

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 4

JUNE 2021

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1. PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY.

1.1. GOVERNANCE.

WARD COUNCILLOR : AP Meiring

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

NAME	MALE/FEMALE	PORTFOLIO
Lorraine Lukhele	F	Finance
Mxolise Mngomezulu	M	Social Development
Percy Sithebe	M	Infrastructure
Sabelo Buthelezi	M	Secretary
Phil Hair	F	Infrastructure
Sandile Mchunu	M	Infrastructure
Sigamanda Shezi	M	Social Development
Syabonga Buthelezi	M	Social Development
Thabo Nkosi	M	Finance
Thembi Hlatshwayo	F	Finance

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION & SECTOR	OBJECTIVES
Rate Payers Association	
SANCA	
Welfare Organisations	
Sports Clubs Achery, ballet ,horse riding, pigeons, swimming	

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 04, Newcastle Local Municipality. Entailed herein is a brief reflection of the status quo, development challenges as well as priorities and objectives towards the development of the ward. The purpose of this document is to ensure development at grass root level and thus inform the development of the municipality's Integrated Development Plan.

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.

3.1. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FALLING WITHIN THE WARD.

The geographical areas that fall within the ward:

- Hutten Heights
- Ameil Park
- Pioneer Park

3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIBUTION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
3250	49%	3384	51%	6634

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 04 (2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The 2011 census data estimates the total population of ward 4 to 6 634 people which accounts to only 2% 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. According to stakeholders, the population of the ward is growing due to an influx of people into the ward, they stated that there seems to be a lot of tenants moving into the ward. Moreover, within ward 4, 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 4 is 2339 and the average household size is 4 people per household which is below the average household size of Newcastle which is 4.2 people per household.

3.4. AGE STRUCTURE.

AGE STRUCTURE						
0 – 14	15 - 29	30 – 44	45 - 59	60 - 74	75 and above	Grand Total
1384	1557	1377	1401	747	168	6634

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 04 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

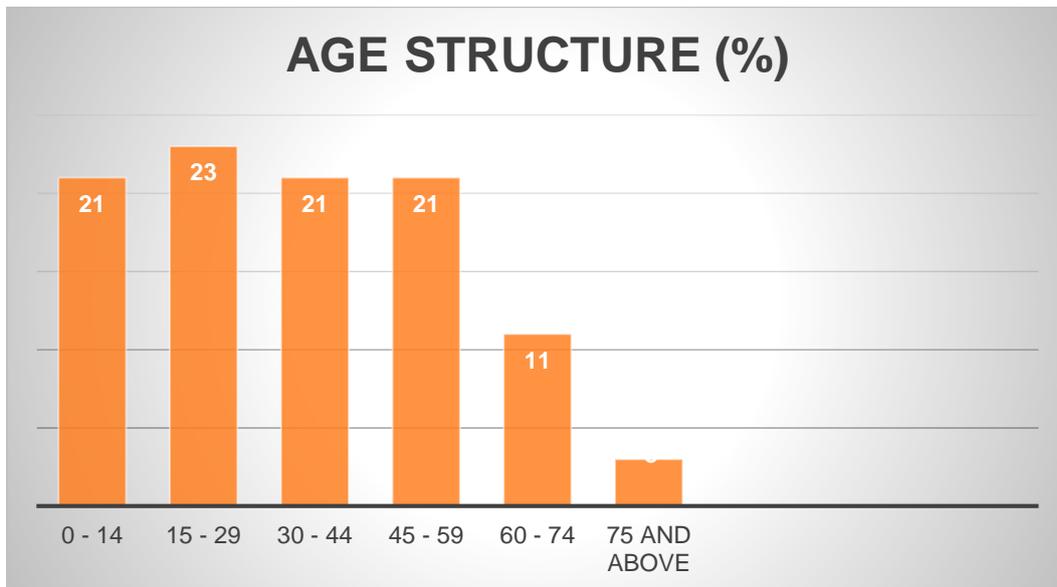


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 04 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries)

Conferring to 2011 Census Data, the age structure of ward 4 is relatively young. 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 2 941 people (44% 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 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-51%) than males (M-49%) 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.

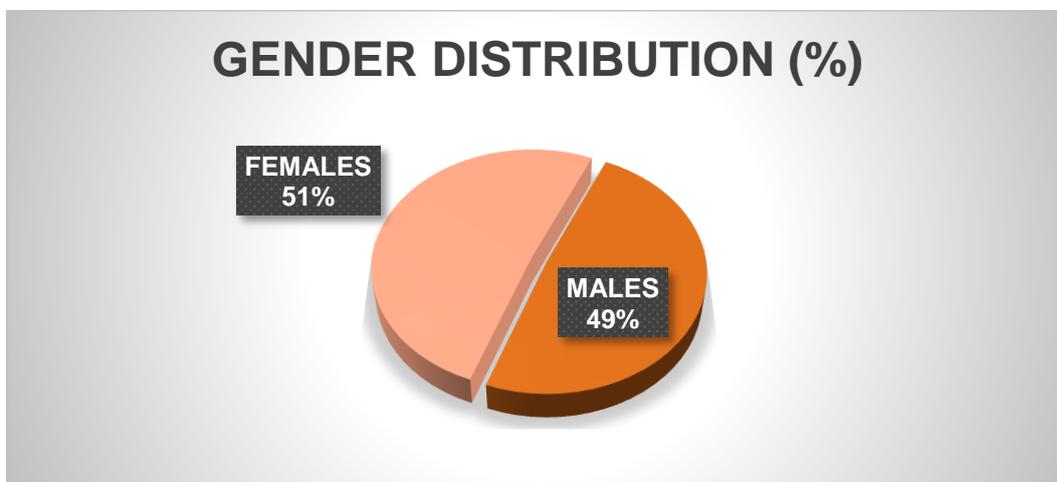


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 04 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.6. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

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

- There is a fitness gym.
- Fitness programmes at Hutten Park.

The Stakeholders revealed that the general health of the ward is good. They further stated that because this was a middle-class community, most families have medical aid plans and use the Mediclinic private hospital. Additionally, for the unemployed there is the Clinic No.1 and the provincial hospital. Stakeholders mentioned that to tackle other issues regarding health in the ward, they need financial intervention from the NLM to cater for War Rooms.

3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

No schooling	96	1,44%
Grade 0	191	2,87%
Grade 1/sub A	99	1,49%
Grade 2/sub B	98	1,47%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	90	1,35%
Grade 4/std 2	110	1,65%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	135	2,03%
Grade 6/std 4	137	2,06%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	141	2,12%
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	247	3,72%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	176	2,65%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	418	6,30%
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	229	3,45%
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	1996	30,08%
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	24	0,36%
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	35	0,52%
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	86	1,29%
N4/NTC 4	81	1,22%
N5/NTC 5	46	0,69%
N6/NTC 6	77	1,16%
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	11	0,16%
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	29	0,43%
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	119	1,87%
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	370	5,57%
Higher Diploma	414	6,24%
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	55	0,82%
Bachelor's Degree	283	4,26%
Bachelor's Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	97	1,46%
Honours Degree	183	2,75%
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	97	1,46%
Other	41	0,61%
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	423	6,37%
Grand Total	6634	100%

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 04 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

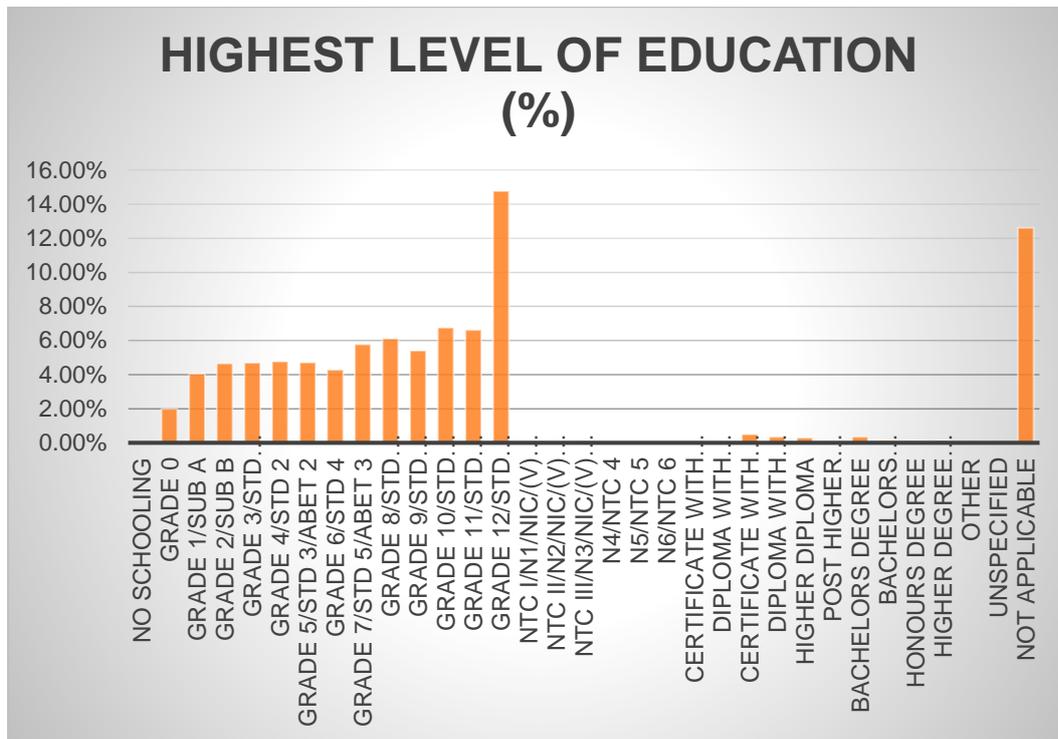


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 04 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Analysis of the statistical data concerning the educational profile of the population of ward 4 indicates that 96 people have not had the access to schooling opportunities whilst majority of 92% of the population have access to educational opportunities. It has been noted that 21% of the population have access to primary education as their highest level of education (grade 0-9) whereas statistics reveal that 40% which totals 2643 of the population of the ward have access to secondary education (grade 10-12). Of the 2643 people who have access to secondary education, 1996 (30%) have completed Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5 as the highest level of education. Similarly, statistics also reveal that 30% of individuals 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.

According to stakeholders, the following is a list of schools present in the ward:-

- Drankensburg Primary School
- Hutten Heights Primary School

3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
2979	145	26	1523	-	1962	6634

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 04 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Statistics divulged that the number of people in the ward who have completed Grade 12/Standard 10/form 5 and gave tertiary education as their highest level of education tertiary education is high, this deduces that the majority of the people live in the ward fall under the skilled-labour market and that has an impact on the job quality and the income these people acquire. Consultation with stakeholders further confirmed that the majority of the employed in the ward are older people, additionally they stated that the youth of the ward is educated but mostly unemployed, this would prove to have adverse results on the dependency ratio. The stakeholders indicated that the majority of those employed are working within the following:-

- Accelor Mittal
- Karbo Chem
- Government Secotors
- And local Business

3.9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (POVERTY LEVELS).

According to stakeholders, ward 4 is relatively a middle class ward with majority of people working in the area. The majority of the youth of the ward is not working which means that there is a high dependency ratio, impling that although a majority of the people have good work standing, they support families. Moreover, stakeholders inferred that the income of the employed ranges from R5000-35000. They also stated that there were no programmes to address the unemployment in the area.

3.10. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Regarding child-headed households, stakeholders mentioned that there were 6 of such households in their ward. Furthermore, they stated that they were identified by coming to the ward councillor for indigent applications and they assist them by linking them to relevant stakeholders.

3.11. STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (SERVICE DELIVERY).

According to Census Data overlaid onto 2016 boundaries, 88% of households with ward 4 have access to electricity as a source of energy for heating. A minority of 12% of the households in the ward do not have access to electricity as a source of energy for heating. Of the 12%, 62 households do not have any form of source of energy for heating.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
2061	132	9	20	10	-	11	-	62	35	2339

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 04 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Concerning energy for cooking, statistics revealing that there were a majority of 94% of households in the ward that had access to electricity as a source of energy for cooking. In contrast, only a minority of households that account for 130 of the households in the ward did not have electricity as a source of energy for cooking.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR COOKING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
2209	68	2	2	-	1	8	13	1	35	2339

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 04 (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 4 has a majority of households with access to electricity for lighting. Out of the total number of households, only about 2% of the total numbers 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	
4073	1	7	67	4	-	6	14	4172	

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 04 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 4 have access to adequate potable water which can be obtained anywhere within a radius of 200 metres from the main dwelling, water obtained inside the yards 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 97% of the total number of households within ward 4. In terms of access to electricity for lighting, statistical figures show that ward 4 has the highest number of households with access to electricity for lighting more than any other ward in Newcastle.

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
2272	27	1	-	1	-	3	35	2339

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 04 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of access to sanitation, statistical data shows that the majority of the households in ward 4 have access to adequate sanitation. The majority of the

households are using flush toilets connected to a sewerage system while 2% of the households in the ward do not have water borne sewerage system.

ACCESS TO SANITATION									
None	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	Pit latrine without ventilation	Bucket latrine	Other	Unspecified	Grand Total
1	2290	6	-	3	2	1	-	35	2339

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 04 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A majority of the households in ward 4 according to statistical data have refuse removal services, whereas 2% do not have such services offered to them. The majority which accounts for 98% of the total number of households receive refuse removal services from the local authority, of the 98%, 2270 of the households have their refuse removed once a week and 15 get their refuse removed less often. Conferring to consultation done with the community, stakeholders mentioned a dire need for maintenance of existent infrastructure (Potholes, Roads, Surface, sewerage, Storm water).

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
2270	15	9	4	1	4	35	2339

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 04 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 4 are of a formal structure which ranges from houses made up of bricks/concrete/block structure, flats, and cluster house in a complex, and semi-detached. The total number of households with a formal structure makes up 92%. Stakeholders reiterated the need for the maintenance of infrastructure, referring to electricity poles rushing and falling down.

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
1759	9	209	17	142	1	15	1	6	1	6	35	130	2339

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 04 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.12. CRIME AND SAFETY.

There are high rates of crime within the ward. There are a lot of house breakings, car thefts and mall breakings. They use the parks and open spaces to commit these crimes. Unemployment, drugs and street people who stay under the bridge. There's a sector CPF, the police station in town helps with curbing of crime. They have to paint speed humps because they pose a danger to pedestrians

The stakeholder further indicated the other interventions from government which they think might be able to solve the issue of crime within ward 4 and these are as follows:-

- Low Lighting Areas, Crime in parks and open spaces.
- Address unemployment
- By laws so taxis do not park in parks (eg. Trim Park)

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	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.

With regards to the state of the environment in ward 4, stakeholders mentioned that the environment was well developed; however, they mentioned the need for maintenance of existent infrastructure (i.e. potholes, sewerage and storm water). Furthermore they expressed having challenges with the bad condition of the Ncandu River and the Tributaries, sewerage falling in to the river, residents

dumping into the river, illegal dumping in open spaces, manholes being open and some being stolen and the dumping site next to the farmers Hall not being cleaned properly. The stakeholders raised a request for the municipality to intervene through the provision of weed killers on the pavements, "no dumping" signs in general the overall maintenance of the infrastructure.

3.15. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

With regards to economic development, stakeholders mentioned that there were a lot of business people within the ward, hence thriving economic activity taking place. The following entails a list of the economic facilities existing within ward 4:-

- 2 x Malls and mini shopping centres
- Take away stores and restaurants
- Garages
- 1 Hotel and B&Bs
- Other businesses (Law firms, car dealerships)

3.16. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

Pertaining to sports, arts and cultural infrastructure, consultation sessions disclosed the lack of sporting facilities within the area. They divulged that the only sports facilities present in the ward were those at the two schools they have in the ward. They additionally mentioned the Fort Amiel Museum and the Newcastle show grounds as infrastructure that supports the cultural activity in the ward.

3.17. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 4, some occupying open spaces:-

- Reform Church
- Methodist Church
- Lutheran
- Grace Community Church
- Various Churches

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

3.18. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES.

- Home mean Children Home
- Halls are only those in the schools
- Parks
- There various shopping complexes

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

The following entails the predominant land uses within ward 4:-

- Commercial businesses
- A high majority of residential land uses
- Open spaces (parks)
- Spaza shops
- Church uses

3.20. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

In terms of agricultural activity, they mentioned that there was none taking place in the ward due to the lack of space for such.

3.21. LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.

Full ownership

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

The stakeholders mentioned tornados and floods as being the cause of insurmountable damage within the ward. According to the stakeholders these have caused the breaking of trees on to houses. Furthermore they mentioned thunderstorms as reason of some of the damages in the ward that is enhanced by the lack of storm water drains.

3.23. DISABILITY PROFILE.

The stakeholders mentioned that there are disabled people in the ward although the exact number cannot be known. They positively gave feedback regarding the environment being conducive for such individuals. Furthermore, they alluded to the existence of adequate infrastructure (pavements, proper roads and ramps) to support them.

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. It is presumed that the foreigners are coming from Somalia, Bangladesh and China.

3.25. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

There are no issues whatsoever with the state of governance in ward 4.

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

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

- the Ward Councillor
- the Ward Committee
- Izinduna for traditional leadership
- The War Room

In addition to the above mentioned mechanisms, the Newcastle Local Municipality has opted for the implementation of certain efforts to further ensure equal representation at grass root level, and the following entails a record of the issues that were raised by the members of the public in ward 4 during the 2017 Constituency Meeting which were undertaken by the Office of the Speaker:-

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 HUMAN SETTLEMENT			STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
Project Name	Yield to be built	Budget (2020/21)	In progress (Y/N)	Complete (Y/N)	
Emergency housing	12 Units	R1,524,000	Y		ONGOING

4.1.2. Department of Budget and Treasury Office.

BTO			STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
Project Description	New/Renewal/Upgrade	Draft Budget (2020/21)	In Progress (Y/N)	Complete (Y/N)	
IT Equipment	New	R600,000	Y		
Furniture and Equipment	New	R300,000	Y		
Machinery and Equipment	New	R100,000	Y		

4.1.3.DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL SERVICE.

TECHNICAL SERVICE			STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
			In Progress (Y/N)	Complete (Y/N)	
Pipe Replacement and Upgrade	New	R10,000,000		N	
Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area	Renewal	R3,000,000	Y		

1. 2 Malls
2. Widening of Allen Street
3. Local Businesses (Mc Donald's, garages)
4. Electricity at farmers hall
5. Upgrading of Fort Ameil

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

4.2.1. Department of Human Settlements.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NEW/RENEWAL/UPGRADE	WARDS	BUDGET (2021/22)	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
				IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER-SPECIAL PROGRAMMES						
Pipe Replacement and Upgrade Project	UPGRADE	2,3,4,5	10,000,000.00			

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. .	R 6,787,330.00	Implementation		

5. SWOT ANALYSIS.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Developed- Good Infrastructure.- Education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Safety.- Maintenance Plans.- Parks not maintained- River
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Developed trim Park.- Develop Donga- Develop Sport Facilities- Improvement of Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Drugs- Lack of Lighting- Road marking painting- Lack of Speed humps

6. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

1. Develop sports fields- Amiel Park
2. Three (3) phase robot at Victoria road by Amajuba Mall
3. High mast lights and cleaning of river and beautify Trim Park
4. Pedestrian walkway at D96
5. More flood fights
6. Fencing of storm water pipe-near Taxi City
7. Pedestrian Walkways- Volkrust road

8. Taxi stop on Allen street (CORNER OF Newcastle Inn)
9. Walkway on Rooibok street
10. More financing for the War Room

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

1. Job creation
2. Service delivery
3. Developing sports fields
4. Installing of lighting for better safety
5. Rendering of community services
6. Save environment for pedestrians

1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AS A STRATEGY.

	17 SDG	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BY THE COMMUNITY / ACTION PLAN	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM MUNICIPALITY / SUPPORT NEEDED	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM GOVERNMENT SECTOR DEPARTMENTS / SUPPORT NEEDED	PROJECT NAME	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES
1.	End Poverty in all forms everywhere						
2.	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.						
3.	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages						
4.	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all						
5.	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
6.	Ensure availability and sustainable						

	management of water and sanitation for all.						
7.	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.						
8.	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.						
9.	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
10.	Reduce inequality within and among countries						
11.	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable						
12.	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						
13.	Take urgent action to combat						

	climate change and its impacts						
14.	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.						
15.	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Cleaning of Ncandu River					
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.						

8. DECLARATION.

I _____ the Ward Councillor for Ward 4, in conjunction with my key stakeholders of the ward, would like to declare that the Community Based Plan which has been produced by the Newcastle Local Municipality is in fact a true representation of the proceedings that have taken place within the month of March 2019, and it is indeed a true reflection of the needs and aspirations of the community.

NO	NAME	WARD	PORTFOLIO	SIGNATURE
	ALBERTUS MEIRING	4	WARD COUNCILLOR	
1.	BUTHELEZI SABELO	4		
2.	BUTHELEZI SIYABONGA	4		
3.	HAIR PHIL	4	INFRASTRUCTURE	
4.	HLATSHWAYO THEMBI	4	SECRETARY	
5.	LUKHELE LORRAINE B.	4	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
6.	MCHUNU SANDILE	4		
7.	MNGOMEZULU MXOLISI	4	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
8.	NKOSI THABO	4	INFRASTRUCTURE	
9.	SITHEBE PERCY	4	INFRASTRUCTURE	
10	VACANT	4		

