

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 23

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 : Mr P Mwali

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

NAME	MALE/FEMALE	PORTFOLIO
TibelloSenephane	M	Secretary (IDP) Financial Sustainability
NomcebaLanga	F	Infrastructure and Service Delivery
MandlaXaba	M	Infrastructure and Service Delivery
JabulaniSikhakhane	M	Municipal Transform and Governance
BonginkosiMadi	M	Social Development
NomsaMhlongo	F	Finance and S/LED
TsietsieKhanye	M	Municipal Transform and Governance
VusiNdlangamandla	M	Social Development
Bright Zitha	F	Financial Sustainability and Local Economic Development
Mthobisi Mngomezulu	M	IDP

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION & SECTOR	OBJECTIVES
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Crime Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Safety and security for CPF to function • Workshops must be conducted within the community • Dept. of social welfare in abuse campaigns
Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile clinics

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

To capacitate ward committee members in relation with developing our community and integrating the social wellbeing that is abstracted from the amended national development plan.

❖ **Background**

This plan was developed as per WC engagement with public participation in workshop, Date: 07-14 February 2017

Venue: Community Hall

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.

3.1. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FALLING WITHIN THE WARD.

- Madadeni West

We are from a formal settlements in Madadeni and it start from house number 3167 and end 5340. We are situated next o ward 26,20, 24 and 22 in the west of Madadeni and the area was under development up until we reach a state formal settlements status.

3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIUTION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
5057	48%	5559	52%	10616

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 23 (2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

An analysis of the statistical figures shows that there's a higher majority of females (F – 52%) than males (M – 48%) within the ward. A comparison of the figures with that of other wards within the Newcastle Local Municipality shows that ward 23 has an average population within the boundaries of Newcastle.

Our characteristic economically is being informed by middle and low-income earners and a huge number of unemployed people.

- 3- Primary School
- 1- Higher Primary School
- 1- High School

Sport facilities include: Swimming pools. Soccer field, indoor soccer, basketball court, valley balls, netball court and tennis court.

3.3. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

The total number of households within ward 23 is 2166 households, and the average household size is 20 people per household. This is above the average household size of Newcastle which is 4.2 people per household according to Statistics SA. Consultation with key stakeholders within the ward shows a different view to the statistical figures of Statistics SA in terms of the average household size. They are of the opinion that the majority of the households within ward 10 are made up of an average of 7 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
3305	3314	2034	1006	732	226	10616

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 23 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

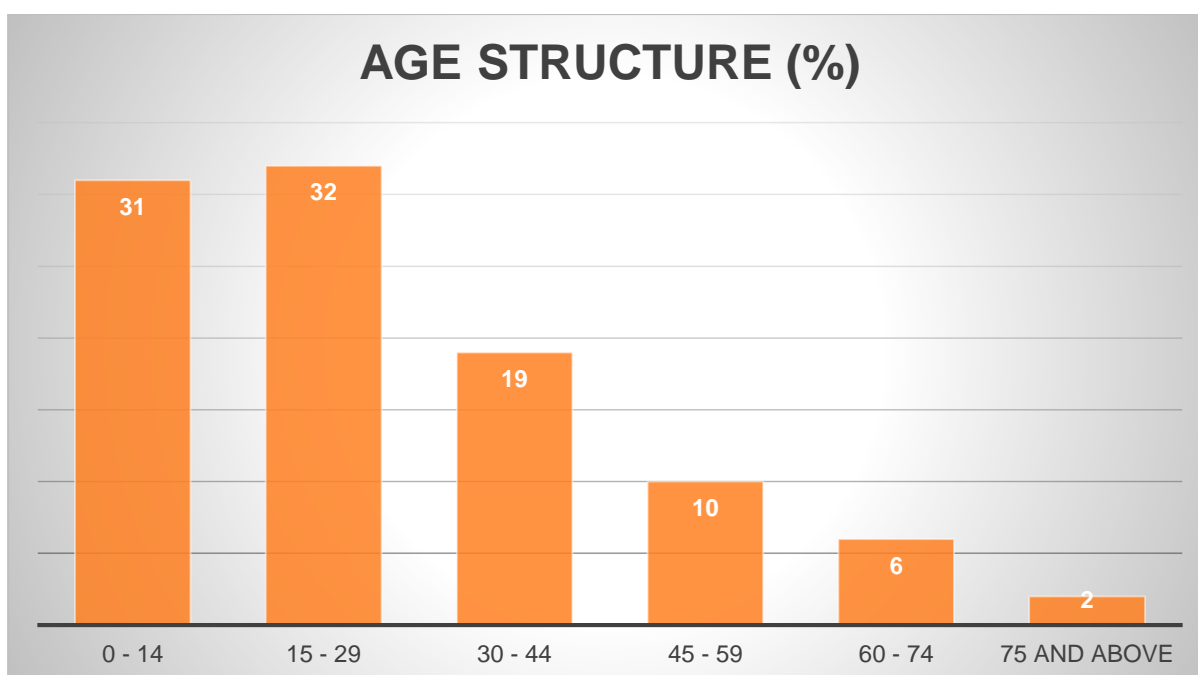


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 23 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

An analysis on statistics pertaining to the age structure reveals that the majority of the ward is made up of 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 6621 people (62% 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.

3.5. GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

An analysis of the statistical figures shows that there's a higher majority of females (F – 52%) than males (M – 48%) within the ward. This is a general trend within the majority of the wards in Newcastle, and it may be attributed to the fact that a majority of the males are migrant labourers who have gone to seek better job opportunities in big cities such as Johannesburg and/or Durban.

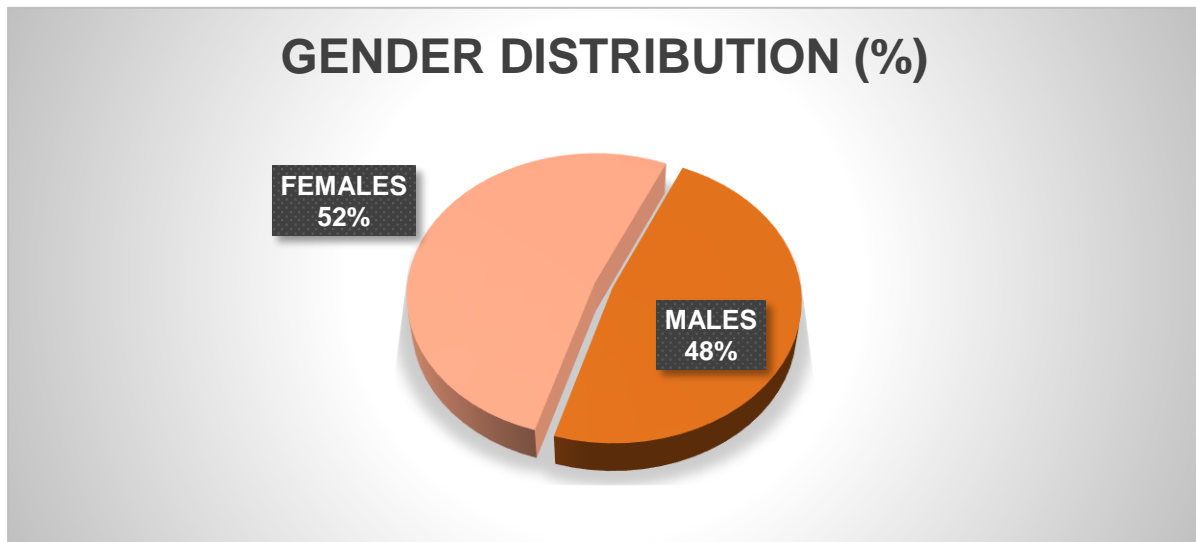


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 23 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

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.
- Khethukuphila Organisation.
- Clinic advisory committee.
- War room.
- Philamntwana.

Stakeholders mentioned that these programmes are not functional, they are useless according the ward 23. Upon consultation with key stakeholders from the ward, it was indicated that the ward longer has pick-up point for the distribution of medicine, and also indicated that there was an interest and an intension in the re-establishment thereof. The facilities for running the initiatives are already available, they were constructed from the efforts of Mr. Stan and Mr. Makhulukhulu. The stakeholders also indicated that they would like for the ward to have an outdoor gym facility to further promote health within the community.

3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No schooling	457	4,30%
Grade 0	306	2.88%
Grade 1/sub A	381	3.58%
Grade 2/sub B	423	3,98%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/KhaRiGude; SANLI	318	2.99%
Grade 4/std 2	359	3.38%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	360	3.39%
Grade 6/std 4	351	3.30%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	398	3.74%
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	728	6.85%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	586	5.51%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	777	7.31%
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	827	7.79%
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	2453	23.10%
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	45	0.42%
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	40	0.37%
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	32	0.30%
N4/NTC 4	30	0.28%
N5/NTC 5	23	0.21%
N6/NTC 6	25	0.23%
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	14	0.13%
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	8	0.07%
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	174	1.63%
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	204	1.92%
Higher Diploma	67	0.63%
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	16	0.15%
Bachelors Degree	38	0.35%
Bachelors Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	14	0.13%
Honours Degree	13	0.12%
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	7	0.06%
Other	8	0.07%
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1138	10.71%
Grand Total	10616	100%

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 23 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

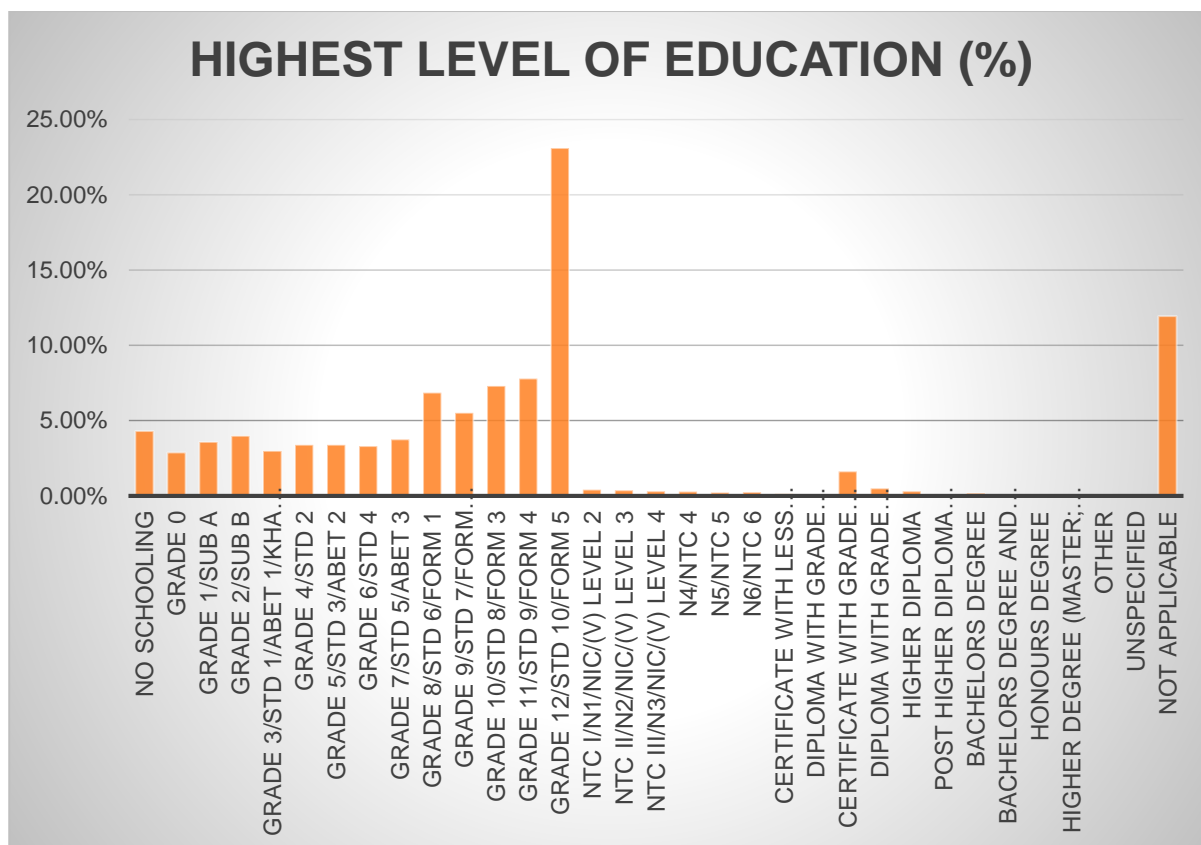


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 23 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A high majority of people within ward 23 have completed Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5 as the highest level of education. From there, onwards, the numbers fall drastically which therefore means that the majority have not had the opportunity to obtain tertiary. This is a cause for concern because the implication is that a high majority of the people within ward 23 are unskilled. This further increases the likely hood of a high unemployment rate within the ward. The implications thereof relate to the need for access to tertiary education through bursaries. Furthermore there is a need to invest in the development of an institute of higher learning within the confines of Newcastle Local Municipality in order to support human skills development towards a healthy economy.

Upon consultation with key stakeholder of ward 23, it was indicated that the majority of children are dropping out of school at an early age. Which 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.

3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
1549	837	270	4006	-	3954	10616

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 23 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Due to a high concentration of the population being in ward 23, in terms of employment, the ward is among the top 10 wards with the highest concentration of the employed. However, a question is the job quality and whether or not it is long term and/or short term? The stakeholders indicated that the majority of those employed are working within the following:-

- Nurse
- Teacher
- Police officer
- Soldiers
- Domestic workers
- Amabodi
- EPWP
- Construction workers
- Plumber
- Salon
- Car wash
- Sphaza shop
- Prostitution
- Drug and alcohol abusers

A lot of people in the ward have not had access to tertiary education. Just like all the other areas within Newcastle, the general trend in terms of the age structure of the unemployed is a high majority youth. The implications thereof entail the need for the creation of meaningful job opportunities through the attraction of investors into Newcastle. Furthermore, through proper knowledge-based learning, skills and training, there can be the development of entrepreneurs who will help strengthen the local economy and help towards the creation of jobs.

3.9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (POVERTY LEVELS).

The stakeholders indicated that the ward has no programs to assist those people who are living under poverty within the ward. Due to a high rate of illiteracy and unemployment, there is a high level of poverty within ward 23. 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.

3.10. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

The 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. Though it was indicated that there aren't many households within the ward who are headed by children.

3.11. STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (SERVICE DELIVERY).

According to the statistical figures, the majority of households within the ward have access to energy for heating.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1959	6	17	2	76	4	2	-	81	18	2166

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 23 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of access to electricity for cooking, statistical figures show that ward 23 has an average number of households with access to electricity for cooking.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR COOKING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total

2064	16	17	8	37	-	4	-	2	18	2166
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Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 23 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of access to electricity for lighting, statistical figures show that ward 23 has an average number of households with access to electricity for lighting in Newcastle.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR LIGHTING								
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
2131	1	3	5	5	-	3	18	2166

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 23 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 23 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. In terms of access to electricity for lighting, statistical figures show that ward 23 has an average number of households with access to electricity for lighting.

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
1769	368	4	1	-	-	5	18	2166

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 23 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The stakeholders mentioned that in some households the old toilet system is still used, the toilets are vandalised and are not functioning well. In terms of access to adequate sanitation, statistical data shows that the majority of the households do not have access to a water bourne sewerage system. The majority of the households are utilising pit latrine which ranges from those that have ventilation and those that do not.

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
1	1815	270	2	1	12	6	39	18	2166

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 23 (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 23 are receiving refuse removal services from the Newcastle Local Municipality at a rate of one collection per week. Upon engagements with key stakeholders residing within the ward, it was indicated that the majority of the households would like to see the VIP system being transformed into a water bourne sewerage system that can flush.

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
2135	1	3	4	1	3	18	2166

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 23 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 23 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
1698	11	1	2	-	2	360	34	7	3	3	18	4	2166

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 23 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.12. CRIME AND SAFETY.

There stakeholders indicated that there is generally 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: -

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

The stakeholder further indicated the other interventions from government which they think might be able to solve the issue of crime within ward 23 and these are as follows: -

- Street lights.
- 2 Apollo lights.
- Police station

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		
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 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. There 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, bottle stores, a number of car wash and food container establishments.

3.16. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

The sporting facilities are not adequate and this constrains the team's growth, there where analogue games, disability intersports which were initiated by the Majuba Municipality. The ward also has programmes towards cultural activities which took place called Zamokuhle traditional dancing (NPO).

3.17. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 23, some occupying open spaces: -

- Zion
- Ndumisweni
- St John
- Emy church
- Methodist
- Baptists
- Ethiopian church
- Seventh days Adventists

It is also worth noting that St John is using the sports ground within the ward wrongfully at the Phelandaba sports ground. This yields conflicts towards the community in ward 23.

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

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 23:-

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

3.20. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

To a certain extent, there is some form of agricultural activity taking place within ward 23. 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.

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 2018 the ward was affected by heavy rains and 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 some people who may be regarded as being disabled. Some of them were born that way, and some of them faced accidents in their life which led to them being disabled. But the biggest concern for the stakeholders were the individuals who were using wheelchairs. They assert that it's

hard for them to move around the ward as the level of infrastructure is not conducive for the disabled. For instance there are poor quality roads and there are no sidewalks to aid their mobility.

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, more specifically the tuck shops. It is presumed that the foreigners are coming either from Somalia and/or Bangladesh.

3.25. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

There are no issues whatsoever with the state of governance in ward 23.

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

The stakeholders indicated that they are happy with public participation in the municipal affairs including the applicable mechanisms. However, they have issues with the frequency of reporting back to communities on the issues raised. 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.

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

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

4.1.1 Department of Human Settlements

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT			Status of Project		
Project name	Yield to be built	Budget (2020/21)	In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE(Y/N)	Comments
Madadeni Storm damages	-	R9 151 601.87	Y		
Emergency Housing	12 Unit	R1 524 000.00	Y		

4.1.2 Department of education

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						Status of Project		
Project name	Scope of work	Programme implementer	Nature of investment	Budget of allocation 2019/20 R'000-245M	Estimated allocation 2020/21 R'000	In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE(Y/N)	Comments
Hlalanathi secondary School	Storm damages to school	DBSA	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	R0.000	R0.000			

Zabalaza intermediate school	Construction of boys and girls toilet block	DOPW	Upgrades and additions	R0.000	R82.159			Project on hold because of financial challenges
Hlabana Primary School	Construction of Boys and Girls toilet Block,	DBSA	Upgrades and Additions	R0, 000	R0, 000			Project on hold because of financial challenges
Zabalaza Intermediate School	Construction of Boys and Girls Toilet Block,	DoPW	Upgrades and Additions	R0, 000	R85 159			

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					
Construction of MC13	New	R3,100,000.00	Y		
Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area	Renewal	R3,000,000.00	Y		

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)	
TECHNICAL SERVICES						
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)	
HLABANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	23	208	113			
ZABALAZA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	23	2 500	113			

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">- Sport and recreation we do have sport facilities such as swimming pools, soccer basketball ect..-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- We have high level of substance drug abuse and high level of crime..- Unemployment is high..- Poor toilets and roof- Roads are not tared
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Job creation.- War room.- Old age home- Youth centre- Satellite Police Station- Business Opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Health- Open Space- Land for housing- House breaking and theft-- .

6. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

1. Road with humps
2. Toilets and pipe system

-
3. Parks.
 4. Schools
 5. Clinic
 6. Art centre
 7. Housing and roofing
 8. Pension pay point
 9. Stadium
 10. Side walks
 11. Art and culture centre.

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

- To reduce illiteracy
- House must be available
- Reduction of teenage pregnancy
- Decrease diseases related to HIV/AIDS
- Access to basic service like: Water, Sanitation, Waste removal, electricity

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			-			

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

	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 _____ the Ward Councillor for Ward 23, 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
	PRINCE MWALI	23	WARD COUNCILLOR	
1.	KHANYE TSIETSI E.	23	MUNICIPAL PLANNING	
2.	KUNENE DOLLY	23	MUN. TRANSFORMATION	
3.	LANGA NONCEBA	23	INFRASTRUCTURE	
4.	MHLONGO DORA	23	HIV/ AIDS	
5.	MNGOMEZULU MTHOBISI	23	INFRASTRUCTURE	
6.	NDLANGAMANDLA VUSI	23	SOCIAL, ECONOMIC TRANS.	
7.	SENEPHANE TIBELLO	23	SECRETARY/ MUN. PLANNING	
8.	SIKHAKHANE JABULANI	23	MUNICIPAL PLANNING	
9.	XABA MANDLA	23	DISABILITY	
10.	ZITHA BRIGHT	23	FINANCE	

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