

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 18

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 : N.G Nguni

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

NAME	MALE/FEMALE	PORTFOLIO
Benson Nene	Male	Health and Education
Vusi Buthelezi	Male	
Sibongile Mngomezulu	Female	
Nokusa Ngubeni	Female	
Mollie Matona	Female	
Thembi Kheswa	Female	
Sfiso Mthethwa	Male	
Dumisane Ndlovu	Male	
Zanele Sithole	Female	
Ntombikayise Nkosi	Female	

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION & SECTOR	OBJECTIVES

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 18 prepared by the Newcastle Local Municipality. The intension of the document is to give a detailed insight into the development dynamics affecting ward 18, 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 18 are as follows:-

- Magadlela
- E17
- Empompini
- Mazitapele
- Emhlangeni
- Ezinsimbini
- Theku plaza.
- Kwa Mlangeni.

3.2 POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIUTION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
4154	45%	4603	55%	8756

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 18 (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 the ward. A comparison of the figures with that of other wards within the Newcastle Local Municipality shows that ward 18 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 18 has the lowest number of households in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 18 is 1731 and the average household size is 9 people per household. This is above 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 18 are made up of an average of 8 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
3210	2815	1319	903	402	109	8756

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

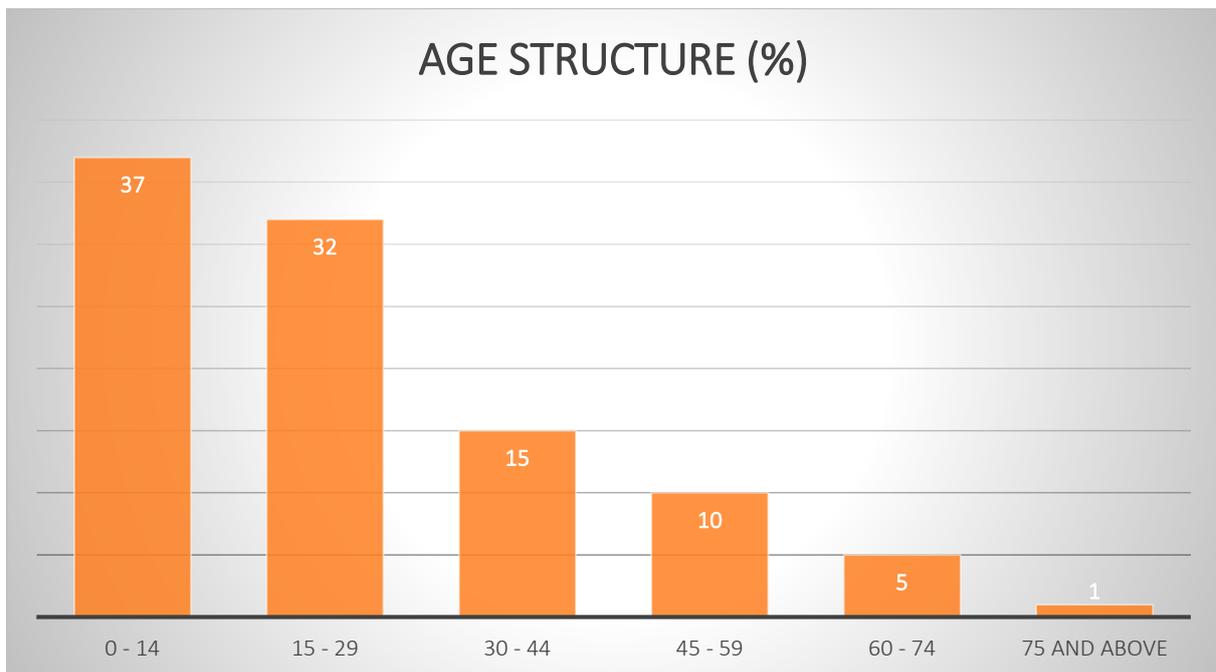


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

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 – 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 (%)

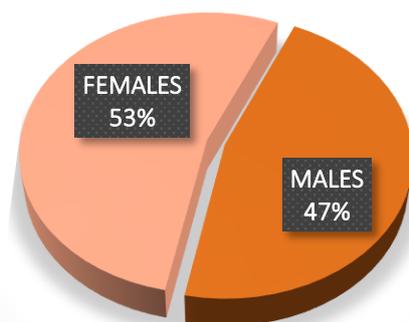


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.6 STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

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

- Ekuphileni old age club
- Sphamandla club
- St Antonies home
- CCG
- Red cross

3.7 EDUCATION PROFILE.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No schooling	454	5.18
Grade 0	385	4.39
Grade 1/sub A	360	4.11
Grade 2/sub B	356	4.06
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	299	3.41
Grade 4/std 2	386	4.40
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	369	4.21
Grade 6/std 4	340	3.88
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	432	4.93
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	666	7.60
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	553	6.31
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	842	9.61
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	756	8.63
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	1278	14.59
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	22	0.25
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	6	0.06
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	6	0.06
N4/NTC 4	8	0.09
N5/NTC 5	2	0.022

N6/NTC 6	4	0.045
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	1	0.01
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	4	0.045
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	19	0.21
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	20	0.22
Higher Diploma	5	0.05
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	2	0.02
Bachelor's Degree	11	0.12
Bachelor's Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	11	0.12
Honours Degree	1	0.011
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	5	0.057
Other	2	0.02
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1149	13.12
Grand Total	8756	100

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

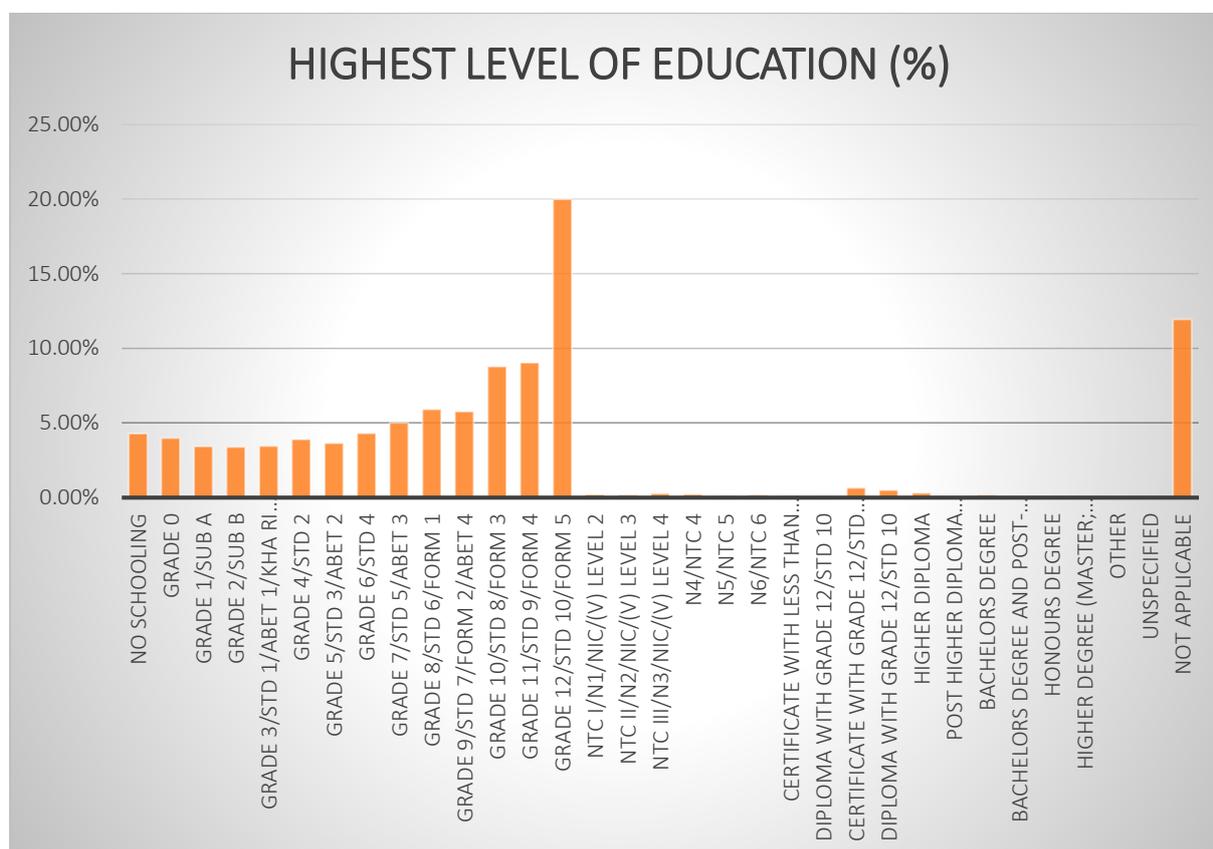


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A high majority of people within ward 18 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 18 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 of Newcastle Local Municipality in order to support human skills development towards a healthy economy.

Upon consultation with key stakeholder of ward 18, it was indicated that the majority of children are dropping out of school at an early age. Which 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 a “High School” within the ward which help decrease the distance travelled for local children, and help to increase children’s surveillance in the hope that they do not drop-out of school at an early age.

- Nhlosokuhle High
- Sisizakele Primary
- St Lewis High
- Siphumelele Primary
- Mlondolozhi high

3.8 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
889	1140	659	2532	-	3536	8756

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Due to a high concentration of the population being in ward 18, in terms of employment, the ward is among the top 10 wards with the lowest concentration of the employment. 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

- Illegal mining
- Etheke plaza
- Emabhodini
- Madadeni industrial
- Domestic Workers

In terms of the unemployed, ward 18 has the highest concentration of the unemployed in 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 18. 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:-

- St Mary's feeding scheme
- DSD Food parcels
- One home one gardening
- Feeding scheme addition.

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 many households within the ward who are headed by children. We also have an orphanage centre that provides assistance to the child headed households through the provision of the necessities such as food and school uniform.

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 18 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
1044	14	85	48	405	4	4	-	106	21	1731

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 18 (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 18 has the average of households with access to electricity for cooking more than any other ward. Out of the total number of households, only about 15% of the total number of households do not have access to electricity for cooking.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR COOKING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1348	13	123	22	193	-	5	-	5	21	1731

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 18 (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 18 has the average 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 7% 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	
1602	1	2	100	1	-	4	21	1731	

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 18 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 18. In

terms of access to electricity for lighting, statistical figures show that ward 18 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 7% 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
335	841	426	33	2	-	72	21	1731

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of access to adequate sanitation, statistical data shows that the majority of the households do not have access to a water Bourne sewerage system. The majority of the households are utilising pit latrine which ranges from those that have ventilation and those that do not. The total number of households that have VIP as their sanitation services makes up 73% of the total number of households in ward 18. Only a mere 5% of the total number of households have access to a water Bourne 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
20	327	38	61	7	1125	17	114	21	1731

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 18 (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 18 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 90% 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
354	7	16	1237	85	12	21	1731

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 18 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
1602	19	8	1	-	1	9	38	27	2-	2	21	-	1731

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 18 (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:-

- VSCPP

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:-

- Mobile police station
- Street lights and Apollo lights

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		
ACCESS TO SPORTS FACILITIES	X		

3.14 STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

The ward is facing challenges regarding illegal dumping in open spaces. This issue is coming from the very same inhabitants of the ward who illegally dump carcasses of dead animals, pampers, packaging of what they consume in their homes, and construction rubble. This litter has led to the increase of rodents within the area, and also an issue with flies during the summer season. These stakeholders raised a request for the municipality to intervene through the provision of skip bins that will be collected regularly.

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, Theku Plaza, Salons, Liquor retailers, have informal traders who sell fruits, vegetables, chicken, traditional medicine. And a number of car wash establishments. The current arrangement is not conducive of a healthy economy. We are proposing that the municipality builds stalls to accommodate the informal traders.

3.16 SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE (INCLUDING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES).

The quality of sporting facilities is very bad within ward 18. The ward has a lot of soccer teams but we have two (2) sports fields which are not maintained, and all of them do not have the goal posts. 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.

3.17 RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 18, some occupying open spaces:-

- Wesley;
- Roman Catholic Church;
- Jesus Life Church; and
- Zion Original Christian Church.

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

3.18 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 average population than any other ward. The following entails the socio-economic facilities which they require:-

- Children's play park
- Arts and cultural activities
- Shopping Mall.
- Community hall.

- Play park (Renovations)

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 18:-

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

3.20 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

The only form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward is subsistence.

We also have people who are owners of livestock which may be deemed as small scale commercial farmers because they also sell the livestock.

3.21 LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.

The inhabitants of Osizweni have security of tenure, however it's a different case in Blaaubosch. The majority of the households do not have access to title deeds.

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

The ward was affected by a tornado the affected the houses. There was a hail storm early January 2018 which broke the windows of most houses. We have also experienced flooding due to heavy rain within the ward.

3.23 DISABILITY PROFILE.

There are a number of people who are disabled. However detailed information will be provide upon a detailed study. Based on observation, it is safe to state that the current infrastructure is not conducive to accommodate the mobility of 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 from Asia, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, Malawi and other countries.

3.25 STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

The ward is governed in line with the legislative requirements of the Constitution of South Africa.

3.26 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS (INCLUDING MECHANISMS).

We are happy with the level of involvement and public participation in municipal affairs. However, we are very displeased with the slow pace of feedback in terms of the issues raised. 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.
- 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 Settlement

DEPARTMENT HUMAN SETTLEMENT			Status of Project		Comments
Project Name	Yield To Be Built	Budget	In progress (Y/N)	COMPLTE (Y/N)	
JBC Phase 1	2815 (ward 16, 18)	R52,978,090.00	Y		
JBC Phase 2&3	7500 (ward 16, 18)	R1,780,000.00	Y		
Emergency Housing	12 Units (various wards)	R1,524,000.00	Y		

4.1.2 Department of Education

Project Name	Scope of Work	Nature of Investment	Budget Allocation 2019/20 R' 000-245m	Estimated Allocation 2020/21 R0, 000	Status of Project		Comments
					In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
ST Lewis Bertrand's Secondary High School	Construction of Boys and Girls toilet Block	Upgrades and Additions	R311,000.00	R0, 000			Project on hold because of financial challenges
ST Lewis Bertrand's High School	Damage to 3 Classrooms	Maintenance and Repair	R0, 000	R696,500.00			Project on hold because of financial challenges
Nhlosokuhle High School	Construction of Boys and Girls toilet Block,	Upgrades and Additions	R498,000.00	R372,000.00			Project on site
Siphumelele Primary School	Construction of Boys and Girls toilet Block,	Upgrades and Additions	R0, 000	R0, 000			Project on hold because of financial challenges
Sisizakele Primary School	1 ECD Classroom and 4 toilets, 1 Jungle Jim and Fencing	Upgrades and Additions	R450,000.00	R109,900.00			No site available, project cancelled

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	Planned Blacktop 2019/2020	500 (m2)	Pretender				

4.1.4 Department of Budget & Treasury Office/ Technical Service

BTO						
Project Description	New/Renewal/Upgrade	Draft Budget (2020/21)	Status of Project		Comments	
			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			
TECHNICAL SERVICE						
				Status of Project		Comments
				In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
Osizweni Water Pressure System (7,18,32,11,13,17)	Upgrade	R10,000,000.00	R8,000,000.00	Y		
Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area	Renewal	R3,000,000.00	R3,000,000.00	Y		

1. Construction of Community Hall
2. Taxi Rank
3. Apollo and Street Lights
4. Road
5. Side Walks
6. Community Taps
7. School Feeding Scheme
8. Toilet Projects
9. Play Parks

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

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

4.2.1 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)	
MLONDOLOZI SECONDARY SCHOOL	UPGRADE AND ADDITIONS	18	15 200	1 074			
NHLOSOKUHLE SECONDARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	18	657	299			
SIPHUMELELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	NEW SCHOOL	18	11 000	0			
SIPHUMELELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	18	2 500	113			
SISIZAKELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	1 ECD CLASSROOM AND 4 TOILTES, 01 JUNGLE JIM AND FENCING	18	3 311	1 106			

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)	
ST LEWIS BERTRAND'S SECONDARY SCHOOL	DAMAGE TO 3 CLASSROOMS	18	3 468	0			
ST LEWIS BERTRAND'S SECONDARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	18	2 500	225			

4.2.2 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. .	R6,787,330.00	Implementation		

5 SWOT ANALYSIS.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxi Rank - Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of consultation with the community and taxi rank association and it was

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hall - 	<p>therefore vandalised because it was not secured.</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>-it was converted to work place and high rate of crime and also drug dealers take that opportunity.</p>	<p>- High rate of crime. Park doesn't have security.</p>

6 LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

1. Provision of sustainable human settlements.
2. Improve the quality of the aging infrastructure (i.e. roads).
3. Job creation (unemployment and poverty).
4. Fencing of municipal facilities.
5. Improved storm water drainage.
6. Improved bulk infrastructure for water and sanitation.
7. Police mobile.
8. High mast lights.

9. Improved environmental management.

10. Library.

11 Removal of private sewer (St Anthony's)

12. Permanent School patrols.

7 OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

- Creation of sustainable employment opportunities.
- Improved quality of the environment.
- Improved public transportation system.
- Improve the quality of recreational facilities.

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						

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

	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						

	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
	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						
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.						

	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
15.	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land deration and halt biodiversity loss						
16.	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all; and						
17.	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.						

	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 DECLARATION.

I as the Ward Councillor of Ward 18, in conjunction with my War Room members of Ward 18, 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 18.

NO	NAME	WARD	PORTFOLIO	SIGNATURE
	NOMUSA MNGUNI	18	WARD COUNCILLOR	
1.	BUTHELEZI VUSUMUZI	18	FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY	
2.	KHESWA THEMBI	18	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
3.	MATONA MOLLIE	18	MUNICIPAL PLANNING	
4.	MNGOMEZULU SIBONGILE	18	MUNICIPAL PLANNING	
5.	NDLOVU DUMISANI	18	INFRASTRUCTURE	
6.	NENE BENSON	18	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
7.	NGUBENI NOKUSA	18	FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY	
8.	NKOSI NTOMBIKAYISE	18	GOVERNANCE / SECRETARY	
9.				
10.				

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