

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 12

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 : Rueben Moses Molelekoa

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE : 10 + 1

| NAME | MALE/FEMALE | PORTFOLIO |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Nkosinathi Sibiya | M | |
| Mbali P. Mkhwanazi | F | |
| Moses S. Tsotetsi | M | |
| Thabo J. Sikhosana | M | |
| Simanga Kunene | M | |
| Ntombikayise P. Mbokazi | F | |
| Sandile G. Phakathi | M | |
| Lindiwe F. Kubheka | F | |
| Sanele G. Mnguni | M | |
| Thembeke V. Xaba | F | |

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

| PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION & SECTOR | OBJECTIVES |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 12, 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 Geographic areas within ward 12 are as follows

- Lister Farm
- Johnstone Farm
- Jakkalasan

3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

| POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIBUTION | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|---------|-----|-------|
| MALES | % | FEMALES | % | TOTAL |
| 4355 | 46% | 5065 | 54% | 9420 |

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 12 (2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

As with most wards within the Newcastle area, the gender outlook shows that there are more women in ward 12.

3.3. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

An analysis of the total households within the Newcastle shows that ward 12 has approximately 1857 households with an average household number of 7. The latter is a trend throughout the informal settlements around Newcastle speaking to a need for more and better housing.

3.4. AGE STRUCTURE.

| AGE STRUCTURE | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| 0 – 14 | 15 - 29 | 30 – 44 | 45 - 59 | 60 - 74 | 75 and above | Grand Total |
| 3413 | 3041 | 1353 | 929 | 522 | 163 | 9420 |

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 12 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

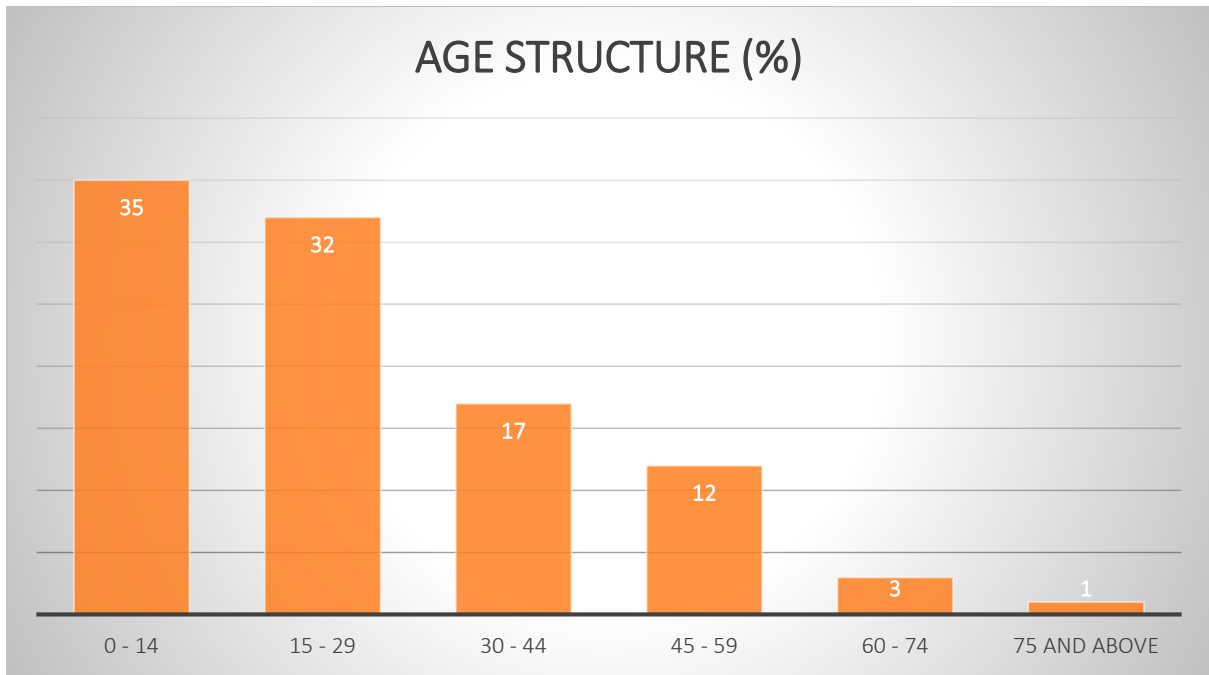


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 12 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Age structure analysis reveals that like the general trend with all the wards in Newcastle, ward 12 population is dominated by the youth and young adults. This in turn speaks to a higher dependency ratio and directs developmental needs towards those designed for the youth.

3.5. GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

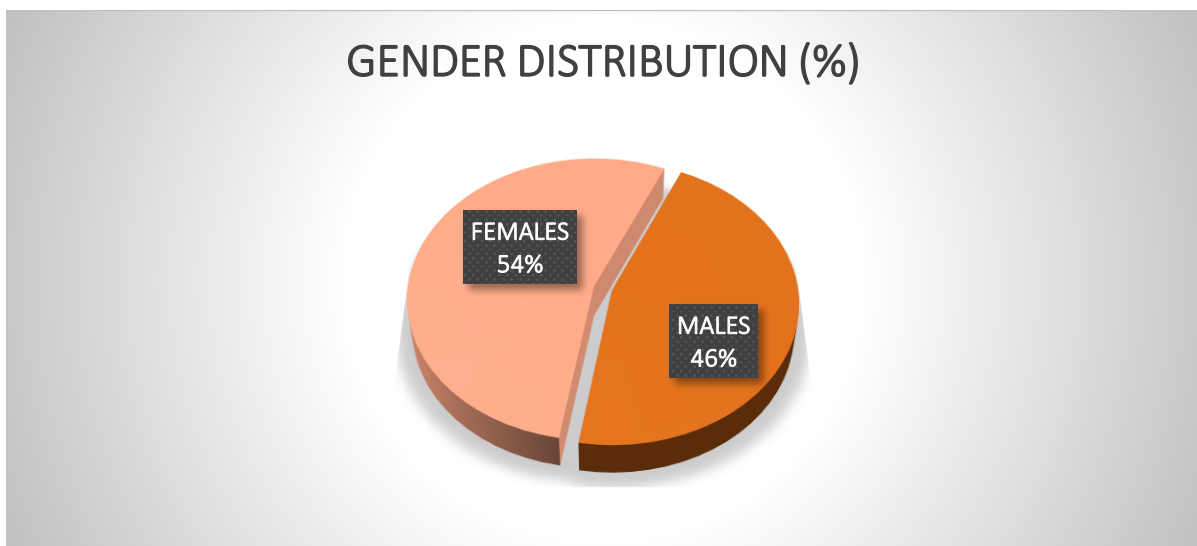


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 12 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

As stated under the general population analysis, a majority of the population is female, most probably due to many of the males being engaged in migrant labor.

3.6. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

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

- CCG
- Thembalokuphila
- War room
- Phila Ntwana

According to Rosary Clinic statistics, ward 12 has the highest number of HIV infections in Newcastle and thus more drastic measures need to be taken to change this trend.

3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

| HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION | | |
|---|------|--------|
| No schooling | 624 | 6.62% |
| Grade 0 | 348 | 3.69% |
| Grade 1/sub A | 437 | 4.63% |
| Grade 2/sub B | 374 | 3.97% |
| Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI | 364 | 3.86% |
| Grade 4/std 2 | 444 | 4.71% |
| Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2 | 381 | 4.04% |
| Grade 6/std 4 | 403 | 4.27% |
| Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3 | 515 | 5.46% |
| Grade 8/std 6/form 1 | 640 | 6.79% |
| Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4 | 549 | 5.82% |
| Grade 10/std 8/form 3 | 808 | 8.57% |
| Grade 11/std 9/form 4 | 716 | 7.60% |
| Grade 12/std 10/form 5 | 1315 | 13.95% |
| NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2 | 16 | 0.17% |
| NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3 | 6 | 0.06% |
| NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4 | 16 | 0.16% |
| N4/NTC 4 | 10 | 0.10% |
| N5/NTC 5 | 6 | 0.06% |
| N6/NTC 6 | 20 | 0.21% |
| Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10 | 1 | 0.01% |
| Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10 | 5 | 0.05% |
| Certificate with Grade 12/std 10 | 105 | 1.11% |
| Diploma with Grade 12/std 10 | 35 | 0.37% |
| Higher Diploma | 14 | 0.14% |
| Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma) | 6 | 0.06% |
| Bachelors Degree | 5 | 0.05% |
| Bachelors Degree and Post-graduate Diploma | 7 | 0.07% |
| Honours Degree | 4 | 0.04% |
| Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate) | 2 | 0.02% |
| Other | 16 | 0.17% |
| Unspecified | - | |
| Not applicable | 1230 | 13.05% |
| Grand Total | 9420 | 100% |

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 12 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

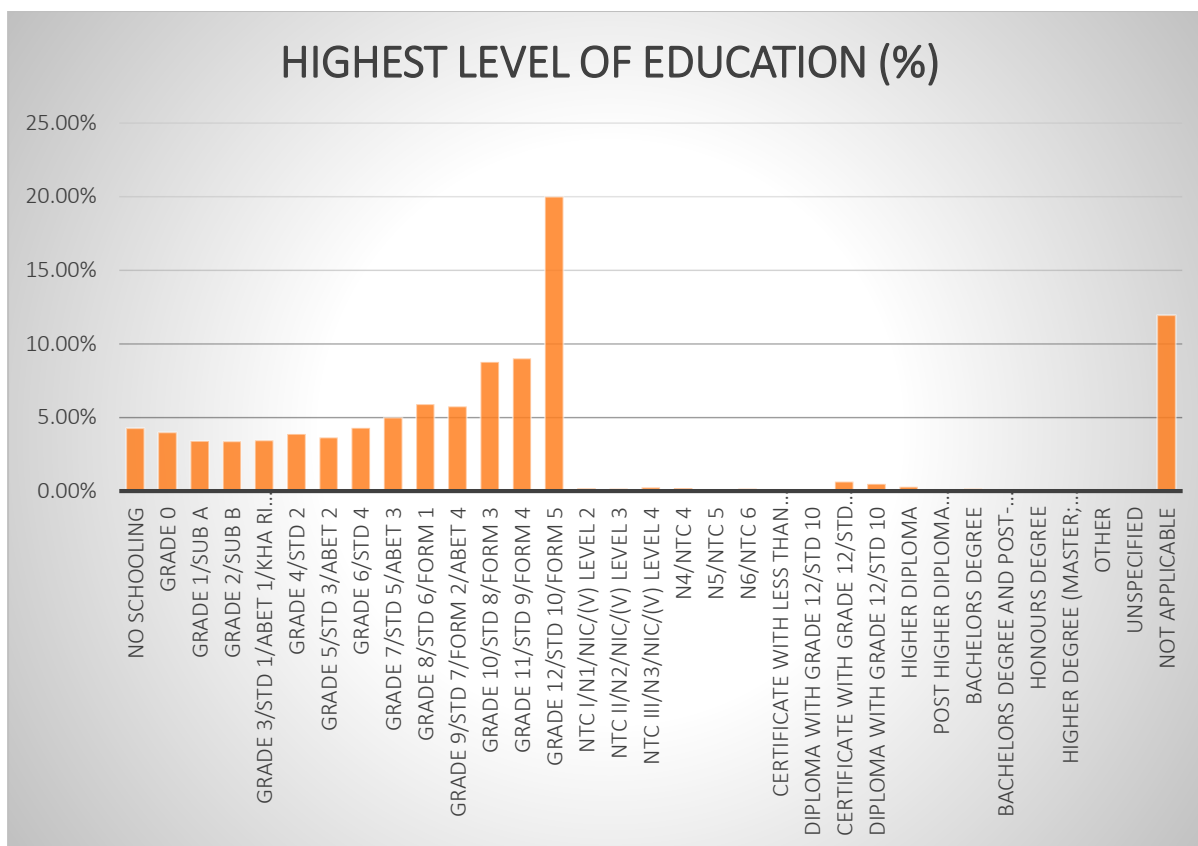


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 12 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Following the overall trend in Newcastle, ward 12 has a high majority of pupils who complete Grade 12/Form 5/Standard 10 but then proceed to struggle to attain further qualifications. The implications of this undesirable occurrence are of an alarming nature as inevitably the unemployment rate will rise thus exacerbating poverty levels.

The ward is home to two primary schools only and no high school so many of the pupils walk to schools in nearby wards.

With this profile in mind it is clear that career development focused programmes are needed in the ward and accompanying mentors.

3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

| Employed | Unemployed | Discouraged work-seeker | Other not economically active | Unspecified | Not applicable | Grand Total |
|----------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 808 | 1581 | 397 | 2787 | - | 3846 | 9420 |

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 12 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The Employment is grouped as follows:

- eMafemini naseMabhodini
- Acer Mittal
- Gardeners and Domestic workers
- Few are policemen
- Some work in Municipality and as Teachers

Unemployment:

- Higher in number than the employed
- Some of the unemployed are self-employed e.g.
 - Brick laying

- Saloons
- Selling of chickens
- Carwash
- Informal trading (Spaza shops)

As many who are suffering from unemployment make attempts to render themselves productive, assistance in the form of entrepreneurial empowerment.

3.9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (POVERTY LEVELS).

There are high levels of poverty within the ward however, there are no programmes towards attending the poverty issue

Ward committee members suggest:

- There are organisations orientated towards poverty alleviation that are within the ward but providing assistance towards outside wards. We will engage with the organisations to establish their operational needs, with the intention being to ensure that they provide relief within ward 12

3.10. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

There are only a few child headed households within the ward, however more information will be provided upon a detailed ward profile

There is an increase of the child headed household within the ward

3.11. STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (SERVICE DELIVERY).

Access to energy provision is at 90% for all needs (cooking, heating and lighting) However Apollo lights are in shortage

| ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|----------|------|------|-------------|-------|-------|------|-------------|-------------|
| Electricity | Gas | Paraffin | Wood | Coal | Animal dung | Solar | Other | None | Unspecified | Grand Total |
| 1131 | 22 | 112 | 77 | 284 | 7 | 6 | - | 197 | 20 | 1857 |

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 12 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

| ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR COOKING | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|----------|------|------|-------------|-------|-------|------|-------------|-------------|
| Electricity | Gas | Paraffin | Wood | Coal | Animal dung | Solar | Other | None | Unspecified | Grand Total |
| 1463 | 22 | 202 | 21 | 112 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 1857 |

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 12 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

| ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR LIGHTING | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|----------|---------|-------|-------|------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Electricity | Gas | Paraffin | Candles | Solar | Other | None | Unspecified | Grand Total | |
| 1617 | 4 | 37 | 160 | 9 | - | 10 | 20 | 1857 | |

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 12 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

| 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 |
| 290 | 585 | 470 | 361 | 46 | 6 | 79 | 20 | 1857 |

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 12 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Water access is a challenge because many pipe connections are illegal. However this has improved due to new Municipality sponsored pipes and taps and jojo tanks.

| ACCESS TO SANITATION | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| No ne | 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 |
| 42 | 17 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 1584 | 2 | 138 | 20 | 1857 |

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 12 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Sanitation is a big challenge. Only 10% have flushable toilets however, in that 10% sanitation provision is still a challenge

| 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 |
| 49 | 8 | 11 | 1485 | 271 | 14 | 20 | 1857 |

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 12 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Refuse removal is also an issue because of land ownership (baphethwe amaStand).

| TYPE OF MAIN DWELLING | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| House or brick/concrete block structure on a | Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional | 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 | Caravan or tent | Other | Unspecified | Not applicable | Grand Total |
| 1705 | 22 | 18 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 33 | 44 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 6 | 1857 |

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 12 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Access roads are not tarred and thus easily susceptible to damage from the elements. Drainage systems are also non-existent.

3.12. CRIME AND SAFETY.

There is an alarmingly high rate of crime due to:

- Drugs
- Lack of employment
- Poverty
- Cable theft
- Stock Theft

Types of crime:

- House Breaking
- GBH Assault

- Mugging
- Murder
- Shoplifting
- Robbery

Police intervention is poor, leading to cases of mob justice.

CPFs are present.

Police intervention is poor, leading to cases of mob justice.

CPF structures are present but not capacitated and equipment for defence.

3.13. 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 ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHTING AND COOKING | | X | |
| ACCESS TO SPORTS FACILITIES | X | | |
| ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES | | X | |
| | | | |
| ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES | | X | |
| ROADS AND STORMWATER | X | | |
| ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY | | X | |
| ACCESS TO SPORTS FACILITIES | | X | |

3.14. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

- Illegal dumping is an issue
- Houses built on unstable land/streams
- Pollution
- Allocation of speed humps to reduce accidents

3.15. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

- Taverns
- Foreign owned Spaza Shops
- Hardware store
- Brick Layers
- Kota and chips shops

3.16. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

- Sports fields and teams. Fields are however in terrible condition
- Few netball facilities and elderly training grounds
- Indlamu and Cultural festival

3.17. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

- Zion

- Jehovas Witness
- Nazaretha
- ZCC
- Apostles
- Christains

3.18. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES.

These facilities are in non-existent.

Multipurpose sporting centre would be a great addition.

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

Most land is used for residential purposes and informal herding

3.20. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

Mostly subsistent farming

3.21. LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.

Lister is under iNkosi Kubheka.

Most inhabitants are renting to land owners.

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

Floods and hail storms are an issue.

3.23. DISABILITY PROFILE.

30 or more disable individuals.

Infrastructure to allow for easy access and movement around the ward is non-existent.

3.24. IMMIGRATION PROFILE.

Somalians, Chinese, Zimbabweans, Etheopians

3.25. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

Lister is under Traditional Leadership and the rest of the area is under land owners.

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

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

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

3.27. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT CENTRES AND DISABILITY CARE CENTRES

- Ntokozo disability care centre needs funding and assistance.

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 | BUDGET | In Progress (Y/N) | Complete (Y/N) | |
| Emergency Housing | 12 units | R1,524,000.00 | Y | | Ongoing |

4.1.2. Department of Education

| DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION | | | | | STATUS OF PROJECT | | COMMENTS |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---|
| Project | Scope of work | Nature of Investment | Budget Allocation 2019/20 R' 000-245 m | Estimated Allocation 2020/21 R' 000 | In Progress (Y/N) | Complete (Y/N) | |
| Sizamokuhle Primary School | 2 ECD Classrooms and 6 toilet seats | Upgrades and Additions | R634,400.00 | R315 000 | | N | Project on hold because of financial challenges |
| Sizamokuhle Primary School | Construction of Boys and Girls Toilet Block | Upgrades and Additions | R311,000.00 | R0, 000 | | N | Project on hold because of financial challenges |
| Cebelihle Primary School | Sanitation phase 3 programme - 4 existing ablution facilities, 4 to be renovated and 1 new ablution facilities required | Upgrades and Additions | R0, 000 | R0, 000 | | N | Project on hold because of financial challenges |

4.1.3. 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 Heavy Rehab (km 16.0 to km 22.00) | Rehabilitation and Reseal Projects | 6 km | 10% | R90,000 000.00 | | | |

4.1.4. 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 | Y | | |
| Machinery and Equipment | New | R100 000 | Y | | |

4.1.5. 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) | |
| Provision of Basic Water Supply (P46) 12,16,24 | Renewal | R6 000 000 | Y | | |
| Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area | Renewal | R3 000 000 | Y | | |

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

4.2.1. Department of Technical Services

| PROJECT DESCRIPTION | NEW/ RENEWAL/ UPGRADE | WARDS | BUDGET (2021/22) | STATUS OF PROJECT | | COMMENTS |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | | | | IN PROGRESS (Y/N) | COMPLETE (Y/N) | |
| OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER-SPECIAL PROGRAMMES | | | | | | |
| Construction of OB1 Link Road | NEW | 12 | 5,145,670.00 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 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) | |
| CEBELIHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL | Construction of New Grade R facilities and Ablutions | 12 | 3 300 | 360 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| CEBELIHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL | SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - 4 EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES, 4 TO BE RENOVATED AND 1 NEW ABLUTION FACILITIES REQUIRED | 12 | 262 | 113 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| SIZAMOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL | CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK, | 12 | 2 500 | 225 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| SIZAMOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL | 2 ECD CLASSROOMS AND 6 TOILET SEATS | 12 | 1 344 | 822 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

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

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 |

- Khathide Housing Project
- VIP Toilets (350)
- Road Project in 2011
- Pipe and Tank installation
- Electricity Project 2018

5. SWOT ANALYSIS.

| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESS |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grounds - Roads - Schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Toilets - Access roads - Skipper - Water - Street lights |
| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bus stop are near - Children's explore and build their future in school - Children participate in sport instead of being exposed to drugs. - . | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - .Unhygenic - Make it defficalt for police and ambulance to rach the people. - . - . - . |

6. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

1. RDP houses (At Johnstone and Jakkalas)
2. Toilets (More Toilets) (for every household)
3. Roads (Query on access roads) Humps allocation.
4. High mass light. (Lister, Johnstone, Jakkalas)
5. Crime
6. Water (Stand pipes, Jojo tanks, Licking pipes)
7. Electricity (Phase 2 and Phase 3)
8. Recreational Centre i.e Hall (Multipurpose at Jakkalas)
9. Play park
10. Skipper (Lister, Johnstone, Jakkalas)
11. Early childhood development centres and disability care centres.

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

- Create job opportunities.
- Decrease the rate of crime.
- Improve the quality of education.
- Improve service delivery
- Reduce high rate of teenage pregnancy and drop outs
- Decrease the high rate of HIV/AIDS and TB

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

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 | | | - | | | |

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| | 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 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 12, 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 |
|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| | REUBEN MOLELEKOA | 12 | WARD COUNCILLOR | |
| | | | | |
| 1. | GAMA B.S.M. | 12 | MUNICIPAL PLANNING | |
| 2. | KUBEKA LINDIWE | 12 | SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | |
| 3. | KUNENE SIMANGA | 12 | MUN. TRANSFORMATION | |
| 4. | MBOKAZI NTOMBIKAYISE | 12 | IMBOKODO PROJECT | |
| 5. | SEKHOSANA THABO | 12 | MUNICIPAL PLANNING | |
| 6. | SIBIYA NKOSINATHI | 12 | FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY | |
| 7. | TSOTETSI SANDILE | 12 | FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY | |
| 8. | WELEMCHA SPHESIHLE | 12 | SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | |
| 9. | XABA THEMBEKA | 12 | MUN. TRANSFORMATION | |
| 10. | | | | |

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