NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 28

MARCH 2019

# PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY.

## GOVERNANCE.

WARD COUNCILLOR : Ally Khoza

**WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **NAME** | **MALE/FEMALE** | **PORTFOLIO** |
| Dennis Thembinkosi | M | Municipal Transform and Governance |
| Strike Jetro Mazibuko | M | Municipal Transform and Governance |
| Zinhle Mkhwanazi | F | Infrastructure and Service Delivery |
| Khethiwe Mbatha | F | Social Development |
| Klara Khumalo | F | Municipal Planning and Environment |
| Sizwe Ngcobo | M | Social Development |
| Ntuthuko Sibankulu | M | Financial Sustainability |
| Dimakatso Nhlapo | F | Financial Sustainability |
| Smanga Thwala | M | Municipal Planning and Environment |
| Themba Thomo | M | Infrastructure and Service Delivery |

## STAKEHOLDERS.

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

# INTRODUCTION.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 28, 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.

# SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.

1. Located at greater section 5
2. 2Medical Facilities
3. 10x Educational Facilities
4. 8x Churches
5. 2x Shopping Facilities
6. 1x Accommodation
7. Turners
8. 2x Internet Cafes

## GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FALLING WITHIN THE WARD.

The names of the geographical areas falling with ward 28 are as follows:-

* Esibhedlela
* Ezenzele
* Clinic
* Thokoza
* KwaGauva
* Ezimantshini

## POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIUTION** | | | | |
| **MALES** | **%** | **FEMALES** | **%** | **TOTAL** |
| 4199 | 47% | 4729 | 53% | **8928** |

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 28 (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 – 53%) than males (M – 47%) within the ward. A comparison of the figures with that of other wards within the Newcastle Local Municipality shows that ward 28 has the average 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 28 has the average number of households in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 28 is 1948 and the average household size is 6 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 28 are made up of an average of 6-9 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** |
| 5770 | 5446 | 2924 | 1955 | 557 | 153 | **16805** |

1. Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 14 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).
2. Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 28 (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 8928 people. 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 – 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 28 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:-

* Qedizaba feeding scheme
* Salvation feeding scheme
* CCG’s
* Senior Citizen Centre
* Red Cross
* Aerobics

## 3.7 EDUCATION PROFILE.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION** | | |
| No schooling | 261 | 2.9 % |
| Grade 0 | 362 | 4.0 % |
| Grade 1/sub A | 229 | 3.3% |
| Grade 2/sub B | 258 | 2.8% |
| Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI | 243 | 2.7 % |
| Grade 4/std 2 | 299 | 3.3% |
| Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2 | 251 | 2.8% |
| Grade 6/std 4 | 298 | 3.3% |
| Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3 | 326 | 3.6% |
| Grade 8/std 6/form 1 | 499 | 5.5% |
| Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4 | 394 | 4.4% |
| Grade 10/std 8/form 3 | 609 | 6.8% |
| Grade 11/std 9/form 4 | 692 | 7.7% |
| Grade 12/std 10/form 5 | 2120 | 23.7% |
| NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2 | 52 | 0.58% |
| NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3 | 18 | 0.20% |
| NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4 | 67 | 0.75% |
| N4/NTC 4 | 46 | 0.51% |
| N5/NTC 5 | 33 | 0.36% |
| N6/NTC 6 | 34 | 0.38% |
| Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10 | 27 | 0.30% |
| Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10 | 24 | 0.26% |
| Certificate with Grade 12/std 10 | 448 | 5.01% |
| Diploma with Grade 12/std 10 | 305 | 3.41% |
| Higher Diploma | 41 | 0.45% |
| Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma) | 10 | 0.11% |
| Bachelor’s Degree | 72 | 0.80% |
| Bachelor’s Degree and Post-graduate Diploma | 13 | 0.14% |
| Honours Degree | 24 | 0.26% |
| Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate) | 29 | 0.32% |
| Other | 8 | 0.08% |
| Unspecified | - | - |
| Not applicable | 837 | 9% |
| Grand Total | 8928 | 100% |

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 28 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 28 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A high majority of people within ward 28 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 28 are unskilled. This further increases the likely hood of a high unemployment rate within the ward. The implications thereof relate to the need for access to tertiary education through bursaries. Furthermore there is a need to invest in the development of an institute of higher learning within the confines if Newcastle Local Municipality in order to support human skills development towards a healthy economy.

## 3.8 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Employed** | **Unemployed** | **Discouraged work-seeker** | **Other not economically active** | **Unspecified** | **Not applicable** | **Grand Total** |
| 1108 | 945 | 570 | 3244 | - | 3863 | **11031** |

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 28 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Due to a high concentration of the population being in ward 28, in terms of employment, the ward is among the 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
* Esbhedlela
* Emafemini

In terms of the unemployed, ward 28 has the average concentration of the unemployed within the jurisdictional area of the Newcastle Local Municipality. This is further propelled by the fact that a lot of people in the ward have not had access to tertiary education. Just like all the other areas within Newcastle, the general trend in terms of the age structure of the unemployed is a high majority youth. The implications thereof entail the need for the creation of meaningful job opportunities through the attraction of investors into Newcastle. Furthermore, through proper knowledge-based learning, skills and training, there can be the development of entrepreneurs who will help strengthen the local economy and help towards the creation of jobs.

## 3.9 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (POVERTY LEVELS

Due to a high rate of illiteracy and unemployment, there is a high level of poverty within ward 28. 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:-

* One home one garden
* Red cross

## 3.10 CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

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

## 3.11 STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (SERVICE DELIVERY).

According to the statistical figures, the majority of households within the ward have access to energy for heating. A further look into the stats in comparison with the other wards shows that, with the exception of ward 2, ward 14 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** |
| 1745 | 17 | 23 | 2 | 20 | - | 5 | - | 112 | 24 | 1948 |

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 28 (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 14 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.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR COOKING** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Electricity** | **Gas** | **Paraffin** | **Wood** | **Coal** | **Animal dung** | **Solar** | **Other** | **None** | **Unspecified** | **Grand Total** |
| 1876 | 21 | 12 | 3 | 5 | - | 5 | - | 1 | 24 | 1948 |

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 28 (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 14 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.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR LIGHTING** | | | | | | | | |
| **Electricity** | **Gas** | **Paraffin** | **Candles** | **Solar** | **Other** | **None** | **Unspecified** | **Grand Total** |
| 1908 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | - | 4 | 24 | 1948 |

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 28 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 14 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 14. In terms of access to electricity for lighting, statistical figures show that ward 14 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** |
| 1411 | 509 | - | - | - | 3 | 24 | - | 1948 |

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 28 (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 14. 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 |
| 8 | 1906 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | 24 | 1948 |

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 28 (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 14 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** |
| 1921 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 13 | 1948 |

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 28 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 14 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** |
| 1848 | 2 | 1 | - | 5 | - | 41 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1948 |

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 28 (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.
* Vuka Uyibambe
* War rooms

The stakeholder further indicated the other interventions from government which they think might be able to solve the issue of crime within ward 28 and these are as follows:

* Humps
* Roads
* Apollo lights

## 3.13 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** |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

**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 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, and grass cutting must be done especially by schools.

## 3.15 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

EPWP has deployed 4 community members to clinic \*5 and 4 to Madadeni Provincial Hospital

* Roofing project of 4 rooms
* 4roads have been constructed
* Waste removal
* 1x Small park
* Side walk

## 3.16 SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

The quality of sporting facilities is very good within ward 28. The ward has 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.

Sports that are taking place in Ward 28 are as follows:-

* Netball
* Ballroom
* Foot ball
* Soccer for senior citizens
* Aerobics

## 3.17 RELIGIOUS FACILITIES.

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 28, some occupying open spaces:-

* Zion
* Wesley
* Lutheran
* Nazarene
* Salvation army

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.

* Damaged Roofs
* Waste Management System
* Closed Foster Care Grant
* Speed Humps on one Road
* Pedestrian Crossing
* Extension of Park
* Maintenance of Parks
* Maintenance of sports Facility
* Delay of fire emergence
* Pavement on main Roads

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 28 -

* A high majority of residential land uses.
* Church Use
* Tuck shops
* Shopping centre
* Taverns

## 3.20 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

To a certain extent, there is some form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward. There are communal gardens in school within the ward 28, 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.

There are no vacant places in ward 28.

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

In 2016 he ward was affected by severe floods, isiqotho and lightning that affected the housing and the road. 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 and those who do not have 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, some are working in Madadeni Hospital and others are studying in Amajuba FET College. It is presumed that the foreigners are coming either from Somalia and/or Bangladesh and Asia.

## 3.25 STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

There are no issues whatsoever with the state of governance in ward 28, this ward is govern by the rules of the Republic of South Africa.

## 3.26 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:-

* War room
* CPF
* Cllrs
* Ward committee

# PROJECTS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE OVER THE YEARS.

1. Clinic at section 5
2. Madadeni Provincial Hospital
3. Schools
4. Rehabilitation centre
5. Electricity Parks
6. Running water
7. Removal of waste

.

# SWOT ANALYSIS.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **STRENGHTS** | **WEAKNESS** |
| * Houses * Infrastructure * Health Services * Road * Parks * Roofing. | -Drug Abuse and Crime  -Teenage Prevention  -Unemployment  -Drainage System  -Reintegration of ex-convicts  -Lack of public participation/youth |
| **OPPORTUNITIES** | **THREATS** |
| -Booming local Business  -Expanded public works Programme  -Communal Gardens  -Thobani H.P School Fencing Project  -Ward 28 Business Forum | -Crime/Drug abuse  -Shortage of speed humps  -Pedestrian crossing  -Shebbens/Taverns  -Street Lights  -Behaviour of Students from TVET College  Behaviour of land lords  Newcastle by-law ( concerning land lords  -House selling Drugs  -Air Pollution |

# LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

* Road construction
* Maintenance of roads
* Home based care
* Community development worker
* Sport centre
* Youth centre
* Library
* Grass cutting
* Community gardening
* SAPS satellite office
* Function street lights
* Housing

# OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

* Create job opportunities.
* Sustainable Service Delivery
* Youth centre and sport facilities
* Memorial site for a freedom fight ( Professor Sibankulu)
* Trees next to main roads
* Visibility of SAPS

# 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 degration 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 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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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