



WARD BASED PLAN

2022/2023-2026/2027

30

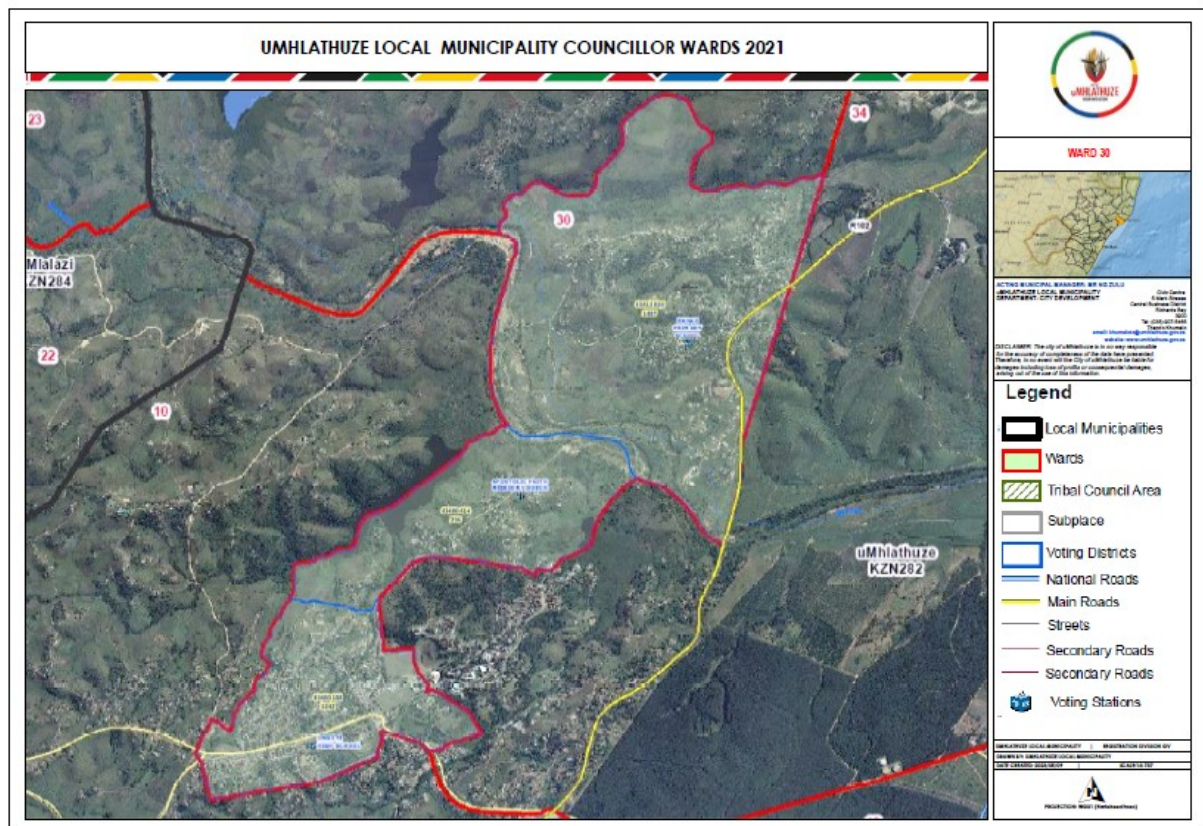


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1. INTRODUCTION

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 Ward of uMhlathuze Municipality. 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
- Roads Maintenance

- Lack of education al facilities
- In Adequate Recreational Facilities
- In adequate housing.

4. SIZE OF THE WARD

Ward 30 has an estimated population of **11355** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 30 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

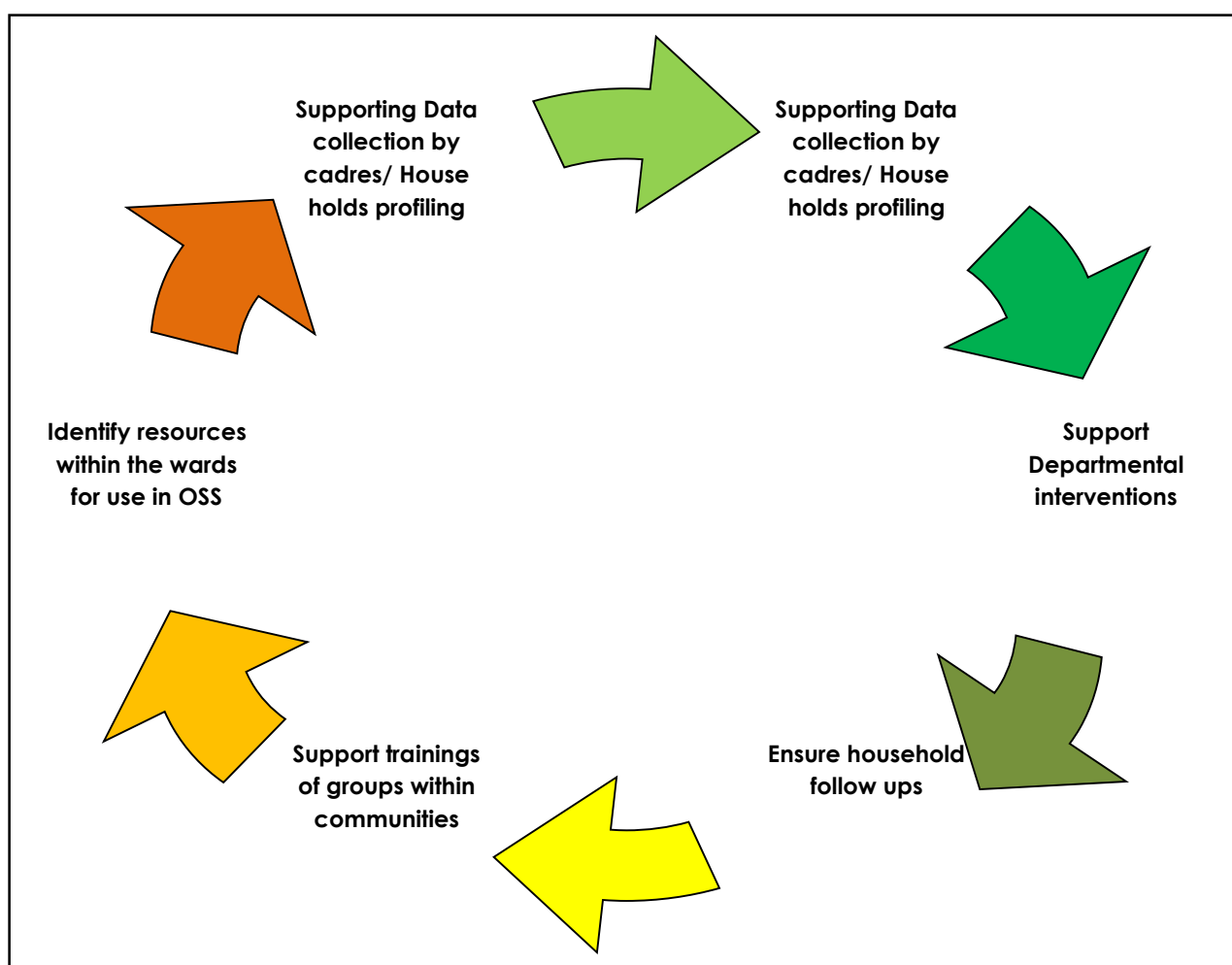
Figure 1: Ward Committee



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 a month, it is championed by the Ward Councillor and the following are executive members of Ward 30 War Room:

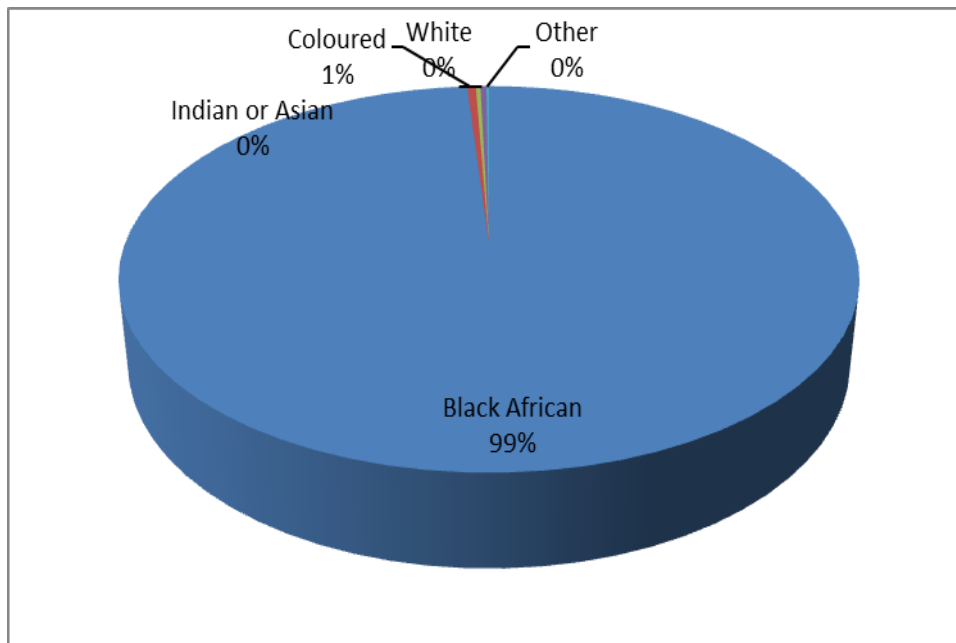
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
Cllr Ngcebo Mlambo	Chairperson	0734479583
Sibusiso Mthembu	Chairperson	067 253 7938
Zanele <hlongo	Secretary	061 295 8654

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

According to Census 2011, the total number of Ward 30 population is estimated at **11355**

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

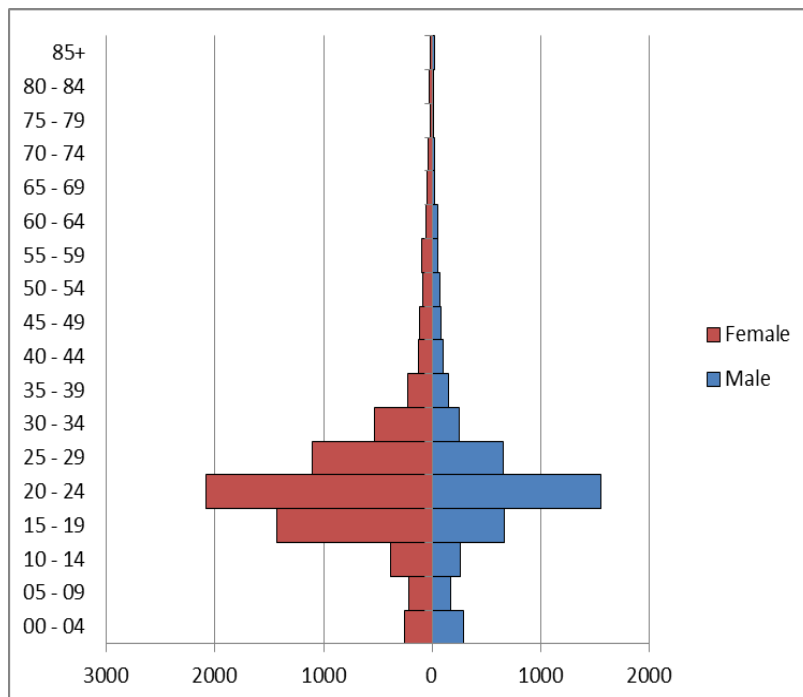
From the figure above it is clear that Ward 30 is 99% dominated by the Black African Population.

6.2 Age and Gender Profile

Knowledge about the age-sex distribution of a population is valuable information on demographics and social economic concerns. Figure - below presents the distribution of the ward population by age and sex. The figures below indicate a large proportion of females than females in almost all age groups. It is very interesting to note that ward 30 is highly dominated by youthful population, from the population pyramid below it could be easily translated about 60% of this population is within the age group 15-19; 201-24. This could be attributed by the fact that there is a university in this ward and a boarding school as well. As the pyramid grows the population figures decrease, which can be translated at the fact that more young people

come for studies and once they finished they leave the ward to seek work opportunities and going back to their places of origin.

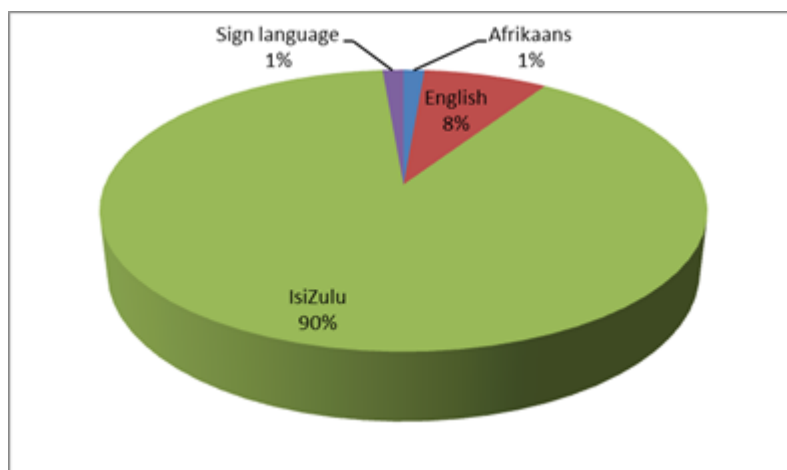
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

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

Figure 5: Language



6.4 Age Groups in 5 years by Population group and Gender

Table 1: Age group in 5 years by population group and Gender

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
00 - 04	291	255	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
05 - 09	177	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	258	381	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
15 - 19	651	1410	3	9	3	3	6	6	-	3
20 - 24	1536	2049	3	15	6	3	6	9	-	3
25 - 29	642	1101	3	6	3	3	3	-	3	-
30 - 34	249	528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
35 - 39	156	222	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	102	129	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
45 - 49	84	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	75	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	57	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	54	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	27	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	18	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	12	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	27	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As it has been indicated from the figures above, this table also translate that Black African population is the majority within ward 30. Hence a comparison with other population groups is not fair. However, it is noted that age group 20-24 has the highest population when compared to other age groups.

6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

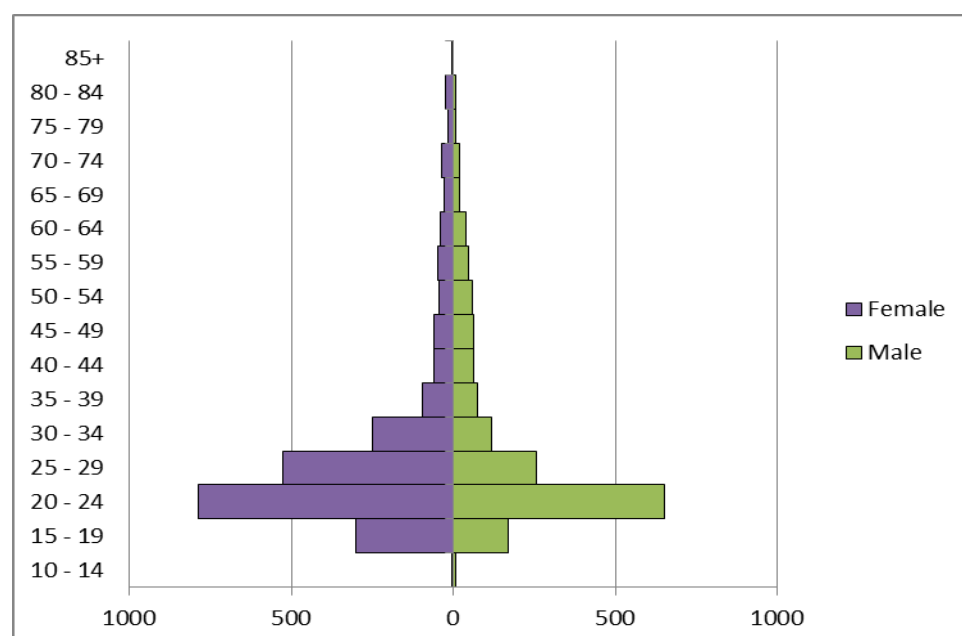


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of is Female headed Household, within an age group of (20-24) ; however it noted that there is a remarkable rate of male headed households as well in age groups (20-24). There is huge proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14 and 15-19).

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 84% followed by married population at 12%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 3% and only a 1% of widows/widower population is found at ward 30.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

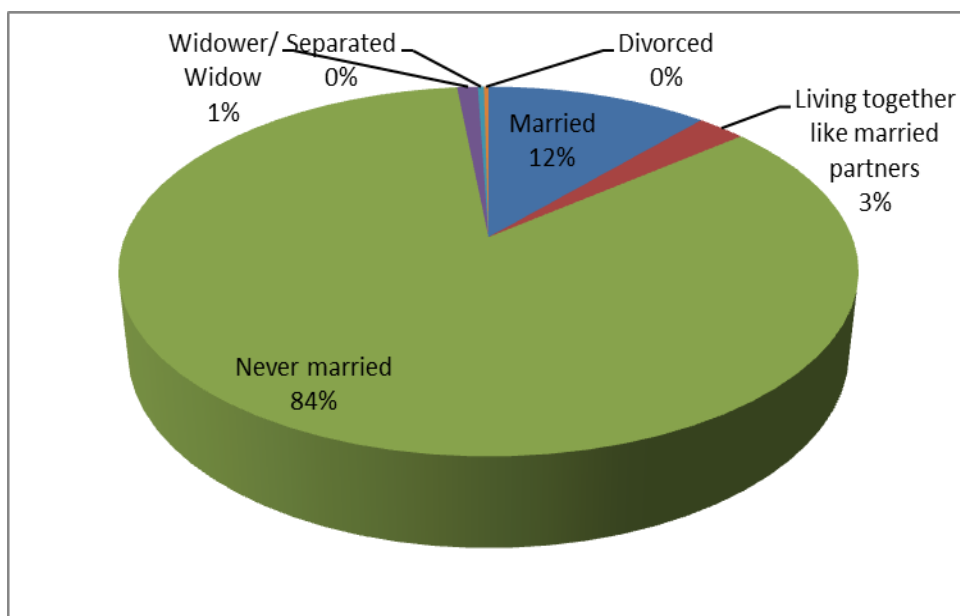
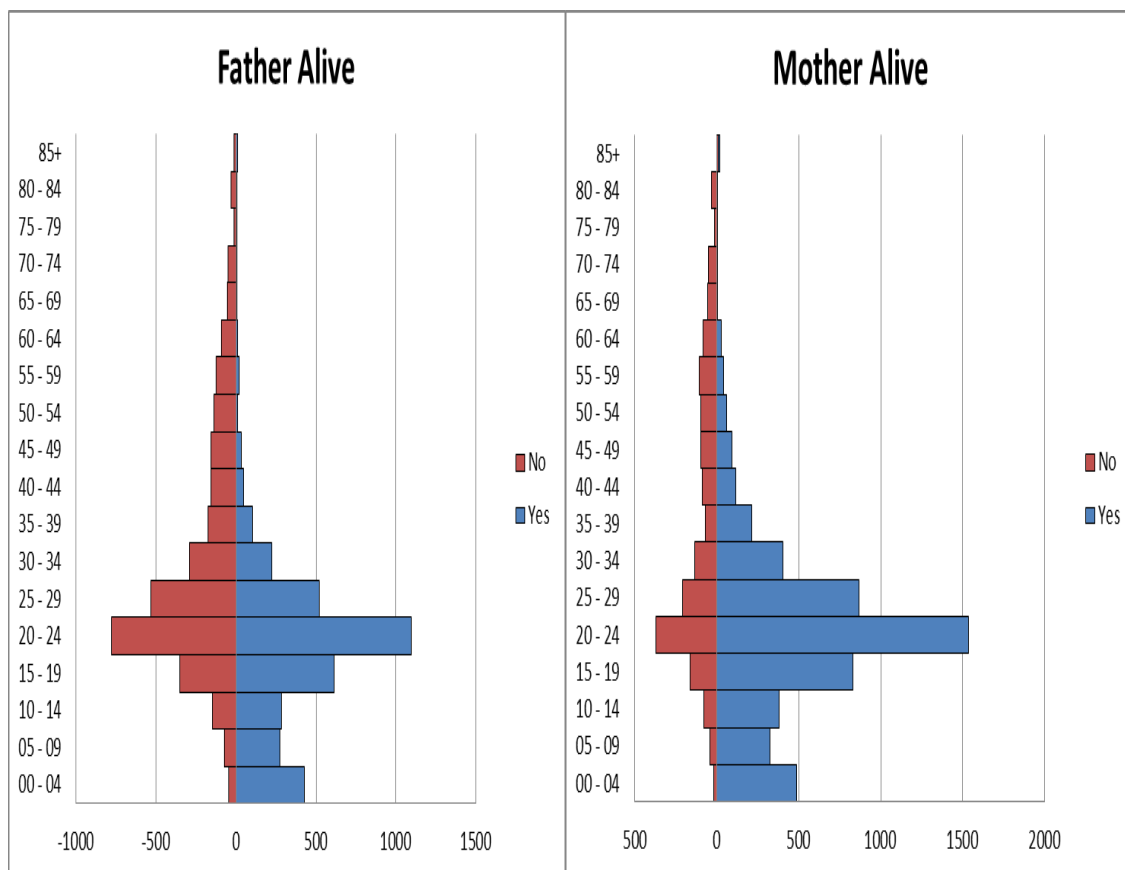


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	6549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	21	3	-	-	-	-	-

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

6.7 Parental Survival



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

These estimates provides an indication of the number of children who are vulnerable, even though all age groups are indicated above , the focus is on children aged 0-19. The total number of aged 0-19 who reported that they had lost one or both parents is, 288 have lost their mother and 597 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	63	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1 / Sub A	63	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2 / Sub B	60	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	66	102	-	-	3	-	-	-
Grade 4 / Std 2	57	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	81	81	-	-	-	-	3	-
Grade 6 / Std 4	78	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	93	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	87	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	129	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	174	240	-	-	-	-	3	3
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	1212	1926	-	3	6	3	-	-
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTC III / N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4 / NTC 4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
N5 / NTC 5	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
N6 / NTC 6	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	102	201	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	42	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Diploma	18	45	-	-	-	3	-	-
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	54	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelors Degree	156	219	-	3	-	3	-	-
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	117	12	-	-	3	-	-	-
Honours degree	36	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	21	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
No schooling	99	114	-	-	-	-	-	-

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 213 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 3138. Also recorded in the statistics above are individuals who have attained PhD's the rate is much higher if compared to other wards

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No income	573	888	-	3	6	3	-	-
R 1 - R 4800	162	357	-	-	-	3	-	-
R 4801 - R 9600	273	498	3	-	-	-	-	-
R 9601 - R 19 600	198	279	-	3	-	-	-	-
R 19 601 - R 38 200	105	123	-	-	-	-	-	3
R 38 201 - R 76 400	66	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 76 401 - R 153 800	99	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 153 801 - R 307 600	60	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 307 601 - R 614 400	36	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R 2 457 601 or more	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

In this ward females are more than males and hence in all aspects females are found to be a majority. Firstly, it is noted that there are more females with no income as indicated above. Further females do dominate in the middle income ranks; however, when the ranks increase a change is seen where in males dominates in the upper income ranks. This poses a lot of questions in terms of equity.

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.

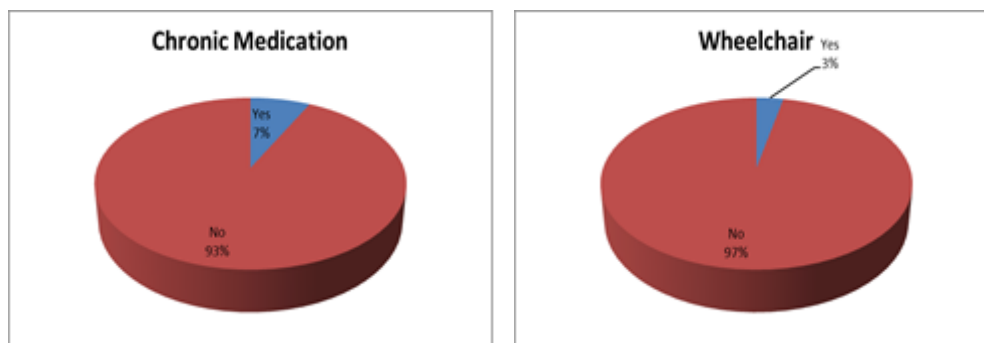
Figure 8: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

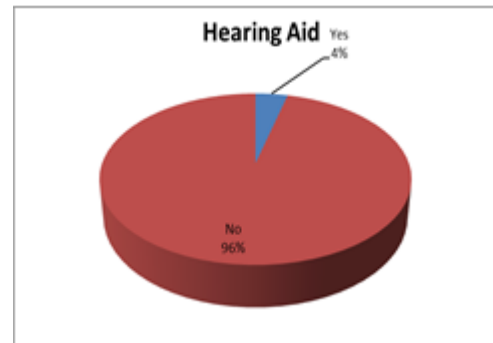
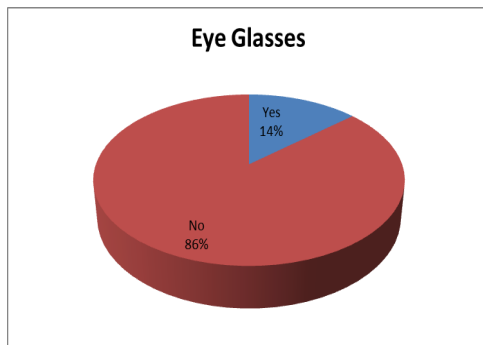
Communication	52802030: Ward 30	Seeing	52802030: Ward 30	Hearing	52802030: Ward 30
No difficulty	6408	No difficulty	5970	No difficulty	6420
Some difficulty	54	Some difficulty	432	Some difficulty	108
A lot of difficulty	6	A lot of difficulty	168	A lot of difficulty	30
Cannot do at all	18	Cannot do at all	6	Cannot do at all	6

Remembering	52802030: Ward 30	Walking	52802030: Ward 30	Self Care	52802030: Ward 30
No difficulty	6216	No difficulty	6363	No difficulty	5934
Some difficulty	132	Some difficulty	81	Some difficulty	63
A lot of difficulty	39	A lot of difficulty	18	A lot of difficulty	6
Cannot do at all	30	Cannot do at all	27	Cannot do at all	48

Results indicate that most people in ward 30 (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 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 14% and 7% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 10: Employment by Gender

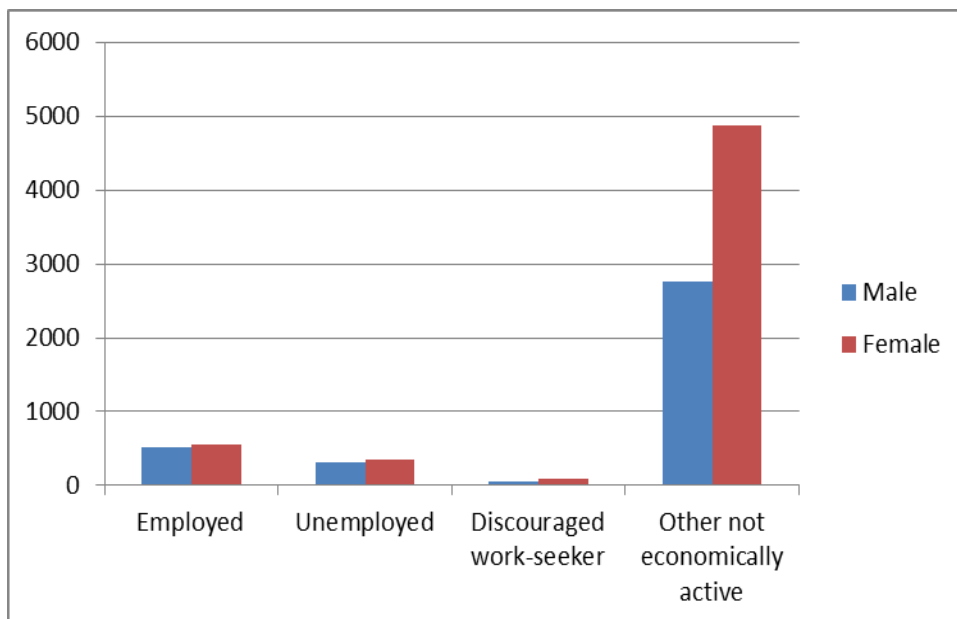
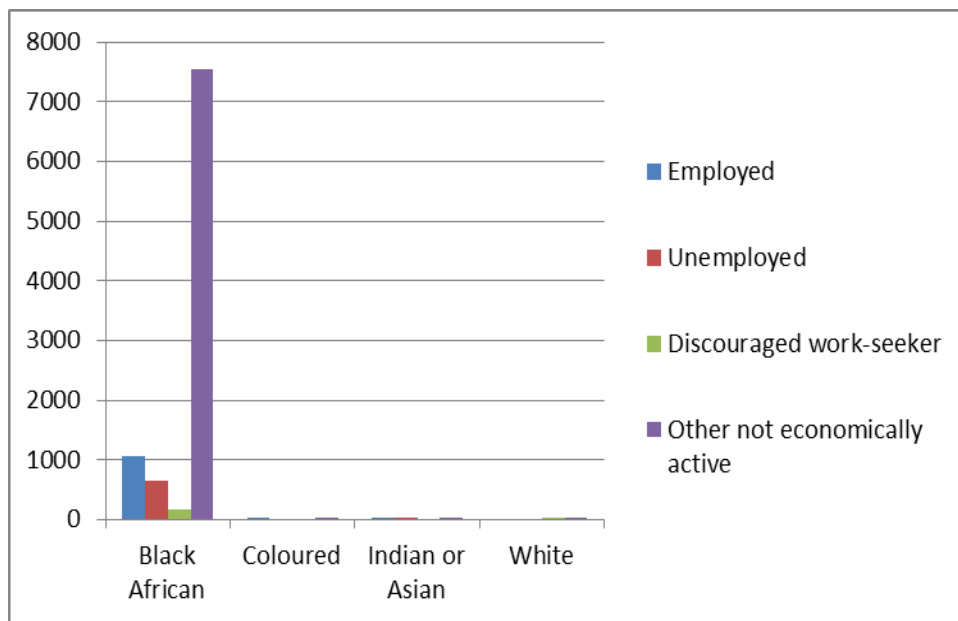


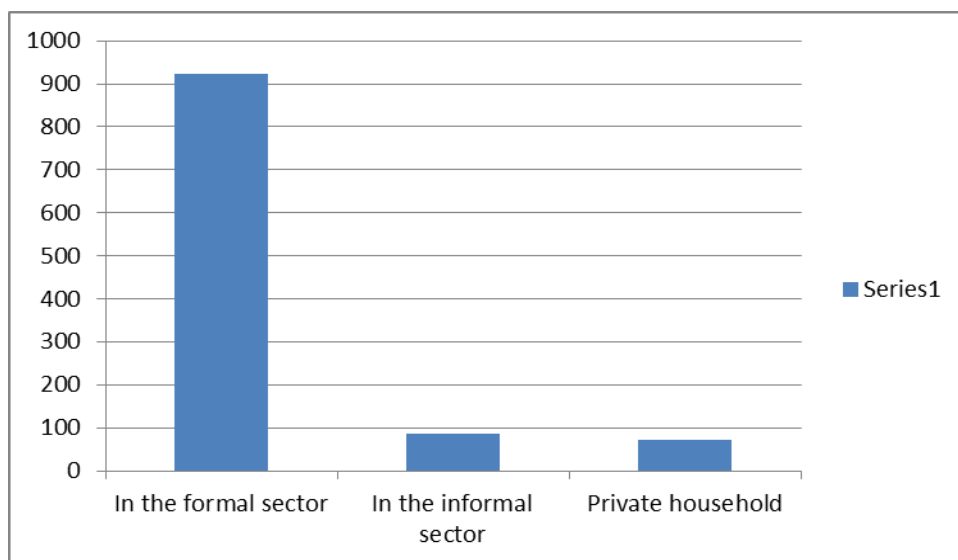
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 30 are females. A significant percentage of females are not economically active. There is almost a balance of percentage figures between females and males when it comes to unemployment. It is noted that a large proportion of this ward is not economical active both males and females.

Figure 11: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the Black African population in this ward has the highest percentage of individuals that are not economically active. This could be attributed by the fact that the population is dominated by young adults who are still going to university and whom are not yet employed or job seeking.

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

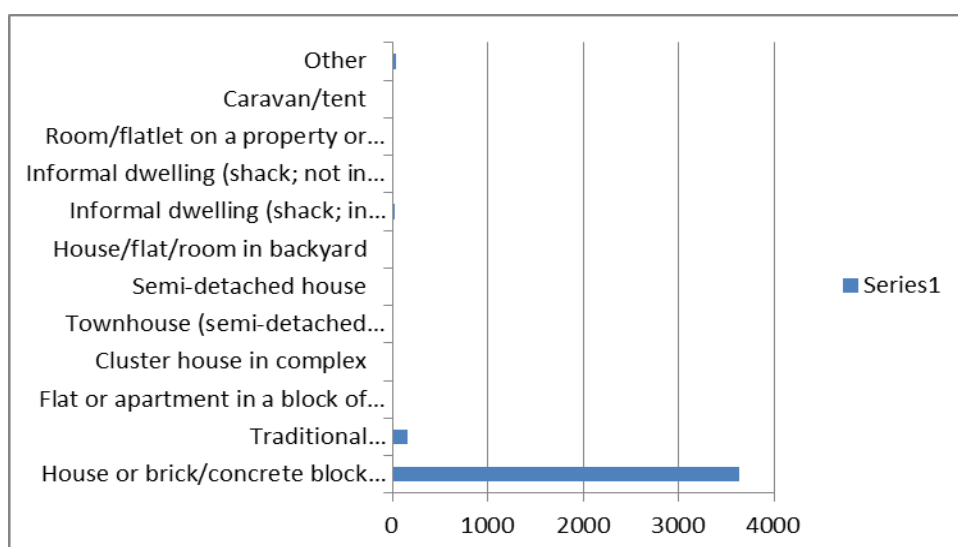
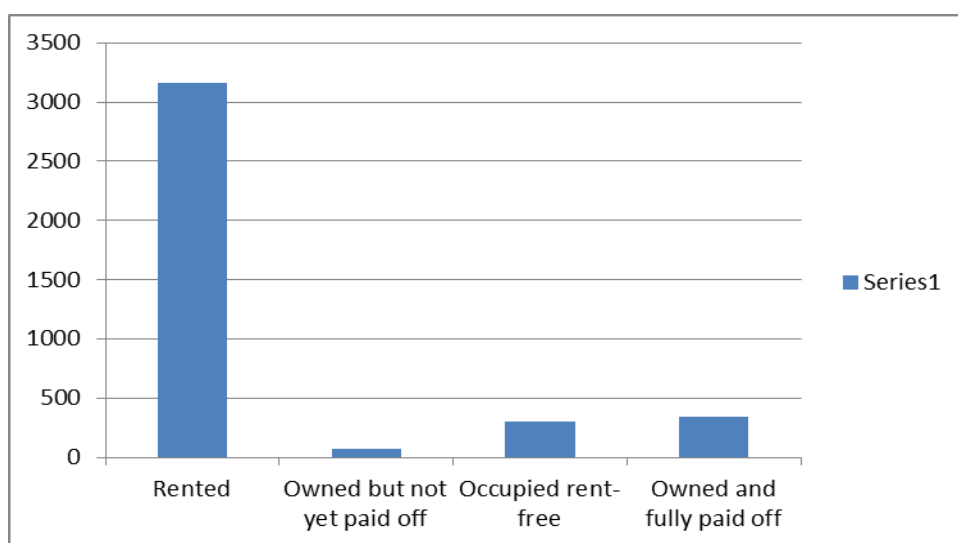


Figure 14 above shows that a high percentage of households live in formal dwellings, there is also a small proportion of households that lives in traditional dwellings.

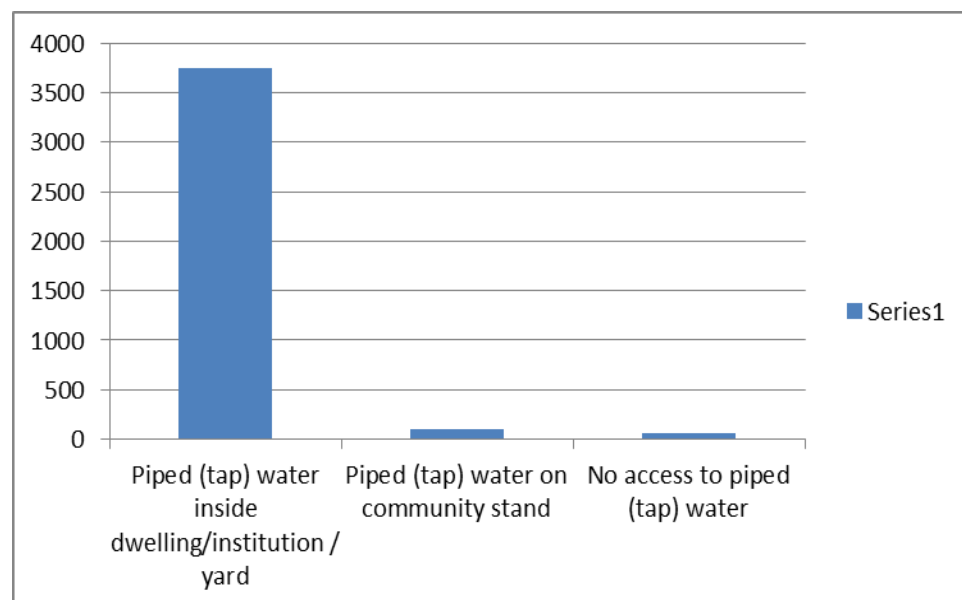
Figure 14: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



The proportion of households who rent their dwellings is very high, followed by those who owned and fully paid off. The occupied rent –free has a proportion, but the least being owned and not yet paid off.

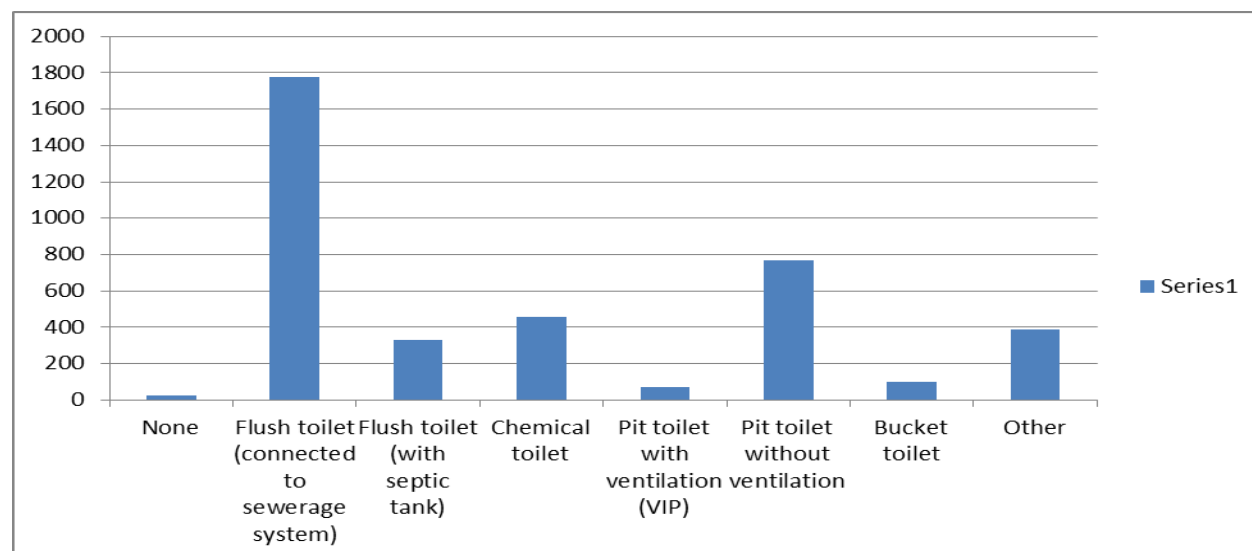
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 15: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows that a relatively higher number of households have access to piped water at ward 30.

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, the proportion of households that have flush toilets connected to sewer systems is relatively higher. It can be concluded that in ward 30 various sanitation facilities are being used. To note is an indication that some household are still using bucket systems and other with no means or sanitation facilities.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

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

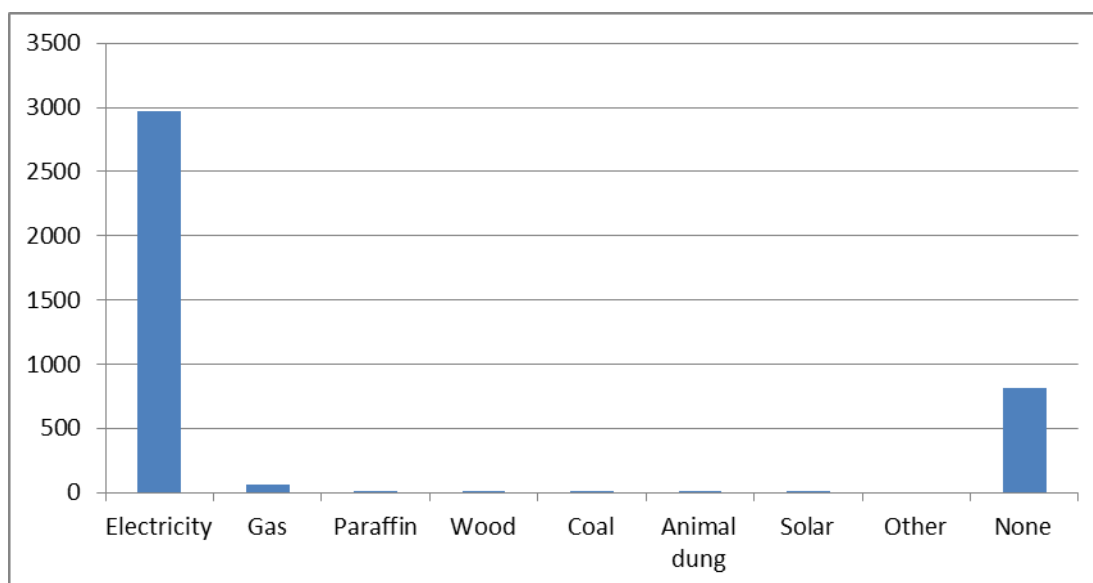
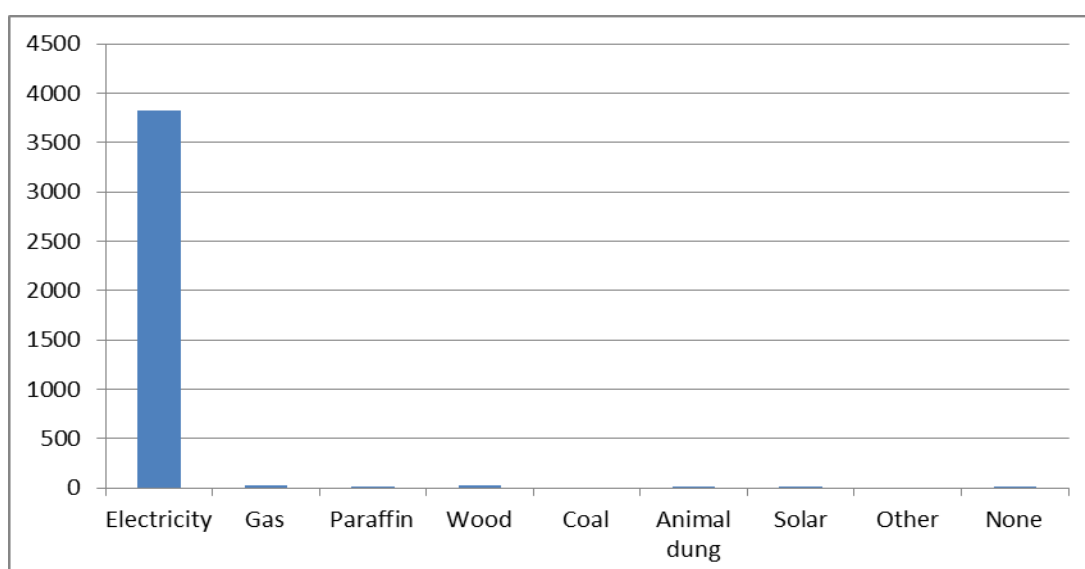
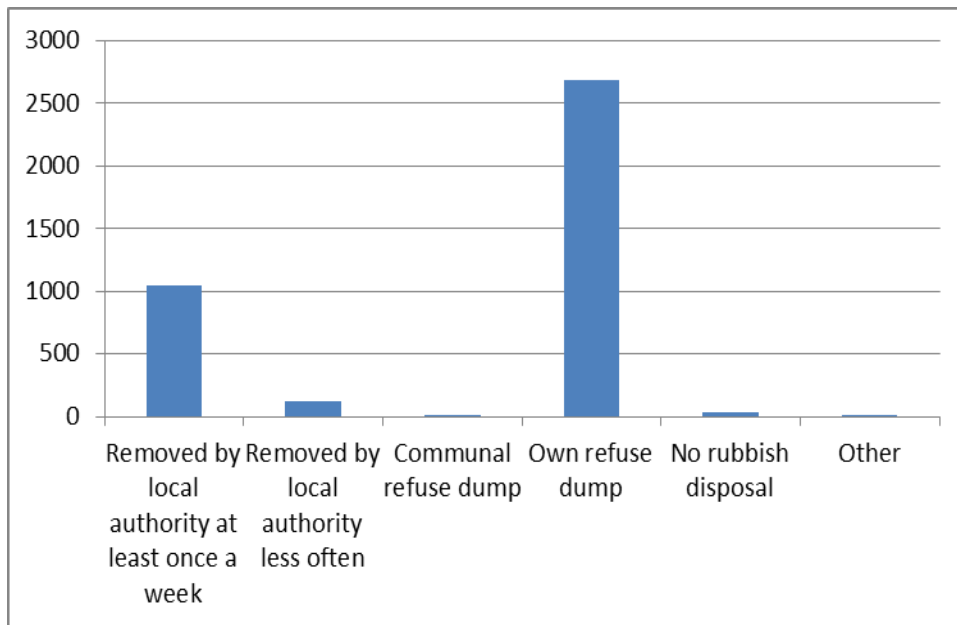


Figure 19 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



All figures above indicate that majority of households in ward 30 have access to electricity and they uses electricity for different means and highly when compared to other means.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

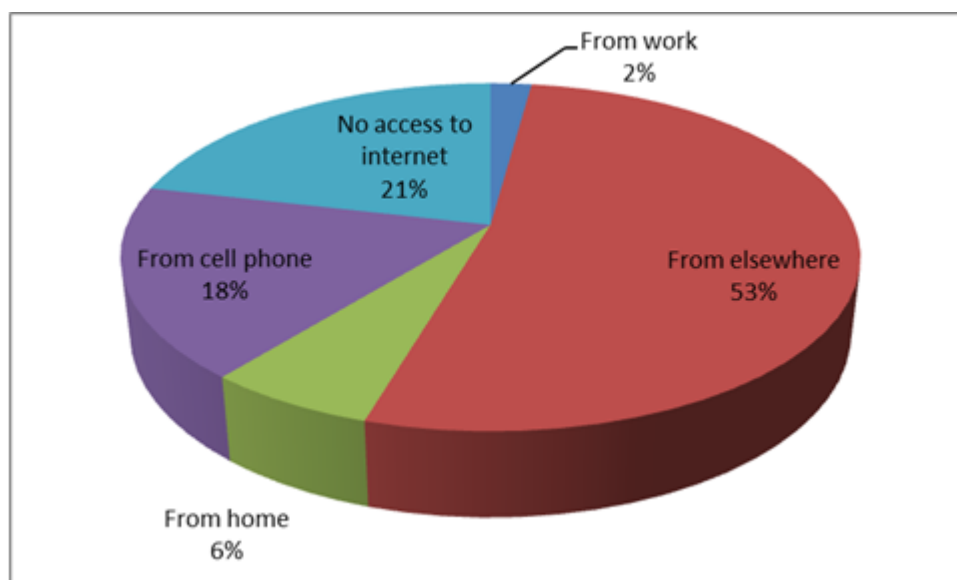


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is consistently low in ward 30. The majority of households indicated to using own refuse dump.

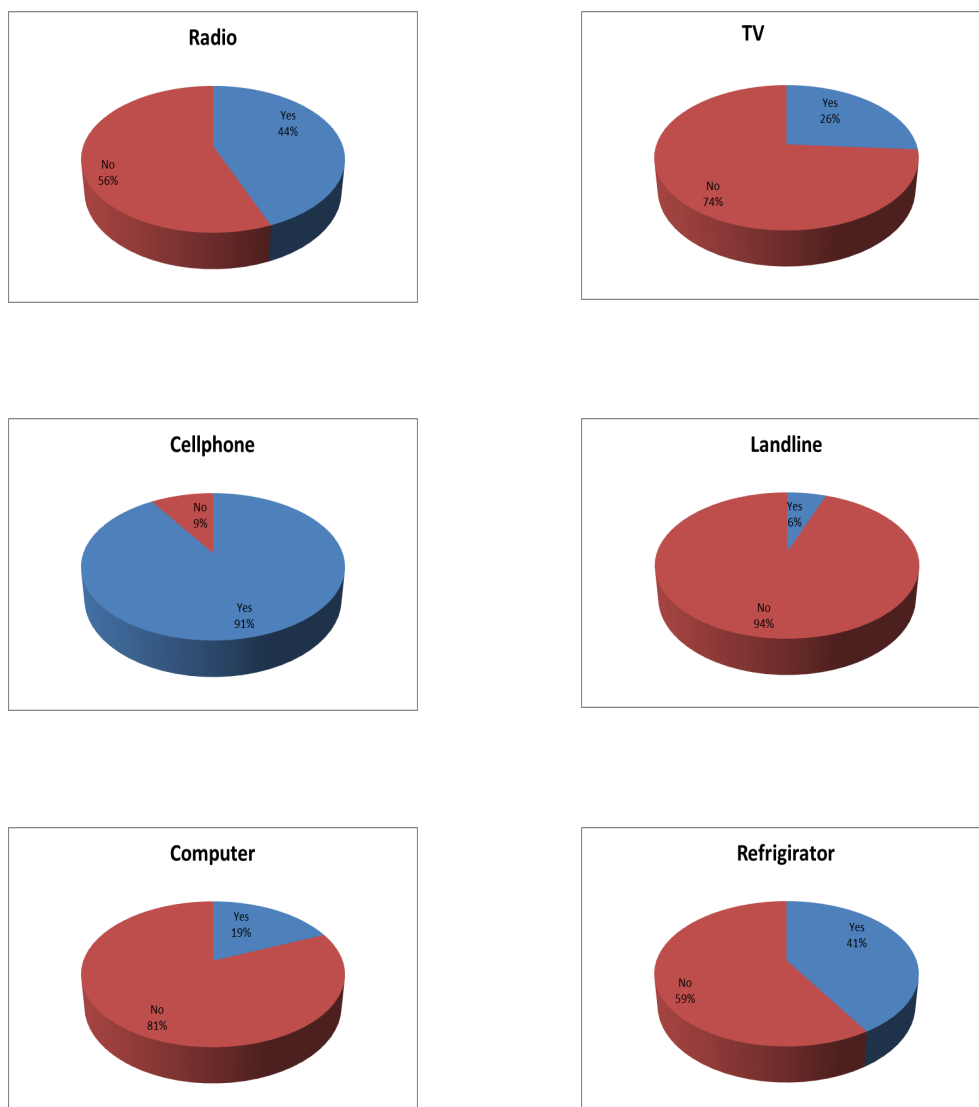
11.5 Household Goods

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 access to internet 53% this access is not indicated however it is used that the source is WiFi since there a free University WiFi within the vicinity of ward 30. About 18 % percentage of households reported that they access internet from their cell phones. A very small percentage of households access internet from home, followed by those who access from work. The percentage of those with no internet is low at 21% when compared with other municipal wards.

Figure 21 : 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 6%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is fair at 19%.

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 30

DATABASE FOR COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

2023 – 2027

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS
Infrastructure Services	Most areas do not have water in ward for days KwaDlangezwa being the most affected
	Water tankers do not deliver water on time and sometimes not at all
	Provision of boreholes and stationary jojo tanks to help alleviate water crisis
	Provision of Semi-tar road at Iniwe access roads
	Potholes sealing and roadmarking at KwaDlangezwa Township Roads
	All rural roads needs re re-gravelling and upgrade
	Provision of pedestrian bridges from eNiwe to Mhlathuze Area outside Unizulu
	Upgrade of Ngamla Road
Community Services	Waste is not collected on time which leads to unbearable smell
	Refurbishment of kwaDlangezwa Rates hall
	Progress on KwaDlangezwa swimming pools and Multipurpose Centre
	Skips are overflowing and not collected
	Request for Park recreational areas in rural communities
	Clearing of greenbelts
	Request for an outdoor gym and Community Art Centre at KwaDlangezwa Township
	Cutting of trees and clearing of river streams
	Request for library at KwaDlangezwa Township
	Request for Sportfields at Iniwe Reserve and VIP Toilets

City Development	Provision of bus shelters at Iniwe Reserve
	Request for taxi rank at iNiwe Reserve
	Request for RDP Houses for disadvantaged and deserving families
	Request for garden and farming assistance
	Assistance with community gardens and fencing
Corporate Services	In-service training for the unemployed youth and FET Students
	Ford parcels for deserving and struggling families
	Skills development programme
	Expansion of internet hot spots programme
	Request for Internship programmes
Energy and Electrical Services	Replacements of Dysfunctional Streetlights
	Provision of high mast lights at Iniwe Reserve and uMhlathuze Area
	Request that the municipality take over from Eskom at uMhlathuze and Iniwe Area
Financial Services	Entrepreneurial Programmes for young businesses
	Rates are not affordable to many
Office of the CM	Communication on Service delivery issues. Communities be added to sms system
	People older than 35 years are not catered in job opportunities
	Job opportunities must cater for everyone regardless of age
	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	
	Request for Police station kwaDlangezwa Township
Cross-Cutting	Job Opportunities
	Inclusion of disable people in job opportunities

PROJECTS IN THE WARD

PROJECTS	ADOPTED BUDGET2024/2025
SUSTAINABLE RURAL ROADS (NGAMLARoad eNIWE)	8 484 000
SKIPS	2000 000

