

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 19

JUNE 2021

“By 2035 Newcastle will be a resilient and economically vibrant city, promoting service excellence to its citizens”

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1. PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY.

1.1. GOVERNANCE.

WARD COUNCILLOR : Simphiwe Miya

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

NAME	MALE/FEMALE	PORTFOLIO
Fihliwe Xhakaza	F	Social Development
Simangele Mabanga	F	Social Development
Vimbile Mthembu	F	Municipal Planning
Sibonisile Mahlaba	M	Infrastructure
Henry Pita	M	Infrastructure
Siyaniole Kubheka	F	Municipal Transformation
Busisiwe Vilakazi	F	Integrated Development Planning
Pretty Bessit	F	Integrated Development Planning
Nikiwe Kunene	F	Municipal Planning

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION & SECTOR	OBJECTIVES

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 19 prepared by the Newcastle Local Municipality. The intension of the document is to give a detailed insight into the development dynamics affecting ward 19, inclusive of yet not limited to, the population size and age structure, the literacy levels, the level of basic service delivery, employment and unemployment within the ward, governance and the level of participation on municipal affairs. Furthermore, the document also entails the development priorities and the overall objectives towards the development of the ward. The purpose of this document is to ensure that development is structured from grass root level hence informing the development of a credible IDP at the Newcastle Local Municipality.

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.

3.1. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FALLING WITHIN THE WARD.

The names of the geographical areas falling within ward 19 are as follows:-

- Madadeni H39,
- Madadeni Section 6
- Madadeni Section 7 (L and M).

3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

4. POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIUTION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
4544	45%	5474	55%	10018

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 19 (2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

According to the statistical analysis, the total population within this ward is 10018 with females making up the majority of the population at 55% (5474) and males being the minority at 45% (4544). The statistics indicate that the ward is characterised by a strong presence of the youth (0-35years old) accounting for 72% of the population implying that efforts should be focused on education and youth empowerment.

4.1. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

An analysis of the total number of households within Newcastle also shows that ward 19 has the average number of households more than any other ward in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 19 is 2634 and the average household size is 4 people per household. This is below the average household size of Newcastle which is 4.2 people per household. However, consultation with the member of the key stakeholders within the ward shows a different view to the statistical figures. They are of the opinion that the majority of the households within ward 19 are made up of an average of 8 people per household, hence a need for the delivery of housing.

4.2. AGE STRUCTURE.

5. AGE STRUCTURE						
0 – 14	15 - 29	30 – 44	45 - 59	60 - 74	75 and above	Grand Total
3226	3208	1799	1295	400	90	16805

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 19 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

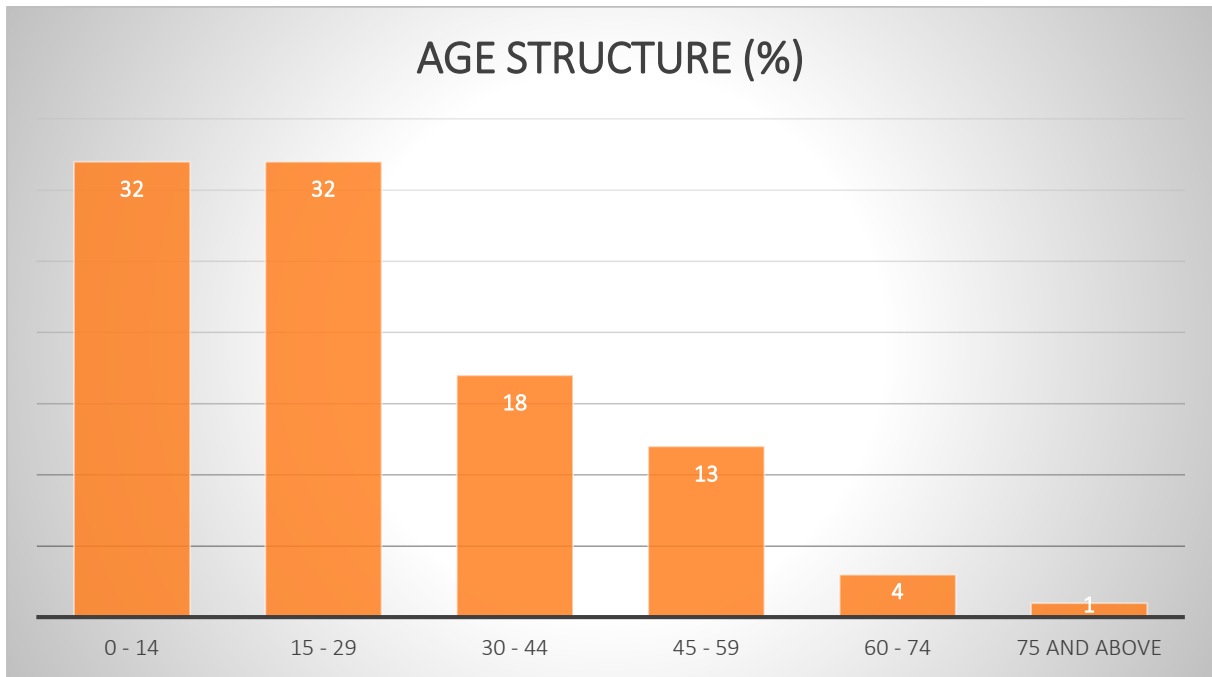


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 19 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

An analysis on statistics pertaining to the age structure reveals that the majority of the ward is made up of the youth, and this is the general trend within the wards in Newcastle. The population falling between the ages 0 – 29 years makes up the majority of the population in the ward which is 6464 people (65% of the total population). This implies that there is a high dependency ratio, and a need for development efforts to be concentrated towards youth empowerment through the provision of skills and training, and the channelling of investments in early childhood development, both from a skills perspective and in relation to health. Furthermore, the introduction of facilities promoting human development is also imperative to ensure that the community is able to prosper.

5.1. GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

Pertaining to gender, statistics indicate that 55% of the total population is female while males only account for the remaining 45% of the population of ward 19. These statistics conform to the national norm, where there are more female than males in South Africa. The reason for the discrepancy in the gender distribution may be due to the fact that most males within the ward migrate to bigger towns to seek more job opportunities.

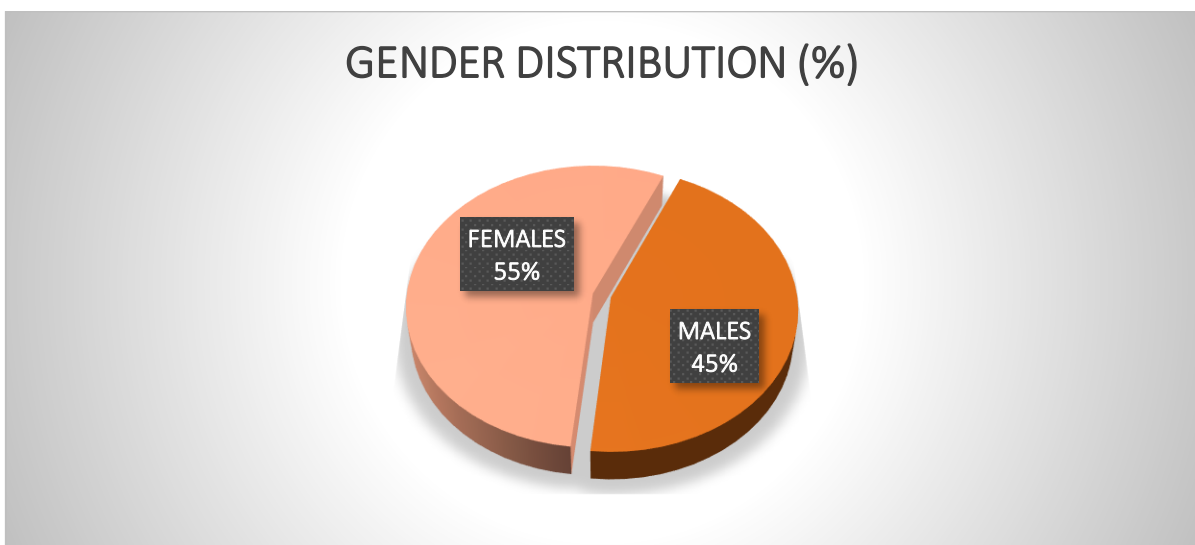


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 19 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

5.2. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

The ward has been faced with high rates of teenage pregnancy which thus has implications on the health of infants given the fact that the ward has a high dependency ratio due to high levels of unemployment.

5.3. EDUCATION PROFILE.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No schooling	342	3,41%
Grade 0	348	3,47%
Grade 1/sub A	297	2,96%
Grade 2/sub B	294	2,93%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	332	3,31%
Grade 4/std 2	318	3,17%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	384	3,83%
Grade 6/std 4	330	3,29%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	414	4,13%
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	627	6,25%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	513	5,12%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	852	8,50%
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	884	8,82%
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	2364	23,59%
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	61	0,60%
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	35	0,34%
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	30	0,29%
N4/NTC 4	36	0,35%
N5/NTC 5	27	0,26%
N6/NTC 6	22	0,21%
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	2	0,01%
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	10	0,09%
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	122	1,21%
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	88	0,87%
Higher Diploma	62	0,61%
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	14	0,13%
Bachelor's Degree	24	0,23%
Bachelor's Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	14	0,13%
Honours Degree	28	0,27%
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	-	-
Other	18	0,17%
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1124	11,95%
Grand Total	16805	100%

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 19 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

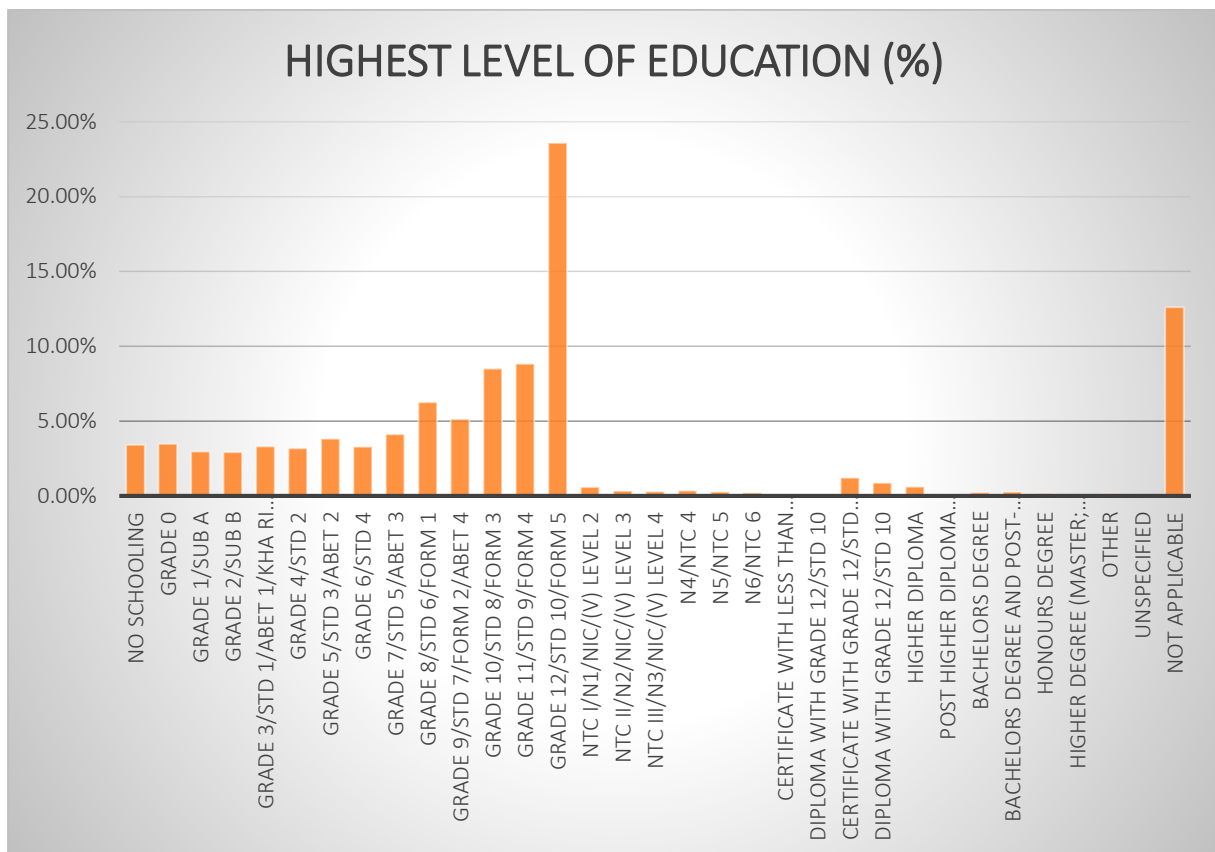


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 19 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Statistical analysis of the data regarding the educational level of the population of ward 19 indicates that the majority of the population have completed grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5 as the highest level of education. 342 people have not had the access to schooling opportunities whilst majority of 8550 (85%) of the population have access to educational opportunities. It has been noted that 39% of the population have access to primary education as their highest level of education (grade 0-9) whereas statistics reveal that 41% which totals 4100 of the population of the ward have access to secondary education (grade 10-12). However statistics plunge drastically when referring to parts of the population who have had access to tertiary education as their highest level of education.

As statistics reveal that there is a minority of people who have access to tertiary education, majority of the population in the ward falls under the unskilled labour market and that would prove to have adverse results on the dependency ratio and the unemployment rate within the ward. Government and other stakeholders would have to put their efforts in increasing the number of people who have access to tertiary education by means of bursaries, scholarships and other forms of development programmes. If tertiary institutions were to be introduced within the confines of the Newcastle Municipality people would be encouraged to engage in further learning and training and this will also increase the number of people who are employable.

Upon consultation with key stakeholder of ward 19, it was indicated that the majority of children are dropping out of school at an early age. Which thus means there is also a need for an integration of efforts within the community through the development of mentorship programmes that will result in meaningful social development, these efforts should also be put in place so that the standard of education and the educated in the ward can increase.

5.4. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
1742	1098	268	3403	-	3507	10018

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 19 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

17% of the population is employed. The other majority percent makes up the unemployed, it also includes children, the elderly and the disabled, which thus has implications on the dependency on government intervention. With regards to parts of the population which is employed in the industrial area, stakeholders mentioned that they are earning less than R3000 per month. Majority of the population is unemployed and dependent on government grants and subsidies.

5.5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (POVERTY LEVELS).

Stakeholders mentioned that the majority of the population within the ward is highly dependent on government social grants and subsidies, and this is due to the high unemployment levels that result in a high dependency ratio.

5.6. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

With the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in South Africa, the case of child headed households is not an unfamiliar one. In ward 19 stakeholders have mentioned the existence of such households, although they have not identified as to the exact number, stakeholders realise that efforts have to be situated to identify and assist these households in order to limit their plight.

5.7. STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (SERVICE DELIVERY).

According to statistical figures, a majority of 73% of households in ward 19 have the access to electricity for heating whilst 26% of the households do not have access to electricity for heating. Data reveals that households that do not have access to electricity for heating use paraffin, gas, wood, animal dung and solar power as their source of energy for heating.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1848	19	120	51	62	7	2	-	400	5	2516

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 19 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of access to energy for cooking, 85% of the households in ward 19 have access to electricity for cooking, whereas only 15% out of the total of 2516 households do not have access to adequate access to electricity as a means of energy for cooking.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR COOKING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
2145	63	257	14	26	1	3	-	2	5	2516

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 19 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Pertaining to energy for lighting, statistical figures indicate that majority of households within the ward have access to electricity for lighting whilst a minimal number of 295 do not have access to electricity for lighting.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR LIGHTING									
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	
2216	4	76	206	6	-	3	5	2516	

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 19 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A majority of households in ward 19 have access to portable water which can be obtained anywhere within a radius of 200 metres from the main dwelling. This is inclusive of water obtained inside the dwelling, water obtained inside the yard, and water obtained inside a community stand. Regarding those houses without access to portable water, 241 out of a total of 2516 households do not have adequate portable water in ward 19. Statistical data indicate that within the ward a majority of the households have adequate electrical and water services provided for them by the NLM.

ACCESS TO WATER								
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling	Piped (tap) water inside the yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 500m and 1000m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1 km) from dwelling	No access to piped (tap) water	Unspecified	Grand Total
1102	1136	12	19	1	-	241	5	2516

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 19 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of sanitation, statistical figures indicate that majority of households within the ward do not have access to adequate sanitation. Most of the households in ward 19 do not have waterborne sewerage systems. Data indicates that 1010 of the households which constitute 40% of the total number of households within the ward have adequate sanitation that is flush toilets that are connected to a sewerage system.

ACCESS TO SANITATION									
None	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	Pit latrine without ventilation	Bucket latrine	Other	Unspecified	Grand Total
31	1010	20	560	253	618	3	17	5	2516

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 19 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A majority of the households in ward 19 according to statistical data receive refuse removal services from the local authorities. Of the aforementioned majority of 90%, 2246 of the households have their refuse removed once a week whereas 11 get their refuse removed less often. 1% of the households in the ward have no rubbish disposal. Conferring to consultation done with the community, stakeholders mentioned a need for the NLM to provide adequate access to basic services to all households in the ward.

ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL SERVICES							
Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Unspecified	Grand Total
2246	11	17	203	25	8	5	2516

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 19 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of housing typologies, data reveals that 88% of households in ward 19 are formal housing units, these are units made of bricks, concrete and block structures. The majority of the households within ward 19 are of a formal structure which ranges from flats, cluster house in a complex, and semi-detached. The numbers indicate that most households in ward 19 are formal dwellings although their quality cannot be known.

TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING

House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Cluster house in complex	Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	Semi-detached house	House/flat/room in back yard	Informal dwelling/shack in back yard	Informal dwelling/shack NOT in back yard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	Caravan or tent	Other	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
1968	50	5	35	1	1	196	35	205	2	1	5	5	2516

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 19 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

5.8. CRIME AND SAFETY.

Consultation with stakeholders revealed that there is a high prevalence of crime within the ward, the consultation revealed that this was attributed to a high rate of unemployment. Furthermore, the crime rate is further exacerbated by drug and alcohol abuse mainly among the youth. They also indicated that certain measures have been taken by the community members as intervention towards decreasing the rate of crime within the ward. The interventions are as follows:-

- Establishment of a Community Policing Forum.
- The ward need to establish street committee.

The stakeholder further indicated the other interventions from government which they think might be able to solve the issue of crime within ward 19 and these are as follows:-

- Street lights.
- 2 Apollo lights.
- High mast lights

Regarding issues of general safety within the ward, stakeholders mentioned a lack of facilities to ensure safety of the citizens of the ward. They mentioned that a lack of robots and speed humps seemed to be a threat on the daily functioning of the community.

5.9. CITIZEN SATISFACTION.

Kindly mark with an X:

BASIC SERVICE	POOR	FAIR	GOOD
ACCESS TO ADEQUATE WATER			X
ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION			X
ACCESS TO WASTE REMOVAL SERVICES		X	
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHTING AND COOKING		X	
ACCESS TO ADEQUATE HOUSING		X	

ACCESS TO SOCIAL FACILITIES		x	
ACCESS TO SAFETY AND SECURITY FACILITIES		x	
ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES		x	
ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES			x
ROADS AND STORMWATER		x	
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY		x	
ACCESS TO SPORTS FACILITIES	x		

5.10. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

The ward is confronted by the scourge of HIV/AIDS and with the fundamental difficulty of having no access to medical and health care facilities i.e. clinics. We have a vast number of people who are living with HIV hence we recommend that they should be a collation point at ward 19.

The following entails initiatives towards a health community which are currently taking place within the ward:-

- CCG.
- Red Cross.
- War room.

5.11. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

In terms of local economic development, the only form of economic activity taking place within the ward entails the Spaza Shops and a number of car wash establishments.

5.12. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

The quality of sporting facilities is very bad within ward 19. The ward has lot of soccer teams and one (1) netball team. These teams face challenges related to a general poor condition of the related facilities, and this constrains their growth. The ward also has programmes towards cultural activities which take place only during the heritage day. The reason for such might be related to the poor access to public facilities within the ward such as the community hall.

5.13. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 19, some occupying open spaces:-

- Roman Catholic Church.
- Wesleyan Church
- Zion Christian Church (operating in the local schools).

It is also worth noting that, unlike other parts of the world, the religious differences within the ward have not yielded any conflicts.

5.14. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES.

The only socio-economic facilities available within the ward entail educational facilities and these are as follows:-

- 2 pre-schools.
- A primary school.
- A high school.
- Amajuba FET College.
- A park.
- A Community Hall.

The following entails the socio-economic facilities which they require:-

- Library.
- Shopping Mall.
- Multipurpose sporting centre.
- Skills incubation centre for the youth.

5.15. LAND USE MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING SPATIAL TRENDS AND PATTERNS).

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 19:-

- A high majority of residential land uses.
- Church Use.
- Spaza Shops.
- Vacant sites used for illegal dumping

5.16. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

To a certain extent, there is some form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward. There are three (3) communal gardens within the ward 19, and there are owners of cattle. The only issue regarding the cattle is that they roam around and end up feeding on the garden of the locals.

5.17. LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.

The stakeholders indicated that there is illegal occupation of land by some churches and there is a need for the municipality to intervene.

5.18. CLIMATE CHANGE (NATURAL DISASTER WITHIN THE LAST 30 YEARS).

During the year 2002 the ward was affected by severe floods that affected the housing. The stakeholder raised their discomfort in relation the absence of any form of intervention to repair the storm damaged houses

5.19. DISABILITY PROFILE.

Stakeholders noted that there might be disabled individuals living within their ward. They however mentioned that their worry was the fact that there were not disabled friendly facilities in the area to help limit the plight these individuals were facing. They mentioned that they needed the assistance of the government to provide proper road infrastructure and sidewalks to the benefit of people who use wheelchairs.

5.20. IMMIGRATION PROFILE.

It has been stated that the majority of Spaza shops within the ward are owned by people coming from Somalia and Bangladesh. There is also an influx of people who own small hairdressing establishments from neighbouring countries.

5.21. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

There are no issues whatsoever with the state of governance in ward 19.

5.22. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS (INCLUDING MECHANISMS).

The stakeholders indicated that public participation in municipal affairs was not a challenge at all. The also indicated that the structure on the ground mandated to bring government closer to the people were fully functional and these included the following:-

- The Ward Councillor.
- The Ward Committee.
- The War Room.

In addition to the above mentioned mechanisms, the Newcastle Local Municipality has opted for the implementation of certain efforts to further ensure equal representation at grass root level, and the following entails a record of the issues that were raised by the members of the public in ward 19 during the 2017 Constituency Meetings which were undertaken by the Office of the Speaker:-

6. PROJECTS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE OVER THE YEARS AND 2020/21 PROJECTS

6.1. Report on the implementation of Capital Projects from the Municipality & Government Sector Departments (2020/21).

6.1.1 Department of Human Settlement

DEPARTMENT HUMAN SETTLEMENT			Status of Project		Comments
Project Name	Yield	Budget	In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
Title Deeds	100	R100, 000.00			
Emergency Housing	12 Units (various wards)	R1,524,000.00	Y		

6.1.2 Department of Budget and Treasury Office/Technical Service

BTO					
Project description	New/Renewal/Upgrade	Draft Budget (2020/21)	Status of Project		Comments
			In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
IT Equipment	New	R600,000.00	Y		
Furniture and Equipment	New	R300,000.00	Y		
Machinery and Equipment	New	R100,000.00	Y		
TECHNICAL SERVICE					
Project Description	New/Renewal/Upgrade	Draft Budget (2020/21)	Status of Project		Comments
			In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
Construction of H39 Bus Road and Street Lighting	New	R10,000,000.00	Y		
Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area	Renewal	R3,000,000.00	Y		

6.2. Capital Projects from the Municipality & Government Sector Departments (2021/22).

6.2.1 NLM CAPEX

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NEW/ RENEWAL/ UPGRADE	WARDS	BUDGET (2021/22)	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
				IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
TECHNICAL SERVICE						
Construction of H39 Bus Road and Street Lighting	NEW	19	5,153,658.00			
PURCHASE OF REFUSE COMPACT TRUCK		Whole Of Newcastle	2,900,000.00			

6.2.2 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES.

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	STATUS OF PROJECTS		COMMENTS
			IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
Amajuba District Thuma Mina Green Deeds	The project is aimed at encouraging better environmental management practices through street cleaning, clearing of illegal dumps and public open spaces as well as the conducting of environmental education with the following deliverables: recruitment and placement of participants, street cleaning and clearing of illegal dumps, Education and Awareness campaigns, Non-accredited training to participants. .	R6,787,330.00	Implementation		

7. SWOT ANALYSIS.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
------------------	-----------------

“By 2035 Newcastle will be a resilient and economically vibrant city, promoting service excellence to its citizens”

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Textile industry. - Agricultural sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lot of taverns. - Lack of high schools. - Lack of health care facilities. - Drug abuse. - Crime.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the iThala Centre for business or health care purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing breaking. - Child abuse. - Teenage pregnancy. - High rate of high school drop outs.

8. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

1. Poor access to housing, therefore a need for improved adequate housing at H39.
2. Improved access to educational facilities hence the need for the construction of a high school.
3. Poor access to health facilities hence a need for the construction of a clinic
4. Poor access to recreational facilities hence a need for a children's play park.
5. Poor access to community safety and security facilities hence a need for High mast lights and street lights.
6. Improved security of tenure hence the provision of Title Deeds.
7. Rates.
8. Improved quality of roads (i.e. upgrading of roads to black top).
9. Poor access to safety and security facilities hence a need for a police station.

9. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

10. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AS A STRATEGY.

	17 SDG	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BY THE COMMUNITY / ACTION PLAN	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM MUNICIPALITY / SUPPORT NEEDED	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM GOVERNMENT SECTOR DEPARTMENTS / SUPPORT NEEDED	PROJECT NAME	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES
1.	End Poverty in all forms everywhere						
2.	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.						
3.	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages						
4.	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all						
5.	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
6.	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.						
7.	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.						
8.	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.						
9.	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
10.	Reduce inequality within and among countries						
11.	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	Assist the contractor by ensuring that the project is progressive.	Officials to ensure fast tracking of the process and expedite the payment of the contractor.		Tarred Roads		

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	17 SDG	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BY THE COMMUNITY / ACTION PLAN	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM MUNICIPALITY / SUPPORT NEEDED	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM GOVERNMENT SECTOR DEPARTMENTS / SUPPORT NEEDED	PROJECT NAME	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES
		Selection of young people with the ward possessing relevant qualifications to participate in the project.	To ensure skills development by allowing local students to participate in projects as part of experiential learning.	Making that the municipality is providing a quality service to the inhabitants of the ward.	Street lighting		
					Housing project at H39	Madadeni H39	All the inhabitants of the H39 settlement
12.	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						
13.	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
14.	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.						
15.	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss						
16.	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all; and						
17.	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.						

11. DECLARATION.

I _____ the Ward Councillor for Ward 19, in conjunction with my key stakeholders of the ward, would like to declare that the Community Based Plan which has been produced by the Newcastle Local Municipality is in fact a true representation of the proceedings that have taken place within the month of March 2019, and it is indeed a true reflection of the needs and aspirations of the community.

NO	NAME	WARD	PORTFOLIO	SIGNATURE
	SIMPHIWE MIYA	19	WARD COUNCILLOR	
1.	KUNENE NIKIWE	19	SECRETARY / CARE GIVER	
2.	MABANGA SIMANGELE	19	RELIGION	
3.	MAPHISA ENOCK	19	FINANCE	
4.	MTHEMBU VIMBILE	19	AGRICULTURE	
5.	NGCOBO SIZIWE	19	COMMUNITY	
6.	SEBILOANE MLUNGISI	19	COMMUNITY	
7.	SHABALALA BONGUMUSA	19	COMMUNITY	
8.	XHAKAZA FIHLIWE	19	RELIGIOUS	
9.	ZULU MFOFO	19	COMMUNITY	
10.				

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