

# NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



## COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 22

**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 : S.T. Hlabisa

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE :

<b>NAME</b>	<b>MALE/FEMALE</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO</b>
Thandi Mbatha	F	Transformation
Makhsazana Thango	F	IDP
Nonhlanhla Dlamini	F	Infrastructure
Lumkile Mnyazana	M	Transformation
Bongani Sithebe	M	Planning & environment
Mumsy Madonsela	F	Social Development
Sthembiso Zikalala	F	IDP
Lindokuhle Mlangeni	F	Infrastructure
Brenda Nkosi	F	Social Development
Elda Mavundla	F	Planning & environment

## 1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

<b>PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION &amp; SECTOR</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>
SAPS	
SCHOOLS	EDUCATION
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	COCGTA
ROOFING	MUNICIPALITY
CLINICS	HEALTH

## 2. INTRODUCTION.

### 2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 22 prepared by the Newcastle Local Municipality. The intension of the document is to give a detailed insight into the development dynamics affecting ward 22, 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 22 are as follows:-

- Ikhwezi Valley.
- Madadeni Section 1.
- Madadeni Section 2.

### 3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

<b>POPULATION SIZE &amp; GENDER DISTRIUTION</b>				
<b>MALES</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

4110	47%	4666	53%	<b>8777</b>
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Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 22 (2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The 2011 census data estimates the total population of ward 22 to 8 777 people which accounts to only 2% 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 53% to 47% 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. According to stakeholders, the growth of the ward is moving towards the Ikhwezi area and this is based on the increased use of the land thereof for residential purposes.

### 3.3. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

An analysis of the statistical data shows that the total number of households within ward 22 is 1975 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 22 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
2551	3092	1724	835	429	145	<b>8777</b>

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 22 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

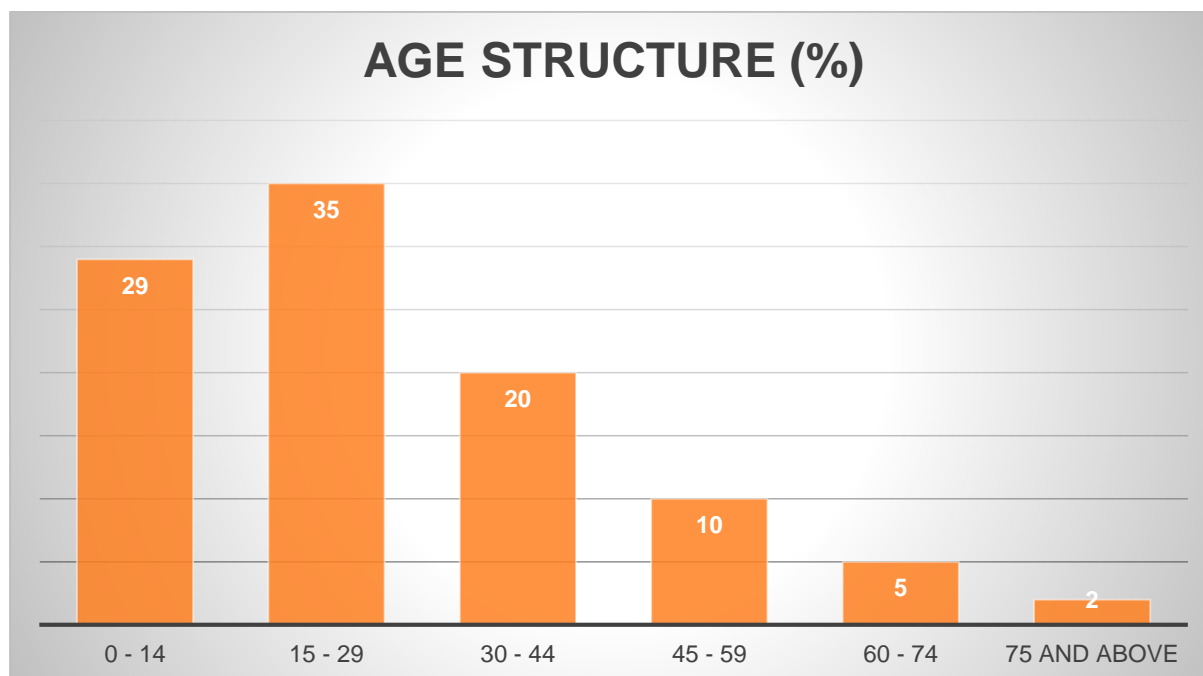


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 22 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

An analysis of the 2011 Census data regarding the age structure of ward 22 reveals that the ward is highly characterised by a strong youth presence, this indicates 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 consequently 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 22, statistics indicate that 53% of the total population is female while males only account for the remaining 47%. 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.

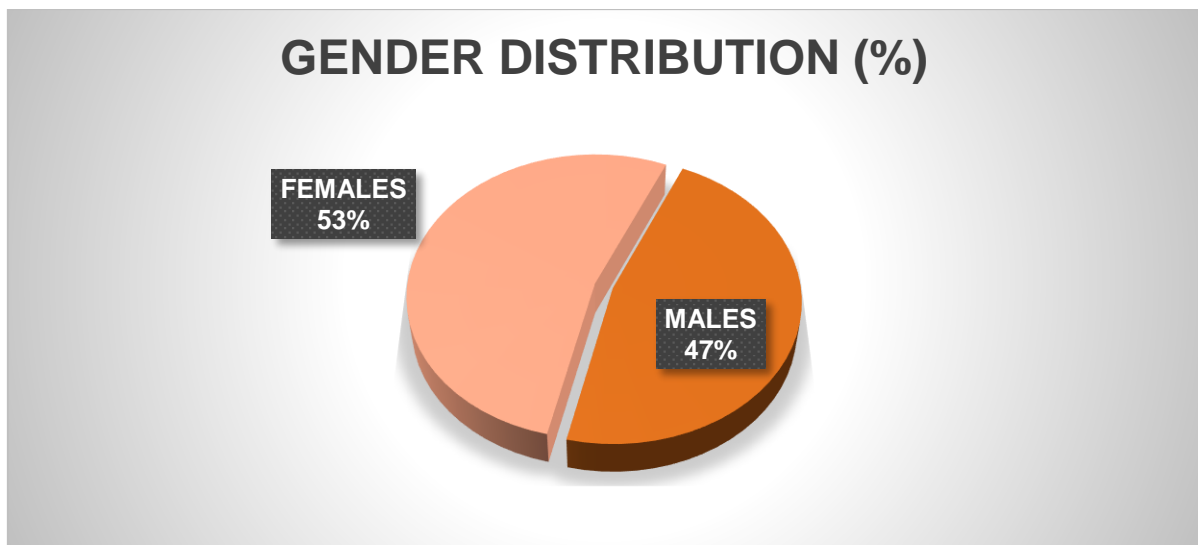


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 22 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

### 3.6. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

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

- CCG.
- Phila mntwana.
- Gym club for the elderly.
- Clinic Committee.
- War Room.
- Another Chance (Drug Rehabilitation).
- Siyabasiza Feeding Scheme.

Upon consultation with key stakeholders from the ward, it was indicated that the ward needs assistance from the Department of Sports in order to advance sporting activities within the ward.

### 3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

<b>HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION</b>		
No schooling	1010	11,50%
Grade 0	264	3,00%
Grade 1/sub A	242	2,75%
Grade 2/sub B	196	2,23%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	214	2,43%
Grade 4/std 2	195	2,22%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	220	2,50%
Grade 6/std 4	216	2,46%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	264	3,00%
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	428	4,87%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	326	3,71%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	485	5,52%
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	584	6,65%
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	2067	23,55%
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	53	0,60%
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	49	0,55%
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	26	0,29%
N4/NTC 4	50	0,56%
N5/NTC 5	34	0,38%
N6/NTC 6	35	0,39%
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	13	0,14%
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	18	0,20%
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	77	0,87%
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	194	2,21%
Higher Diploma	211	2,40%
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	11	0,12%
Bachelors Degree	55	0,62%
Bachelors Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	16	0,18%
Honours Degree	56	0,63%
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	15	0,17%
Other	18	0,20%
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1135	12,93%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8777</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 22 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

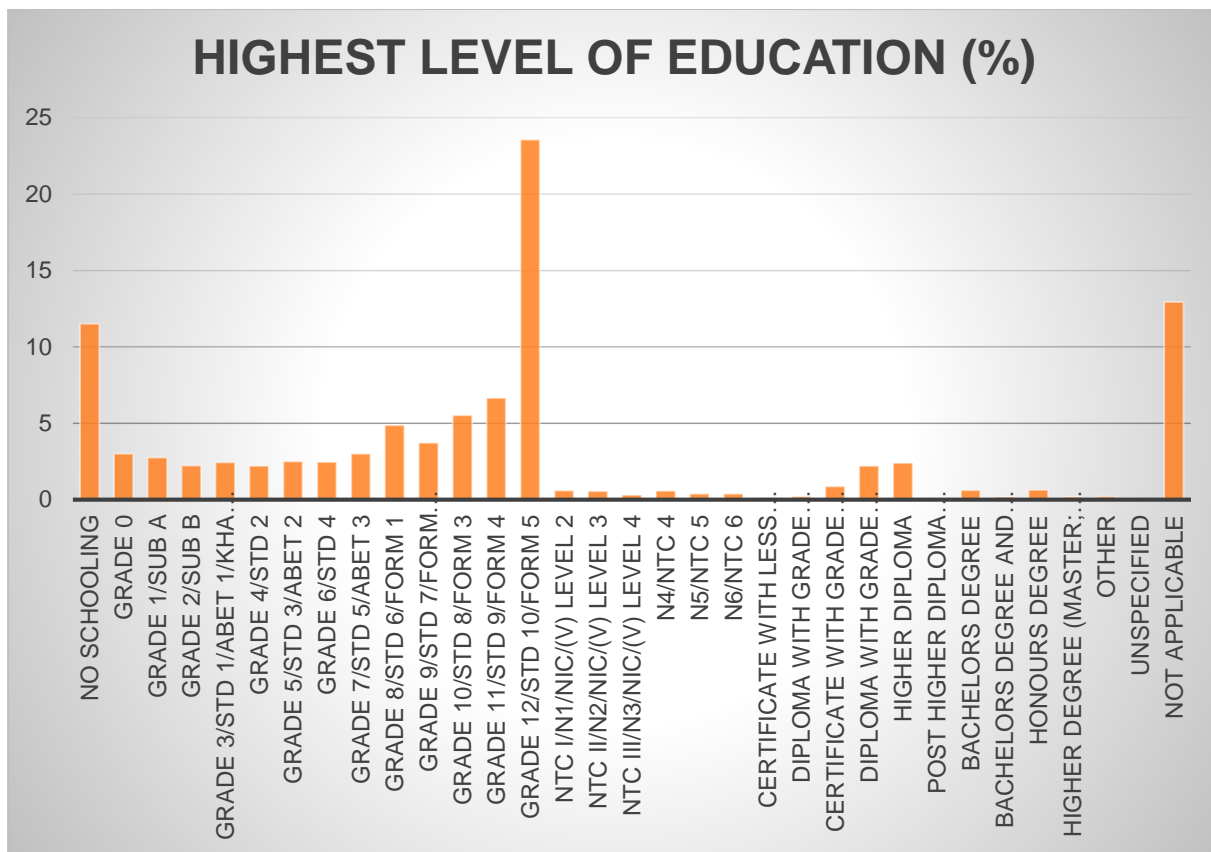


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 22 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Analysis of the statistical data concerning the educational profile of the population of ward 22 indicates that 1010 people have not had the access to schooling opportunities whilst majority of 76% of the population have access to educational opportunities. It has been noted that 29% of the population have access to primary education as their highest level of education (grade 0-9) whereas statistics reveal that 36% which totals 3136 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.

The following entails a list of the educational facilities within our ward:-



- Dark Ponds High School.
- Ikhwezi High School.
- Vumelani Lower Primary School.
- Embalenhle Higher Primary.
- Siyamukela High School.
- Vulindela Creche.
- Ziphathele Creche.
- Siphumele Creche.
- ABET.

### 3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

<b>Employed</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Discouraged work-seeker</b>	<b>Other not economically active</b>	<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
1435	702	289	3410	-	2940	<b>8777</b>

*Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 22 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).*

In terms of employment and unemployment within ward 22, data revealed that majority of the wards inhabitants are unemployed. In contrast, only 16% of the population of the ward is employed.

The stakeholders indicated that the majority of those employed are working within the following:-

- High majority of workers are employed emabhodini.
- We have domestic workers.
- A very few contractors at Arcelor Mittal.
- EPWP.
- SAPS.
- A few taxi drivers.

### 3.9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (POVERTY LEVELS).

The majority of the poverty stricken are highly dependent on government grants. There is one organisation dealing with poverty alleviation, however it is currently struggling due to financial constraints. There is also a suggestion related to one home, one garden. However stakeholders alluded to having issues with water reticulation in this regard.

### 3.10. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Pertaining to the existence of Child headed households within the ward, a database has been established by the ward councillor and the ward committees. Therefore, detailed information in this regard is still to be provided.

### 3.11. STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (SERVICE DELIVERY).

Regarding access to energy for heating, statistical figures indicates that 93% of the households in ward 22 have access to electricity as their source of energy for heating. In contrast 7% of the households which accounts for 146 of the total number of households in the ward, do not have access to electricity for heating. Of the households with no electricity as a source for heating use coal as the preferred method for heating.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1830	11	14	3	36	1	5	-	68	8	1975

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 22 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of access to energy for cooking, 98% of the households in ward 22 have access to electricity for cooking, whereas only 2% out of the total of 1975 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
1937	7	11	2	3	-	4	-	4	8	1975

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 22 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Similarly, in terms of energy for lighting, statistics indicate that a majority of 99% which accounts for 1947 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 1% of households do not have access to electricity as a source for lighting. Consultation with stakeholders disclosed that electricity trips every time there is a lighting.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR LIGHTING									
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	
1947	2	1	4	9	-	5	8	1975	

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 22 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 22 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. The total number of households with access to adequate potable water within a reasonable distance to the main dwelling unit makes up 99% of the total number of households within ward 22. Amidst consultation, it was indicated that the ward is faced with decaying infrastructure, and this is with reference based on the quality of water inhabitants receive in the morning (brownish colour). They also mentioned Blocks B and D as parts of the ward that do not have water at all. Stakeholders also stated that there were high water leakages in the ward as well as proposal of lifting water restrictions during the weekends due to a lot of events taking place during this time i.e. funerals, weddings etc.

### 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
1819	145	-	-	-	-	3	8	1975

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 22 (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 22 have access to adequate sanitation. The majority of households are using flush toilets connected to a sewerage system while 5% of the households in the ward do not have water borne sewerage system. Key stakeholders mentioned issues with regards to the amount of sewer blockages experienced in the ward, likewise, they also stated issues they had with the old system toilets which they felt wasted a lot of water. This indicates that there still needs to be a delivery of adequate sanitation to the rest of the ward.

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
2	1884	53	2	-	-	22	3	8	1975

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 22 (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 22 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 99% of the total number of households within the ward. Upon engagements with key stakeholders residing within the ward, it was indicated that the quality of the roads in the ward was very poor. They pointed out that they experienced a high degree of soil erosion during the rainy seasons and as a result the eroded soil causes blockages to the storm water drains hence leading to flooding. Moreover as another implication of soil erosion, they mentioned exposed pipes that result in water leakages.

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
1956	2	6	3	-	-	8	1975

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 22 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 22 are of a formal structure which ranges from houses made of brick/concrete/block structure, flats, and cluster house in a complex, and semi-detached. The total number of households with a formal structure makes up 98%.

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
1827	2	1	-	1	3	109	1	4	-	11	8	6	4172

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 22 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

### 3.12. CRIME AND SAFETY.

There stakeholders mentioned a high prevalence of crime in the ward attributed to high rates of unemployment. They however mentioned that the presence of the police station in close proximity assisted with downscaling of crime in the area. Furthermore, they stated that they had Interventions in place to curb the high rates of crime such as CPF and PACA, however they needed the assistance of the Newcastle Municipality to assist with more interventions such as:

- Issues with streetlights and Apollo lights, they are always off.
- Need more speed humps specifically closer to schools.
- Issues with the taxi rank that is currently for spinning cars.
- Closure of illegal taverns.
- Improved response time from the local police station.

### 3.13. 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		

### 3.14. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

The ward is faced with a great deal of air pollution generated by the local industries and thereof they propose that the municipality develop a detailed Air Quality Study. In addition to the air pollution caused by local industries, stakeholders mentioned air pollution attributed to the spinning of cars and that which is caused by illegal dumping. Furthermore, due to the taverns, the people are using people's walls as ablution facilities hence leading to pollution. Kaseme Cooperative, Inhlanzeko Cooperative and the Tiger Cooperative are the organisation that deal with environmental management within the ward through picking up litter.

### 3.15. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

In terms of local economic development, the only form of economic activity taking place within the ward entails:

- Spaza shops.
- Taverns.
- Auto repaints.
- Car washes.
- Hair salon and barber salon.
- Restaurants.

### 3.16. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

The quality of sporting facilities is very bad within ward 22. There stakeholder's alluded to only one sports facility used for soccer within the ward, and it is of a poor quality since it is not maintained.

### 3.17. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 22, some occupying open spaces:-

- Izimbongolo
- Wesley.
- Dutch Reformed Church.
- ZCC.
- Evangelical.
- Bantu Methodist.

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

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

- Recreational facility that has gym facilities.

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 22:-

- Residential uses.
- Business uses.
- Worship.
- SAPS.
- Educational.

### **3.20. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).**

The stakeholders mentioned that there's no form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward.

### **3.21. LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.**

They stated that the only issue with land tenure in the ward is the lack of access to title deeds.

### **3.22. CLIMATE CHANGE (NATURAL DISASTER WITHIN THE LAST 30 YEARS).**

There they mentioned that the ward recently suffered from Hail storms and storms that broke windows and trees. Furthermore they stated that the implication of these were floods and lightning damage caused to houses.

### **3.23. DISABILITY PROFILE.**

Information to be provided by the ward committees.

### **3.24. IMMIGRATION PROFILE.**

The ward has a lot immigrants and most of them are engaged in the commercial/economic activities which we listed above. The following entails a list of the immigrants:-

- Lesotho.
- Bangladesh.
- Swaziland.
- Zimbabwe.
- Mozambique.
- Pakistan.

- Chinese.

### 3.25. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

Governance in the ward is 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 Public Participation Mechanisms, however we are not pleased about the response rate from the departments.

## 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).

#### 4.1.1 Department of Human Settlement

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

#### 4.1.2 Department of Education

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						Status of Project		Comments
Project Name	Scope of work	Programme Implementer	Nature of Investment	Budget Allocation 2019/20 R`000-245M	Estimated Allocation 2020/21 R`000	In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
Vumelani Primary School	Construction of Boys and Girls toilet Block	DoPW	Upgrades and Additions	R0,000	R137,523.00			Project on hold because of financial challenges
Siyamukela Secondary School	Renovations, Rehabilitation or Refurbishment	DoPW	Refurbishment and Rehabilitation	R2,808,956.00	R0,000			Project incomplete
Mbalenhle Primary School	Construction of 4 Boys, 4 urinals, 8 Girls, 1 disabled, 3 staff and 2 urinals	DoPW	Upgrades and Additions	R0,000	R436,000			Project completed
Siyamukela Secondary School	Storm Damages to school	KZN DOE	Refurbishment and Rehabilitation	R0,000	R0,000			Project on hold because of financial challenges

Duck Ponds Secondary School	Repairs and Renovations	DBSA	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	R0, 000	R500,000.00			Project completed
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### 4.1.3 Department of Budget & Treasury Office

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	Draft Budget (2020/21)	Status of Project		Comments
			In progress(Y/N)	COMPLETE(Y/N)	
Construction of MB23 (22,21,24)	New	R4,400,000.00			To commence in the next Financial year.
Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area	Renewal	R3,000,000.00	Y		

1. Construction of the Police Station.
2. Construction of the Court.
3. Construction of the Disaster Management Centre.
4. Construction of Luvuno Street.
5. Construction of Manana Drive.



6.

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

### 4.2.1 NLM CAPEX

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NEW/ RENEWAL/ UPGRADE	WARDS	BUDGET (2021/22)	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
				IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
<b>TECHNICAL SERVICES</b>						
Upgrade of MA23,26 & 25	NEW	22	3,608,645.00			
PURCHASE OF REFUSE COMPACT TRUCK		Whole Of Newcastle	2,900,000.00			

### 4.2.2 Department of Education

PROJECT NAME	SCOPE OF WORKS	WARD	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2021-22 R'000	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
					IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
DUCK PONDS SECONDARY SCHOOL	REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS	22	9 099	539			
MBALENHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Construction of New Grade R facilities and Ablutions	22	6 600	558			
MBALENHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF 4 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 8 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, 3 STAFF AND 2 URINALS TOILET BLOCK 5 GRD R + 1 TCHR	22	2 400	221			
SIYAMUKELA HIGH SCHOOL	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	22	28 017	1 617			
SIYAMUKELA HIGH SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 18	22	2 900	384			
VUMELANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Construction of New Grade R facilities and Ablutions	22	3 300	360			
VUMELANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	22	2 500	113			

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## 4.2.3 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		

## 5. SWOT ANALYSIS.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Schools</li> <li>- TVET College</li> <li>- Abet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drugs</li> <li>- Corner to corner alcohol</li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local schools</li> <li>- Skills programme</li> <li>- Drop out to attend Abet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alcohol leads to drugs and prostitution</li> <li>- Teenage pregnancy</li> </ul>

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## **6. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.**

1. Speed humps.
2. New system toilets.
3. Roofing.
4. Street lights.
5. Sidewalks.
6. New water pipes.
7. Storm water drains.
8. Environmental Management .i.e. Trees cutting.
9. Recreational facility i.e. play park.

## **7. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.**

- New system toilets
- Roads
- Roofing
- Sidewalk
- Tress cutting
- Storm drains
- Speed humps
- Street lights
- New pipes

## **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						
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						

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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
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 deration 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 \_\_\_\_\_ the Ward Councillor for Ward 22, 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
	<b>MNGOMEZULU SIZWE</b>	22	<b>WARD COUNCILLOR</b>	
1.	<b>DLAMINI NONHLANHLA</b>	22	<b>HEALTH</b>	
2.	<b>MADONSELA MUMSY</b>	22	<b>WOMENS FORUM</b>	
3.	<b>MASILANE PAPI</b>	22	<b>HEALTH</b>	
4.	<b>MAVUNDLA THANDI</b>	22	<b>BUSINESS</b>	
5.	<b>MHLAPENG THABO</b>	22	<b>YOUTH</b>	
6.	<b>MLANGENI LINDOKUHLE</b>	22	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
7.	<b>NKOSI BRENDA</b>	22	<b>EDUCATION/ SECRETARY</b>	
8.	<b>THANGO M.S.C.</b>	22	<b>BUSINESS</b>	
9.	<b>XIMBA LUCKY</b>	22	<b>HEALTH</b>	
10.	<b>ZIKALALA STHEMBISO</b>	22	<b>BUSINESS</b>	

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