

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 20

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 : L.T Sikhosane

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

NAME	MALE/FEMALE	PORTFOLIO
Sibongile khumalo	F	Secretary
James Nene	M	Infrastructure
Sindi Khumalo	F	Infrastructure
Velemseni Mncwango	M	Infrastructure
Sbongile Thwala	F	Economic Development
Philani Thanjekwayo	M	Economic Development
Nkosinathi Buthelezi	M	Economic Development
Duduzile Dlodlu	F	Social Development
Jeremiah Kunene	M	Social Development
Jabulile Mpanza	F	Social Development

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION & SECTOR	OBJECTIVES
SAPS & CPF	To prevent crime
Community safety office	To work with the community
Department of Health	To promote health ling
Social Development	To help social issues
Youth Desk	To encourage young people about life
Mens % Womens forum	To deal with issues

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 20 prepared by the Newcastle Local Municipality. The intension of the document is to give a detailed insight into the development dynamics affecting ward 20, 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 with ward 14 are as follows:-

- Madadeni section 1.
- Madadeni section 3.
- Embukeni Primary School.
- Khenana (Hofina).

3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIUTION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
6447	48%	5028	52%	9696

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 20 (2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The 2011 census data estimates the total population of ward 20 to 9 696 people which accounts to only 3% of the total population of the NLM. It has also been projected based on analysis of statistical figures from Stats SA 2011 Census that there is a 52% to 48% distribution of females to males respectively. The youth make up the majority of the population of the ward whereas 60-75 year olds and older make up the minority. This distinction shows that there is a high dependency ratio amongst the population of the ward.

3.3. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

An analysis of the statistical data indicates that the total number of households within ward 20 is 2280 and the average household size is 4 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 20 are made up of 10 people per household, hence a need for the delivery of housing.

3.4. AGE STRUCTURE.

AGE STRUCTURE						
0 – 14	15 - 29	30 – 44	45 - 59	60 - 74	75 and above	Grand Total

3100	3045	1860	1008	509	174	9696
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Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 20 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

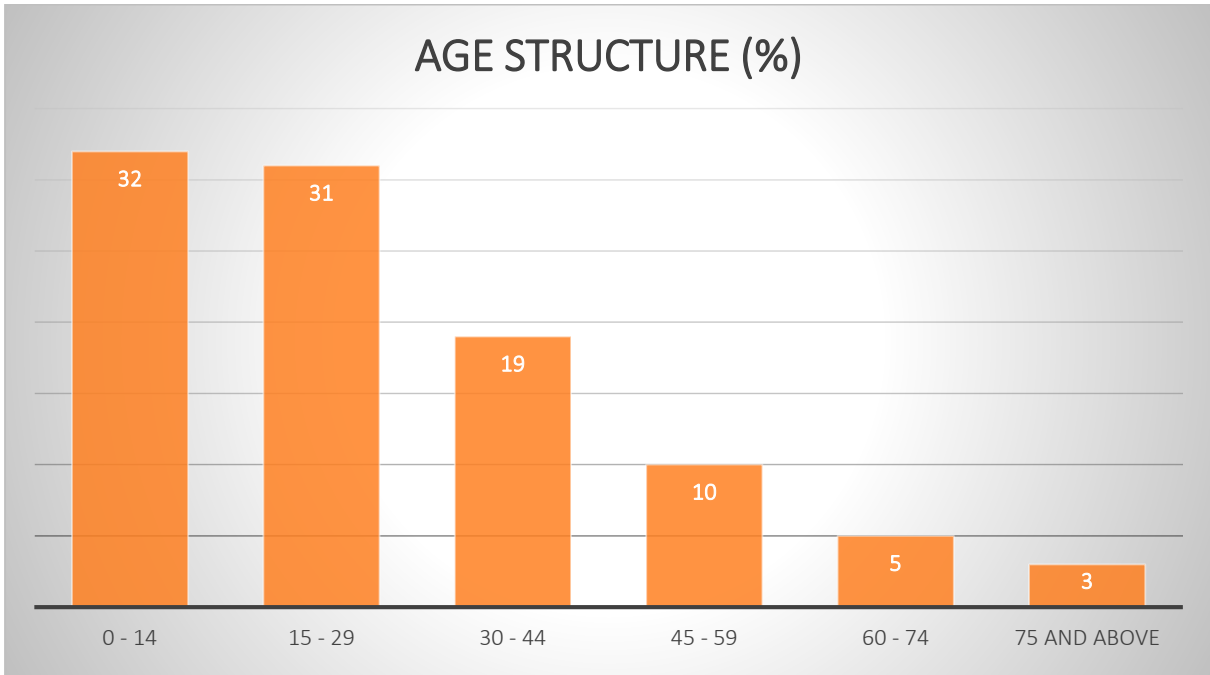


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 20 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Analysis of statistical data pertaining the age structure of ward 20 indicates that the ward is characterised by a strong youth presence, this implies that the youth in this ward (0-34 years) make up 71% of the total population while the rest of the population (35- 75 and above) only account for 29% of the total population. This statistical analysis infers that there is a high dependency ratio within the ward therefore more efforts should be placed on the provision of educational facilities, social welfare, health services and the stimulation of the economy to make sure that there are adequate job opportunities.

3.5. GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

Regarding gender distribution within ward 20, statistics indicate that 52% of the total population is female while males only account for the remaining 48%. This conforms to the national norm, in general there are more females than males in South Africa. The reason for the imbalance between males and females within the ward maybe due to the fact that most males migrate to the urban areas of the town to seek employment.

GENDER DISTRIBUTION (%)

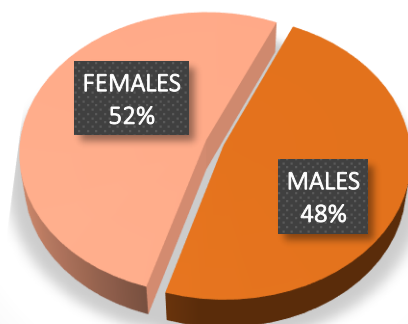


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 20 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.6. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

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

- CCG.
- Red Cross.
- Clinic advisory committee.
- War room.

3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No schooling	383	3.95
Grade 0	365	3.76
Grade 1/sub A	286	2.94
Grade 2/sub B	325	3.35
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	296	3.05
Grade 4/std 2	357	3.68
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	409	4.21
Grade 6/std 4	378	3.89
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	398	4.10
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	589	6.07
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	560	5.77
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	840	8.66
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	824	8.49
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	2125	21.91
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	14	0.14

NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	26	0.26
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	24	0.24
N4/NTC 4	16	0.16
N5/NTC 5	10	0.10
N6/NTC 6	16	0.16
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	4	0.04
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	15	0.15
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	117	1.20
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	82	0.84
Higher Diploma	47	0.48
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	10	0.10
Bachelors Degree	22	0.22
Bachelors Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	12	0.12
Honours Degree	3	0.03
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	10	0.10
Other	4	0.04
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1130	11.65
Grand Total	9696	100%

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 20 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

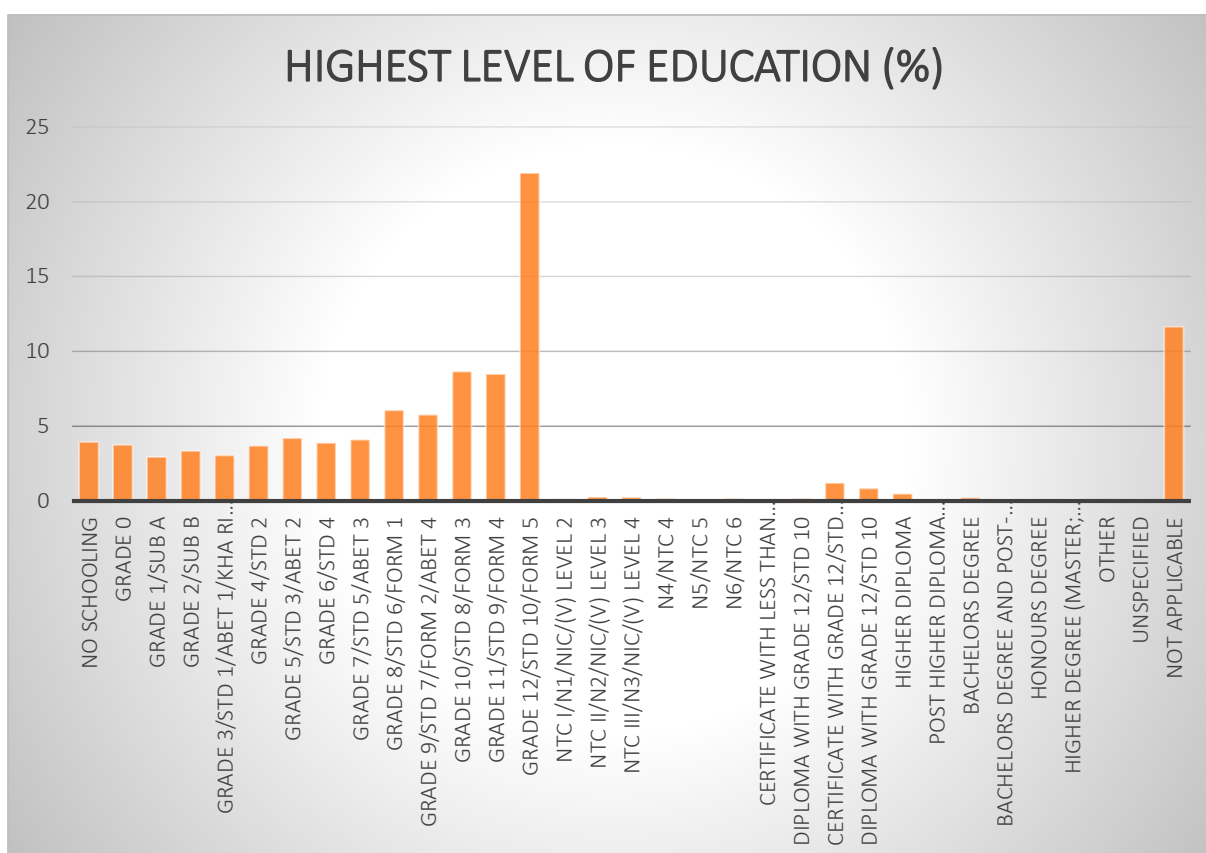


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 20 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Analysis of the Census statistical data regarding the educational profile of the population of ward 20 indicates that 383 people have not had the access to schooling opportunities whilst majority of 84% of the population have access to educational opportunities. It has been noted that 41% of the population have access to primary education as their highest level of education (grade 0-9) whereas statistics reveal that 39% which totals 3789 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.

Efforts by various stakeholders within the ward should also be put in place to curb the number of drop outs in the lower grades so that the standard of education and the educated in the ward can increase. To this end, stakeholders mentioned an establishment of a programme specifically targeting school dropouts.

3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
1392	915	189	3652	-	3548	9696

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 20 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

With regards to employment and unemployment within ward 20, statistical data indicated that the majority of the wards inhabitants are unemployed. In distinction, only 14% of the population of the ward is employed. The total number of individuals that are unemployed makes up 49% of the total number of residents in ward 20. There stakeholders indicated that the majority of those employed are working within the following:-

- Emabhodini.
- Madadeni Industrial.
- Iscor.
- Karbochem.

3.9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (POVERTY LEVELS).

Due to a high rate of illiteracy and unemployment, there is a high level of poverty within ward 20. Due to the migration of males, a majority youth age structure, and a high dependency ratio, there is also a high dependency on government support through social grants. However, the community has not been silent, they have initiated programmes towards fighting the plague of poverty within the ward through feeding schemes. The following entails the organisations that have played an important role in ensuring the success of programmes towards fighting poverty:-

- Red Cross.
- Operation Sukuma Sakhe.
- DSD.
- NGO- Inhlosokuhle.

3.10. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

These stakeholders also indicated that there are some households that are child-headed within the ward. However the exact number had not yet been established as a detailed survey of the ward had not yet been done, although it was indicated that there aren't many households within the ward that are headed by children.

3.11. STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY).

Statistical figures indicate that 85% of the households in ward 20 have access to electricity as their source of energy for heating. In contrast 16% of the households which accounts for 369 of the total number of households in the ward, do not have access to electricity for heating. Majority of the households use coal as the preferred method for heating as they do not have access to electricity.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1928	14	54	17	64	21	4	-	165	13	2280

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 20 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Pertaining to energy for cooking, statistical figures reveal that a majority of the households in ward 20 have access to electricity as a source of energy for cooking. In distinction, 10% of the total number of households do not have access to electricity as a source of energy for cooking.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR COOKING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
2056	22	106	15	44	18	3	1	2	13	2280

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 20 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of energy for lighting, 94% which accounts for 2139 of households in the ward have access to electricity as a source of energy for lighting. On the contrary, out of the total number of households 6% of households do not have access to electricity as a source for lighting.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR LIGHTING									
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	
2139	2	2	107	6	-	11	13	2280	

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 20 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

With regards to access to potable water, majority of the households have access to adequate potable 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. Out of the majority of households that have access to adequate water, 90% of the households have access to water inside the dwelling and inside the yard.

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	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 500m and 1000m	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1	No access to piped (tap) water	Unspecified	Grand Total

			500m from dwelling	from dwelling	km) from dwelling			
1669	384	6	1	-	-	208	13	2280

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 20 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Pertaining to access to sanitation, statistical data shows that the majority of the households in ward 20 have access to adequate sanitation. The majority of households are using flush toilets connected to a sewerage system while 23% of the households in the ward do not have water borne sewerage system. Of those who do not have access to adequate sanitation, 166 out of the total number of households use the bucket latrine 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
47	1764	196	17	7	19	166	51	13	2280

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 20 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of access to refuse removal, according to the statistical figures, a very high majority of the households within ward 20 are receiving refuse removal services from the Newcastle Local Municipality at a rate of one collection per week. The total number of households receiving the aforementioned service makes up 95% of the total number of households within 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
2167	1	-	6	94	-	13	2280

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 20 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 20 are of a formal structure which ranges from houses made of brick/concrete/block structure, flats, cluster house in a complex, and semi-detached. The total number of households with a formal structure makes up 95%.

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
2121	-	16	-	-	15	23	11	3	1	4	13	14	2280

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 20 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.12. CRIME AND SAFETY.

Stakeholders indicated that there is a high crime rate within the ward, even though they did not indicate anything on woman and child abuse. Be that as it may, 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.

3.13. CITIZEN SATISFACTION.

The table below entails and assessment of service delivery within the ward:-

BASIC SERVICE	POOR	FAIR	GOOD
ACCESS TO ADEQUATE WATER			x
ACCESSA 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		

3.14. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

The ward is facing challenges regarding illegal dumping in open spaces. This issue is coming from the very same inhabitants of the ward who illegally dump carcasses of dead animals, pampers, packaging of what they consume in their homes, and construction rubble. This litter has led to the increase of rodents within the area, and also an issue with flies during the summer season. These stakeholders raised a request for the municipality to intervene through the provision of skip bins that will be collected regularly.

3.15. 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 and Hofina poultry.

3.16. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

There are sports and cultural codes taking place in the ward however a lack of facilities to support these has been reported. The following are sports and cultural codes taking place in ward 20:

- Soccer team.
- Ingoma.
- Zulu dance.

The following entails sports and cultural facilities which are proposed for the ward:-

- Multi-purpose sports facilities.
- Community Hall.

3.17. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 20, some occupying open spaces:-

- Free Ethiopian Church.
- Presbyterian Church.
- Lutheran Church.
- Zion Christian Church- Indonsa (operating in the local schools).
- Gospel Church.
- Postoli.

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

3.18. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES.

In terms of the facilities promoting socio-economic activities and development thereof, the stakeholders indicated that there were none in ward, even though it is the ward with the highest population than any other ward. The following entails the socio-economic facilities which they require:-

- Community hall.
- Library within the Presbyterian Church in the ward.
- Skills incubation centre for the youth at Qhubeka HP School.

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 20:-

- A high majority of residential land uses.
- Church Use.
- Spaza Shops.

3.20. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

There stakeholders mentioned that there are form of agricultural activity taking place in the ward was that of the “one home, one garden” initiative. Besides the “one home, one garden” initiative, these are additional agricultural activity taking place in ward 20:

- Vukani and Qhubeka izingadi.
- Community garden next to Gospel Church.
- Bridge (Mlotshwa).

3.21. 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

3.22. 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.

3.23. DISABILITY PROFILE.

There are disable people reported to be staying in the ward although the exact number is still to be deduced after a thorough ward profiling has been conducted. With this being said, the councillor and the ward committee members however mentioned a lack of adequate infrastructure available to support these individuals.

3.24. IMMIGRATION PROFILE.

It was indicated that the ward has foreigners residing in the area, and they are the ones' running business establishments within the ward. They further mentioned that there are migrants present in the ward from other provinces and towns within KZN.

3.25. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

The ward is governed in line with the legislative requirements of the Constitution of RSA.

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

We are happy with the level of public engagements between the municipality and the general public hence ensuring public participation. However we are very displeased with the level of feedback reporting by the municipal officials in relation to the issues raised during the public engagements.

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

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

4.1.2 Department of Human Settlement

DEPARTMENT HUMAN SETTLEMENT					
Project Name	Yield to be Built	Budget	Status of Project		Comments
			In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
Emergency Housing	12 Units	R1,524,000.00	Y		

4.1.3 Department of Budget & 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)	
Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area	Renewal	R3, 000,000,00	Y		

The following entails the projects that have taken place over the years within ward 14:-

- Road Construction.
- Proposed park in progress.
- Bulk sewer line in progress.
- Apollo (5).

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

4.2.1 NLM CAPEX

c	NEW/ RENEWAL/ UPGRADE	WARDS	BUDGET (2021/22)	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
				IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
TECHNICAL SERVICE						
CHASE OF REFUSE PACT TRUCK		Whole Of Newcastle	2,900,000.00			

4.2.1 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES.

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	STATUS OF PROJECTS		COMMENTS
			IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
uba District Thuma Mina Green s	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		

5. SWOT ANALYSIS.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of basic service delivery • There are houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of infrastructure lacking.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge infrastructure • And roads present in the ward 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of businesses in the area because of the lack of education regarding business management. • Inter-gravel roads • Houses built on swamps • High rate of unemployment • High levels of illiteracy • Teenage pregnancy and poverty • High levels of drug abuse
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black owned businesses present in the ward • Youth directorate representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of education • Increase of crime and drug abuse due to high rate of unemployment.

6. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

The following entails a list of the priority issues that the community needs to be address within ward 20, in their order:-

1. Poor access to adequate housing, hence a need for rebuilding of sinking housing.
2. Poor access to adequate housing, hence a need for rebuilding of Khenana RDP housing project/
3. Poor pedestrian safety mechanisms hence a need to construct speed humps (khazamula- Khenana).
4. Poor crime and safety mechanisms hence a need for High Mast lights next to Qhubeka and Hofina.
5. Poor quality road infrastructure hence a need for tar road at Khenana VD leading to Hofina.
6. Poor access to social facilities particularly for the youth, hence a need for the development of a skills incubation centre (youth centre).
7. Poor pedestrian safety mechanisms hence a need for road signs next to schools (Mbukeni and Vukani Primary Schools).
8. Reconstruction of meter box.
9. Poor access to educational facilities, hences a need for a public crèche.

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

The following entails the objectives of the key stakeholders in terms of the development of ward 20:-

1. We want to be the best in academics and ensure that we build effective communication mechanisms to young people particularly for the development of sports, arts and culture.
2. We want to ensure that we change Section 7 Madadeni to be like Entabeni and fast track the creation of jobs for our people.

-
3. We want to commit ourselves towards the achievement of unity.
 4. We want to improve service delivery.
 5. We want to motivate our young people to stay away from drugs.
 6. We want to motivate our young girls towards decreasing teenage pregnancy.

8. 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						

	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
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		-	-			
			-	-			
			-	-			

	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
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	-	-	-			

	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
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.						

9. DECLARATION.

I as the Ward Councillor of Ward 20, in conjunction with my War Room members of Ward_____, I 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 in ward_____.

NO	NAME	WARD	PORTFOLIO	SIGNATURE
	LAMLILE SIKHOSANE	20	WARD COUNCILLOR	
1.	BUTHELEZI NKOSINATHI	20	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
2.	KAMBULE DUDUZILE	20	FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY	
3.	KHUMALO SIBONGILE	20	SECRETARY / MUNICIPAL TRANS.	
4.	KHUMALO SINDI	20	MUNICIPAL PLANNING	
5.	KUNENE MALUSI	20	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
6.	MPANZA JABULILE	20	FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY	
7.	NENE JAMES	20	INFRASTRUCTURE	
8.	THANJEKWAYO PHILANI	20	INFRASTRUCTURE	
9.	THWALA SIBONGILE	20	MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION	
10.				