

# NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



## COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 31

JUNE 2021

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

## **1.1. GOVERNANCE.**

WARD COUNCILLOR : T. Danisa

### **WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

| <b>NAME</b>       | <b>MALE/FEMALE</b> | <b>PORTFOLIO</b> |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Ketrina Zwane     | F                  | Ward Committee   |
| Mafika Kunene     | M                  | Ward Committee   |
| Nompilo Mbatha    | F                  | W/C              |
| Makhosonke Zwane  | M                  | W/C              |
| Lucky Ntanga      | M                  | W/C              |
| Bhekisisa Makhoba | M                  | W/C              |
| Thulile Dladla    | F                  | IDP CS/C         |
| Thulani Mabaso    | M                  | CDW              |
| Fikile Tshabalala | F                  | W/C              |

## **1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.**

| <b>PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION &amp;<br/>SECTOR</b> | <b>OBJECTIVES</b> |
|--|-------------------|
| Newcastle Municipality                             | Services          |
| Eskom  | Electricity       |
| Human Settlements                                  |                   |
|  |                   |
|  |                   |

## **2. INTRODUCTION.**

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

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 31, 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. Furthermore, the document also entails the development priorities and the overall objectives towards the development of the ward. The purpose of this document is to ensure that development is structured from grass root level hence informing the development of a credible IDP at the Newcastle Local Municipality.

## **3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.**

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

The names of the geographical areas falling with ward 14 are as follows:-

- Madadeni Section 7 R
- Maaskraal
- Soul City

### **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> |
| 5665  | 49%      | 5875           | 51%      | <b>11379</b> |

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 31 (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 – 51%) than males (M – 49%) within the ward. A comparison of the figures with that of other wards within the Newcastle Local Municipality shows that ward 31 has the highest 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 14 has the highest number of households more than any other ward in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 31 is 2634 and the average household size is 4 people per household. This is below 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 31 are made up of an average of 8 people per household, hence a need for the delivery of housing

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

| <b>4. 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> |
| 4184                    | 3475           | 1926           | 1334           | 972            | 224                 | <b>11920</b>       |

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 31 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

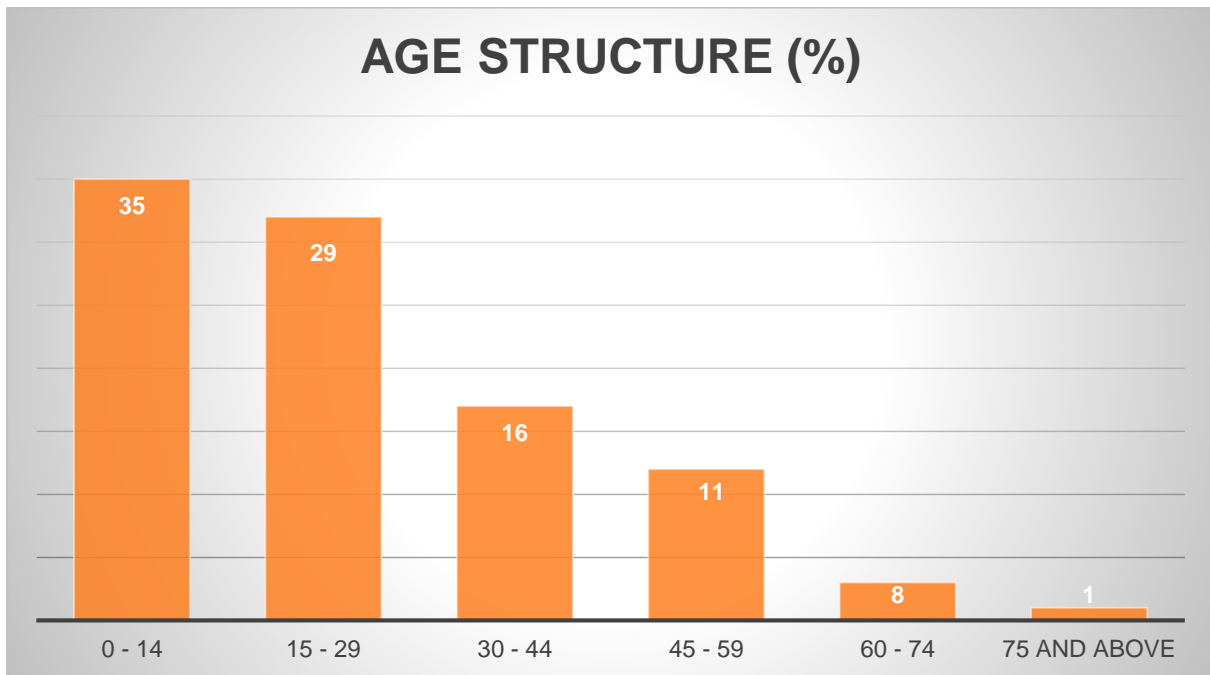


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 31 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

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 7659 people (64% 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. However the statistic has also indicated that ward 31 is one of the wards that have the high number of people who have lived up to the age of 64.

#### 4.1. GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

An analysis of the statistical figures shows that there's a higher majority of females (F – 51%) than males (M – 49%) 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.

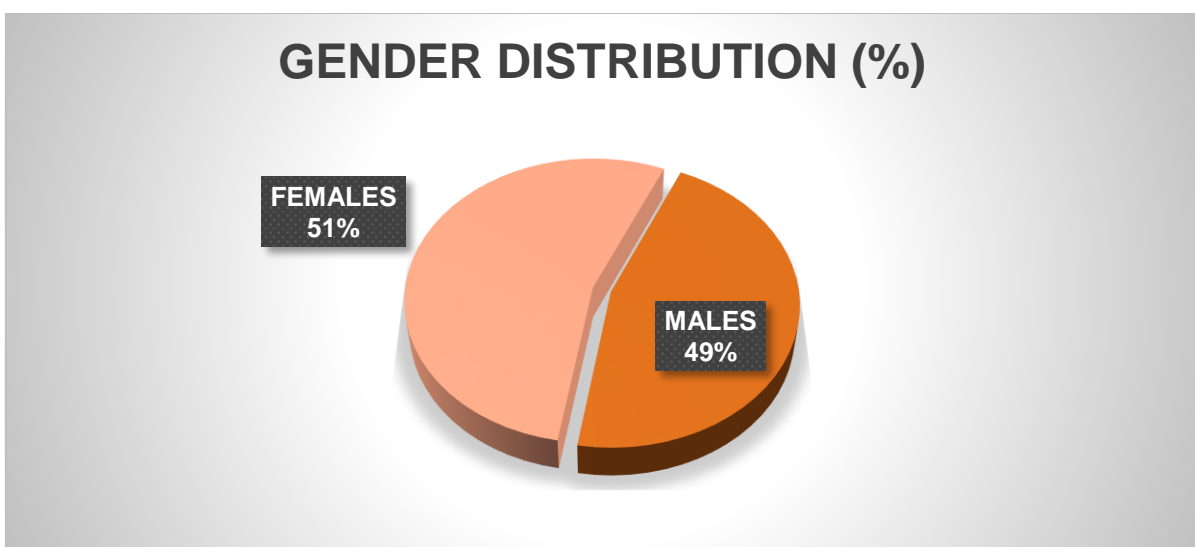


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 31 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

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

The ward is confronted by the scourge of HIV/AIDS and with the fundamental difficulty of having no access to medical and health care facilities i.e. clinics. We have a vast number of people who are living with HIV hence we recommend that they should be a collation point at ward 31.

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

- CCG.
- Red Cross.
- War room.
- Phila mntwana.

## 4.3. EDUCATION PROFILE.

| HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION                      |       |        |
|---|-------|--------|
| No schooling                                    | 785   | 4,28%  |
| Grade 0   | 418   | 3,99%  |
| Grade 1/sub A                                   | 427   | 3,42%  |
| Grade 2/sub B                                   | 349   | 3,38%  |
| Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI         | 396   | 3,45%  |
| Grade 4/std 2                                   | 487   | 3,90%  |
| Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2                            | 440   | 3,64%  |
| Grade 6/std 4                                   | 456   | 4,30%  |
| Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3                            | 615   | 5,00%  |
| Grade 8/std 6/form 1                            | 875   | 5,90%  |
| Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4                     | 779   | 5,75%  |
| Grade 10/std 8/form 3                           | 1024  | 8,78%  |
| Grade 11/std 9/form 4                           | 947   | 9,03%  |
| Grade 12/std 10/form 5                          | 2072  | 19,99% |
| NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2                        | 21    | 0,19%  |
| NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3                       | 17    | 0,18%  |
| NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4                      | 10    | 0,25%  |
| N4/NTC 4  | 7     | 0,21%  |
| N5/NTC 5  | 9     | 0,13%  |
| N6/NTC 6  | 16    | 0,17%  |
| Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10      | 14    | 0,14%  |
| Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10          | 9     | 0,08%  |
| Certificate with Grade 12/std 10                | 164   | 0,65%  |
| Diploma with Grade 12/std 10                    | 84    | 0,50%  |
| Higher Diploma                                  | 64    | 0,30%  |
| Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma) | 5     | 0,05%  |
| Bachelor's Degree                               | 17    | 0,17%  |
| Bachelor's Degree and Post-graduate Diploma     | 12    | 0,03%  |
| Honours Degree                                  | 16    | 0,07%  |
| Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)               | 7     | 0,04%  |
| Other   | 8     | 0,08%  |
| Unspecified                                     | -     | -      |
| Not applicable                                  | 1345  | 11,95% |
| Grand Total                                     | 11920 | 100%   |

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 31 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

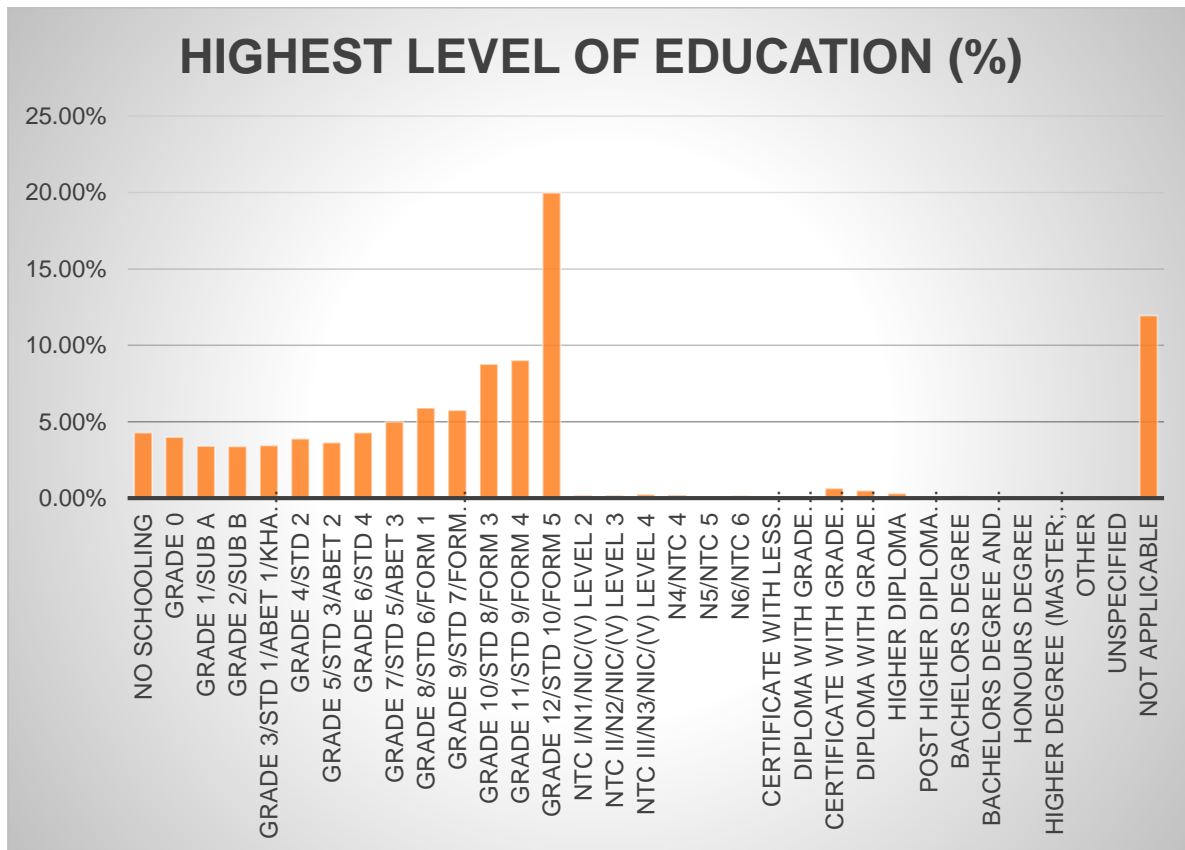


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 31 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries)

A high majority of people within ward 31 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 31 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 31, 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. The stakeholders also indicated that there is still a need for a “High School” within the ward which help decrease the distance travelled for local children, and help to increase children’s surveillance in the hope that they do not drop-out of school at an early age. The need for the school is based on the fact that there are only one school within the ward Mntimande Primary School, there is no High School within the ward. With that being said learners have to travel quite a distance to school which may be the course of the high dropout in.

#### 4.4. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

| Employed | Unemployed | Discouraged work-seeker | Other not economically active | Unspecified | Not applicable | Grand Total |
|----------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1481     | 1564       | 300                     | 3522                          | -           | 4511           | 11379       |

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 31 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Due to a high concentration of the population being in ward 31, in terms of employment, the ward is among the top 10 wards with the highest concentration of the unemployed. Even to those who may be

classified as working the 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.
- Madadeni Industrial.
- Iscor.
- Karbochem.

In terms of the unemployed, ward 31 has the highest concentration of the unemployed more than any other ward 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.

#### **4.5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (POVERTY LEVELS).**

Due to a high rate of illiteracy and unemployment, there is a high level of poverty within ward 31. 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:-

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

#### **4.6. ECONOMIC STATUS**

- Lack of skills & resources
- No job opportunities
- High level of illiteracy
- High level of social grant dependency

#### **4.7. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.**

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

#### **4.8. 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 31 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 |
| 1814                         | 34  | 130      | 73   | 223  | 19          | -     | -     | 191  | 4           | 2803        |

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 31 (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 31 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 |
| 2183                         | 30  | 88       | 12   | 27   | 2           | 1     | -     | 9    | 12          | 2803        |

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 31 (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 31 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 |  |
| 2302                          | 7   | 22       | 282     | 9     | -     | 10   | 12          | 2803        |  |

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 31 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 31 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 31. In terms of access to electricity for lighting, statistical figures show that ward 31 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 |
| 458                                   | 1206                              | 429   | 322  | 66  | 41   | 105                            | 5           | 2634        |

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 31 (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 31. 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 |
| 115                  | 54  | 18                              | 897             | 817                                | 708                             | 3              | 16    | 5           | 2634        |

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 31 (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 31 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 |
| 861   | 4                                     | 12                   | 1403            | 287                 | 62    | 5           | 2634        |

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 31 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 31 are of a formal structure which ranges from houses made of brick/concrete/block structure, flats, cluster house in a complex, and semi-detached. The total number of households with a formal structure makes up 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 |
| 1821  | 50   | 35                                    | 11                       | 1   | 9                   | 5                            | 53                                   | 79   | 1               | 323   | 614         | 1140           | 86024       |

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 31 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

#### 4.9. 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.

The stakeholder further indicated the other interventions from government which they think might be able to solve the issue of crime within ward 31 and these are as follows:-

- Street lights.
- 8 Apollo lights.
- A police station.

#### 4.10. 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 |   |

#### **4.11. 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.

#### **4.12. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.**

In terms of local economic development, the only form of economic activity taking place within the ward entails the Spaza Shops and a number of car wash establishments.

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

The quality of sporting facilities is very bad within ward 31. The ward has 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. We have a number of Indlamu dancing (abafana bakwa Dube, Dlamini and abafana abase ngonjini) we have one netball team and 3 soccer team Juluka and home boys.

#### **4.14. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES**

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 31, some occupying open spaces:-

- Dutsch
- zcc
- Nasareeth
- Westle
- Catholic Church
- Press Alta church.

It is also worth noting that, unlike other parts of the world, the

#### **4.15. 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.

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 31:-

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

Vacant sites used for illegal dumping

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

To a certain extent, there is some form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward. There are three (3) communal gardens within the ward 31, 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. Farmers association, qedindlala garden at R section. We do have a land that may be utilised at maaskraal and Dlundu stand to be utilised as well.

#### **4.18. 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.

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

During the year 2002 the ward was affected by severe floods that affected the housing. The stakeholder raised their discomfort in relation the absence of any form of intervention to repair the storm damaged houses

#### **4.20. 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

#### **4.21. 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.

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

There are no issues whatsoever with the state of governance in ward 31.

#### **4.23. 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.
- 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 31 during the 2017 Constituency Meetings which were undertaken by the Office of the Speaker:-

## **5. PROJECTS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE OVER THE YEARS AND 2020/21 PROJECTS.**

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

#### **5.1.1. Department of Human Settlements.**

| DEPARTMENT HUMAN SETTLEMENT |                          |               | 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                 |               |          |

#### **5.1.2. 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) |   |
| Esididini Primary School | Construction of Boys and Girls toilet block, | DoPW                  | Upgrades and additions | R0, 000                              | R372 000                           |                   |                | Project on hold because of financial challenges |

#### **5.1.3. Budget & Treasury Office.**

| BTO                     |                     |                        |                   |               | Status 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                 |               |                   |  |          |

#### **5.1.4. Technical Services.**

| TECHNICAL SERVICE                               |                     |                        |                   |               | Status of Project |  | Comments |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|--|----------|
| Project Description                             | New/Renewal/Upgrade | Draft Budget (2020/21) | In progress (Y/N) | COMPLETE(Y/N) |                   |  |          |
| Upgrade of Madadeni Waste water Plant           | Upgrade             | R20,731,000.00         | Y                 |               |                   |  |          |
| Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area | Renewal             | R3,000,000.00          | Y                 |               |                   |  |          |

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

### 5.2.1. Technical Services.

| 6. PROJECT DESCRIPTION   | NEW/<br>RENEWAL/<br>UPGRADE | WARDS              | BUDGET (2021/22) | STATUS OF PROJECT    |                   | COMMENTS |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------|
|  |                             |                    |                  | IN PROGRESS<br>(Y/N) | COMPLETE<br>(Y/N) |          |
| <b>TECHNICAL SERVICES</b>  |                             |                    |                  |                      |                   |          |
| Madadeni Wastewater Treatment Works Extensions: Contract IV: Mechanical and Electrical Related Work including supporting Civil and Structural related work | UPGRADE                     | 31                 | 26,000,000.00    |                      |                   |          |
| PURCHASE OF REFUSE COMPACT TRUCK   |                             | Whole of Newcastle | 2,900,000.00     |                      |                   |          |

### 5.2.2. 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<br>(Y/N) | COMPLETE<br>(Y/N) |          |
| ESIDIDINI PRIMARY SCHOOL | CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK, | 31   | 2 400                    | 194                               |                      |                   |          |

### 5.2.3. 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     |                |          |

- CDW
- Soul City Human Settlement Pipeline Project
- Water project
- VIP toilet (50)
- Sdidini Road (pending)
- Water treatment plant

## **5. SWOT ANALYSIS.**

| <b>STRENGTHS</b>   | <b>WEAKNESS</b>  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community participation</li> <li>- Plenty of virgin land</li> <li>- Cultural activities</li> <li>- Community talents</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Geographical isolated</li> <li>- budget allocation</li> <li>- improper monitoring &amp; evolution</li> <li>- n ocommunity resources</li> </ul>  |
| <b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>   | <b>THREATS</b>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no opportunities</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- crime</li> <li>- teenage pregnancy</li> <li>- social ills e.g. HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- Air population, directly affecting our ward from Arcelor Mittal and sewerages.</li> <li>- Political conflicts</li> </ul> |

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

1. regravelling of gravel roads within the ward
2. Increase the number of VIP toilet within the ward
3. Low cost request within the ward
4. Community hall
5. Clinic.
6. Police Station
8. Schools high School
9. Social Parks
10. Land (title Deeds)
11. New system toilets

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

- Moral regeneration
- Proper health care services, including 24hrs clinic and medication
- To encourage youth to participate in our ward community projects
- To encourage and build unity within the society
- Proper safety and security services
- High employment opportunities
- Community infrastructure
- Adequate community resources
- Improve socio-economic conditions for the ward
- Uplift social standard for all community member (better life for all)



## 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   |   |   |  |              |                                  |               |
| 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 |   |   |  |              |                                  |               |
| 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 31, 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>THEMBINKOSI<br/>DANISA</b> | <b>31</b> | <b>WARD COUNCILLOR</b>            |           |
|     |                               |           |                                   |           |
| 1.  | <b>DLADLA THULILE</b>         | <b>31</b> | <b>FINANCE</b>                    |           |
| 2.  | <b>KUBHEKA LANDIWE</b>        | <b>31</b> | <b>GOVERNANCE</b>                 |           |
| 3.  | <b>LUVUNO DUDU</b>            | <b>31</b> | <b>FINANCE</b>                    |           |
| 4.  | <b>MAKHOBABA BHEKISISA</b>    | <b>31</b> | <b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>         |           |
| 5.  | <b>MBATHA NOMPILO</b>         | <b>31</b> | <b>MUNICIPAL PLANNING</b>         |           |
| 6.  | <b>MNCULWANE ZANELE</b>       | <b>31</b> | <b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>         |           |
| 7.  | <b>MTHABELA BHEKI</b>         | <b>31</b> | <b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>             |           |
| 8.  | <b>NTANDA LUCKY</b>           | <b>31</b> | <b>MUNICIPAL PLANNING</b>         |           |
| 9.  | <b>ZWANE KETRINA</b>          | <b>31</b> | <b>GOVERNANCE /<br/>SECRETARY</b> |           |
| 10. | <b>ZWANE<br/>MAKHOSONKE</b>   | <b>31</b> | <b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>             |           |