

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 09

JUNE 2021

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1. PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY.

1.1. GOVERNANCE.

WARD COUNCILLOR

:B.C Ngema

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

| NAME | MALE/FEMALE | PORTFOLIO |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Mxolisi G. Xulu | M | |
| Sphamandla M. Manatha | M | |
| Siphiwe P. Zulu | M | |
| Vusi R. Mhlongo | M | |
| Nolwazi V. Dlamini | F | |
| Mthembeni J. Goqo | M | |
| Jabulani J. Zondo | M | |
| Phumzile P.S Mazibuko | F | |
| Sibongiseni M. Zulu | M | |
| Nkululeko Cele | M | |

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

| PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION & SECTOR | OBJECTIVES |
|--|-------------------|
| Community care givers for DOH | |
| Community care giver for DSD | |
| Department of Sport and recreation | |
| Community Safety and Liaison | |

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 09, 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. Furthermore, the document also entails the development priorities and the overall objectives towards the development of the ward. The purpose of this document is to ensure that development is structured from grass root level hence informing the development of a credible IDP at the Newcastle Local Municipality.

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.

3.1. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FALLING WITHIN THE WARD.

The names of the geographical areas falling with ward 9 are as follows:

- Osizweni section E
- Osizweni section D
- Mhlaba
- Fairview
- Inverness

3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

| POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIBUTION | | | | |
|--|----------|----------------|----------|--------------|
| MALES | % | FEMALES | % | TOTAL |
| 7685 | 46% | 9121 | 54% | 16805 |

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 09(2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Statistical data speaks to a majority of the population being females. A comparative analysis amongst all the wards within Newcastle puts ward 9 as the 8th most populated area within the Newcastle Local Municipality (NLM).

3.3. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

An analysis of the total number of households within Newcastle also shows that ward 09 has the highest number of households more than any other ward in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 09 is 3872 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 09 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 |
| 5770 | 5446 | 2924 | 1955 | 557 | 153 | 16805 |

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 09 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

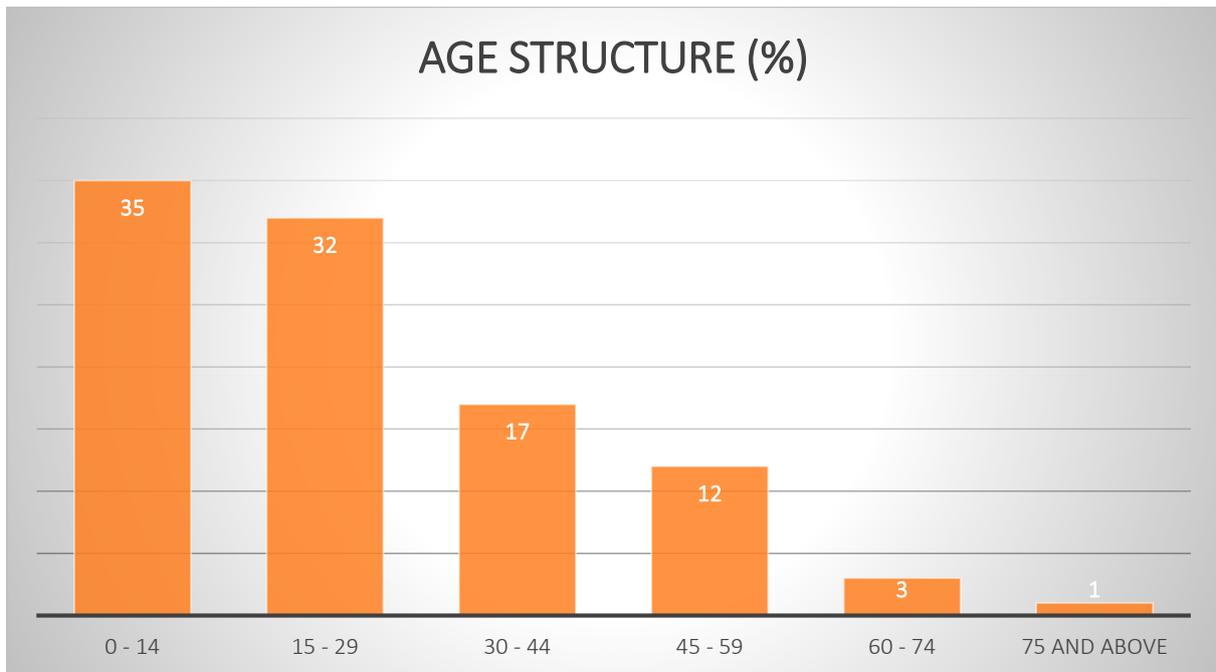


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 09 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

An analysis on statistics pertaining to the age structure reveals that the majority of the ward is made up of youth, and this is the general trend within the wards in Newcastle. The population falling between the ages 0 – 29 years makes up the majority of the population in the ward which is 11216 people (67% of the total population). This implies that there is a high dependency ratio, and a need for development efforts to be concentrated towards youth empowerment through the provision of skills and training, and the channelling of investments in early childhood development, both from a skills perspective and in relation to health. Furthermore, the introduction of facilities promoting human development is also imperative to ensure that the community is able to prosper.

3.5. GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

An analysis of the statistical figures shows that there's a higher majority of females (F – 54%) than males (M – 46%) 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.

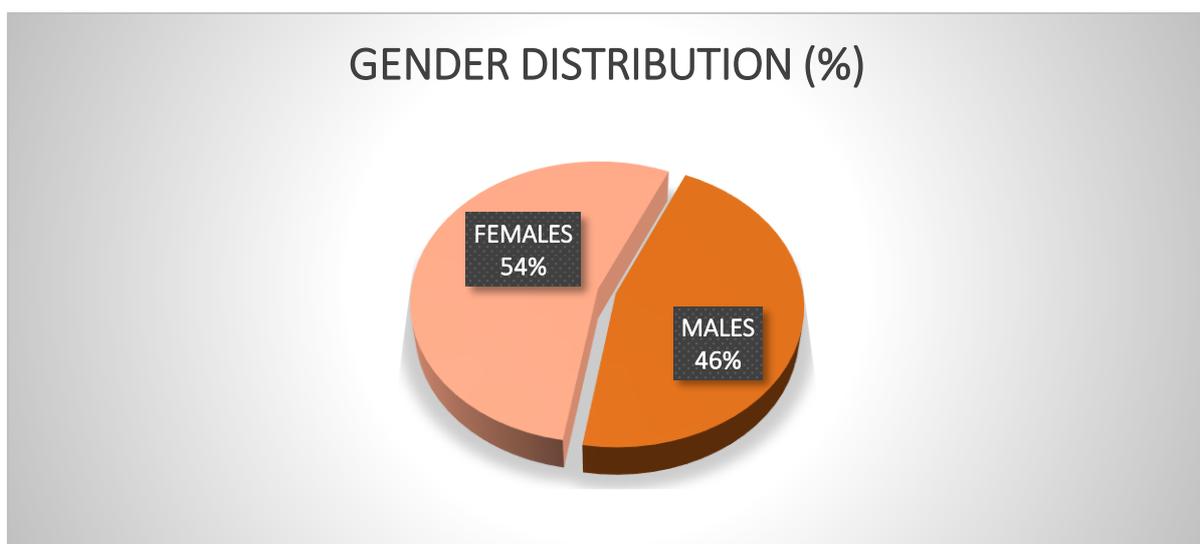


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 09 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.6. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

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

- Phila Mntwana
- Red Cross and HIV forum
- Life line and disability
- CCG
- Clinic advisory committee
- Woman's Forum.

Upon consultation with key stakeholders from the ward, it was indicated that the ward longer has a pick-up point for the distribution of medicine, and also indicated that there was an interest and an intension in the re-establishment thereof.

3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

| HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION | | |
|---|-------|--------|
| No schooling | 720 | 4,28% |
| Grade 0 | 671 | 3,99% |
| Grade 1/sub A | 575 | 3,42% |
| Grade 2/sub B | 568 | 3,38% |
| Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI | 579 | 3,45% |
| Grade 4/std 2 | 656 | 3,90% |
| Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2 | 611 | 3,64% |
| Grade 6/std 4 | 722 | 4,30% |
| Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3 | 841 | 5,00% |
| Grade 8/std 6/form 1 | 991 | 5,90% |
| Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4 | 966 | 5,75% |
| Grade 10/std 8/form 3 | 1476 | 8,78% |
| Grade 11/std 9/form 4 | 1515 | 9,03% |
| Grade 12/std 10/form 5 | 3360 | 19,99% |
| NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2 | 32 | 0,19% |
| NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3 | 30 | 0,18% |
| NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4 | 42 | 0,25% |
| N4/NTC 4 | 35 | 0,21% |
| N5/NTC 5 | 22 | 0,13% |
| N6/NTC 6 | 28 | 0,17% |
| Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10 | 23 | 0,14% |
| Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10 | 14 | 0,08% |
| Certificate with Grade 12/std 10 | 110 | 0,65% |
| Diploma with Grade 12/std 10 | 84 | 0,50% |
| Higher Diploma | 50 | 0,30% |
| Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma) | 9 | 0,05% |
| Bachelor's Degree | 27 | 0,17% |
| Bachelor's Degree and Post-graduate Diploma | 5 | 0,03% |
| Honours Degree | 11 | 0,07% |
| Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate) | 7 | 0,04% |
| Other | 14 | 0,08% |
| Unspecified | - | - |
| Not applicable | 2009 | 11,95% |
| Grand Total | 16805 | 100% |

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 14 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

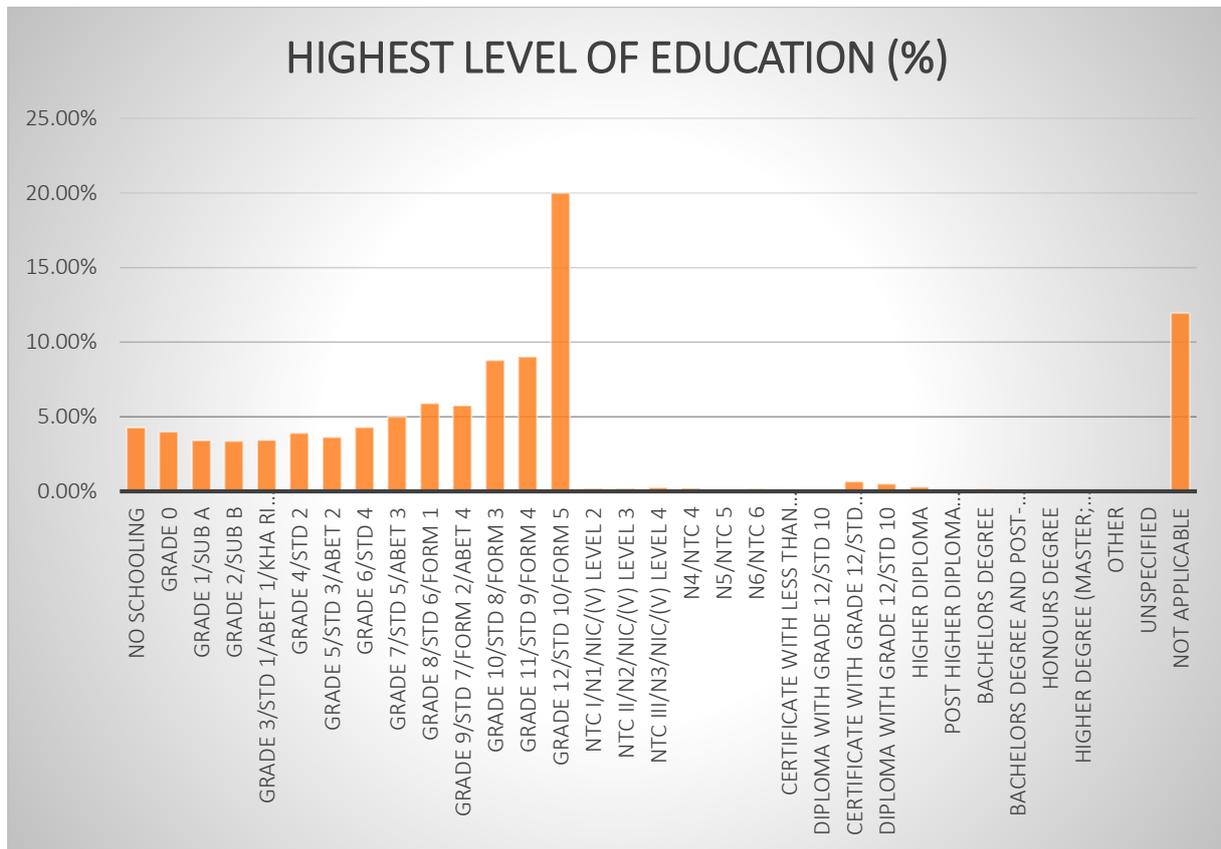


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 09 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A high majority of people within ward 09 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 09 are unskilled. This further increases the likely hood of a high unemployment rate within the ward. The implications thereof relate to the need for access to tertiary education through bursaries. Furthermore there is a need to invest in the development of an institute of higher learning within the confines of Newcastle Local Municipality in order to support human skills development towards a healthy economy.

Upon consultation with key stakeholder of ward 09, it was indicated that the majority of children are dropping out of school at an early age. Which thus means there is also a need for an integration of efforts within the community through the development of mentorship programmes that will result in meaningful social development. The stakeholders also indicated that there is still a need for a “High School” within the ward which help decrease the distance travelled for local children, and help to increase children’s surveillance in the hope that they do not drop-out of school at an early age. The need for the school is based on the fact that there are only two (3) schools in the area, namely Inverness, Thembinkosi Primary School and the Osizweni High School.

3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

| Employed | Unemployed | Discouraged work-seeker | Other not economically active | Unspecified | Not applicable | Grand Total |
|----------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1956 | 7526 | 494 | 3297 | - | 4554 | 11827 |

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 09 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Due to a high concentration of the population being in ward 09, in terms of employment, the ward is among the top 10 wards with the highest concentration of the employed. 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 14 has the highest concentration of the unemployed more than any other ward 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 9. 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 (BASIC 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 09 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 |
| 1969 | 34 | 106 | 56 | 144 | 15 | 5 | - | 623 | 11 | 22956 |

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 09 (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 9 has the highest number of households with access to electricity for cooking more than any other ward. Out of the total number of households, only about 5% 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 |
| 2643 | 28 | 197 | 13 | 42 | 3 | 2 | - | 26 | 11 | 2965 |

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 09 (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 9 has the highest number of households with access to electricity for lighting more than any other ward in Newcastle. Out of the total number of households, only about 2% 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 |
| 2763 | 2 | 20 | 158 | - | - | 11 | 11 | 2965 |

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 09 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 9 have access to adequate potable water which can be obtained anywhere within a radius of 200 metres from the main dwelling. This is inclusive of water obtained inside the dwelling, water obtained inside the yard, and water obtained inside a community stand. The total number of households with access to adequate potable water within a reasonable distance to the main dwelling unit makes up 87% of the total number of households within ward 09. In terms of access to electricity for lighting, statistical figures show that ward 09 has the highest number of households with access to electricity for lighting more than any other ward in Newcastle. Out of the total number of households, only about 2% of the total number of households do not have access to electricity for lighting.

| ACCESS TO WATER | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling | Piped (tap) water inside the yard | Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling | Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling | Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 500m and 1000m from dwelling | Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1 km) from dwelling | No access to piped (tap) water | Unspecified | Grand Total |
| 1212 | 1463 | 174 | 23 | 7 | - | 75 | 11 | 2965 |

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 09 (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 09. 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 |
| 346 | 1491 | 26 | 239 | 311 | 508 | 4 | 27 | 11 | 2965 |

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 09 (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 09 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 |
| 2323 | 5 | 10 | 381 | 228 | - | 11 | 2965 |

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 09 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 9 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 |
| 2330 | 88 | 18 | - | 2 | 1 | 95 | 157 | 258 | - | 4 | 11 | 2 | 2965 |

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 09 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.12. CRIME AND SAFETY.

There stakeholders indicated that there is generally a high crime rate within the ward, even though they did not indicate anything on woman and child abuse. Be that as it may, they also indicated that certain measures have been taken by the community members as intervention towards decreasing the rate of crime within the ward. The interventions are as follows:-

- Establishment of a Community Policing Forum.
- The ward need to establish street committee.

The stakeholder further indicated the other interventions from government which they think might be able to solve the issue of crime within ward 14 and these are as follows:-

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

3.13. CITIZEN SATISFACTION.

The table below entails and assessment of service delivery within the ward:-

| 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.

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

3.15. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

In terms of local economic development, the only form of economic activity taking place within the ward entails the Spaza Shops and a number of car wash establishments.

3.16. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

The quality of sporting facilities is very bad within ward 09. The ward has a lot of soccer teams and one (1) netball team. These teams face challenges related to a general poor condition of the related facilities, and this constrains their growth. The ward also has programmes towards cultural activities which take place only during the heritage day. The reason for such might be related to the poor access to public facilities within the ward such as the community hall.

3.17. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 9, some occupying open spaces:-

- Roman Catholic 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, even though it is the ward with the highest population than any other 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 09:-

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

3.20. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

To a certain extent, there is some form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward. There are three (3) communal gardens within the ward 09, and there are owners of cattle. The only issue regarding the cattle is that they roam around and end up feeding on the garden of the locals.

3.21. LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.

The stakeholders indicated that there is illegal occupation of land by some churches and there is a need for the municipality to intervene.

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

During the year 2002 the ward was affected by severe floods that affected the housing. The stakeholder raised their discomfort in relation the absence of any form of intervention to repair the storm damaged houses.

3.23. DISABILITY PROFILE.

There are some people who may be regarded as being disabled. Some of them were born that way, and some of them faced accidents in their life which led to them being disabled. But the biggest concern for the stakeholders were the individuals who were using wheelchairs. They assert that it's hard for them to move around the ward as the level of infrastructure is not conducive for the disabled. For instance there are poor quality roads and there are no sidewalks to aid their mobility.

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 Somalia and/or Bangladesh.

3.25. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

There are no issues whatsoever with the state of governance in ward 9.

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

The stakeholders indicated that 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.
- 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 09 during the 2017 Constituency Meetings which were undertaken by the Office of the Speaker.

4. PROJECTS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE OVER THE YEARS AND 2020/21 PROJECTS.

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

4.1.1. Department of Human Settlements.

| DEPARTMENT HUMAN SETTLEMENTS. | | | STATUS OF PROJECT | | COMMENTS |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Project name | Yield to be built | Budget (2020/21) | In Progress (Y/N) | Complete (Y/N) | |
| Osizweni E Phase 3 | 72 Units | R6,192,000.00 | Y | | ONGOING |
| Emergency Housing | 12 Units (various wards) | R1,524,000.00 | Y | | ONGOING |

4.1.2. Department of Education.

| DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION | | | | | Status of Project | | Comments |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Project Name | Scope of work | Nature of Investment | Budget Allocation 2019/20 R`000-245M | Estimated Allocation 2020/21 R`000 | In Progress (Y/N) | Complete (Y/N) | |
| Muzokhanyayo Secondary School | Construction of boys and girls toilet block | Upgrades and Additions | R0.000 | R480.000 | | N | Project on hold (Financial challenges) |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------|------------|--|---|---|
| Thembinkosi Primary School | Renovations, Rehabilitation or Refurbishments | Refurbishment and Rehabilitation | R1 554.000 | R1 743.000 | | Y | Project cancelled, mobile classrooms provided |
| Thembinkosi Secondary School | Storm Damaged Schools Phase 14 | Maintenance and Repair | R0.000 | R113.975 | | N | Project cancelled |

4.1.3. 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 | | |

4.1.4. Department of Technical Services.

| TECHNICAL SERVICE | | | STATUS OF PROJECT | | COMMENTS |
|---|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|
| Project Name | New/renewal/upgrade | Draft budget | In progress (Y/N) | Complete (Y/N) | |
| Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area | Renewal | R3 000 000 | Y | | |

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) | |
| PURCHASE OF REFUSE COMPACT TRUCK | | Whole Of Newcastle | 2 900 000 | | | |

4.2.2. 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) | |
| THEMBINKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL | NEW SCHOOL | 9 | 1 942 | 1 933 | | | |
| THEMBINKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL | Construction of New Grade R facilities and Ablutions | 9 | 3 300 | 360 | | | Project cancelled, mobile classrooms provided |
| THEMBINKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL | STORM DAMAGED SCHOOLS PHASE 14 | 9 | 3 470 | 172 | | | Project cancelled |

4.2.3 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">• The strengths of the ward is based on commitment in sport and reading skills, unity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They are easily approached for any bribery because they are hungry, unemployed and having no information |
| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No opportunities, only temporary opportunities are available e.g. EPWP and other projects. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We don't have resources to implement or to deliver. |

6. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

The following entails a list of the priority issues that the community needs to be address within ward 09, in their order:-

1. Employment/ Job opportunities
2. Viable Housing/ Human Settlements
3. Flushing toilets
4. Sustainable Road infrastructure (Tar Roads, Pedestrian Bridge, and Side-walks)
5. Rural/ Urban Electrification including streetlights
6. Public Facilities including Community Hall, Clinic and Schools.
7. Storm drains
8. Access to land and title deeds
9. Grass cutting and maintenance of a clean township
10. Devices for people with disabilities

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

- a. Employment/ Job opportunities
 - b. Viable Housing/ Human Settlements
-

- c. Flushing toilets
- d. Sustainable Road infrastructure (Tar Roads, Pedestrian Bridge, and Side-walks)
- e. Rural/ Urban Electrification including streetlights
- f. Public Facilities including Community Hall, Clinic and Schools.
- g. Storm drains
- h. Access to land and title deeds
- i. Grass cutting and maintenance of a clean township
- j. Devices for people with disabilities

8. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AS A STRATEGY.

| | 17 SDG | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BY THE COMMUNITY / ACTION PLAN | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM MUNICIPALITY / SUPPORT NEEDED | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM GOVERNMENT SECTOR DEPARTMENTS / SUPPORT NEEDED | PROJECT NAME | GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PROJECT | BENEFICIARIES |
|----|--|---|---|--|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | End Poverty in all forms everywhere | | - | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | |
| 2. | End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. | | | | | | |
| 3. | Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| | 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. | | - | - | | | |
| | | | - | - | | | |

| | 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 |
|-----|---|---|---|--|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 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. | | | | | | |

| | 17 SDG | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BY THE COMMUNITY / ACTION PLAN | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM MUNICIPALITY / SUPPORT NEEDED | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM GOVERNMENT SECTOR DEPARTMENTS / SUPPORT NEEDED | PROJECT NAME | GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PROJECT | BENEFICIARIES |
|-----|--|---|---|--|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 15. | Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss | | | | | | |
| 16. | Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all; and | | | | | | |
| 17. | Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. | | | | | | |

9. DECLARATION.

I _____ as the Ward Councillor of Ward 09, in conjunction with my War Room members of Ward 09, 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 9.

| NO | NAME | WARD | PORTFOLIO | SIGNATURE |
|------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--|------------------|
| | BHEKUYISE NGEMA | 9 | WARD COUNCILLOR | |
| | | | | |
| 1. | CELE NKULULEKO | 9 | SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | |
| 2. | DLAMINI NOLWAZI VERUCIA | 9 | MUN. PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT | |
| 3. | GOQO MTHEMBENI JOHANNES | 9 | MUN. PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT | |
| 4. | MANATHA SPHAMANDLA MIKE | 9 | MUN. TRANSFORMATION | |
| 5. | MHLONGO VUSUMUZI | 9 | SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | |
| 6. | XULU MXOLISI GABRIEL | 9 | FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY | |
| 7. | ZONDO JABULANI JOSEPH | 9 | MUN. TRANSFORMATION/ SECRETARY | |
| 8. | ZULU PAULOS SIPHIWE | 9 | INFRASTRUCTURE & SERV. DELIVERY | |
| 9. | | | | |
| 10. | | | | |
| | | | | |