



WARD BASED PLAN

2022/2023-2026/2027

15

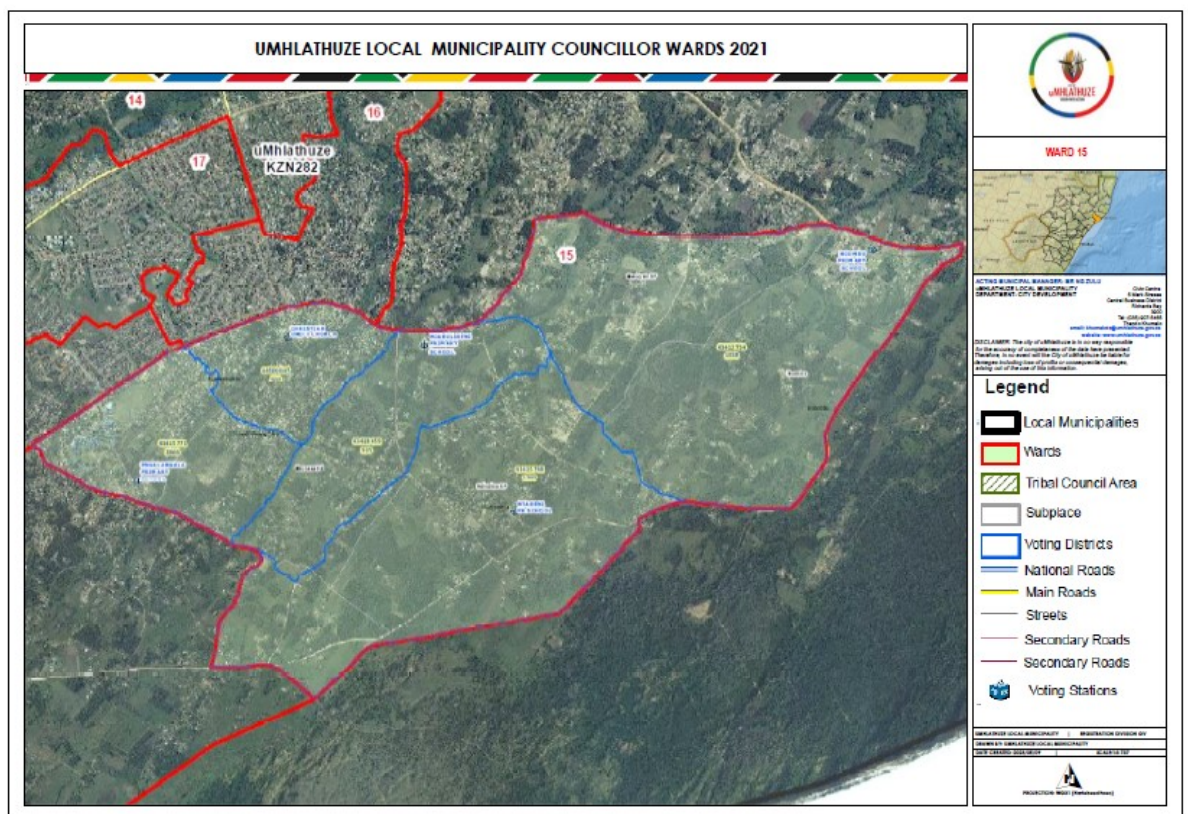


TABLE OF CONTENTS

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.....	12
7. EDUCATION	13
8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	14
9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING.....	14
10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT.....	16
11. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES	18
11.1 Housing.....	18
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	22

12. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	Error! Bookmark not defined.
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------

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	15
Figure 10: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling.....	18
Figure 11: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status.....	19
Figure 12: Household with access to piped water.....	19
Figure 13: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility	20
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.....	21
Figure 17: Percentage of households who have access to internet	22
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

- Influx of illegal immigrants
- Water challenges
- Electricity Blackouts
- High level of Crime
- Bus Shelters
- Job Opportunities
- Illegal dumping
- Rural Roads Maintenance
- Lack of education al facilities
- In Adequate Recreational Facilities
- In adequate housing

4. SIZE OF THE WARD

Ward 15 has an estimated population of **12255** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 15 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

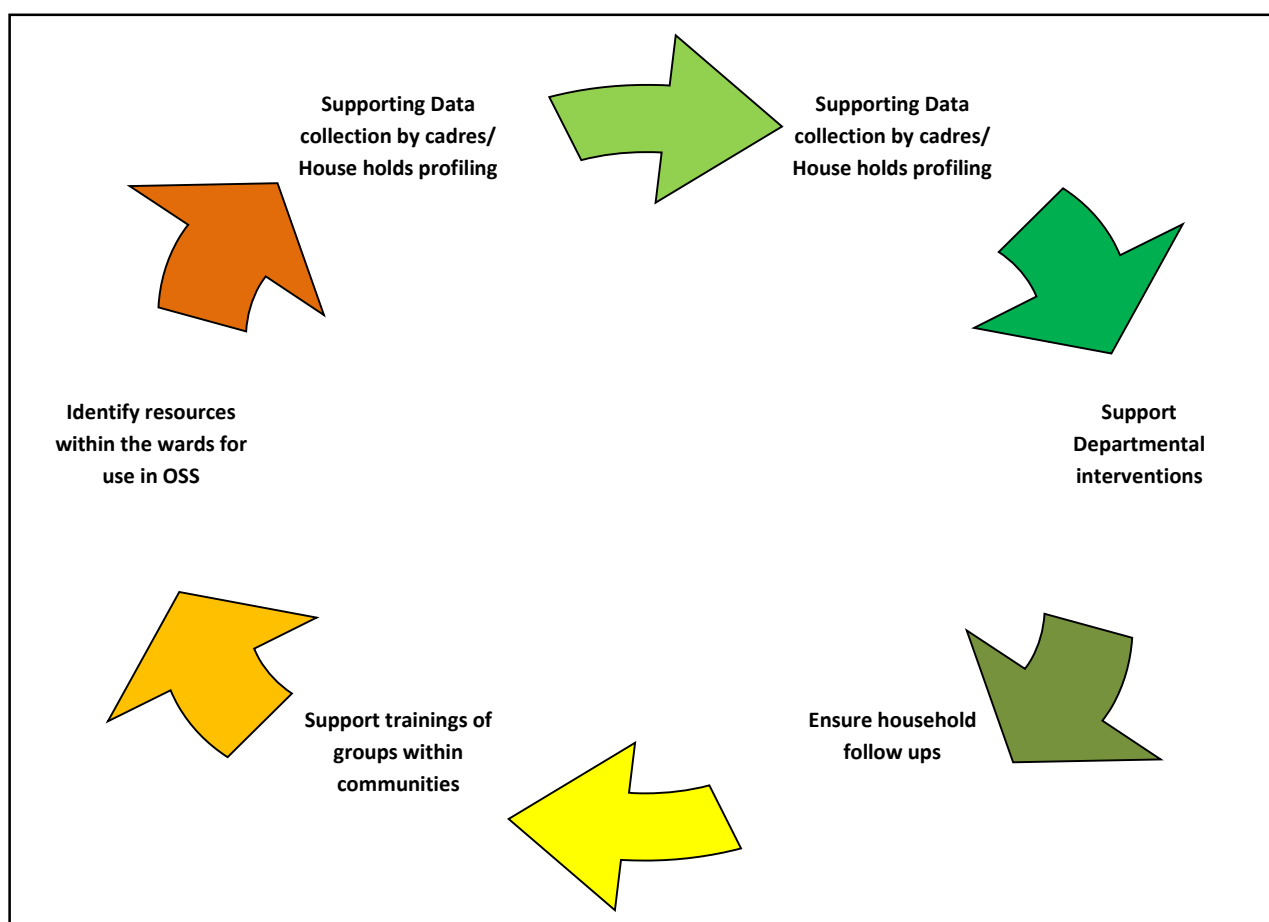
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 monthly, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are the executive members of Ward 15 War Room:

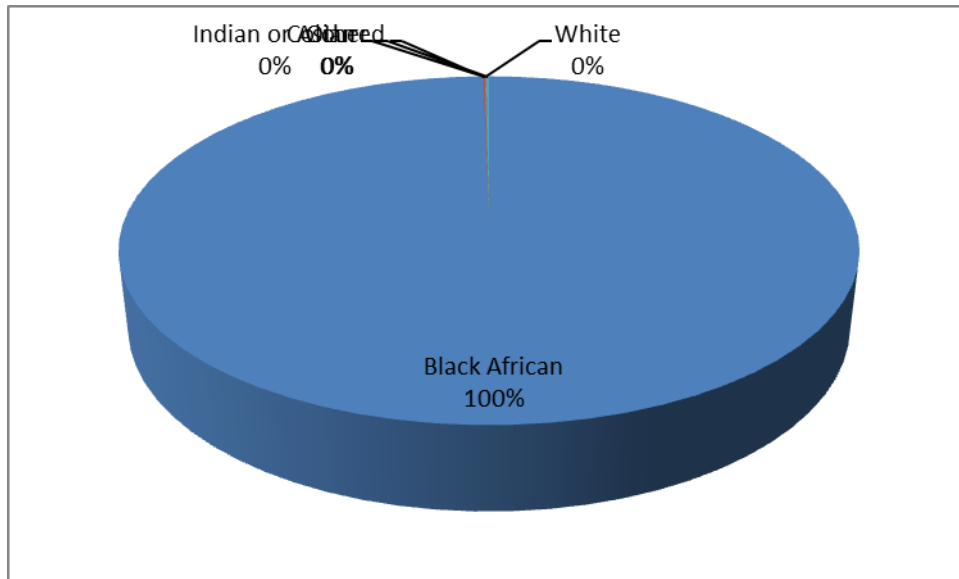
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
Thobile Dube	Champion	0825359906
Bheki Zikhali	Chairpersom	078 3154 228
Bheki Dube	Secretary	072 9625 203

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

In terms of 2011 Census, the population of Ward 15 is estimated at **12255**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



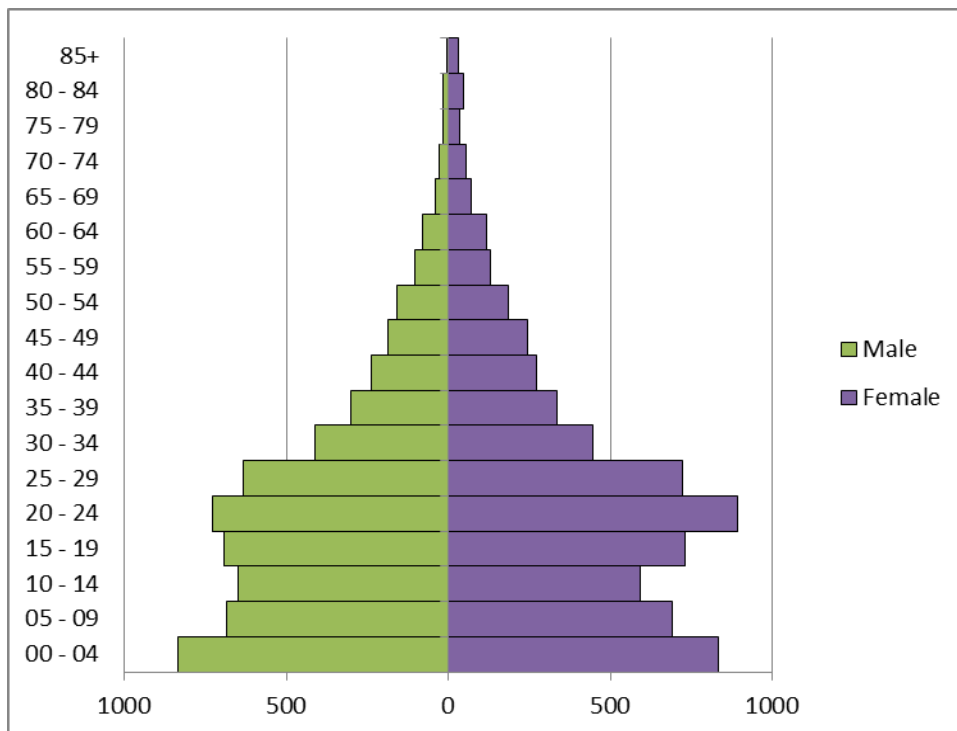
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

From the figure above it is clear that Ward 15 is 100% 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 are a fairly large proportion of females than males. Ward is youthful, with a largest age group of 00-04.

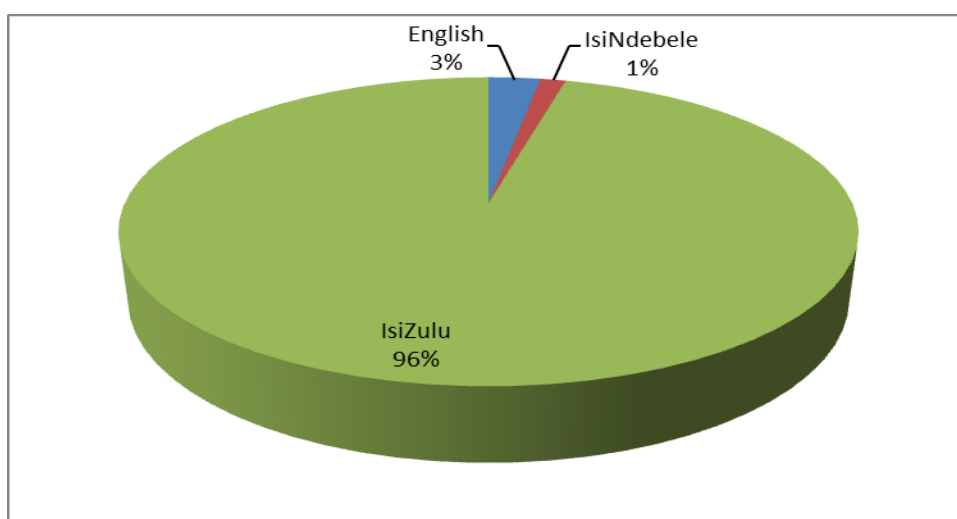
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu with 98% 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	837	828	-	3	-	-	-	-
05 - 09	684	693	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	651	594	3	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	693	729	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	729	888	3	3	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	627	720	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	408	444	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	300	336	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	237	270	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	186	243	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	159	186	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	105	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	75	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	39	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	30	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	18	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	15	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	3	33	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be deduced that in this ward at birth age there are more Black African males born, that is consistent with all population groups, and hence the highest age groups is 00-04 and 25-29. This indicates that we have more infants in this ward more than adults across all population groups. And the ward is 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

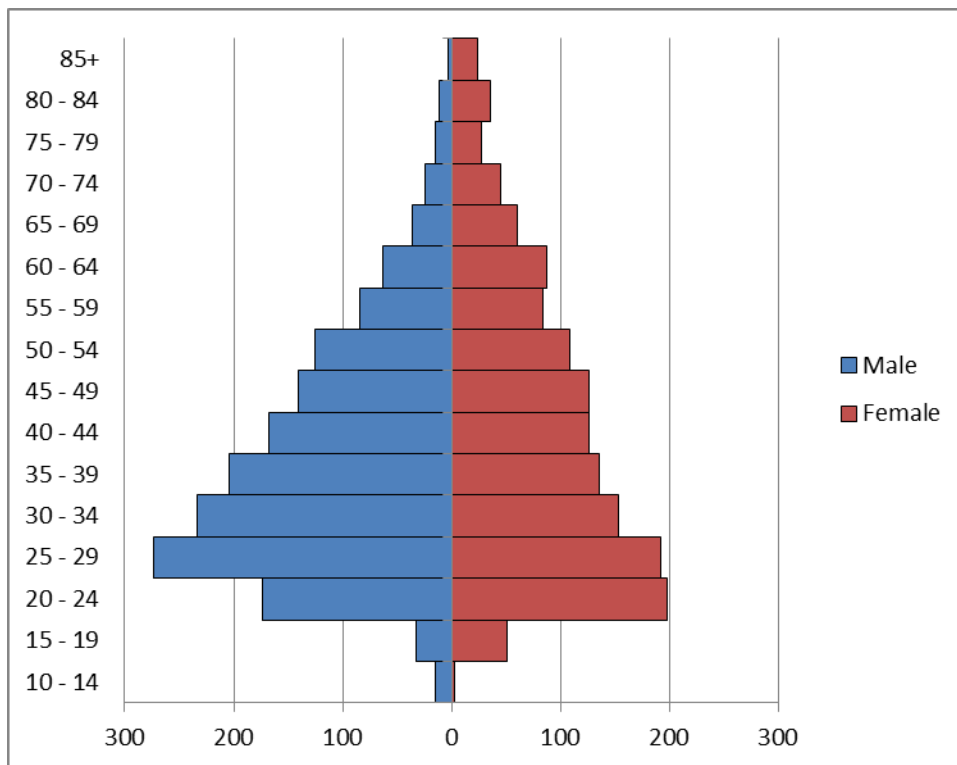


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Male headed Household, within an age group of (25-29); Female headed households is also noted even at an elderly age group. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14; 15-19 and 20-24) majority being female headed.

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 80% followed by married population at 11%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 8% and only a 1% of widows/widower.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

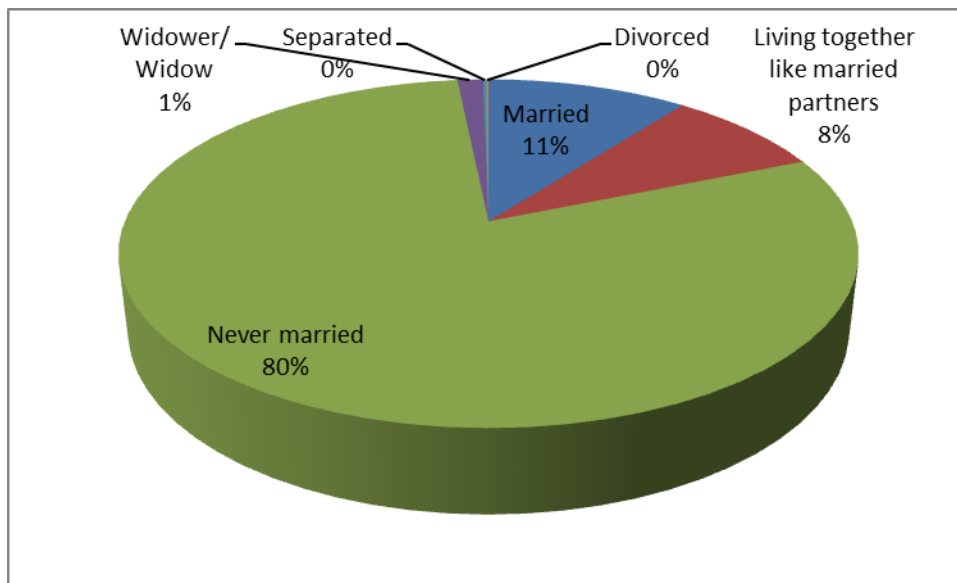
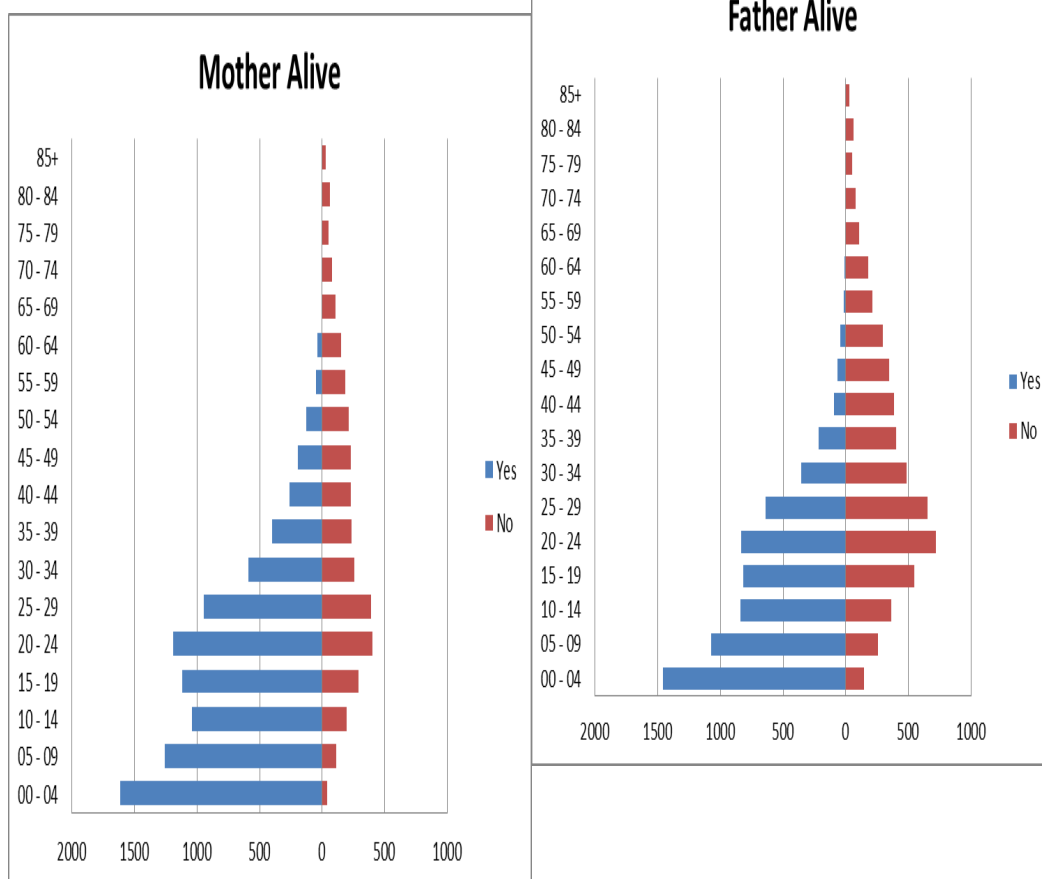


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kw aZulu-Natal	11619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	198	9	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of the population is original born from KwaZulu Natal. There is a small population which comes from other provinces and 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, 582 have lost their mother and 1311 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
Gade 0	249	246	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	255	219	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	234	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	183	231	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	213	249	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	210	237	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	207	225	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	264	270	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	342	369	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	294	333	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	411	426	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	564	579	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1113	1338	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 / NTC 5	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	48	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honours degree	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	255	420	-	-	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 670 mostly from the black African population. Individuals who

have attained grade 12 are estimated at 2451 as per Census 2011. Further there are individuals who have attained the highest level of education more than grade 12.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Figure 7: Average Annual Income by Sex of and Population Group head of household

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No income	336	261	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	84	147	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	162	252	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	249	294	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	333	282	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 38 201 - R 76 400	216	132	-	-	3	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	126	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	57	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	21	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.

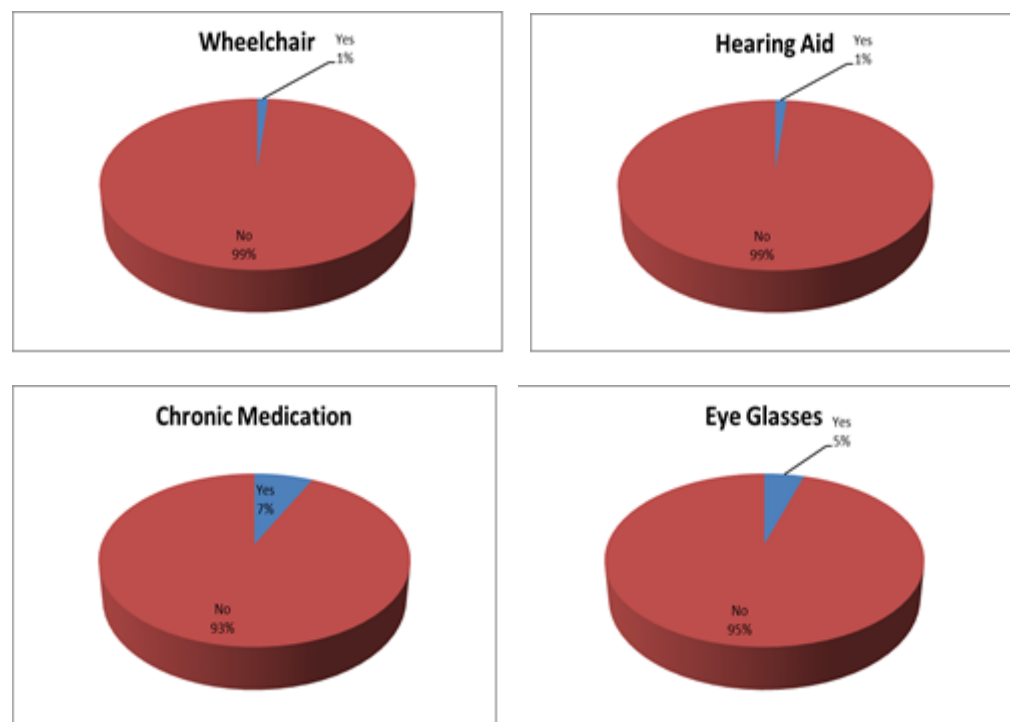
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing	Ward 15	Seeing	52802015: Ward 15	Remembering	52802015: Ward 15
No difficulty	11046	No difficulty	10452	No difficulty	10413
Some difficulty	204	Some difficulty	753	Some difficulty	303
A lot of difficulty	24	A lot of difficulty	84	A lot of difficulty	87
Cannot do at all	12	Cannot do at all	12	Cannot do at all	45

Self Care	52802015: Ward 15	Comunication	52802015: Ward 15	Walking	52802015: Ward 15
No difficulty	9570	No difficulty	10986	No difficulty	10860
Some difficulty	180	Some difficulty	129	Some difficulty	192
A lot of difficulty	39	A lot of difficulty	9	A lot of difficulty	45
Cannot do at all	192	Cannot do at all	30	Cannot do at all	33

Results indicate that most people in ward 15 (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, 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 9% and 8% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

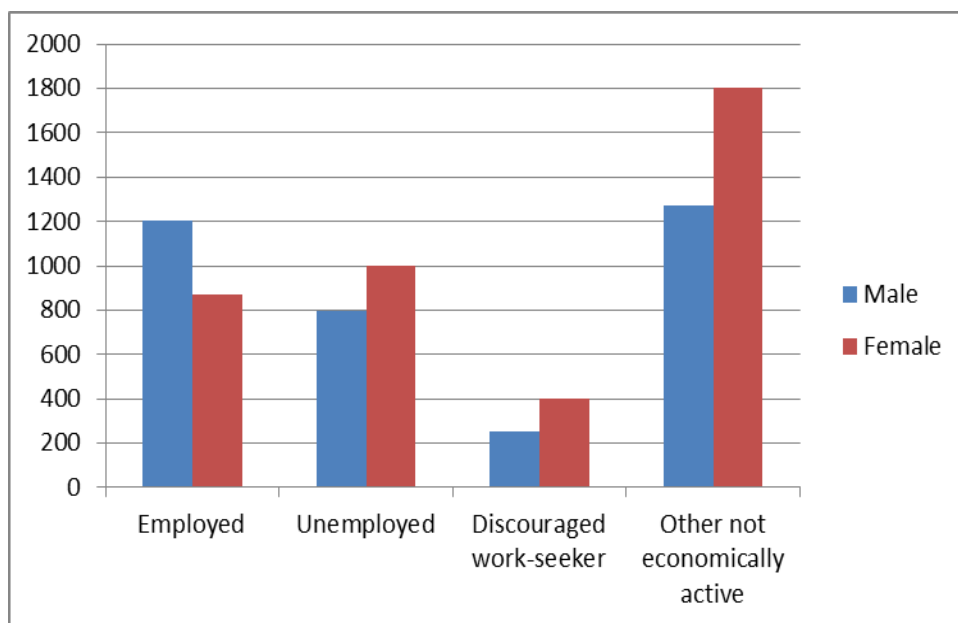
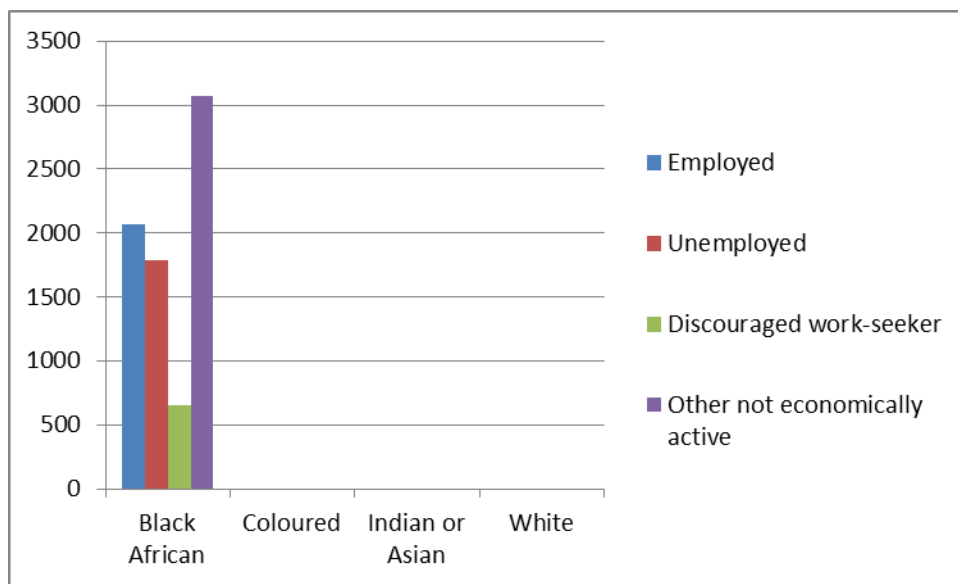


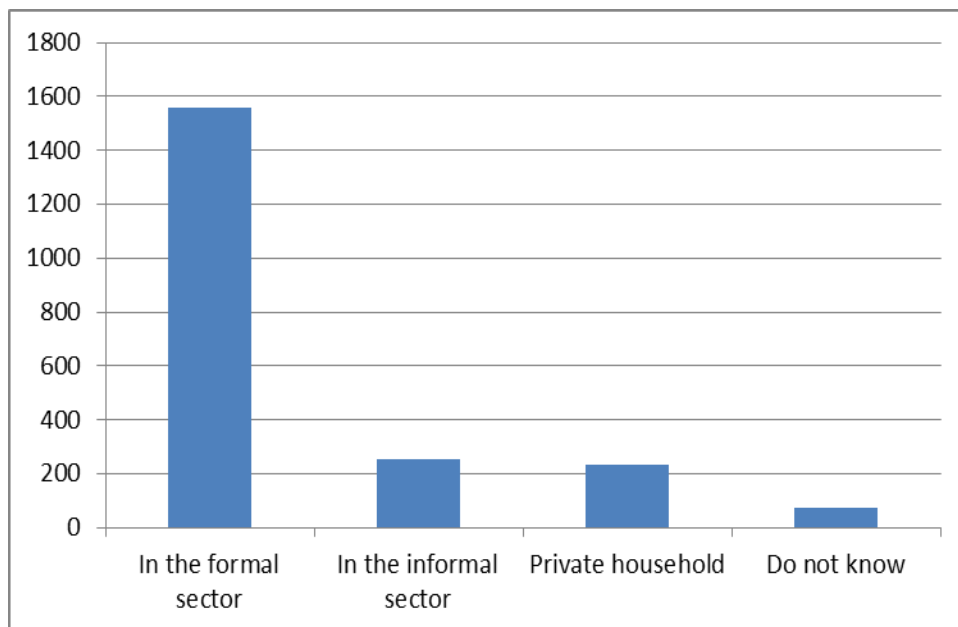
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 15 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active and they are also unemployed.

Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



On the figure Black African population is a molarity in the ward; hence a comparison could not be made with other population groups.

Figure 12: Employment by Sector



Employment is more on the formal sector followed by the informal sector and the least from private household.

11. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

Housing is one of the basic human needs and has both direct and indirect implications on lives of households including health, welfare and social status in communities. This section highlights Census findings relating to types of main dwellings and basic services which have important policy implications.

11.1 Housing

Figure 13: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling

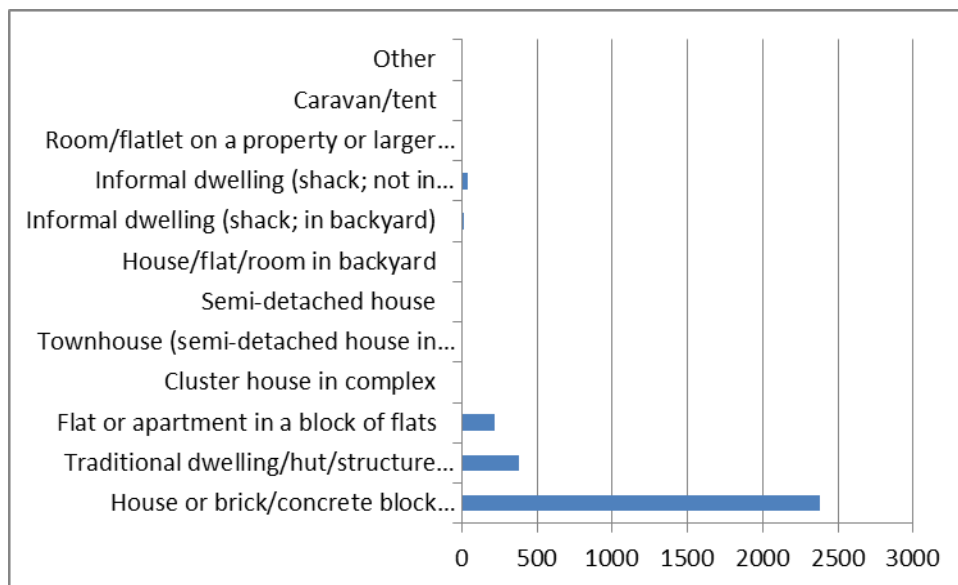


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households lives in formal dwellings, there is proportion of households living leaving in traditional dwellings.

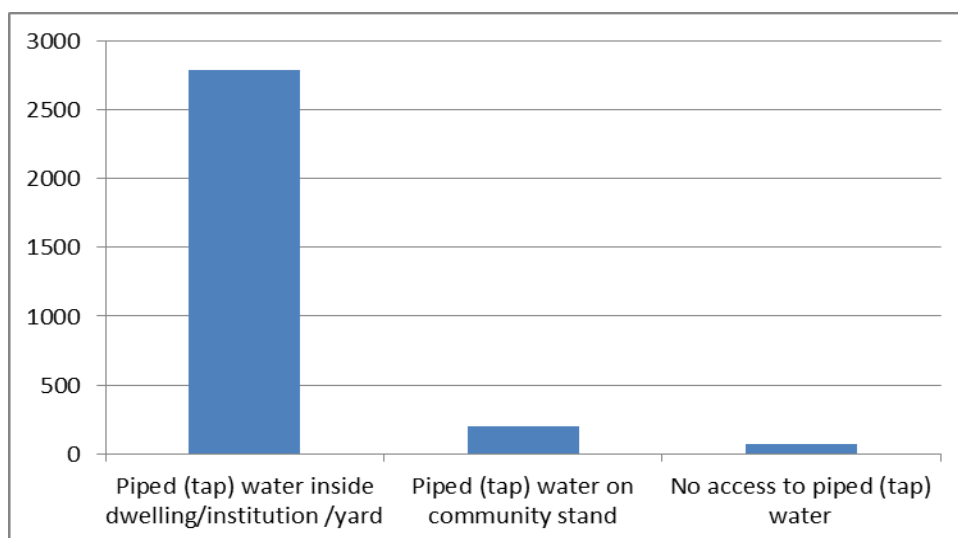
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



Above it is indicated that most dwellers have owned and paid off their properties and followed by those which are rented. A small percentage occupied rent free properties.

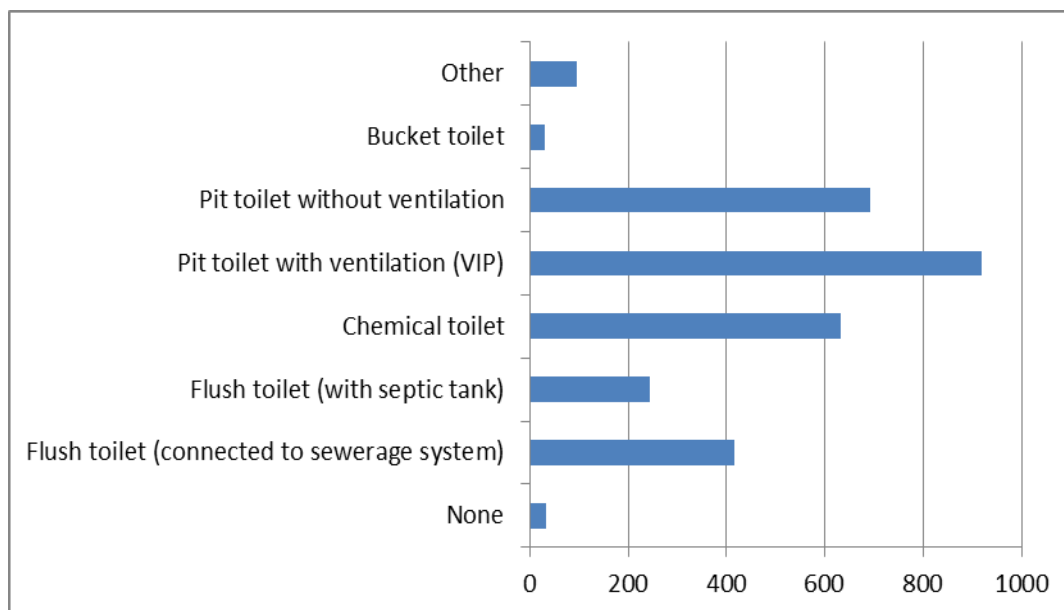
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 15: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows that a relatively higher number of households have access to piped water in ward 15.

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, most household use VIP Toilet for sanitation purposes. A small percentage have access to flush toilet connected to sewer as compared to those with flush toilet with septic tank.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

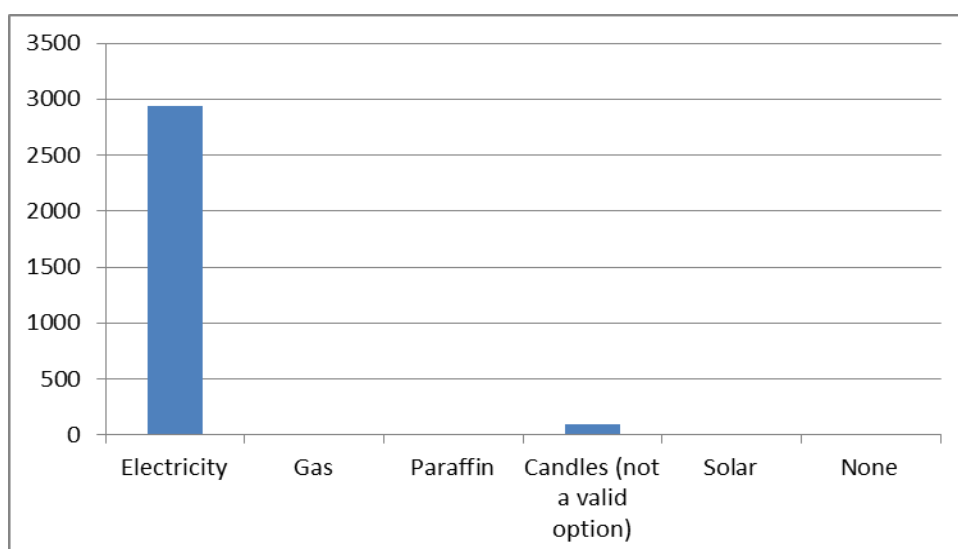


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high.

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

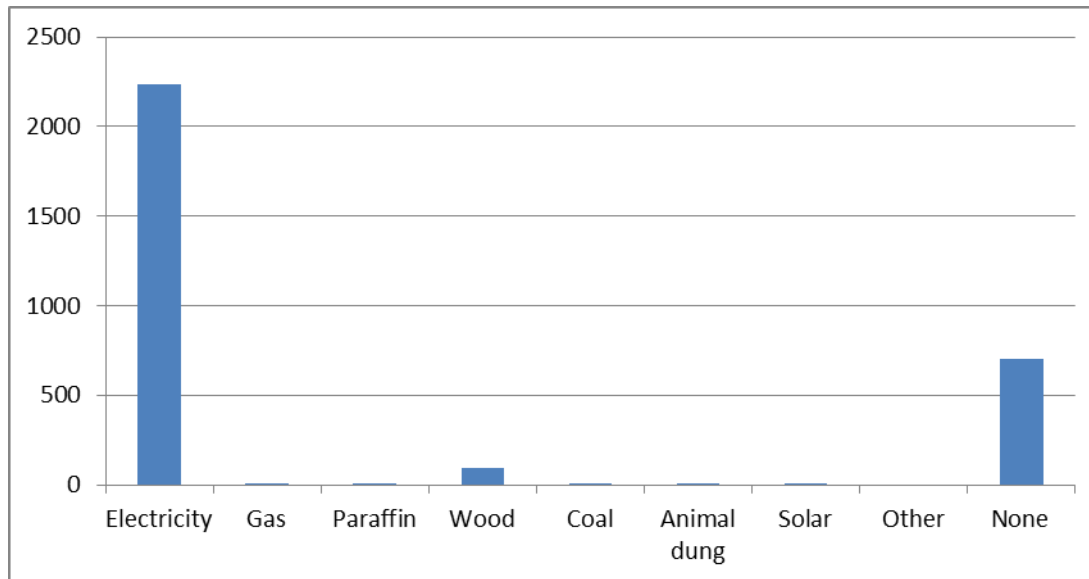


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 15 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting.

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

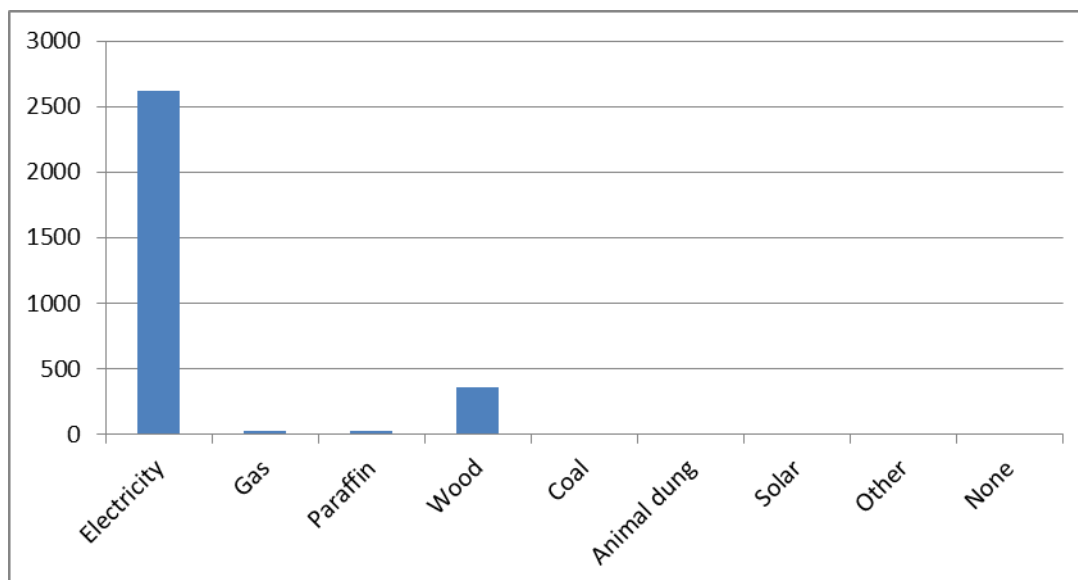


Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity for cooking is relatively higher than those using other means for cooking.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

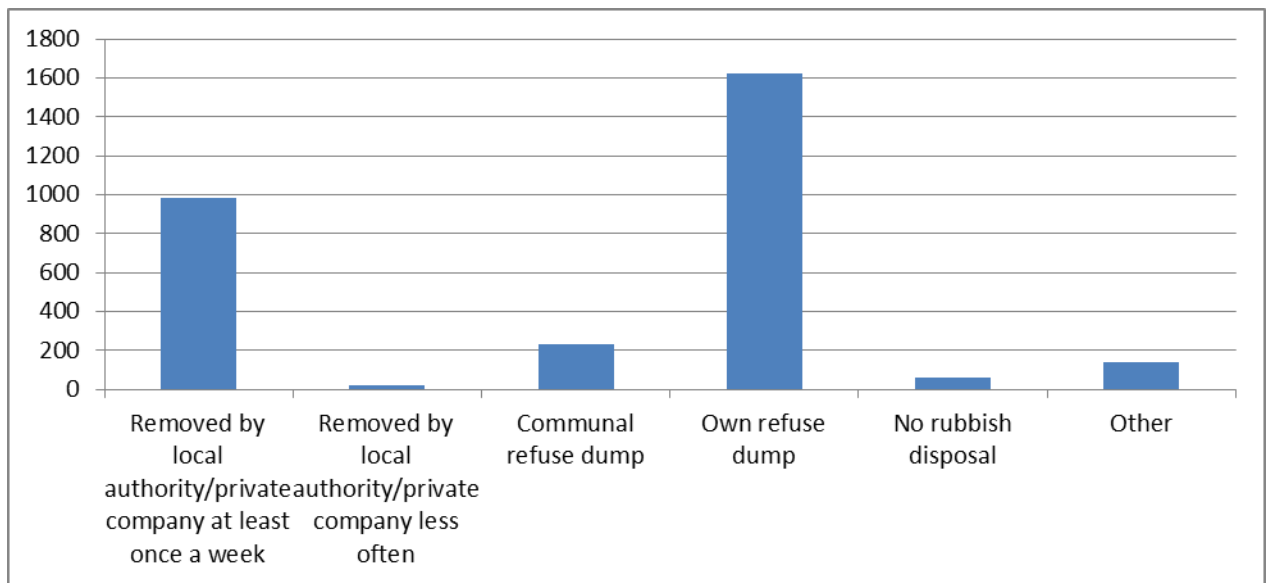
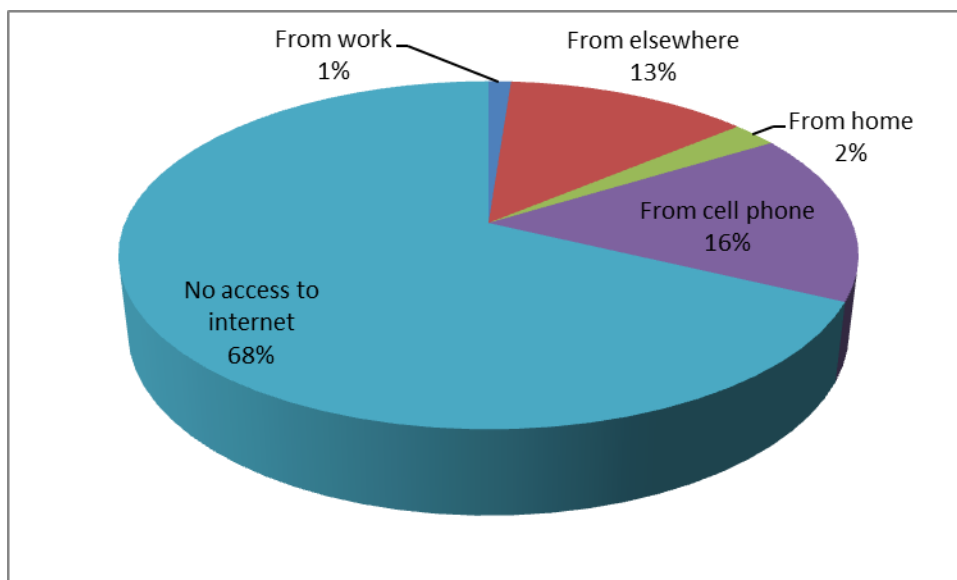


Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is consistently high in ward 6. There is a significant proportion of households who still uses own refuse dump.

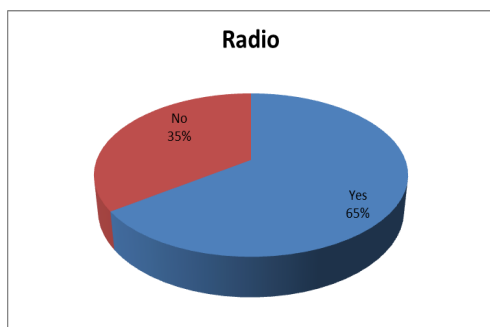
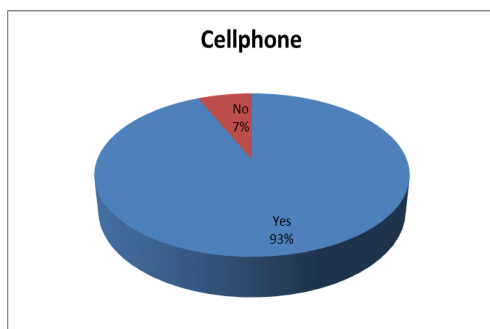
11.5 Household Goods

Figure 20: Percentage of households who have access to internet

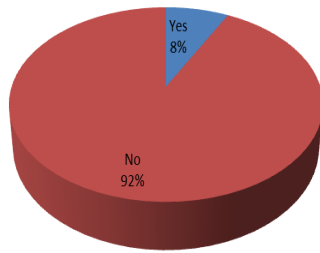


The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 70%. About 23 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cellphones . A very small percentage of households access internet from home, followed by those who access from work and elsewhere at 3% and 2% respectively.

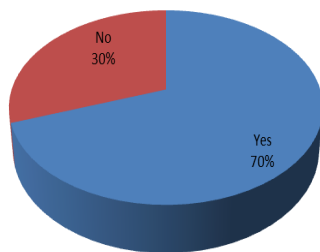
Figure 21 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households good

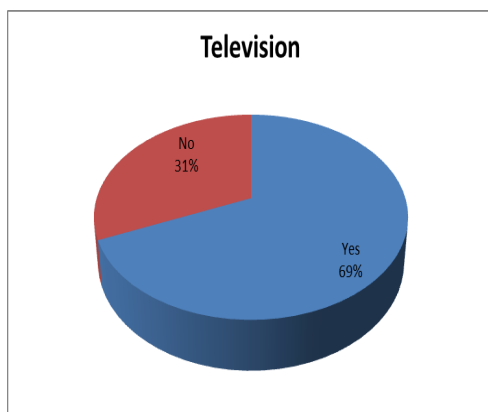
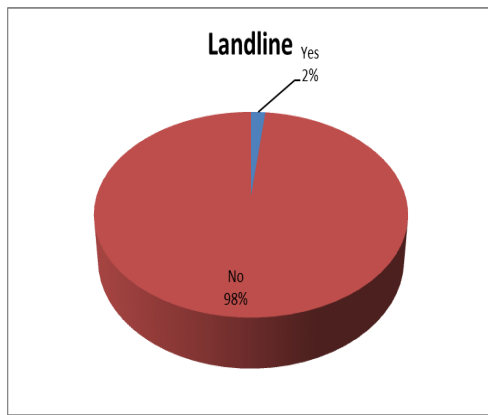


Computer



Refrigerator





The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 90% while the proportion using landlines is 5%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is very low and at 9%.

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.

WARD 15

DATABASE FOR COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

2023 – 2027

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS
Infrastructure Services	Water is not available for weeks and Water tanks are not visible
	Request for tar road from Mpembeni to Gibisila
	Potholes sealing and maintenance of access roads
Community Services	Waste not collected on time and skips are overflowing
	Provision of enough skips to avoid littering
	Cutting of trees
	Delayed response by emergency services when required
	Lack of enforcement of by-laws
	Grass cutting and toilets at Sport fields
	Request for VIP Toilets
	Road/Street naming
City Development	Community has been waiting for RDP Houses forever
	Request for garden and farming assistance
	Assistance with community gardens and fencing
	Request for bus shelters
Corporate Services	In-service training for the unemployed youth and FET Students
	Skills development programme
	Active Sukuma Sakhe programmes
	Request for Internship programmes
Energy and Electrical Services	Request for Highmast lights to be switched on
	Provision of sufficient streetlights and maintenance thereof
	Electricity Infills in new houses

	Intervention to long hours of load shedding by Eskom
	Load shedding taking longer hours than expected
Financial Services	Entrepreneurial Programmes for young businesses
	Communication on Service Delivery Meetings
	People older than 35 years are not catered in job opportunities
	Job opportunities must cater for everyone regardless of age
Office of the CM	Water cans allegedly selling water to the community.
	Meaningful Youth Development Programs
	Bursaries for Matric Students
	Disable people are less considered for job opportunities
Non-Core Functions	maintenance of local schools
	Rampant crime and killings in Area
Cross-Cutting	Job Opportunities

PROJECT	ADOPTED BUDGET 2024/2025
WHOLE OF MUNICIPALITY	1 000 000

