

# NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



## COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 32

JUNE 2021

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

## **1.1. GOVERNANCE.**

WARD COUNCILLOR

: Cllr. Fikile Gama

### **WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>MALE/FEMALE</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO</b>
Funeka Ndlovu	Female	Infrastructure and services Delivery
Lovis Khumalo	Male	Local and Economic development
Aron Mnguni	Male	Social development
Nomvula Mncube	Female	Social development
Queen C Makhubo	Female	Local and Economic Development
Phumzile Mpanza	Male	Infrastructure and Service Delivery
Joice Zondo	Male	Infrastructure and Service Delivery
Gugu Kunene	Female	Local and Economic Development
Xolisile Kubheka	Female	Social Development
Thandile Mndebele	Female	Local and economic Development

## **1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.**

<b>PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION &amp; SECTOR</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>
Ward committees	Representing the municipality at the ward level
CCG's	Assisting community reach health care.
Safety Forum	Liaison with SAPS in ensuring safety in the ward
SAPS	Responsible for the safety and security of the community.
DSD	Ensuring social welfare within the community.
SASA	Ensuring effecting grant payment to all recipients.

# **2. INTRODUCTION.**

## **2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.**

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 32 prepared by the Newcastle Local Municipality. The intension of the document is to give a detailed insight into the development dynamics affecting ward 32, 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.**

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

The names of the geographical areas falling with ward 32 are as follows:-

- Vulindlela
- Baptist
- Iziko

#### **2.3. 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>
5651	47%	6268	53%	11920

*Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 32 (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 32 has the highest population.

#### **2.4. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.**

An analysis of the total number of households within Newcastle also shows that ward 32 has the highest number of households more than any other ward in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 32 is 2803 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 32 are made up of an average of 8 people per household, hence a need for the delivery of housing.

#### **2.5. 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>
4070	3741	1924	1334	222	224	<b>11920</b>

*Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 32 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).*

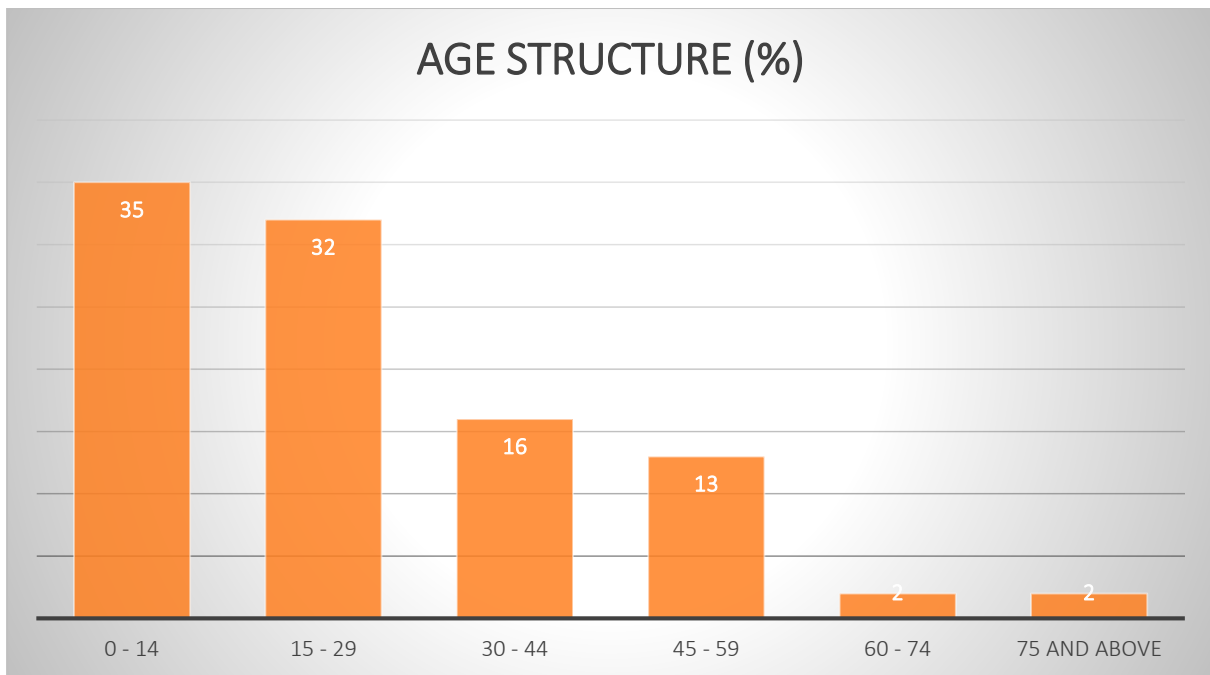


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 32 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

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 11920 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.

## 2.6. 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.

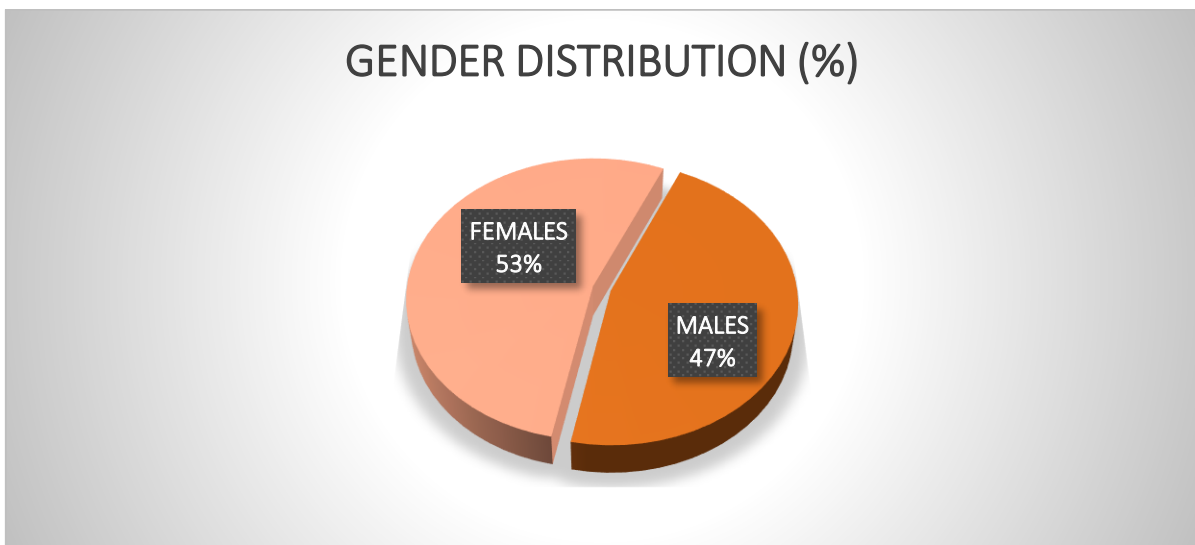


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 32 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

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

70% are taking chronic treatment most of them are the defaulter because the clinics are too far and also wait too long and also affected by poverty.

## 2.8. EDUCATION PROFILE

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No schooling	555	3.30%
Grade 0	537	3.19%
Grade 1/sub A	465	2.76%
Grade 2/sub B	421	2.50%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	425	2.52%
Grade 4/std 2	487	2.89%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	440	2.61%
Grade 6/std 4	456	2.71%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	615	3.65%
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	875	5.20%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	779	4.63%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	1024	6.09%
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	947	5.63%
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	2072	12.32%
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	21	0.12%
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	17	0.10%
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	10	0.05%
N4/NTC 4	7	0.04%
N5/NTC 5	9	0.05%
N6/NTC 6	16	0.09%
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	14	0.08%
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	9	0.05%
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	164	0.97%
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	81	0.48%
Higher Diploma	64	0.38%
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	5	0.02%
Bachelor's Degree	12	0.10%
Bachelor's Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	16	0.07%
Honours Degree	7	0.09%
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	8	0.04%
Other	-	0.04%
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1345	8.00%
Grand Total	16805	100%

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward32 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

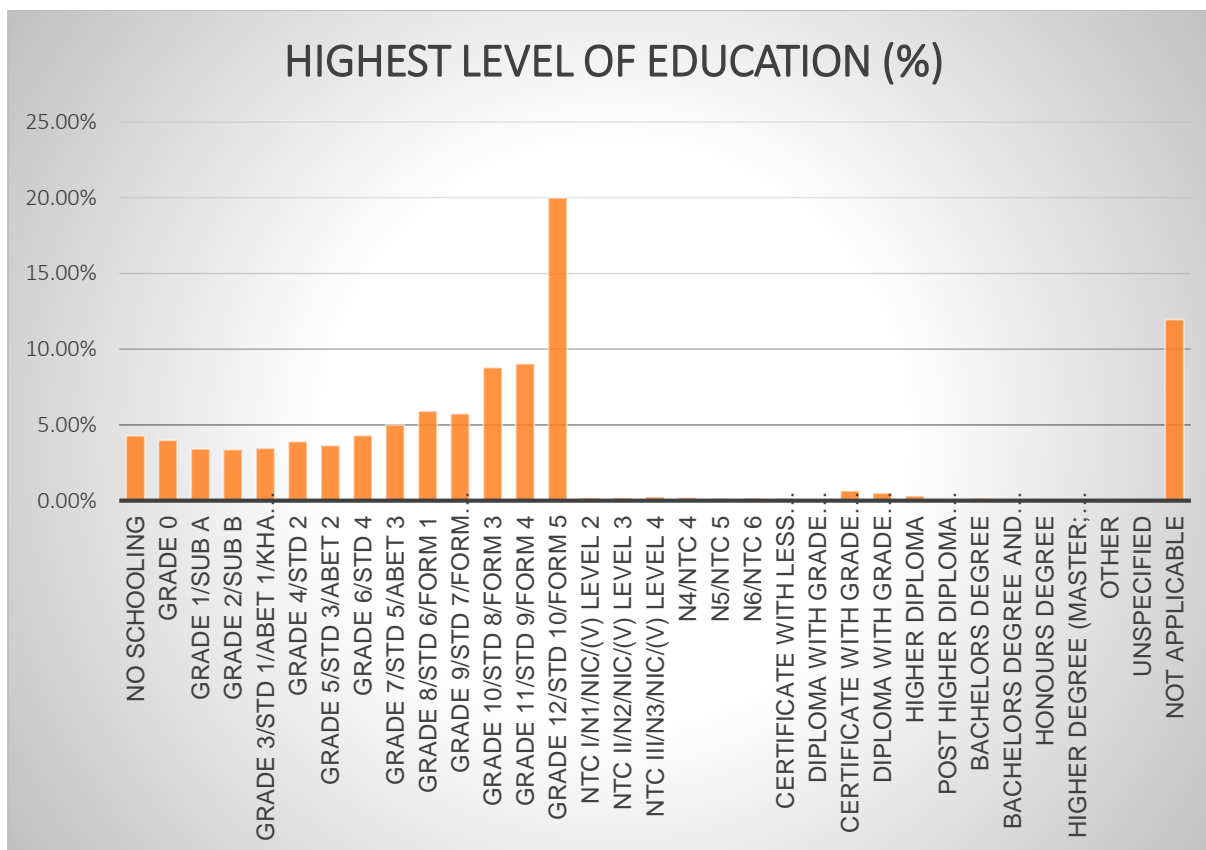


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 32 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A high majority of people within ward 32 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 32 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 if Newcastle Local Municipality in order to support human skills development towards a healthy economy.

## 2.9. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
1640	1269	571	3803	-	4636	11920

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 32 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Due to a high concentration of the population being in ward 32, in terms of employment, the ward is among the top 10 wards with the highest concentration of the employed. However, a question is the job quality and whether or not it is long term and/or short term? The stakeholders indicated that the majority of those employed are working within the following:-

- Emabhodini.
- Madadeni Industrial.
- Iscor.
- Karbochem.
- Theku Plaza

In terms of the unemployed, ward 32 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.

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

Due to a high rate of illiteracy and unemployment, there is a high level of poverty within ward 32. 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.
- DSD.

## 2.11. 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.

## 2.12. 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 35% 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
1958	237	54	32	124	3	7	-	376	12	2803

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 32 (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 32 has the highest number of households with access to electricity for cooking. Out of the total number of households, only about 15% 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
2621	30	88	12	27	2	1	-	9	12	2803

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 32 (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 32 has the highest number of households with access to electricity for lighting. 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	
2466	228	5	72	8	-	10	12	2803	

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 32 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).



The majority of the households in ward 32 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 32. 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
735	1961	45	9	7	-	34	12	2803

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 32 (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 63% of the total number of households in ward 32.

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	1484	72	171	524	330	7	167	12	2803

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 32 (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 32 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
2703	80	-	7	-	-	12	2803

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 32 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 32 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
2575	22	21	-	-	9	5	53	79	2	1	20	12	2803

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 32 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

### 2.13. CRIME AND SAFETY.

These 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:-

- Community Policing Forum.
- 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 14 and these are as follows:-

- Street lights.
- Apollo lights.

### 2.14. CITIZEN SATISFACTION.

Kindly mark with an X:

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

### 2.15. 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.

## **2.16. 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.

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

The quality of sporting facilities is very bad within ward 32. The ward has lot of soccer teams. 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.

## **2.18. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.**

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 32, some occupying open spaces:-

- Roman Catholic Church.
- Wesleyan Church
- Zion Christian Church (operating in the local schools).

## **2.19. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES.**

In terms of the facilities promoting socio-economic activities and development thereof, the stakeholders indicated that there were none in ward, even though it is the ward with the highest population than any other ward. The following entails the socio-economic facilities which they require:-

- Community hall.
- Library.
- Shopping Mall.
- Multipurpose sporting centre.
- Skills incubation centre for the youth.
- swimming pools
- play parks

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 32:-

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

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

To a certain extent, there is some form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward. There are communal gardens within the ward 32, 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.

## **2.22. 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.

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

We do not have storm drains around the area most of houses are leaking

## 2.24. 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 are using wheelchairs. It is 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. Lack of facilities to assist them even if there is a need for them to participate in some structures. We need skill centre and infrastructure to assist them.

## 2.25. 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 Zimbabwe.

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

There are no issues whatsoever with the state of governance in ward 32.

## 2.27. 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.

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

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

### 3.1.1. 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		

### 3.1.2. Budget & Treasury Office.

BTO					
			Status of Project		
Project Description	New/Renewal/Upgrade	Draft Budget (2020/21)	In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE(Y/N)	Comments
IT Equipment	New	R600,000.00	Y		
Furniture and Equipment	New	R300,000.00	Y		
Machinery and Equipment	New	R100,000,00	Y		

### 3.1.3. Technical Services.

TECHNICAL SERVICE					
Osizweni Water Pressure System Management	Upgrade	R10,000 000.00	Y		
Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area	Renewal	R3,000,000.00	Y		

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

#### 3.2.1. Technical Services.

4. 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			

#### 3.2.2. Department of Education.

PROJECT NAME	SCOPE OF WORKS	WAR D	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2021-22 R'000	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
					IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLET E (Y/N)	
IZIKO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Construction of New Grade R facilities and Ablutions	32	9 900	756			
VULINDLELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Construction of New Grade R facilities and Ablutions	32	3 300	360			

### 3.2.3. 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		

- Road construction
- Apollo

### **3. SWOT ANALYSIS.**

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS

### **4. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.**

1. Improving sewer bond a section F, Poor sanitation is crisis
2. Trench between section F an A concrete wall
3. Renewal of the ageing infrastructure at section A
4. Human Settlement Asbestos removal request.
5. Road access most the roads needs gravelling, storm water drains, speed humps and grass cutting in all VD
6. Bridge (Culvert) in all VDs
7. Project security e.g. Osizweni stadium, toilet kitchen, toilet kitchen change rooms to be maintained.
8. Old street lights to be renewed and to add Apollo light sat section A. E and F.
9. Vacant site eradication
- 10 Request for Sport fields and Parks in all Vds.

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

- Our community receiving health care and medicine in our clinic.
- Park and sport field active in our ward and open to member of the community
- Road light and side walk constructed.
- Recreation and art centre active
- Empty site being used for a good cause.
- Rate of unemployment and poverty dropping



## 6. 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			-			

	17 SDG	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BY THE COMMUNITY / ACTION PLAN	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM MUNICIPALITY / SUPPORT NEEDED	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM GOVERNMENT SECTOR DEPARTMENTS / SUPPORT NEEDED	PROJECT NAME	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES
12.	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						
13.	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
14.	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.						
15.	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land deration and halt biodiversity loss						
16.	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all; and						
17.	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.						

## **7. DECLARATION.**

I \_\_\_\_\_ the Ward Councillor for Ward 32, 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.

<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>WARD</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>
	<b>FIKILE GAMA</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>WARD COUNCILLOR</b>	
<b>1.</b>	<b>KHUMALO SIFISO</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY &amp; IDP</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>KUBEKA XOLISILE</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>SANCA</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>MAHLANGU FUNIKA</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>MPILONHLE HOSPICE</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>MAKHUBU QUEEN</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE/ SECRETARY</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>MNCUBE NOMVULA</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>MNDEBELE THANDIWE</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL PLANNING &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<b>MNGUNI ARON</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>ART AND CULTURE</b>	
<b>8.</b>	<b>MPANZA PHUMZILE</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL PLANNING &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<b>ZONDO ZANDILE</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY &amp; IDP</b>	
<b>10.</b>				