

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 34

JUNE 2021

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

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1. PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY.

1.1. GOVERNANCE.

WARD COUNCILLOR : Thabisile Princess Mkhwanazi

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE : 10 + 1

NAME	MALE/FEMALE	PORTFOLIO
Cornelius Captain	M	N/a
Jabulani Mpungose	M	
Fikile Zuma	F	
Nora Sikhosana	F	
Nokuthula Sibiya	F	
Den Ngema	M	
Solomon Dlamini	M	
Andile Kunene	M	
Mzobanzi Xhaso	M	
Vusimuzi Sokhela	M	

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION & SECTOR	OBJECTIVES
D.S.D	Eradicating hunger and improving health
D.A.R.D	Assisting small businesses/ NGOs etc
S.A.P.S	Addressing all forms of crime
D.O.H	Addressing better living for all
Red Cross	Identify people in need

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 34, Newcastle Local Municipality. Entailed herein is a brief reflection of the status quo, development challenges as well as priorities and

objectives towards the development of the ward. The purpose of this document is to ensure development at grass root level and thus inform the development of the municipality's Integrated Development Plan.

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.

3.1. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FALLING WITHIN THE WARD

The names of the geographical areas falling with ward 34 are as follows:-

- Kwa Mathukuza
- Arbor Park
- Central

3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIBUTION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
6522	49%	6814	51%	13336

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 34 (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 34 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 34 has the highest number of households more in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 34 is 3719 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.

3.4. AGE STRUCTURE.

AGE STRUCTURE						
0 – 14	15 - 29	30 – 44	45 - 59	60 - 74	75 and above	Grand Total
3388	3987	3121	1816	830	169	13319

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 34 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

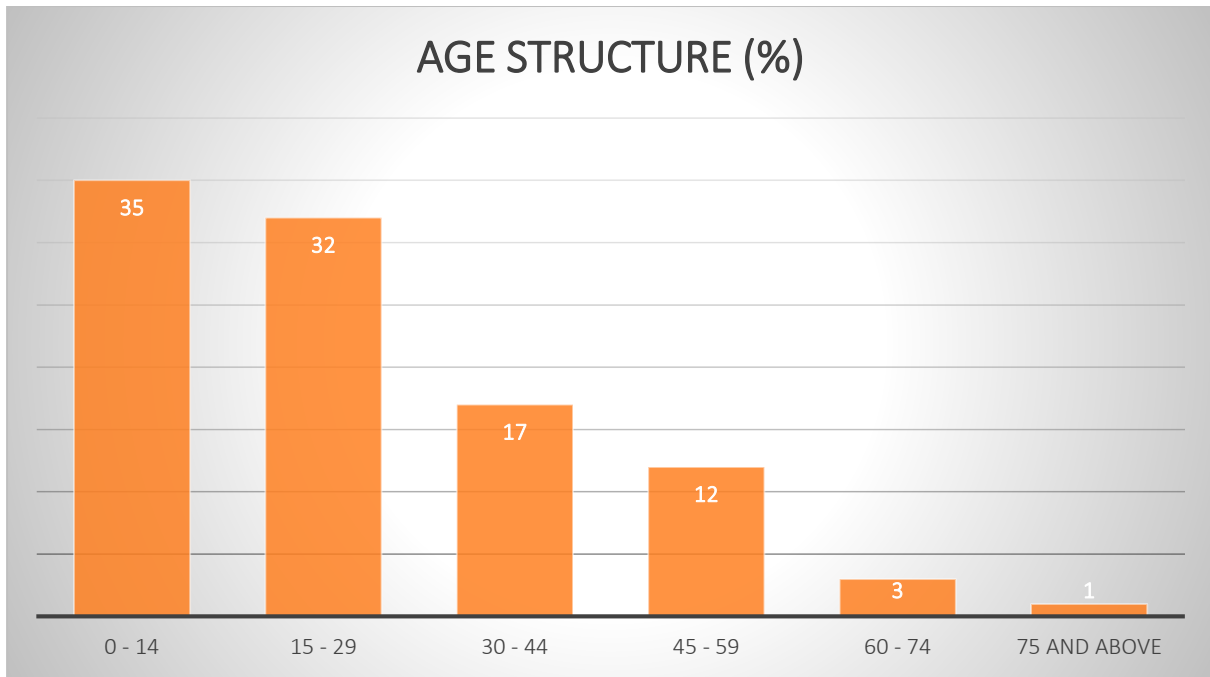


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 34 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

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 13336 people (57% of the total population). This implies that there is a high dependency ratio, and a need for development efforts to be concentrated towards youth empowerment through the provision of skills and training, and the channelling of investments in early childhood development, both from a skills perspective and in relation to health. Furthermore, the introduction of facilities promoting human development is also imperative to ensure that the community is able to prosper.

3.5. GENDER DISTRIBUTION

An analysis of the statistical figures shows that there's a higher majority of females (F – 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.

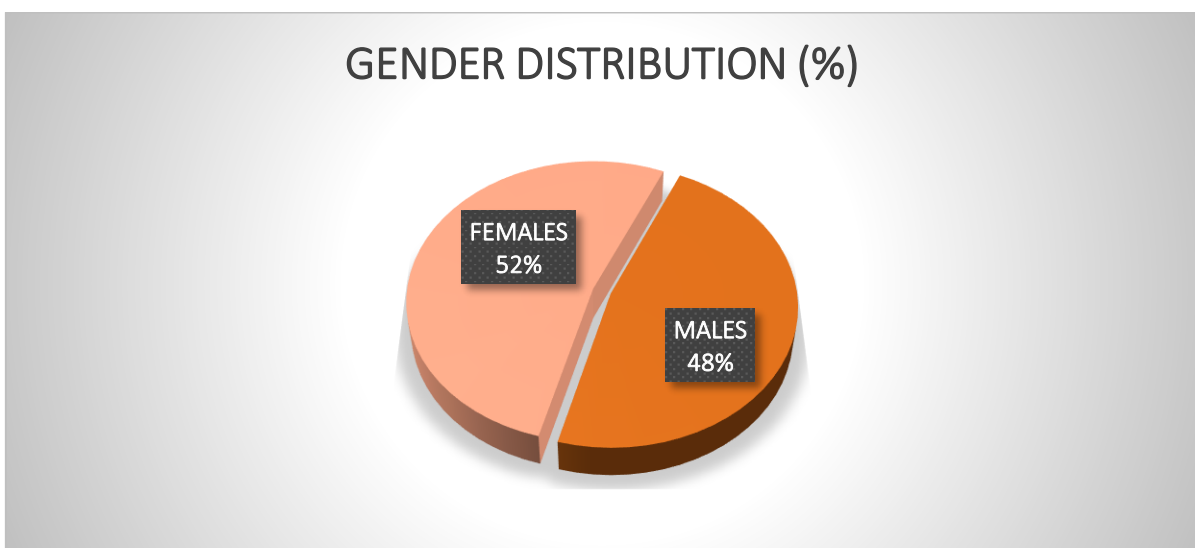


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 34 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.6. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

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

- CCG
- RED CROSS
- MULTI PURPOSE NGOs
- D.O.H

3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No schooling	303	2.27 %
Grade 0	382	2.86 %
Grade 1/sub A	286	2.14 %
Grade 2/sub B	284	2.12 %
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	300	2.24 %
Grade 4/std 2	299	2.24 %
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	338	2.53 %
Grade 6/std 4	336	2.51 %
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	368	2.75 %
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	769	5.76 %
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	504	3.77 %
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	980	7.34 %
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	812	6.08 %
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	3063	22.96 %
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	31	0.23 %
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	25	0.18 %
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	37	0.27 %
N4/NTC 4	55	0.41 %
N5/NTC 5	29	0.21 %
N6/NTC 6	39	0.29 %
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	27	0.20 %
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	55	0.41 %
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	187	1.40 %
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	401	3.00 %
Higher Diploma	231	1.73 %
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	50	0.37 %
Bachelor's Degree	256	1.91 %
Bachelor's Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	50	0.37 %
Honours Degree	60	0.44 %
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	41	0.30 %
Other	30	0.22 %
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	2709	20.31 %
Grand Total	13336	100%

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 34 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

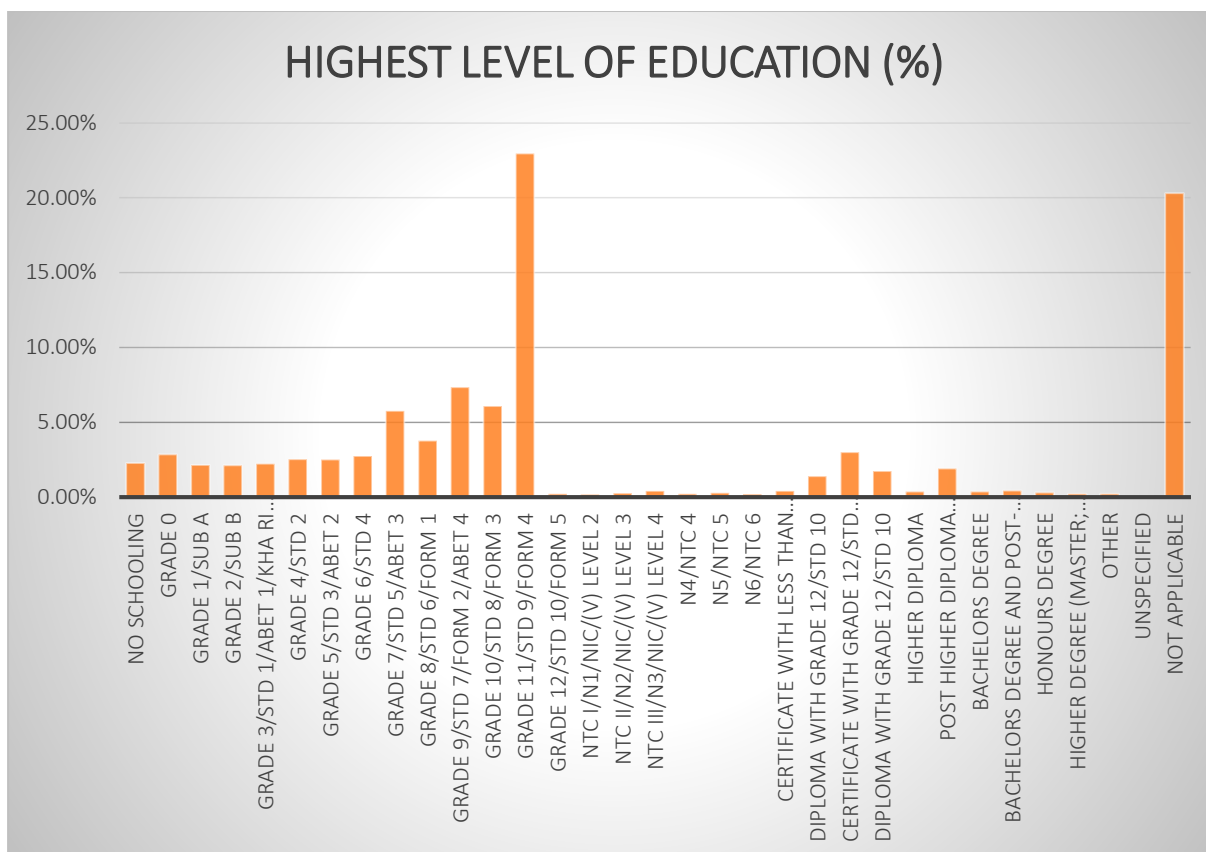


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 34 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A high majority of people within ward 34 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 34 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.

3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
3726	1194	546	3803	-	4067	13336

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 34 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Due to a high concentration of the population being in ward 34, 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.
- Governmental Departments
- Arcelor Mittal
- Karbochem.
- Municipality

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 34. 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
- Multi-purpose NGO's
- Religious Sector

3.10. 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.

3.11. STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (SERVICE DELIVERY).

According to the statistical figures, the majority of households within the ward have access to energy for heating. A further look into the stats in comparison with the other wards shows that, with the exception of ward 2, ward 34 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
3650	7	2	35	2	-	6	15	6	15	3719

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 34 (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 34 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
3549	81	43	14	4	-	3	4	6	15	3719

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 34 (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 34 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	
3650	7	2	35	2	-	6	15	3719	

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 34 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 34 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 34. 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
3049	592	43	4	-	-	16	15	3719

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 34 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of access to adequate sanitation the ward is in reasonable standing.

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
26	3646	15	-	3	2	4	8	15	3719

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 34 (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 34 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.

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
3588	88	-	10	7	11	15	3719

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 34 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 34 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
3169	23	129	44	38	14	34	16	4	7	-	9	15	216

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 34 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.12. CRIME AND SAFETY.

There stakeholders indicated that there is generally a high crime rate within the ward, even though they did not indicate anything on woman and child abuse. Be that as it may, they also indicated that certain measures have been taken by the community members as intervention towards decreasing the rate of crime within the ward. The interventions are as follows:-

- 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 34 and these are as follows:-

- Street lights.
- Apollo lights.
- Surveillance camera in all Apollo lights.
- Closing off of all vacant municipal property

3.13. CITIZEN SATISFACTION.

Kindly mark with an **X**:

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

3.14. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

The ward is facing challenges regarding illegal dumping in open municipal 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.

3.15. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

In terms of local economic development, the only form of economic activity taking place within the ward entails the Spaza Shops and a number of car wash establishments and Shopping Mall. Panel beaters and small and medium farming.

3.16. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

The quality of sporting facilities is fair within ward 34. The ward has a lot of soccer teams and 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 heritage day. The reason for such might be related to the poor access to public facilities within the ward such as the community hall.

3.17. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 34, some occupying open spaces:-

- Roman Catholic Church.
- Porters House Church
- Wesleyan Church
- Zion Christian Church (operating in the local schools).
- Baptist Church
- Lutheran Church
- Abusekho – NHS
- Anglican church
- N.G Kerk

3.18. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES.

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

- play park in mathukuza
- community hall at mathukuza
- access roads in mathukuza
- More attention to aged exercising facilities
- Refurbishment of tennis courts
- Youth entertainment centre

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 34:-

- high level of residential

- spaza shops
- churches
- vacant municipal sites used for illegal dumping

3.20. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

To a certain extent, there is some form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward like one home one garden, and there are owners of cattle. The only issue regarding the cattle is that they roam around and end up feeding on the garden of the locals.

3.21. LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.

Ward 34 is governed by the rules of the Republic of South Africa.

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

In 2009 -2017 there has been severe storms and houses were damaged. The stakeholder raised their discomfort in relation the absence of any form of intervention to repair the storm damaged houses.

3.23. DISABILITY PROFILE.

There are some people who may be regarded as being disabled. Some of them were born that way, and some of them faced accidents in their life which led to them being disabled. But the biggest concern for the stakeholders were the individuals who were using wheelchairs and those that don't have wheelchairs. They assert that it's hard for them to move around the ward as the level of infrastructure is not conducive for the disabled

3.24. IMMIGRATION PROFILE

It was indicated that the ward has foreigners residing in the area, and they are the ones' running business establishments within the ward, more specifically the tuck shops. It is presumed that the foreigners are coming either from Somalia and/or Bangladesh. Selling of counterfeit goods.

3.25. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

Fair but there is a communication gap between the state governance and traditional leaders. Due to non-intervention by COGTA

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:-

- COUNCILLOR
- WARD COMMITTEE
- WAR ROOM

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		Comments
Project Name	Yield to be built	Budget	In progress(Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
kwaMathukuza Extension	200	R200,000.00	Y		
Community Residential Units	150 Units	R50,000,000.00	Y		
Emergency Housing	12 Units	R1,524,000.00	Y		

4.1.2. Department of Transport.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT					Status of Project		Comments
Project	Scope of work	Total length	Status	Budget	In progress(Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
P483	Blacktop	500 (m2)	Pretender	-			To be advertised
P211, P483, P39, D718	Grass and tree cutting	500 000	Ongoing process	R5,000,000.00			To be advertised

4.1.3. 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
Tugela Special School	General Repairs and Renovations	DOPW	Refurbishment and Rehabilitation	R0, 000	R1 743 000			Not on IPMP
V S Zulu Primary School	Construction of Boys and Girls Toilet Block	DOPW	Upgrades and Additions	R0, 000	R207 754			Project on hold because of financial challenges

4.1.4 Budget & Treasury Office.

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

4.1.5. Technical Services.

TECHNICAL SERVICE					
			Status of Project		Comments
Project Description	New/Renewal/Upgrade	Draft Budget (2020/21)	In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
Viljoenpark Bulk Water Supply	New	R10,000,000.00	Y		
Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area	Renewal	R3,000,000.00	Y		

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

4.2.1. Technical Services.

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NEW/RENEWAL/UPGRADE	WARDS	BUDGET (2021/22)	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
				IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
TECHNICAL SERVICES						
PURCHASE OF REFUSE COMPACT TRUCK		Whole of Newcastle	2,900,000.00			

4.2.2. Department of Education.

PROJECT NAME	SCOPE OF WORKS	WARD	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2021-22 R'000	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
					IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
BUSY BEE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPGRADING OF EXISTING SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE TO MEET THE DBE NORMS AND STANDARDS	34	23 001	1 380			
TUGELA LSEN SCHOOL	GENERAL REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS	34	4 443	267			

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PROJECT NAME	SCOPE OF WORKS	WARD	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2021-22 R'000	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
					IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
V S ZULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	34	2 500	113			
V S ZULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPGRADING OF EXISTING SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE TO MEET THE DBE NORMS AND STANDARDS	34	33 925	2 036			

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		

4. SWOT ANALYSIS.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Security- Electrification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lack of monitoring.- Lack of commitment from Municipality
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Job creation.- War on poverty.- Increased Apollo lights.- Establishment of housing on vacant land	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Vandalism.- Drought.- Illegal dumping- Muddy roads during rainy seasons.- Influx of illegal immigrants

5. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

1. Housing
2. Job Creation
3. Health access
4. Intervention of Governmental institutions
5. Implementation of municipal by law
6. Sport facilities
7. Roads – Black top in Mathukuza
8. NGOs.

6. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT

Attached

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7. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AS A STRATEGY.

	17 SDG	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BY THE COMMUNITY / ACTION PLAN	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM MUNICIPALITY / SUPPORT NEEDED	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM GOVERNMENT SECTOR DEPARTMENTS / SUPPORT NEEDED	PROJECT NAME	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES
1.	End Poverty in all forms everywhere						
2.	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.			-			
3.	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages	-			-	-	
4.	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all						
5.	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
6.	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.						
7.	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.						
8.	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.						
9.	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
10.	Reduce inequality within and among countries						
11.	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable			-			

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

12.	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						
13.	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
14.	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.						
15.	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss						
16.	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all; and						
17.	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.						

8. DECLARATION.

I _____ the Ward Councillor for Ward 34, 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
	THABISILE MKHWANAZI	34	WARD COUNCILLOR	
1.	MPUNGOSE JABULANI	34	NPO	
2.	NGEMA DEN	34		
3.	SIBIYA NOKUTHULA	34		
4.	SIKHOSANA NORA	34		
5.	SOKHELA VUSUMUZI V.	34	INFRASTRUCTURE	
6.	XHASO MZOBANZI	34	INFRASTRUCTURE & DEV.	
7.	ZUMA FIKILE	34	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
8.				
9.				
10.				

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