NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



 COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 18

MARCH 2019

Contents

[1. PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY. 3](#_Toc476058562)

[1.1. GOVERNANCE. 3](#_Toc476058563)

[1.2. STAKEHOLDERS. 3](#_Toc476058564)

[2. INTRODUCTION. 4](#_Toc476058565)

[2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. 4](#_Toc476058566)

[3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS. 5](#_Toc476058567)

[3.1. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FALLING WITHIN THE WARD. 5](#_Toc476058568)

[3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS. 6](#_Toc476058569)

[3.3. HOUSEHOLD SIZE. 6](#_Toc476058570)

[3.4. AGE STRUCTURE. 6](#_Toc476058571)

[3.5. GENDER DISTRIBUTION. 6](#_Toc476058572)

[3.6. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS). 6](#_Toc476058573)

[3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE. 6](#_Toc476058574)

[3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT. 6](#_Toc476058575)

[3.9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (POVERTY LEVELS). 7](#_Toc476058576)

[3.10. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS. 7](#_Toc476058577)

[3.11. STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (SERVICE DELIVERY). 7](#_Toc476058578)

[3.12. CRIME AND SAFETY. 7](#_Toc476058579)

[3.13. CITIZEN SATISFACTION. 7](#_Toc476058580)

[3.14. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT. 8](#_Toc476058581)

[3.15. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. 8](#_Toc476058582)

[3.16. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE. 8](#_Toc476058583)

[3.17. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES. 9](#_Toc476058584)

[3.18. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES. 9](#_Toc476058585)

[3.19. LAND USE MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING SPATIAL TRENDS AND PATTERNS). 9](#_Toc476058586)

[3.20. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING). 9](#_Toc476058587)

[3.21. LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP. 9](#_Toc476058588)

[3.22. CLIMATE CHANGE (NATURAL DISASTER WITHIN THE LAST 30 YEARS). 10](#_Toc476058589)

[3.23. DISABILITY PROFILE. 10](#_Toc476058590)

[3.24. IMMIGRATION PROFILE. 10](#_Toc476058591)

[3.25. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP). 10](#_Toc476058592)

[3.26. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS (INCLUDING MECHANISMS). 10](#_Toc476058593)

[4. PROJECTS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE OVER THE YEARS. 10](#_Toc476058594)

[5. SWOT ANALYSIS. 11](#_Toc476058595)

[6. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS. 11](#_Toc476058596)

[7. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT. 12](#_Toc476058597)

[8. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AS A STRATEGY. 13](#_Toc476058598)

[9. DECLARATION. 18](#_Toc476058599)

# PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY.

## GOVERNANCE.

WARD COUNCILLOR : N.G Nguni

**WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **NAME** | **MALE/FEMALE** | **PORTFOLIO** |
| Benson Nene | Male | Health and Education |
| Vusi Buthelezi | Male |  |
| Sibongile Mngomezulu | Female |  |
| Nokusa Ngubeni | Female |  |
| Mollie Matona | Female |  |
| Thembi Kheswa  | Female |  |
| Sfiso Mthethwa  | Male |  |
| Dumisane Ndlovu | Male |  |
| Zanele Sithole | Female |  |
| Ntombikayise Nkosi | Female |  |

## STAKEHOLDERS.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION & SECTOR** | **OBJECTIVES** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# INTRODUCTION.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 18 prepared by the Newcastle Local Municipality. The intension of the document is to give a detailed insight into the development dynamics affecting ward 18, 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.

# SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.

##  GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FALLING WITHIN THE WARD.

The names of the geographical areas falling with ward 18 are as follows:-

* Magadlela
* E17
* Empompini
* Mazitapele
* Emhlangeni
* Ezinsimbini
* Theku plaza.
* Kwa Mlangeni.

## POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

|  |
| --- |
| **POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIUTION** |
| **MALES** | **%** | **FEMALES** | **%** | **TOTAL** |
| 4154 | 45% | 4603 | 55% | **8756** |

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 18 (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 18 has the highest population more than any other ward within the boundaries of Newcastle.

##  HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

An analysis of the total number of households within Newcastle also shows that ward 18 has the lowest number of households in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 18 is 1731 and the average household size is 9 people per household. This is above 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 18 are made up of an average of 8 people per household, hence a need for the delivery of housing.

##  AGE STRUCTURE.

|  |
| --- |
| **AGE STRUCTURE** |
| **0 – 14** | **15 - 29** | **30 – 44** | **45 - 59** | **60 - 74** | **75 and above** | **Grand Total** |
| 3210 | 2815 | 1319 | 903 | 402 | 109 | **8756** |

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 18 (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.

##  GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

An analysis of the statistical figures shows that there’s a higher majority of females (F – 53%) than males (M – 47%) 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 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

##  STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

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

* Ekuphileni old age club
* Sphamandla club
* St Antonies home
* CCG
* Red cross

## 3.7 EDUCATION PROFILE.

|  |
| --- |
| **HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION** |
| No schooling | 454 | 5.18 |
| Grade 0 | 385 | 4.39 |
| Grade 1/sub A | 360 | 4.11 |
| Grade 2/sub B | 356 | 4.06 |
| Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI | 299 | 3.41 |
| Grade 4/std 2 | 386 | 4.40 |
| Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2 | 369 | 4.21 |
| Grade 6/std 4 | 340 | 3.88 |
| Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3 | 432 | 4.93 |
| Grade 8/std 6/form 1 | 666 | 7.60 |
| Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4 | 553 | 6.31 |
| Grade 10/std 8/form 3 | 842 | 9.61 |
| Grade 11/std 9/form 4 | 756 | 8.63 |
| Grade 12/std 10/form 5 | 1278 | 14.59 |
| NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2 | 22 | 0.25 |
| NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3 | 6 | 0.06 |
| NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4 | 6 | 0.06 |
| N4/NTC 4 | 8 | 0.09 |
| N5/NTC 5 | 2 | 0.022 |
| N6/NTC 6 | 4 | 0.045 |
| Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10 | 1 | 0.01 |
| Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10 | 4 | 0.045 |
| Certificate with Grade 12/std 10 | 19 | 0.21 |
| Diploma with Grade 12/std 10 | 20 | 0.22 |
| Higher Diploma | 5 | 0.05 |
| Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma) | 2 | 0.02 |
| Bachelor’s Degree | 11 | 0.12 |
| Bachelor’s Degree and Post-graduate Diploma | 11 | 0.12 |
| Honours Degree | 1 | 0.011 |
| Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate) | 5 | 0.057 |
| Other | 2 | 0.02 |
| Unspecified | - | - |
| Not applicable | 1149 | 13.12 |
| Grand Total | 8756 | 100 |

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A high majority of people within ward 18 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 18 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.

Upon consultation with key stakeholder of ward 18, it was indicated that the majority of children are dropping out of school at an early age. Which 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.

* Nhlosokuhle High
* Sisizakele Primary
* St Lewis High
* Siphumelele Primary
* Mlondolozi high

##  EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Employed** | **Unemployed** | **Discouraged work-seeker** | **Other not economically active** | **Unspecified** | **Not applicable** | **Grand Total** |
| 889 | 1140 | 659 | 2532 | - | 3536 | **8756** |

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Due to a high concentration of the population being in ward 18, in terms of employment, the ward is among the top 10 wards with the lowest concentration of the employment. 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

* Illegal mining
* Etheku plaza
* Emabhodini
* Madadeni industrial
* Domestic Workers

In terms of the unemployed, ward 18 has the highest concentration of the unemployed in 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 18. 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:-

* St Mary’s feeding scheme
* DSD Food parcels
* One home one garding
* Feeding scheme addition.

##  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 many households within the ward who are headed by children. We also have an orphanage centre that provides assistance to the child headed households through the provision of the necessities such as food and school uniform.

##  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 18 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** |  |
| 1044 | 14 | 85 | 48 | 405 | 4 | 4 | - | 106 | 21 | 1731 |  |

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 18 (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 18 has the average of households with access to electricity for cooking more than any other ward. 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** |
| 1348 | 13 | 123 | 22 | 193 | - | 5 | - | 5 | 21 | 1731 |

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 18 (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 18 has the average 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 7% 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** |
| 1602 | 1 | 2 | 100 | 1 | - | 4 | 21 | 1731 |

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 18 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 18. In terms of access to electricity for lighting, statistical figures show that ward 18 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 7% 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** |
| 335 | 841 | 426 | 33 | 2 | - | 72 | 21 | 1731 |

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 18 (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 73% of the total number of households in ward 18 Only a mere 5% 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 |
| 20 | 327 | 38 | 61 | 7 | 1125 | 17 | 114 | 21 | 1731 |

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 18 (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 18 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 90% 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** |
| 354 | 7 | 16 | 1237 | 85 | 12 | 21 | 1731 |

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 18 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** |
| 1602 | 19 | 8 | 1 | - | 1 | 9 | 38 | 27 | 2- | 2 | 21 | - | 1731 |

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 18 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

##  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:-

* VSCPP

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:-

* Mobile police station
* Street lights and Apollo lights

##  CITIZEN SATISFACTION.

Kindly mark with an **X**:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **BASIC SERVICE** | **POOR** | **FAIR** | **GOOD** |
| ACCESS TO ADEQUATE WATER |  | **X** |  |
| ACCESSA 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** |  |  |

##  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 carcases 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 flied during the summer season. There stakeholders raised a request for the municipality to intervene through the provision of skip bins that will be collected regularly.

##  LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In terms of local economic development, the only form of economic activity taking place within the ward entails the Spaza Shops, Theku Plaza, Salons, Liquor retailers, have informal traders who sell fruits, vegetables, chicken, traditional medicine. And a number of car wash establishments. The current arrangement is not induce of a healthy economy. We are proposing that the municipality builds stalls to accommodate the informal traders.

##  SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE (INCLUDING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES).

The quality of sporting facilities is very bad within ward 18. The ward has lot of soccer teams but we have two (2) sports fields which are not maintained, and all of them do not have the goal posts. 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.

##  RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 18, some occupying open spaces:-

* Wesley;
* Roman Catholic Church;
* Jesus Life Church; and
* Zion Original Christian Church.

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

##  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 average population than any other ward. The following entails the socio-economic facilities which they require:-

* Children’s play park
* Arts and cultural activities
* Shopping Mall.
* Community hall.
* Play park (Renovations)

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 18:-

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

##  AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

The only form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward is subsistence.

We also have people who are owners of livestock which may be deemed as small scale commercial farmers because they also sell the livestock.

##  LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.

The inhabitants of Osizweni have security of tenure, however it’s a different case in Blaaubosch. The majority of the households do not have access to title deeds.

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

The ward was affected by a tornado the affected the houses. There was a hail storm early January 2018 which broke the windows of most houses. We have also experienced flooding due to heavy rain within the ward.

##  DISABILITY PROFILE.

There are a number of people who are disabled. However detailed information will be provide upon a detailed study. Based on observation, it is safe to state that the current infrastructure is not conducive to accommodate the mobility of the disabled.

##  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 from Asia, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, Malawi and other countries.

##  STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

The ward is governed in line with the legislative requirements of the Constitution of South Africa.

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

We are happy with the level of involvement and public participation in municipal affairs. However, we are very displeased with the slow pace of feedback in terms of the issues raised. 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.
* War room

# PROJECTS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE OVER THE YEARS.

1. Construction of Community Hall
2. Taxi Rank
3. Apollo and Street Lights
4. Road
5. Side Walks
6. Community Taps
7. School Feeding Scheme
8. Toilet Projects
9. Play Parks

# SWOT ANALYSIS.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **STRENGHTS** | **WEAKNESS** |
| * Taxi Rank
* Park
* Hall
 | * Lack of consultation with the community and taxi rank association and it was therefore vandalised because it was not secured.
 |
| **OPPORTUNITIES** | **THREATS** |
| -it was converted to work place and high rate of crime and also drug dealers take that opportunity.  | - High rate of crime.Park doesn’t have security. |

# LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

1. Provision of sustainable human settlements.

2. Improve the quality of the aging infrastructure (i.e. roads).

3. Job creation (unemployment and poverty).

4. Fencing of municipal facilities.

5. Improved storm water drainage.

6. Improved bulk infrastructure for water and sanitation.

7. Police mobile.

8. High mast lights.

9. Improved environmental management.

10. Library.

11 Removal of private sewer (St Anthony’s)

12. Permanent School patrols.

# OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

* Creation of sustainable employment opportunities.
* Improved quality of the environment.
* Improved public transportation system.
* Improve the quality of recreational facilities.

# 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** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **End Poverty in all forms everywhere** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Reduce inequality within and among countries** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reserve land deration and halt biodiversity loss** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all; and** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# DECLARATION.

I as the Ward Councillor of Ward 18, in conjunction with my War Room members of Ward 18, 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 18.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **COUNCILLOR’S NAME** | **SIGNATURE** |
|  |  |
| **WARD COMMITTEE MEMBERS** | **SIGNATURE** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |