

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 06

JUNE 2021

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1. PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY.

1.1. GOVERNANCE.

WARD COUNCILLOR : S.Z Zulu

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

NAME	MALE/FEMALE	PORTFOLIO
Thobani Nhlabathi	M	Human settlement
Nonhlanhla Mncwango	F	Financial Sustainability
Sonto Mfusi	F	Financial Sustainability
Mlungisi Ndlendle	M	Transformation
Xolisile Hadebe	F	Infrastructure
Hlobisile Nzuzza	F	Transformation
Zanele Xulu	F	State of Healthy
Lungile Ntsusha	F	Infrastructure
Nonhlanhla Dlodlu	F	Human Settlement

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

In Ward 6 they have zinduna and Traditional Councillors and Land Owners.

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 06, 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 names of the geographical areas falling in ward 06 are as follows:

- Masondeza
- Syathuthuka
- Sizanana
- Jobstown
- Lister Farm

3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIBUTION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
5504	46%	6312	54%	11816

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 6 (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 6 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 6 has the average number of households in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 6 is 2603 and the average household size is 4-7 people per household. This is below the average household size of Newcastle which is 4.2 people per household. However, consultation with the member of the key stakeholders within the ward shows a different view to the statistical figures. They are of the opinion that the majority of the households within ward 6 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
4578	3590	1750	1144	597	155	11816

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 6 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

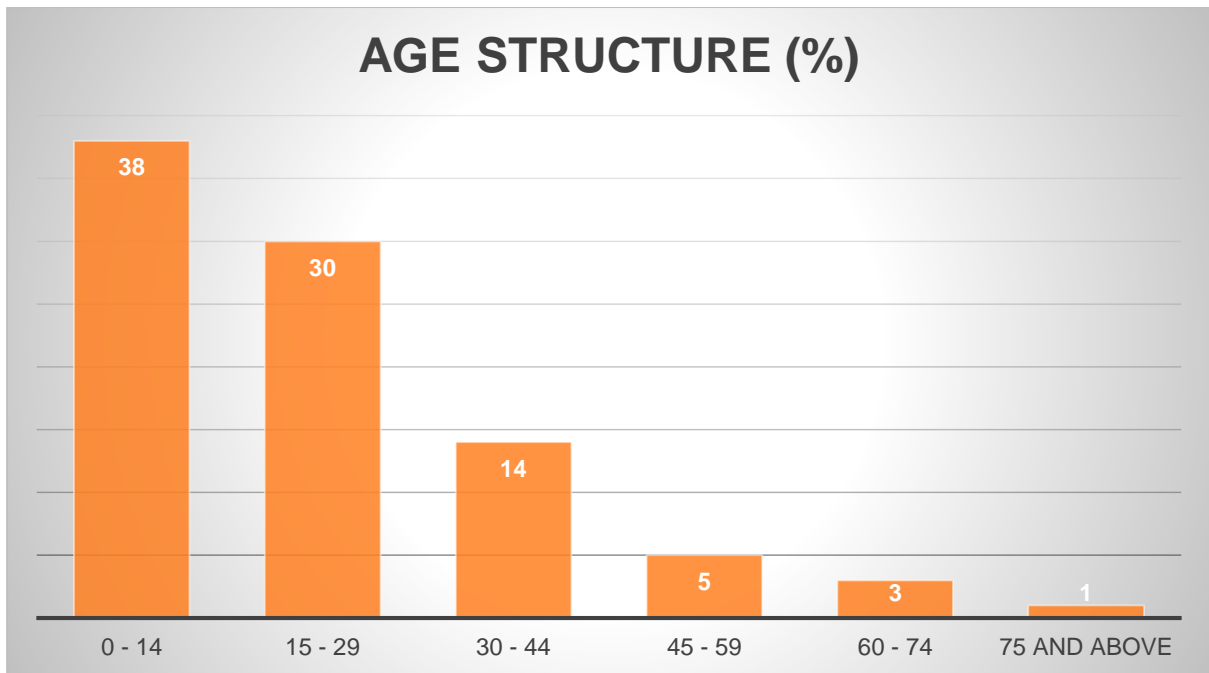


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 6 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

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.

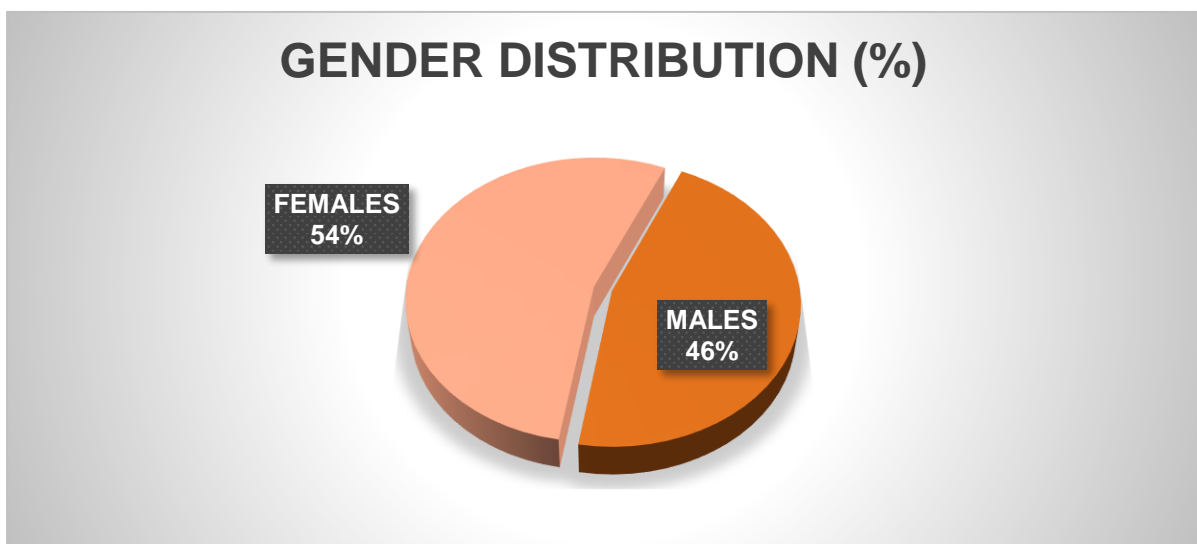


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 6 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.6. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

Ward 6 has taken an initiative to be involved in this meter and they have:

- CCG,
- Siyathuthuka drop in centre,
- Syathuthuka feeding scheme and
- Madadeni reformed ground for sport gym.

3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No schooling	901	7.6 %
Grade 0	547	4.6 %
Grade 1/sub A	451	5.55 %
Grade 2/sub B	459	3.8%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	434	3.6 %
Grade 4/std 2	516	4.3%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	495	4.1%
Grade 6/std 4	542	4.5%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	627	5.3 %
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	683	5.7 %
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	659	5.5 %
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	826	6.9 %
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	891	7.5 %
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	1931	16.3 %
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	11	0.09 %
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	7	0.05 %
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	8	0.06 %
N4/NTC 4	4	0.03 %
N5/NTC 5	7	0.05 %
N6/NTC 6	4	0.03%
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	4	0.03 %
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	8	0.06 %
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	49	0.41 %
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	37	0.31 %
Higher Diploma	17	0.14 %
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	9	0.07 %
Bachelor's Degree	7	0.05 %
Bachelor's Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	9	0.076 %
Honours Degree	1	0.008 %
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	5	0.04 %
Other	-	-
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1668	14.1 %
Grand Total	11816	100 %

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 6 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

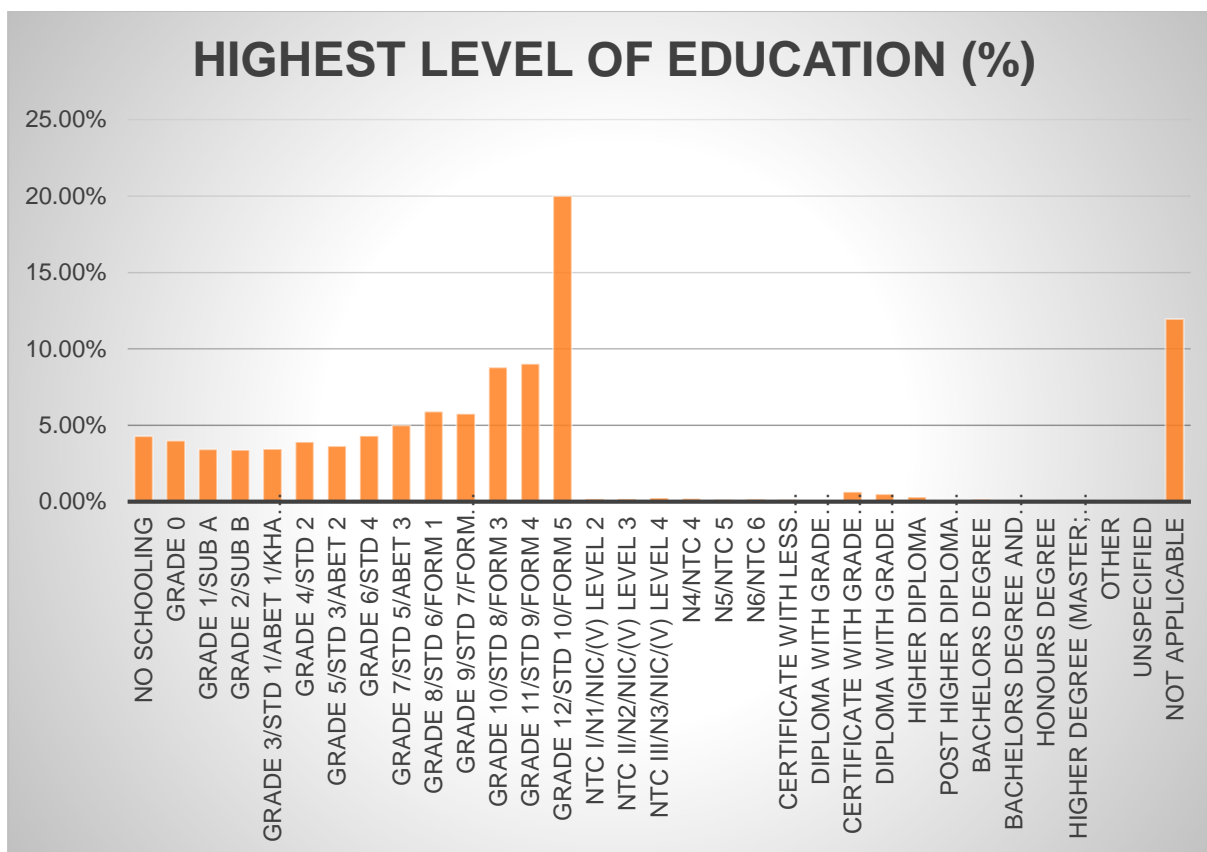


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 6 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A high majority of people within ward 6 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 6 are unskilled. This further increases the likely hood of a high unemployment rate within the ward. The implications thereof relate to the need for access to tertiary education through bursaries. Furthermore there is a need to invest in the development of an institute of higher learning within the confines if Newcastle Local Municipality in order to support human skills development towards a healthy economy.

3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
1177	901	746	3923	-	5069	11816

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 6 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Due to a high concentration of the population being in ward 6 in terms of employment, the ward is among the wards with the highest concentration of the unemployed. 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:-

- Emabhodini.

- Madadeni Industrial.
- Iscor.
- Karbochem.

In terms of the unemployed, ward 6 has the highest concentration of the unemployed within the jurisdictional area of the Newcastle Local Municipality. This is further propelled by the fact that a lot of people in the ward have not had access to tertiary education. Just like all the other areas within Newcastle, the general trend in terms of the age structure of the unemployed is a high majority youth. The implications thereof entail the need for the creation of meaningful job opportunities through the attraction of investors into Newcastle. Furthermore, through proper knowledge-based learning, skills and training, there can be the development of entrepreneurs who will help strengthen the local economy and help towards the creation of jobs.

3.9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (POVERTY LEVELS).

Due to a high rate of illiteracy and unemployment, there is a high level of poverty within ward 6. 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:-

- Red Cross.
- Operation Sukuma Sakhe.
- DSD.

3.10. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

There stakeholders also indicated that there are some households that are child-headed within the ward. However the exact number had not yet been established as a detailed survey of the ward had not yet been done. Though it was indicated that there aren't many households within the ward who are headed by children.

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 6 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
762	29	276	155	685	103	1	4	568	19	2603

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 6 (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 6 has the highest number of households have access to electricity for cooking. 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
1421	125	756	48	158	53	3	3	17	19	2603

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 6 (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 6 has households with access to electricity for lighting. Out of the total number of households, only about 5% 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
1607	4	70	880	3	-	20	19	2603

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 6 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 6 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 75% of the total number of households within ward 6 In terms of 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
437	1395	512	143	3	-	93	19	2603

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 6 (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 83% of the total number of households in ward 6. Only a mere 2% 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
150	23	11	520	398	1335	16	131	19	2603

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 6 (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 6 are receiving refuse removal services from the Newcastle Local Municipality at a rate of one collection per week. The total number of households receiving the aforementioned service makes up 99% of the total number of households within the ward. Upon engagements with key stakeholders residing within the ward, it was indicated that the majority of the households would like to see the VIP system being transformed into a water Bourne sewerage system that can flush.

ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL SERVICES							
Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Unspecified	Grand Total
17	3	12	1851	605	96	19	2603

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 6 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 6 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
1921	121	147	6	4	23	38	162	128	5	-	25	3	4172

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 6 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.12. CRIME AND SAFETY.

There is no safety, there are little chances that you would walk at night and not mugged.

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.

We have illegal dumping in our Ward, dead animals, pampers, pads and waste grass

3.15. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

We only have a spaza shop and a petrol station that is still under construction.

3.16. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

Sport facilities are very bad in our ward, we do have kids who want to play soccer and netball but they don't have facilities.

3.17. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

In Ward 6 we have different church

- Enyonini
- Wesley
- Apostol
- Nazareth

3.18. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES.

Ward 6 doesn't have any facilities, and we still need Community hall, Youth Centre, Clinic and a Library.

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

Church use spaza shops, sites used for illegal dumping.

3.20. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

Syathuthuka drop in centre gardening and Syathuthuka Primary

3.21. LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.

Ward 6 is ruled under traditional leaders, some of its part cannot be occupied because it is owned by traditional leaders.

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

We experienced a Hail storm that broke our windows and shacks.

3.23. DISABILITY PROFILE.

Disabled: 200.

3.24. IMMIGRATION PROFILE.

There are many foreigners in Ward 6, they have tuck shops, sell blankets they even sell drugs.

3.25. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

There is no issue with the state of governance, Ward 6 is govern by the rules of the Republic of South Africa.

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

- Ward councillors
- Ward committee
- Traditional healers
- Transport forum
- Water forum

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	In Progress (Y/N)	Complete (Y/N)	
Emergency Housing	12 units	R1 524 000,00	Y		

4.1.2. Department of Education

Project Name	Scope of work	Nature of Investment	Estimated Allocation 2020/21 R`000	STATUS OF PROJECT		Comments
				In Progress (Y/N)	Complete (Y/N)	
Sizanani Secondary School	Renovations, Rehabilitation or Refurbishments	Refurbishment and Rehabilitation	R162 361,20		Y	Project completed
Sizanani Secondary School	Construction of 4 Boys, 4 urinals, 8 Girls, 1 Disabled, Staff 1M, 2 Urinals	Upgrades and Additions	R0, 000		Y	Project completed
Siyathuthuka Primary School	Construction of Boys and Girls Toilet Block	Upgrades and Additions	R372 000	Y		Project on site

Jobstown Primary School	Storm Damages to School	Refurbishment and Rehabilitation	R0, 000	N		Project on hold because of financial challenges
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4.1.1. 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	R600,000.00	Y		
Furniture and Equipment	New	R300,000.00	Y		
Machinery and Equipment	New	R100,000.00	Y		

4.1.2. Department of Technical Services.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL SERVICE					
Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area	Renewal	R3,000,000	Y		

- RDP Houses.
- VIP Toilets

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

4.1.3. 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)	
ISIKHALISEZWE HIGH SCHOOL	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	6	10 000	600			
JOBSTOWN PRIMARY SCHOOL	Construction of New Grade R facilities and Ablutions	6	9 900	756			
JOBSTOWN PRIMARY SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 18	6	2 900	384			Project on hold (Financial challenges)
SIYATHUTHUKA PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	6	6 050	577			Project on site
SIYATHUTHUKA PRIMARY SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 19	6	48 300	2 898			
SIZANANI SECONDARY SCHOOL	RENOVATIONS , REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	6	33 221	1 286			Project completed
SIZANANI SECONDARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILETS	6	2 700	234			Project completed

4.1.4. 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"> - We got schools. - Religious sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No legal dumping. -Lack of employment. -Drugs -No resources.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Job Creation. -Mobile Police Station. -Upgrade of informal Settlement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -School early drop outs. -Drug abuse. -House robberies. -Gangsterism wars.

6. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

1. Job creating.
2. Road maintenance.
3. Waste Removal.
4. Improvement of the following roads:
 - D1333.
 - Leister road.
 - Tsotetsi road.
 - JV flood road.
 - Siyathuthuka road.
 - Simelane road.
 - Gobagogo flood road.
 - Nhlabathi road.
 - Khanyile flood road.
 - Peter road.
 - Buffalo road.
5. Electrification of the following areas;
 - Madadedeni reformed church vd
 - Masondal area within Jobstown vd.
 - Leister area within the Sizanani Vd.
7. Improve water reticulation system within the following areas:
 - Masondale.

-
- Leister
 - Jobstown.
8. Improve safety and security through high master hights.
 - Siyathuthuka
 - Masondeza
 - Jobs town
 - Leister
 - Sizanana
 9. Improve access to public facilities;
 - Hall
 - Library.
 - One stop service delivery centre.
 10. Improve access to health facilities.
 11. Youth Development Programmes
 12. Improve the quality of early childhood development centres existing withi the ward.
 13. Improve security of Tenure.
 14. Agricultural revival towards food security.
 15. Parks.
 16. Sanitation.
 17. Bridge –Section P1.
 18. Robot at JV and Theku plaza.

19. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

- Crime Reduction.
- Youth centre focusing on youth skills development.
- Road maintenance.
- At least one franchise or retailer in our ward.
- Local Library.

20. 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						

	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 employment and decent work for all.						

	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.	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.						
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						

	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
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.						

21. DECLARATION.

I as the Ward Councillor of Ward 06, in conjunction with my War Room members of Ward 6, 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 6.

NO	NAME	WARD	PORTFOLIO	SIGNATURE
	ZULU SIPHOSAKHE	6	WARD COUNCILLOR	
1.	DHLUDHLU NONHLANHLA	6	IDP	
2.	HADEBE XOLISILE	6	SECRETARY / INFRASTRUCTUR	
3.	MFUSI BERINAH	6	IDP	
4.	MNCWANGO NONHLANHLA	6	IDP	
5.	NDLEDLE MLUNGISI J.	6	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
6.	NHLABATHI THOBANI	6	HOUSING	
7.	NSUNTSHA LUNGILE	6	INFRASTRUCTURE & SERV. D.	
8.	NZUZA HLOBISILE	6	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
9.	THABEDE SANELE H.	6	INFRASTRUCTURE & SERV.D.	
10.	XULU ZANELE M.	6	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	