



MATATIELE
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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Research and analysis of ward profiling: Ward based plans

WARD 09

May 2018

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1. Executive Summary

Ward 09 comprises of Afzondering, Newrest, Sphola, Matiase, Rantsiki, Khashule, Mbombo, Gudlintaba, Manderstone and Makoaseng villages. There is total population of 9009. The gender split within the LM is made up of 54% female and 46% males. The average household size for Ward 09 is 4 persons per household. It is evident that the most spoken language in Ward 09 is isiXhosa, followed by Sesotho and IsiZulu.

The ward has abundant arable land for farming. Products such as poultry farming, dairy farming and brick making, sand mining are available within the ward that are locally produced and create job opportunities for people within the ward.

This ward shows a significant number of educational facilities, these ranging from pre-school to secondary school level. There are a total of ten (10) schools recorded. There are two (2) pre-schools, six (6) primary schools, one (1) secondary school and one (1) combined school. Three (3) of these schools are located in Mzongwana.

Ward 09 has experienced a fair amount of infrastructure investment in the 2013-14 financial year, with installation of toilets and solar power systems.

There is one (1) health care facility located within the ward located in Afzondering. The clinic offers basic health services such as family planning, basic check-ups and immunization among others.

Ward 09 has approximately 111 people who have access to piped water services inside their yard, the villages of Mbombo has 16 communal taps and Manderstone has 13 communal taps and the water is provided by the District Municipality. The locations in the ward show the use of ventilated pit toilets as sanitation.

Majority of the households in the ward uses electricity for lighting there are however people are reliant on paraffin households and solar for lighting

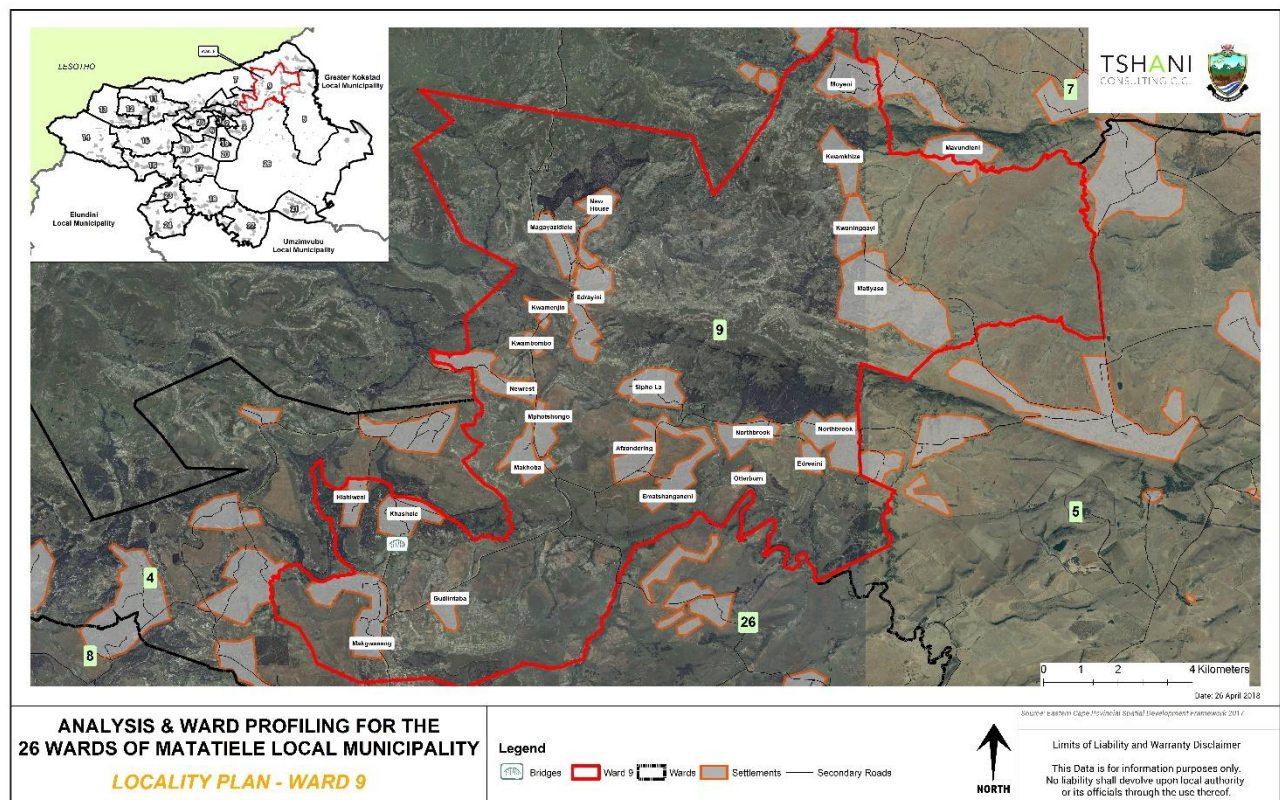
MLM constructed access roads for almost all villages belonging to this ward, but all access roads currently need maintenance to enable community to access villages within the ward. Some access roads that were constructed required bridges that still have to be constructed.

High unemployment rate is one of the challenges within the ward.



1.1. Locality

Ward 09 is situated the northern boundary of MLM. The Ward is surrounded by wards 4, 26, 5 and 7. As depicted in the plan below, the main villages within Ward 09 are Gudlintaba, Khashule, Rantsiki, Mphotshongweni, Mahangu, Manderstone, Newresh, Mbombo, Hloahloeng, Sphola, Matiase and Afzondering. It is to be noted that all villages which have been listed were identified through the community outreach programmes. The Village names captured on plans are as per the villages which exist on the GIS and Census databases.



Plan 1: Ward 09 Locality

2. Methodology

The methodology utilised for the analysis and profiling in this report was derived as follows:

1. Synthesis an interpretation of questionnaires and community feedback;
2. Translated information into a Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats analysis;
3. Conducted a verification process on the populations profiles, social profile and economic profile using Census 2011 data which was conducted at a Ward level;
4. A detailed GIS mapping exercise was completed in order to translate the findings into spatially represented outcomes;
5. Ward needs, and priorities were identified for the wards;
6. Needs identified for the ward were translated into projects and a consolidated implementation plan together within financial implications was completed.

The analysis of Ward 09 also took its '*point of departure*' from the primary data which was available from the data collection and community consultation completed in the previous phase

3. Ward Overview

The section below highlights the specific sections which were analysed in relation to Ward 09. The SWOT analysis,

3.1. SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis was developed, through a series of engagement sessions with the local community and traditional leadership of Ward 09, by the municipality.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming • Skilled people in sewing • Have people in the ward who are universities, grade 12 and professionals • Electricity in 4 villages • Rivers and riverine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No electricity in other villages • Limited access to water • Roads in a bad condition • No bridges • No support for farming activities • No support for agricultural activities • Low skills
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand Mining • Faming • Maize Production • Educated Youth • Large space of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teenage pregnancy • Illegal immigration of people from Lesotho • Stock theft • Youth unemployment • High crime rate: rape and house breaking

Table 1: SWOT Analysis – Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

3.2. Major events within the Ward

The table below highlights the major events which have taken place /happened within Ward 09 over the past years.

EVENT/ OCCURANCE	YEAR	IMPACT
Fire awareness	2013	People were warned with fire veld and fire consequences
SASSA card renew	2012	Grant beneficiaries were granted with cards and warned with card scams
Home affairs outreach	2014	People applied for Identity Documents and Birth Certificates
Housing data collection	2016	Beneficiaries were enrolled
Destroying of maize in fields with fire	2013	People could not harvest maize that was planted

Table 2: Major Event within the Ward – Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

3.3. Services/ Infrastructure and Programmes Within the Ward Within The 5-Year Period (2012-2016)

Ward 09 has experienced a fair amount of infrastructure investment in past financial years, with installation of toilets and solar power systems. It is evident that the benefits of these projects have benefited the ward as well as the municipality as a whole.

Type	Year	Beneficiaries	Status / present condition	Impact
Toilets	2014	Some villages	There are still people without toilets	Lives of community members were improved
Solar	2013	Some villages	There are still people without solar	People could use solar energy for miner purposes
Siyabonga-Novuka Community hall	2010	Mposhongweni	Good condition	Community gatherings are being held in held in the hall
Scholar transport	2009	All	Good	Student are now travelling easily
Food parcels	2017	120 people	Good	Destitute were given food

Table 3: Programmes within the Ward – Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

4. Socio Economic Analysis

4.1. Population Profile

The sub sections below provide an analysis of the population profile of Ward 09.

4.1.1. Population Size and Distribution

The total population of Ward 09 is 9009

LIST OF VILLAGES/ LOCATIONS/SUB AREAS	OTHER NAME/S FOR THE VILLAGE/ LOCATION	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			POPULATION SIZE (NUMBER OF PEOPLE)		
		Community Feedback	Census 2011	Projected Household by 2050 growing at 0.3% Per Annum	Community Feedback	Census 2011	Projected Population by 2050 growing at 0.4% Per Annum
Gudlintaba	N/A	128	93		464	399	
Makhoaseng	N/A	100	210		499	759	
Khashule	N/A	242	144		787	588	

Rantsiki	N/A	123	-		550	-	
Mphotshongweni	N/A	234	-		468	-	
Mahangu	N/A	300	-		747	-	
Afzondering	N/A	450	99		700	294	
Matiase	N/A	495	36		2417	174	
Manderstone	N/A	146	102		340	405	
Sphola	N/A	145	54		532	288	
Newresh	N/A	115	102		345	438	
Mnombo	N/A	580	-		1160	-	
TOTAL		3058	1656	1828	9009	6603	7503

Table 4: Population Size and Distribution within the Ward – Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)



4.1.2. Gender Distribution

The chart below depicts that 54% of the total population of Ward 09 are female. This is typical of most wards within Matatiele. This statistic also speaks to the table below on child headed households.

The growing distribution of females within the ward necessitates the provision of support for increased fertility demands and maternal support.

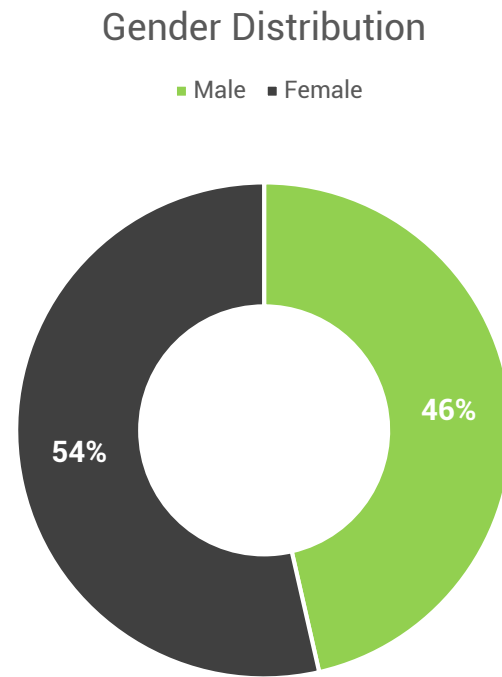


Figure 1: Gender Distribution

4.1.3. Age

The dominant age group in Ward 09 is the classified age group of 10-14yrs. In General, the population of this ward is dominated by younger people (00-19). There is a sharp decline in the number of people per age group from ages 20 years and older.

This community certainly needs to invest more in educational institutions (schools and crèches) and employment opportunities in order to attend to the needs of the youthful population.

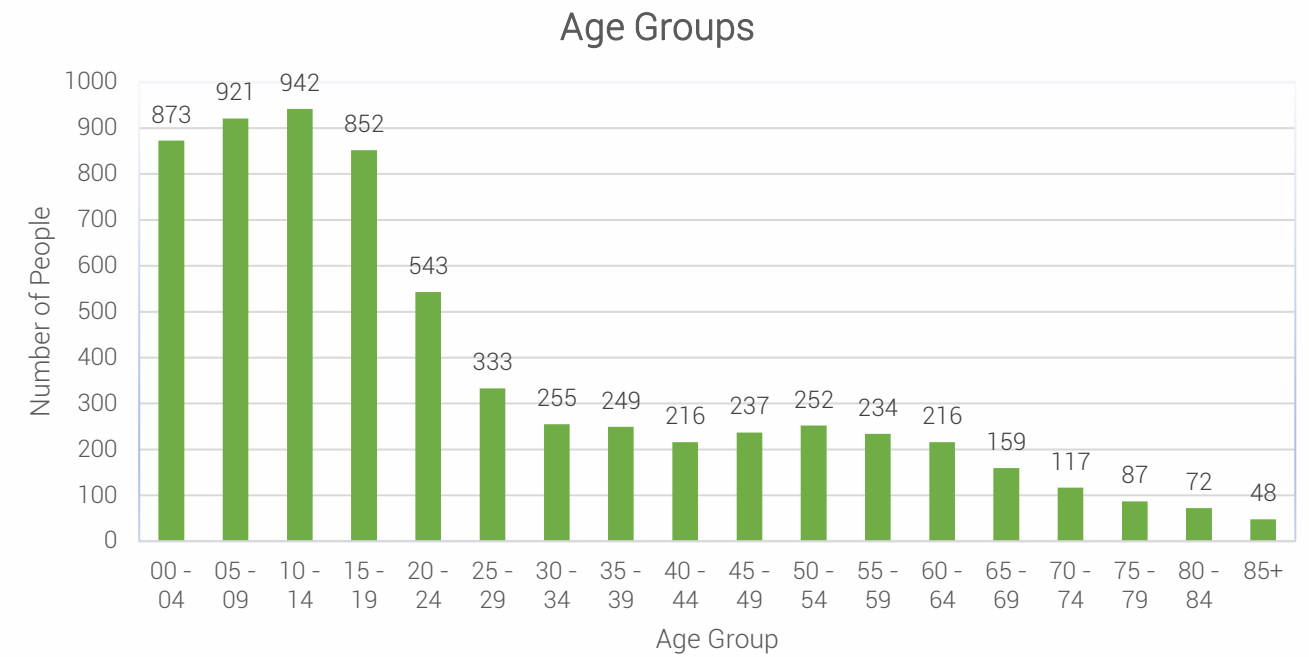


Figure 2: Age within Ward Distribution – Census 2011

4.1.4. Language Distribution

It is evident that the most spoken language in Ward 09 is isiXhosa, followed by Sesotho and IsiZulu. The language preference correlates to the racial split within Ward 09 and is an indication of the language preference which people appreciate.

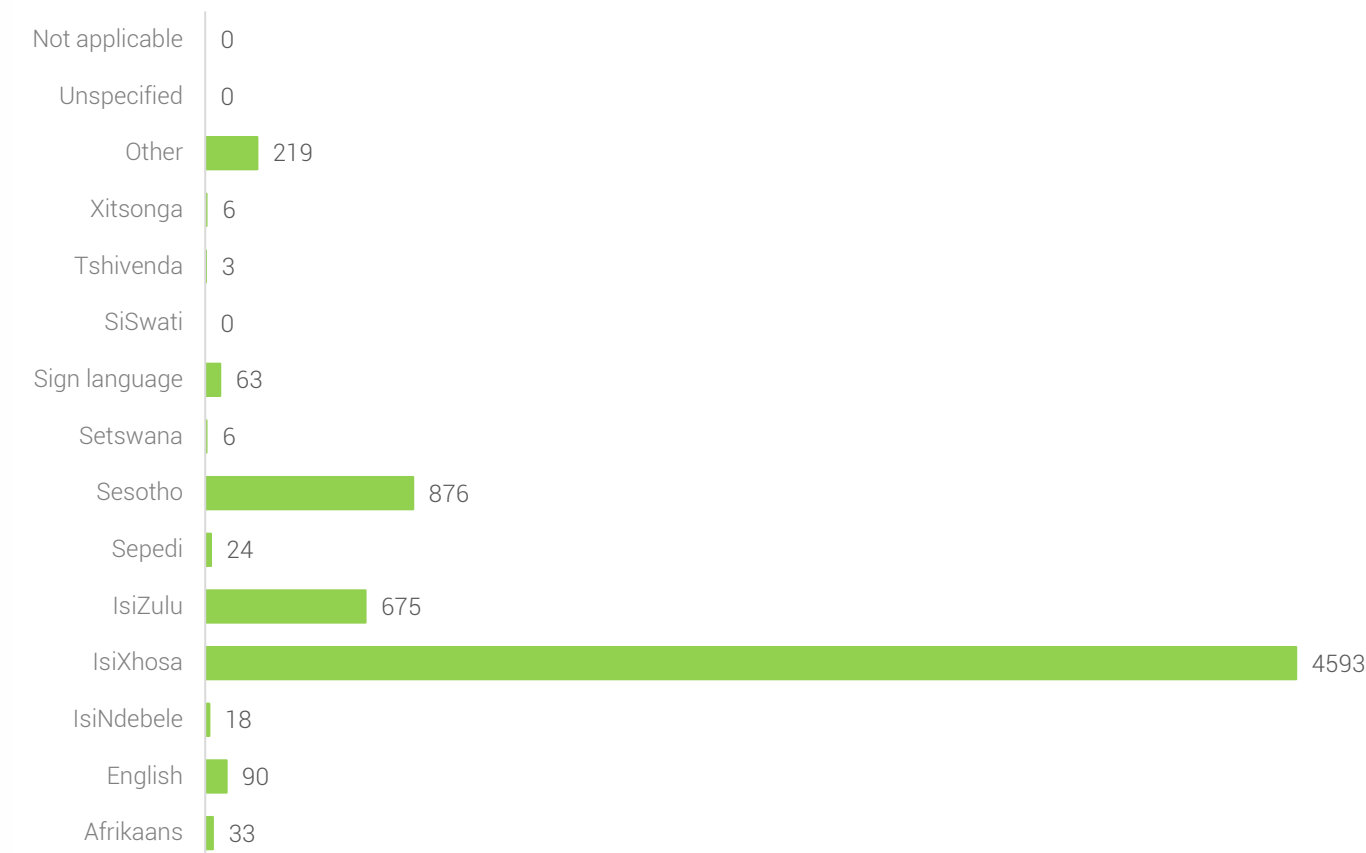


Figure 3: Language Proficiency within Ward – Census 2011

4.1.5. Social Grants

The dependency on grants within Ward 09 continues to be a major challenge. The highest grant assistance been on Child Support (3520) is in direct correlation with the high number of female headed households and majority female population. Such is a major challenge for the LM, province and country at large. This ward also shows a high number of old age grant recipients.

TYPE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE OFFERED	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
	Community Feedback
Child support grant	3520
Old age	1922
Disability grant	45
Foster care grant	152
Grant in aid	Data not available
Stress relieve grant	Data not available
Food parcels	25

Table 5: Social Grant Dependency within Ward - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)



4.1.6. Indigent Support

A rural municipality with a high dependency rate on social assistance; MLM has a large number of indigent households. Particularly for ward 09. There a number of indigent households. Although the number is high, it is only a few households that receive indigent supports form the municipality. The challenges that affect to the provision of such support, include beneficiaries with no properly documents, challenges with verification of beneficiaries amongst other issues. In this ward, MLM provides indigent support in the form of solar. The current indigent support register show that only 411 Beneficiaries in this ward receives support.

4.2. Household Profile

The section below details of households within Ward 09 in terms of their size, gender of heads of households and distribution.

4.2.1. Average Household Size

The household within Ward 09 include an average of 4 persons per household.

4.2.2. Heads of Households

The issue of child headed households remains a major challenge in Ward 09 and MLM alike. There is a need to prioritise support in the form of community awareness and social programmes in keeping with teenage pregnancy and family planning programmes. The challenges is exacerbated by the trends of a larger part of the population which is represented by females also heading many households.

Based on the table below it is evident that the issue of child headed households is a major issue. Based on Census data we see that Makhoaseng has 129 Female headed households followed by Khashole with 78 female headed households.

Villages	Child-Headed households		Female-Headed Households	
	Community Feedback	Census 2011	Community Feedback	Census 2011
Makhoaseng	02	9	-	129
Rantsiki	03	-	23	-
Mbombo	06	-	80	-
Matiase	39	-	233	21
Khashule	09	-	80	78

Manderstone	01	6	41	63
Gudlintaba	-	-		66
Afzondering	-	6		57
Sphola	-	-		36
Newrest	-	6		21
Total	60	30	474	972

Table 6: Child and Female Headed Households within the Ward - Census 2011

The graph below indicates that approximately 59% of households in Ward 09 are headed by women.

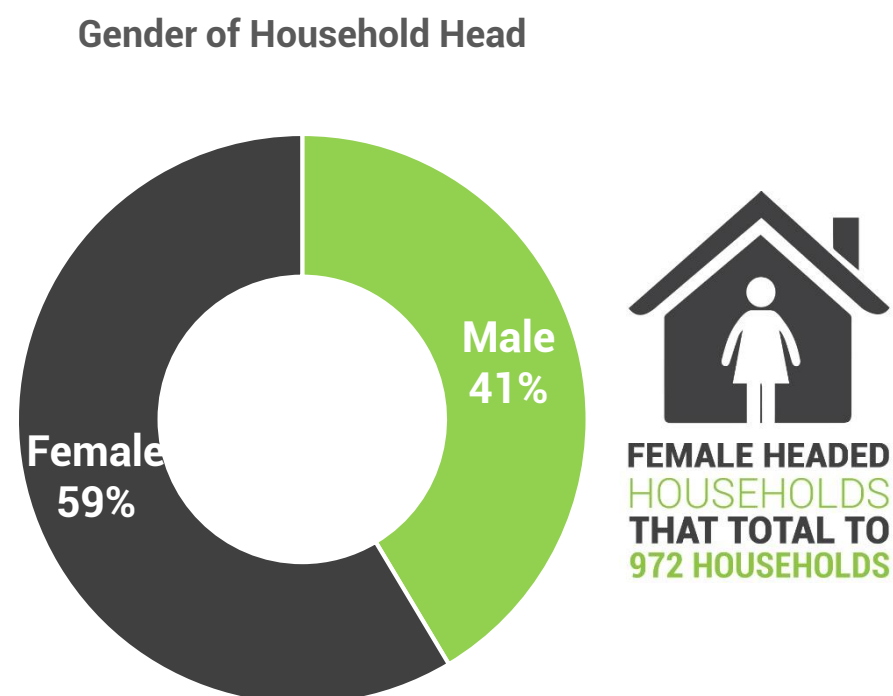


Figure 4: Gender of Household Head - Census 2011

4.2.3. Household Dwelling types

The majority of people in Ward 09 live in traditional houses. A significant number also live in a brick/ concrete constructed house. There is a strong presence of traditional dwellings. Backyard rooms and houses are a popular settlement feature that is also growing within the Ward. *There needs to this be greater Land Use Planning By-Law enforcement to ensure that the type of development is controlled and managed.*

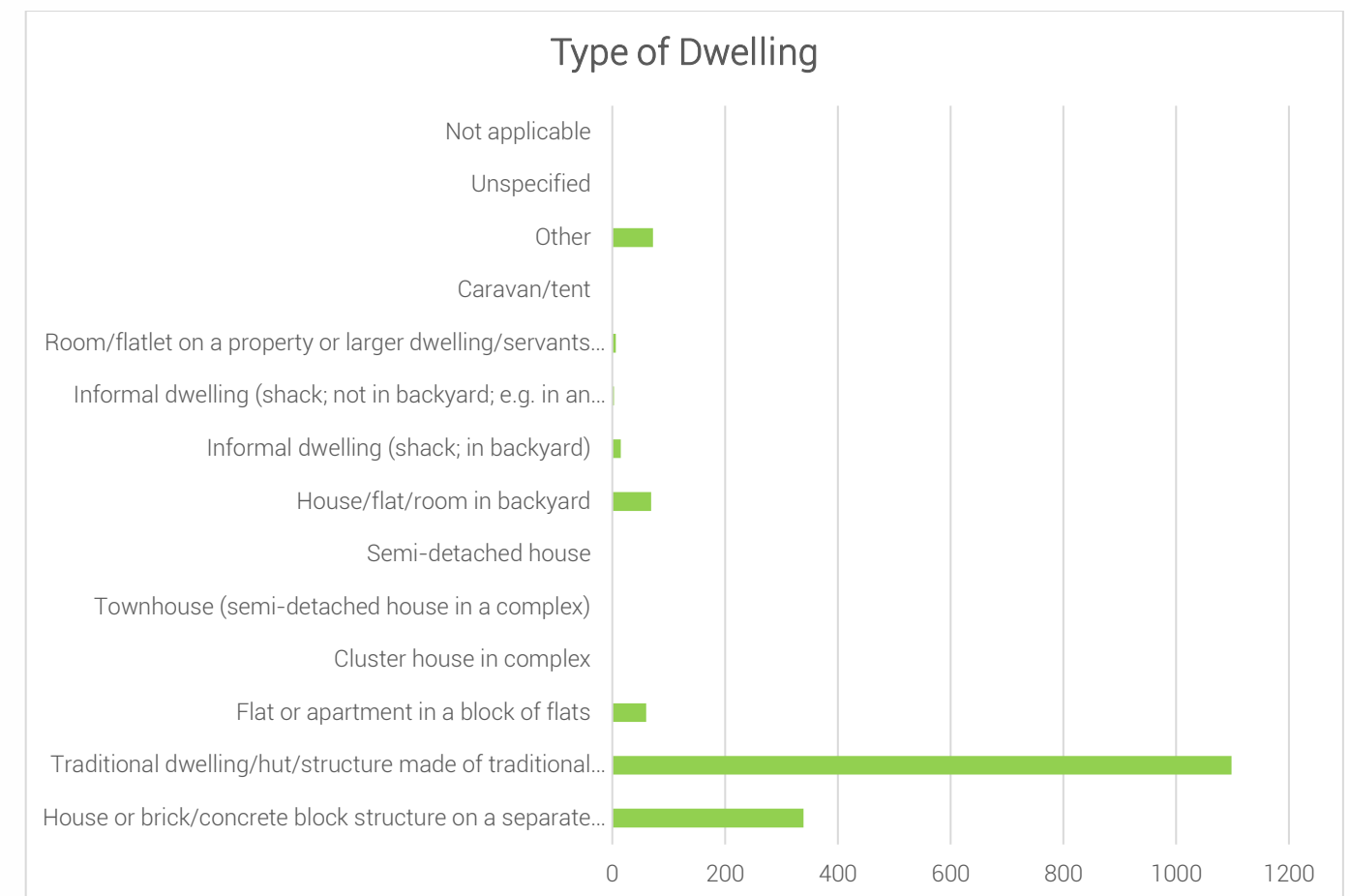


Figure 5: Types of Dwelling within Ward – Census 2011

4.3. Social Profile

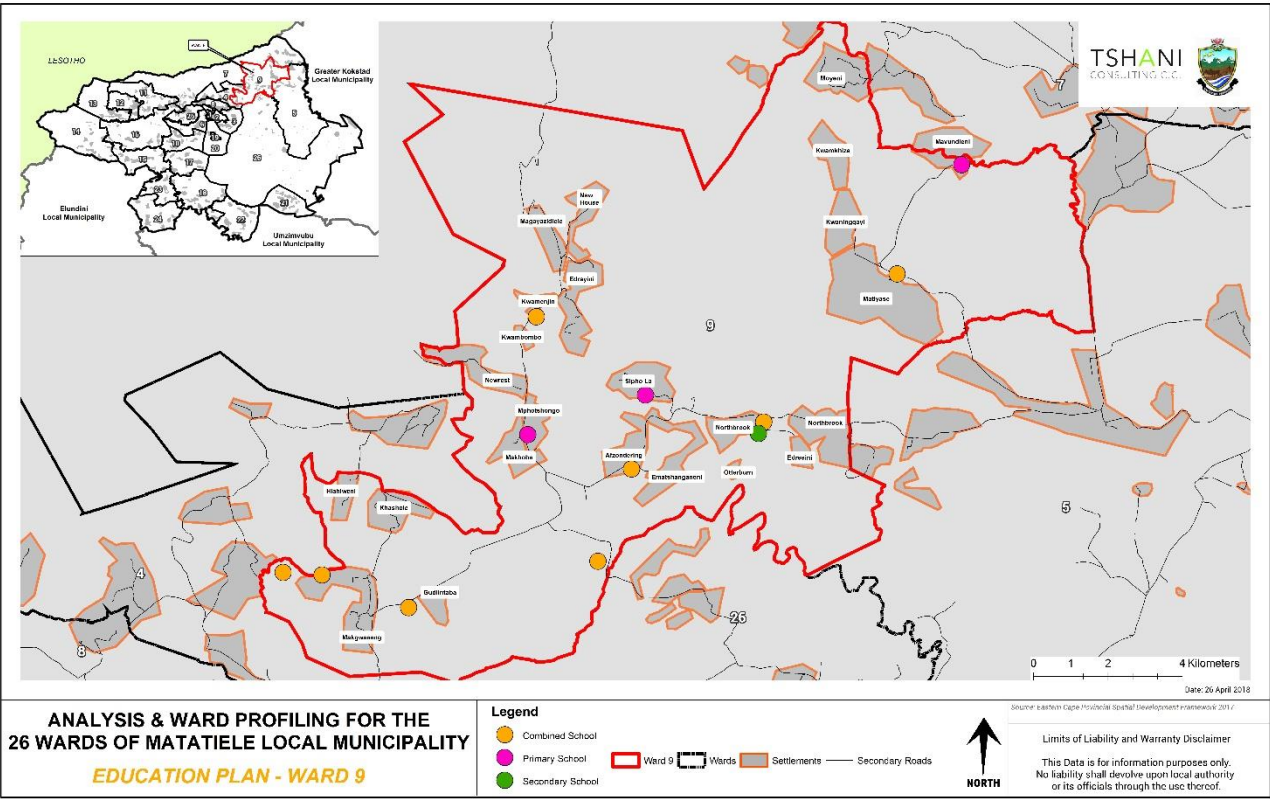
4.3.1. Education Facilities: Community Feedback

The range of schools identified in the table below was developed form the community feedback sessions.

NAME	TYPE	AREA LOCATED	NUMBER OF LEARNERS
Mnukwa SSS	Senior Secondary School	Manderstone	375
Makhoba JSS	Junior Secondary School	Manderstone	312
Rochdale JSS	Combined School	Mahangu	500
Khashule JSS	Junior Secondary School	Makhoaseng	365
Gudlintaba JSS	Junior Secondary School	Gudlintaba	150
Mzongwana JSS	Junior Secondary School	Matiase	369
Mavundleni JSS	Junior Secondary School	Mzongwana	129
Gugu J.S.S	Junior Secondary School	Mphotshongweni	-
Zamani Pre-School	Pre-School	Mzongwana	41
Mavundleni Pre-school	Pre -school	Mzongwana	11

Table 7: Education Facilities within Ward - Community Based Planning Program November 2017 (Data Collection)

4.3.2. Education Facilities:



Plan 2: Education Facilities

4.3.3. Level of Education

A number of people in Ward 09 have received some secondary education (Grade 0-12). There needs to be more focus on increasing the number of matriculants within the ward although the highest qualification is Grade 7 and 8. There also needs to be emphasis on provision of employment opportunities for matriculants. These are partnerships that need to be fostered with the government and other stakeholders.

4.3.4. Churches and Religious Organisations: Community Feedback

The range of religious facilities identified in the table below was developed form the community feedback sessions. There a total of 16 church institutions within Ward 09. There are 5 churches within Matiase and Makhoaseng. Other churches are located in villages.

NA ME	LOCATION/AREA	NUMBER
Methodist church	Matiase, Khashule, Mbombo	3
Anglican church	Matiase, Manderstone, Makhoaseng	3
Assembles of God church	Makhoaseng	1
Zion Catholic church	Matiase, Manderstone, Makhoaseng, Mphotshongweni	4
Shembe church	Matiase	1

Gospel church	Manderstone	1
St Johns	Makhoaseng	1
Roman Catholic Church	Matiase, Makhoaseng	2

Table 8: Churches and Religious Organisations within the Ward - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

4.3.5. Health Care Facilities: Community Feedback

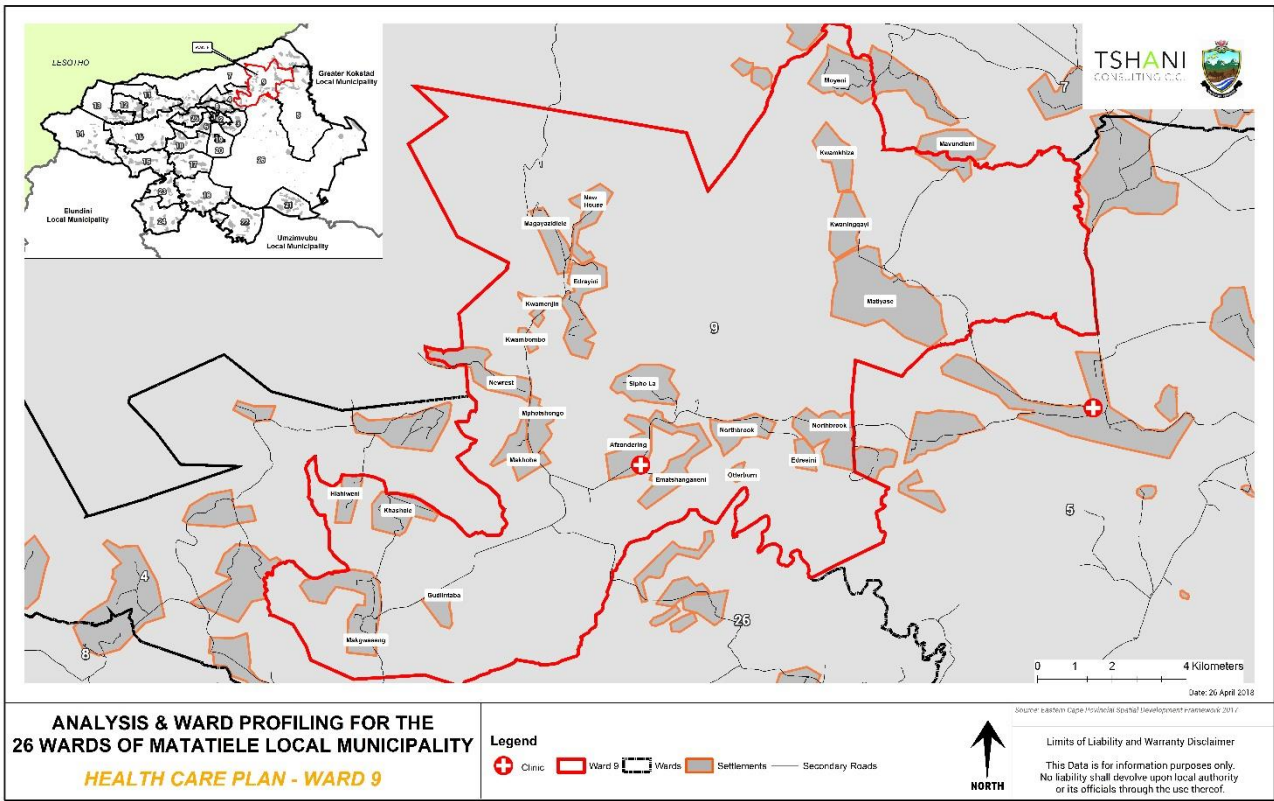
The community feedback identified 1 health centre located in Afzondering. This single facility is intended to service the Ward which is not ample. *Health care facilities need to be opened 24 hours in order to service people at all hours of the day and night, especially for emergency situations.*

Name and type	Area located	Primary services provided
Afzondering Clinic	Afzondering	Treatment Tablets Medicine

Table 9: Health Care Facilities: Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

4.3.6. Health Care Facilities:

The map below spatially identified the clinic which is located within Ward 09. There is also a clinic that is located in neighbouring ward 5.



Plan 3: Health Care Facilities

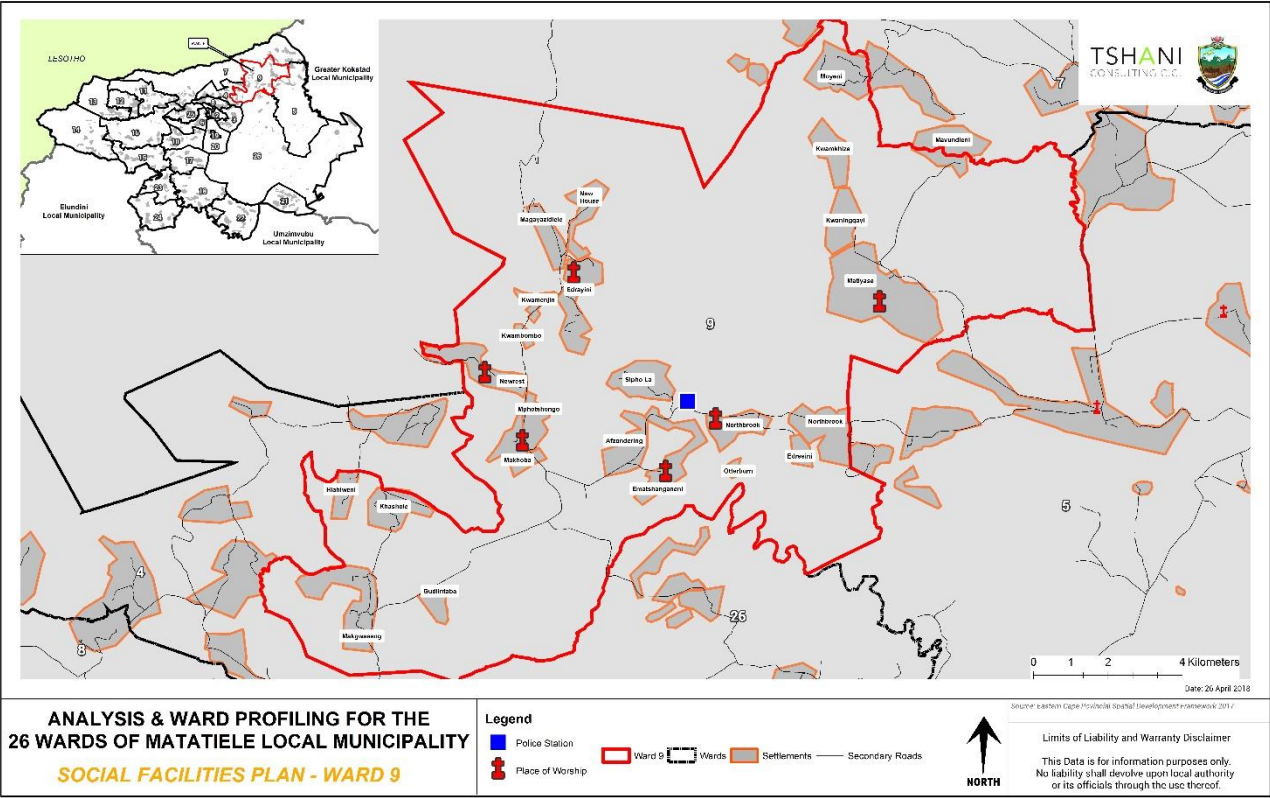
4.3.7. Community Hall: Community Feedback

Name and type	Area located
Siyabonga-Novuka Community Hall	Mphotshongweni

Table 10: Community Halls - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

4.3.8. Other Social Facilities

The map below spatially identifies places of worship and police stations.



Plan 4: Other Social Facilities

4.4. Economic Profile

4.4.1. Employment Status

The majority of the people in ward 09 fall within the category of “not applicable”, constituting for 85 % of the total population. This is directly related to the high number of people who are under the age of 15, which constitute the largest age groups within the ward. There is also 6% that is employed within the ward. This indicates that there should be programmes to tackle youth unemployment as the youth constitutes a significant amount of the ward's population.

4.4.2. Individual Monthly Income

Over half of the population of Ward 09 receives less them R800 or no income monthly. This community has a significant number of low income earners. There is a high dependency of social grants.

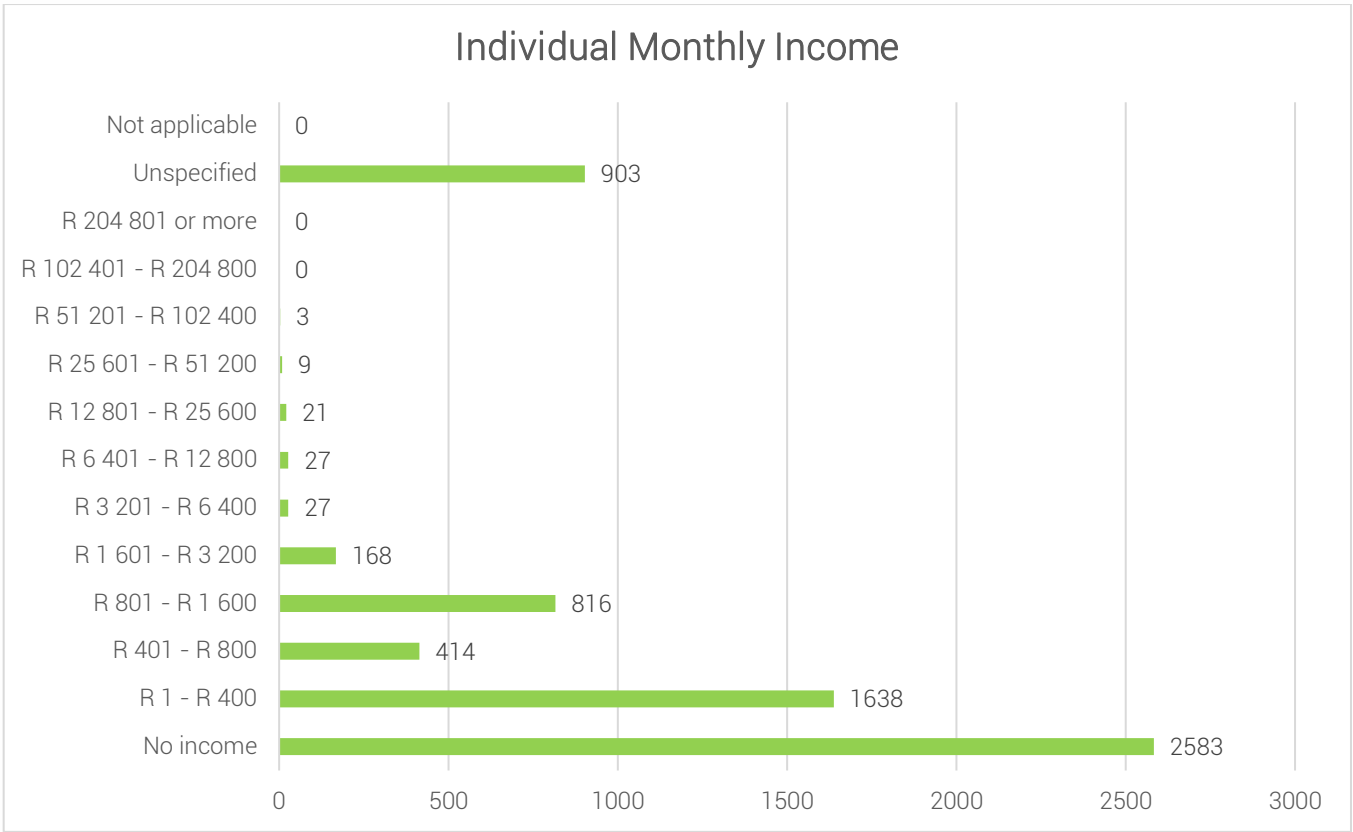


Figure 6: Individual Monthly Income - Census 2011

4.4.3. Economic Activities: Community Feedback

It is noted that shops that spaz shops and shops are the most dominant in Ward 09. There are a total of 12 (twelve) Spaza shops as well as shops recorded in Ward 09. There are also taverns noted within the ward. A number of brick making businesses were also recorded in Ward 09

RETAIL(INDICATE SHOPS, SPAZA SHOPS, CAFÉ, TARVENS, SALONS, ETC)	
TYPE	LOCATION
Spaza	Matiase, Mbombo, Manderstone, Gudlintaba, Khashule, Ranstiki, Makhoaseng, Mposhongweni.
Shops	Matiase, Mbombo, Manderstone, Gudlintaba, Khashule, Ranstiki, Makhoaseng, Mposhongweni.
Taverns	Matiase, Mbombo, Manderstone, Khashule, Ranstiki, Mposhongweni.
Brick Making Businesses	Sphola,Gudlintaba, Matiase

Table 11: Economic Activity - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

4.4.4. Tourism Activities

There are no tourism facilities such as hotels and B&Bs noted in Ward 09. The indication of a lack of tourism facilities present indicates that there is room for growing a broader tourism base within Ward 09.

4.4.5. Agricultural Activities

The community of Ward 09 practises both commercial and subsistence farming for their agricultural products.

TYPE OF PRODUCTS	FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION	FOR SELLING TO THE COMMUNITY
Cattle	Yes	Yes
Sheep	Yes	Yes
Goats	Yes	Yes
Horses	Yes	Yes
Poultry	Yes	Yes
Vegetables	Yes	Yes
Fruits	Yes	Yes
Grains	Yes	Yes

Table 12: Agricultural Activities - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

4.4.6. Products Produced in Wards

The table below indicates that activities such as poultry farming, dairy farming and brick making are services available within the ward that are locally produced. Such individuals responsible for these activities should be better supported and encouraged in order to grow.

TYPE OF PRODUCTS	AREAS / VILLAGES	FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION	FOR SELLING TO THE COMMUNITY
Zingqondo Dairy Farm	Matiasse		Yes
Poultry Mount Elephant	Mbombo		Yes
Fresh produce sakhikamva	Makhoaseng		Yes
Poultry Etikeng	Makhoaseng	-	Yes
Bricks	Sphola, Gudlintaba, Matiasse	-	Yes
Sewing (clothes)	All villages	Yes	Yes

Table 13: Products produced within the Ward

4.4.7. Existing Skills

The ward constitutes of some diverse skills which is a major asset for the ward. Such individuals need to be further trained and opportunities to mentor other unemployed individuals within the community should be encouraged. The entrepreneurs within ward should also be given better access to market opportunities. There a broad range of professionally qualified individuals whom also are major assets for Ward 09.

TYPE OF SKILLS	EXISTING (INDICATE WITH YES/NO)	TYPE OF SKILLS	EXISTING (INDICATE WITH YES/NO)
Carpenters	No	pottery	Yes
Plumbing	No	teachers	Yes
Builders	Yes	Police	Yes

Artists	Yes	Health officials	Yes
Gardening	Yes	Accountants	No
Cooking	Yes	Engineers	No
Sewing	Yes	Lawyers	No
Writing	Yes	Other (indicate)	
Drivers	Yes		
Farmers			

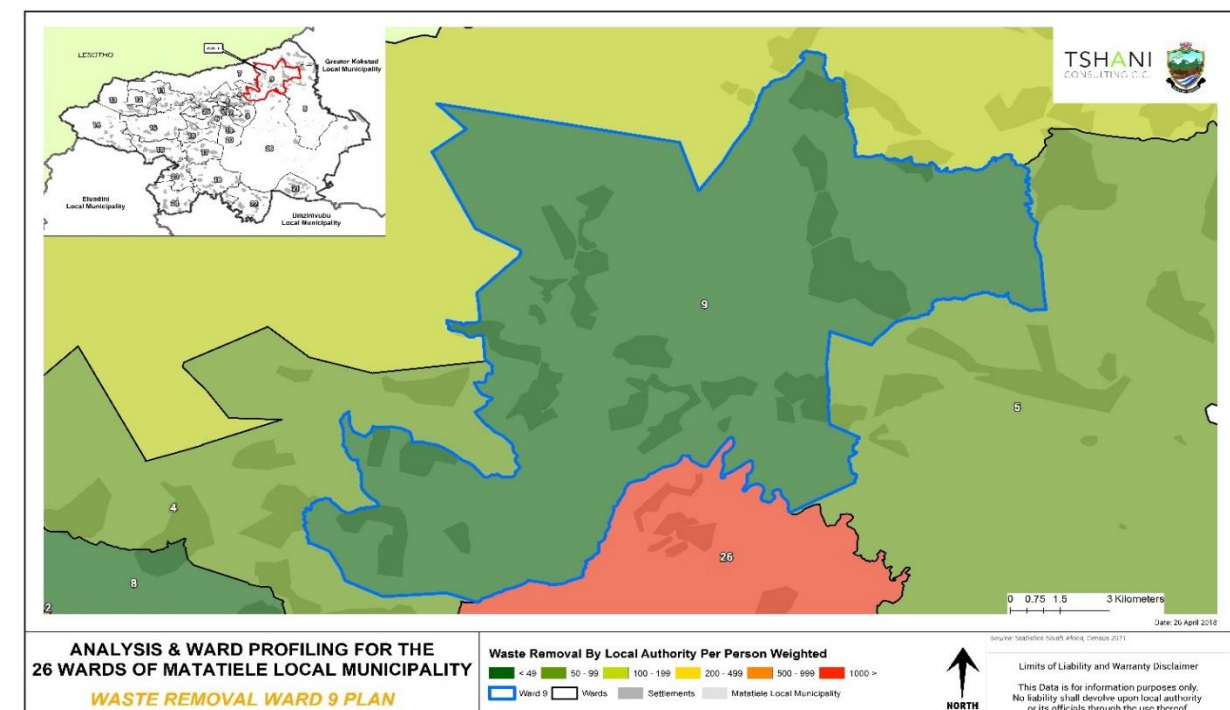
Table 14: Existing Skills within the Ward: Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5. Built Environment Assessment

5.1. Household Access to Waste Removal

The community feedback session presented the following findings:

The census analysis found that the majority of households within Ward 09 remove their own waste. The municipality does not provide waste removal services in the ward.



Plan 5: Household with Access to Waste Removal - Census 2011

5.2. Household Access to Water

The main source of water in Ward 09 is from rivers or streams and also water provision from the district municipality. The issue which accompanies access from rivers and streams is that people walk long distance to access water.

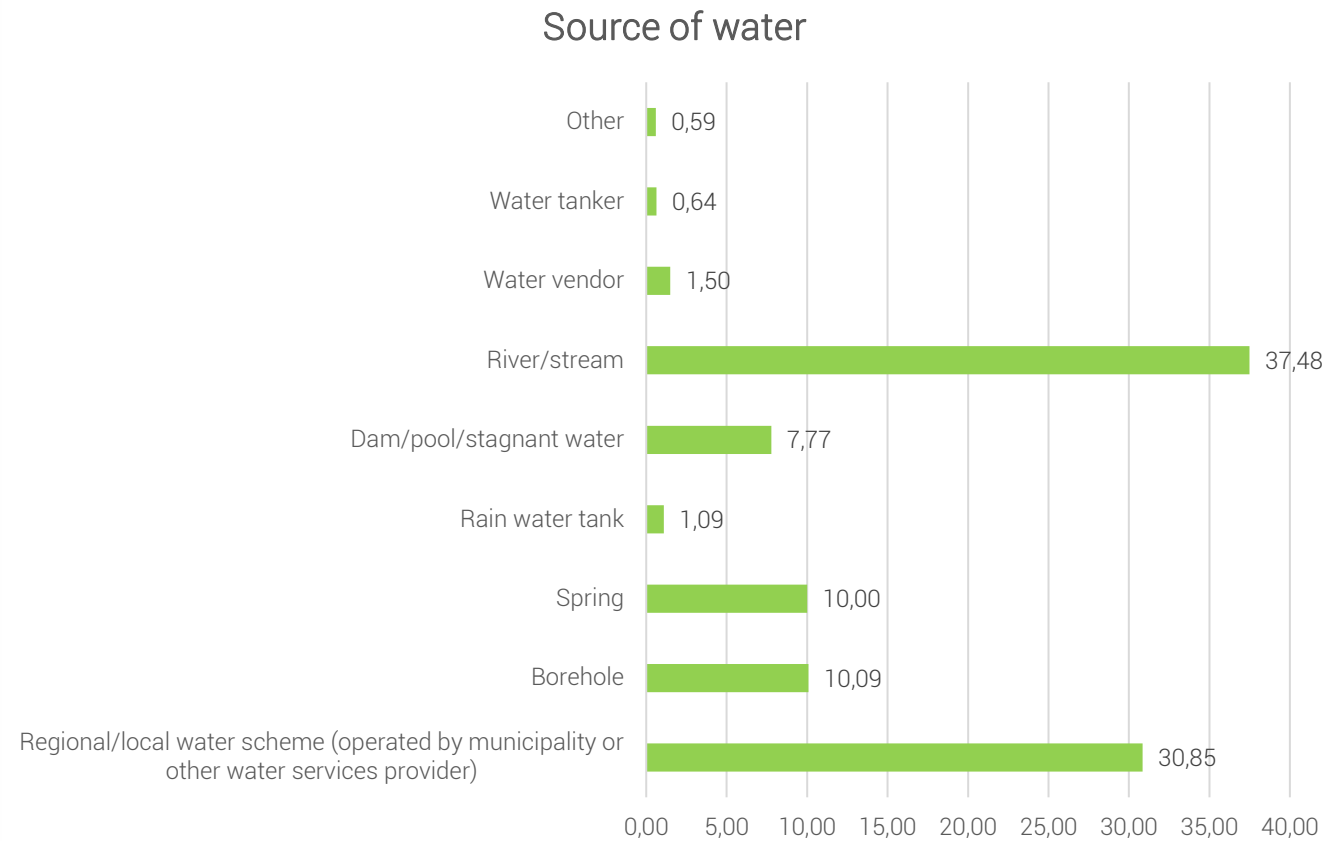


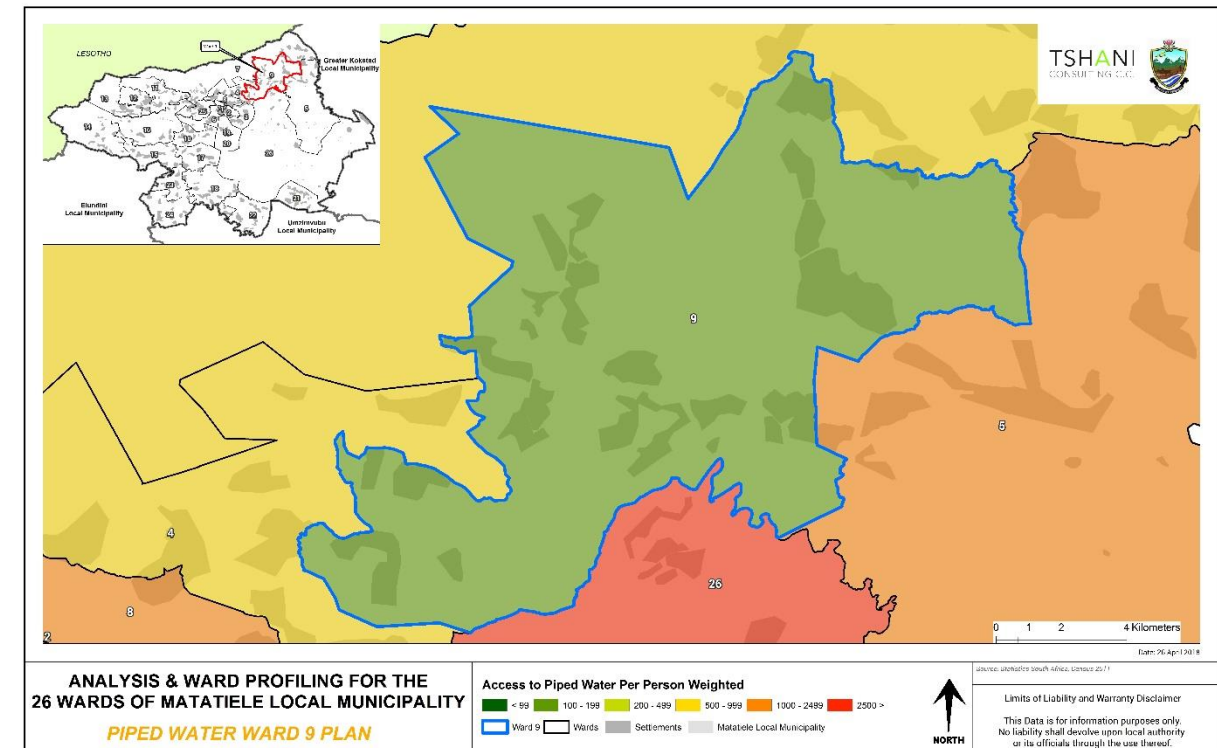
Figure 7: Source of Water supply within the Ward - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5.3. Access to piped water

Ward 09 has approximately 111 households who have access to piped water inside their yard. There are however still a number of households or people that do not have access to piped tap water. The highest number of people within the ward access piped water from a communal tap that is less 200 metres from their dwellings, the community survey indicates that there are 85 community taps available in the ward.

VILLAGE/LOCATION	COMMUNITY TAPS	WATER-INSIDE YARD	WATER-INSIDE HOUSE	BOREHOLES	DRAW WATER FROM STREAMS, DAMS, RIVER
Rantsiki	05			N/A	N/A
Makhoaseng	08			N/A	N/A
Mbombo	16			N/A	N/A
Matiasse	N/A			N/A	Yes
Khashule	10			N/A	N/A
Manderstone	13			N/A	N/A
Newrash	07			N/A	N/A
Mahangu	16			N/A	N/A
Hlwahlweni	03			N/A	N/A
Mphotshongweni	13			N/A	N/A
Afsondering	10			N/A	N/A

Table 15: Access to piped water within the Ward



Plan 6: Household access to piped water within the Ward - Census 2011

5.4. Household Access to Sanitation

The community-based planning survey conducted in by MLM indicates that there 1841 households use ventilated pit toilets. Pit latrines are both unhygienic and dangerous, these sanitation facilities are also an environmental hazard as they contaminate the ground water and soil which leads to the outbreak of diseases like Cholera. The municipality should construct flush toilets which are connected to the municipal system.

VILLAGE/LOCATION	VENTILATED PIT TOILETS	FLUSH TOILETS	Other
Gudlintaba	119	N/A	N/A
Makhoaseng	95	N/A	N/A
Khashule	229	N/A	N/A
Rantsiki	118	N/A	N/A
Mphotshongweni	234	N/A	N/A
Mahangu	300	N/A	N/A
Afsondering		N/A	N/A
Matiasse	81	N/A	N/A
Manderstone	116	N/A	N/A
Sphola		N/A	N/A
Mbombo	549	N/A	N/A
		N/A	N/A

Table 16: Access to piped Sanitation within the Ward

5.5. Main Source of Energy

The majority of households in different villages have indicated to have electricity as the main source of energy. Respondents have indicated to not have electricity in their villages and have also indicated that there are households requiring electricity infills.

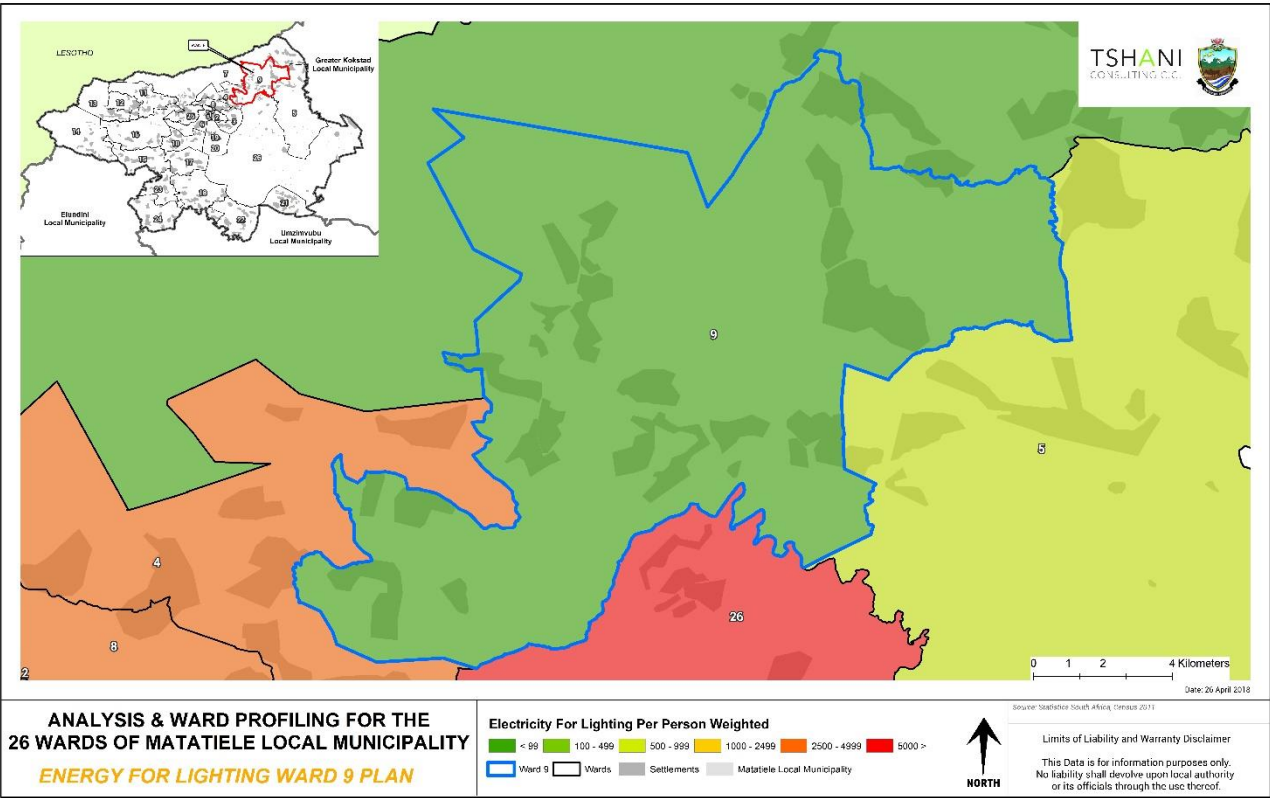
VILLAGE/ LOCATION	ELECTRICITY	SOLAR	NO ELECTRICITY/SOLAR
Mphotshongweni		60	
Makhoaseng	543	108	
Rantsiki		549	
Mbombo		495	
Khashule		220	
Manderstone		126	
Gudlintaba		110	
Mahangu	556	300	
Matiase	-		
Nkali	234		

Table 17: Main Source of Energy– Community Based Planning-2017 (Data Collection)

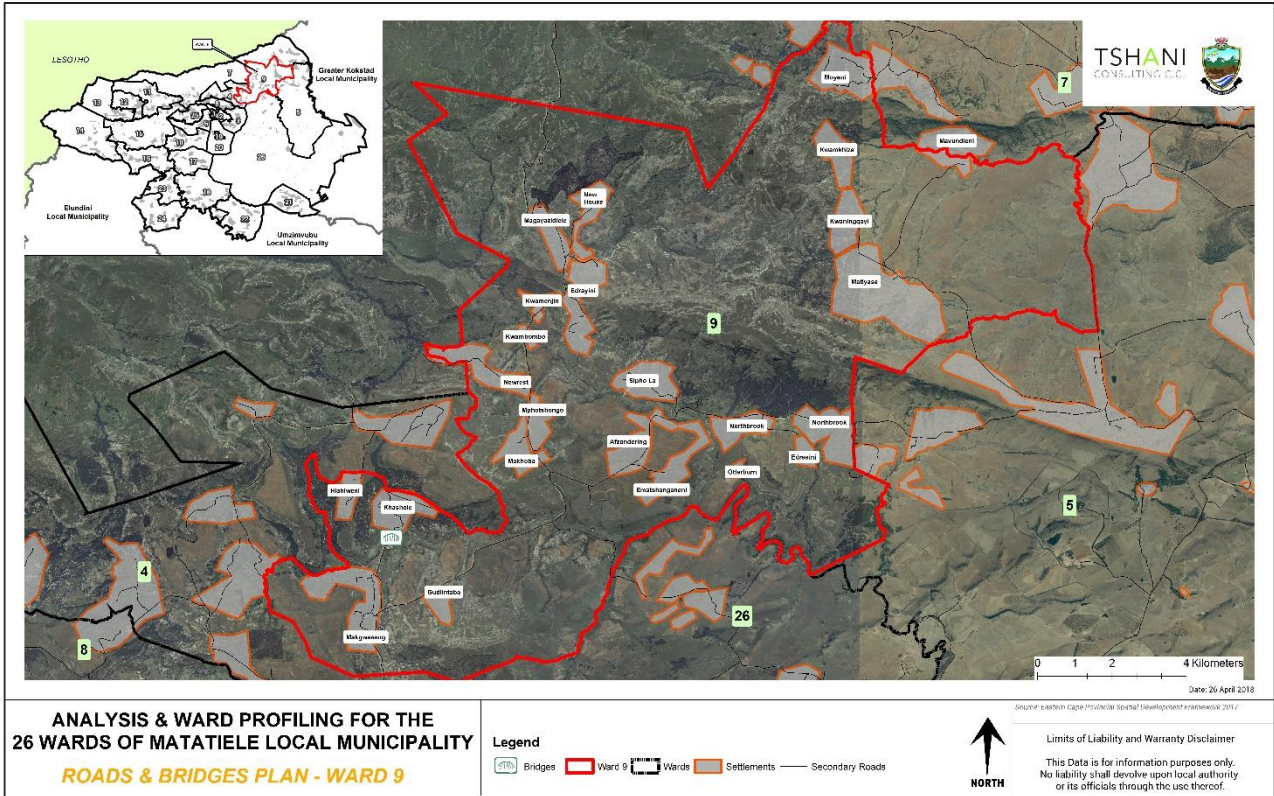
The roads and bridges located within Ward 09 are in need of maintenance. A single access road located in Matiase is considered to be in good condition. The plan below picks up on the extent of roads networks which are present within he ward.

NAME AND TYPE	AREAS COVERED	CONDITION OF THE ROADS
Newresh Access Road	Newresh	Needs Maintenance
Mphotshongweni Access Road	Mphotshongweni	Needs Maintenance
Nkadi Access Road	Mphoshongweni Access Road	Needs Maintenance and an extension
Mahangu Access Road	Mahangu (Mazaleni and Rockhill)	Needs to be resurfaced
Mnqayi Access Road	Matiase	Good
Afzondering Access Road	Afzondering (Makopini)	Needs maintenance
Khashshulen Access Road	Rantsiki and Khashule	Bad condition
Khashule Bridge	Khashule	Needs Maintenance

Table 18: Roads and Bridges within the Ward



Plan 7: Households using electricity for Lighting within the Ward - Census 2011



Plan 8: Roads and Bridges within the Ward - MLM GIS

5.2. Roads and Bridges

6. Current Projects

The following table highlighted the key projects which have been identified by the community. The projects are mainly linked to education. *Further projects need to be targeted towards building a local economic base and spatial resilience.*

No	PROJECT/PROGRAMME NAME	STATUS	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE
	Electrification Programme Mahangu Mphoshongweni Khashule Gudlintaba Makgoaseng Rantsiki	On progress	MLM
	Mnqayi Culvert Bridge	On progress	MLM
	DR08014 T-Road	On Progress	Public Works
	Hlahlweni water Scheme	On progress	Alfred Nzo District Municipality
	Chibini to Matiase T-Road	Completed	SANRAL

Table 19: Current Projects within ward - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

7. Ward Needs and Priorities

The need and priorities which have been identified need to be prioritised in the municipal SDF and other local plans created. The projects range from short to long term projects and have been further broken down in the implementation plan.

VILLAGE/LOCATION/ SUB AREA	NEEDS IDENTIFIED
Khashule	Construction of Khashule bridge.
Gudlintaba	RDP Houses
Hlwahlweni	Access road, fencing of crop Fields
Tsoelike farms (Lufa)	Network connection (for mobile devises), Borehole, fencing of crop Fields, Electricity
Mphoshongweni	RDP Houses, Toilets, Donga rehabilitation, Fencing of crop fields,
Mnqayi	Mavundleni access road, foot bridge from Mavundleni to Mnqayi, water- taps
Matiase	Electricity, toilets, refurbishing of Gwala bridge.
Manderstone	RDP Houses, construction of access road to the graveyard, generator needed for borehole

Arfsondering	Electricity, toilets Access road- Makopini
Mahangu	RDP Houses, construction of bridge
Mbombo	RDP House, Fencing of crop fields, Sola infill's, access road to Dresini, toilet infill's, sport Fields
Rashule/4ever	Multi-Purpose centre, Borehole, maintenance of Rashule access road, Preschool, fencing of crop fields, programmes for ploughing of fields Network connection (with Gudlintaba).
Additional needs:	Makhoba water scheme to be upgraded with additional boreholes and taps. Construction of plantation access road, Maintenance of NewRash access Road,

Table 20: Ward Needs - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

WARD 09	
INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES	SOCIO- ECONOMIC PRIORITIES
1. Access Roads and Bridges	1.Fencing of crop fields
2. Electricity	2.Preschools
3. Water and Sanitation	3.Sports Fields
4. Network connection (for mobile devices)	4.Multi -purpose Centre
5. RDP Houses	

Table 21: Ward Priorities - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

8. Stakeholder within Ward

The table below highlights the stakeholders which were engaged with during the Community engagement sessions.

NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	CONTACT PERSON AND TEL
Ward Committee	N.V Ndungane 0726719696
CPF	Mr M Gxathwana 0608532779
Traditional Leaders	Nceba Makhoba
Initiation Forum	Tankiso Mosaku 07966089

Table 22: Stakeholders engaged in community engagement sessions – Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

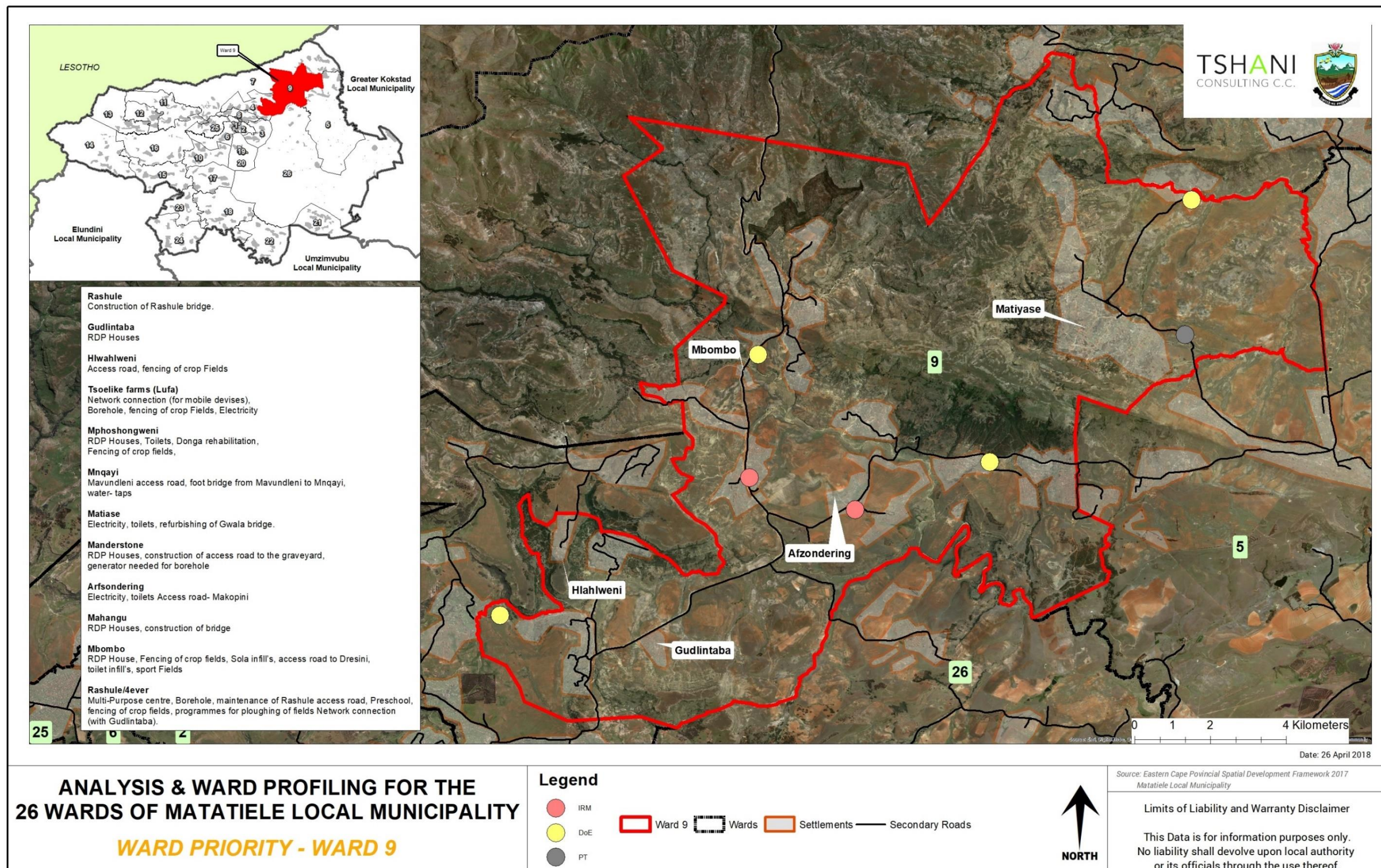
9. Key Social Challenges

All villages within the ward are identified to experience the issues of teenage pregnancy and absence of birth certificates and ID's. This is reported to have a negative impact towards access to social services such as social grants, this might also impact access to health care services.

CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED	AFFECTED AREAS	IMPACT
Stock theft	Mahangu, Matiase, Mphotshongweni, Mbombo, Khashule, Manderstone	People are often killed in the crossfire
House breaking	Mahangu, Mphotshongweni, Afsondering	Loss of property and valuables
Drugs- alcohol abuse	Mahangu, Mphotshonweni, Afsondering	High dropout rates

Teenage pregnancy	All Villages	High dropout rates
Persons without of Birth certificates and ID'S	All villages	There are children and adults Inability to access social services

Table 23: Key Social Challenges- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)



Plan 9: Ward Priorities