

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 10

JUNE 2021

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1. PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY.

1.1. GOVERNANCE

WARD COUNCILLOR : Skhumbuzo J. Nhlapho WARD
COMMITTEE STRUCTURE :

NAME	MALE/FEMALE	PORTFOLIO
Siqwayi W. Sibeko	M	Social Services
Ntomenhle P. Kubheka	F	Infrastructure and Service Delivery
Nomgqibelo E. Shongwe	F	Local Economic Development
Mdumela P. Mbele	M	Local Economic Development
Musawenkosi Buthelezi	M	Social Services
Maria T. Tshabalala	F	Local Economic Development
Ntombenhle J. Phakathi	F	Social Services
Nomusa B. Cele	F	Social Services
Hamilton S. Dlamini	M	Infrastructure and Service Delivery
Oscar Kubheka	M	Infrastructure and Service Delivery

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 10 prepared by the Newcastle Local Municipality. The intension of the document is to give a detailed insight into the development dynamics affecting ward 10, inclusive of yet not limited to, the population size and age structure, the literacy levels, the level of basic service delivery, employment and unemployment within the ward, governance and the level of participation on municipal affairs. Furthermore, the document also entails the development priorities and the overall objectives towards the development of the ward. The purpose of this document is to ensure that development is structured from grass root level hence informing the development of a credible IDP at the Newcastle Local Municipality.

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.

3.1. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FALLING WITHIN THE WARD.

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

- Mshengu Village.

- Osizweni Section A, C & E.

3.2. POPULATION AND GROWTH PATTERNS

1854 Average Households Size – 7

POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIBUTION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
4094	46%	4847	54%	8942

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 10 (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 – 54%) than males (M – 46%) within ward 10.

3.3 Household Size

The total number of households within ward 10 is 1854 households, and the average household size is 7 people per household. This is above the average household size of Newcastle which is 4.2 people per household according to Statistics SA. Consultation with key stakeholders within the ward shows a different view to the statistical figures of Statistics SA in terms of the average household size. They are of the opinion that the majority of the households within ward 10 are made up of an average of 7 people per household, hence a need for the delivery of housing.

3.4. AGE STRUCTURE.

AGE STRUCTURE						
0 – 14	15 - 29	30 – 44	45 - 59	60 - 74	75 and above	Grand Total
2960	2812	1450	1046	517	158	8943

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 10 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

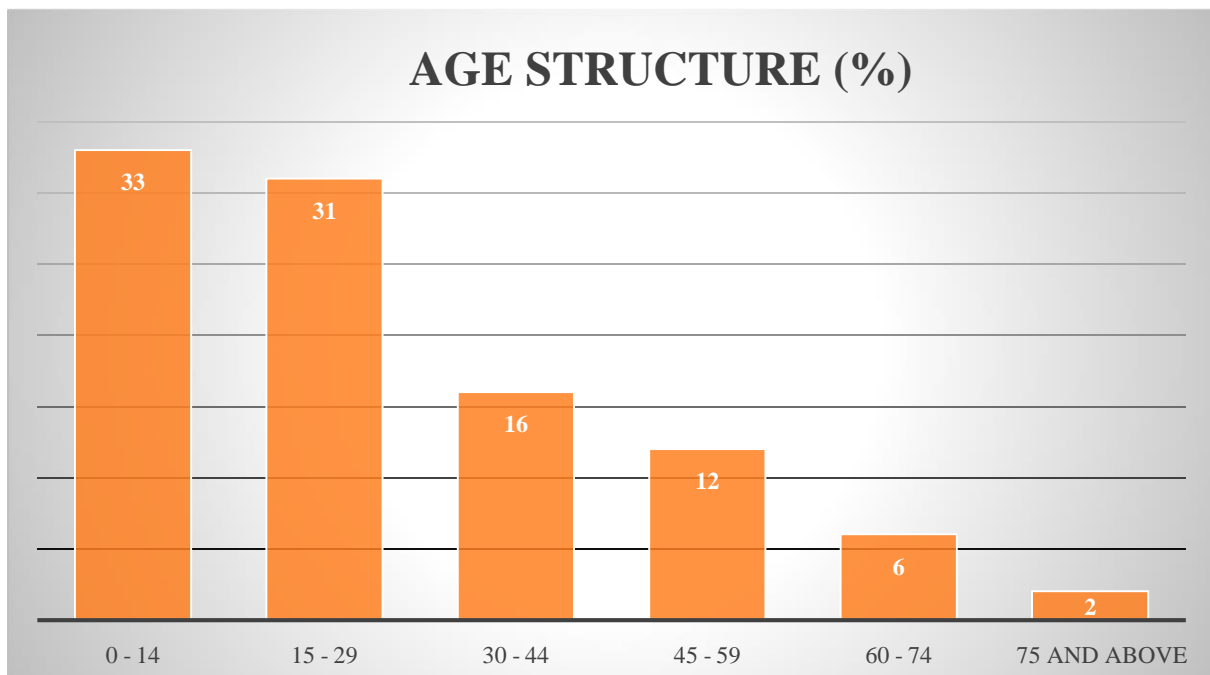


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 10 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

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 11216 people (67% 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 – 54%) than males (M – 46%) 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.

POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIBUTION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
4094	46%	4847	54%	8942

Table 3: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 10 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Most of the males in the ward are migrant labour who are employed either in Johannesburg, Durban, Richards Bay and Mpumalanga Province.

3.6. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

The following entails initiatives towards ensuring a health community within ward 10:-

- CCG;
- Masakhisizwe Support Group; and Philamntwana.

3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NO.	%
No schooling	312	3,49%
Grade 0	280	3,13%
Grade 1/sub A	279	3,32%
Grade 2/sub B	312	3,49%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	267	2,99%
Grade 4/std 2	352	3,94%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	292	3,27%
Grade 6/std 4	337	3,77%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	392	4,38%
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	634	7,09%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	472	5,28%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	749	8,38%
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	917	10,25%
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	1759	19,67%
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	6	0,07%
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	12	0,10%
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NO.	%
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	9	0,10%
N4/NTC 4	11	0,12%
N5/NTC 5	6	0,07%
N6/NTC 6	8	0,09%
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	1	0,01%
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	15	0,17%
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	147	1,64%
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	212	2,37%
Higher Diploma	29	0,32%
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	32	0,36%
Bachelors Degree	36	0,40%
Bachelors Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	8	0,09%
Honours Degree	18	0,20%
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	5	0,06%

Other	1	0,01%
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1015	11,35%
Grand Total	8492 AI2	100%

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 10 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

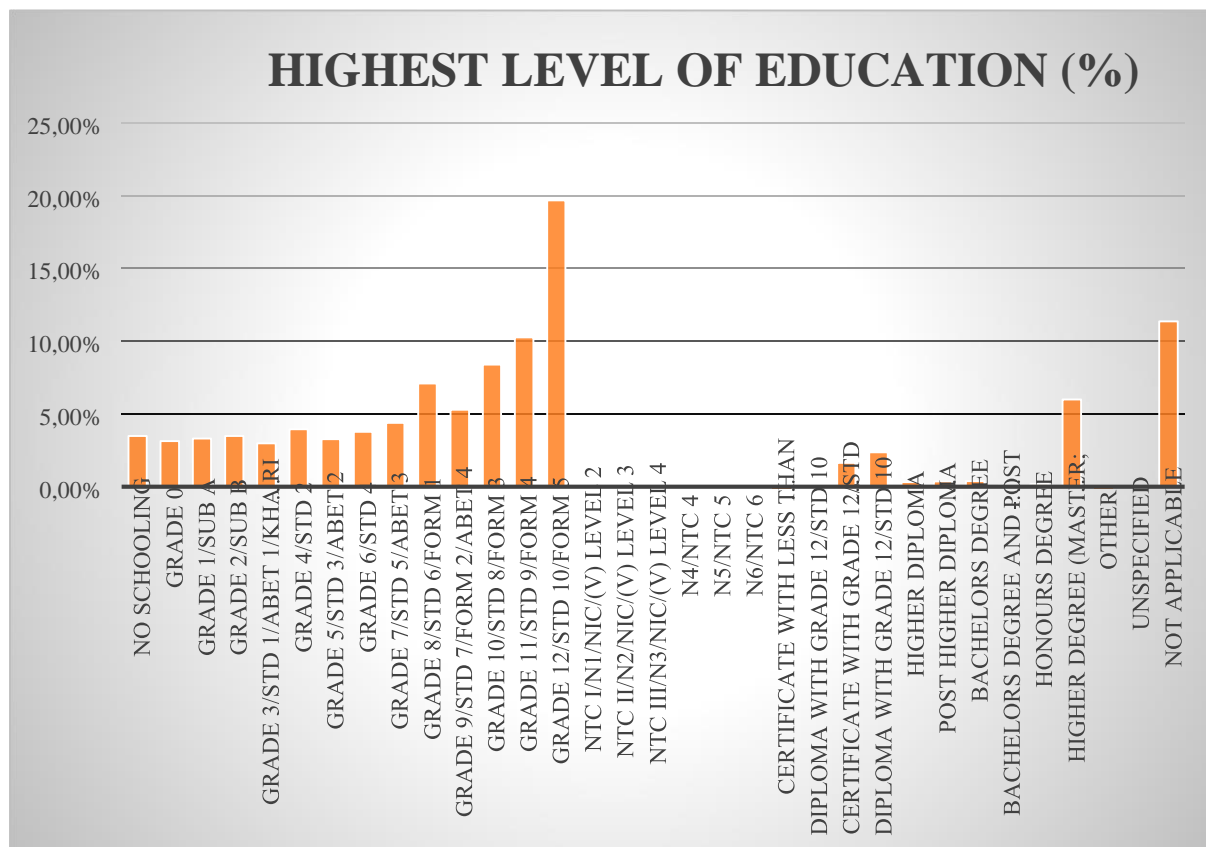


Figure 2: Highest level of education in ward 10 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A high majority of people within ward 10 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 education. This is a cause for concern because the implication is that a high majority of the people within ward 10 are unskilled. This further increases the likelihood 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 10, it was indicated that the majority of children are dropping out of school at an early age. This 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 following entails the educational facilities that are found within the jurisdiction of ward 10:-

- Senzokwethu Creche
- Syancenga Creche
- Sunrise Creche
- Nkoskhona Creche

- Cebolihle Creche
- Enhlokweni Primary
- Zibambeleni High
- Vumani9sabelo Special School.
- Thembaletu Child and Youth Development Centre

3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
1170	867	509	3023	-	3371	8942

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 10 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

According to the statistical figures, ward 10 has a high employment rate relative to the unemployment rate. However, the question regarding the higher employment rate relates to the job quality and whether or not the jobs are long-term, or short-term:- The stakeholder indicated that the majority of the employed are working within the following areas:-

- Emabhodini;
- Municipality; and □ Msibi Mine.

In terms of the unemployed, the situation is fuelled 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. The following entails that informal activities that the unemployed are engaged on:-

- Sewing
- Arts and Culture
- Those who are unemployed are using drugs.
- There are also those individuals that deal with handcraft.
- Some do recycling of tins and bottles.
- Some are mechanics and some are involved in arts.

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 10. 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:-

- CCG
- DSD
- Operation Sukuma Sakhe

3.10. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

There stakeholders also indicated that there are some households that are childheaded 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 10, ward 14 has the highest concentration of households with access to electricity for heating. Out of the total number of households, only 25% of the households do not have access to electricity for cooking.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1427	11	47	7	142	2	1	-	199	17	1854

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 10 (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 10 has an average number of households with access to electricity for cooking. 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
1725	25	52	3	20	-	2	-	9	17	1854

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 10 (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 10 has an average number of households with access to electricity for lighting 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	
1792	2	8	25	3	-	7	17	1854	

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 10 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 10 have access to adequate potable water. 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 10.

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
1210	594	1	2	2	-	27	17	1854

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 10 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of access to adequate sanitation, statistical data shows that the majority of the households do not have access to a water borne sewerage system. The majority of the households are utilising pit latrine which ranges from those that have ventilation and those that do not. Only a mere 2% of the total number of households have access to a water borne 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
56	1774	3	-	-	1	1	1	17	1854

Table 9: Access to refuse removal services in ward 10 (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 10 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, they indicated that the sanitation is good in majority of the households

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
1820	3	1	9	2	2	17	1854

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

The majority of the households within ward 10 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.

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
1760	7	14	2	1	-	8	32	7	2	3	17	-	1854

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 10 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.12. 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:-

- 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 14 and these are as follows:-

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

3.13. CITIZEN SATISFACTION.

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

BASIC SERVICE	POOR	FAIR	GOOD
ACCESS TO ADEQUATE WATER			x
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			
ACCESS TO SAFETY AND SECURITY FACILITIES	x		
ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES		x	

ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES		x	
ROADS AND STORMWATER	x		
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	x		
ACCESS TO SPORTS FACILITIES		x	

3.13. 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, 12 vandalized houses, and digging of holes. 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.

3.14. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In terms of local economic development, the form of economic activities taking place within the ward entails the Spaza Shops, baker, Makhanya store, Bob store, and hair salons informal traders who sell fruits; vegetables; brooms; bedding and a number of car wash establishments.

3.15. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

The quality of sporting facilities is very bad within ward 10. The ward only has soccer facilities only, there are no netball facilities. The stakeholders also proposed that the cricket oval be transformed into a multi-purpose centre because they don't have people who are playing cricket within ward10.

3.16. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 14, some occupying open spaces:-

- Baptist Methodist Church
- Shembe Zion Church
- Word of Praise Church
- Jerusalema Zion Church

It is worth noting that the people have raised concerns over the conduct of the Word of Praise Church which provided unhealthy food to the community.

3.17. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES.

In terms of the facilities promoting socio-economic activities and development thereof, the stakeholders indicated that there were none in ward 10. The following entails the socio-economic facilities which they require:-

- Art Centre
- Community Hall
- Shopping Mall
- Library

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 14:-

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

3.19. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

To a certain extent, there is some form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward. There is subsistence farming, one (1) communal garden in the premises of the clinic and the Zibambeleni high school in the ward 10, and there are owners of cattle.

3.20. LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.

The stakeholders indicated that there are issues around the security of tenure. A lot of people have not received the title deeds. However, there is a process that is currently underway to address the issue. The World of Praise occupied the land of Insonyama Trust. The titles deeds process goes on and some have already received the title deeds

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

The ward was affected by severe hail storms that broke windows of many homes. This has taken place three times within a period of 8 years. The stakeholder raised their discomfort in relation the absence of any form of intervention to repair the storm damaged houses.

3.22. 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 favourable for the disabled. The stakeholders have the Vumani Sabelo special school in ward 10. We need sides walks to accommodate people using wheel chairs.

3.23. IMMIGRATION PROFILE.

It was indicated that the ward has foreigners residing in the area, and they are the ones' running business establishments within the ward, more specifically the tuck shops, some sell steel baths, carpentry, construction, informal trading, drugs and some are running places of worship. It is presumed that the foreigners are coming either from Somalia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Zimbabwe.

3.24. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

The ward is administered in accordance with the legislative requirements of the RSA Constitution.

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

The stakeholders indicated that they are happy with public participation in the municipal affairs including the applicable mechanisms. However, they have issues with the frequency of reporting back to communities on the issues raised. They also indicated that the structure on the ground mandated to bring government closer to the people were fully functional and these included the following:-

- The Ward Councillor.
- The Ward Committee.
- The War Room.
- Sandangothando

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)	
Emergency Housing	12 Units(various wards)	R1,524,000.00	Y		Ongoing
UBuhlebomzinyathi Phase I	125 Units	R15,875,000.00	Y		Ongoing

4.1.2. 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)	
Enhlokweni Primary School	Sanitation phase 3 programme - 2 existing ablution facilities, 2 to be renovated and 1 new ablution facilities required	DoPW	Upgrades and Additions	R0, 000	R0, 000		N	Project on hold because of financial challenges

4.1.3. Budget and 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		

4.1.4. Department of Technical Services

TECHNICAL SERVICE			STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
Project Description	New/Renewal/Upgrade	Draft Budget (2020/21)	In Progress (Y/N)	Complete (Y/N)	
Construction of OA27	New	R3,000,000.00	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. Department of Technical Services

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	NEW	Whole Of Newcastle	2,900,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

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)	
ENHLOKWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Construction of New Grade R facilities and Ablutions	10	3 300	360	N/A	N/A	N/A
ENHLOKWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - 2 EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES, 2 TO BE RENOVATED AND 1 NEW ABLUTION FACILITIES REQUIRED	10	1 005	113	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.2.3. Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries

	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	N/A	N/A

1. Ingungumbane (NPO) in our ward 10 they do agriculture in order to provide our orphans and people living with HIV & AIDS.
2. Masakhisizwe Support group – they do health education in our schools and promote health education and also teenage pregnancy.
3. Majuba Youth- they do soccer tournament in order to prevent youth in substance abuse such as liquor and drugs and keep their body healthy.
4. Sandangothando Disability
5. Thembaletu YDC
6. Inthemba Citizen NPO

5. SWOT ANALYSIS.

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
- We have got NGO in our ward Themba lethu Youth Development Centre.	-Provide skills like computer, sewing, capentry and welding.
WEAKNESSES	THREATS
-Street Lights. -Long home apolo light is not working	-Crime, Rape, robberies and house breaking -They need to remove that apolo especially at house 262E damaged housing

6. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

1. Tared roads leading to Clinic No3 and Zibambeleni High School
2. Tared road leading to Nhlokweni and Long Homes.
3. Awaiting for the roofing project for the houses that have be profiled.
4. Eradication of vacant sites at ward 10.
5. Request for toilets at Mshengu viller and section A.
6. Street lights and high Master light.
7. Medication pick points
8. Infrastructure – 1st 2nd and 3rd term the development was very slow in the ward.
9. Street light – It is dark in our ward.
10. Shopping centre - we travel to another ward.
11. Pick-up point -we have got one clinic.
12. Park - Our kids have to travel to another wards.

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

- Sport codes.
- Skills Development.
- Soup kitchen- for vulnerable people.

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						
	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
9.	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
10.	Reduce inequality within and among countries						

	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
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.						
11.	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable						
12.	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						
	17 SDG	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BY THE COMMUNITY / ACTION PLAN	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM MUNICIPALITY / SUPPORT NEEDED	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM GOVERNMENT SECTOR DEPARTMENTS / SUPPORT NEEDED	PROJECT NAME	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES

13.	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
14.	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.						

15.	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss						
17 SDG		ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BY THE COMMUNITY / ACTION PLAN	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM MUNICIPALITY / SUPPORT NEEDED	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM GOVERNMENT SECTOR DEPARTMENTS / SUPPORT NEEDED	PROJECT NAME	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES
16.	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all; and						

17.	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.						
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9. DECLARATION.

I as the Ward Councillor of Ward 10, in conjunction with my War Room members of Ward _____, I would like to declare that the Community Based Plan which has been produced by the Newcastle Local Municipality is in fact a true representation of the proceedings that have taken place within the month of February 2017, and it is indeed a true reflection of the needs and aspirations of the community in ward_____.

NO	NAME	WARD	PORTFOLIO	SIGNATURE
	SKHUMBUZO J. NHLAPHO	10	WARD COUNCILLOR	
1.	BUTHELEZI MUSAWENKOSI	10	INGUNGUMBANE	
2.	DLAMINI SPHAMANDLA	10	INFRASTRUCTURE	
3.	KUBHEKA NTOMBENHLE	10	FINANCE	
4.	KUBHEKA OSCAR	10	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
5.	MBELE MDUMELA	10	FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY	
6.	PHAKATHI NTOMBENHLE	10	GOVERNANCE / SECRETARY	
7.	SHONGWE NOMGQIBELO	10	INFRASTRUCTURE	
8.	SIBEKO WISKY	10	GOVERNANCE	
9.	TSHABALALA THANDI	10	MUNICIPAL PLANNING	
10.	RESIGN	10		