

# NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



## COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 17

JUNE 2021

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

## **1.1. GOVERNANCE.**

WARD COUNCILLOR : CLLR. SIBILWANE D.M

### **WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>MALE/FEMALE</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO</b>
Madonsela Sandile	F	
Nkosi Lindiwe	F	
Mfusi Busisiwe	F	
Thwala Thandi	F	
Zozi Deliwe	F	
Sithole Luke	M	
Kubheka Ettie Jessie	F	
Mkhwanazi Xolani	M	
Phumzani Sithole	M	
Lindokuhle Mngomezulu	M	

## **1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.**

<b>PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION &amp; SECTOR</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>
DSR	To improve fitness wellbeing
Vumani sabelo protective workshop	To improve the live off the disabled citizens

## **2. INTRODUCTION.**

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

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 17 prepared by the Newcastle Local Municipality. The intension of the document is to give a detailed insight into the development dynamics affecting ward 17, 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 17 are as follows:-

- Osizweni section F Egesini
- Osizweni Blaaubosch
- Osizweni Ndabanhle Primary School
- Osizweni stolo esibomvu
- Osizweni makhasane
- Osizweni Sesiyabanga

### **3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.**

<b>POPULATION SIZE &amp; GENDER DISTRIUTION</b>				
<b>MALES</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
6136	47.81	6698	52.18	<b>12834</b>

*Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 17 (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 –) than males (M ) within the ward. A comparison of the figures with that of other wards within the Newcastle Local Municipality shows that ward 17 has the highest population more than any other ward within the boundaries of Newcastle.

### **3.3. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.**

An analysis of the total number of households within Newcastle also shows that ward 14 has the highest number of households more than any other ward in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 17 is 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 17 are made up of an average of 8 people per household, hence a need for the delivery of housing.

### **3.4. 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>
4183	3999	2198	1414	1126	247	<b>12834</b>

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 17 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

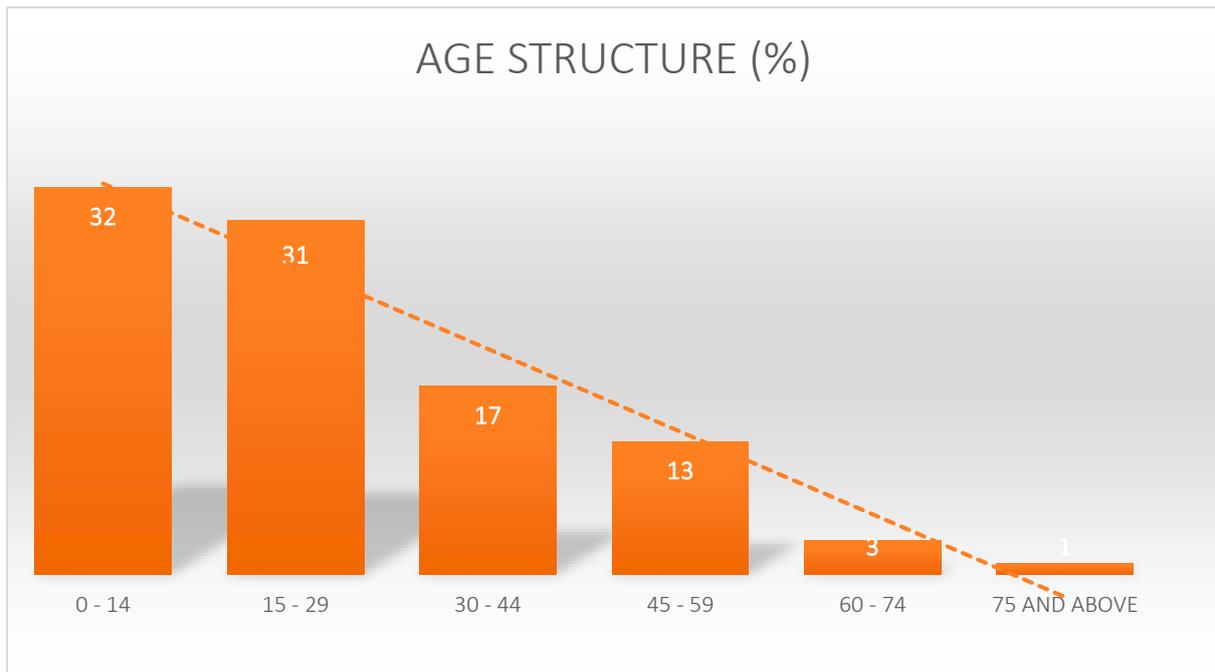


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 17 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

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 8182 people (63% 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 – 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.

## GENDER DISTRIBUTION (%)

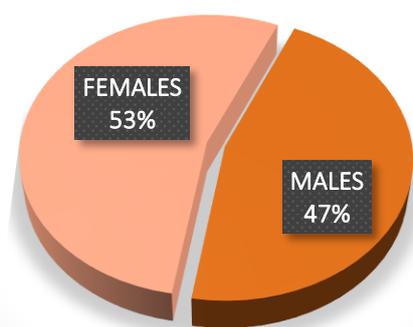


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 17 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

### 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.
- Khethukuphila Organisation.
- War room.
- Phila mntwana.
- Love life
- Hilda

Upon consultation with key stakeholders from the ward, it was indicated that the ward longer has no pick-up point for the distribution of medicine, and also indicated that there was an interest and an intension in the re-establishment thereof. The community lacks educational campaigns that could be launch in ensuring that the community is able to practice a healthy life style.

### 3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No schooling	688	5.3%
Grade 0	525	4.9%
Grade 1/sub A	427	3.3%
Grade 2/sub B	510	3.9%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	446	3.4%
Grade 4/std 2	561	4.3%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	517	4.0%
Grade 6/std 4	460	3.5%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	644	5.9%
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	840	6.5%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	761	5.9%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	1133	8.8%
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	1164	9.0%
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	2139	16%
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	-	-
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	45	0.3%
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	33	0.25%

N4/NTC 4	26	0.2%
N5/NTC 5	19	0.14%
N6/NTC 6	22	0.17%
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	21	0.16%
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	22	0.17%
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	09	0.07%
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	172	0.13%
Higher Diploma	99	0.77%
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	57	0.44%
Bachelor's Degree	5	0.03%
Bachelor's Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	7	0.05%
Honours Degree	10	0.07%
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	3	0.02%
Other	05	0.03%
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1333	10.38%
Grand Total	12834	

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 17 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

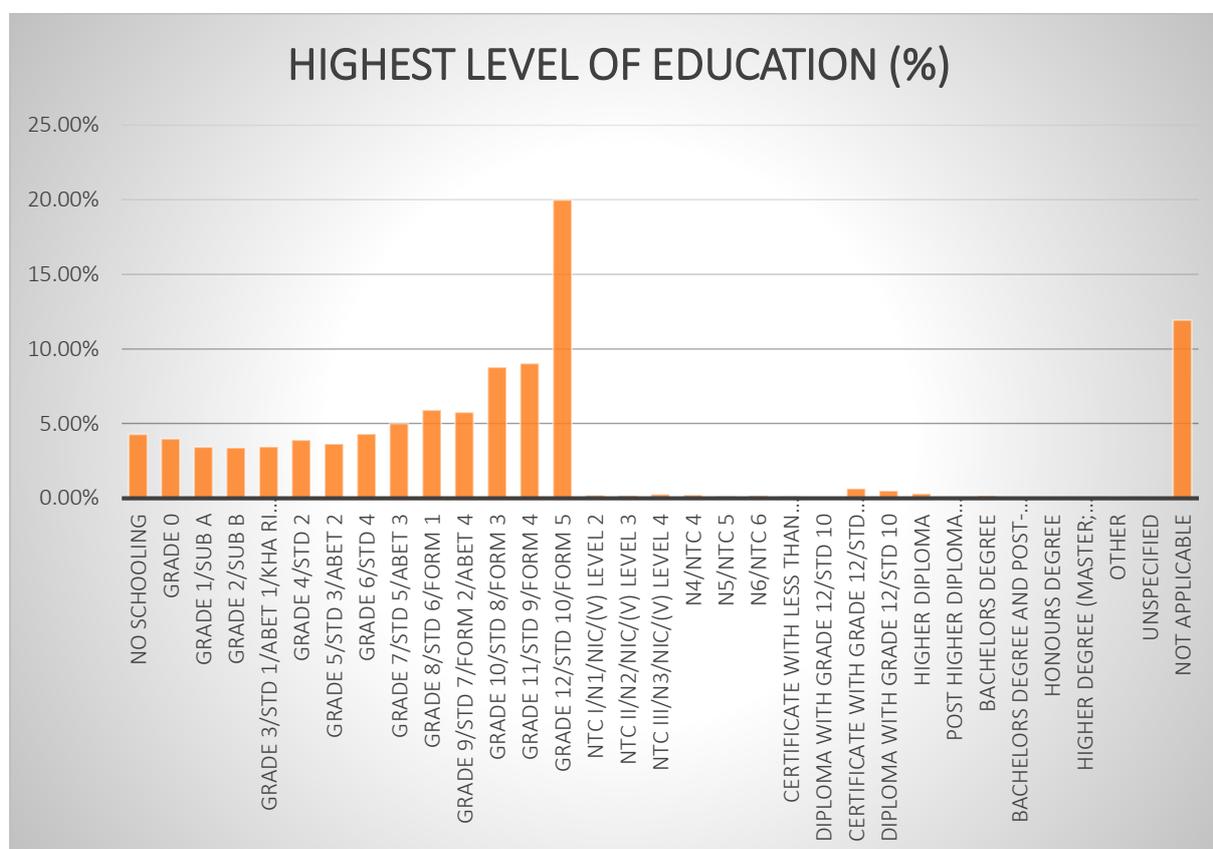


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 17 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A high majority of people within ward 17 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 17 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.

Upon consultation with key stakeholder of ward 17, it was indicated that the majority of children are dropping out of school at an early age. Which thus means there is also a need for an integration of efforts within the community through the development of mentorship programmes that will result in

meaningful social development. The stakeholders also indicated that there is still a need for intervention with regards to the schools within the ward.

### 3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
1452	1948	785	3816	-	4833	12834

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 17 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Due to a high concentration of the population being in ward 17, in terms of employment, the ward is among the top 10 wards with the highest concentration of the unemployment. People within ward 17 are mostly depended on grants for a living. However the minority that is working is working in the informal sector and the question is the job quality and whether or not it is long term and/or short term? The stakeholders indicated that the majority of those employed are working within the following:-

- Clothing Industrials
- EPWP projects
- Retails
- Government department
- Etheke Plaza
- CPW

In terms of the unemployed, ward 17 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.

### 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 17. 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:-

- One home one garden
- Operation Sukuma Sakhe.
- DSD

### 3.10. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

There 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, however we can provide an estimation based on a ward profile conducted by the ward committees we can say 10% of the house hold are child headed. Though it was indicated that there aren't many households within the ward who are headed by children.

### 3.11. STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (BASIC 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 17 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.

<b>ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING</b>										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
3123	54	159	40	116	3	-	-	664	14	4172

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 17 (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 17 is one of the lowest 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.

<b>ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR COOKING</b>										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1630	42	152	26	610	7	3	-	261	20	2752

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 17 (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 17 is one of the lowest 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 3% of the total number of households do not have access to electricity for lighting.

<b>ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR LIGHTING</b>									
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	
265	5	9	82	3	-	9	20	2752	

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 17 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 17 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 17. In terms of access to electricity for lighting, statistical figures show that ward 17 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.

<b>ACCESS TO WATER</b>								
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
1292	1266	50	101	3	4	17	20	2752

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 17 (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 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 question is the quality of the infrastructure that they are using. The biggest challenge is with the ageing infrastructure that causes water leaks. People who can afford to do damage control are expected to live in such uncondusive conditions caused by the ageing infrastructure.

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
58	2171	21	6	7	403	28	37	20	2752

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 17 (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 17 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
4133	3	13	5	4	1	14	4172

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 17 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 17 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	raditional 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	Caravan or tent	Other	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
2656	12	12	9	-	13	2	82	174	-	2	20	-	2752

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 17 (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:-

- 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 17 and these are as follows:-

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

### 3.13. CRIME AND SAFETY.

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

- Establishment of a Community Policing Forum.
- The ward need to establish street committee.

The stakeholder further indicated the other interventions from government which they think might be able to solve the issue of crime within ward 17 and these are as follows:-

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

### 3.14. CITIZEN SATISFACTION.

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

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

### **3.15. 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. Furthermore there is a problem with vacant sites within the ward. 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. Most of the land is occupied by the house hold and the educational site Nqophumlando Primary School.

### **3.16. 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.

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

The quality of sporting facilities is very bad within ward 17. The ward has lot of soccer teams and one (1) netball team. There is no sport grounds other than the school sport grounds yet again there is a challenge with utilizing them since they are not conducive. These teams face challenges related to a general poor condition of the related facilities, and this constrains their growth. The ward also has programmes towards cultural activities which take place only during the heritage day. The reason for such might be related to the poor access to public facilities within the ward such as the community hall.

### **3.18. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.**

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 17, some occupying open spaces:-

- Lathering church
- Alliance church
- Zion Christian Church (operating in the local schools).
- Spirituals Church
- Grace Chapel
- Ekuphakameni Nazareth church

It is also worth noting that, unlike other parts of the world, the religious differences within the ward have not yielded any conflicts.

### **3.19. 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.

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 17:-

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

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

To a certain extent, there is some form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward. There are three (3) communal gardens within the ward 17, 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.

### **3.22. 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.

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

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

### **3.24. DISABILITY PROFILE.**

There are some people who may be regarded as being disabled. Ward 17 they are estimated to be 20 living with disability a few are physical disable. Some of them were born that way, and some of them faced accidents in their life which led to them being disabled. But the biggest concern for the stakeholders were the individuals who were using wheelchairs. They assert that it's hard for them to move around the ward as the level of infrastructure is not conducive for the disabled. For instance there are poor quality roads and there are no sidewalks to aid their mobility.

### **3.25. 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/or Bangladesh.

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

There are no issues whatsoever with the state of governance in ward 17. The only Government building is the Social development facility.

### **3.27. 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.
- The War Room.

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

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

#### **4.1.1. Department of Human Settlements**

<b>DEPARTMENT HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>			<b>STATUS OF PROJECT</b>		<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Yield to be Built</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>In Progress (Y/N)</b>	<b>Complete (Y/N)</b>	
Emergency Housing	12 Units (various wards)	R1,524,000.00	Y		Ongoing

#### **4.1.2. Department of Education**

<b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>					<b>STATUS OF PROJECT</b>		<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Scope of work</b>	<b>Nature of Investment</b>	<b>Budget Allocation 2019/20 R`000-245M</b>	<b>Estimated Allocation 2020/21 R`000</b>	<b>In Progress (Y/N)</b>	<b>Complete (Y/N)</b>	
Sebenzani Primary School	Construction of Boys and Girls toilet Block	Upgrades and Additions	R0, 000	R0, 000		N	Project on hold because of financial challenges
Sesiyabonga Secondary School	Construction of Boys and Girls toilet Block	Upgrades and Additions	R0, 000	R480 000		N	Project on hold because of financial challenges

#### **4.1.3. Budget and Treasury Office**

<b>BTO</b>			<b>STATUS OF PROJECT</b>		<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>Project Description</b>	<b>New/Renewal/Upgrade</b>	<b>Draft Budget (2020/21)</b>	<b>In Progress (Y/N)</b>	<b>Complete (Y/N)</b>	
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**

<b>TECHNICAL SERVICES</b>			<b>STATUS OF PROJECT</b>		<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>Project Description</b>	<b>New/Renewal/Upgrade</b>	<b>Draft Budget (2020/21)</b>	<b>In Progress (Y/N)</b>	<b>Complete (Y/N)</b>	
Construction of OB31	New	R3,273,000.00	*	*	
Osizweni Water Pressure System Management (7,18,32,11,13,17)	Upgrade	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. Department of Technical Services

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NEW/ RENEWAL/ UPGRADE	WARDS	BUDGET (2021/22)	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
				IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
<b>OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER-SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</b>						
PURCHASE OF VEHICLE	NEW	-	300,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 4.2.3. 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)	
SEBENZANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Construction of New Grade R facilities and Ablutions	17	13 200	954	N/A	N/A	N/A
SEBENZANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	17	2 500	113	N/A	N/A	N/A
SESIYABONGA HIGH SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	17	3 934	243	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 4.2.4. 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

The following entails the projects that have taken place over the years within ward 17:-

- Road Construction.
- Street lights
- Water leaks
- Apollo (1)

## **5. SWOT ANALYSIS.**

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are easily approached for any bribery because they are hungry, unemployed and having no information</li> <li>• Most people at ward 17 are uneducated</li> <li>• There is a number of young people who are using drugs.</li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No opportunities, only temporary opportunities are available e.g. EPWP and other projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We don't have resources to implement or to deliver.</li> </ul>

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

The following entails a list of the priority issues that the community needs to be address within ward 17, in their order:-

1. Side wall street maintenance
2. Replacement of Apollo light at estolo Esbomvu
3. Replacement of Apollo light at Presbyterian church
4. Replacement of Apollo at Shabalala Stand
5. Speed humps between Sesiyabong and Gumbi
6. Cleaning of Doga at Sesiyabong High School.
7. Cutting of tress at 4206
8. Replacement of the Bridge at Mduna Shop
9. Replacement of Apollo light at Mahona church
10. Gravelling of Msomi Road

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

### **DEVELOPMENT.**

The following entails the objectives of the key stakeholders in terms of the development of ward 17:-

1. We want to be the best in academics and ensure that we build effective communication mechanisms to young people particularly for the development of sports, arts and culture.
2. To ensure that every citizen in ward 17 have access to adequate health services.
3. To ensure a safety community through the engagement with community safety forums.
4. To ensure that we have a drug free generation.
5. To ensure that we have a society that respect young woman and recognises woman.
6. To ensure that service delivery is fair and even to the rest of the community.

## 4. 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.							
2.							
3.							

	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.				-			
				-			
5.			-	-			
			-	-			
			-	-			
6.			-	-			
			-	-			

	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
7.			-				
8.				-			
				-			
9.							
10.							
11.			-	-			
			-	-			
12.							
13.			-				
14.							
15.							
16.							
17.							

## **5. DECLARATION.**

I \_\_\_\_\_ as the Ward Councillor of Ward 17, in conjunction with my Ward Committee members of Ward 17, 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 March 2019, and it is indeed a true reflection of the needs and aspirations of the community in ward 17.

NO	NAME	WARD	PORTFOLIO	SIGNATURE
	<b>DEANAH SIBILWANE</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>WARD COUNCILLOR</b>	
<b>1.</b>	<b>KUBHEKA ETTIE</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>MFUSI BUYISIWE</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>CRECHE</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>MKHWANAZI XOLANI</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>MNGOMEZULU LINDOKUHLE</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>DISABILITY</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>NKOSI LINDIWE</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>SITHOLE LUKA A.</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>BUSINESS</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<b>SITHOLE MENZIE</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
<b>8.</b>	<b>ZOZI DELIWE</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>SECRETARY / YOUTH</b>	
	<b>VACANT</b>			
	<b>VAVANT</b>			