

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 1

JUNE 2021

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1. PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY.

1.1. GOVERNANCE.

WARD COUNCILLOR : XNM Dladla

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

NAME	MALE/FEMALE	PORTFOLIO
N.P Nsibande	F	Infrastructure and Service Delivery
Thulane Vilakazi	M	Infrastructure and Service Delivery
Sibongile Mateshi	F	Municipal Transformation and Governance
Zinhle Nkosi	F	Municipal Transformation and Governance
Lindiwe Mphuthi	F	Social Development
Sphiwe Ngubeni	M	Social Development
Ntombincane Shabalala	F	Municipal Planning and Environment
Phunyula Kubheka	M	Municipal Planning and Environment
Jerome Ntombela	M	Financial sustainability and IDP
Nomzamo Nkosi	F	Financial Sustainability and IDP

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION & SECTOR	OBJECTIVES
Clinic Committee	For health and keep community update about clinic programme and plans
Women's Forum	To organise all woman and keep them active in programme in the ward
VSCPP Safety and Security	Is to prevent crime and protect the community in the ward and south Africa the hall
SEFA	Is to bring unit between black and white in rural areas and work together
CPF	Crime Prevention

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 01, 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 intention of the document is to give a detailed insight into the development dynamics affecting ward 01, 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 within ward 1 are as follows:-

- Botha's Pass.
- Brinkshoop.
- Charlestown.
- Ngogo.
- Majuba Forest.
- Normandien.
- And Wykom.

3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIUTION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
5281	49%	5488	51%	10769

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 01 (2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The 2011 census data estimates the total population of ward 1 to 10 769 people which accounts to only 3% of the total population of the NLM. It has also been projected based on analysis of statistical figures from Stats SA 2011 Census that there is a 51% to 49% distribution of females to males respectively. The youth make up the majority of the population of the ward whereas 60-75 year olds and older make up the minority. This distinction shows that there is a high dependency ratio amongst the population of the ward.

3.3. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

An analysis of the statistical data shows that the total number of households within ward 1 is 2177 and the average household size is 4 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 1 are made up of more than 4 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
3735	3150	1082	1260	618	203	10769

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 01 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

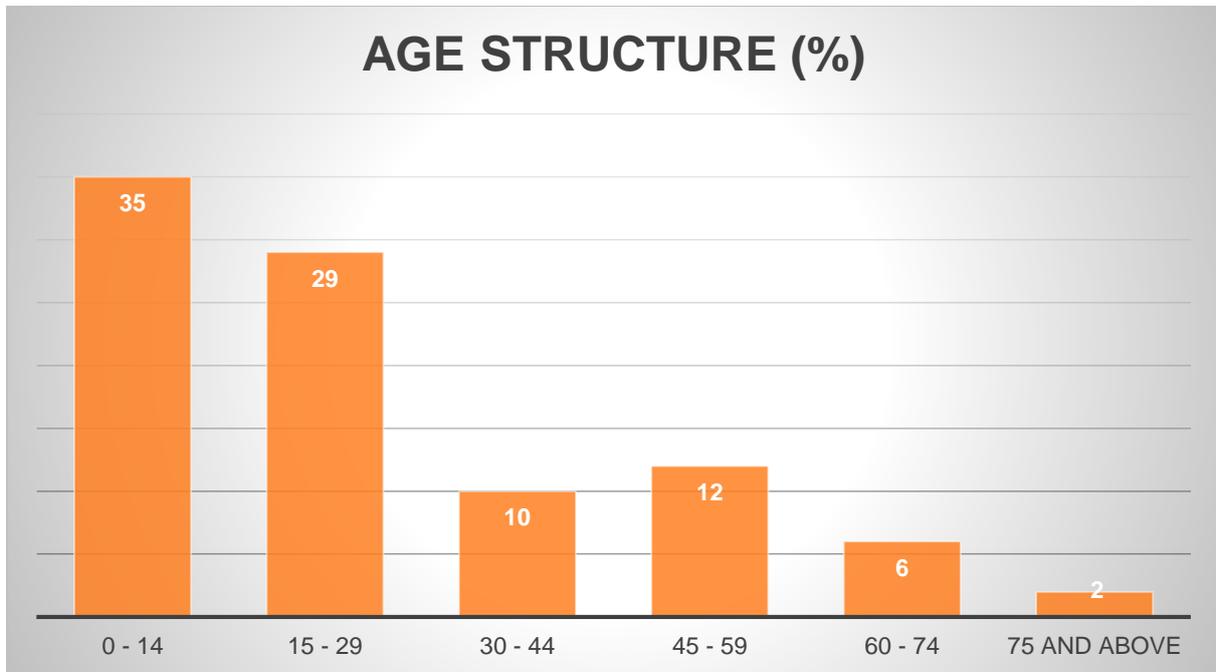


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 01 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Ward 1's population is relatively young with 46% of the population being younger than 19 years of age, while the age group between 20-34 years old accounting for 24% of the population. The youth of the ward (0-34 years old) makes up 70% of the total population, meaning that focus should be placed on providing more educational facilities, health services, sporting facilities and more job opportunities to help alleviate the social ills the area is faced with.

3.5. GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

Regarding gender distribution within ward 1, statistics indicate that 51% of the total population is female while males only account for the remaining 49%. This conforms to the national norm, in general there are more females than males in South Africa. The reason for the imbalance between males and females within the ward maybe due to the fact that most males migrate to the urban areas of the town to seek employment.

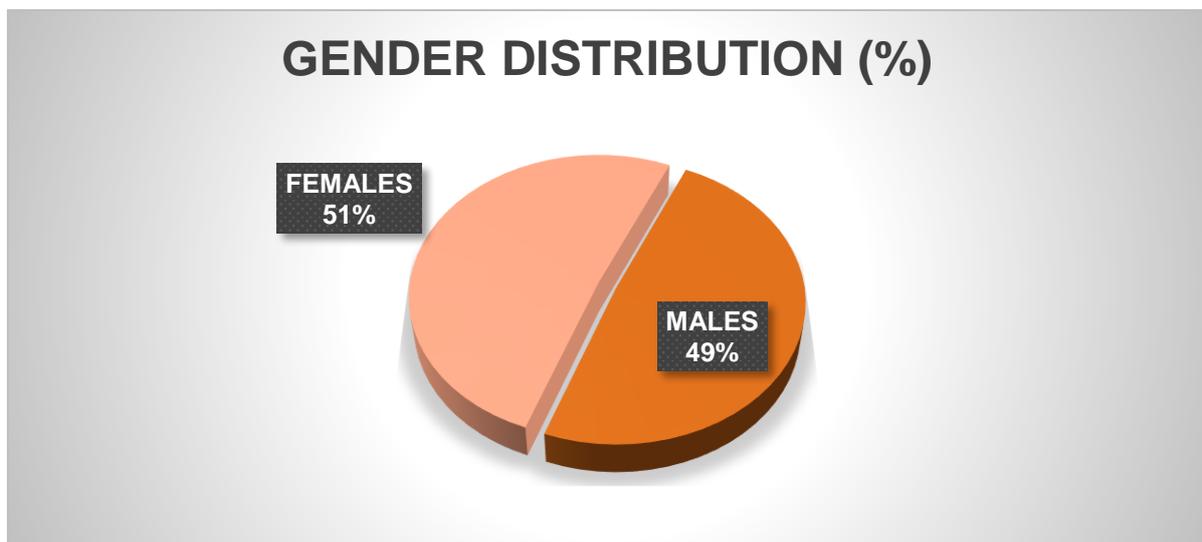


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 01 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

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.
- Clinic advisory committee.
- NGO

3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No schooling	1009	9,36%
Grade 0	323	2,99%
Grade 1/sub A	437	4,05%
Grade 2/sub B	501	4,65%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	507	4,70%
Grade 4/std 2	513	4,76%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	509	4,72%
Grade 6/std 4	461	4,28%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	622	5,77%
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	660	6,12%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	582	5,40%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	729	6,76%
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	713	6,62%
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	1590	14,76%
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	3	0,02%
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	4	0,03%
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	9	0,08%
N4/NTC 4	1	0,00%
N5/NTC 5	1	0,00%
N6/NTC 6	7	0,06%
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	7	0,06%
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	7	0,06%
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	53	0,49%
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	37	0,34%
Higher Diploma	33	0,30%
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	6	0,05%
Bachelor's Degree	37	0,34%
Bachelor's Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	16	0,14%
Honours Degree	14	0,13%
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	16	0,14%
Other	1	0,00%
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1358	12,61%
Grand Total	10769	100%

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 01 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

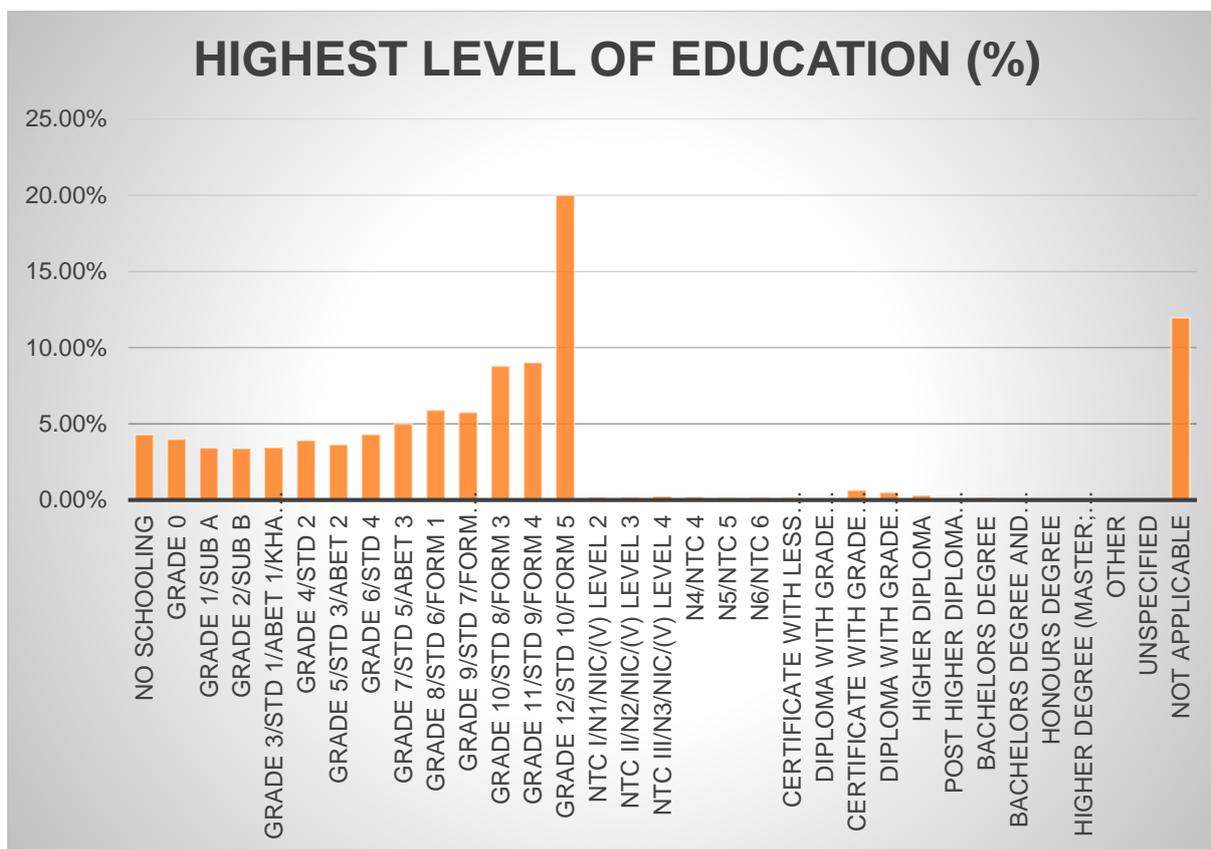


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 01 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Analysis of the statistical data concerning the educational profile of the population of ward 1 indicates that 1009 people have not had the access to schooling opportunities whilst majority of 78% of the population have access to educational opportunities. It has been noted that 47% of the population have access to primary education as their highest level of education (grade 0-9) whereas statistics reveal that 28% which totals 3032 of the population of the ward have access to secondary education (grade 10-12). However statistics plunge drastically when referring to parts of the population who have had access to tertiary education as their highest level of education.

As statistics reveal that there is a minority of people who have access to tertiary education, majority of the population in the ward falls under the unskilled labour market and that would prove to have adverse results on the dependency ratio and the unemployment rate within the ward. Government and other stakeholders would have to put their efforts in increasing the number of people who have access to tertiary education by means of bursaries, scholarships and other forms of development programmes. If tertiary institutions were to be introduced within the confines of the Newcastle Municipality people would be encouraged to engage in further learning and training and this will also increase the number of people who are employable.

Efforts by various stakeholders within the ward should also be put in place to curb the number of drop outs in the lower grades so that the standard of education and the educated in the ward can increase.

3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
1724	938	900	2920	-	4287	10769

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 01 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Statistics reveal that the number of people in the ward who have had access to tertiary education is low, this deduces that the majority of people who live in the ward fall under the unskilled-labour force and that has an impact on the job quality and the income these people acquire. Data also reveals that the number of the employed in ward 1 is a mere 16% out of the whole population. This helps us conclude that

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 1. 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:-

- Operation Sukuma Sakhe.
- DSD.
- Charlestown community centre

3.10. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

A detailed survey as to the number of child headed households within ward 1 is still to be compiled nevertheless stakeholders have mentioned that because of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other chronic diseases facing the ward, children are often left alone to take care of themselves. What should be done is to make sure that there is thorough identification of these households hereafter proper interventions can be put into place. Stakeholders also mentioned that identification of these children is vital so they can be linked to the proper service providers for adequate and efficient assistance.

3.11. STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (SERVICE DELIVERY).

Pertaining to energy for heating, statistical data reveals that ward 1 is the ward with the lowest concentration of houses with access to electricity for heating. A majority of households within the ward still use wood as a source for heating whereas in comparison only a measly 12% of the households within the ward have access to electricity for heating.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
331	63	42	1530	84	33	4	-	68	22	2177

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 01 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Similarly, relating to energy for cooking, statistical data reveals that a majority of 69% of the households in ward still use wood as a source of energy for cooking whilst a meagre 19% totalling 403 households have access to electricity as a source of energy for cooking. Other households within the ward use amongst gas, paraffin, coal and animal dung as their sources of energy.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR COOKING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
403	94	67	1506	50	26	-	1	9	22	2177

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 01 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of energy for lighting, from a total of 2177 households, data indicates that only 515 (24%) households have access to electricity as a source for lighting. A majority of households in the ward use candles as a source of energy for lighting.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR LIGHTING									
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	

515	33	40	1520	8	-	40	22	2177
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Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 01 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Ward 1 falls under the wards with the lowest concentration of houses with access to portable water, 797 households which constitute 37% of the total percentage of households do not have access to portable water whilst the majority of the households in ward 1 have access to adequate portable 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. In terms of having access to electricity, ward 1 has the lowest concentration amongst all the wards of households that have access to electricity for cooking, heating and lighting, the ward is also lowest regarding access to water for households in the area.

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
342	710	83	120	89	14	797	22	2177

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 01 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of sanitation, a majority of 73% of households have access to pit latrine toilets, those with (VIP) and those without ventilation. On the other hand, a small number of 221 of the households which constitute 10% of the total number of households have access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system. In ward 1, 90 of the households do not have adequate sanitation. These statistics call for a need to provide water borne sewerage for all households within the area.

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
90	221	173	15	126	1459	22	49	22	2177

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 01 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A majority of the households in ward 1 according to statistical data have their own rubbish dump whereas 28% receive refuse removal services from the local authorities. Of the 28%, 592 of the households have their refuse removed once a week and 16 get their refuse removed less often. 10% of the households have no rubbish disposal. Conferring to consultation done with the community, stakeholders mentioned a dire need for improvement with regards to electricity as a source of energy and water and sanitation services in the ward.

ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL SERVICES							
Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Unspecified	Grand Total

592	16	4	1276	228	39	22	2177
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Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 01 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Stakeholders mentioned a need for adequate housing and this has been reiterated by the Census statistical data. The data shows that 48% of the population reside in formal dwellings which range from those made with brick/concrete/block structure, flats, and cluster house in a complex, and semi-detached. Data also revealed that majority of the household structures within the ward are informal hence the need to provide adequate housing by introducing a housing project.

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
759	1041	29	3	5	4	72	138	57	4	7	21	14	2177

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 1 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.12. CRIME AND SAFETY.

Stakeholders indicated that there was a high prevalence of crime in their area, they mentioned that the high levels of unemployment, the lack of sports facilities, and access to social facilities may be the cause of this predicament. They indicated that they have introduced interventions in forms of crime policing forums to help eradicate the problem but stakeholders also mentioned that the government could assist them in curbing the problem by introducing the following interventions:

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

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 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.

- Houses built on unstable land/streams.
- Pollution.

3.15. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Regarding economic development, stakeholders mentioned that they had a challenge in uplifting their economy, however they mentioned that the only way they see a gap in advancing their economic activity would be to engage in agricultural businesses although they did mention they had problems with land acquisition.

3.16. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

As statistics had revealed that ward 1 had a majority of youth, conversely stakeholders mentioned that the facilities present or lack thereof within the area do not cater for the greater majority thus contributing to drug use and other delinquent behaviours. They mentioned that they had a high number of youth but sports areas and other facilities were not in good condition. Considering a lack of such infrastructure, stakeholders called for the intervention by the NLM, a construction of sporting grounds for various sporting conducts and a hall would encourage the youth to take part in sport and other cultural activities.

3.17. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 1, some occupying open spaces:-

- Roman Catholic Church.
- Wesleyan Church
- Zion Christian Church (operating in the local schools).

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. The following entails the socio-economic facilities which they require:-

- Community hall.
- Library.
- Shopping Mall.
- Multipurpose sporting centre.
- Skills incubation centre for the youth.

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 1:-

- A high majority of residential land uses.
- Agricultural and farming purposes.

3.20. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

Stakeholders indicated that they were facing a challenge regarding land issues and therefore the lack of agricultural activity taking place. They mentioned that they needed assistance from the Municipality to come up with solution about land, and land acquisition as a whole.

3.21. LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.

The stakeholders indicated that there is illegal occupation of land by the members of the community and there is a small portion of land for the community since farmers occupy most of the land.

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

During the year 2017 the ward was affected by severe floods that affected the housing. The stakeholder raised their discomfort in relations to the damaged houses which we received poor services in getting those houses fixed

3.23. DISABILITY PROFILE.

Stakeholders noted that there might be disabled individuals living within their ward. They however mentioned that their worry was the fact that there were not disabled friendly facilities in the area to help limit the plight these individuals were facing. They mentioned that they needed the assistance of the government to provide proper road infrastructure and sidewalks to the benefit of people who use wheelchairs.

3.24. IMMIGRATION PROFILE.

It was indicated that the ward has foreigners residing in the area, and they are the ones' running business establishments within the ward, more specifically the tuck shops. It is presumed that the foreigners are coming either from Mozambique, Zimbabwean and Pakistanis

3.25. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

There are no issues whatsoever with the state of governance in ward 1.

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.

-
- Izinduna for traditional leadership.
 - The War Room.

4. PROJECTS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE OVER THE YEARS.

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 OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT			STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
Project name	Yield to be built	Budget (2020/21)	In Progress (Y/N)	Complete (Y/N)	
Charlestown	126 units	R15 624 000.00	Y		ONGOING
Title Deeds	200	R200 000,00	Y		ONGOING

4.1.2. Department of Transport

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT				STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
Project	Scope of work	Total length	budget	In Progress (Y/N)	Complete (Y/N)	
P213	Re-graveling	5km	R2.5m			
P233	Re-gravelling	6km	R3.0m			
D91	Re-gravelling	5km	R2.5m			
P279	Blacktop	2000 (m2)	R2.0m			Adjudication phase
P211	Blacktop	300 (m2)	-			Adjudication phase
P211, P483, P39, D718	Grass and tree cutting	500 000 (m2)	R5 m			To be advertised

4.1.3.Department of Education

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			STATUS OF THE PROJECT		COMMENTS
Project name	Programme implementer	Estimated allocation 2020/21 R'000	In Progress (Y/N)	Complete (Y/N)	
Clavis Primary School	DOPW	R0.000			Project on hold (Financial challenges)
Dorothea primary school	KZNDOE	R0.000			
Ekubongeni primary school	DOPW	R207.228			Project on hold (Financial challenges)
Emthunzini Primary School	Independent Development	R345.000			Project on hold (Financial challenges)
Emthunzini Primary School	KZNDOE	R0.000			Project on hold (Financial challenges)
Gelykwater Primary School	KZNDOE	R0.000			
Ingogo Primary School	DOPW	R1 721.000			Project on hold (Financial challenges)
Kwamagidela Secondary School	KZNDOE	R0.000			
Lembe Primary School	DOPW	R0.000			
Luthilunye Primary School	Independent development	R216.000			
Luthulunye Primary School	KZNDOE	R0.000			
Mahlekehlathini Primary School	Independent Development	R366.000		N	Project cancelled, school non-viable
Mandlamasha Intermediate School	Independent Development	R0.000			

Mandlamasha Intermediate School	DOPW	R0.000			
Mbathani Primary School	KZND OE	R0.000			
Mossdale Primary School	DOPW	R129.517			
Myayazi Primary School	KZND OE	R0.000			
Ngcaka Primary School	DOPW	R0.000			
Siyalungelwa Secondary School – Newcastle	DOPW	R215.000			Not on IPMP
WIT Umfolozi Secondary School	KZND OE	R0.000			
Charlestown	KZND OE	R0.000			

4.1.4. Department of Budget and Treasury office

BTO			STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
Project Description	New/Renewal /Upgrade	Draft Budget (2021/22)	In progress (Y/N)	Complete (Y/N)	
IT Equipment	New	R600,000	Y		
Furniture and Equipment	New	R300,000	Y		
Machinery and Equipment	New	R100,000	Y		
Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area	Renewal	R3,000,000	N		

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

4.2.1. Department of Human Settlements.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT			STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
Project name	Yield to be built	Budget (2020/21)	In Progress (Y/N)	Complete (Y/N)	
Charlestown	126 units	R15,624,000.00	Y		ONGOING
Title Deeds	200	R200,000,00	Y		ONGOING

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)	
NRM WoF Ingogo Fire Base	Fire Control and Prevention	Not indicated	Implementation		

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)	
BOTHA'S PASS INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILETS	1	1 284	170			Project on hold (Financial challenges)
CHARLESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 18	1	2 900	384			Project on hold (Financial challenges)

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)	
CLAVIS PRIMARY SCHOOL	Construction of New Grade R facilities and Ablutions	1	9 900	756			
CLAVIS PRIMARY SCHOOL	SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - 1 EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES , 1 TO BE RENOVATED, AND 2 NEW ABLUTION FACILITIES REQUIRED	1	2 000	113			Project on hold (Financial challenges)
EKUBONGENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGES TO SCHOOL	1	3 450	1 003			Project on hold (Financial challenges)
EMTHUNZINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	1 X ECD, 4 TOILETS AND 1 JUNGLE GYM	1	2 360	523			Project on hold (Financial challenges)
EMTHUNZINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILETS	1	1 115	162			Project on hold (Financial challenges)
INGOGO PRIMARY SCHOOL	REPAIRS AND	1	3 432	206			Project on hold (Financial challenges)

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)	
	RENOVATIONS						
MAHLEKEHLATHINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	1 X ECD, 4 TOILETS AND 1 JUNGLE GYM	1	2 360	542			Project on hold (Financial challenges)
SIYALUNGELWA SECONDARY SCHOOL	UPGRADE S & ADDITIONS	1	1 520	78			Project on hold (Financial challenges)

The following entails the projects that have taken place over the years within ward 1:-

- Clinic at Charlestown and Ingogo
- Water in Valley in, Ingogo and Charlestown
- Ingogo Fresh Product Market
- Electricity in Ingogo, Charlestown and Amajuba Forest
- Toilets in Clontarf and Charlestown
- Park Charlestown
- Hall- Charlestown
- Road- Charlestown
- RDP- Charlestown
- DSD- Charlestown

5. SWOT ANALYSIS.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
- The strength of the ward's strength is in farming, arts and craft, dedication in studying.	- Access to public facilities - Lack of adequate service delivery
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selling of live stock - Growth in the agricultural sphere - Potential in arts and craft - - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - .Lack of recreational facilities that could lead the youth to drug use and risk of HIV/AIDS - - -
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1. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

The following entails a list of the priority issues that the community needs to be addressed within ward 1, in their order:-

1. Lowest concentration of households with access to electricity and solar power hence a need to make sure that electrical and solar energy be delivered to all households.
2. Poor access to water and sanitation therefore a need to provide households with water borne sewerage systems and portable water that can be easily accessed.
3. Land
4. Poor quality of roads hence a need for their improvement thereof.
5. Poor quality of housing infrastructure hence a need for a housing project to improve housing in the area.
6. Poor access to public facilities hence a need for the development of a multipurpose sports ground.
7. Poor access to public facilities hence a need for the construction of a library and a Hall
8. Job Opportunities
9. Waste Removal
10. N11 Fencing
11. Rank

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

- 1) We want ward 1 to be a drug free society
- 2) We want ward 1 to have water, sanitation and electricity supply to be improve
- 3) Improved road facilities
- 4) Improved houses for every member of the community
- 5) The objective of ward 1 is to have a library which will motivate our young people to focus on education keeping them away from the streets and have sports grounds.
- 6) Renovated school facilities since the school building are old
- 7) Having land so that the people in ward 1 can be commercial farmers

3. 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	The community of ward 1 has already started a community garden that is called One whom, One Garden	The people within the ward requests that the municipality assist in providing more land and access of water	The Department of Agriculture to assist us with seeds for vegetables and equip us with the garden tools	One Whom, One Garden	Charlestown, Nketheni, Amajuba forest, Kwelo, Ngogo, ekubongeni, Clontaff, Wykom, Bothaspaas and Brank farm	Community
2.	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.	The ward has livestock and plants vegetables to provide for families	Proved funding's and support business with the ward to boost the economy	Agriculture to identify suitable land to farm, various seeds to plant, provide the community with farming tools and assist farm community with training	One Whom, One Garden	Charlestown, Nketheni, Amajuba forest, Kwelo, Ngogo, ekubongeni, Clontaff, Wykom, Bothaspaas and Brank farm	Community and entrepreneurs

	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
3.	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages	- A park and gym area in Charlestown was built by the municipality, it is used by the community.	Assist with having more sports grounds and gym facilities in other parts of ward one.	The Department of Sports and Recreation to sponsor young people with sport kits, and build more parks	-	- Nketheni, Amajuba forest, Kwelo, Ngogo, ekubongeni, Clontaff, Wykom, Bothaspaas and Brank farm	Community
4.	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	Provision extra-learning lessons for the youth of the ward.	Awarding of bursaries and the provision of reading material within existing libraries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From the Department of Education the members of the community have requested for the allocation of Maths and Science teachers for extra lessons on Saturday. - To provide additional reading material in the existing libraries. - Provision of access to schools on weekends for use for such purposes. 		The programme will be conducted with the existing school facilities of ward 1.	The youth of Newcastle

	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	To initiate a program towards women empowerment through education and career guidance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Mayor to request female officials employed in high positions to empower the youth through motivational speaking and career guidance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding from NYDA for those that have a desire to be entrepreneurs. - Education on Supply Chain in order to assist the achievement of Radical Economic Transformation. 	Women Making Changes	The programme will be conducted with the existing school facilities of ward 1.	Females within Newcastle.
5.	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The other parts of the ward still need easy access to water, municipality to provide more water tanks in all these areas that are still suffering 	Technical Services create more pumps and boreholes	Municipality Infrastructure Supporting Agent (MISA)	Charlestown, Nketheni, Amajuba forest, Kwelo, Ngogo, ekubongeni, Clontaff, Wykom, Bothaspaas and Brank farm	Schools, households and Farmers
6.	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	None	-	-			
7.	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	Establishment of cooperatives, NGOs, and NPOs.	Coordination and facilitation of the program towards Local Economic Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education on Supply Chain in order to assist the achievement of Radical Economic Transformation. - Provision of access to funding by the NYDA. - SETA to assist in skills development. 	Future Entrepreneurs	The whole of ward 1	The youth entrepreneurs of Newcastle
8.	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Initiation of a program towards the showcasing of arts, culture, skills and talents.	Coordination and facilitation of the program by the relevant department.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Arts and Culture to be part of the stakeholders to the program. - Departments of Sports to be part of the stakeholders to the program. 	Housing project, Community hall, Library, DSD and Care Centre, Ngogo Fruit and Veg Market	The whole of ward 1	The whole community of ward 1
9.	Reduce inequality within and among countries	-	-	-			

10.	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established a CPF. - Established Ward Safety Committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation 2 Apollo Lights. - Installation of streetlights. - Construction of speed humps. - Installation of surveillance cameras. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of the necessary skills to the CPF and WSC, - Training of dogs by the SPCA. - Provision of the required tools to fight against crime i.e. 2 way radio, pepper spray guns etc. - Provision of 1 2 way radio connected to the SAPS. 		The whole of ward 1	The community of ward 1
11.	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		-				
12.	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Planting of appropriate trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of trees to be planted. - Maintenance of any adverse effects that may accrue due to the planting of trees. 	The Department of Agriculture and Forestry to provide trees.		The whole of ward 1	The whole community of ward 1
13.	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.						
14.	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss						
15.	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all; and						
16.	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize						

the global partnership for sustainable development.						
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4. DECLARATION.

I _____ the Ward Councillor for Ward 01, 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	RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
	X.N.M. DLADLA		WARD COUNCILLOR	
1.	KUBHEKA DANIEL	1	MUNICIPAL PLANNING	
2.	MNTESHI SIBONGILE	1	SECRETARY/ GOVERNANCE	
3.	MPHUTHI LINDIWE	1	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
4.	NGUBENI LINDIWE	1	GOVERNANCE	
5.	NKOSI KHANYISILE T.	1	IDP	
6.	NKOSI ZINHLE	1	COMMUNITY CARE GIVER	
7.	NSIBANDE NOMSA	1	INFRASTRUCTURE	
8.	NTOMBELA JEROM	1	SECTION 15, IDP	
9.	SHABALALA NTOMBINCANE	1	MUNICIPAL PLANNING	
10.	VILAKAZI THULANI	1	INFRASTRUCTURE	