

# NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



## COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 28

JUNE 2021

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## **1. PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY.**

### **1.1. GOVERNANCE.**

WARD COUNCILLOR : Ally Khoza

#### **WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>MALE/FEMALE</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO</b>
Dennis Thembinkosi	M	Municipal Transform and Governance
Strike Jetro Mazibuko	M	Municipal Transform and Governance
Zinhle Mkhwanazi	F	Infrastructure and Service Delivery
Khethiwe Mbatha	F	Social Development
Klara Khumalo	F	Municipal Planning and Environment
Sizwe Ngcobo	M	Social Development
Ntuthuko Sibankulu	M	Financial Sustainability
Dimakatso Nhlapo	F	Financial Sustainability
Smanga Thwala	M	Municipal Planning and Environment
Themba Thomo	M	Infrastructure and Service Delivery

### **1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.**

<b>PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION &amp; SECTOR</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>

## **2. INTRODUCTION.**

### **2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.**

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 28, Newcastle Local Municipality. Entailed herein is a brief reflection of the status quo, development challenges as well as priorities and objectives towards the development of the ward. The purpose of this document is to ensure

development at grass root level and thus inform the development of the municipality's Integrated Development Plan.

### **3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.**

1. Located at greater section 5
2. 2 Medical Facilities
3. 10x Educational Facilities
4. 8x Churches
5. 2x Shopping Facilities
6. 1x Accommodation
7. Turners
8. 2x Internet Cafes

#### **3.1. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FALLING WITHIN THE WARD.**

The names of the geographical areas falling with ward 28 are as follows:-

- Esibhedlela
- Ezenzele
- Clinic
- Thokoza
- KwaGauva
- Ezimantshini

#### **3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.**

<b>POPULATION SIZE &amp; GENDER DISTRIBUTION</b>				
<b>MALES</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
4199	47%	4729	53%	<b>8928</b>

*Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 28 (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 – 53%) than males (M – 47%) within the ward. A comparison of the figures with that of other wards within the Newcastle Local Municipality shows that ward 28 has the average population more than any other ward within the boundaries of Newcastle.

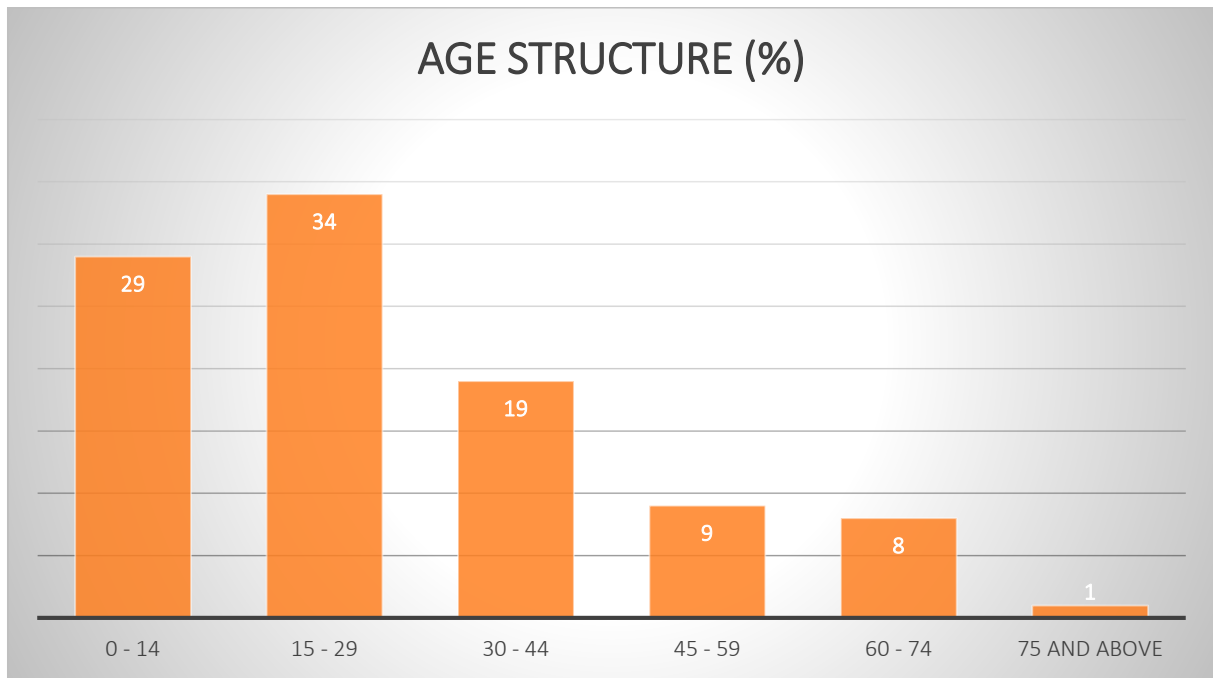
#### **3.3. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.**

An analysis of the total number of households within Newcastle also shows that ward 28 has the average number of households in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 28 is 1948 and the average household size is 6 people per household. This is above 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 28 are made up of an average of 6-9 people per household, hence a need for the delivery of housing.

#### **3.4. AGE STRUCTURE.**

<b>AGE STRUCTURE</b>						
<b>0 – 14</b>	<b>15 - 29</b>	<b>30 – 44</b>	<b>45 - 59</b>	<b>60 - 74</b>	<b>75 and above</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
5770	5446	2924	1955	557	153	<b>16805</b>

*4. Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 14 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).*

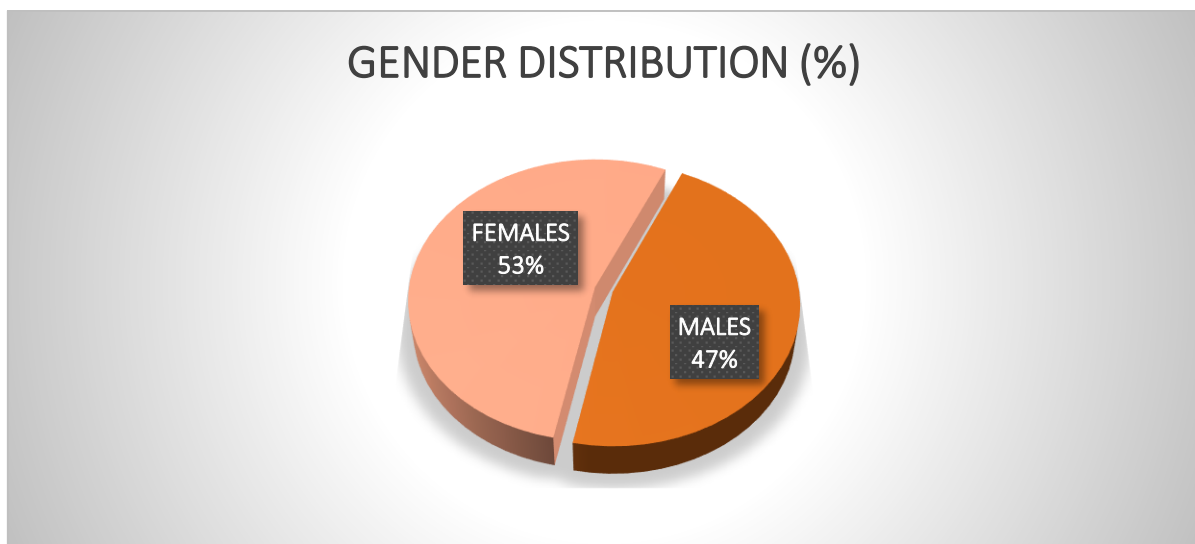


5. *Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 28 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).*

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 8928 people. 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 – 53%) than males (M – 47%) 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 28 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:-

- Qedizaba feeding scheme
- Salvation feeding scheme
- CCG's
- Senior Citizen Centre
- Red Cross
- Aerobics

### 3.7 EDUCATION PROFILE.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No schooling	261	2.9 %
Grade 0	362	4.0 %
Grade 1/sub A	229	3.3%
Grade 2/sub B	258	2.8%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	243	2.7 %
Grade 4/std 2	299	3.3%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	251	2.8%
Grade 6/std 4	298	3.3%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	326	3.6%
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	499	5.5%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	394	4.4%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	609	6.8%
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	692	7.7%
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	2120	23.7%
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	52	0.58%
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	18	0.20%
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	67	0.75%
N4/NTC 4	46	0.51%
N5/NTC 5	33	0.36%
N6/NTC 6	34	0.38%
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	27	0.30%
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	24	0.26%
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	448	5.01%
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	305	3.41%
Higher Diploma	41	0.45%
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	10	0.11%
Bachelor's Degree	72	0.80%
Bachelor's Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	13	0.14%
Honours Degree	24	0.26%
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	29	0.32%
Other	8	0.08%
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	837	9%
Grand Total	8928	100%

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 28 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

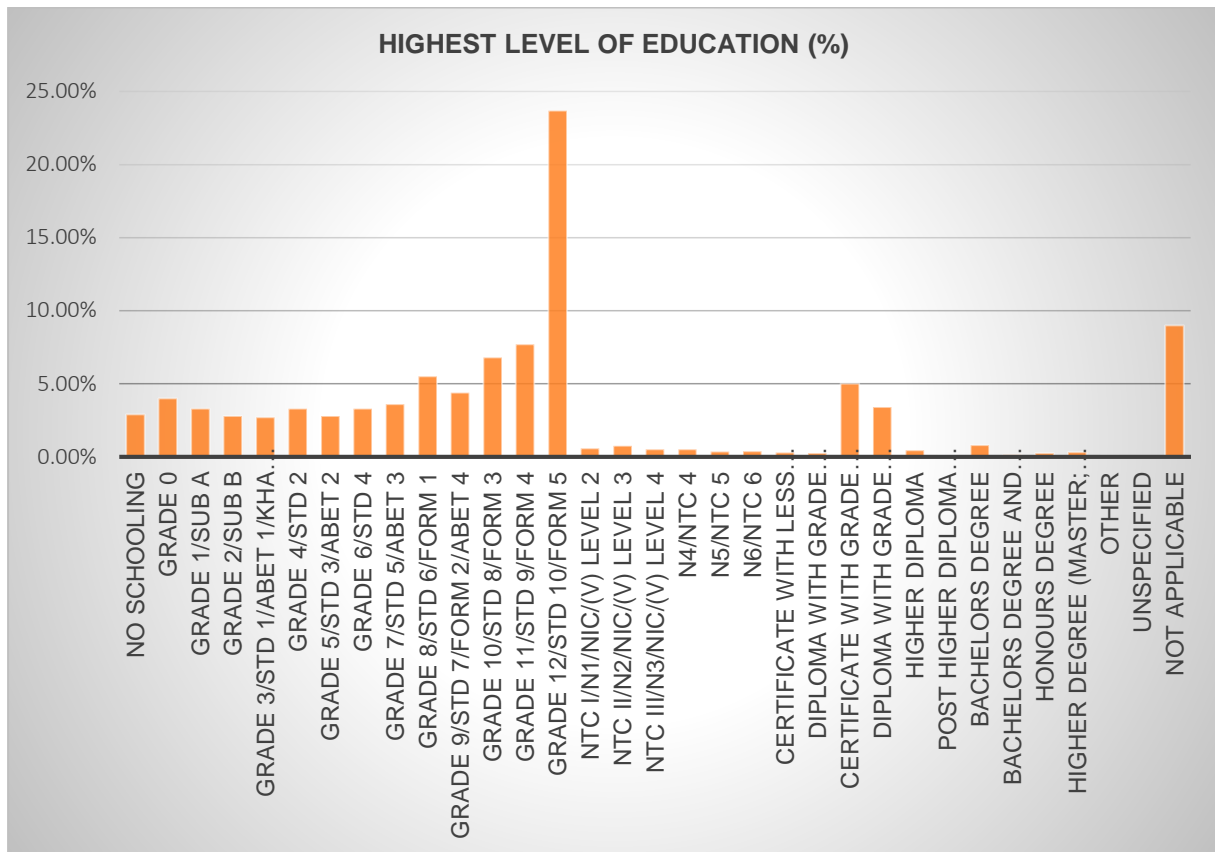


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 28 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A high majority of people within ward 28 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 28 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.

### 3.8 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
1108	945	570	3244	-	3863	11031

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 28 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Due to a high concentration of the population being in ward 28, in terms of employment, the ward is among the 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:-

- Emabhodini
- Esbhedlela
- Emafemini

In terms of the unemployed, ward 28 has the average concentration of the unemployed within the jurisdictional area of the Newcastle Local Municipality. This is further propelled by the fact that 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)

Due to a high rate of illiteracy and unemployment, there is a high level of poverty within ward 28. 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 scourge 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:-

- One home one garden
- Red cross

### 3.10 CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

There 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. A further look into the stats in comparison with the other wards shows that, with the exception of ward 2, ward 14 has the highest concentration of households with access to electricity for heating. Out of the total number of households, only 25% of the households do not have access to electricity for cooking.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1745	17	23	2	20	-	5	-	112	24	1948

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 28 (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 14 has the highest number of households with access to electricity for cooking more than any other ward. Out of the total number of households, only about 5% of the total number of households do not have access to electricity for cooking.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR COOKING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1876	21	12	3	5	-	5	-	1	24	1948

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 28 (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 14 has the highest number of households with access to electricity for lighting more than any other ward in Newcastle. Out of the total number of households, only about 2% of the total number of households do not have access to electricity for lighting.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR LIGHTING									
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	
1908	2	3	3	4	-	4	24	1948	

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 28 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 14 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 87% of the total number of households within ward 14. In terms of access to electricity for lighting, statistical figures show that ward 14 has the highest number of households with access to electricity for lighting more than any other ward in Newcastle. Out of the total number of households, only about 2% of the total number of households do not have 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
1411	509	-	-	-	3	24	-	1948

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 28 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

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. The total number of households that have VIP as their sanitation services makes up 83% of the total number of households in ward 14. Only a mere 2% of the total number of households have access to a water Bourne 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
8	1906	4	-	1	-	-	5	24	1948

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 28 (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 14 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 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
1921	-	1	-	-	1	13	1948

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 28 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 14 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
1848	2	1	-	5	-	41	12	2	1	1	4	4	1948

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 28 (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:-

- Establishment of a Community Policing Forum.
- The ward need to establish street committee.
- Vuka Uyibambe
- War rooms

The stakeholder further indicated the other interventions from government which they think might be able to solve the issue of crime within ward 28 and these are as follows:

- Humps
- Roads
- Apollo lights

### 3.13 CITIZEN SATISFACTION.

Kindly mark with an **X**:

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, and grass cutting must be done especially by schools.

### **3.15 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.**

EPWP has deployed 4 community members to clinic \*5 and 4 to Madadeni Provincial Hospital

- Roofing project of 4 rooms
- 4 roads have been constructed
- Waste removal
- 1x Small park
- Side walk

### **3.16 SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.**

The quality of sporting facilities is very good within ward 28. The ward has a 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.

Sports that are taking place in Ward 28 are as follows:-

- Netball
- Ballroom
- Foot ball
- Soccer for senior citizens
- Aerobics

### **3.17 RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.**

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 28, some occupying open spaces:-

- Zion
- Wesley
- Lutheran
- Nazarene
- Salvation army

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.**

- Damaged Roofs
- Waste Management System
- Closed Foster Care Grant
- Speed Humps on one Road
- Pedestrian Crossing
- Extension of Park
- Maintenance of Parks
- Maintenance of sports Facility
- Delay of fire emergence
- Pavement on main Roads

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

The following entails the predominant land uses within ward 28 -

- A high majority of residential land uses.
- Church Use
- Tuck shops
- Shopping centre
- Taverns

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

To a certain extent, there is some form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward. There are communal gardens in school within the ward 28, 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.

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

There are no vacant places in ward 28.

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

In 2016 the ward was affected by severe floods, isiqotho and lightning that affected the housing and the road. The stakeholder raised their discomfort in relation to 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 and those who do not have 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, some are working in Madadeni Hospital and others are studying in Amajuba FET College. It is presumed that the foreigners are coming either from Somalia and/or Bangladesh and Asia.

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

There are no issues whatsoever with the state of governance in ward 28, this ward is governed by the rules of the Republic of South Africa.

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

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

- War room
- CPF
- Cllrs
- Ward committee

## 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 Settlements.

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

#### 4.1.2. Department of Education.

<b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>						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)	COMPLET E(Y/N)	
Sabela Secondary School	Storm Damages to school	DoPW	Maintenance and Repair	R182 788	R749 129			Project completed
Sabela Secondary	Construction of Boys and Girls toilet block,	DoPW	Upgrades and Additions	R0, 000	R0, 000			Project on hold because of financial challenges
Qedizaba Primary School	Storm Damages to School	KZN DOE	Refurbishment and Rehabilitation	R0, 000	R0, 000			Project on hold because of financial challenges
Mlamleli Primary School	2 ECD Classroom	Independent Development	Upgrades and Additions	R452 000	R31 150			Project completed
Mlamleli Primary School	Construction of Boys and Girls toilet block,	DoPW	Upgrades and Additions	R500 000	R0, 000			Project on hold because of financial challenges

#### 4.1.3 Budget & Treasury Office.

<b>BTO</b>			Progress of Project		Comments
Project Description	New/Renewal/Upgrade	Draft Budget (2020/21)	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		

#### 4.1.4 Technical Service.

<b>TECHNICAL SERVICE</b>			Progress of Project		Comments
Project Description	New/Renewal/Upgrade	Draft Budget (2020/21)	In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE(Y/N)	
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. Technical Services.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NEW/ RENEWAL/ UPGRADE	WARDS	BUDGET (2021/22)	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
				IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
<b>TECHNICAL SERVICES</b>						
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)	
MLAMLELI PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	28	156	113			
QEDIZABA PRIMARY SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 18	28	2 900	384			
SABELA HIGH SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGES TO SCHOOL	28	3 466	196			
SABELA HIGH SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	28	205	113			
YWCA LSEN SCHOOL	20x standard classrooms with	28	75 011	1 939			

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)	
	storerooms,3 x Multipurpose classrooms with storerooms,1 x Workshop with storeroom,3 x therapy suite attached to classrooms,1 x Media center with storeroom,1x Computer room with storeroom,1 x Activity room, 1 x Administration block,4 x offices outside admin, 4 x Small storerooms outside admin,1 x Large storeroom outside admin,1 x Garden stores and changerooms,1 x Garage for Bus and Vehicle storage,1 x						



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)	
	Guardhouse,1 x Tuck-shop, 6x teachers toilets,5 x Girls toilets,3 x Boys toilet.1 x BOYs Hostel with 25 beds,1 x GIRLS Hostel with 25 bedspaces1 x Kitchen with Cooking Area, Prep Area Storage, Scullery, Refuse areas, and Dining hall with 300 seating's,,Paving from gate to admin block and towards the new building ,general renovation to existing buildings.						

**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. .	R 6,787,330.00	Implementation		

1. Clinic at section 5
2. Madadeni Provincial Hospital
3. Schools
4. Rehabilitation centre
5. Electricity Parks
6. Running water
7. Removal of waste

## 5. SWOT ANALYSIS.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Houses</li> <li>- Infrastructure</li> <li>- Health Services</li> <li>- Road</li> <li>- Parks</li> <li>- Roofing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Drug Abuse and Crime</li> <li>-Teenage Prevention</li> <li>-Unemployment</li> <li>-Drainage System</li> <li>-Reintegration of ex-convicts</li> <li>-Lack of public participation/youth</li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Booming local Business</li> <li>-Expanded public works Programme</li> <li>-Communal Gardens</li> <li>-Thobani H.P School Fencing Project</li> <li>-Ward 28 Business Forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Crime/Drug abuse</li> <li>-Shortage of speed humps</li> <li>-Pedestrian crossing</li> <li>-Shebbens/Taverns</li> <li>-Street Lights</li> <li>-Behaviour of Students from TVET College</li> <li>Behaviour of land lords</li> <li>Newcastle by-law ( concerning land lords</li> <li>-House selling Drugs</li> <li>-Air Pollution</li> </ul>

## 6. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

- Road construction
- Maintenance of roads
- Home based care
- Community development worker
- Sport centre
- Youth centre
- Library
- Grass cutting
- Community gardening
- SAPS satellite office
- Function street lights
- Housing

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

- Create job opportunities.
- Sustainable Service Delivery
- Youth centre and sport facilities
- Memorial site for a freedom fight ( Professor Sibankulu)
- Trees next to main roads
- Visibility of SAPS

## 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.						

	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
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						

	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
	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						
12.	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						

	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
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						



	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
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 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\_\_\_\_\_.

<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>WARD</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>
	<b>ALLY KHOZA</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>WARD COUNCILLOR</b>	
<b>1.</b>	<b>HADEBE SIKHUMBUZO</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>NOT ATTENDING</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>KHUMALO KLARA</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>KUBHEKA DENNIS</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>KUBHEKA SIBONGILE</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>FINANCE</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>MKHWANAZI ZINHLE</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>FINANCE</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>MZILA NOMUSA</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL PLANNING</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<b>NGCOBO SIZWE</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<b>8.</b>	<b>SHABANGU JABULILE</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<b>SIBANKULU NTUTHUKO</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL PLANNING</b>	
<b>10.</b>	<b>THOMO THEMBA</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION</b>	