

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 29

JUNE 2021

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1. PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY.

1.1. GOVERNANCE.

WARD COUNCILLOR : Mr. M. F.Zikhali

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE :

NAME	MALE/FEMALE	PORTFOLIO
KhehlaPetrosHadebe	M	
LungileEureciaMthanti	F	Social development
Racheal Mathe	F	Social development
ThembekeRadebe	F	Infrastructure
Siphumuzi Johannes Zwane	M	Infrastructure
Tombenhle Ellie Sithole	F	Finance
Nonhlanhla Mariam Malindi	F	Finance
McebisiHalom	M	Planning
Sibusiso Nkosi	M	Infrastructure

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION & SECTOR	OBJECTIVES

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 29 prepared by the Newcastle Local Municipality. The intension of the document is to give a detailed insight into the development dynamics affecting ward 29, 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 29 are as follows:-

- Madadeni section 6 (M).
- Madadeni section 7 l, m, r (N).

3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIUTION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
5173	47%	5891	53%	11065

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 29 (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 29 has an 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 29 has an average number of households in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 29 is 2552 households and the average household size is 10people per household. This is below the average household size of Newcastle which is 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 29 are made up of an average 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
3479	3653	1876	1477	468	113	11065

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 29 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

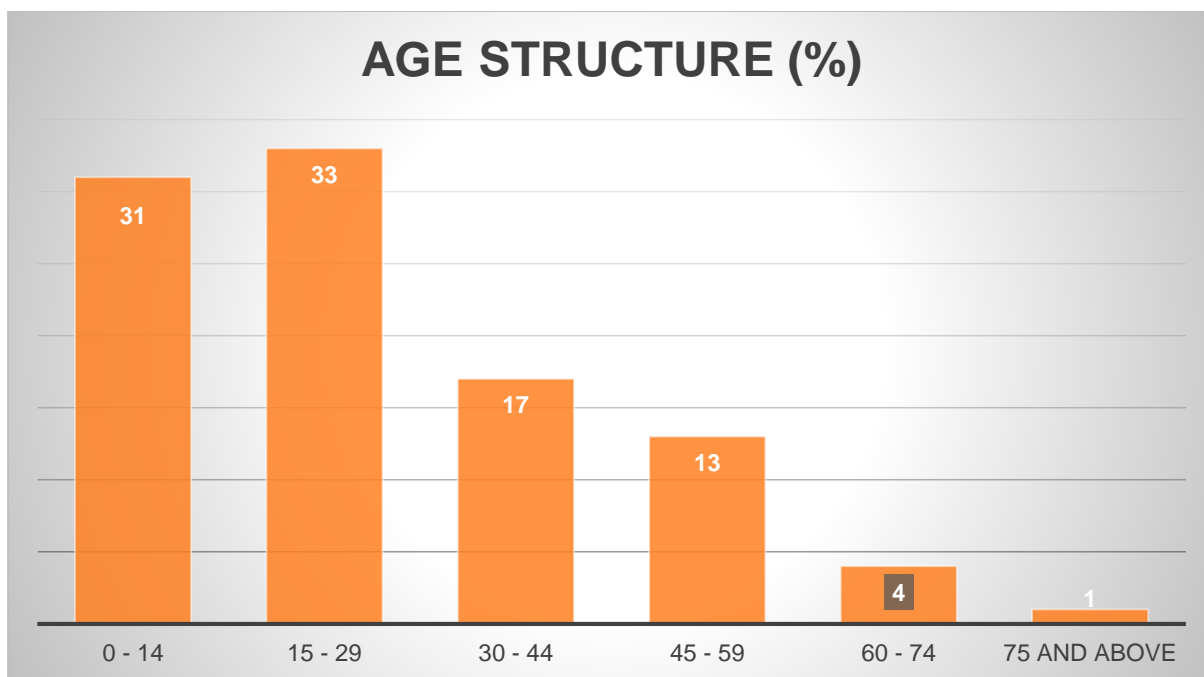


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 29 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

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. 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.

GENDER DISTRIBUTION (%)

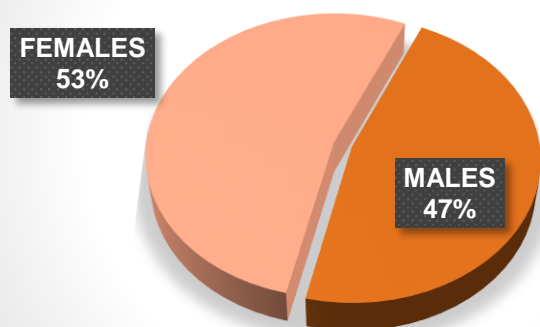


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 29 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.6. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

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

- CCG.
- Philamntwana.
- NGO

Upon consultation with key stakeholders from the ward, it was indicated that the ward longer has a 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 in the form of places of worship within the ward. The ward committee will approach a predetermined place of worship and make the proposal.

3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No schooling	357	3,22%
Grade 0	409	3,69%
Grade 1/sub A	334	3,01%
Grade 2/sub B	327	2,95%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/KhaRiGude; SANLI	371	3,35%
Grade 4/std 2	421	3,80%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	375	3,38%
Grade 6/std 4	427	3,85%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	451	4,07%
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	698	6,30%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	586	5,29%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	835	7,54%
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	921	8,32%
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	2657	24,01%
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	8	0,07%
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	28	0,25%
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	20	0,18%
N4/NTC 4	48	0,43%
N5/NTC 5	27	0,24%
N6/NTC 6	28	0,25%

Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	5	0,04%
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	10	0,09%
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	172	1,55%
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	229	2,06%
Higher Diploma	31	0,28%
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	3	0,02%
Bachelors Degree	40	0,36%
Bachelors Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	5	0,04%
Honours Degree	9	0,08%
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	7	0,06%
Other	8	0,07%
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1218	11,00%
Grand Total	11065	100%

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 29 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

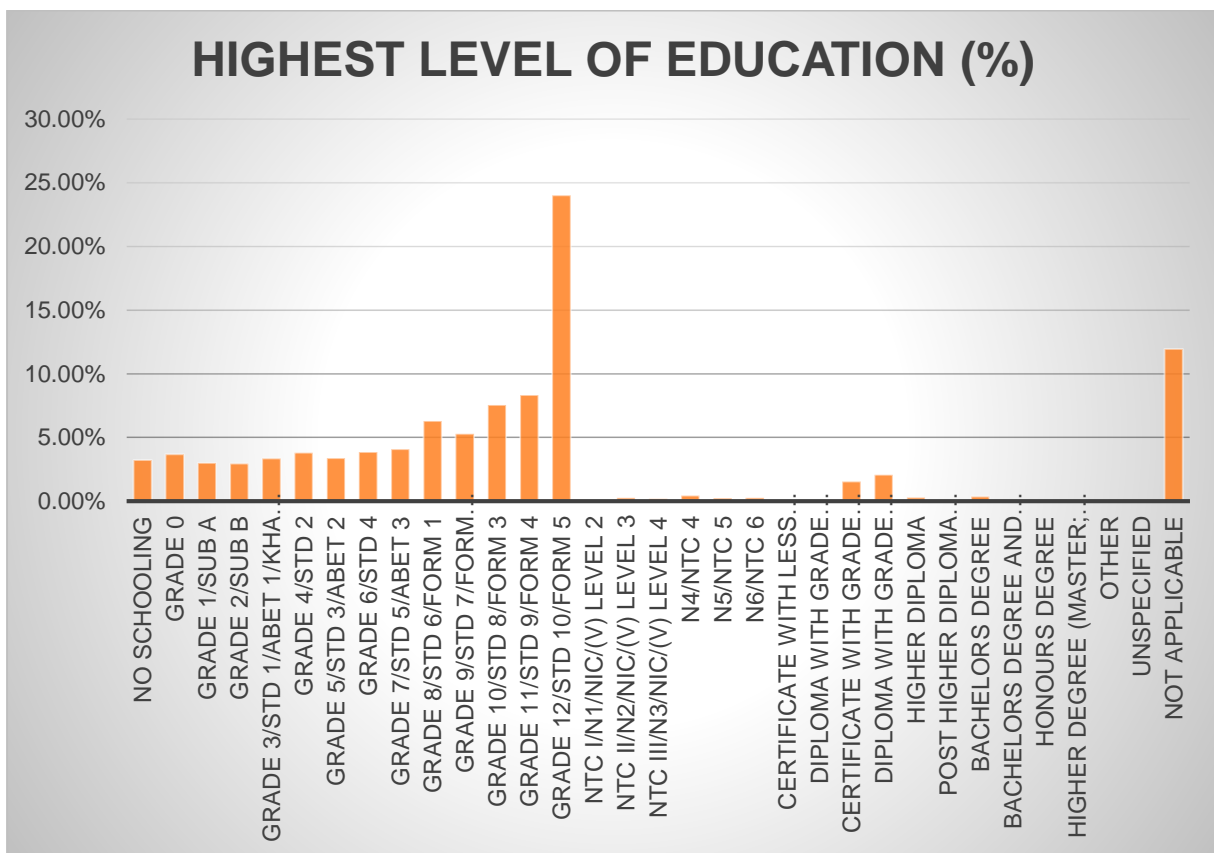


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 29 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A high majority of people within ward 29 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 29 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 29, it was indicated that the majority of children are dropping out of school at an early age. Which thus means there is also a need for an integration of

efforts within the community through the development of mentorship programmes that will result in meaningful social development.

3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
2094	979	309	3876	-	3806	11065

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 29 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Due to a high concentration of the population being in ward 29, in terms of employment, the ward is among the top 10 wards with the average number of employments. 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: -

- Employment: -
 - Teachers.
 - Nurses.
 - Iscor.
 - Municipality.
 - Prison warders.
 - SAPS.
- Unemployment: -
 - Brick laying.
 - Carpenters.
 - Electricians.
 - Mechanics.
 - Plumbers.
 - Drug dealers.

In terms of the unemployed, ward 29 has the high 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 29. 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:-

- There are no programmes within the ward towards providing assistance to the poverty stricken. The majority of these groups are surviving through 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. The Councillor and the ward committee structure have indicated that detailed information in this regard shall be provided upon the completion of a detailed profile.

3.11. STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (BASIC 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 29 has the highest concentration of households with access to electricity for heating.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
2007	36	72	13	45	1	3	1	359	13	2552

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 29 (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 29 has an average number of households with access to electricity for cooking more than any other ward. Out of the total number of households

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR COOKING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
2438	42	35	4	12	3	3	-	-	13	2552

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 29 (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 29 has the highest number of households with access to electricity for lighting more than any other ward in Newcastle.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR LIGHTING								
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
2520	-	1	12	4	-	1	13	2552

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 29 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 29 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.

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
1441	1089	5	-	1	-	3	13	2552

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 29 (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 borne 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
36	1329	71	186	186	675	3	8	13	2552

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 29 (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 29 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 borne 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
2538	-	-	-		1	13	2552

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 29 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 29 are of a formal structure which ranges from houses made of brick/concrete/block structure, flats, cluster house in a complex, and semi-detached.

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
2368	10	25	6	-	10	70	38	4	-	1	13	4	2552

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 29 (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 following entails interventions:-

- Establishment of aCommunity Policing Forum.
- Establishment of a street committee.

The stakeholder further indicated the other interventions from government which they think might be able to solve the issue of crime within ward 29 and these are as follows:-

- Street lights.
- 2 Apollo lights.
- A police station.
- Speed humps.

3.13. CITIZEN SATISFACTION.

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

BASIC SERVICE	POOR	FAIR	GOOD
ACCESS TO ADEQUATE WATER			X
ACCESSA TO ADEQUATE SANITATION			X
ACCESS TO WASTE REMOVAL SERVICES		X	
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHTING AND COOKING			X
ACCESS TO ADEQUATE HOUSING	X		
ACCESS TO SOCIAL FACILITIES	X		
ACCESS TO SAFETY AND SECURITY FACILITIES	X		
ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES			X
ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES	X		
ROADS AND STORMWATER	X		
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	X		
ACCESS TO SPORTS FACILITIES	X		

3.14. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

We have issues regarding environmental management within our ward, there is a high level of illegal dumping. We also have issues with the frequency of cutting of grass and trees which results in a high crime rate. We also have issues with man-made drainage lines that are also accumulating litter.

3.15. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

- Car washes.
- Hair Salon.
- Spaza Shops.
- Tent manufacturing.
- Dress-making.
- Poultry farming.
- Mortuaries.
- Taverns.
- Butchery.

3.16. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

We have sports facilities within our ward, and we also have sports, arts and cultural activities. The following entails some of the activities that are prevalent within our ward:-

- Soccer;
- Netball;
- Dancers;
- Abagidiyo;
- Athletes;
- Cultural dancers.

The only issue is that there is no support from the department of arts and culture in the facilitation of programmes towards the subject matter.

3.17. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 29, some occupying open spaces:-

- Dutch Reformed Church;
- Methodist Church;
- Zion Christian Church;
- Messengers of Christ.

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

3.18. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES.

In terms of the facilities promoting socio-economic activities and development thereof, the stakeholders indicated that there were none in ward, even though it is the ward with the highest population than any other ward. The Madadeni Provincial Hospital is the only socio-economic facility in the ward.

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 29:-

- A high majority of residential land uses.
- Church Use.
- Agricultural uses.
- Mortuaries.
- Taverns.
- Butchery.
- Vacant sites used for illegal dumping.

We have received a lot of inputs from the members of the ward that are requesting for passages to be closed as the increase crime within the ward.

3.20. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

To a certain extent, there is some form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward. There are three a lot of communal gardens within the ward 29, and we also have owners of livestock for personal farming and commercial farming. The following entails the form of livestock farming within the ward:-

- Pig farming;
- Goat farming;
- Sheep farming;
- Chicken farming;
- Cow farming.

3.21. LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.

To a certain degree, we have issues with the access of title deeds by some members of the community. But we believe this will be addressed by the municipality.

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

- Hailstorms that broke windows of most properties.
- Floods.

3.23. DISABILITY PROFILE.

Information to be provided by the ward councillor and the ward committees.

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.

3.25. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

There are no issues whatsoever with the state of governance in ward 29.

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

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

- The Ward Councillor.
- The Ward Committee.
- Izinduna for traditional leadership.
- The War Room.

In addition to the above mentioned mechanisms, the Newcastle Local Municipality has opted for the implementation of certain efforts to further ensure equal representation at grass root level, and the following entails a record of the issues that were raised by the members of the public in ward 29 during the 2017 Constituency Meetings which were undertaken by the Office of the Speaker:-

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.

DEPARTMENT HUMAN SETTLEMENT			Status of Project		
Project Name	Yield to be built	Budget	In progress(Y/N)	COMPLETE(Y/N)	Comments
Emergency Housing	12 Units (various wards)	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 Allocation 2019/20 R' 000-245M	Estimated Allocation 2020/21 R' 000	In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	Comments
Umcebowolwazi Senior Primary School	Construction of 4 boys, 4 urinals, 8 girls, 2 disabled staff 3, 2 urinals and 3f toilet block grade 3 r plus 1 gr tch	DBSA	Upgrades and Additions	R498 000	R372 000			Not on IPMP.
Cathulani Primary School	Sanitation phase 3 programme - 4 existing ablution facilities, 4 to be renovated and 1 new ablution facilities required	DoPW	Upgrades and Additions	R0, 000	R0, 000			Project on hold because of financial challenges.
Sithobelumthetho Senior Primary School	9 Classrooms, 2 multipurpose, 1 media centre, 1 team teaching room,	Independent Development	Upgrades and Additions	R5 048 005	R6 760 500			Project completed.

4.1.3. 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	Y		
Furniture and Equipment	New	R300,000	Y		
Machinery and Equipment	New	R100,000	Y		

4.1.4. Technical Services.

TECHNICAL SERVICE					Comments
Project Description	New/Renewal/Upgrade	Draft Budget (2020/21)	Status of Project		
			In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
Construction of MF18 & MF19 Roads	New	R4,000,000	Y		
Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area	Renewal	R3,000,000	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)	
TECHNICAL SERVICES						
Upgrading of MF18 and MF19 to Blacktop in Madadeni	NEW	29	3,895,470			
PURCHASE OF REFUSE COMPACT TRUCK		Whole of Newcastle	2,900,000			

4.2.2. Department of Education.

5. PROJECT NAME 6.	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)	
CATHULANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Construction of New Grade R facilities and Ablutions	29	13 200	954			
CATHULANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - 4 EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES, 4 TO BE RENOVATED	29	204	113			

5. PROJECT NAME 6.	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)	
	AND 1 NEW ABLUTION FACILITIES REQUIRED						
SITHOBELUMTHETHO SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	9 CLASSROOMS,2 MULTIPURPOSE, 1 MEDIA CENTRE, 1 TEAM TEACHING ROOM, ADMIN AND SUPPORT SPACES, 1 GATE HOUSE,1 KITCHEN, 6 TEACHERS, 2 DISABLE AND 30 PARKING BAYS.	29	36 220	1 167			
UMCEBOWOLWAZI SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF 4 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 8	29	2 400	221			

5. PROJECT NAME 6.	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)	
	GIRLS, 2 DISABLED, STAFF 3, 2 URINALS AND 3F TOILET BLOCK GRADE 3 R PLUS 1 GR TCH						

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		

7. SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strengths of the ward is based on commitment in sport and reading skills,unity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are easily approached for any bribery because they are hungry, unemployed and having no information
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No opportunities, only temporary opportunities are available e.g EPWP and other projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We don't have resources to implement or to deliver.

8. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

The following entails a list of the priority issues that the community needs to be address within ward 29, in their order:-

1. Poor access to public facilities hence a need for the construction of a community hall.
2. Poor access to public facilities hence a need for the construction of a library.
3. Poor access to educational facilities hence a need to construct a high school.
4. Poor access to public facilities hence a need for the development of a multipurpose sports ground.
5. Poor pedestrian safety mechanisms hence a need to construct speed humps.
6. Poor crime and safety mechanisms hence a need for the construction of a police Station.
7. Poor access to commercial facilities hence a need for the construction of a shopping complex.
8. Poor quality roads hence a need for improved thereof.
9. Poor access to skills development programmes particularly for the youth, hence a need for the development of a skills incubation centre (youth centre).
10. Poor pedestrian safety mechanisms hence a need for the development of sidewalks.

9. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

The following entails the objectives of the key stakeholders in terms of the development of ward 29:-

1. We want to be the best in academics and ensure that we build effective communication mechanisms to young people particularly for the development of sports, arts and culture.
2. We want to ensure that we change Section 7 Madadeni to be like Entabeni and fast track the creation of jobs for our people.
3. We want to commit ourselves towards the achievement of unity.
4. We want to improve service delivery.
5. We want to motivate our young people to stay away from drugs.
6. We want to motivate our young girls towards decreasing teenage pregnancy.

10. DECLARATION.

I as the Ward Councillor of Ward 29, in conjunction with my War Room members of Ward_____, I would like to declare that the Community Based Plan which has been produced by the Newcastle Local Municipality is in fact a true representation of the proceedings that have taken place within the month of March 2019, and it is indeed a true reflection of the needs and aspirations of the community in ward_____.

NO	NAME	WARD	PORTFOLIO	SIGNATURE
	MIRRIAM MTHEMBU	29	WARD COUNCILLOR	
1.	HADEBE KHEHLA	29	MUNICIPAL PLANNING	
2.	HALOM MCEBISI	29	MUNICIPAL PLANNING	
3.	KHUMALO SIPHIWE	29	GOVERNANCE	
4.	MALINDI MIRRIAM	29	GOVERNANCE	
5.	MATHE RACHEL	29	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
6.	MTHANTI LUNGILE	29	FINANCE	
7.	RADEBE THEMBEKA	29	FINANCE	
8.	SITHOLE NTOMBENHLE	29	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
9.	ZWANE SIPHUMUZI	29	INFRASTRUCTURE	