



WARD BASED PLAN 2022/2023-2026/2027

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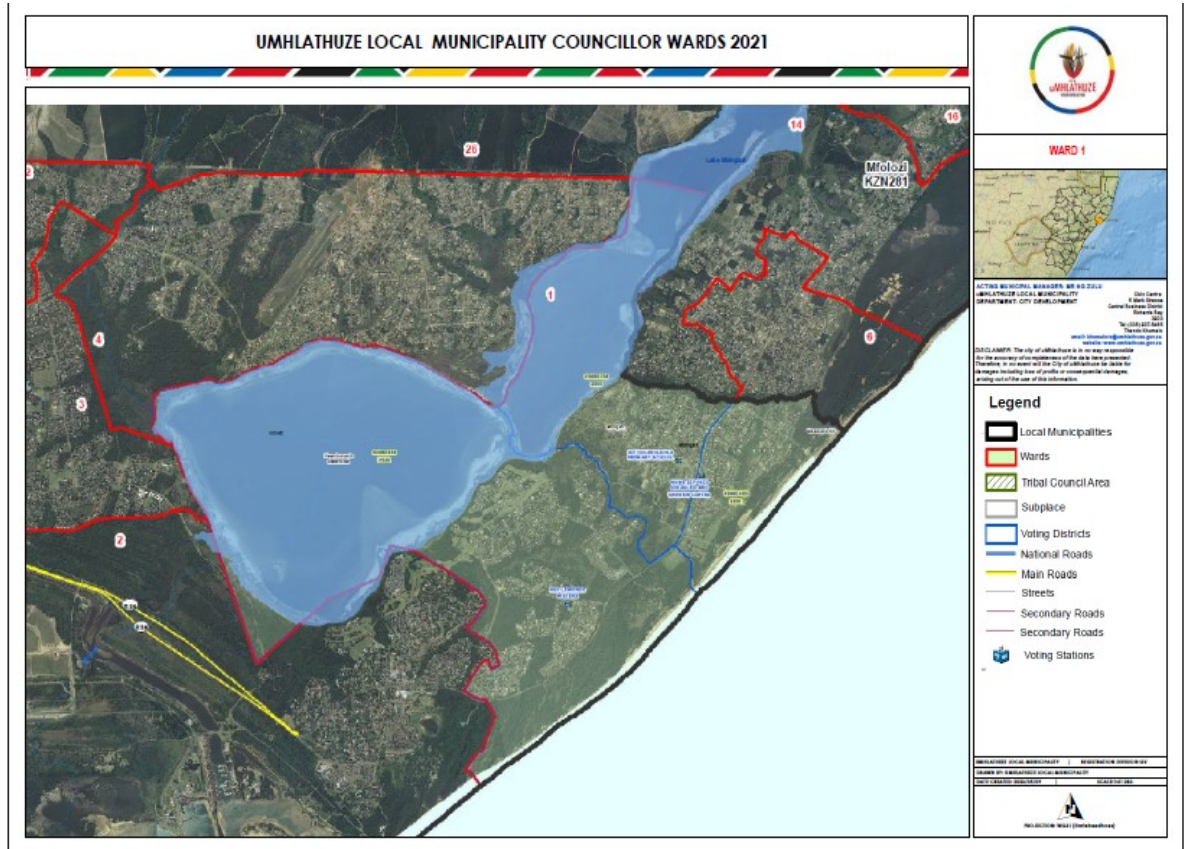


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WARD COUNCILLOR – CLLR LANGELIHLE CEBEKHULU



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

- Crime
- Bus Shelters
- Job Opportunities
- Illegal dumping
- Tar Roads Maintenance
- Lack of education al facilities
- In Adequate Recreational Facilities
- In adequate housing
- Clinic

- By-Law Enforcement

4.SIZE OF THE WARD

The area in terms of current municipal boundaries is at an extent of **20981019 Square meters**. The total population of ward 1 is then estimated at **12 145** as per Census 2011.

5.WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 1 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio the following are members of the ward committee:

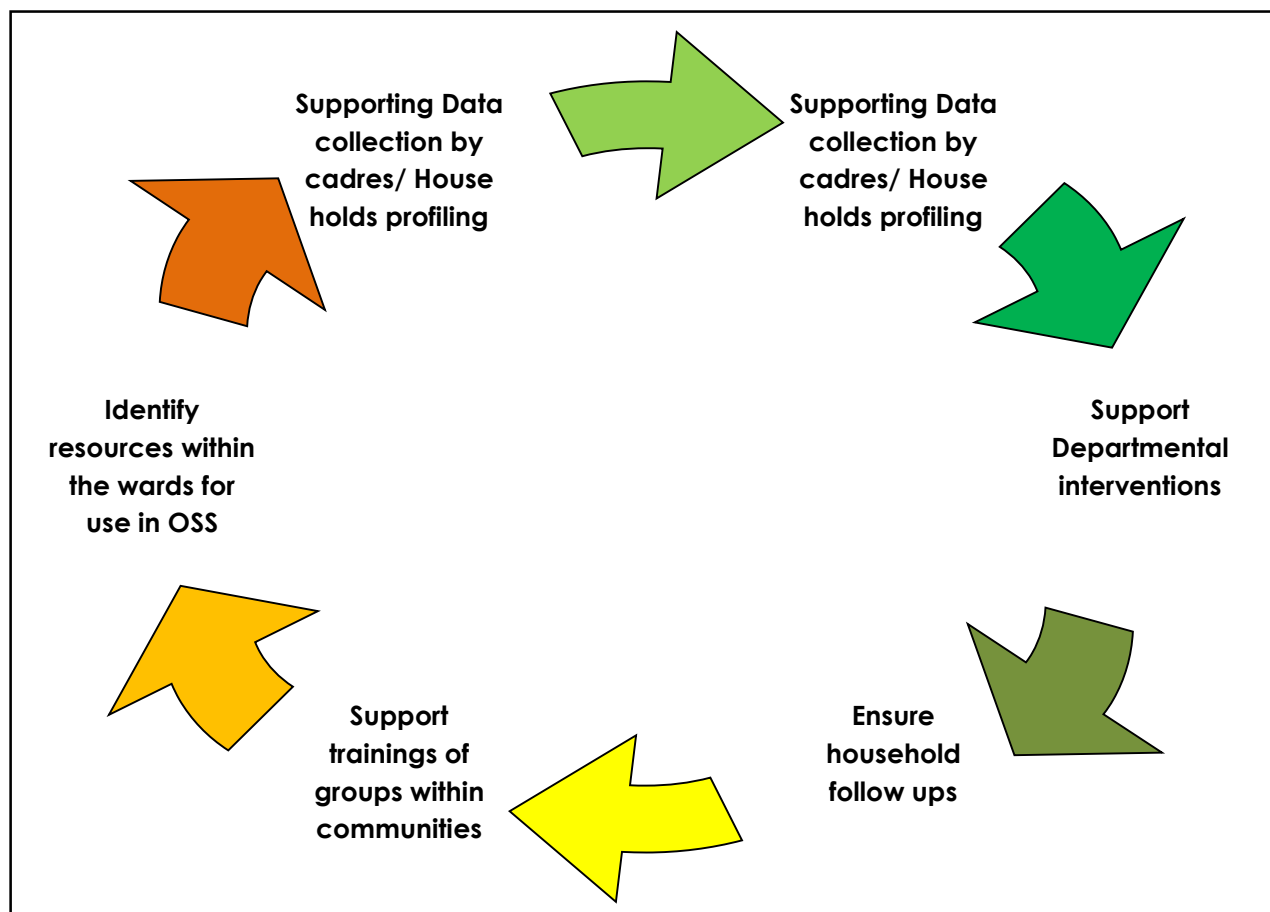
Figure 1: Ward Committee



1.1 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 every month, it is championed by the Ward Councilor and the following are the executive members of Ward1 War Room:

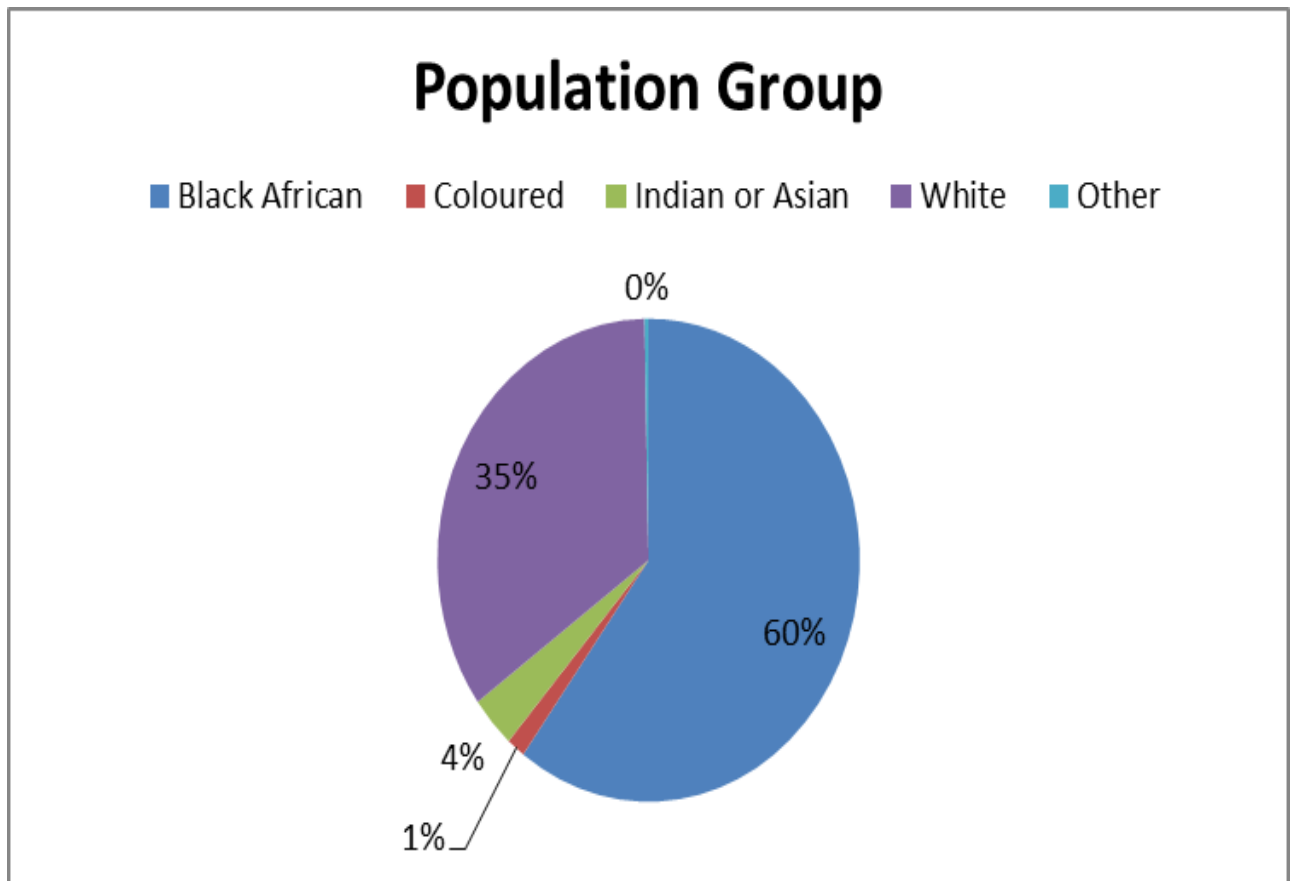
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
Cllr Langelihle Cebekhulu	Champion	0782259347
Sihle Bhuyeni	Chairperson	073 907 1866
Austin Nyawo	Secretary	082 941 9844

6.DEMOGRAPHICS

1.2 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 1 is estimated at **12 145**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

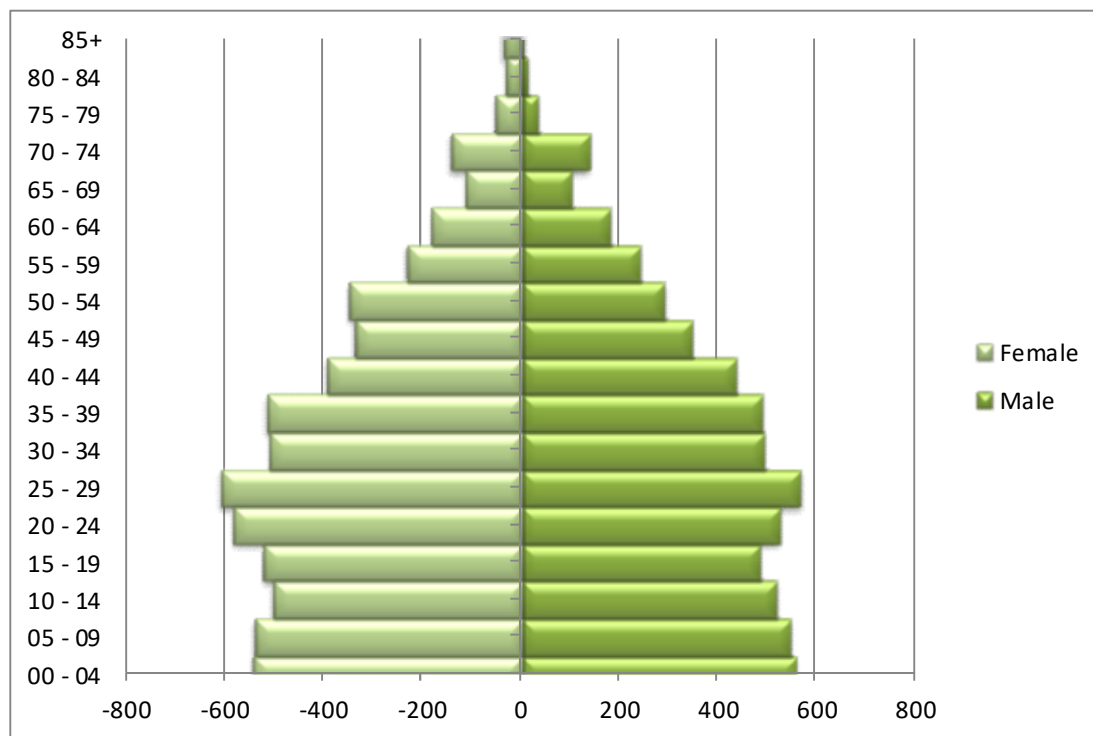
The figure above indicates that Black African Population group has the highest proportion of over 60% in ward 1, followed by White Population group at 35% leaving the Indian and coloured population being the minority with 4% and 1% respectively.

1.3 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 in

all age groups, except for younger age groups where a proportion of males is higher than females.

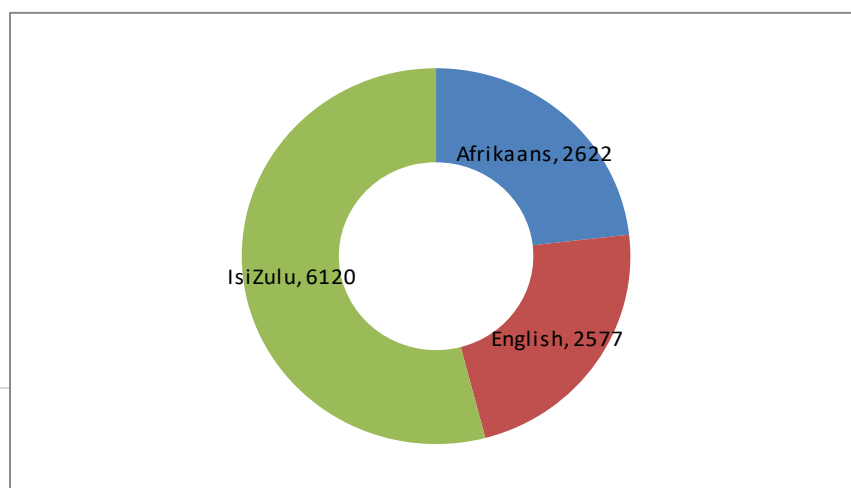
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



1.4 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language, followed by Afrikaans and English, the statistics correlate with the statistics above where population group is highly dominated by Black African population group.

Figure 5: Language



1.5 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		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
00 - 04	381	372	6	6	27	27	141	141	6	-	1107
05 - 09	357	378	9	9	24	15	150	138	3	-	1083
10 - 14	348	327	12	3	9	21	147	147	-	-	1014
15 - 19	318	375	9	9	18	18	138	117	6	3	1011
20 - 24	393	474	12	3	9	12	105	93	3	-	1104
25 - 29	447	441	9	6	3	15	108	144	-	-	1173
30 - 34	309	321	6	6	21	30	153	150	-	-	996
35 - 39	279	273	9	9	36	30	165	201	-	-	1002
40 - 44	207	201	9	3	21	18	195	171	-	-	825
45 - 49	141	168	6	6	12	12	186	147	-	3	681
50 - 54	120	132	-	3	6	3	165	207	-	3	639
55 - 59	72	90	3	3	-	6	162	132	3	-	471
60 - 64	57	60	-	3	3	3	120	117	-	-	363
65 - 69	18	27	3	-	-	3	84	81	-	-	216
70 - 74	75	75	3	6	3	6	57	54	-	-	279
75 - 79	9	24	-	-	-	-	24	27	-	-	84
80 - 84	3	15	-	-	-	-	6	12	-	-	36
85+	3	15	-	-	-	-	6	21	-	-	45
Grand Total	3537	3768	96	75	192	219	2112	2100	21	9	12129

The figure above indicates more black African males of younger age; however it is noticeable that there are more White Population females at an elderly age group as compared to Black African female Population Group.

1.6 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 57% followed by married population at 34%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 6% and only a 2% of widows/widower population is found at ward 1.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

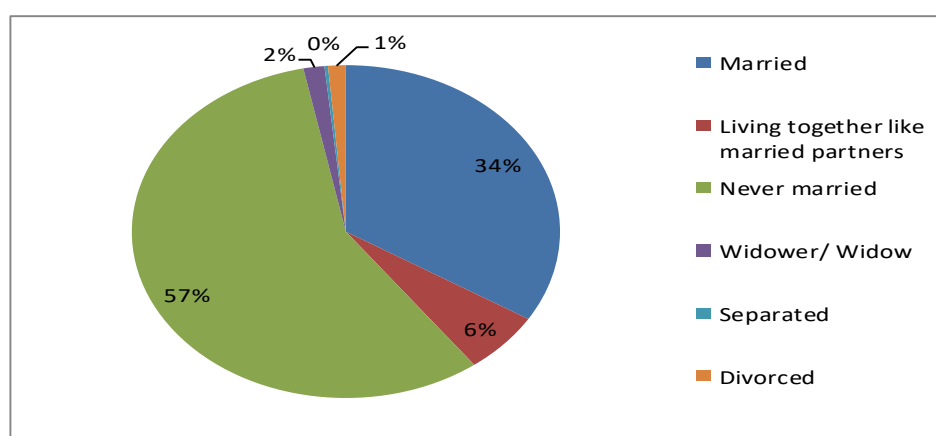


Table 2:

Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	Oceania
Western Cape	201	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	246	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	135	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	324	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	8370	-	-	-	-	-
North West	162	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	1176	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	333	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	102	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	228	6	54	3	12

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 Mpumalanga and Free State respectively. There is a small population which is originally from SADC and other countries like UK, Asia and Oceania.

1.7 Parental Survival

Age groups in 5 years by Father alive for Person weighted, 52802001: Ward 1			Age groups in 5 years by Mother alive for Person weighted, 52802001: Ward 1		
	Yes	No		Yes	No
00 - 04	972	84	00 - 04	1044	30
05 - 09	927	111	05 - 09	1011	48
10 - 14	789	198	10 - 14	900	105
15 - 19	675	276	15 - 19	852	129
20 - 24	609	378	20 - 24	801	210
25 - 29	627	474	25 - 29	870	249
30 - 34	522	420	30 - 34	729	225
35 - 39	492	453	35 - 39	714	249
40 - 44	342	444	40 - 44	525	282
45 - 49	216	429	45 - 49	408	246
50 - 54	105	513	50 - 54	279	345
55 - 59	63	393	55 - 59	162	300
60 - 64	21	318	60 - 64	72	276
65 - 69	6	198	65 - 69	12	198
70 - 74	12	150	70 - 74	15	144
75 - 79	3	78	75 - 79	6	75
80 - 84	6	33	80 - 84	3	33
85+	6	33	85+	6	33

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 212 have lost their mother and 669 have lost their father, which is triple 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		Other		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Grade 0	120	135	3	-	9	9	51	39	-	-	366
Grade 1 / Sub A	105	93	-	-	6	3	33	33	-	-	273
Grade 2 / Sub B	99	114	-	-	3	-	36	36	-	-	288
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	111	102	3	3	3	6	33	33	3	-	297
Grade 4 / Std 2	93	114	-	-	-	3	36	27	-	-	273
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	96	138	6	-	-	6	33	36	-	-	315
Grade 6 / Std 4	132	120	3	-	3	9	27	30	-	-	324
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	117	162	3	3	-	3	33	33	-	-	354
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	195	240	6	-	3	6	54	72	-	-	576
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	189	177	-	3	6	6	51	66	-	-	498
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	228	252	3	3	3	9	105	153	-	-	756
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	249	267	3	3	6	9	54	45	3	-	639
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	849	852	12	18	54	51	537	678	3	3	3057
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	6	9	-	-	-	-	15	3	-	-	33
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	6	-	-	-	-	-	21	6	-	-	33
NTC III / N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	12	-	-	-	-	3	54	6	-	-	75
N4 / NTC 4	12	6	-	-	-	-	24	9	-	-	51
N5 / NTC 5	12	3	-	-	3	-	36	6	-	-	60
N6 / NTC 6	12	9	-	-	3	-	39	6	-	-	69
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	15
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	6	-	-	-	-	15	9	-	-	33
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	12	15	-	-	-	-	24	48	-	-	99
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	42	60	3	3	9	9	87	111	-	-	324
Higher Diploma	33	42	3	3	9	12	168	150	3	-	423
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	18	3	-	-	3	-	24	15	3	-	66
Bachelors Degree	33	48	6	-	15	15	138	114	-	-	369
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	12	27	-	3	6	6	54	72	-	-	180
Honours degree	15	12	-	-	6	9	63	54	-	-	159
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	21	15	-	-	12	-	69	24	-	-	141
Other	3	6	-	-	-	-	18	12	-	-	39
No schooling	177	246	3	-	3	-	15	15	-	-	459
Grand Total	3012	3279	57	42	165	174	1953	1944	15	3	10644

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 459 mostly from the black African population. There has also been a steady increase in the proportion of individuals who have attained a level of education higher than grade 12.

8.AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

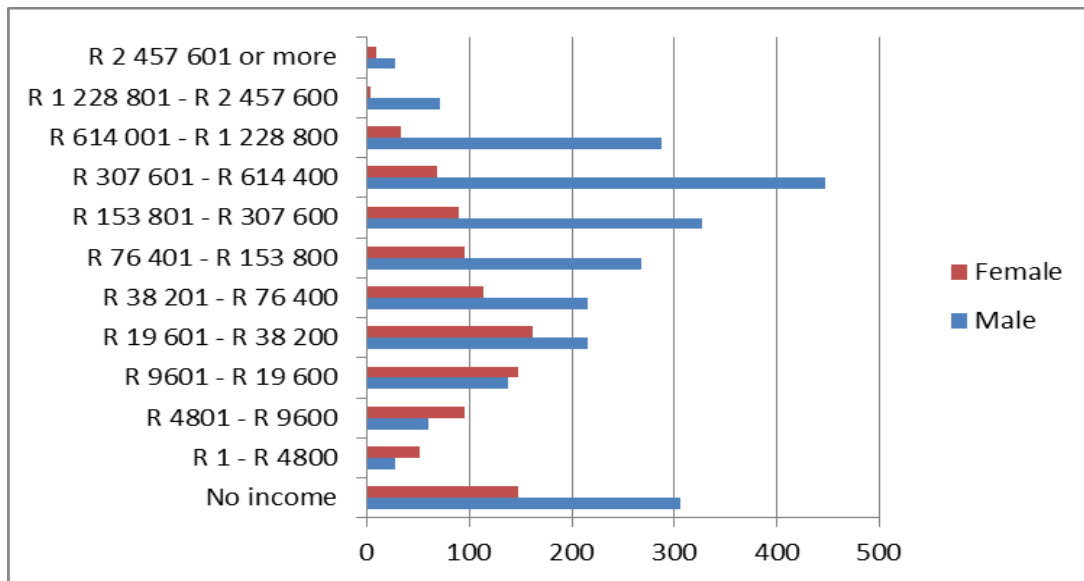


Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group

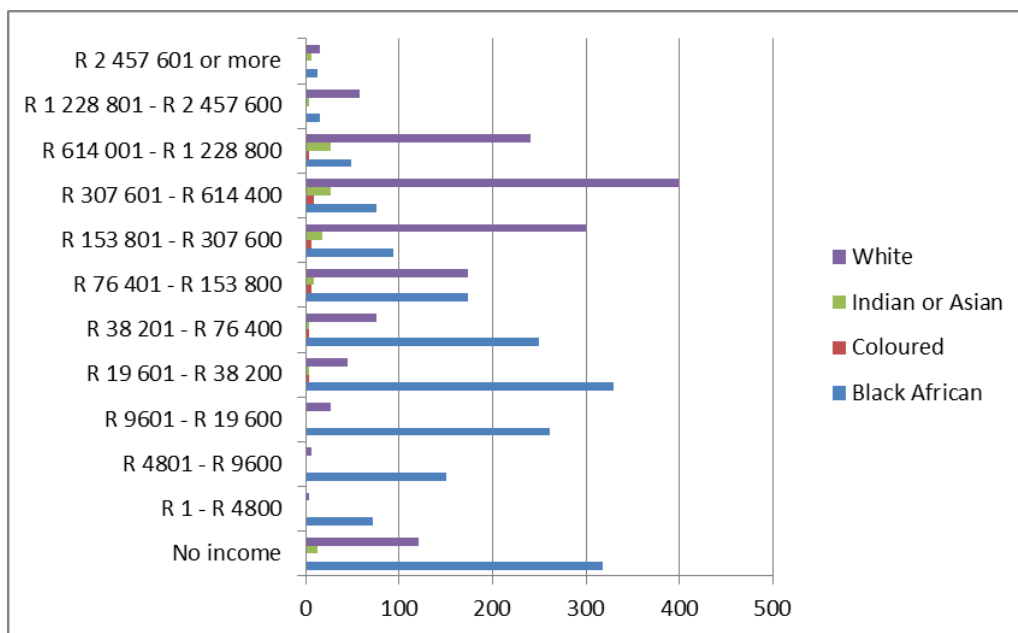


Figure shows that an average female headed household had just more than half the annual income in 2011 of their male counterparts (at R 76 401) who earn an average of at least R 153 800. In the smaller income ranks female headed households are still dominant, while their male counterparts dominate at the most upper income ranks.

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. White-Headed household had the highest average household income at R307 601 per annum. A significantly high percentage of no income within the Black African Headed household is a worrying factor.

9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

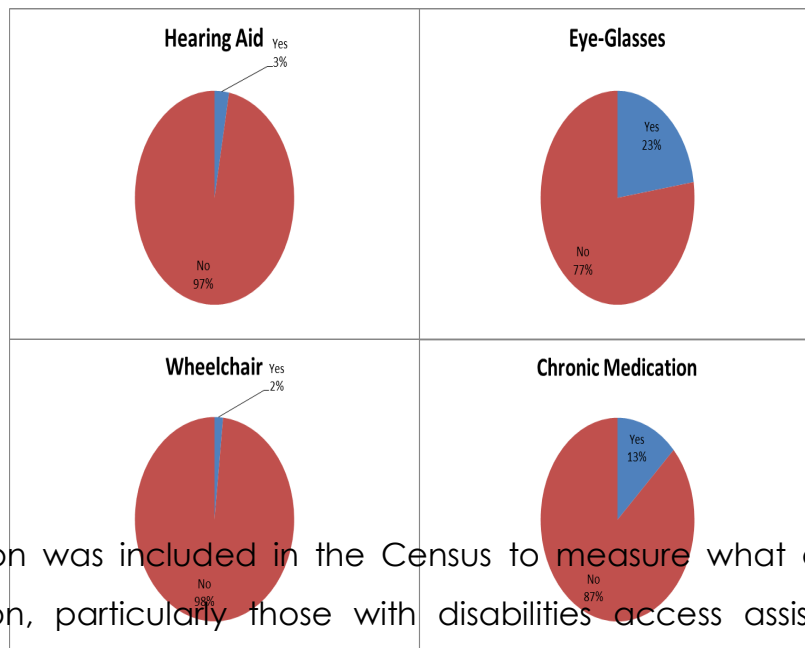
The inclusion of statistics on disability serves as a crucial role in the identification of persons living with disabilities. This is one of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in many societies regardless of whether they are rich or poor. The disabled who comes from the poorest cohorts of society 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	
No difficulty	9684	No difficulty	9876
Some difficulty	141	Some difficulty	834
A lot of difficulty	42	A lot of difficulty	105
Cannot do at all	78	Cannot do at all	9
Walking or climbing stairs		Hearing	
No difficulty	10464	No difficulty	10440
Some difficulty	201	Some difficulty	273
A lot of difficulty	66	A lot of difficulty	63
Cannot do at all	48	Cannot do at all	21
Communication		Remembering / Concentrating	
No difficulty	10512	No difficulty	10338
Some difficulty	198	Some difficulty	300
A lot of difficulty	42	A lot of difficulty	84
Cannot do at all	45	Cannot do at all	60

Results indicate that most people in ward 1 (more than 90%) had no difficulty or limitation that prevented them from carrying certain functions at the time of the Census.

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 23% and 13% respectively.

10.OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 11: Employment by Gender

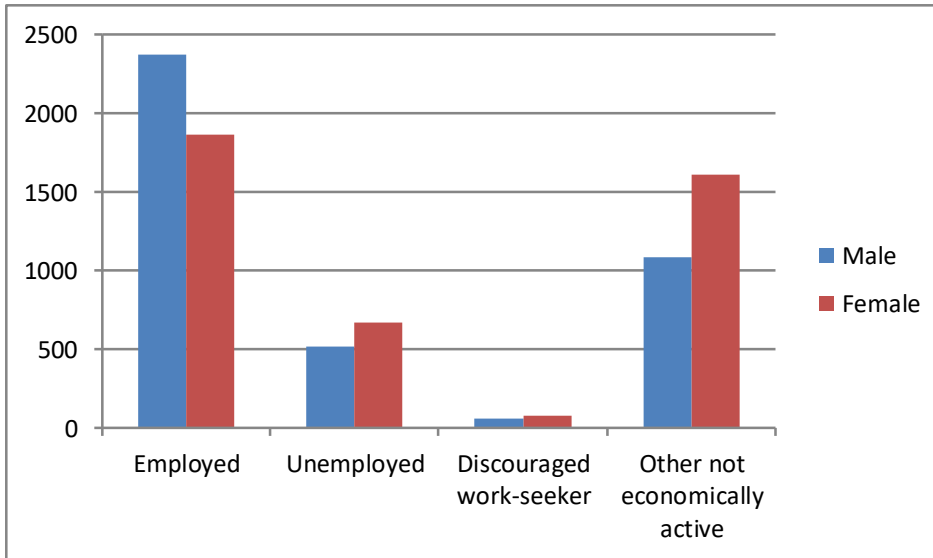
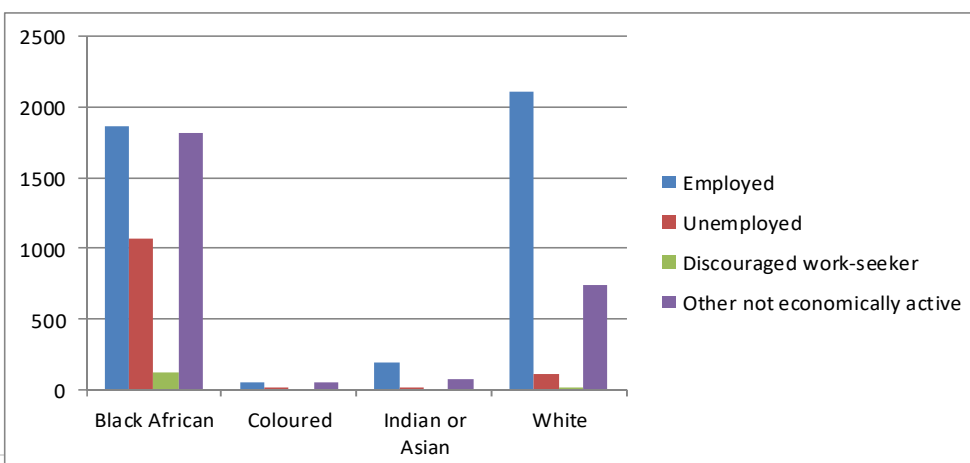


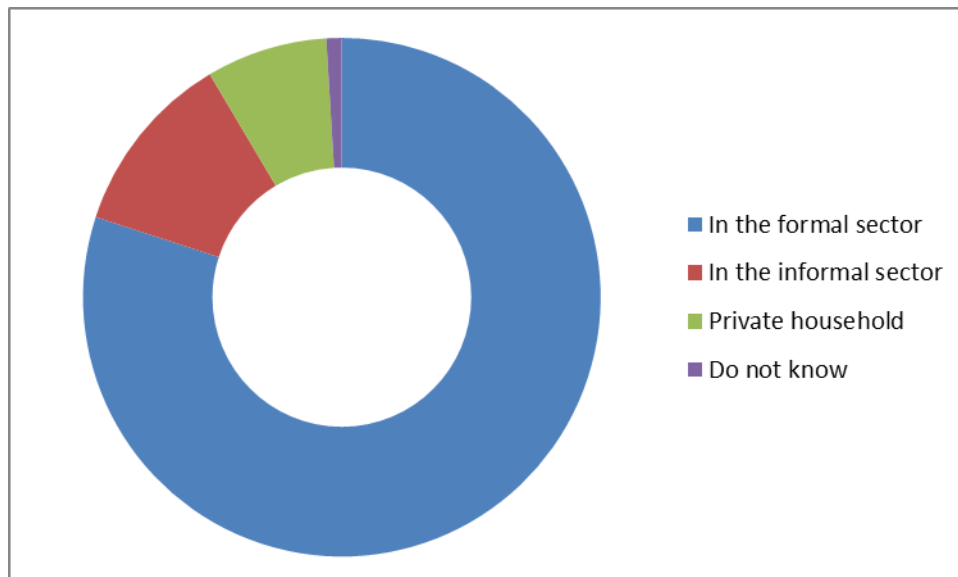
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 1 are males. There is a significant percentage of females which are not economically active. Females still remain a large percentage of the population that is unemployed in ward 1.

Figure 12: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the white population group is the highest in terms of employment followed by black African population.

Figure 13: Employment by Sector



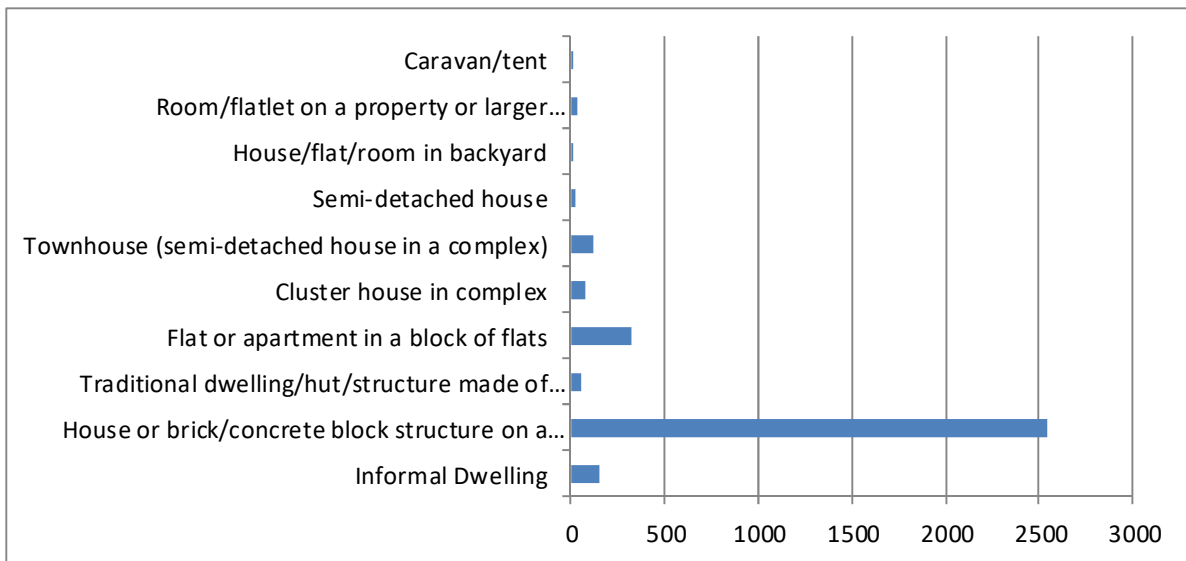
Employment is more on the formal sector followed by the informal sector and the least from private household.

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.

1.8 Housing

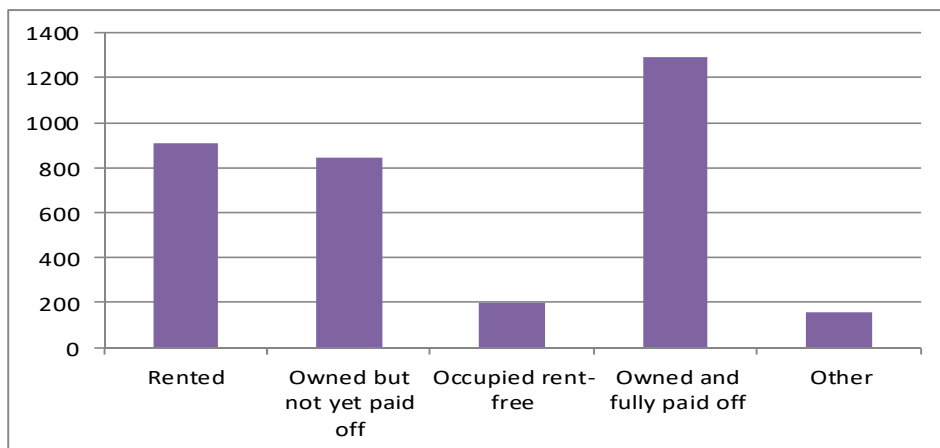
Figure 14: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling



Source: Census 2011

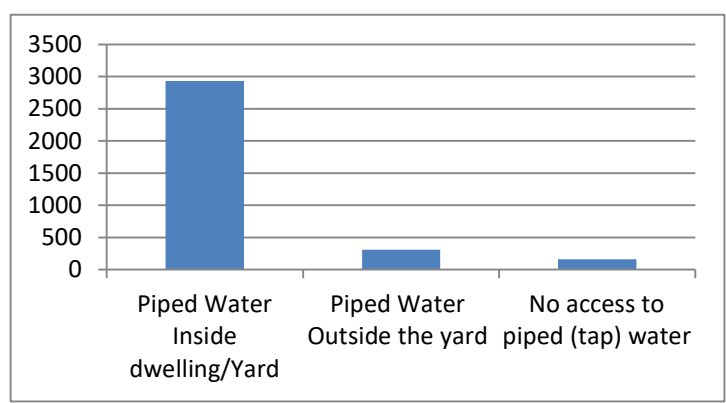
Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households living in formal dwellings, Ward 1 is an urban ward in terms of its location and structure, hence a small percentage of informal dwellings is noticed.

Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



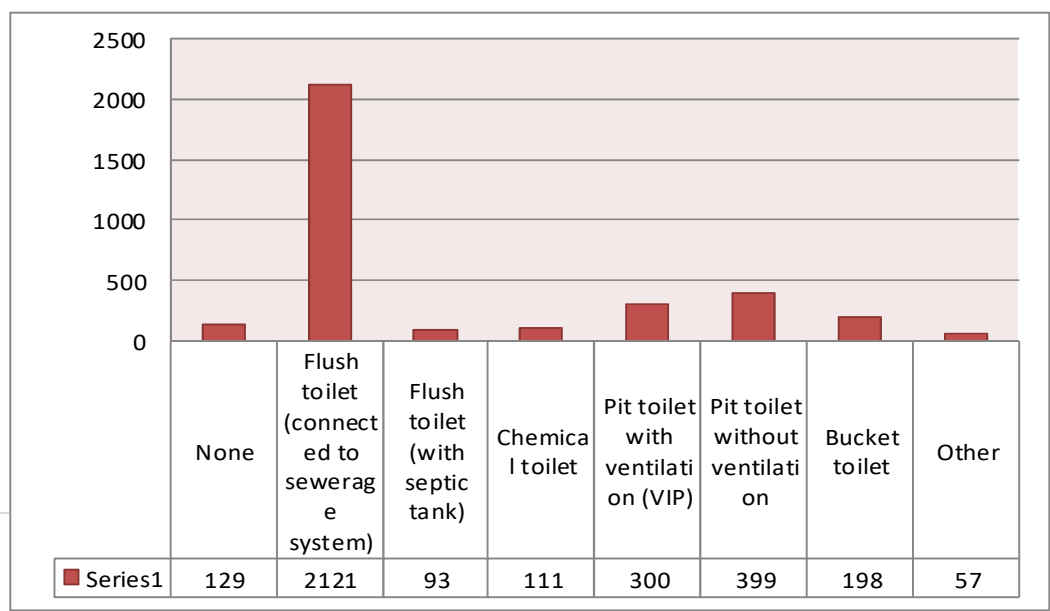
Ward 1 have relatively high proportions of households with owned and fully paid off their properties. The proportion of households who rent their dwellings is also high, while those which occupied rent free dwellings and those owning their homes but not yet paid off have proportions respectively lower.

1.9 Access to Water and Sanitation Services
Figure 16: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows a relatively higher number of households with access to piped water. Less than 500 households have indicated to have no access to piped water in ward.

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. Surprisingly there is still a notable proportion of households which still uses bucket toilet and pit toilets as means of sanitation within this ward.

1.10 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

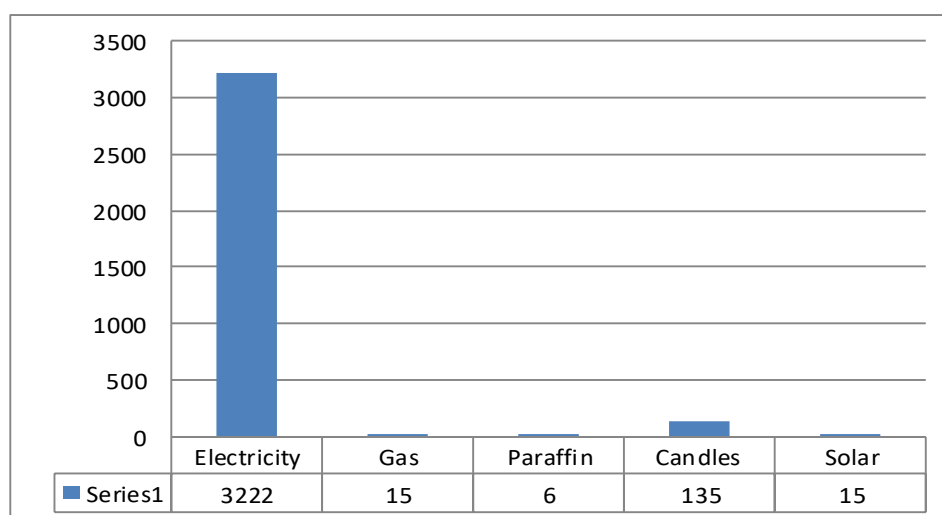


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively higher than those using candles.

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

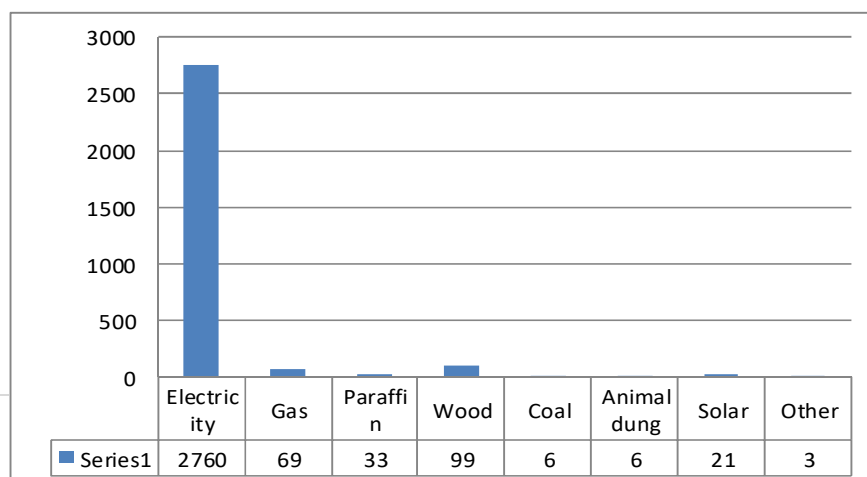
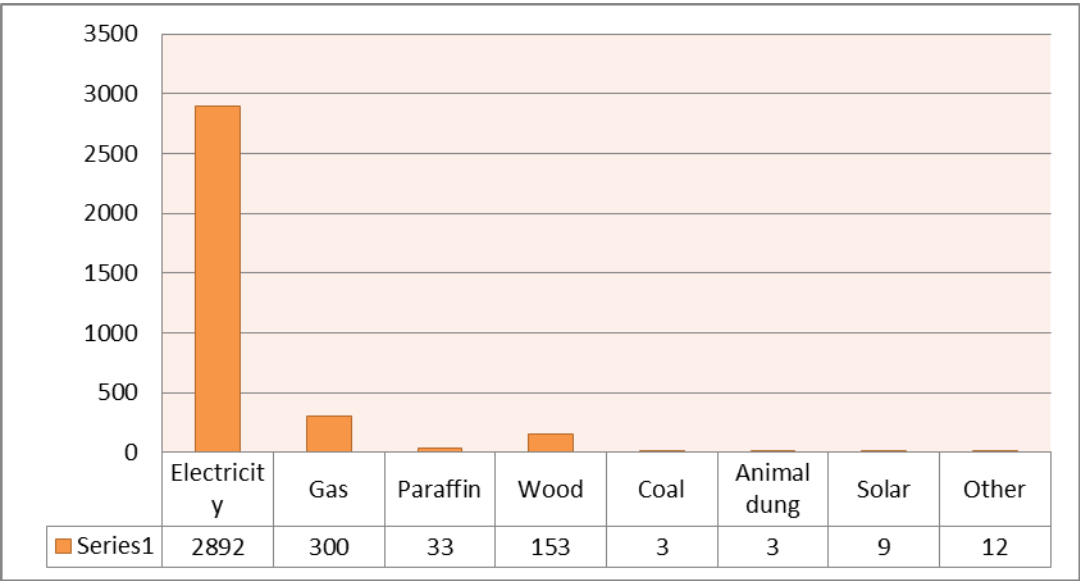


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 1 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting.

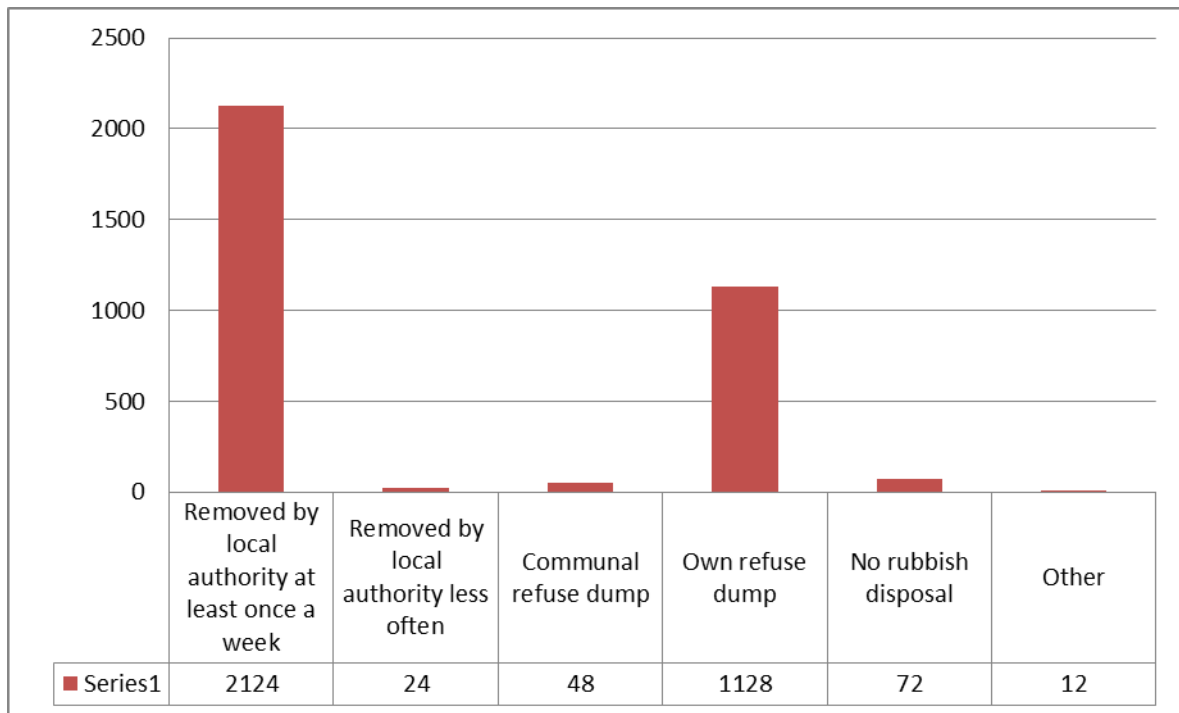
Figure 20 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

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

1.11 Access to refuse removal

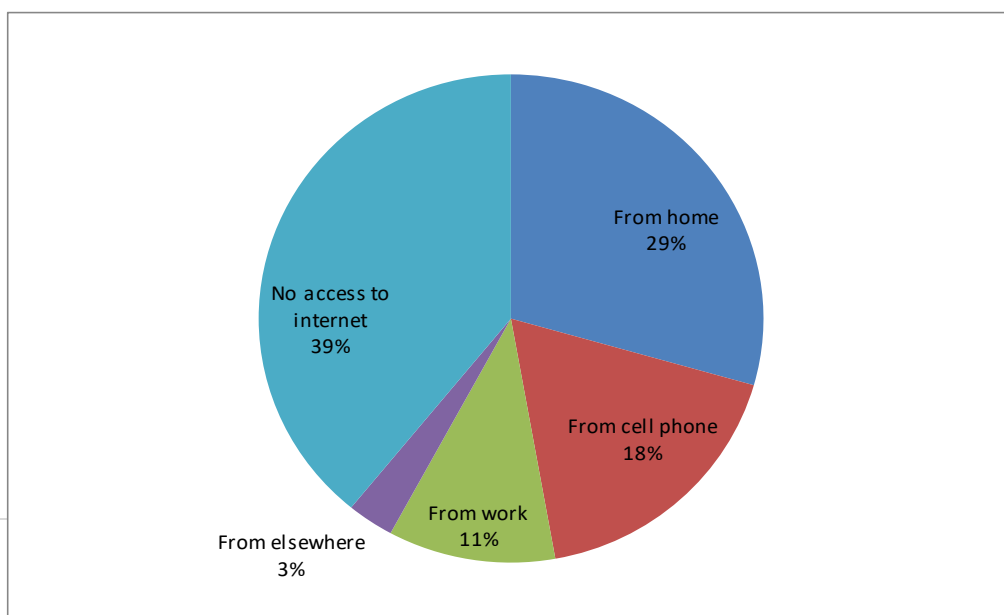


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

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 1, while those removed less often is less. There is a significant proportion of households who still uses own refuse dump as compared to those without refuse disposal.

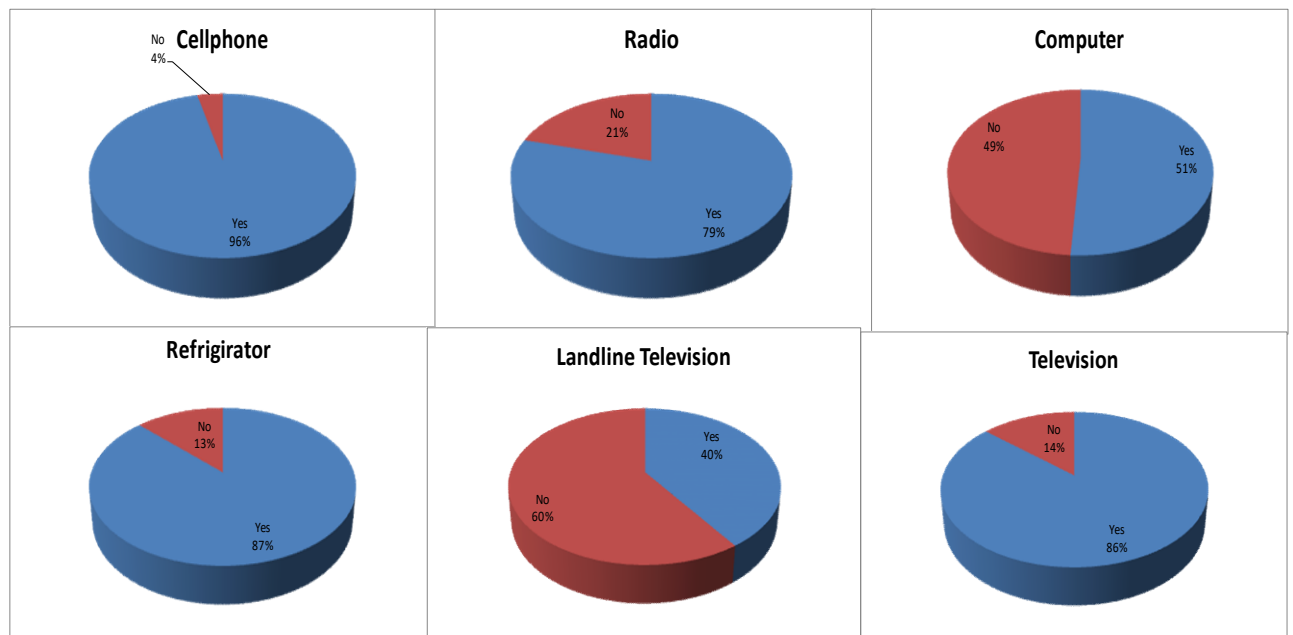
1.12 Household Goods

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 has no access to internet 39%. The highest percentage of households reported that they access the internet from home. A smaller percentage of households access internet from their cellphones 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 96% while the proportion using landlines is 40%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is above 50%.

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 1

DATABASE FOR COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

2023 – 2027

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS
Infrastructure & Technical Services	Sealing of potholes from Current Area to Mzingazi Reserve
	Resealing of tarred roads
	Mzingazi Waterborne sewerage
	Provision of speed humps at Mzingazi
	Extension of streets and storm water to all houses on school and substation sites.
	Provision of bus shelters and laybys at existing shelters
	Pedestrian bridges
	Paved Walkways
	Cleaning of storm water (clogged storm water causes floods)
	Provision of street names
	Speed humps, Mzingazi and Current
	Water Supply
	Water Quality not satisfactory
	Rehabilitation and maintenance of all roads
	Potholes due to poor quality of tar
	VIP Toilets
	Phase 2 Road must be finished at Mzingazi
Community Services	Extensions & improvements to recreation facilities
	Request for Library and Centre of learning
	Request for Sportsground
	Improvements to refuse removal and the eventual provision of a bin refuse system
	Refuse transfer station for Meerensee/Mzingazi
	Control of illegal refuse dumping
	Provision of additional waste skips

	Beautification of the wards and the city towns
	Public notice board with locking facility at Mzingazi Community Hall
	Store rooms for clubs & organisations at Mzingazi Community Hall
	By-law enforcement on stray dogs
	Regular cutting of grass
	Crime prevention programs Community Centre
	Arts Centre
	Refurbishment of Sport Ground
	Park Development and Playing Ground and equipment for kids
	Fitness centre
City Development	Township Establishment of Mzingazi including church, commercial, police station, post office, clinic, professional and sports site and site allocation
	Land use management control and enforcement
	Assistance with community gardens and fencing
	Regulation of informal traders
	Building of a taxi rank in Mzingazi and facilities
	Township establishment Dune nodes Meerensee
	Greenhill development
	Waterfront Development
	Housing Development Mzingazi and Current
	Facilitate issuing of title deeds
	Market Stalls at Current
	Support for SMALL Business and Informal Traders
	A plan for people staying in flooding areas
	Workshop to build steel gates

Corporate Services	In-service training for the unemployed youth
	Streets lights not working
Energy and Electrical Services	Robot at Meerensee /Mzingazi New RBM road to relieve traffic congestion
	Street lights in all Mzingazi internal roads
	Provision of electrical connections to all houses on school and substation sites.
	Electricity Infills
	High Mast Lights
	Upgrade and maintain electricity substations
Financial Services	Review and adjust municipal rates too high
Office of the CM	Communication on Service Delivery outages
	Meaningful Youth Development Programs
	Bursaries for Matric Students
Non-Core Functions	Provision of Mzingazi Clinic
	Pay point for social grant
	Post boxes at Mzingazi Community Hall
	Provision of crèche facilities and equipment
	Old Age Home
	Community Library
Cross-Cutting	Job Opportunities
	High level of crime in the Area

PROJECTS IN THE WARD

PROJECT	ADOPTED BUDGET 2024/2025
ROADS RESEALING (DUNE ROUTE - MEERENSEE)	10 000 000
UPGRADE & SIGNALISE OF INTERSECTION WITHIN THE CITY OF UMHLATHUZE KNORHAAN BAAI AND ANGLERS ROD	500 000
DETAIL DESIGN OF ALKANTSTRAND STAIRCASE	500 000
MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT UPGRADE - MZINGAZI WTW	2 000 000
UPGRADING OF MS 2 PUMP STATION CAPACITY RICHARDS BAY CONSTRUCTION OF A SECOND MEERENSEE RESERVOIR	1900 000
SKIPS	2000 000

