

# NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



## COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 07

JUNE 2021

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

## **1.1. GOVERNANCE.**

WARD COUNCILLOR

: B. V Khumalo

### **WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>MALE/FEMALE</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO</b>
Sibongile Mazibuko	Female	
Zinhle Makhubu	Female	
Thembinkosi Mazibuko	Male	
Themba Shabalala	Male	
Nomusa Maphanga	Female	
Nelisiwe Manyathi	Female	
Nonhlanhla Skhakhane	Female	
Phakamani Mfusi	Male	
Thandeka Ndabandaba	Female	
Bhekisisa Sibiya	Male	

## **1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.**

<b>PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION &amp; SECTOR</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>
Care givers	To give health care to wad 07 community.
Red cross	To prove health care support.

## **2. INTRODUCTION.**

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

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 7 prepared by the Newcastle Local Municipality. The intension of the document is to give a detailed insight into the development dynamics affecting ward 7, 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.

## 1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.

## 2. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FALLING WITHIN THE WARD.

The names of the geographical areas falling with ward 7 are as follows:-

- Osizweni Section C
- Osizweni Section D
- Mndoza
- Kwamlimi
- Emadanyeni

## 3. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIBUTION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
5449	47%	6188	53%	11636

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 7 (2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The 2011 census data estimates the total population of ward 7 to 11 636 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 53% to 47% 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.

## 4. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

An analysis of the total number of households within Newcastle also shows that ward 7 has the average number of houses in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 7 is 2613 and the average household size is 4 people per household. This is below the average household size of Newcastle which is 4.2 people per household. However, consultation with the member of the key stakeholders within the ward shows a different view to the statistical figures. They are of the opinion that the majority of the households within ward 7 are made up of an average of 13 people per household, hence a need for the delivery of housing.

## 5. AGE STRUCTURE.

AGE STRUCTURE						
0 – 14	15 - 29	30 – 44	45 - 59	60 - 74	75 and above	Grand Total
4534	3606	1704	1188	485	121	11636

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 7 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

## AGE STRUCTURE (%)

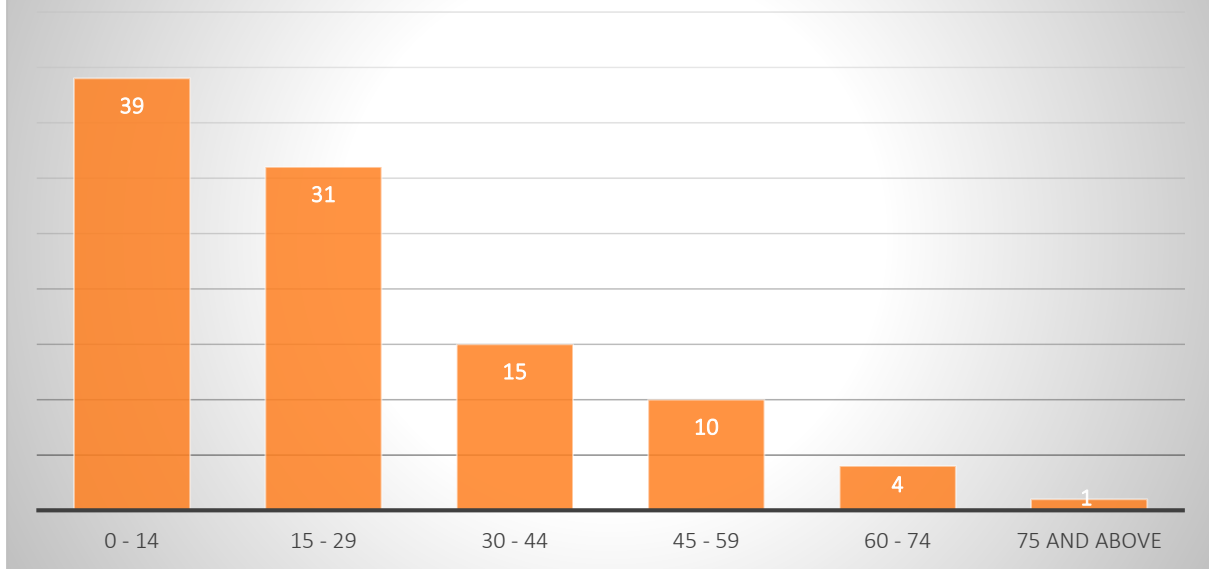


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 7 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

According to statistical figures, ward 7's population is relatively young with 51% of the population being younger than 19 years of age while the age group between 20 to 34 years of age accounting for 25% of the population. Collectively the youth of the ward (0-34 years old) make up 76% of the total population and this implies that provisions should be made to increase educational facilities, social welfare, health services and the creation of employment opportunities.

## 6. GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

Pertaining to gender distribution, analysis of statistical figures indicate that within the ward 7 area, 53% of the total population is female while males account for the remaining 47%. This gender distribution trend conforms to the national norm where there are generally more females than males in South Africa. This trend may be attributed to males moving to bigger cities to seek job opportunities.

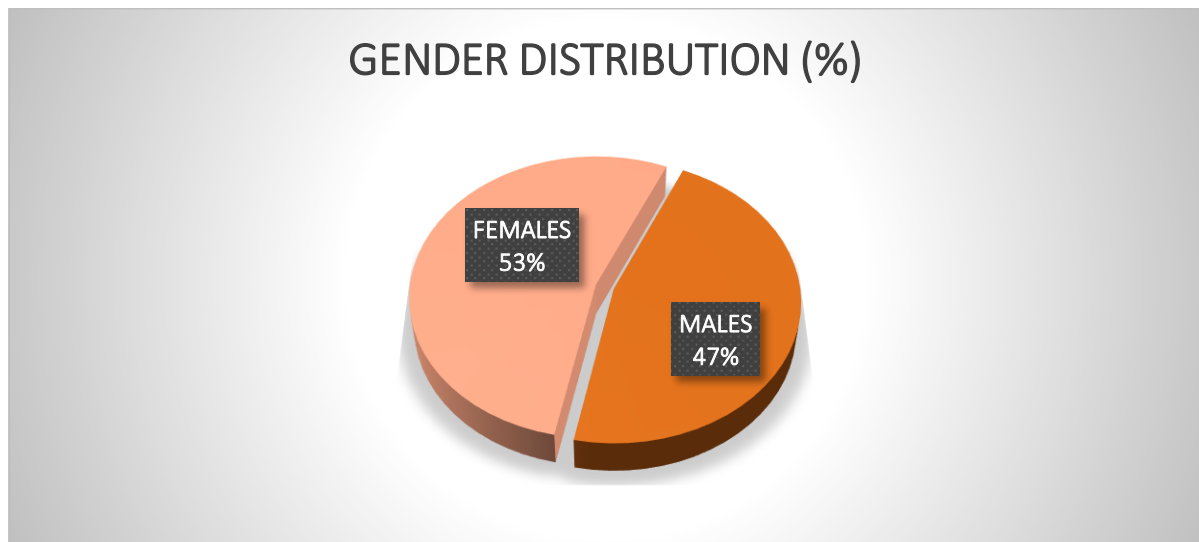


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 7 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

## 7. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has a profound impact on the quality of life of communities and ward 7 is like many others affected by this scourge, however, there are HIV prevention and Management Programmes which distribute condoms and provide nutritional needs for people affected with HIV/AIDS. These programmes are run by NGO's like the Community Care Givers and the Red Cross together with the department of health. We are hoping that they will medication post at least at all V.D

to improve accessibility to chronic medication. Thembaletu has been identified as the proposed medi-post centre.

The following entails initiatives towards a healthy community which the ward would like to be into place:-

- Proposed mobile clinic at Mdozo.

## 8. EDUCATION PROFILE.

<b>HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION</b>		
No schooling	614	5,27%
Grade 0	524	4,50%
Grade 1/sub A	438	3,76%
Grade 2/sub B	535	4,59%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	420	3,60%
Grade 4/std 2	498	4,27%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	473	4,06%
Grade 6/std 4	469	4,03%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	641	5,50%
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	765	6,57%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	696	5,98%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	971	8,34%
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	998	8,57%
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	1715	14,73%
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	10	0,08%
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	12	0,10%
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	16	0,13%
N4/NTC 4	9	0,07%
N5/NTC 5	12	0,10%
N6/NTC 6	10	0,08%
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	9	0,07%
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	2	0,01%
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	93	0,79%
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	55	0,47%
Higher Diploma	23	0,19%
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	7	0,06%
Bachelor's Degree	15	0,12%
Bachelor's Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	2	0,01%
Honours Degree	-	-
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	-	-
Other	6	0,05%
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1598	13,73%
Grand Total	11636	100%

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 7 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

## HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION (%)

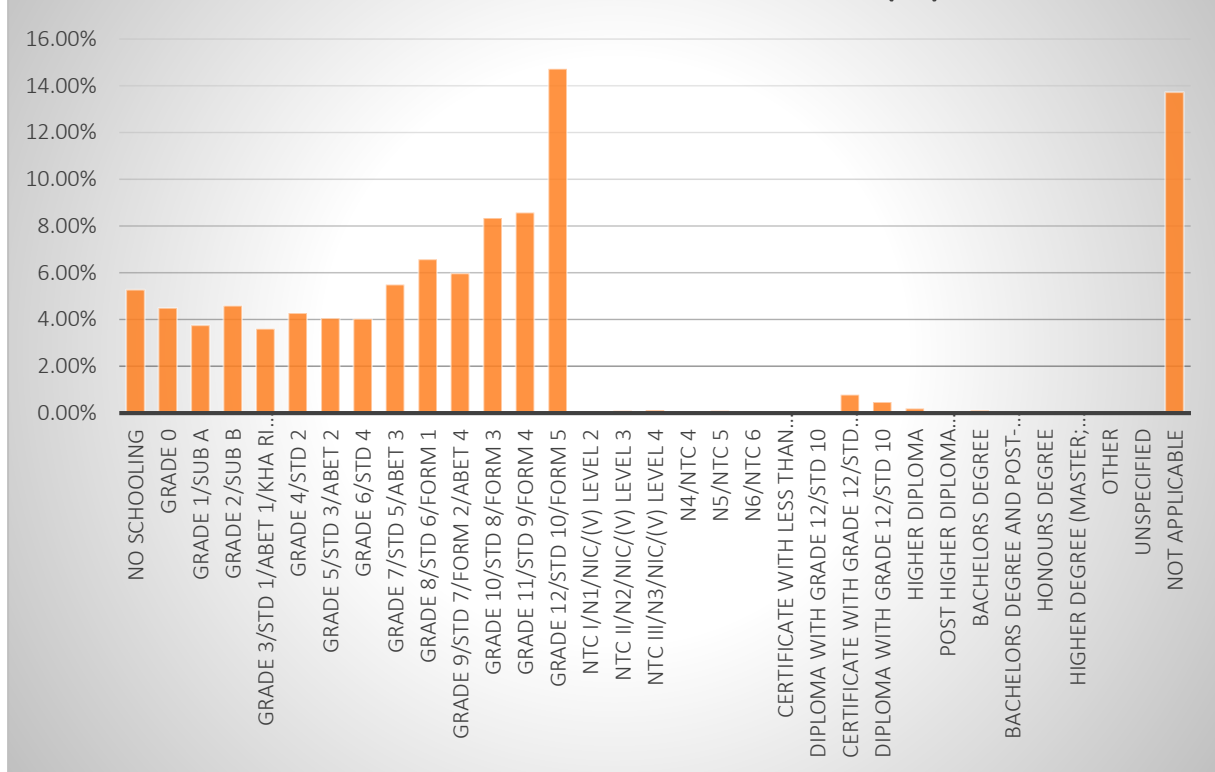


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 7 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of the number of people who did not have any formal education, statistical figures indicate that 5% of individuals in ward 7 did not have any schooling. This indicates that a majority of individuals in the ward are literate, meaning that they can attain some form of employment although not formal. Statistical data also indicates that a majority of people within the ward have completed Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5 as the highest level of education. However statistics plummet drastically when referring to the parts of the population who have had access to tertiary education within the ward, what this implies is that if a tertiary institution were to be

Introduced within the confines of Newcastle, the number of individuals who have access to tertiary education would rise.

Stakeholders in the ward mentioned that there were 3 Primary Schools in the ward. They mentioned that there was a high level of drop-outs within the secondary phase because there were less high schools around the area and they mentioned that if one were to be introduced, the level of drop-outs would decrease.

- Zithuthukise Primary
- Khethokuhle High School
- Sgodiphola Primary

Propose a primary school at section D because children get involved in accidents.

- Buhlebomzinyathi High School
- Izazi High S
- Vuleka Creche
- Thembalethu
- Little Flower

## 9. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
1264	1353	869	3256	-	4894	11636

In terms of employment and unemployment, statistics indicate that a majority of the population is unemployed. This may be due to the fact that bulk of the population did not have access to tertiary education implying that most of the population falls under the unskilled-labour market. The stakeholders indicated that the majority of those employed are working within the following:-

- Brick making Emadanyeni.
- Small scale agriculture.
- Workers at Emabhodini.
- Poultry Farm
- Car washes.

## 10.SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (POVERTY LEVELS).

Ward 7 is a low income community and this is due to a lack of access to tertiary education, most individuals within the ward fall under the unskilled labour market and this contributes negatively on the job quality hence the income they attain to take care of their families is not sufficient. Furthermore, what contributes to the ward being a low income community is the level of unemployment, especially amongst the youth of the ward. This exacerbates the dependency ratio, this necessitates for efforts to be focused on skills development initiatives to help strengthen the economic activity of the population in the ward. 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.

## 11.CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Due to the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other chronic diseases within the ward, there are a number of households as indicated by stakeholders that are headed by children although they mentioned that the number had not yet been confirmed. Stakeholders indicated that identification of such households was vital so they can get assistance from the relevant departments and NGOs.

## 12.STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (SERVICE DELIVERY).

In terms of energy for heating, statistical figures indicate that a majority (56%) of the households within ward 7 do not have access to electricity for heating. A majority of households within the ward still use coal as a source for heating in contrast to 43% of households who have access to electricity as a source of heating.

13. ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1122	21	221	161	579	46	2	-	434	26	2613

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 7 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of energy for cooking, 62% of the households in ward 7 have access to electricity as a source of energy for cooking. In contrast, 37% of households use amongst gas; paraffin, wood; coal; animal dung and solar energy as a source of energy for cooking. A small percentage of the rest of the households in the ward do not have any access to energy for cooking.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR COOKING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1613	95	593	43	185	50	2	-	6	26	2613

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

Similarly, with regards to energy for lighting, statistical figures indicate that from a total of 2613 households, 1742 (67%) of households within the ward have access of electricity as a source of energy for lighting. In contrast 33% of the households do not have access to electricity and rely on other forms as their source of energy for lighting.



### ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR LIGHTING

Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1742	3	39	795	2	-	6	26	2613

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

Pertaining to access to water, the majority of the households in ward 7 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 76% of the total number of households within ward 7.

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
627	1349	201	64	141	10	195	26	2613

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 7 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of sanitation, a majority of 57% of households have access to chemical toilets, pit latrine toilets, those with (VIP) and those without ventilation and bucket latrine. On the other hand, a small number of 797 of the households which constitute 31% of the total number of households have access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system. In ward 7, majority of the households do not have adequate sanitation. These statistics call for a need to provide waterborne 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
259	797	30	16	850	463	167	4	26	2613

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 7 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A majority of the households in ward 7 according to statistical data have their own rubbish dump whereas 33% receive refuse removal services from the local authorities. Of the 33%, 866 of the households have their refuse removed once a week and 4 get their refuse removed less often. 1% of the households have no rubbish disposal. Conferring to consultation done with the community, stakeholders mentioned a dire need for improvement with regards to the delivery of basic 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
866	4	-	1686	24	7	26	2613

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 7 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 7 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 87%.

**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
2272	52	29	1	-	-	13	90	122	1	3	26	3	4172

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 7 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

### 14. CRIME AND SAFETY.

Stakeholders in ward 7 mentioned that the area had a high incidence of crime and that this was due to the high rate of unemployment of the youth. They mentioned that what further exacerbates the predicament was the lack of social facilities to help motivate the youth and remove them from the streets. Be that as it may, they also indicated that certain measures have been taken by the community members as interventions towards decreasing the rate of crime within the ward. Furthermore stakeholders also mentioned that a Community awareness on child and women abuse was currently taking place.

- Scathe
- Vimbangaphambili
- CPF

The stakeholders further indicated the other interventions from government which they think might be able to solve the issue of crime within ward 7 and these are as follows:-

- Mobile station.
- Streetlights.
- High mast lights.
- Speed humps and sidewalks.
- Access roads
- Traffic Patrols

### 15. CITIZEN SATISFACTION.

Kindly mark with an **X**:

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

ROADS AND STORMWATER	X		
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	X		
ACCESS TO SPORTS FACILITIES	X		

## 16.STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

Taking into consideration that majority of the households in the ward do not have access to refuse removal, the ward is facing challenges regarding illegal dumping in open spaces. This dumping of rubbish in open spaces has led to the increase of rodents within the area, and also an issue with flies during the summer season. Stakeholders mentioned that they need the municipalities' intervention regarding this issue through the provision of skip bins that will be collected regularly.

## 17.LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Stakeholders mentioned that the only economic development taking place in their ward were Spaza shops, they indicated that these are owned by foreigners. They stated that they needed a super market or a multi-purpose business centre to give the youth and other business-minded individuals in the ward the chance to start their own businesses and so that more job opportunities may be created.

## 18.SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

Stakeholders mentioned that there were arts and cultural activities taking place within their ward, they however stated that the problem was the lack of halls to host these events in. They further mentioned that there were sports teams but the absence of sporting facilities.

## 19.RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

Stakeholders mentioned the existence of religious groups within their ward, they however mentioned the lack of religious facilities and stated that most of these groups used local schools and open spaces. The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 7, some occupying open spaces:-

- Zion Christian Church (operating in the local schools).
- Nazareth Church
- African Congregational Church

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

## 20.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 next to Zazi to accommodate all citizens of the ward
- Shopping Mall.
- Multipurpose sporting centre
- Park next to ZCC because children play in the street.

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 7:-

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

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

Stakeholders indicated that there were agricultural activities currently taking place within the ward. They also stated that grazing was taking place as some of the residents owned cattle.

## **23.LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.**

Stakeholders mentioned that there were issues regarding title deeds and land ownership. They additionally stated that there were some residents who were occupying land that is under the custodianship of the Ingonyama Trust.

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

- Floods
- Houses burn because they get hit by lightening
- Houses built on streams drown when it floods
- Unnatural streams also cause a problem when it

## **25.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 available 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.

## **26.IMMIGRATION PROFILE.**

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

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

There are no issues whatsoever with the state of governance in ward 7.

## **28.PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS (INCLUDING MECHANISMS).**

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

- The Ward Councillor.
- The Ward Committee.
- The War Room.



## **29. PROJECTS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE OVER THE YEARS.**

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

#### **2.2.1. Department of Human Settlements.**

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

#### **2.2.2. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.**

Project Name	Scope of work	Nature of Investment	Budget Allocation 2019/20 R`000-245m	Estimated Allocation 2020/21 R`000	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
					In Progress (Y/N)	Complete (Y/N)	
Sgodiphola Primary School	Construction of 4 boys, 6 urinals, 10 girls, 2 disabled, staff 1m, 2 urinals, 3 female toilet block	Upgrades and Additions	R0, 000	R0, 000	Y		PROJECT ON SITE

Caca Primary School	Upgrades and Additions	Upgrades and Additions	R0, 000	R0, 000			
Caca Primary School	Sanitation phase 3 programme - 4 existing ablution facilities, 5 to be demolished and 4 new ablution facilities required	Upgrades and additions	R500,000	R0, 000			
Izazi High School	Construction of Boys and Girls toilet Block	Upgrades and Additions	R625,000	R372,000		Y	Project completed

#### 2.2.4. Department of Budget and Treasury Office.

Project Description	New/Renewal/Upgrade	Draft Budget (2020/21)	Status of Project		Comments
			In Progress (Y/N)	Complete (Y/N)	
IT Equipment	New	R600,000.00	Y		
Furniture and Equipment	New	R300,000.00	Y		
Machinery and Equipment	New	R100,000.00	Y		

#### 2.2.5 Department of Technical Services.

TECHNICAL SERVICES					
Osizweni Water Pressure System management (7,18,32,11,13,17)	Upgrade	R10,000,000.00	Y		

Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area	Renewal	R3,000,000.00	Y		
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1. Construction of Road (Tar Road)
2. Provision of VIP toilets
3. Rural Electrification- Mndozo
4. Umami Bridge
5. Traffic Calming Devices (Speed Humps)

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

#### 2.3.1. Department of Education

PROJECT NAME	SCOPE OF WORKS	WARD	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2021-22 R'000	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
					IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
IZAZI SECONDARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	7	1 729	189		Y	Project completed
SGODIPHOLA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILETS	7	1 279	275	Y		Project on site



### 2.3.2. 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		

## 30. SWOT ANALYSIS.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 Primary Schools</li> <li>- 2 High Schools</li> <li>- 3 Churches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No Community Hall</li> <li>- No Library</li> <li>- No shopping center</li> <li>- Unclean streams</li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable agriculture</li> <li>- Sewing (Clothing and Textile)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crime</li> <li>- Drug abuse</li> </ul>

- Poultry farming

## **31. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.**

1. Tarred road request with priority to the :
  - the road leading to Clinic at ward 07
  - emndozo at the bus road
  - main road KwaMlimu
  - the road from “emanzani” to “emagatini aluhlaza”
  - Regravin is request to all our gravel road from all sections of ward 07.
2. Access to electricity with priority to the
  - Clinic Emdozo
  - Emadanyini
  - Ezazi high School Vd
  - Kwagudla ucingo
  - Kwa D section
3. Improving sanitation request to the following areas.
  - Ezazi V.D
  - Emadanyini
  - KwaMlimi
  - Emagathini aluhlaza
  - Emdozo
4. Improve access to basic service delivery adequate water to the following areas:
  - kwaMlimu
  - Ezazi
  - Emadanyini
5. Request for high master lights:
  - KwaMlimu
  - Ezazi
  - Emadanyini
  - Kwa D
  - Emdozo
6. Request for a pedestrian Bridge:
  - Emandayini
  - Emdozo
7. Storm water drains request:
  - KwaMalindi Kwa Nkosi
  - Madanyini
8. Request for the low cost houses:
  - Kwamlimi
  - Ezazi
  - Emadanyini
  - KwaD
9. Request for traffic wardens at Esgodiphola
10. Stop signs request:
  - D1
  - Ezazi
  - Emadanyini
  - Kwa-D

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

1. We want Improved access to water and sanitation
2. We want Access to electricity for cooking and lighting
3. We want the Upgrading of infrastructure
4. We want Improved access to housing and land
5. We want Creation of business and employment opportunities
6. We want Improved Access to public facilities

7. We want Installation of traffic calming devices.

# 11. 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.						
9.	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and						

	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
	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.						

## **12. DECLARATION.**

I \_\_\_\_\_ as the Ward Councillor of Ward 7, in conjunction with my War Room members of Ward 07, 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 07.

<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>WARD</b>	<b>PORTFOLIO</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>
	<b>BAWINILE KHUMALO</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>WARD COUNCILLOR</b>	
<b>1.</b>	<b>MAKHUBU ZINHLE</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL TRANS. &amp; GOVEN./ <b>SECRETARY</b></b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>MANYATHI NELISIWE</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>MAPANGA NOMUSA</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL TRANS. &amp; GOVEN.</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>MAZIBUKO SIBONGILE</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>MAZIBUKO THEMBINKOSI</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>MFUSI PHAKAMANI</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<b>NDABANDABA THANDEKA</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY</b>	
<b>8.</b>	<b>SIBIYA BHEKITHEMBA</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL PLANNING</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<b>SKHAKHANE NONHLANHLA</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<b>10.</b>				