

NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



DRAFT COMMUNITY BASED PLAN

WARD 30

JUNE 2021

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1. PARTICIPANTS TO THE PLANNING ACTIVITY.

1.1. GOVERNANCE.

WARD COUNCILLOR :

WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE :

NAME	MALE/FEMALE	PORTFOLIO

1.2. STAKEHOLDERS.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION & SECTOR	OBJECTIVES

2. INTRODUCTION.

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

This document represents a Community Based Plan for Ward 30 prepared by the Newcastle Local Municipality. The intension of the document is to give a detailed insight into the development dynamics affecting ward 30, 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 names of the geographical areas falling with ward 30 are as follows:-

- Osizweni Section A
- Section B
- Manzana (Manzana 1, Manzana 2, Amasimu, Jakkalas, Depho)

3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS.

POPULATION SIZE & GENDER DISTRITIION				
MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL
4330	47%	4855	53%	9185

Table 1: 2011 Stats on the Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 30 (2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

With regards to population size and gender distribution, statistical data reveals that the total population of ward 30 stands at 9 185 respectively while gender is distributed unevenly (M- 47%, F-

53%) with females making up the majority of the population. Furthermore, data reveals that the ward is characterised by a strong youth presence as is the general norm within the Newcastle Municipality. This infers that there is a high dependency ratio and more efforts should be directed towards educational facilities, skills development and job creation.

3.3. HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

An analysis of the statistical data shows that the total number of households within ward 30 is 2 087 and the average household size is 4 people per household which is below the average household size of Newcastle which is 4.2 people per household. However, consultation with the members 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 30 are made up of an average of 15 people per household, hence a need for the delivery of housing.

3.4. AGE STRUCTURE.

Conferring to Census Data, the age structure of ward 30 is relatively young. 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 6 016 people (65% of the total population). Stakeholders mentioned that majority of this demographic do not work, 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.

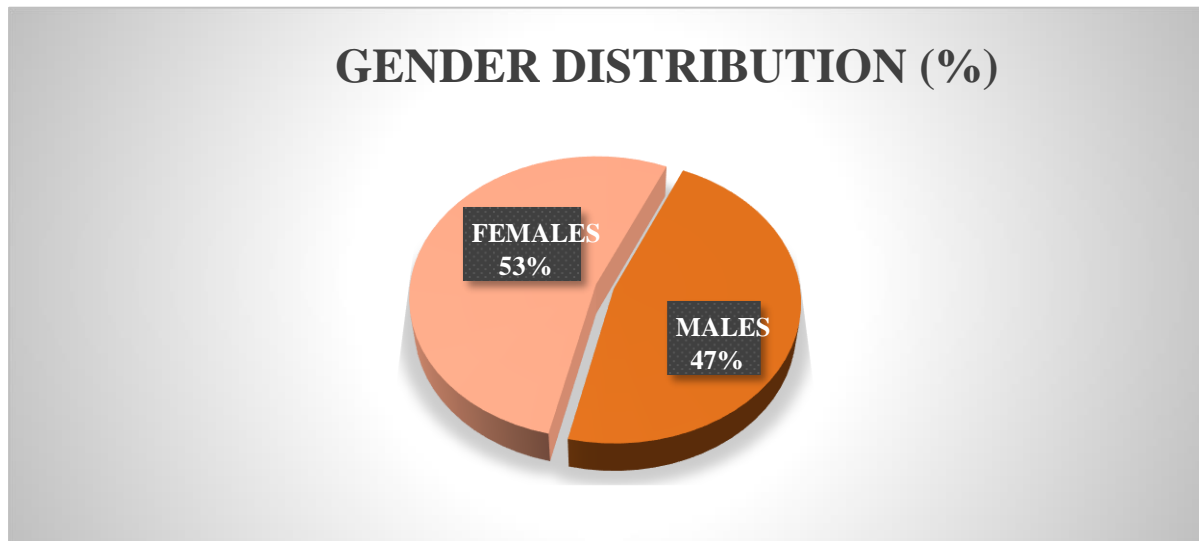


Figure 1: Population Size and Gender Distribution in ward 30 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.6. STATE OF HEALTH (HIV/AIDS).

Regarding the state of health in the community of ward 30, stakeholders mentioned that there were no interventions or initiatives to improve the state of health of citizens.

They stated that more efforts have to be directed to the following:

- There is no clinic in ward 30, therefore propose a clinic.
- There are no pick up points within the ward, hence the request for Singcengampilo Home-based Care to be made into a pick up point.
- There are no programmes to deal with health issues
- CCG do not come to war rooms and they do not assist with anything

3.7. EDUCATION PROFILE.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No schooling	489	5,32%
Grade 0	339	3,69%
Grade 1/sub A	321	3,49%
Grade 2/sub B	363	3,95%
Grade 3/std 1/ABET 1/Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	370	4,02%
Grade 4/std 2	372	4,05%
Grade 5/std 3/ABET 2	383	4,16%
Grade 6/std 4	398	4,33%
Grade 7/std 5/ABET 3	447	4,86%
Grade 8/std 6/form 1	584	6,35%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2/ABET 4	576	6,27%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3	749	8,15%
Grade 11/std 9/form 4	858	9,34%
Grade 12/std 10/form 5	1575	17,14%
NTC I/N1/NIC/(V) Level 2	9	0,09%
NTC II/N2/NIC/(V) Level 3	7	0,07%
NTC III/N3/NIC/(V) Level 4	5	0,05%
N4/NTC 4	7	0,07%
N5/NTC 5	2	0,02%
N6/NTC 6	12	0,13%
Certificate with less than Grade 12/std 10	7	0,07%
Diploma with less than Grade 12/std 10	9	0,09%
Certificate with Grade 12/std 10	89	0,96%
Diploma with Grade 12/std 10	43	0,46%
Higher Diploma	20	0,21%
Post Higher Diploma (Masters; Doctoral Diploma)	1	0,01%
Bachelors Degree	32	0,34%
Bachelors Degree and Post-graduate Diploma	5	0,05%
Honours Degree	2	0,02%
Higher Degree (Master; Doctorate)	-	-
Other	1	0,01%
Unspecified	-	-
Not applicable	1112	12,10%
Grand Total	9185	100%

Table 2: Highest level of education in ward 30 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

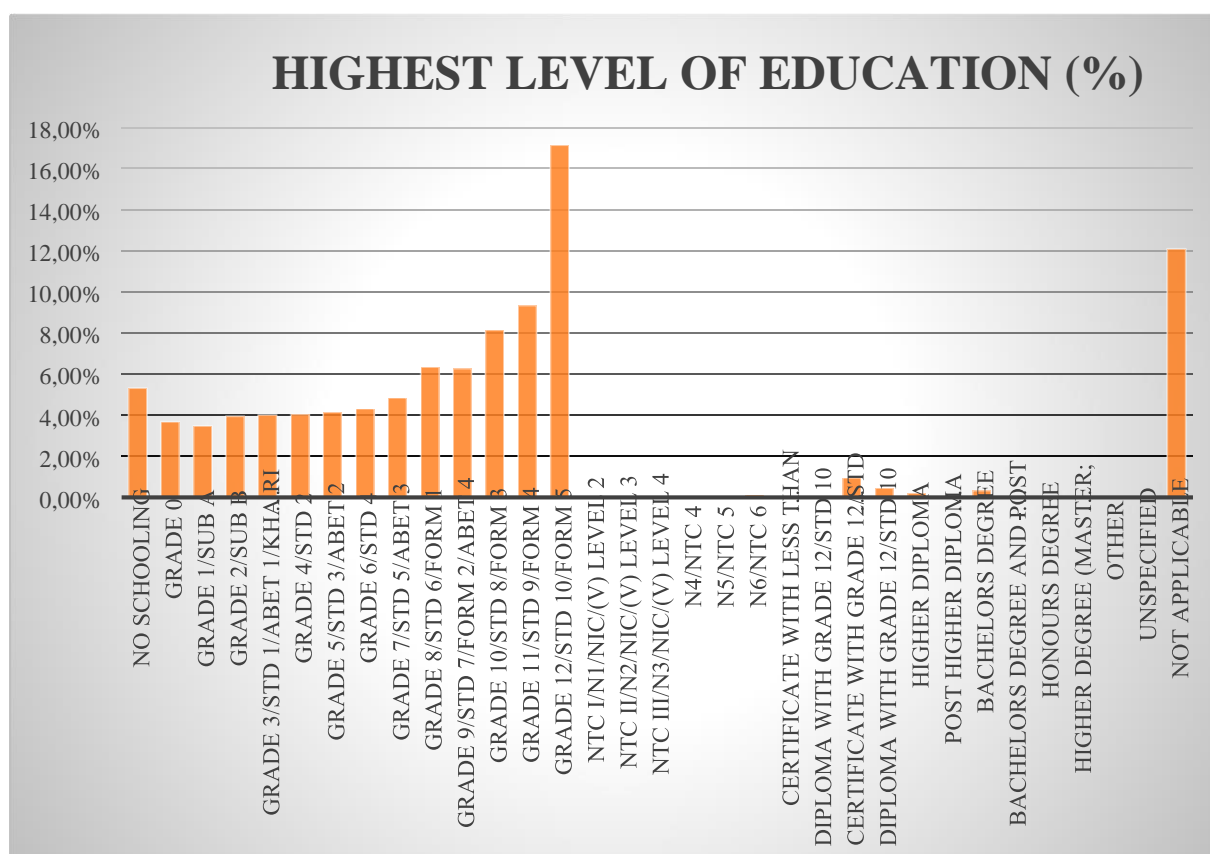


Figure 2: Highest level of education in ward 30 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A high majority of people within ward 30 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 30 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 30, 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, in the VDs that fall in the rural areas which will 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 (2) high schools in the township area, namely Thubelihle High School and Zama High School.

According to stakeholders, the following is a list of schools present in the ward:-

- Kwethu J.P. School
- Buhlebentuthuko Higher Primary
- Thubelihle High School
- Nhlonphweni JP
- Thiyasizwe Higher Primary

- Zama High School
- Mary Queen Creche
- Noni Creche
- Sinethemba Creche with 30 children
- Siyaphila Creche (unregistered)
- Zimazisa for the blind school / Handcraft center

3.8. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total
937	710	752	3144	-	3643	9185

Table 3: Employment and unemployment levels in ward 30 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of employment and unemployment within ward 30, data revealed that majority of the wards inhabitants are unemployed. In contrast, only 10% of the population of the ward is unemployed. The stakeholders indicated that the majority of those employed are working within the following:-

- Emabhodini (R200-300) per week
- Acelor Mittal
- Karbochem
- Industrial side
- Teachers
- Retail shops (Theku Plaza and town)

They further stated that majority of the unemployed are the youth and the majority try to make a living by starting-up car washes, Spaza shops, selling clothes and those involved in crime (which is the majority). They stated that the reason for this were the lack of job opportunities and the laziness on part of the youth to study.

3.9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (POVERTY LEVELS).

The ward is in high state of poverty. Stakeholders mentioned that they have land in they yards but they would like assistance in getting seeds and equipment for the “one home.one garden initiative to feed their families. They further mentioned that to some who have gardens, there is no water to care for the plants because they have jojo tanks but they do not come deliver water.

3.10. CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

With the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in South Africa, the case of child headed households is not an unfamiliar one. In ward 30 stakeholders have mentioned the existence of such households, although they have not identified as to the exact number. Stakeholders realise that efforts have to be made to identify and assist these households in order to limit their plight. They mentioned the distribution of food parcels by the Department of Social Development to these households.

3.11. STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE (SERVICE DELIVERY).

Analysis of statistical data revealed that the majority of the ward has access to electricity as a source of heating. In contrast 30% of the households in the ward do not have access to electricity as a source for heating. Stakeholders stated that these households mostly fall in the rural parts of the ward. The total number of households with access to adequate energy for heating makes 70% of the total number of households.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR HEATING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1452	17	81	72	258	3	8	-	191	4	2087

Table 4: Access to energy for heating in ward 30 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of access to energy for cooking, 80% of the households in ward 30 have access to electricity for cooking, whereas only 20% out of the total of 2087 households do not have access to adequate access to electricity as a means of energy for cooking.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR COOKING										
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1667	35	300	23	51	-	1	-	5	4	2087

Table 5: Access to energy for cooking in ward 30 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

Pertaining to energy for lighting, statistical figures indicate that majority of households within the ward have access to electricity for lighting whilst a minimal number of 313 do not have access to electricity for lighting.

ACCESS TO ENERGY FOR LIGHTING								
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total
1773	3	17	273	3	-	13	4	2087

Table 6: Access to energy for lighting in ward 30 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households in ward 30 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 85% of the total number of households within ward 30.

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
960	817	187	52	6	-	60	4	2087

Table 7: Access to potable water in ward 30 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

In terms of access to sanitation, statistical data shows that the majority of the households in ward 30 have access to adequate sanitation. The majority of households are using flush toilets connected to a sewerage system while 45% of the households in the ward do not have water borne sewerage system.

This indicates that there still needs to be a delivery of adequate sanitation to the rest of the ward.

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
44	1139	5	118	327	328	13	53	4	2087

Table 8: Access to adequate sanitation in ward 30 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

A majority of the households in ward 30 according to statistical data receive refuse removal services from the local authorities. Of the aforementioned majority of 55%, 1138 of the households have their refuse removed once a week whereas 15 get their refuse removed less often. 2% of the households in the ward have no rubbish disposal. With regards to access to refuse removal, ward 30 falls within the top 10 wards with the highest concentration of refuse removal backlogs.

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

1138	15	161	609	160	-	4	2087
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Table 9: Access to refuse removal services in ward 30 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

The majority of the households within ward 30 are of a formal structure which ranges from houses made of brick/concrete/block structure, flats, cluster house in a complex, and semi-detached. The total number of households with a formal structure makes up 95%. Stakeholders reiterated the need for the maintenance of infrastructure, referring to electricity poles rusting and falling down. Stakeholders mentioned a need for tar roads in the rural areas.

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
1935	19	8	-	-	2	29	59	35	-	2	4	-	2087

Table 10: Type of main dwelling for households in ward 30 (Source: 2011 Census Data from Stats SA overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries).

3.12. CRIME AND SAFETY.

Stakeholders mentioned a high prevalence of crime in the ward, they stated that this was attributed to the high levels of unemployment that leads the youth to drug abuse (dagga, weed and nyaope). Furthermore they mentioned that the containers (Spaza shops) sell drugs to the youth leading to the state the ward is at present. 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:-

- Street committee
- CPF.

The stakeholder further indicated the other interventions from government which they think might be able to solve the issue of crime within ward 30 and these are as follows:-

- Maintenance of Apollo's, and the installation of new Apollo's within the area
- Street lights, high mast lights
- Grounds are also a place where crime occurs, grounds need to be well lit
- Need speed humps and pavements

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.

There stakeholders communicated facing challenges regarding illegal dumping of pampers, carcasses of dead animals and papers. They indicated that these pose a hazard owing to the smell and the fact that these cause rodents. They also disclosed that there are skip bins in the ward, however the NLM does not collect them 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 containers (Spaza shops) that are owned by the foreigners. There stakeholders indicated that they would like assistance in the establishment of “inygadi” so they can plant and sell their produce to make a living.

3.16. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE.

As statistics had revealed that ward 30 had a majority of youth, conversely stakeholders mentioned that the facilities present or lack thereof within the area do not cater for the greater majority thus contributing to drug use and other delinquent behaviours. They mentioned that they had a high number of youth but sports areas and other facilities were not in good condition. Considering a lack of such infrastructure, stakeholders called for the intervention by the NLM, a construction of sporting grounds for various sporting conducts and a hall would encourage the youth to take part in sport and other cultural activities.

3.17. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES

The following entails a list of the religious facilities existing within ward 30, some occupying open spaces:-

- Roman Catholic
- Lutheran
- Jehovah witnesses
- Presbyterian church
- Zion Christian Church (use school)
- Postoli (uses school)

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. The following entails the socio-economic facilities which they require:-

- Community hall.
- Library.
- Shopping Mall.
-

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

The following entails the predominant land uses with ward 30:-

- Residential Houses
- Open Spaces
- Churches
- Schools

3.20. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING GRAZING).

To a certain extent, there is some form of agricultural activity taking place within the ward. There are households that take part in the “one home, one garden” initiative within ward 30, and there are owners of cattle and goats. The only issue regarding the cattle and goats is that they roam around and end up feeding on the gardens of the locals.

3.21. LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP.

Manzana under leadership of Chief Kubheka, there are land owners kwa’Jakalaas.

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

Recently the ward has faced a vast number of thunderstorms causing considerable damage to households in the form of floods and mini-tornados. Consultation with stakeholders in the ward brought to surface the effects of these. They mentioned damage to roads, windows and roofs which they attributed to a lack of stormwater drainage system. They similarly expressed concern for houses built on wetlands and sewerage.

3.23. DISABILITY PROFILE.

There have been disabled people identified in the ward, however the exact number has not been divulged due to a prospective ward profiling. Consultation with stakeholders also revealed a lack of disabled friendly facilities in the ward, contributing to the exclusion of this demographic from the community. Furthermore, they proposed roads, walkways and ramps to assist in integrating disabled people in the community.

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.

3.25. STATE OF GOVERNANCE (INCLUDING TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP).

Manzana under leadership of Chief Kubheka.

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:-

- The Ward Councillor.
- The Ward Committee.
- Izinduna for traditional leadership.
- 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 14 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 Settlement.

DEPARTMENT HUMAN SETTLEMENT			Status of Project		
Project Name	Yield	Budget	In progress(Y/N)	COMPLETE(Y/N)	Comments
Title deeds	58	R58,000,00			Ongoing
Emergency Housing	12 Units (various wards)	R1,524,000.00	Y		

4.1.2. Department of Education.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						Status of Project		
Project Name	Scope of work	Programme Implementer	Nature of Investment	Budget Allocation 2019/20 R'000-245	Estimated Allocation 2020/21 R'000	In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE(Y/N)	Comments
Buhlebentuthuko Primary School	Storm Damaged	DOPW	Maintenance and Repair	R512 719	R201 011			Project on hold because of

	Schools Phase 14							financial challenges.
Buhlebentuthuko Primary Primary School	Construction of Boys and Girls Toilet Block	DOPW	Upgrades and Additions	R0, 000	R215 000			Project on hold because of financial challenges.

4.1.3. 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	Y		
Furniture and Equipment	New	R300,000	Y		
Machinery and Equipment	New	R100,000	Y		

4.1.4. Technical Services.

TECHNICAL SERVICE					
			Status of Project		
Project Description	New/Renewal/Upgrade	Draft Budget (2020/21)	In progress (Y/N)	COMPLETE(Y/N)	Comments
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. Technical Services.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NEW/ RENEWAL/ UPGRADE	WARDS	BUDGET (2021/22)	STATUS OF PROJECT		COMMENTS
				IN PROGRESS (Y/N)	COMPLETE (Y/N)	
TECHNICAL SERVICES						
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)	
BUHLEBENTUTHUK O PRIMARY SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGED SCHOOLS PHASE 14	30	4 663	1 536			
BUHLEBENTUTHUK O PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	30	2 400	221			
THIYASIZWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Construction of New Grade R facilities and Ablutions	30	13 200	954			

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. .	R6,787,330.00	Implementation		

- Emawozeni Housing
- Greenfield Housing
- Retification of toilets
- VIP toilets

5. SWOT ANALYSIS.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are a lot of schools There - are a lot of churches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crime - Drug Use - Lack of service delivery
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a park that is used for exercising - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are houses built on sewerage - Somalians are a threat they bring drugs to the ward

6. LISTING OF PRIORITY NEEDS.

- Poor quality of roads, therefore a need for the provision of tar roads:
 - Emanzana farm
 - Next to Ekwethu L.P School in the location
 - A request for the Jakalaas road to be fixed
- Poor access to housing and land, hence the need for a housing project:
 - Emlazi community requests R.D.P renovation
 - Ema 4 room community request for the fixing of asbestos
 - Emanzana community request for houses
- Poor access to adequate sanitation, hence a need for the introduction of water borne sewerage system and toilets by the Hloniphweni area. The Emanzana farm and Mlazi request for sewer and access water.
- Poor access to basic services, hence the need for the delivery of adequate electricity services.
- Poor access to basic services, therefore a need for the delivery of adequate water services.
- Poor access to pedestrian safety infrastructure, hence a need for speed humps.
- EPWP.
- Poor access to crime and safety facilities, therefore a need for street lights
- Vuyisile Thwala Park needs to be fixed and security is requested
- Recreation centre

-
- i. Hall, sport ground, medipost, clinic Emanzana

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE WARD TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT.

1. To improve access to sanitation both in rural and township.
2. To improve access to electricity
3. To improve access to housing for our community members
4. To improve quality of the roads
5. To improve access to adequate water

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						

	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 30, 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 February 2017, and it is indeed a true reflection of the needs and aspirations of the community.

NO	NAME	WARD	PORTFOLIO	SIGNATURE
	HAPPINESS MKHWANAZI	30	WARD COUNCILLOR	
1.	HADEBE NTOMBI	30	L.E.D..	
2.	LAHLANI SIBONGILE	30	FINANCE	
3.	MAHLAMBI-KHUMALO GRACE	30	HOUSING	
4.	MFUSI NONHLANHLA	30	L.E.D.	
5.	MKHWANAZI FANA	30	INFRASTRUCTURE	
6.	MTSHALI BRENDA	30	FINANCE	
7.	NDLOVU MUNTU	30	HOUSING	
8.	NKOMO THEMBI	30	INFRASTRUCTURE	
9.	SHONGWE LUNGANI	30	L.E.D.	
10.	YIKA ZITHELO	30	INFRASTRUCTURE/ SECRETEARY	