

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



COMMUNITY BASED PLAN WARD 24

JUNE 2021

"By 2035 Newcastle will be a resilient and economically vibrant city, promoting service excellence to its citizens"

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1. PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY.

1.1. GOVERNANCE.

WARD COUNCILLOR : Mr. S. E Shabangu

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE :

NAME	MALE/FEMALE	PORTFOLIO
Ntombi Nxele	Female	Municipal transformation and governance
Fikile Mwelase	Female	Municipal transformation and governance
Bongokuhle Sibaya	Female	Infrastructure and service delivery
Nomalanga Mathunjwa	Female	Social Development
Kwazi Thwala	Male	Social development
Veli Maduna	Male	Financial sustainability and local development
Wandile Mtetwa	Male	Municipal planning and environment
Bongani Chili	Male	Municipal planning and environment
Zakhele Madonsela	Male	Financial sustainability and local economic development
Bongokuhle Ngubeni	Female	Infrastructure and service delivery

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 24 prepared by the Newcastle Local Municipality. The objective for this document is to give a detailed insight into the development dynamics affecting ward 24, 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.

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.

3.1. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FALLING WITHIN THE WARD.

The following entails the names of the geographical areas that are found within the ward:-

- Ezimantshini
- KwaGuava
- eBeer Wholesaler
- Wall to wall

3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRIUTION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
5552	47%	6265	53%	11817

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).

According to the statistical analysis, the total population within this ward is 11 817, with females making up the majority of the population at 53% and males being the minority at 47%. The wards population racial composition is made up of blacks as this ward falls within the eastern parts of Newcastle which were a result of the Apartheid regime laws. The statistics indicate that the ward is characterised by a strong presence of the youth that is currently contributing to the high unemployment rate amongst the youth in Newcastle.

3.3. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

An analysis of the total number of households within Newcastle also shows that ward 24 has the highest number of households more than any other ward in Newcastle. The total number of households within ward 24 is 2866 and the average household size is 6 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 24 are made up of an average of 6 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
3189	4160	2265	1218	763	221	11817

Table 2: 2011 Stats on the Age Structure in ward 24 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

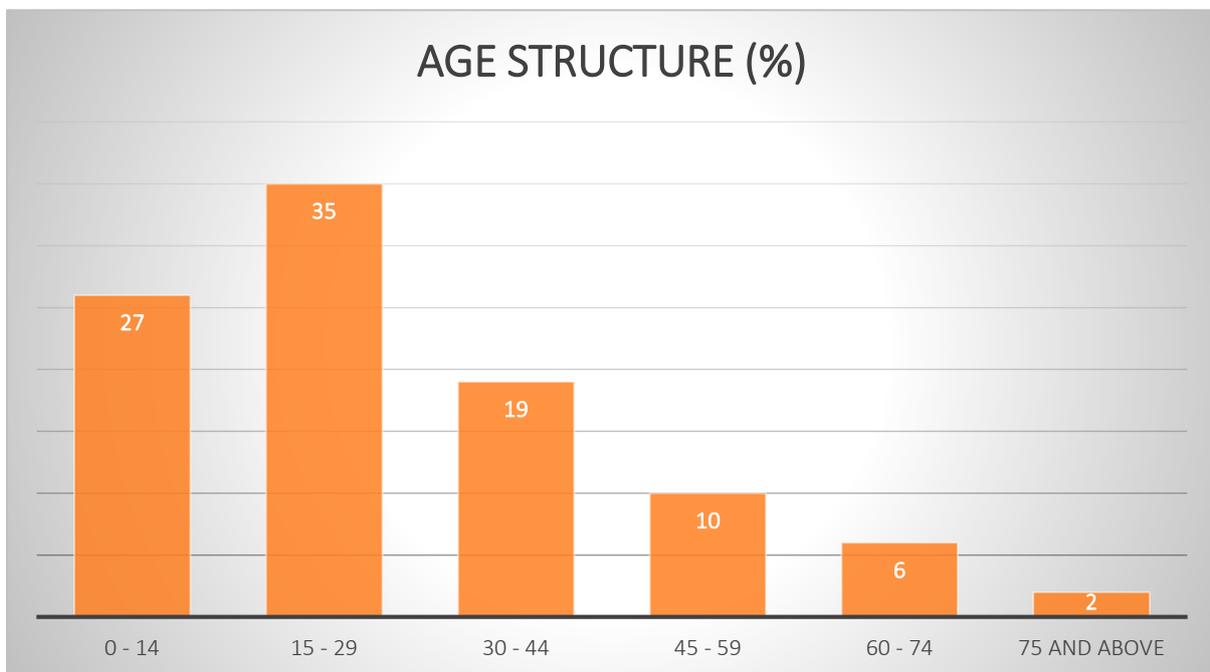


Figure 1: Age Structure in ward 24 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Based on statistical observations from the Stats SA 2011 Census Data, the age construction of the ward shows that the majority of the population falls under 15-34 years old, which is 8 232 (70%) whilst the minority sums 3 584 (30%) of the population which is the 34- and above demographic. Based on the information above, we can deduce that the age structure of the ward is largely characterised with a youth population which thus has implications on the requirements for educational facilities. The statistics also show that there is a high level of dependency ratio in this ward and therefore more efforts and resources should be concentrated towards youth empowerment and increasing job opportunities.

3.5. GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

GENDER DISTRIBUTION (%)

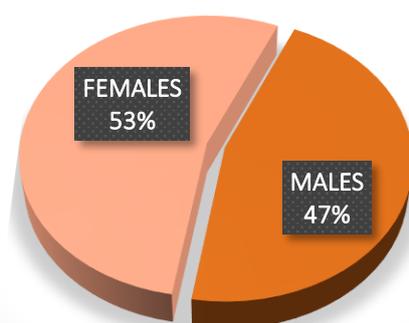


Figure 2: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 24 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Considering the statistics, the majority of the population is made up of females as opposed to males. This trend seems to manifest itself amongst all wards within the Newcastle area and this may likely be attributed to a large number of male's leaving the town to go seek better job opportunities in the bigger cities.

3.6. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

The HIV and AIDS pandemic has a profound impact on the quality of life of families and communities and because this is so, stakeholders have identified that within ward 24 there are individuals who are infected with HIV/AIDS and TB who default on their medication. This has an adverse effect on the state of the community as many families lose their loved ones and children are left to head families. This is why the ward has introduced initiatives to assist them in curbing the number of defaulters and increasing the general health standard of their citizens.

3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No schooling	373	3,15%
Grade 0	407	3,44%
Grade 1/sub A	348	2,94%
Grade 2/sub B	304	2,57%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	321	2,71%
Grade 4/std 2	348	2,94%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	327	2,76%
Grade 6/std 4	343	2,90%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	420	3,55%
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	619	5,23%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	540	4,56%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	750	6,34%

Grade 11/std 9/form 4	899	7,58%
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	2857	24,17%
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	106	0,89%
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	90	0,76%
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	76	0,64%
N4/NTC 4	118	0,99%
N5/NTC 5	86	0,72%
N6/NTC 6	64	0,54%
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	89	0,75%
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	37	0,31%
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	591	5,00%
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	255	2,16%
Higher Diploma	172	1,45%
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	27	0,22%
Bachelors Degree	97	0,82%
Bachelor's Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	45	0,38%
Honours Degree	34	0,28%
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	9	0,07%
Other	45	0,38%
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1022	8,64%
Grand Total	11817	100%

Table 3: Highest level of education in ward 24 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

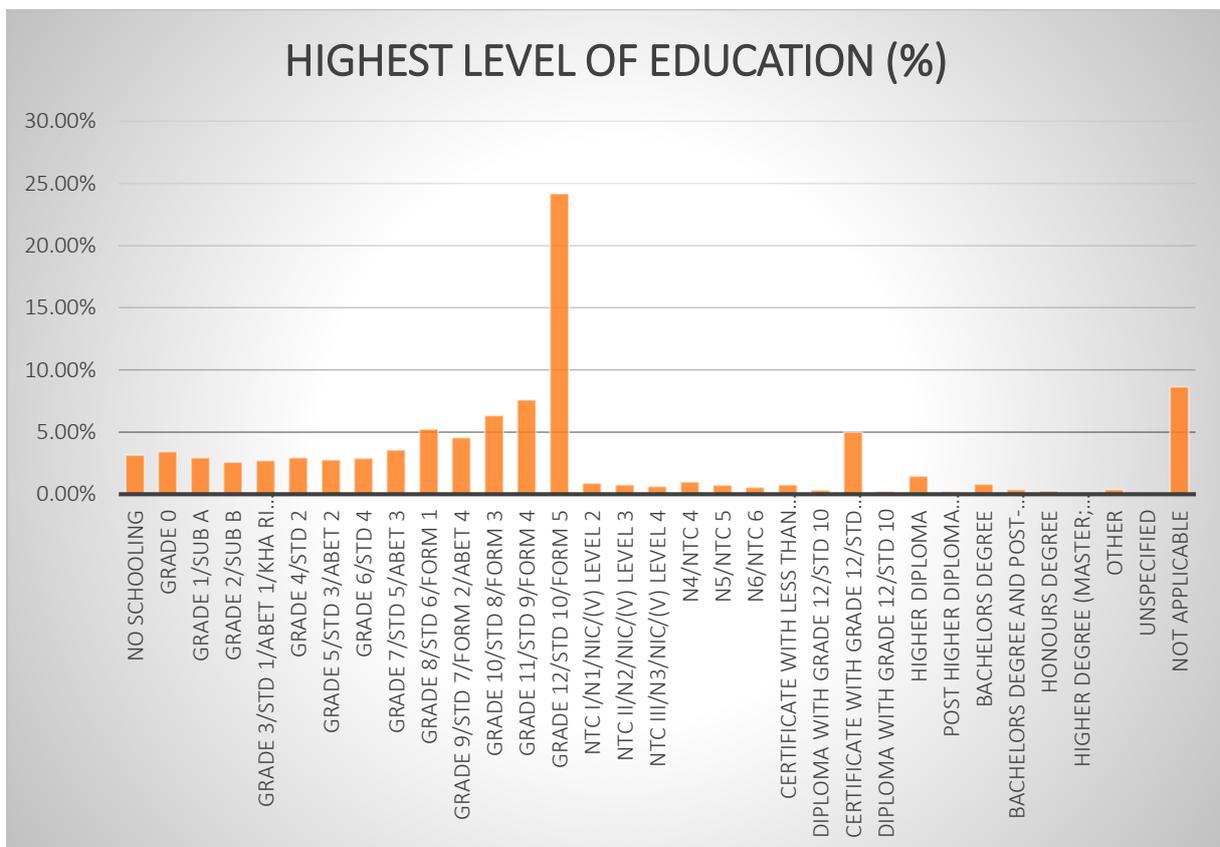


Figure 3: Highest level of education in ward 24 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The statistical data indicates that amongst the population of ward 24 a majority have completed their grade 12 studies. What is worrying is that the number of individuals who have access to higher

learning is low. This indicates that the government together with the NLM have to work towards making ways to assist those that cannot afford institutions of higher learning with bursaries and learner ships.

The ward has 1 primary school, 2 higher primary schools and 1 high school. Another high school would mean a decrease in the number of school dropouts due to the ward only having one high school. The NLM and other stakeholders need to have interventions to increase the level of education of the people of the ward so as to increase the general standard of living of the ward.

3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
2110	1077	380	4444	-	3806	11817

Table 4: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 24 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries)

Taking into consideration that a lot of the population within the ward have not had the excess to higher education`

3.9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (POVERTY LEVELS).

Due to a high rate of illiteracy and a lack of access to tertiary education, most people in the ward find themselves within the unskilled labour market and this leads to most households earning less with a lot of dependents to take care of. This deduces that there is a number of households living below the poverty line and this also means that these people are dependent on the government for social grants and other means of support. The poverty rate has also led to the majority of the youth turning to drug abuse and that increases the social ills of the area.

3.10. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

The exact number of child headed households has not been established within the ward however it has been noted that those that do exist receive forms of intervention from the government to help alleviate the burden, nevertheless more can be done to identify these households and other programmes such as youth centres, soup kitchens and crèches to assist can be put in place.

3.11. STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (SERVICE DELIVERY).

According to statistics the majority of households within the ward have access to electricity for heating, in contrast only 18% of the households do not have access to heating energy. Although there are some households who still use the traditional forms of energy, the observations do indicate that electric services for heating are being delivered adequately to the bulk of the population within the ward.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
2359	28	52	18	128	6	3	-	232	40	2866

Table 5: Access to energy for heating in ward 24 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

With regard to having access to energy for cooking, statistical figures indicate that only a meagre 5% out of 2866 households within ward 24 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
2729	13	27	12	39	3	1	-	3	40	2866

Table 6: Access to energy for cooking in ward 24 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Pertaining to lighting energy, statistical data indicates that 98% of households have access to electricity for lighting whilst only 2% do not have access to electricity for lighting and still use the traditional methods such as candles, gas and paraffin.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR LIGHTING									
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	
2798	6	2	13	2	-	4	40	2866	

Table 7: Access to energy for lighting in ward 24 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of households within ward 24 have access to water which they can obtain from inside their dwelling or within the radius of 200 meters from their dwelling. 98% compared to only 2% of households have access to water and electricity.

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
1950	866	2	-	1	1	5	40	2866

Table 8: Access to potable water in ward 24 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of receiving adequate sanitation, data reveals that there are 2530 (88%) out of 2866 dwellings that have access to water borne sanitation system, which is the majority. 6% of the dwellings have flush toilets with septic tanks whilst the rest have none or use pit latrine with VIP and those without ventilation.

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
18	2530	181	8	31	41	1	17	40	2866

Table 9: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 24 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

According to statistical data, it can be noted that 97% of the total number of households receive waste removal services from the Newcastle Municipality, these households receive such services per week. In contrast a very low percentage of households within the ward does not have access to refuse removal services.

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
2807	8	2	5	3	1	40	2866

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services in ward 24 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Regarding housing typologies, data reveals that 90% of households in ward 24 are formal housing units, these are units made of bricks, concrete and block structures. With majority of the households being formal housing units, 4% are regarded as house/ flat in the backyard whilst 0.1% are informal dwellings. The numbers indicate that most households in ward 24 are formal dwellings although their quality cannot be known.

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
2592	5	11	7	26	5	112	22	3	3	-	14	40	2866

Table 11: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 24 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.12. CRIME AND SAFETY.

Stakeholders indicated that their ward is infested with crime as a result of the bottle stores and taverns in their vicinity. These establishments contribute to the high rate of crime and community safety as a whole. Stakeholders also mentioned that the rates of unemployment of the youth contributed to the high levels of drug use and that also had an impact on crime statistics. Interventions such as neighbourhood watch and others have been put into place. Stakeholders however mentioned that they would appreciate more assistance from the municipality regarding the alleviation of crime. They mentioned that an increase in Apollo lights and street lights would be of assistance in alleviating the predicament.

3.13. CITIZEN SATISFACTION.

Kindly mark with an X:

BASIC SERVICE	POOR	FAIR	GOOD
ACCESS TO ADEQUATE WATER			x
ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION			x
ACCESS TO WASTE REMOVAL SERVICES			x
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHTING AND COOKING			x
ACCESS TO ADEQUATE HOUSING			x
ACCESS TO SOCIAL FACILITIES		x	
ACCESS TO SAFETY AND SECURITY FACILITIES		x	
ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES		x	
ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES			x
ROADS AND STORMWATER	x		
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY		x	
ACCESS TO SPORTS FACILITIES		x	

3.14. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

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. These 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 24. The ward has a lot of soccer teams and one (1) netball team, aerobics and ballroom dancing. 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.

Stakeholders detailed that they had 18 religious groups within the ward, however they also stated that not all of them are using structures suited as places of worship. These religious groups are living in perfect harmony and they entail the following:-

- Zion;
- Romans;
- Nazareth;
- St John,
- Wesley; and
- Sheshi.

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 centre.

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

The following entails the predominant land uses within ward 24:-

- A high majority of residential land uses.
- Church Use.
- Spaza Shops.

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 within the ward, In Ward 24 there is also one home one garden 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).

In 2002 and 2016 the ward was affected by hail storms and floods that affected housing and roads.

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 that don't have wheel chairs. They assert that it's hard for them to move around the ward.

3.24. IMMIGRATION PROFILE.

It has been stated that the majority of Spaza shops within the ward are owned by people coming from Somalia and Bangladesh. There is also an influx of people who own small hairdressing establishments from neighbouring countries. Another influx of people coming into the ward from other

towns and cities are those that study at the Amajuba TVET College and seek accommodation from houses in the vicinity of the school.

3.25. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

There are no issues whatsoever with the state of governance in ward 24.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS (INCLUDING MECHANISMS).

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

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

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).

4.1.2 Department of Human Settlement

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT			Status of Project		
Project name	Yield to be built	Budget (2020/21)	In progress(Y/N)	COMPLETE(Y/N)	Comments
Madadeni Storm Damages	-	R9,151,601.87	Y		
Emergency Housing	12 Units	R1,524,000.00	Y		

4.1.3 Department of Education

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						Status of Project		
Project name	Scope of work	Programme implementer	Nature of investment	Budget allocation 2019/20 R'000-245M	Estimated allocation 2020/21 R'000	In progress (Y/N)	COMPL ETE(Y/N)	Comments
Sipheni senior primary school	Construction of boys and girls toilet block	DOPW	Upgrades and additions	R498,000.00	R372,000.00			Project completed
Emanzimnyama Primary school	Replacing roof structure, broken windows and doors, plastering and painting	DOPW	Maintenance and repair	R0, 000	R0, 000			

Bethamoya Secondary School	Sanitation phase 3 programme - 3 existing ablution facilities and 3 to be renovated	DOPW	Upgrades and additions	R0, 000	R0, 000			Project on hold because of financial challenges
Khaselihle primary school	Construction of boys and girls toilet block	DOPW	Upgrades and additions	R0, 000	R0, 000			Project on hold because of financial challenges
Ezincwadini senior primary school	Construction of boys and girls toilet block	DOPW	Upgrades and additions	R0, 000	R0, 000			Project on hold because of financial challenges

4.1.4 Department of Budget & Treasury Office

BTO					Status of Project		
Project Description	New/Renewal/Upgrade	Draft Budget (2020/21)			In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE(Y/N)	Comments
IT Equipment	New	R600, 000.00	R600, 000.00	R600,000.00	Y		
Furniture and Equipment	New	R300, 000.00	R300, 000.00	R300,000.00	Y		
Machinery and Equipment	New	R100,000.00	R100, 000.00	R100,000.00	Y		
TECHNICAL SERVICE							
Construction of MB23	New	R4,400,000.00	-	-	Y		
Resealing of Roads – Newcastle Residential area	Renewal	R3,000,000.00	R3,000, 000.00	R6, 000, 000.00	Y		

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

4.2.1 NLM CAPEX

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NEW/ RENEWAL/ UPGRADE	WARDS	BUDGET (2021/22)	STATUS OF PROJECT	
				IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)
TECHNICAL SERVICES					
PURCHASE OF REFUSE COMPACT TRUCK		Whole Of Newcastle	2,900,000.00		

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	
					IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)
BETHAMOYA HIGH SCHOOL	SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - 3 EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES AND 3 TO BE RENOVATED	24	208	113		

PROJECT NAME	SCOPE OF WORKS	WARD	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2021-22 R'000	STATUS OF PROJECT	
					IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)
EZINCWADINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	24	283	113		
KHASelihLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	24	2 900	113		

4.2.3 Department of Environment, Forestry AND Fisheries.

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	STATUS OF PROJECT	
			IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	CO
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. .	R6,787,330.00	Implementation	

5. SWOT ANALYSIS.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clinic no 7 health services. - Community hall venue - ATMs - Schools & TVET college. - Feeding schemes in 3 of our schools - Library - Funeral parlours - Rubbish removal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor infrastructure. - Poor service delivery - Safety in the community - Gravel roads - No street lights
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Job opportunities at boxer. - Development of existing infrastructure will create employment. - Identified agricultural opportunities. - Extension of the library and the clinic. - Residents/accommodation for students at Majuba tvet - We have science centre which should intervene in encouraging maths & science in primary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drug problems & Abuse of alcohol. - Crime increase. - Unemployment. - Teenage pregnancy. - TB defaulters reported to be very high in our ward and province.

6. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

1. Old age facilities.

2. Create facilities for the disabled.
3. Tarred roads.
4. Integrated Library.
5. Build houses and youth centres.

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

- Reducing road accidents.
- Increase Light & reduce crime.
- Safety in our roads.
- Provide 24 hours services.
- Community hall renovated for efficient use.

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	-			-	-	
4.	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all						
5.	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
6.	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.						
7.	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.						
8.	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.						
9.	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
10.	Reduce inequality within and among countries						
11.	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable			-			

”By 2035 Newcastle will be a resilient and economically vibrant city, promoting service excellence to its citizens”

	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
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.						
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 _____ the Ward Councillor for Ward 24, in conjunction with my key stakeholders of the ward, 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.

NO	NAME	WARD	PORTFOLIO	SIGNATURE
	SKHUMBUZO SHABANGU		WARD COUNCILLOR	
1.	CHILI BONGANI	24	FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY	
2.	KAZI MANQOBA	24	TRANSFORMATION & GOVN.	
3.	KHUZWAYO SIMPHIWE	24	FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY	
4.	LUKHELE CHARITY	24	MUNICIPAL PLANNING	
5.	MADONSELA ZAKHELE	24	INFRASTRUCTURE	
6.	MWELASE FIKILE	24	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
7.	NXELE NTOMBI	24	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
8.	NXUMALO MUSA	24	GOVERNANCE	
9.	PHAKATHI NTOMBENHLE	24	MUNICIPAL PLANNING	
10.	THWALA KWAZI	24	INFRASTRUCTURE	

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