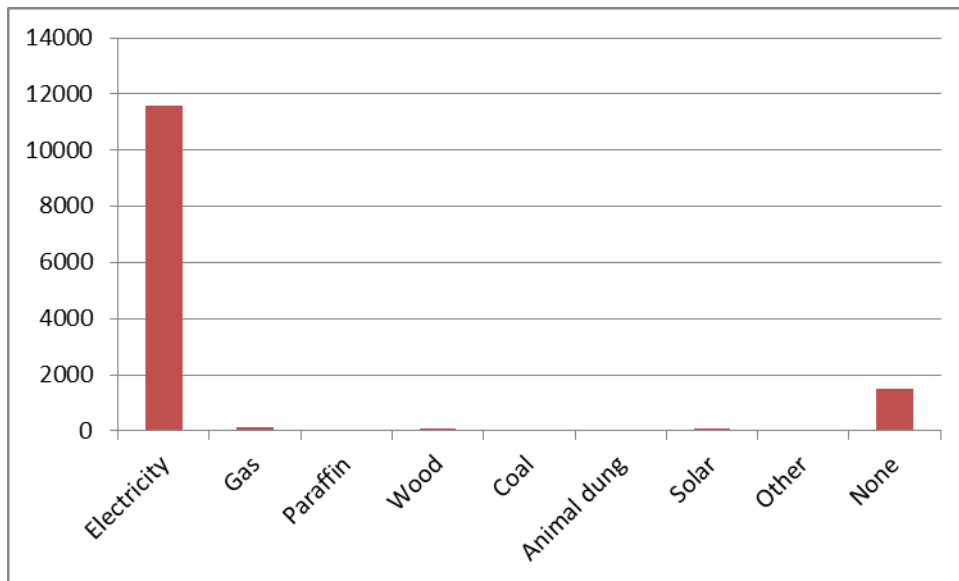
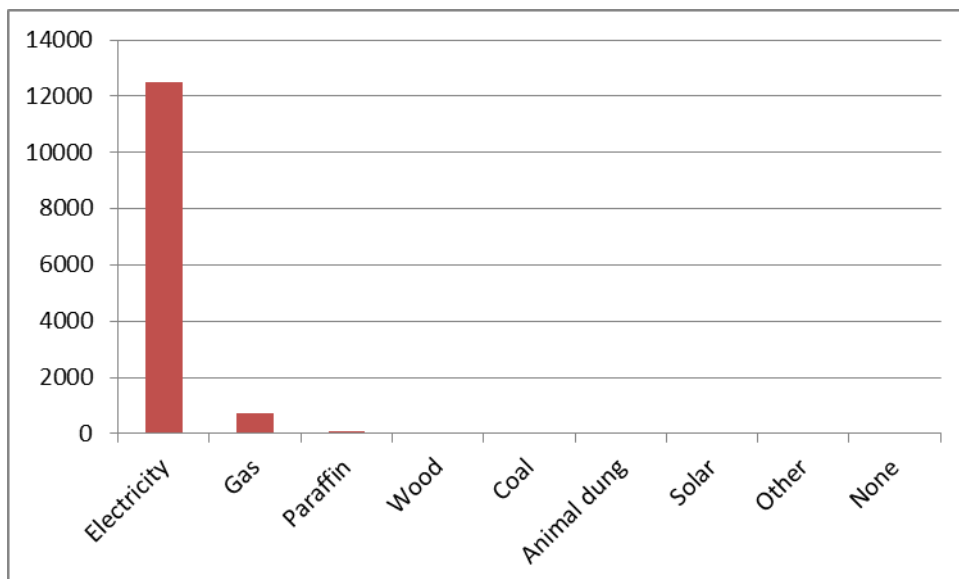


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 9 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting. There is percentage which indicated to have no means of lighting. It can be assumed that there is a small proportion of households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity.

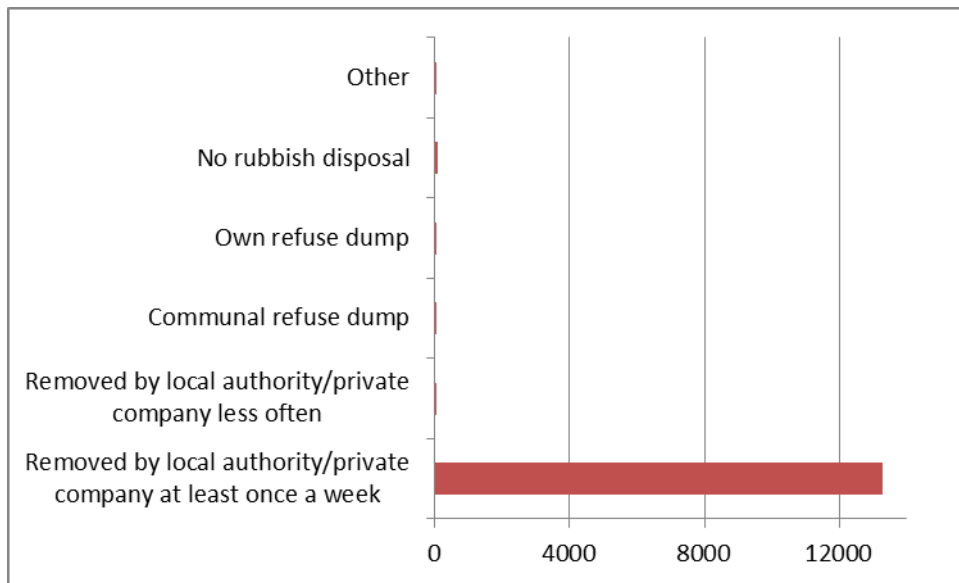
Figure 20 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



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

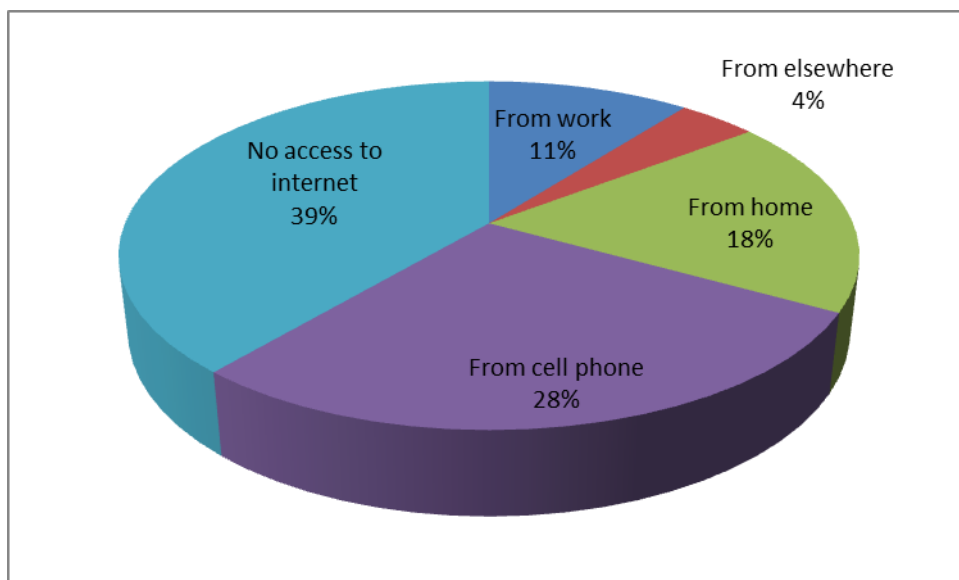


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is high in ward 9.

11.5 Household Goods

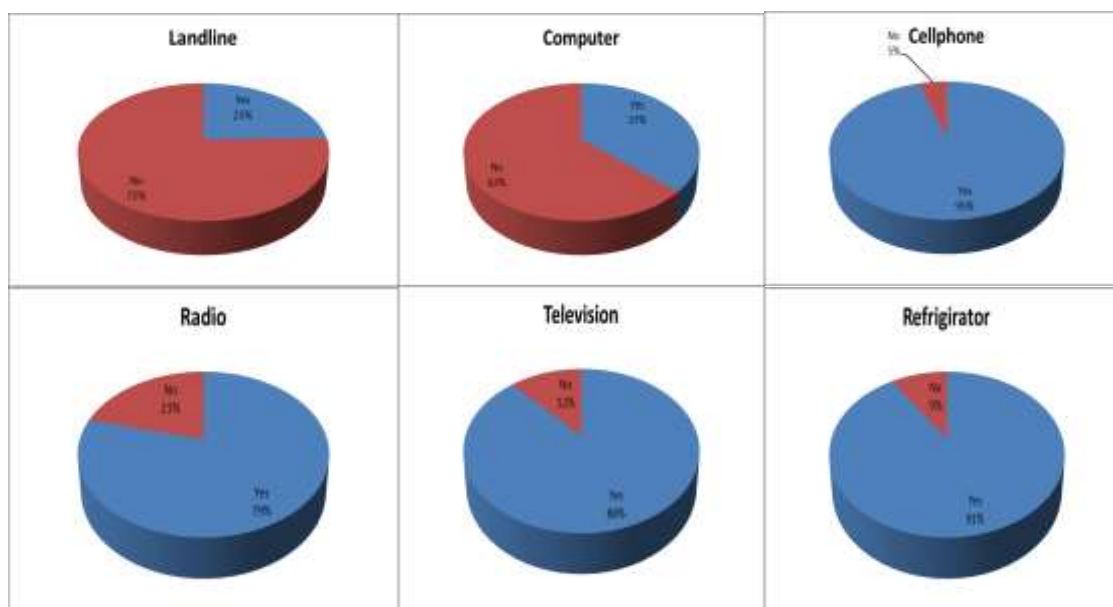
Figure 21: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 39%. The highest percentage of households reported that they access the internet from cellphones. A smaller

percentage of households access internet from their home and from work, 18% and 11% respectively.

Figure 22 : 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 25%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is 37%.

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	COMMUNITY REQUESTS 2015/2016
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Construction of a taxi rank and bus laybys	Attend to drainage problems affecting houses
	Installation of solar energy geysers	
	Ensure constant municipal traffic lights functioning	
	Repairing of potholes within the	

	Dumisani Makahaye Village	
	Repairing of potholes at Richem, Grantham Park, Tanner road, Kuleka, Copper Drive, DMV area and surrounding areas	
	Construction of a new road in the DMV	
	Road signs	
	Road markings	
	Street naming	
	Speed humps at all streets that have no street names	Speed humps
	Upgrading of storm water drainage system	
	Upgrading of electricity (prevention of outages and water and sewer overflows)	
	Electricity installations	
	Pedestrian crossing from DMV over to Khombindlela High School	
	Walkway and a bridge to Richem School from Dumisani Makhaye Village	
	Fiddlewood road, a bridge for the disabled	
	Fencing of the dam for safety	
	Upgrade ablution facility at B Rank	
	Demolishing of a Vacant building in Ngwelezane road (turned to be home to tsotsis)	
Corporate Services	Multi purpose Centre required for adult education, sewing, handcrafting, arts and many more initiatives that are community orientated	
Community Services	Library	Cut trees & grass – criminal activities
	Accommodation for the following sports in the area soccer, cricket, tennis, athletics, swimming	
	Police station	
	Skips	
	Clinic within reach for the community	

	Area crime ridden	
	Post boxes	
	Crèche	
	Sports development	
	Mobile clinic	
City Development	Continuous housing development	
	Rural housing units to be provided with refuse bins	
	Irrigation pump for irrigation and the fencing at existing community gardens	
	Research on the Saturn Valley Prune Trees project	
	Fast tracking of the Dumisani Makhaye Village housing allocation in a proper manner	
	The physically challenged to be accommodated in the construction of houses	
	Require municipality intervention for authority to use Grantham Highway for community gardens	
	Youth development initiatives	
	Upgrade B Rank, streets and market stalls	
	Street traders at B Rank to get a proper area for cooking	
	Informal mechanics to get proper area and be moved from streets	
	Installation of Telecommunications infrastructure (Telkom)	
Office of the MM	Employment opportunities	
	School fees at a nearby school too expensive and the curriculum is only in English	Safety guard rails at school