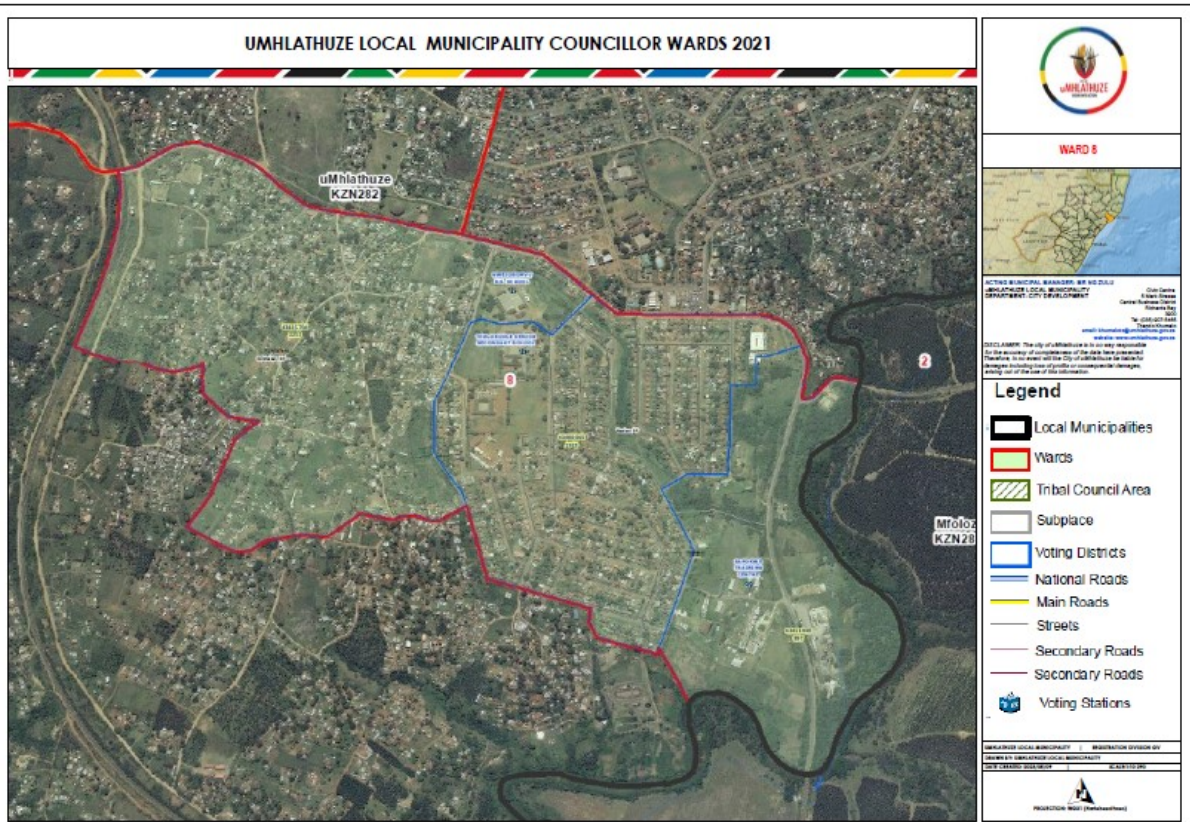




# WARD BASED PLAN

## 2022/2023-2026/2027

8



## 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 .....	5
6. DEMOGRAPHICS .....	6
6.1 Population .....	6
6.2 Age and Gender Profile .....	7
6.3 Language .....	8
6.4 Age Groups in 5 years by Population group and Gender .....	8
6.5 Child and Female Headed Household .....	10
6.6 Marital and Civil Partnership Status.....	10
6.7 Parental Survival.....	12
7. EDUCATION .....	12
8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME .....	13
9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING .....	14
10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT .....	15
11. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES .....	17
11.1 Housing .....	17
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services .....	18
11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy .....	19
11.4 Access to refuse removal .....	20
11.5 Household Goods.....	21
12. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Ward Committee .....	5
Figure 2: War Room: Objectives .....	6
Figure 3: Population by Population Group .....	7
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid .....	8
Figure 5: Language .....	8
Figure 6: Marital Partnership .....	11
Figure 7: Average Annual Income by Sex of head of household .....	13
Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group .....	13
Figure 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty .....	14
Figure 10: Assistive Devices .....	15
Figure 11: Employment by Gender .....	15
Figure 12: Employment by Population Group .....	16
Figure 13: Employment by Sector .....	16
Figure 14: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling .....	17
Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status .....	17
Figure 16: Household with access to piped water .....	18
Figure 17: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility .....	18
Figure 18: Distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting .....	19
Figure 19 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating .....	19
Figure 20 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking .....	20
Figure 21: Percentage of households who have access to internet .....	21
Figure 22 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods .....	21

## List of Tables

Table 1: Age group in 5 years by population group and Gender .....	8
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**

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

#### 4. SIZE OF THE WARD

As Per Census 2011, the estimated population of ward 8 is **5142**

#### 5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 8 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio; the following are members of the ward committee:

**Figure 1: Ward Committee**

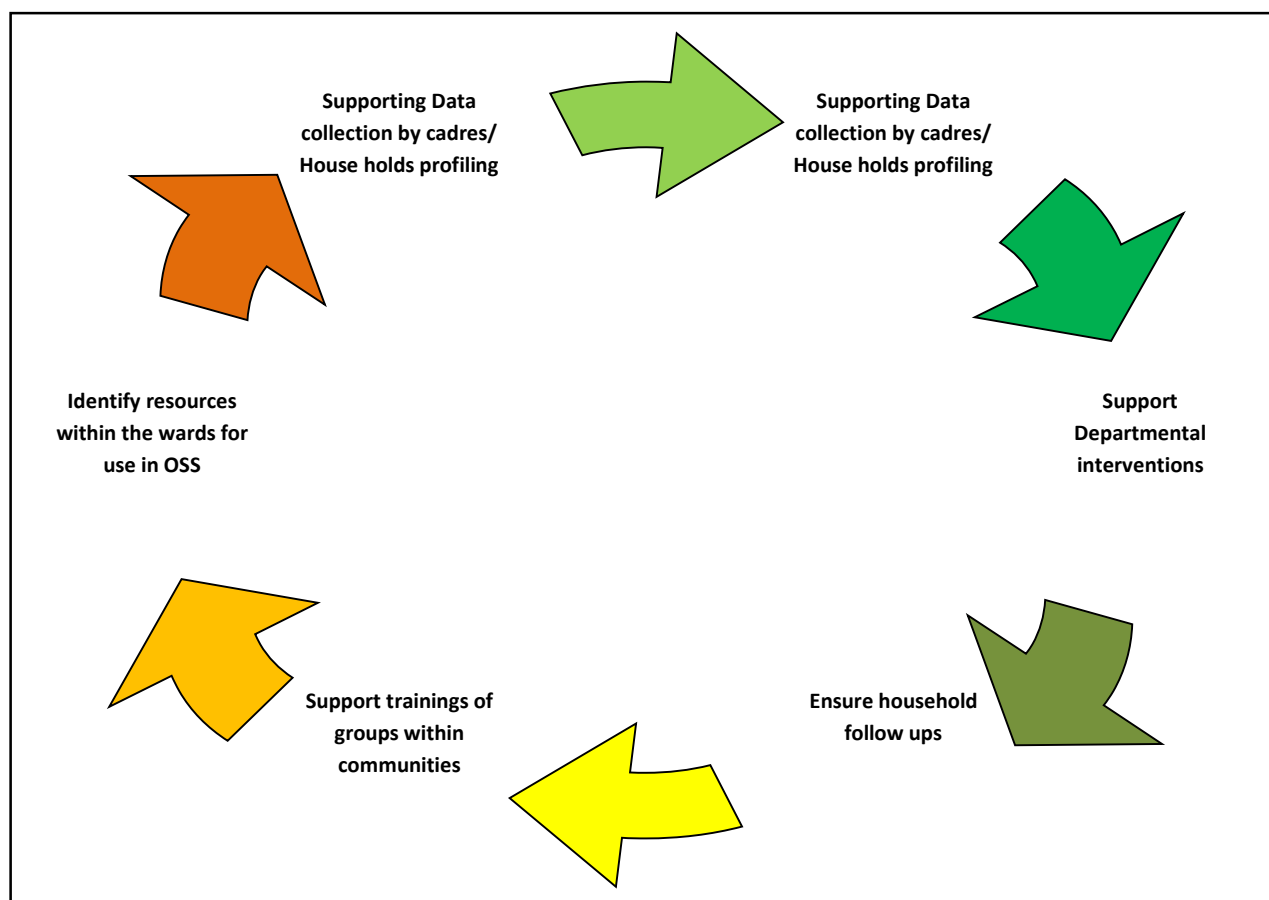


**Note:** Portfolios are yet to be allocated for each Ward Committee member.

##### 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 Huexecutive members of Ward 8 War Room:

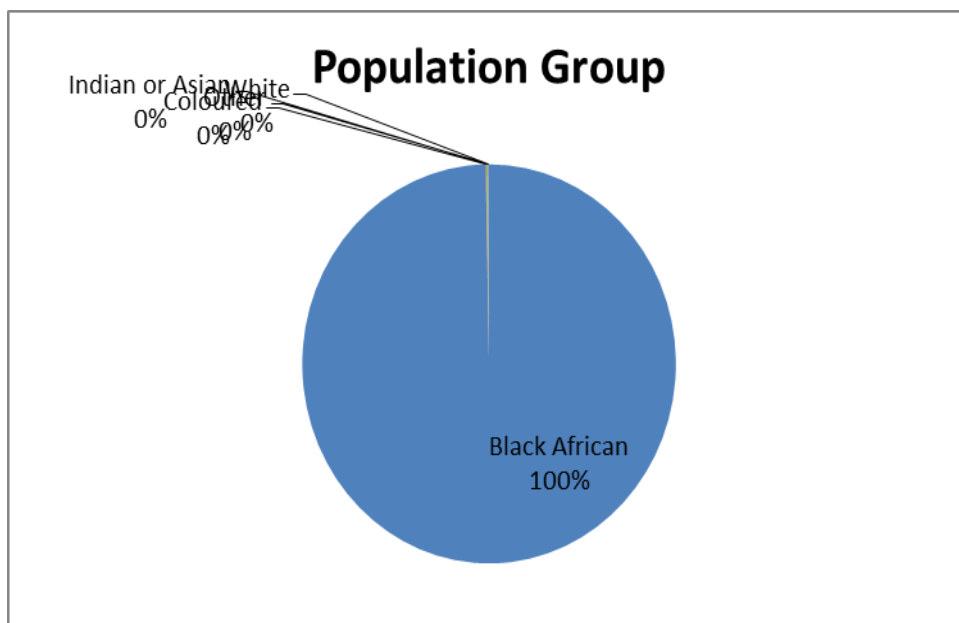
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
CLR Name: Mdletshe Nkosingphile Cyril	Champion	076 669 2425
Sibusiso Makhoba	Chair person	083 8786 559
Dumisani Dlamini	Secretary	071 421 4957

## 6. DEMOGRAPHICS

### 6.1 Population

As Per Census 2011, the estimated population of ward 8 is **5142**

**Figure 3: Population by Population Group**



**Source, Stats SA Census\_ 2011**

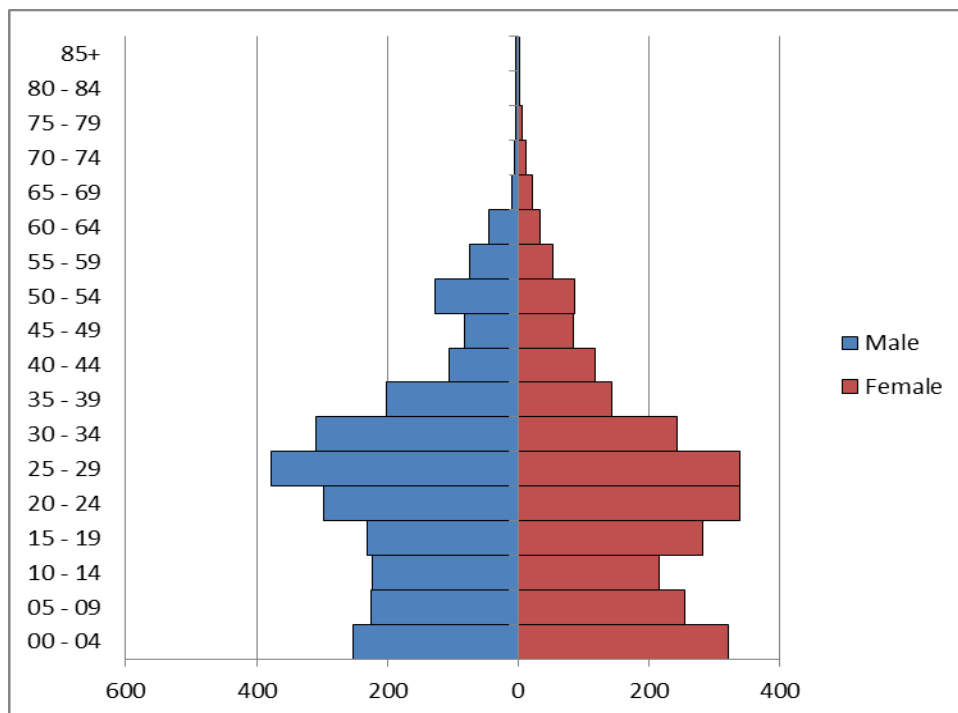
Black African Population is the Majority of dwellers in Ward 8, hence the statistics reflect a 100% proportion representation of Black Africans.

## **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 in all age groups, except for younger and middle age groups (00-04 and 35-39) where a proportion of males is higher than females. At an elderly stage 85+ more females seems to be surviving that males.

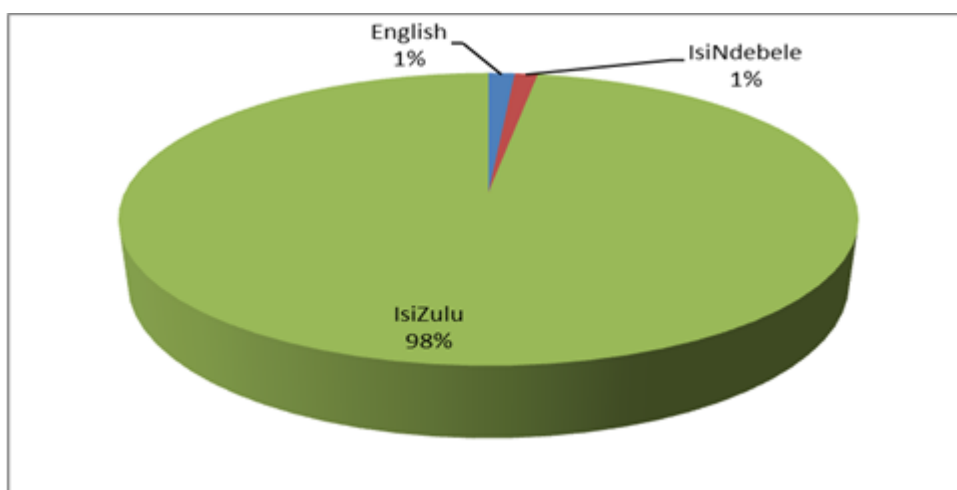
**Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid**



### 6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, isiZulu is the main spoken language at ward 8, followed by IsiNdebele and English, 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	252	318	-	-	-	-	-	3
05 - 09	225	252	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	222	216	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	231	282	-	-	-	3	-	-
20 - 24	297	336	-	-	3	-	-	-
25 - 29	378	339	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	306	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	201	144	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	105	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	123	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	75	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	45	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
85+	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the figure above it can be concluded that in this ward at birth age there are more Black African females born, that is consistent with almost all population groups. The highest age group is 25-29. This indicates that we have more young people in this ward more than infants and adults. At elderly age group more surviving at age 85+ females can be found from the black African population.

## 6.5 Child and Female Headed Household

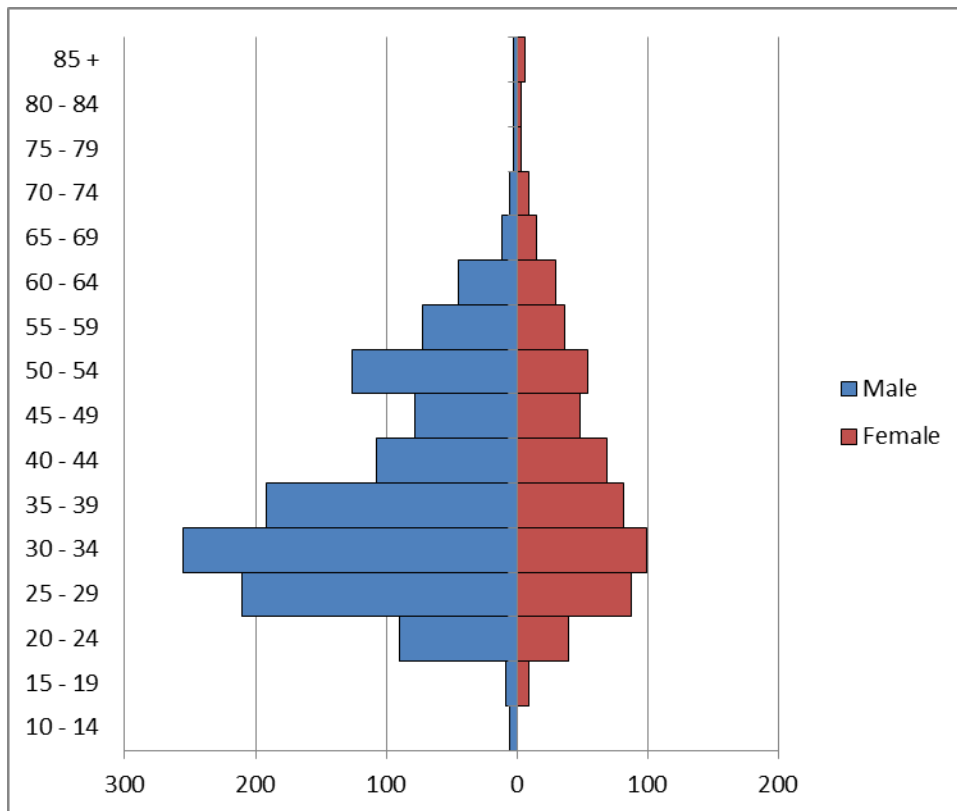
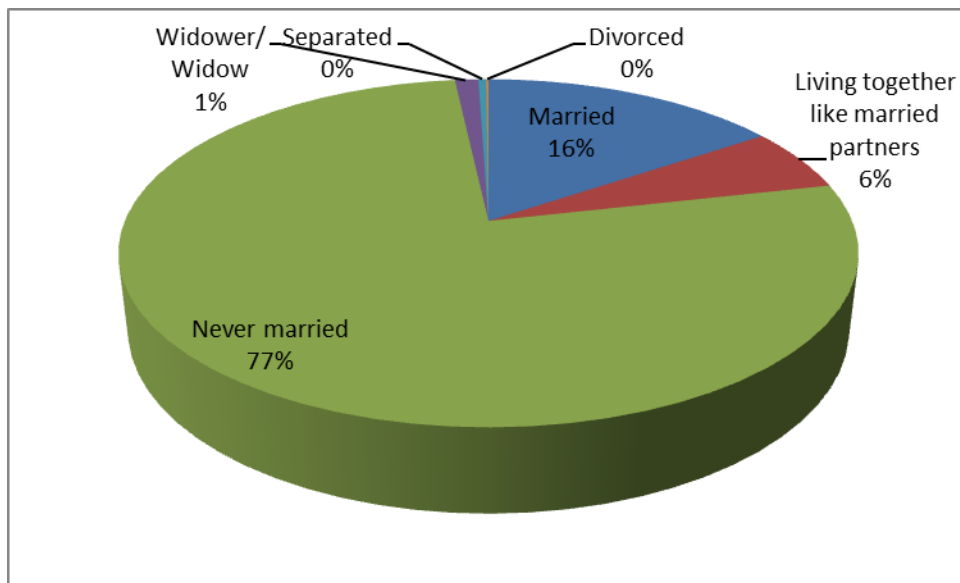


Figure above indicates that a large proportion of ward 8 is male headed household; however it noted that there is a small percentage of Female headed households as well. There is small proportion of child headed household, if we consider age groups (10-14 and 15-19), male child headed household is slightly higher than 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 77% followed by married population at 16%. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 6% and only a 1% of widows/widower population is found at ward 8.

**Figure 6: Marital Partnership**



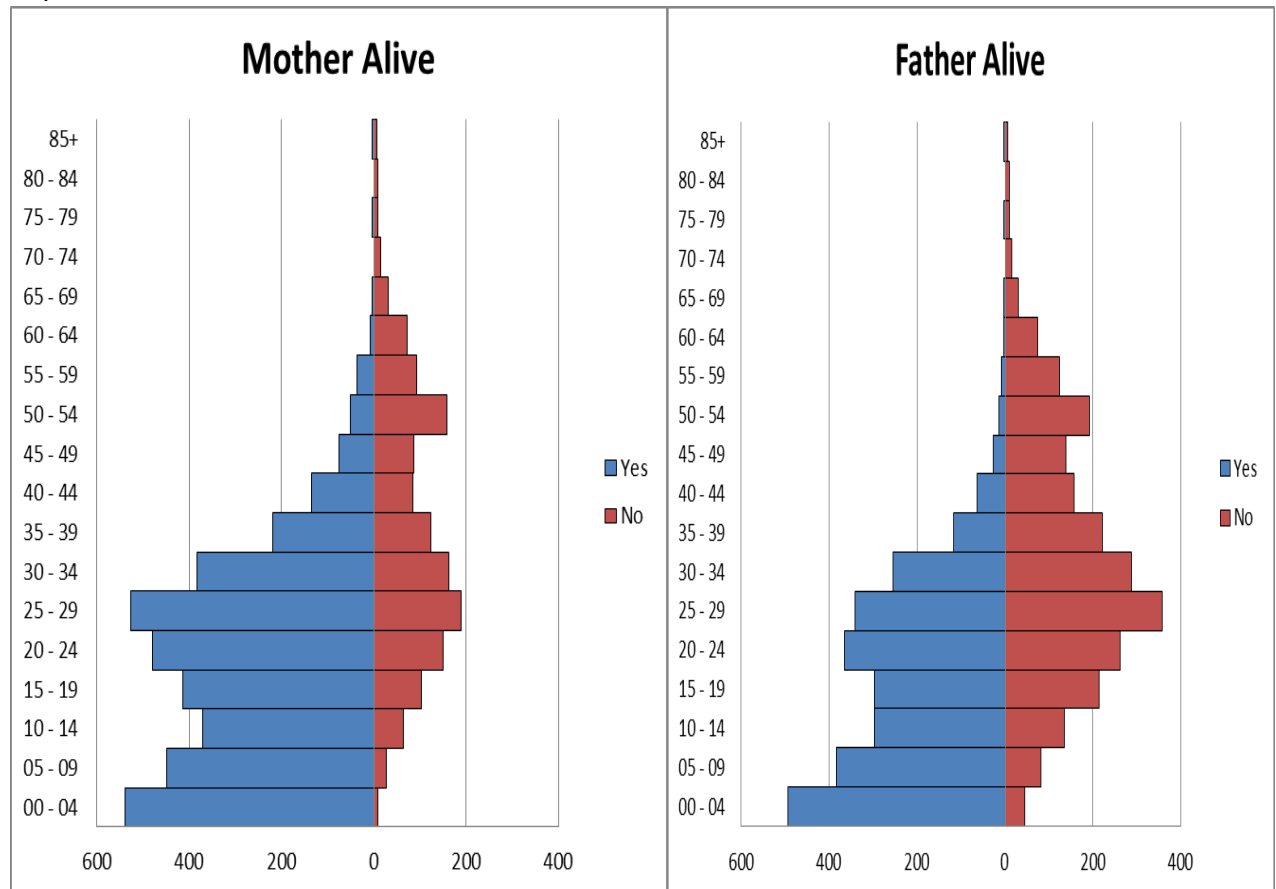
**Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth**

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania
Western Cape	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kw aZulu-Natal	4887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	-	30	3	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of the population is originally from KwaZulu Natal which is our Province. Other dwellers have indicated that they originally form other Provinces in South Africa.

## 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.

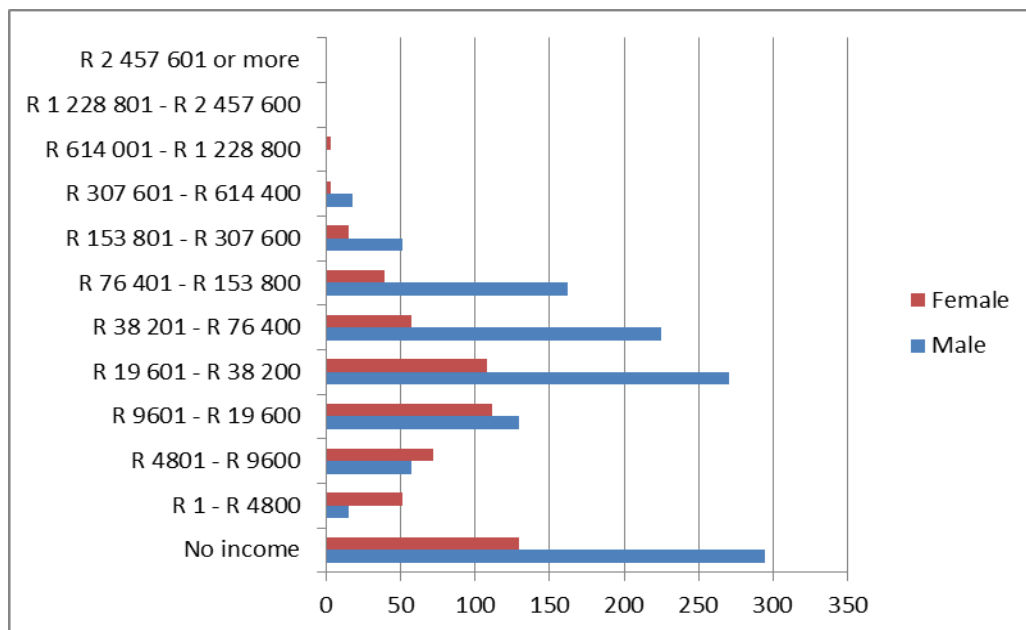
## 7. EDUCATION

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.

## 8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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



**Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group**

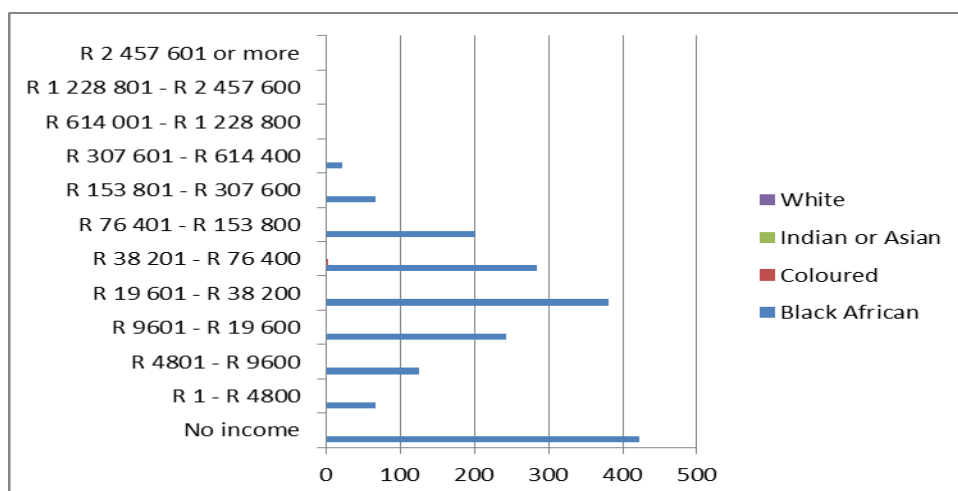


Figure shows that an average female headed household earn very little on the annual household income. **Figure 7** above indicates that women earn

more than males on the income bracket of R1-R4800 and in R4801 – R9600. Males are leading mostly on the upper ranks in terms of annual household income. A balance still needs to be reached for income between both females and males. There is significantly higher proportion of no income within the Male Black African Headed Households.

**Figure 8** reflects the significance differences in average annual income across the different population groups. A concise analysis across all population group is difficult to measure since the ward is 98% Black African.

## 9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

The inclusion of statistics on disability serves as a crucial role in the identification of persons living with disabilities. This is one of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in many societies regardless of whether they are rich or poor. The disabled who comes from the poorest cohorts of society inevitably have more serious problems than their wealthy counterparts as they lack resources to ameliorate their circumstances. Disparities are apparent between persons with impairments and those without. Disabled persons often have inadequate access to education, transport, health and other basic services making them vulnerable to the poverty trap and its associated vices.

**Figure 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty**

<b>Hearing</b>	52802008: Ward 8	<b>Communication</b>	52802008: Ward 8	<b>Self Care</b>	52802008: Ward 8
No difficulty	4614	No difficulty	4593	No difficulty	4179
Some difficulty	75	Some difficulty	27	Some difficulty	27
A lot of difficulty	9	A lot of difficulty	15	A lot of difficulty	24
Cannot do at all	6	Cannot do at all	6	Cannot do at all	45

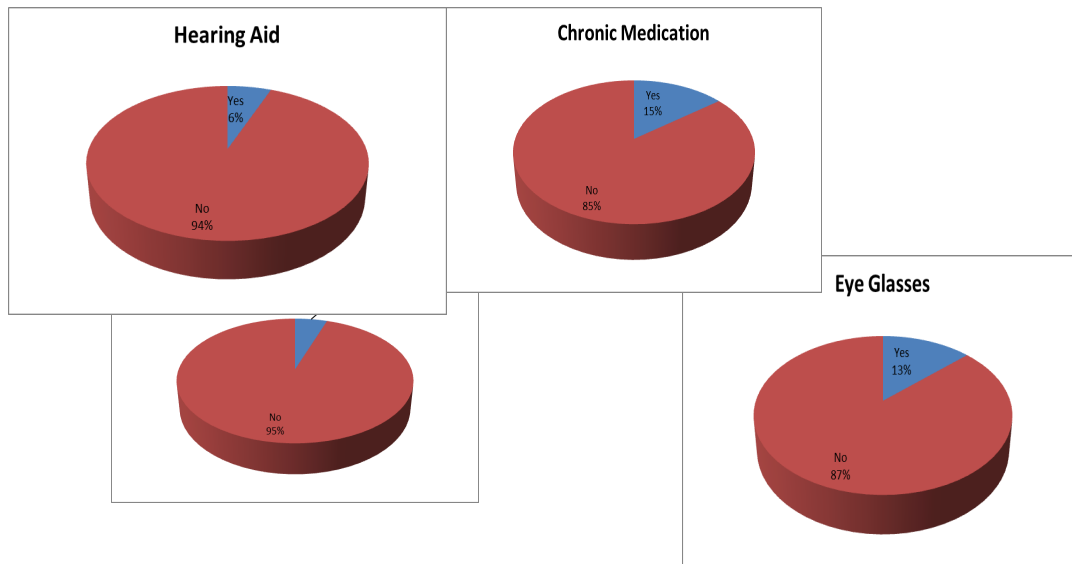
  

<b>Remembering</b>	52802008: Ward 8	<b>Seeing</b>	52802008: Ward 8	<b>Walking</b>	52802008: Ward 8
No difficulty	4434	No difficulty	4350	No difficulty	4629
Some difficulty	63	Some difficulty	348	Some difficulty	48
A lot of difficulty	33	A lot of difficulty	30	A lot of difficulty	9
Cannot do at all	6	Cannot do at all	6	Cannot do at all	6

Results indicate that most people in ward 8 (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 hearing and remembering challenges.

**Figure 10: Assistive Devices**



A question was included in the Census to measure what extent does the population, particularly those with disabilities access assistive devices to execute certain functions. The figure above depicts that eye glasses and chronic medication were more used compared to other assistive devices 13% and 15% respectively.

## 10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

**Figure 11: Employment by Gender**

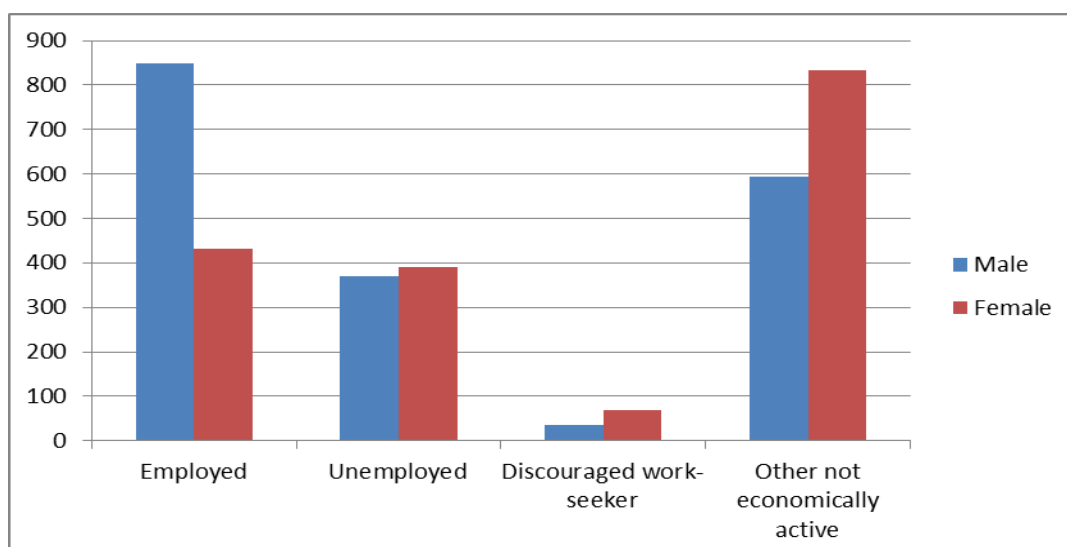


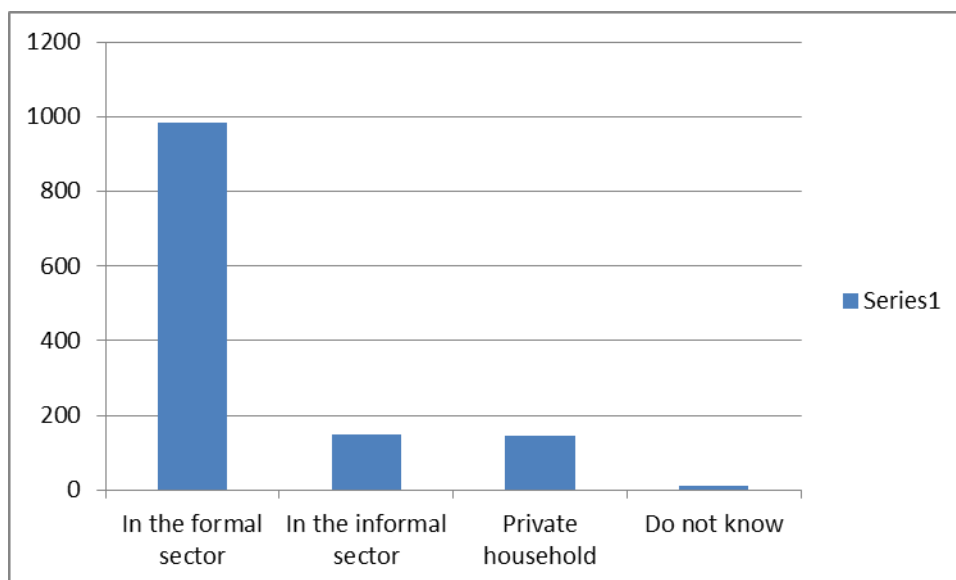
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 5 are males. A significant percentage of females are not economically active. Males also remain a large percentage of the population that is unemployed at ward 8.

**Figure 12: Employment by Population Group**

	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White
Employed	1275	-	-	-
Unemployed	756	3	-	-
Discouraged work-seeker	105	-	-	-
Other not economically active	1425	-	-	3
Age less than 15 years	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	1563	-	-	-

Black African population is the majority in all employment indicators. There is high proportion within the BAP that is not economically active which is a worrying factor considering the total population of the ward. More people are unemployed in this ward.

**Figure 13: Employment by Sector**



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



## 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**

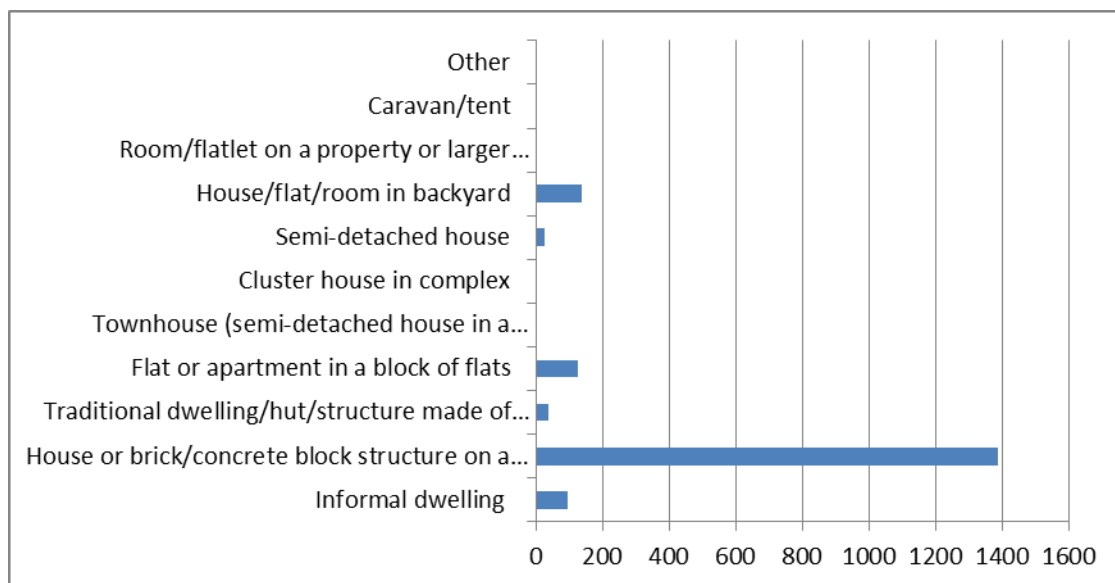
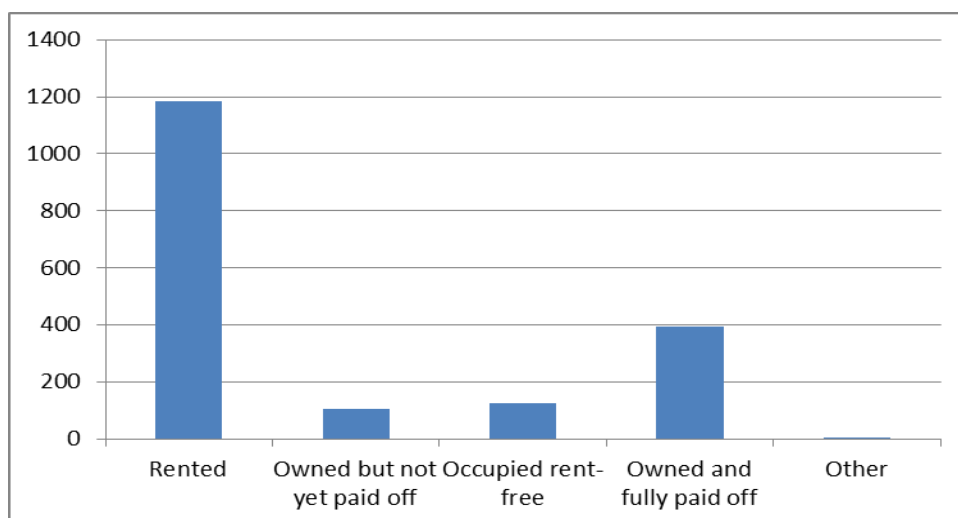


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households in ward 8 live in formal dwellings, there is proportion of households living in informal dwellings.

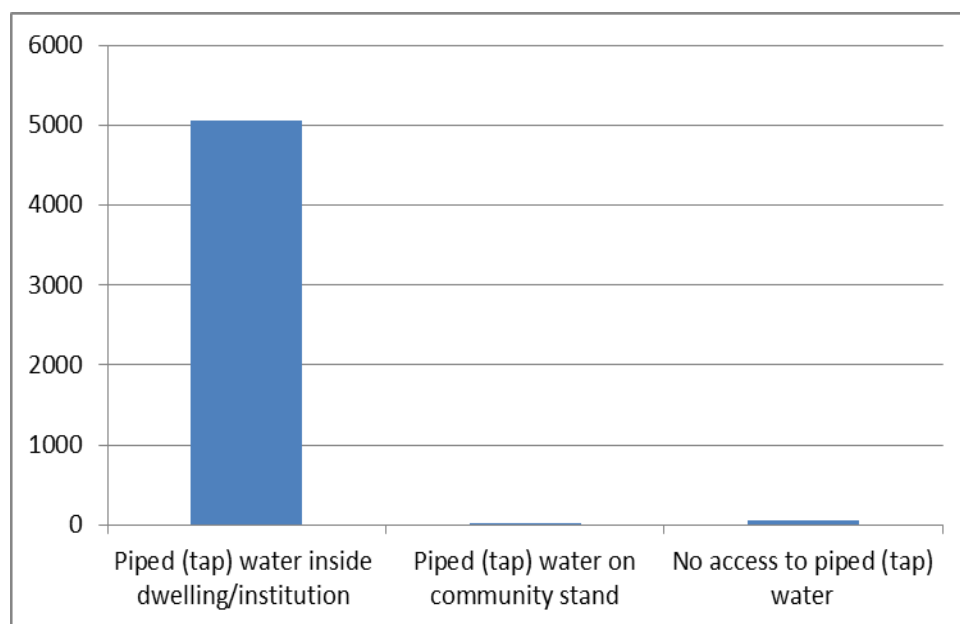
**Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status**



The proportion of households who rent their dwellings is very high, followed by those who owned and fully paid off their properties. While those who occupied rent free dwellings are the lower proportion.

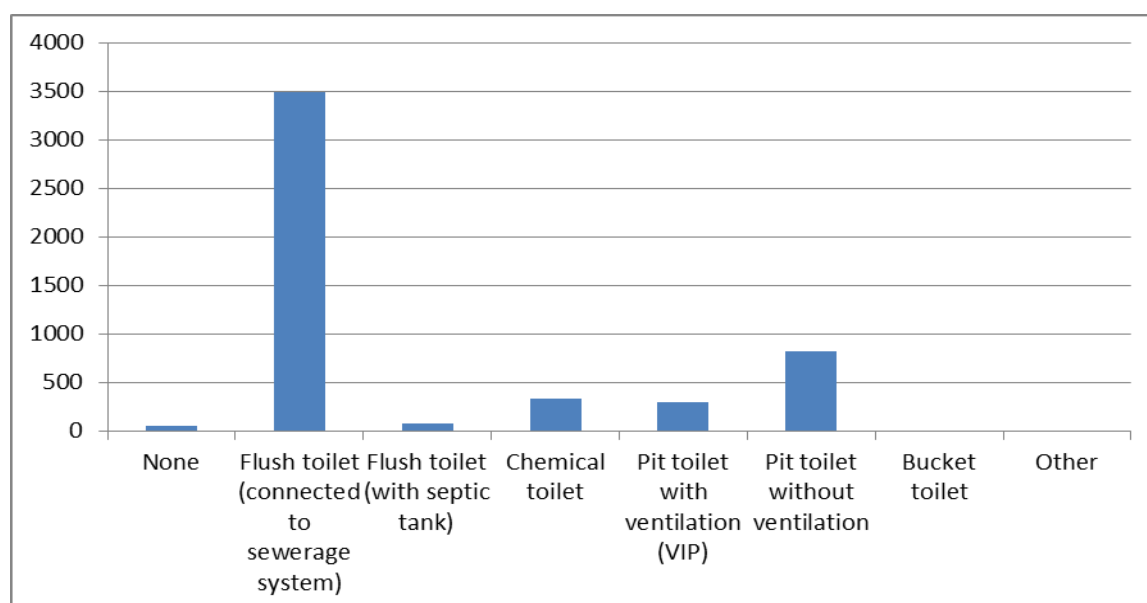
## 11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

**Figure 16: Household with access to piped water**



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

**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. there is still a small proportion of households which still uses pit toilets as means of sanitation within ward 8.

### 11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

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

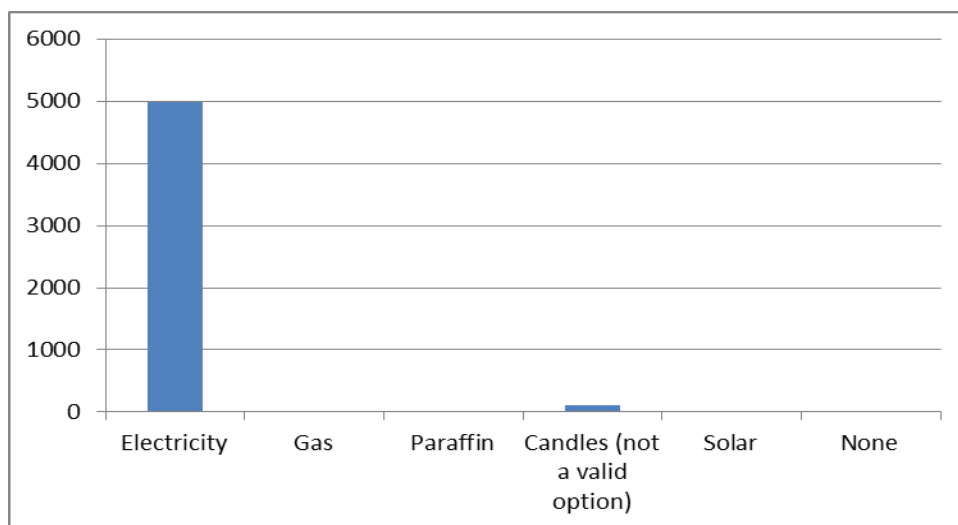


Figure above shows that households using electricity for lighting in this ward is relatively high.

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

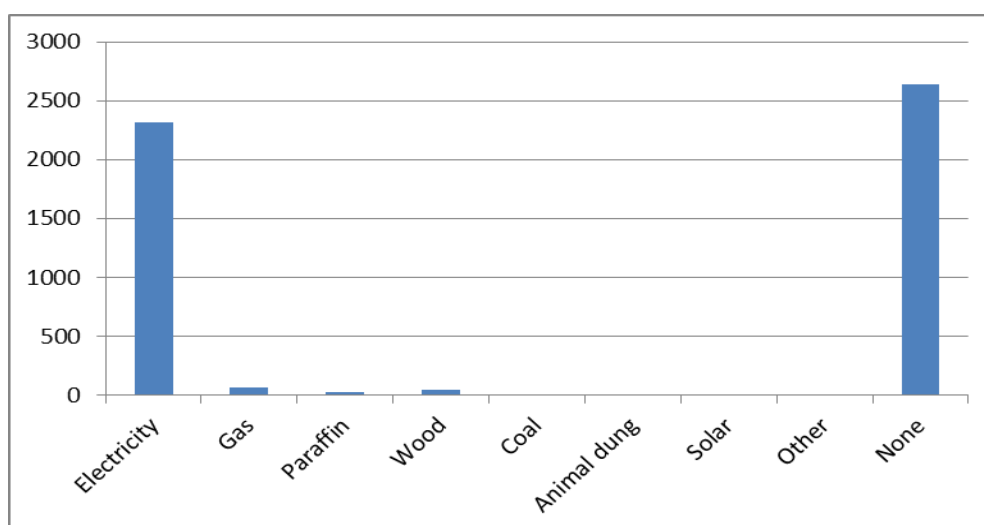
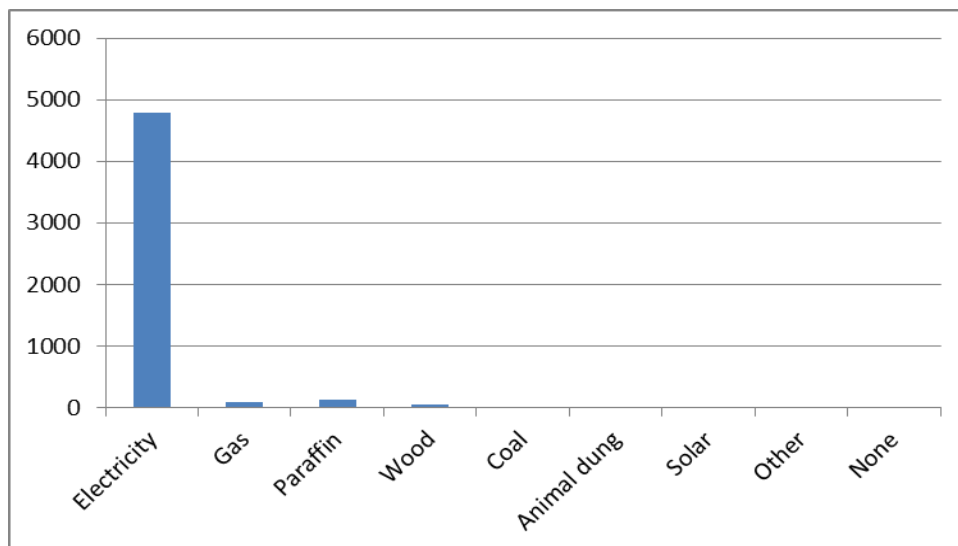


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 8 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting. There is

percentage which indicated to have no means of lighting, which can be translated to a backlog. It can be assumed that there are households who were not connected with electrification at the time, however post 2011 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of people with electricity.

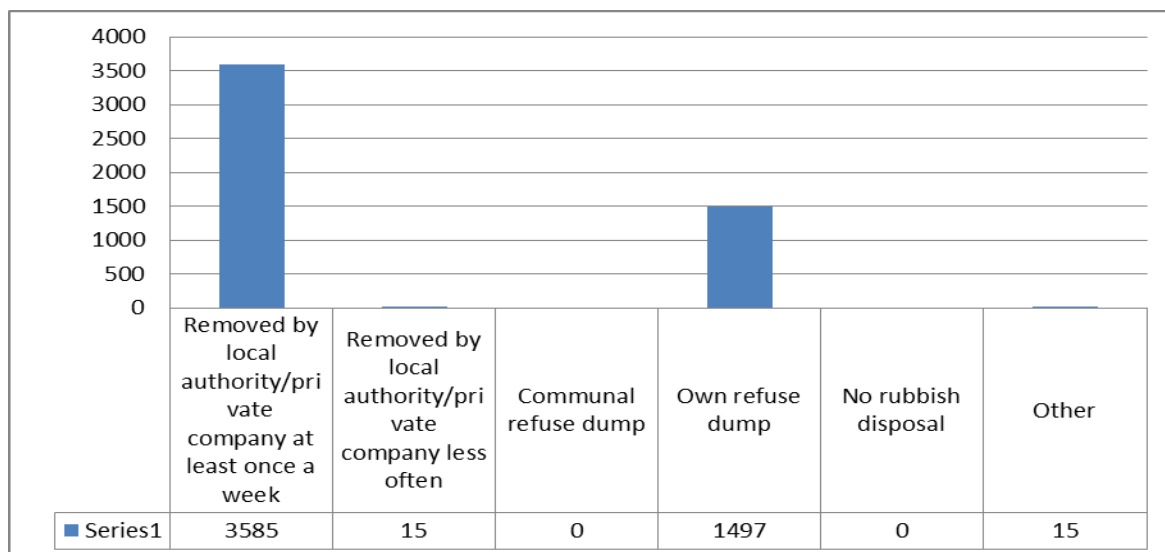
**Figure 20 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking**



**Source: Stats SA, Census 2011**

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

#### 11.4 Access to refuse removal

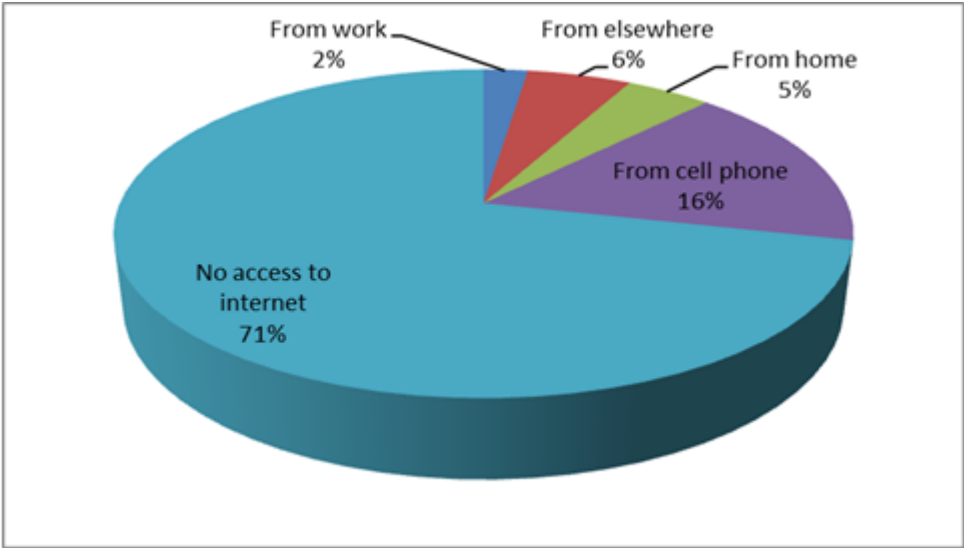


**Source: Stat SA, Census 2011**

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is consistently high in ward 8. There is a significant proportion of households who still uses own refuse dump as compared to those without refuse disposal.

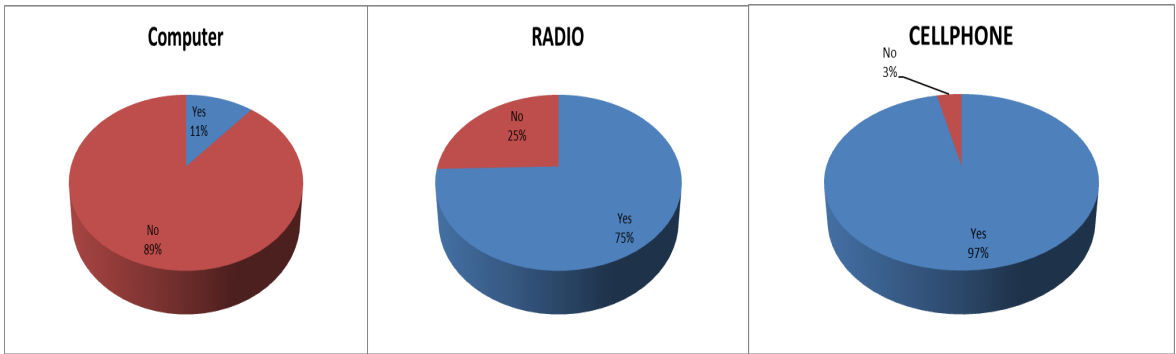
11.5 Household Goods

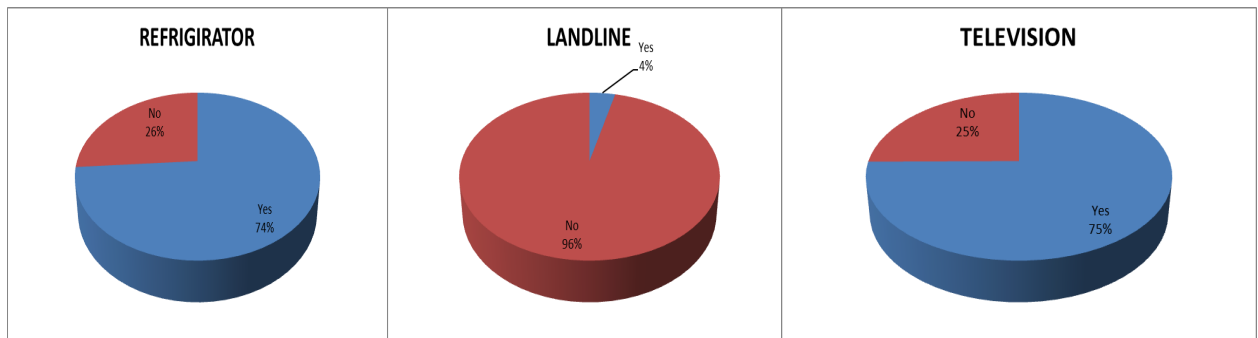
Figure 21: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 71%. The highest percentage of households reported that they access the internet from their celphones. A smaller percentage of households access internet from their home and elsewhere, 5% and 6% respectively.

Figure 22 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods





The charts above shows the proportion of households owning cellphone is 97% while the proportion using landlines is 4%. The proportion owning radios is slightly lesser than those owning television. Proportion of households with computers is 11%.

**WARD 8**

**DATABASE FOR COMMUNITY PRIORITIES**

**2023 – 2027**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS
<b>Infrastructure Services</b>	Road rehabilitation in rural areas i.e Slaheni KwaMhlongo and Ezikhaleni
	Water crises affecting the whole area
	Pedestrian bridges
	Boreholes to alleviate water crisis
	Potholes
	Revamp and rehabilitate gravel roads (Re-gravelling)
	Provision of water in the Area
	Storm water blockages and lack of draining systems
	Shortage of water tankers
	Request Humps in the township next to the Day Care Centre
<b>Community Services</b>	Waste not collected on time which leads to skips overflowing
	Provision of additional waste skips
	Control of illegal refuse dumping
	Reaction and response after Disasters is slow
	Regular cutting of grass
	Crime prevention programs
	Humps on DOT Road
<b>City Development</b>	
	Garden fencing
	Assistance with community gardens and fencing
	Market stalls

	Request for bus shelters
<b>Corporate Services</b>	In-service training for the unemployed youth
	Request for Internship programmes
<b>Energy and Electrical Services</b>	The Area is always Loadshedded
	Replacement of Streets lights
	Electricity Infills in new houses
	Request for High Mast Lights
	Replacement of street lights
<b>Financial Services</b>	
<b>Office of the CM</b>	Communication on Service Delivery outages
	CWP workers are complaining salaries
	Request for business support
	Water cans selling water to the area
	Meaningful Youth Development Programs
	Bursaries for Matric Students
<b>Non-Core Functions</b>	
	Request for extra ambulances
	Mobile Clinic
	Visibility of SAPS in the in reserves.
<b>Cross-Cutting</b>	Job Opportunities
	High level of crime in the Area



### PROJECTS IN THE WARD

PROJECTS	ADOPTED BUDGET 2024/2025
UPGRADE - NSELENI SEWER	20 000 000
UPGRADE OF WASTE WATER PUMP AT NSELEN WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS	700 000
NSELENI UPGRADE OF WATER PUMPSTATION ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	2000 000
REPLACEMENT OF KHOZA PUMPING LINE	5000 000
SKIPS	2000 000