



MATATIELE
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

MATATIELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Research and analysis of ward profiling: Ward based plans

WARD 13

May 2018

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CONSULTING C.C.

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1. Executive Summary of Ward

Ward 13 comprises of these village Masopha, Likamoreng, Letsoapong, Thotaneng, Thabaneng, Chere, Mahareng, Ramaqele, Thaba-bosiu, Mohapi, Tlhakanelo, and Kholokoe. There is approximately a total population of 8 394. The language spoken by the majority of the population is Sesotho.

Most of the roads in this ward connect this ward with ward 11, 12, 14, and 16. This ward shows a significant number of educational facilities, however all the recorded facilities are primary these schools are located in the villages of ward 13.

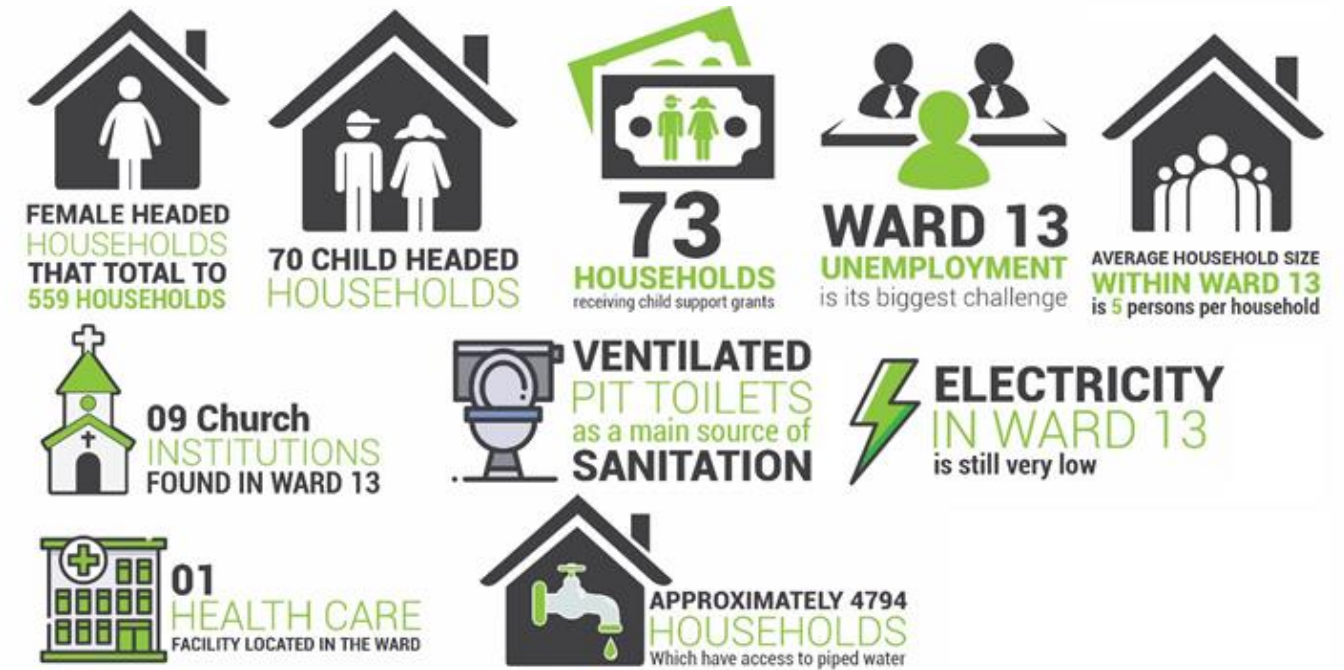
There is a single health care facility located within the ward, in Thotaneng. The health care facility is a Primary Health Centre which mainly provides for basic health services such as family planning, basic check-ups and immunization among others. There is also a community facility, Mpharane community hall.

Most of the water in the ward is provided by the District municipality. Piped water in the water is provided by in the form of community taps. However, there are still a number of households or people that do not have access to piped tap water. The inequitable access to water results in many household having to walk at least 1km away to source clean water. A number of households still collect their water from the river/stream. The District Municipality needs to provide clean and safe water for all its people. The collecting of unclean water from the river can lead to a number of sicknesses as this water can contain pathogens like E-Coli.

All the villages in ward 13 show to use ventilated pit toilets as sanitation. The district municipality needs to consider infill's for new houses.

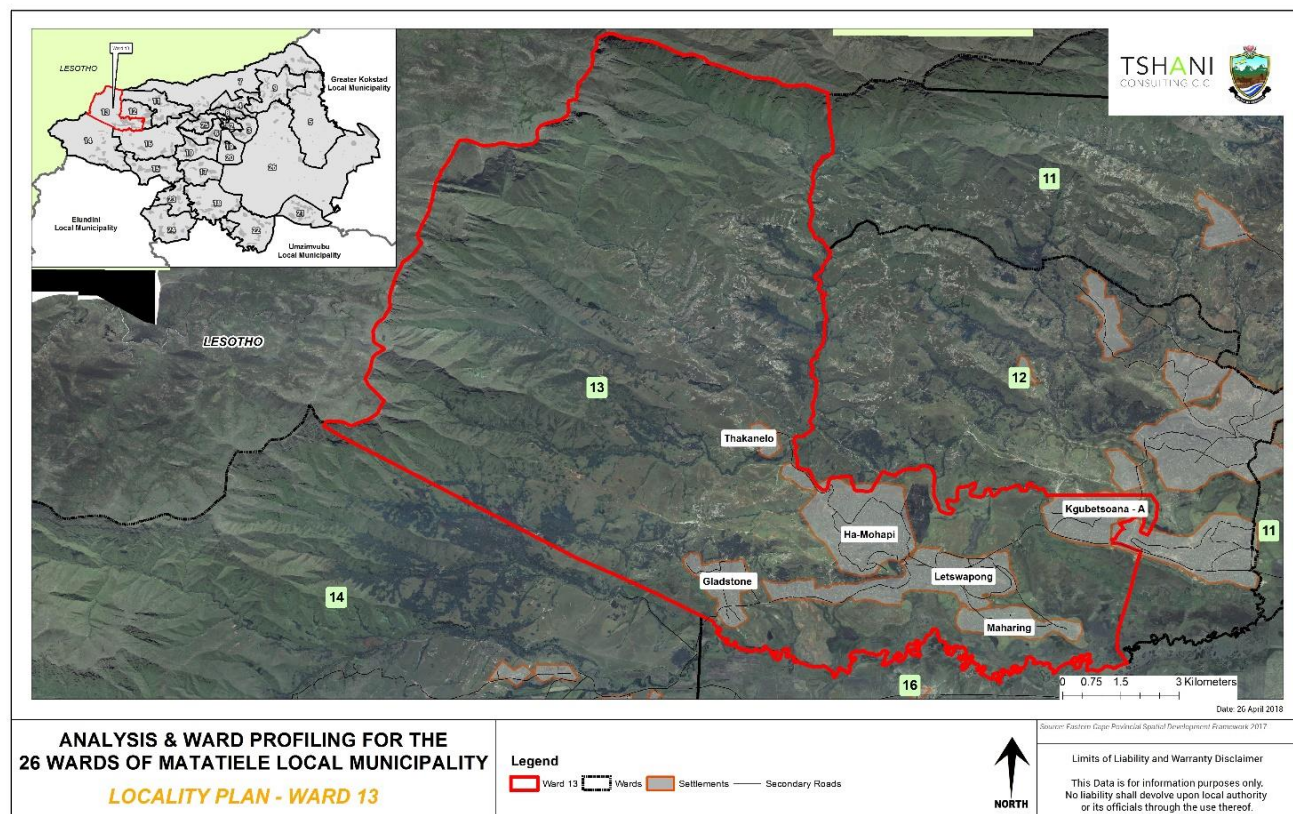
The provision of electricity in ward 13 is still very low. The community is reliant on candles and paraffin for lighting. Wood and gas are mostly used for cooking and heating, or the use solar energy and assist the process by educating communities of renewable energy. The connection of electricity in the wards in currently on progress, thus far 281 households have been connected in Thotaneng.

Like the rest of the LM, unemployment is among the youth is a challenge in the wards. There is agricultural land in this ward that provides opportunities for farming, there is also scenic Bushmen caves and beautiful mountains enhance tourism opportunities within the ward. These opportunities could be enhanced to provide economic opportunities for young people.



1.1 Locality

Ward 13 borders Eastern Cape from Lesotho Ward 13 borders Eastern Cape from Lesotho Ward 13 is situated on the North West of MLM. The Ward is surrounded by wards 11, 12, 14, and 16. As depicted in the plan below the main villages within Ward 13 are Masopha, Likamoreng, Thotaneng, Thabaneng, Chere, Mahareng, Ramaqele, Thaba-bosiu, Mohapi, Tlhakanelo, Letsoapong and Kholokoe.



Plan 1: Locality Plan

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 population's 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 13 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 13.

3.1 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis was developed through a series of engagement sessions with the local community and traditional leadership of Ward 13, by the municipality

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Sports • Forestry • Clinic • Soccer Leagues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water - sometimes there is no water for almost the whole week • removal of wattles as it finishes water • Sports fields are in a bad condition. • Unemployment
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism- bushmen (stones), beautiful mountains, • Project – orphans care, Lima Projects • Sports create opportunities for the youth • Cooperatives initiation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime – theft (stock theft, house robberies) • Bridges – bad condition especially on rainy season, • Bad condition of the gravel roads, • Youth dropout from school • Lack of information

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 been taken place/happened within Ward 13 over the previous years. The ward has come up with two events that involve the community and promote unity within the ward 13 community and also other wards from Matatiele and beyond. Both these events are ongoing events and serve an important function in uniting the community.

EVENT/ OCCURANCE	YEAR	IMPACT
Heritage Event (ongoing)	2010	Growing, community is always looking forward for this event, it brings Cultural different actives
Mpharene Easter Tournament (ongoing)	2012	It brings other wards from Matatiele together and even outside Matatiele

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

3.3 Services/ Infrastructure and Programmes within the 5-Year Period (2012-2016)

Ward 13 has experienced a number of infrastructure investments between the 2012-15 periods. The municipality has provided toilets, an access road and solar power to the community. The provision of these services has benefited the community and also the Matatiele Local Municipality as a whole.

TYPE	YEAR	BENEFICIARIES	STATUS / PRESENT CONDITION	IMPACT
Toilets	2012	2,362	Good	Toilets play a very fundamental role in a community. The provision of clean, flushable toilets is both socially and environmentally feasible.
Access road (Masopha)	2013	800	Poor, needs maintenance	Access roads are important because they connect an area to its surrounding communities. Roads need to be maintained and repaired frequently. This allows for the municipality to access the ward easily to provide services and allows for safe travel for the community.
Solar	2015	2,462	Good	Solar energy is cost effective and saves on resources (coal) for electricity. The use of solar energy of benefit to the community as they save on the cost of electricity and paraffin.

Table 3: Services or infrastructure programmes within a 5 year period- 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 13.

4.1.1 Population Size and Distribution

Ward 13 has approximately a population of 8 394 people. There are an estimated 2 674 households in this ward.

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 2% Per Annum
Masopha	N/A	440			2,500		
Likamoreng	N/A	267	96		1,124	936	
Thotaneng	Thulamela	234			602		
Thabaneng	N/A	370			415		
Chere	Motlokofane	256LIKA			1,130		
Mahareng	N/A	167	279		293	1002	
Ramaqeale	N/A	181			380		
Thaba-bosiu	N/A	183			379		
Mohapi	N/A	294	81		858	1614	
Tlhakanelo	N/A	54			188		
Kholokoe	N/A	56			205		
Letsoapong		172			320		
TOTAL		2 674	1665	1 838	8 394	8241	9363

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

4.1.2 Gender Distribution

The chart below illustrates 54% of the total population of ward 13 are female and 46% are male. This is typical of most wards within Matatiele. It is presumed that most men have emigrated to city centres for employment opportunities .The high distribution of females within the ward necessitates the provision of maternal support and facilities that provide care for women and children.

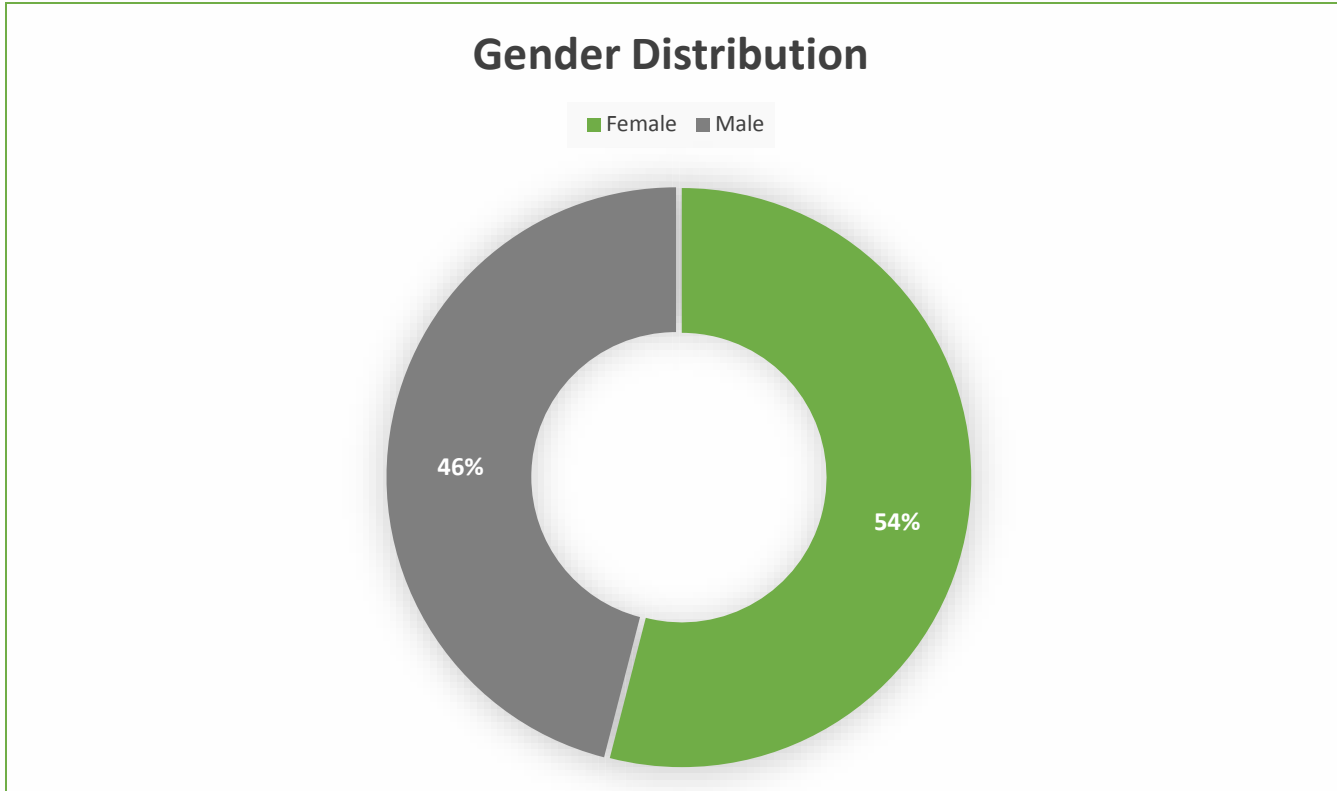


Figure 1: Gender Distribution- Census 2011

4.1.3 Age

The dominant age group in Ward 13 is ages 10-14. The population of this ward is dominated by a young generation of between ages 00-14. This community needs a provision of educational facilities (schools and crèches) as almost 50% of the wards population is under 14 years old.

From age group 15-19 (school leaving age), the number of people per age group decreases. A number of factors can attribute to this decline after age 14. This decline trend commences at an age group (15-19) were majority of the youth either drop out of school and move elsewhere to seek employment or have completed Grade 12 and move to other towns in search of tertiary education (universities and Colleges). In order for this ward to retain its youth after ages 14, the municipality needs to provide tertiary educational facilities in Matatiele and also create employment opportunities.

The municipality needs to invest more on facilities for the youth (youth centres, parks, libraries) and also provide employment opportunities for all the age groups to hinder the decline in the number of people in the Ward. Frail care facilities and Old age homes need to be provided as there is also a significant number of old age people in the ward.

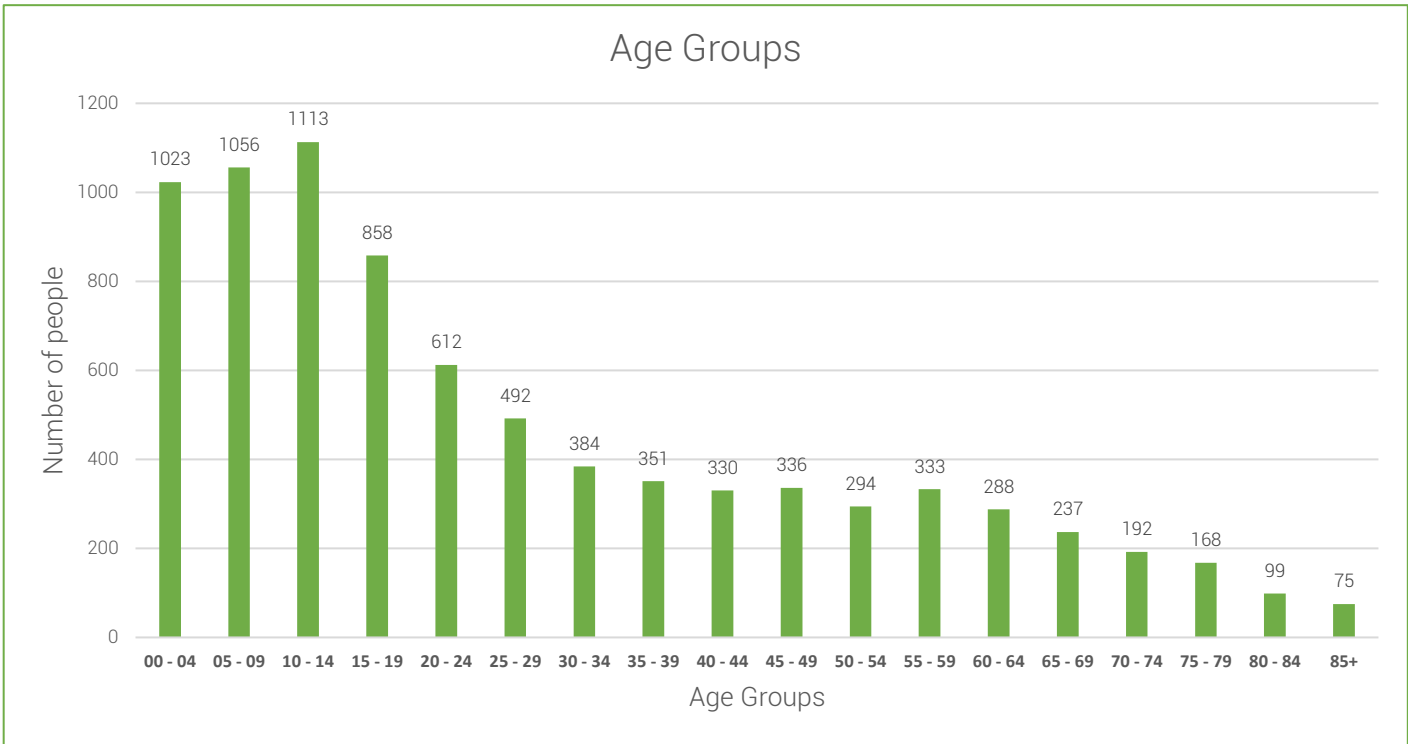


Figure 2: Age Groups- Census 2011

4.1.4 Language Distribution

It is evident that the most spoken language in ward 13 is Sesotho this is not typical of a ward situated in Matatiele, a municipality that falls in the Eastern Cape were the indigenous language is isiXhosa.

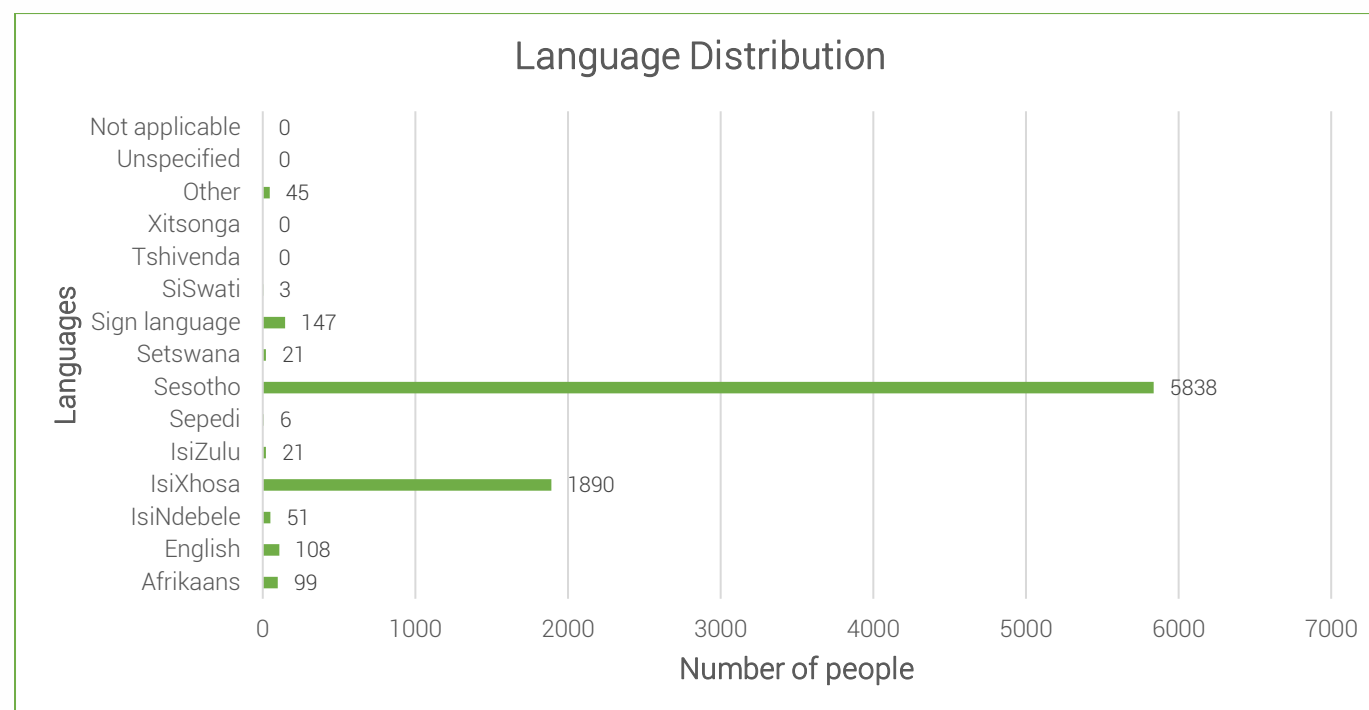


Figure 3: Language Proficiency within Ward – Census 2011

4.1.5 Social Grants

The information containing the dependency in grants for ward 13 is inconclusive as the statistics for two (2) of the support grants with the most beneficiaries could not be sourced. It can however be assumed that the Child Support Grant is the most received social grant in this ward judging from the number of young people (00-19) who make up almost half of the wards population and are still within the Child Support Grant receiving age.

A community with a high number of female headed households and overall high female population generally also has a very high Child Support Grant demand.

It can also be assumed that the Old Age Grant is the second highest paid social grant a there is significant number of people over the age 60.

TYPE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE OFFERED	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
	Community Feedback
Foster care	73
Care Dependency	03
Disability Grant	68
Grand in Aid	46
Old age	
Child support grant	

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 13. 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. The current indigent support register show that only 173 Beneficiaries.



4.2 Household Profile

The section below details of households within Ward 13 in terms of their size, gender of heads of households and distribution.

4.2.1 Average Household Size

The average household size within Ward 13 includes an average of five (5) persons per household

4.2.2 Heads of Household

The number of female and child headed households in ward 13 is high. The issue of child headed households remains a major challenge in Ward 13 and Matatiele as a whole. There is a need to prioritise support in the form of community awareness and social programmes in keeping with teenage pregnancy and contraception. The challenges are exacerbated by the trends of a larger part of the population which is represented by females also heading many households.

Villages	Child-Headed households		Female-Headed Households	
	Community Feedback	Census 2011	Community Feedback	Census 2011
Thabaneng	06		20	
Likamoreng	11		81	57
Kholokoe	---		08	
Tlhakanelo	01		07	
Thotaneng	06		38	
Mohapi	03		79	45
Mahareng	04	9	30	153
Letsoapong	03		60	
Thaba-bosiu	08		40	
Ramaqele	10		50	
Masopha	10		100	
Chere	08		46	
Total	70		559	981

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

The graph below depicts that approximately 59% of the households in ward 13 are headed by females. This is common in Matatiele and South Africa as a whole were more females populate and most households are headed by women.

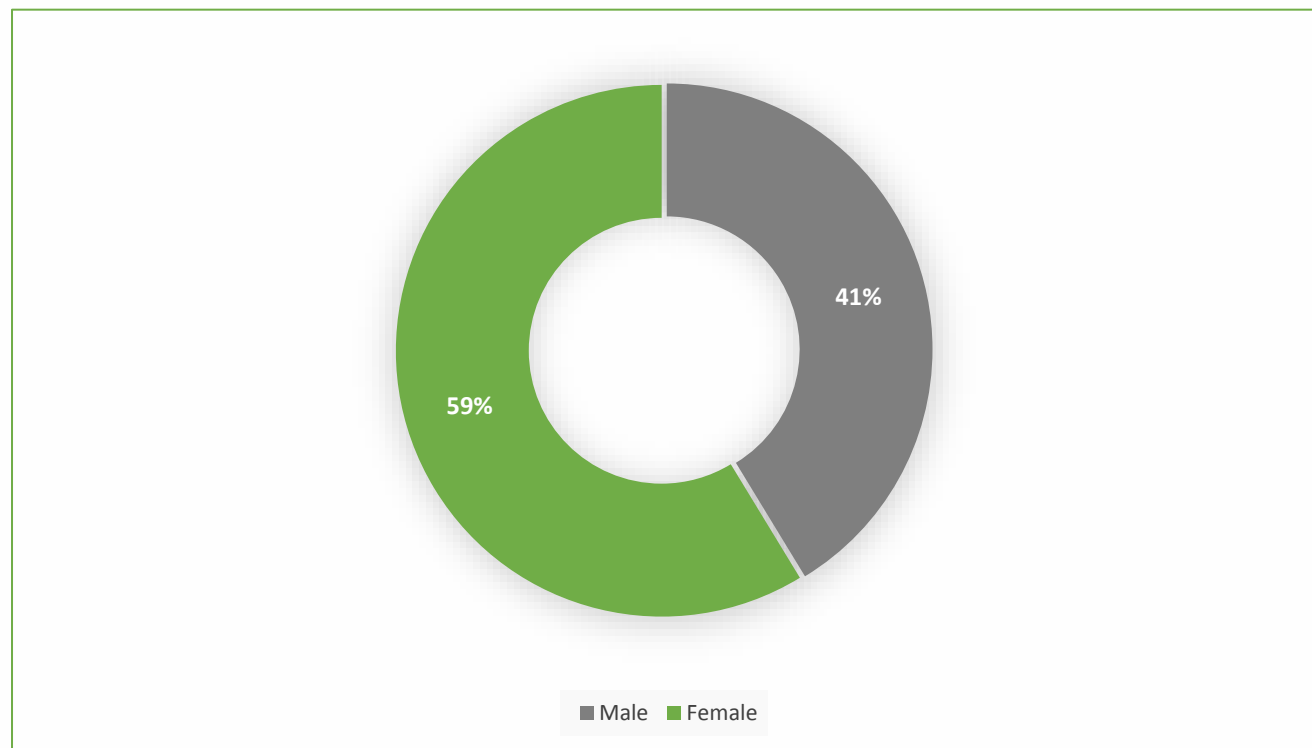


Figure 4: Gender of Household Head - Census 2011

4.2.3 Household Dwelling types

714 people in Ward 13 live in a traditional dwelling or hut. A significant number of 663 people also live in a brick house. There is a strong presence of traditional dwellings which needs to be considered when developing building standards and regulations within the Local Municipality.

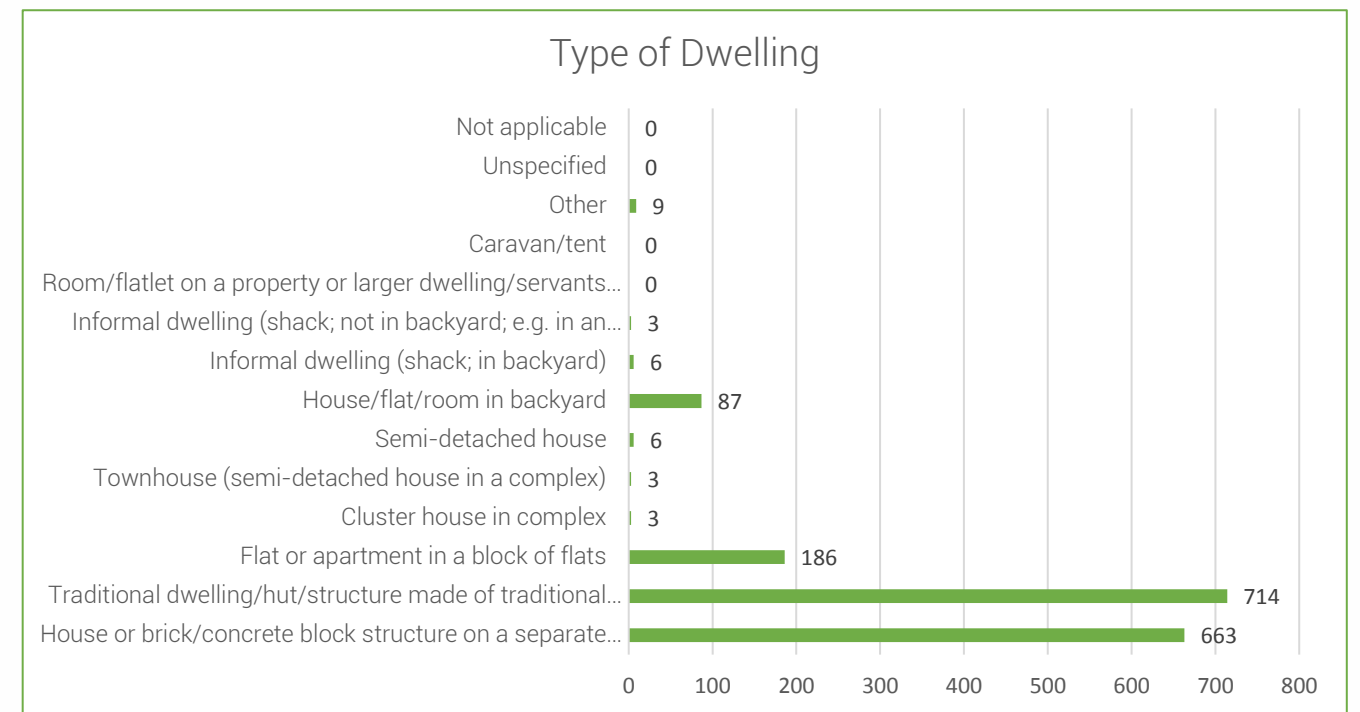


Figure 5: Dwelling type-Census 2011

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
Tsekong J.S.S	Primary School	Masopha	421
Likamoreng	Pre-school and J.P School	Likamoreng	38 & 71
Tlhakanelo J .S.S	Primary School	Mohapi	352
Mpharane	High School	Thotaneng	251
Kutloanong J.S.S	Primary School	Mahareng	452
Marialinden	Primary School	Thabaneng	470

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

4.3.3 Level of Education

A high number of people in ward 13 have received some primary and secondary education (Grade 0-12). A very low number of people have received tertiary education. The stats below indicate that there needs to be more focus on increasing the number of matriculants within the ward. There also needs to be emphasis on provision of employment opportunities for matriculants who do not wish to continue with tertiary education. The Local Municipality also needs to look at ways of encouraging the youth to continue with tertiary education in order to build their professional careers.

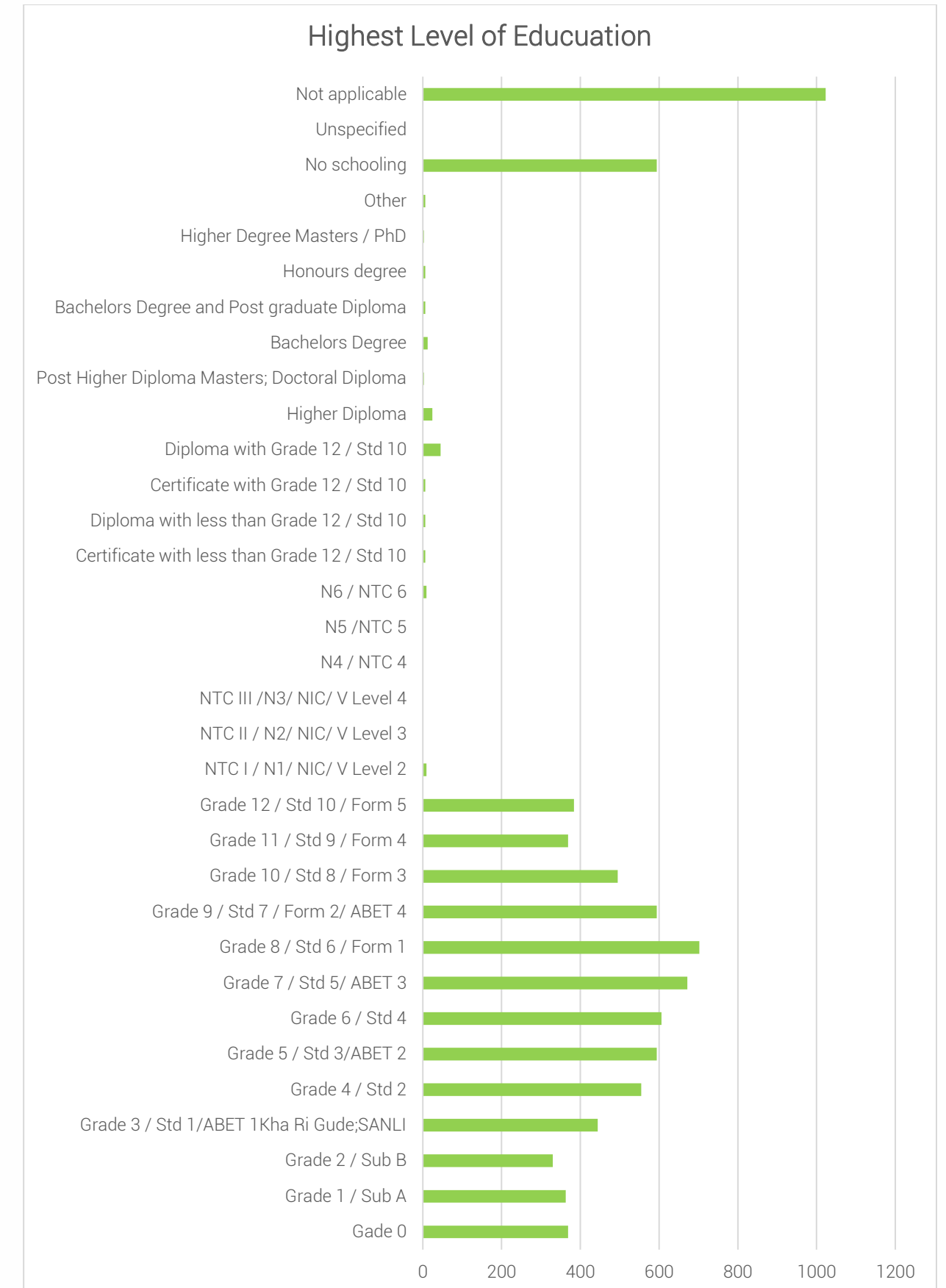


Figure 6: Highest Level of Education within the Ward – Census 2011

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.

NAME	LOCATION/AREA	NUMBER
St Cyprians/ St Pius	Masopha	02
Apostolic church in zion	Likamoreng	01
St Georges	Thotaneng	01
Faith Mission/ Pre-spiterian church	Ramaqele	02
Postola 12	letsoapong	01
Full Gospel/ Maria linden	thabaneng	02

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

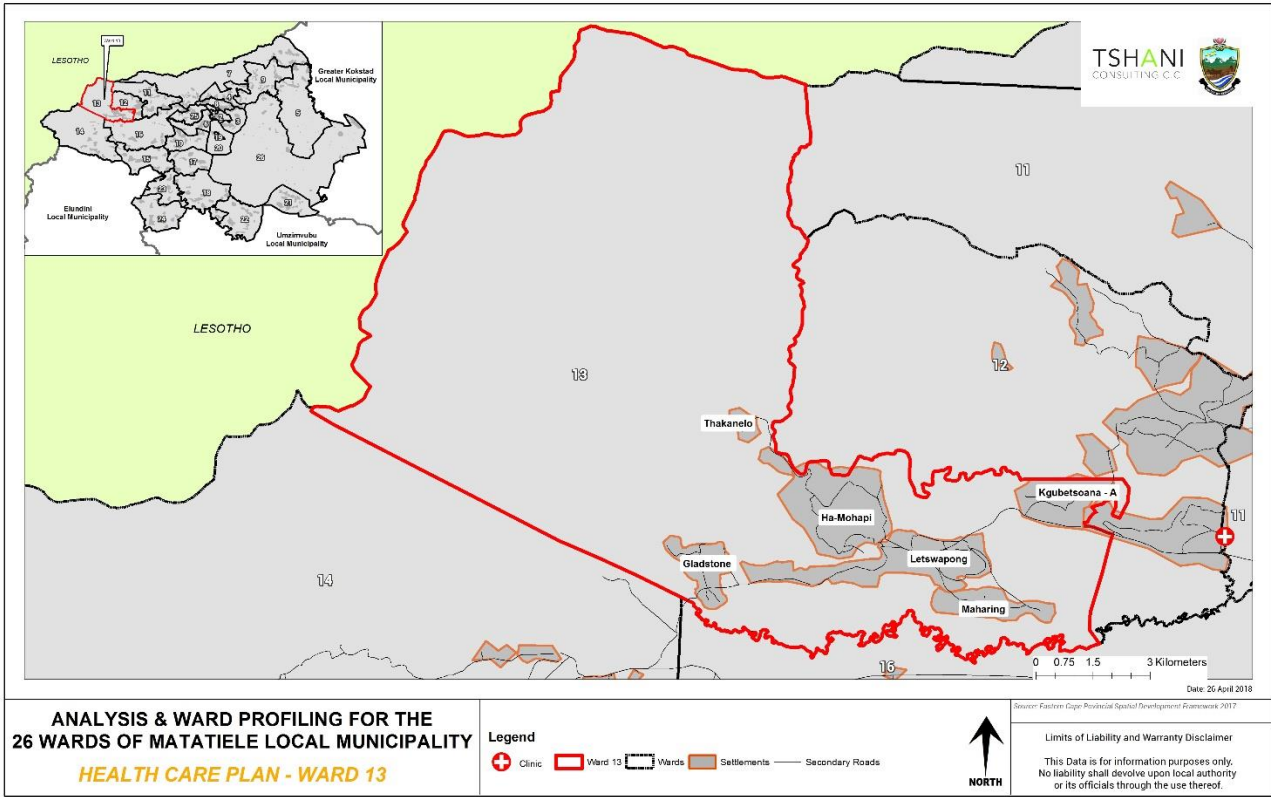
4.3.5 Health Care Facilities: Community Feedback

The community feedback identified one health centre in Ward 13. 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
Mpharane Clinic	Thotaneng	Primary services like treatment,

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

4.3.6 Health Care Facilities



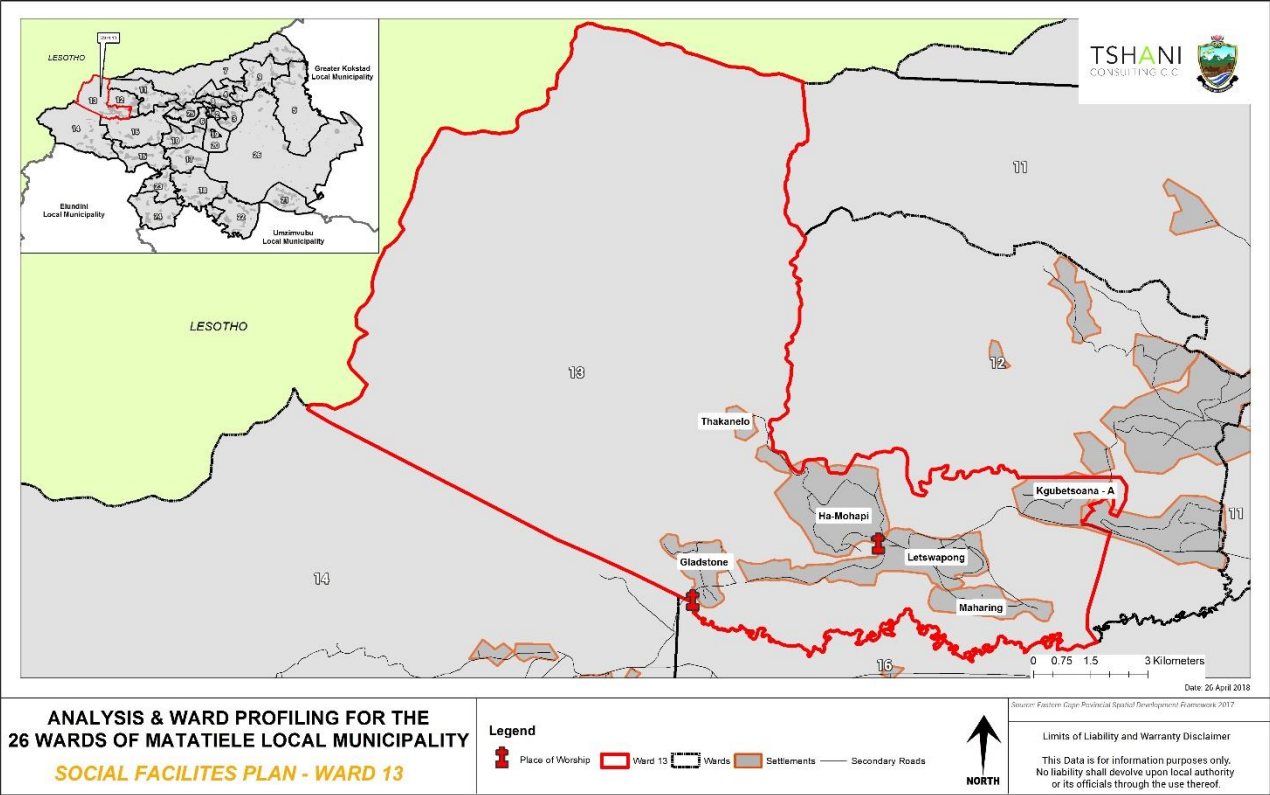
Plan 2: Health Care Facilities

4.3.7 Community Hall: Community Feedback

Name and type	Area located
Mpharane Community Hall	Thotaneng

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

4.3.8 Other Social Facilitates



Plan 3: Health Care Facilities

4.4 Economic Profile

4.4.1 Individual Monthly Income

Over half of the population of ward 13 have no income monthly. This community has very low income earners. The income within the ward has potential to be much higher given the majority of the population falls within the working age bracket.

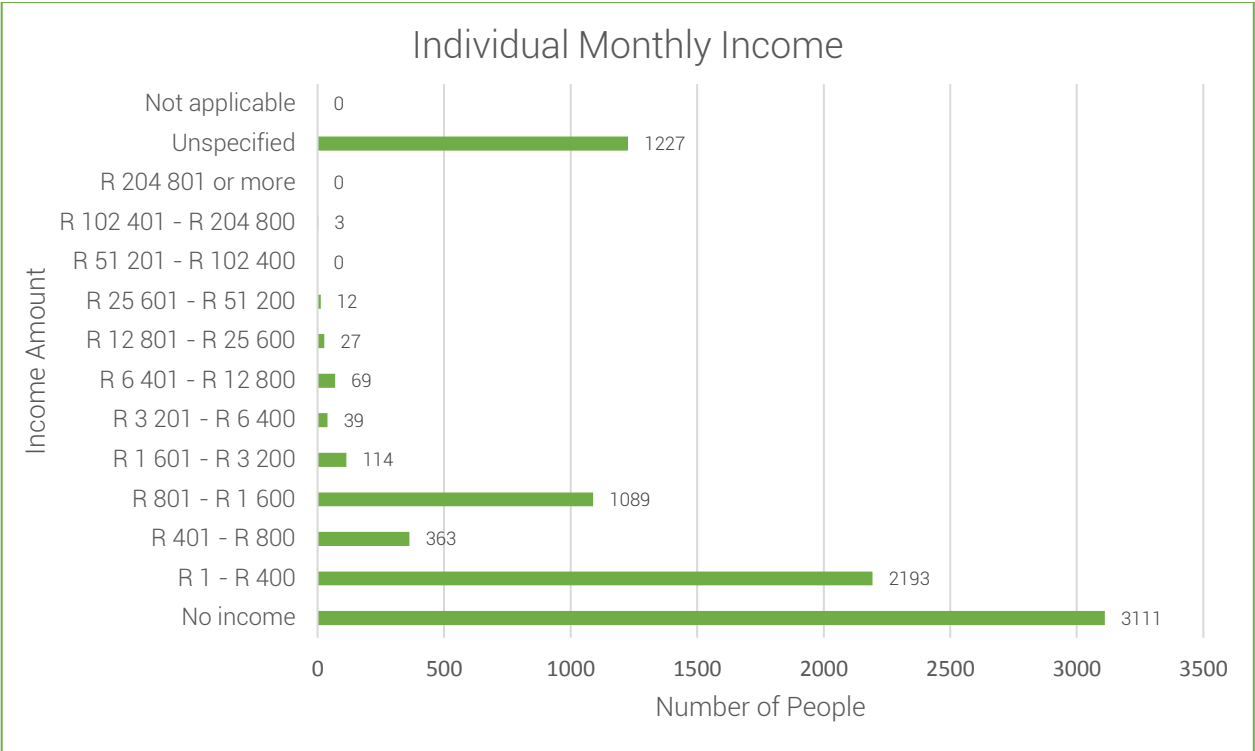


Figure 7: Individual Monthly Income - Census 2011

4.4.2 Economic Activities: Community Feedback

A range of businesses are located in ward 13. These include taverns which are very typical of areas with a very high unemployment rate and youth. All villages have spaza shops, this is the most common business in black communities. A hair salon and internet cafe were also recorded in ward 13.

RETAIL(INDICATE SHOPS, SPAZA SHOPS, CAFÉ, TARVENS, SALONS, ETC)	
TYPE	LOCATION
Tarvens	Masopha & Chere
Shops	All Villages
Café	Chere, Letsoapong, Masopha, Likamoreng, Mohapi
Spaza	All Villages
Salon	Mohapi

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

4.4.3 Tourism Activities

An attraction site, bushmen stones and beautiful mountains are located in ward 13.

TOURISM (INDICATE B&B'S, HOTELS, ATTRACTION SITES, ETC)	
TYPE	LOCATION
Attraction Site – Chalets	Thaba-bosiu,
Tourism – bushmen(stones), beautiful mountains	Within the ward

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

4.4.4 Agricultural Activities

The community of ward 13 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	No
Vegetables	Yes	Yes
Fruits	Yes	Yes
Grains	Yes	Yes

Table 13: Agricultural Activities - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

4.4.5 Products Produced in the Ward

The table below indicates that products such as wool are available within the ward that are locally produced. Such individuals responsible for these activities should be better supported and encourages to expand.

TYPE OF PRODUCTS	AREAS / VILLAGES	FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION	FOR SELLING TO THE COMMUNITY
Wool production	All villages		Yes

Table 14: Products produced within the Ward- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

4.4.6 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 13

TYPE OF SKILLS	EXISTING (INDICATE WITH YES/NO)	TYPE OF SKILLS	EXISTING (INDICATE WITH YES/NO)
Carpenters	Yes	Pottery	Yes
Plumbing	Yes	Teachers	Yes
Builders	YES	Police	Yes
Artists		Health officials	Yes
Gardening	Yes	Accountants	No
Cooking	Yes	Engineers	Yes
Sewing	Yes	Lawyers	Yes
Writing	Yes	Other (indicate)	
Drivers	Yes		
Farmers	Yes		

Table 15: Existing Skills within the Ward: Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5. Built Environment Assessment

5.1 Access to Waste Removal

The MLM does not provide waste removal services to this ward.

5.2 Access to Water

The main supplier of water in ward 13 is from the District Municipality. Illegal connections need to also be monitored.

VILLAGE/LOCATION	COMMUNITY TAPS	WATER-INSIDE YARD	WATER-INSIDE HOUSE	BOREHOLES	DRAW WATER FROM STREAMS, DAMS, RIVER
Masopha, Likamoreng, Letsoapong, Thababosiu, Thotaneng Chere, Mahareng, Ramagele Mohapi Tlhakanelo Kholokoe Thabaneng	68			01	

Table 16: Source of Water supply within the Ward - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5.3 Access to Sanitation

A high number of households use ventilated pit toilets. The District Municipality should consider providing this ward with Toilet Infills.

VILLAGE/LOCATION	VENTILATED PIT TOILETS	FLUSH TOILETS	Other
12 Villages	2,362		

Table 17: Access to sanitation facilities - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5.4 Main Source of Energy for Lighting

4293 of the people in ward 13 use candles and 2307 people use paraffin for lighting. Electricity is also used by a 1416 number of households. Government should encourage the community to use solar energy and assist the process by educating communities of renewable energy.

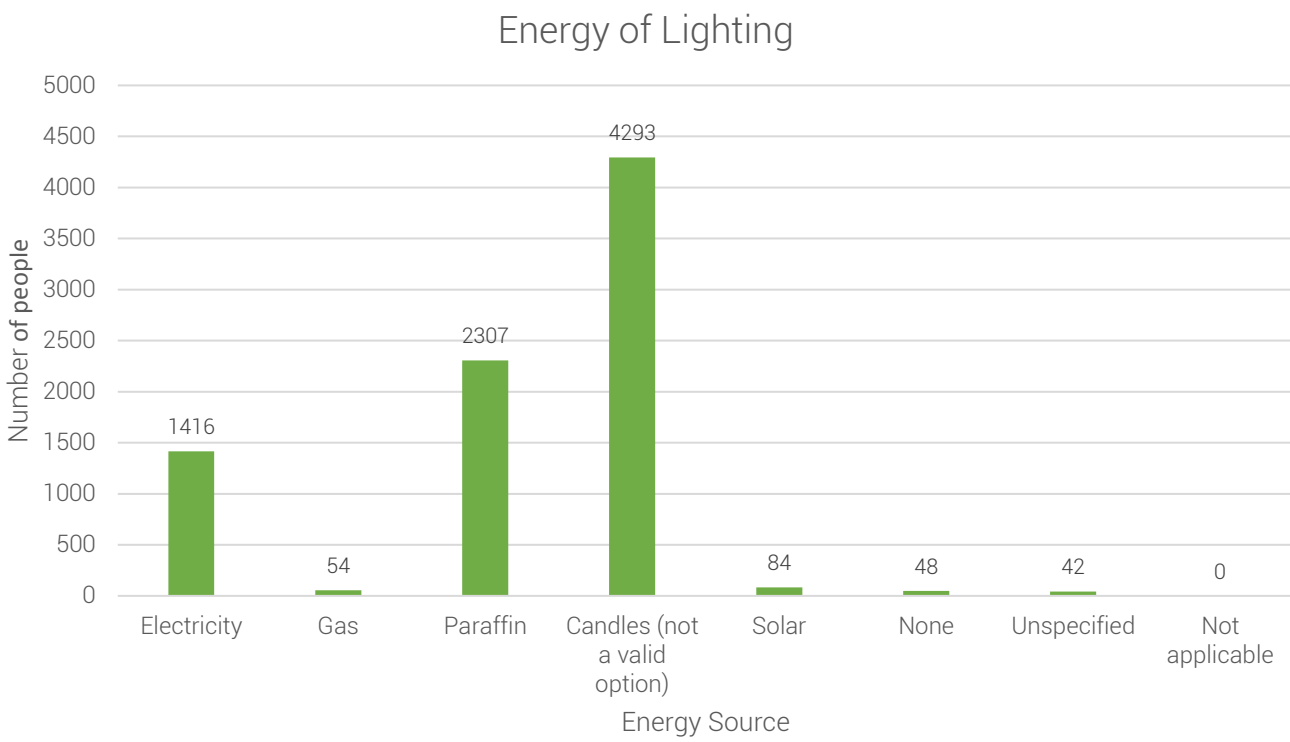


Figure 8: Access to Energy for Lighting

5.5 Main Source of Energy for Heating

5778 people in ward 13 use wood for heating. Paraffin is also the second highest used energy source in ward 13. A very few people are reliant on electricity for heating.

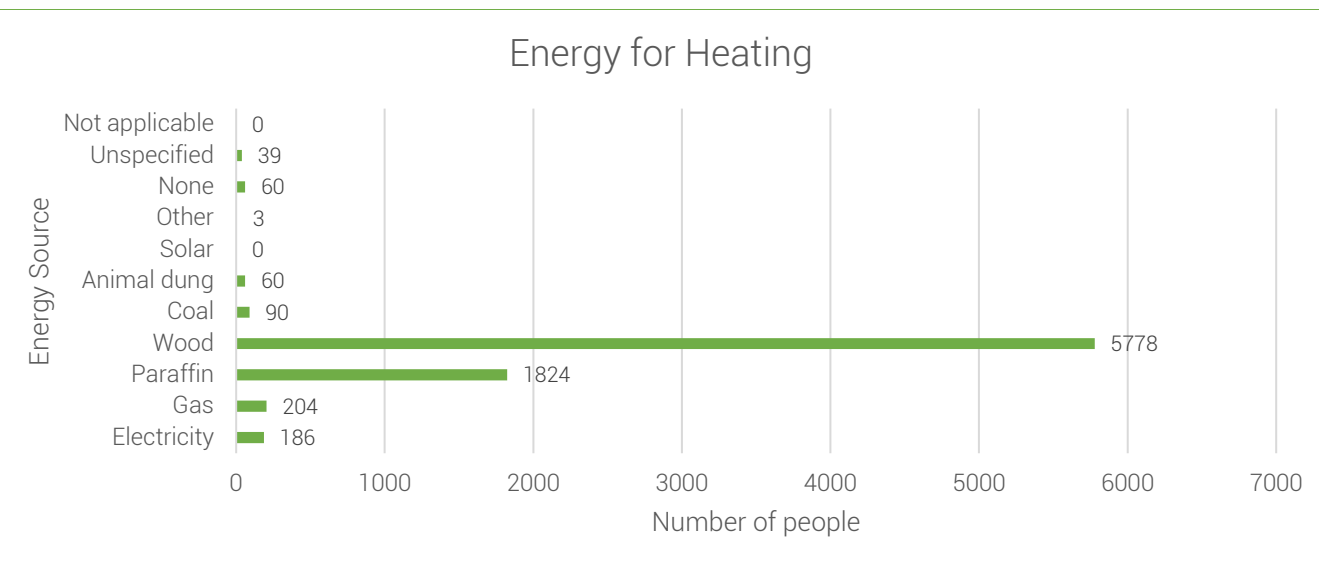
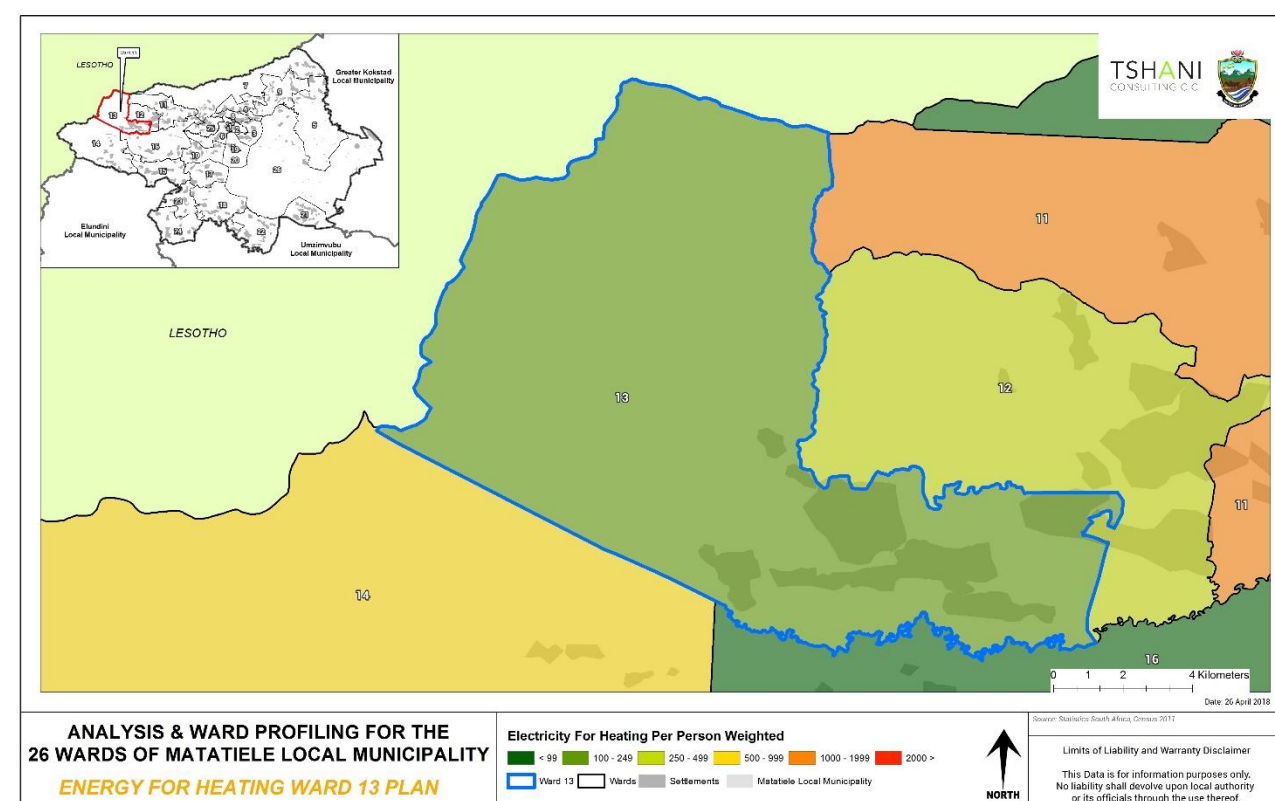


Figure 9: Source of Energy for Heating within the Ward



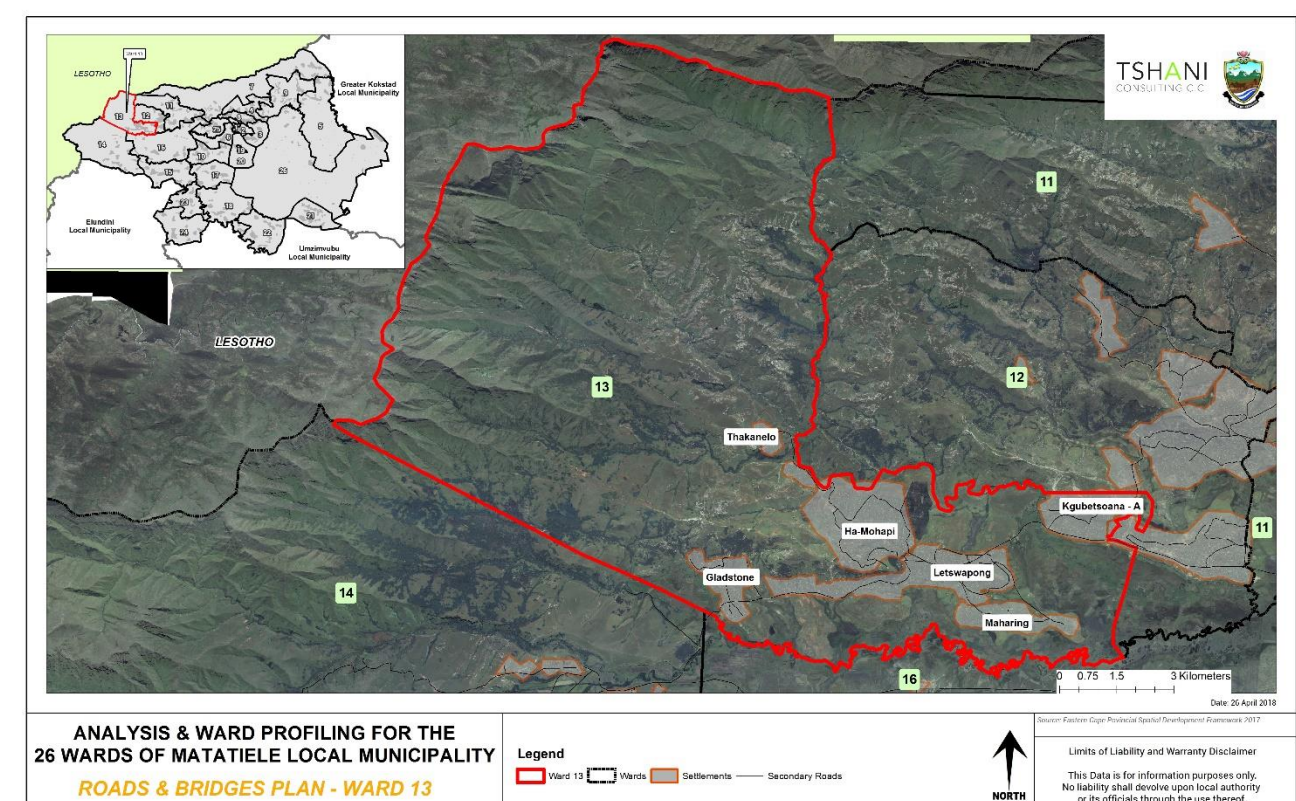
Plan 4: Access to Heating

5.6 Roads

The roads located within Ward 13 all are very bad in condition. Roads are important because they connect an area to its surrounding communities. Roads need to be maintained and repaired frequently. This allows for the municipality to access the ward easily to provide services and allows for safe travel for the community.

NAME AND TYPE	AREAS COVERED	CONDITION OF THE ROADS
Masopha Access Roads	Masopha Areas	Very bad
Thaba-bosiu Access Road	Mohapi & Thaba-bosiu	Very Very bad
Chere Access Road	Chere, Mahareng and Thotaneng	Very Bad
Thabaneng Access Road	Thabaneng	Bad
T 60 Road	Ramaqele, Mohapi, Kholokoe and tlhakanelo	Very bad
T 70 Road	Thabaneng, Thotaneng, Letsoapong, Likamoreng, Masopha	Very Very Bad

Table 18: Roads within the Ward- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)



Plan 5: Roads and bridges

5.7 Other Facilities not mentioned above

TYPE OF FACILITY	AREA LOCATED	CURRENT CONDITION
Soccer Field	Masopha	Plain field, with no facilities
	Likamoreng	Plain field, with no facilities
	Letsoapong	Plain field, with no facilities
	Thaba-bosiu & Ramaqele	Plain field, with no facilities
	Thotaneng/ Mpharane	Plain field, with no facilities
	Thabaneng	Plain field, with no facilities
	Chere	Plain field, with no facilities
	Mahareng	Plain field, with no facilities

Table 19: Other social facilities within ward- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

6. Current Projects

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

No	PROJECT/PROGRAMME NAME	STATUS	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE
1	Mamohau NGO	Good	Mohatseli
2	Sharing Shed	Good	Morake
3	Soccer Leagues	Good	Temoho
4	Heritage Event	Good	Mehloding

Table 20: Current Projects- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

7. Ward Needs and Priorities

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. 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
Likamoreng	Water –in new houses (settlement),
Mahareng	Preschools, access roads,
haMohapi	Preschools, access road and bridge, solar maintenance, Refurbishment of dipping Tank to cater for all livestock.
Chere	Sport field, Bridge across to Metsimashwana, water – households without water access,
Ramaqele	Access road maintenance and bridge, foot bridge – to Mpharane
Thotaneng	Phatlalla (new Houses) water, access road
Masopha	Network connection, Bridge, improve water supply, access road maintenance.
Letswapong	Access road
Mpharane	Refurbishing of clinic, refurbishing of T-Road
Kholokwe	Access road maintenance
Additional need- all villages	Awareness programmes and information sharing sessions for youth, Electricity for all villages, Upgrading of T-road

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

INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES	SOCI-ECONOMIC PRIORITIES
Electricity	Satellite police station
Refurbishing of roads and bridges (Provincial roads and access roads)	Preschools
Water	Dipping tanks
RDP houses	Awareness campaigns for youth on health and hygiene

Table 22: Ward Priorities- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

8. Stakeholders within the ward

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

NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	CONTACT PERSON AND TEL	CELL NO
Clinic Committee	Lebaka Tenene	-
Community Health Worker	Nthatisi Makoro	-
Community Policing Forum	Thapelo Motoboli	
SMMES & Co-operative	Padi Ntsolo	082 770 6361
NPO & NGO	Mohatseli Motoboli	079 619 1207
Livestock	Morake Ntlhanakoe	079 998 5031
Tourism	Tshepo Lesholu	073 921 2814
Disability	Mohato Moshoeshoe	082 668 8204
Youth	Tsheliso Letsatsi	079 360 9344
EPWP	Ethel S Gugushe, Matshepo Setsubi, Mokete Maome	084 742 7537, 072 914 3357, 071 309 2364

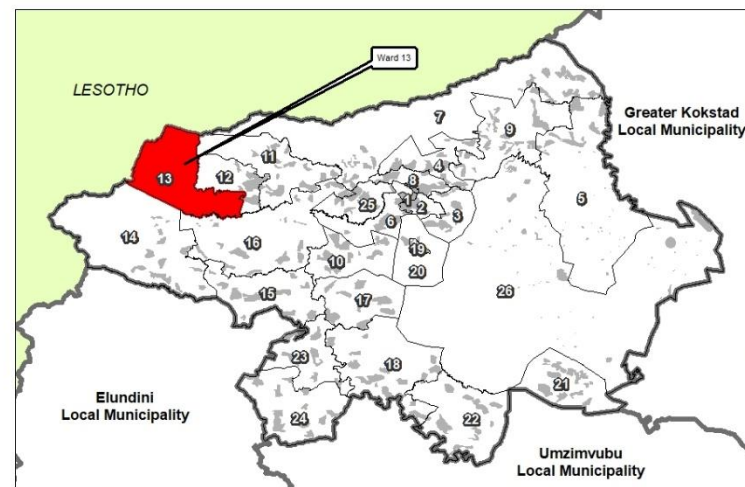
Table 23: Stakeholders list- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

9. Social Challenges

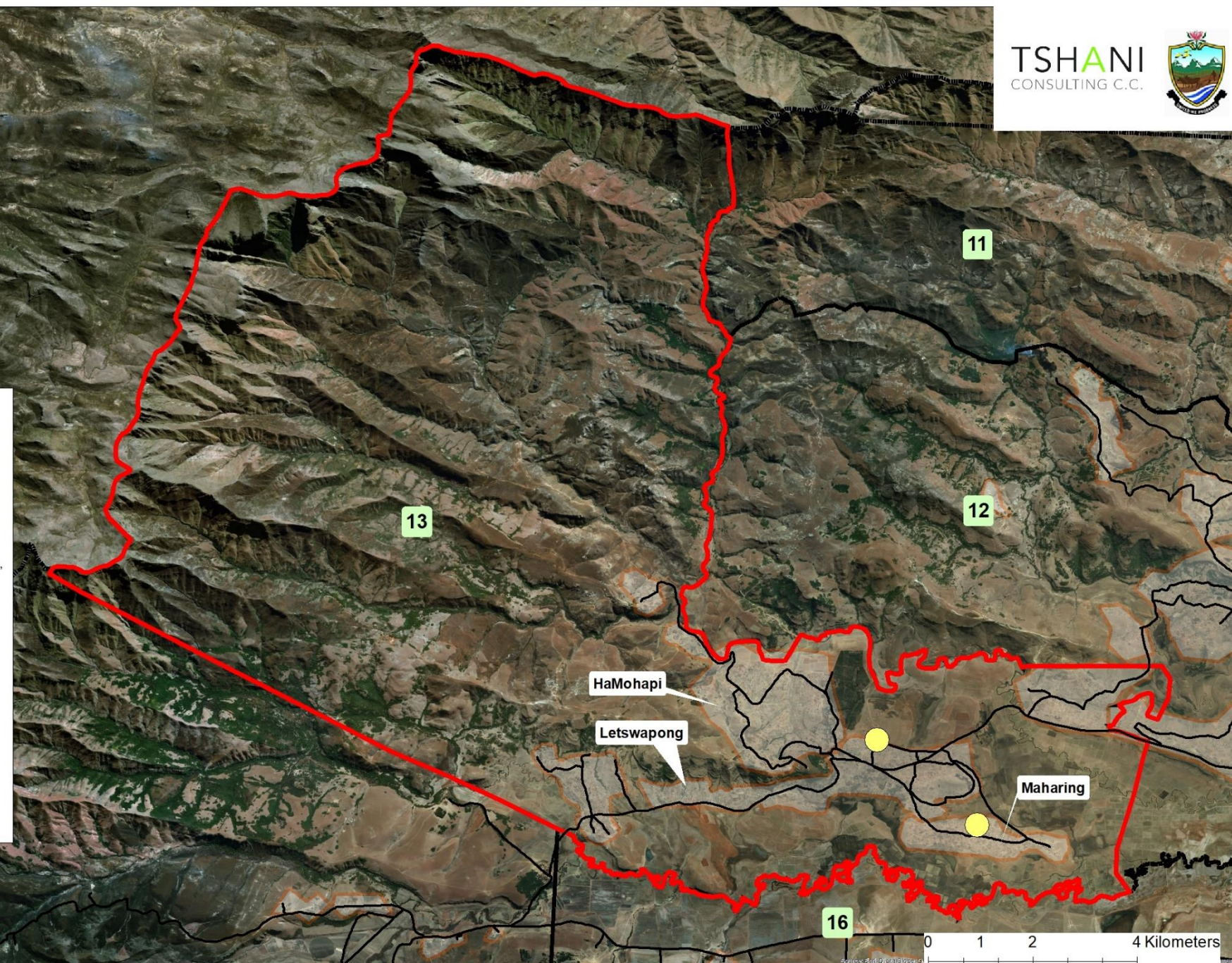
The table below highlights the social challenges which were engaged with during the Community engagement sessions.

CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED	AFFACTED AREAS	IMPACT
HIGH Drugs abuse – Glue, Dagga to name the few	WARD 13	Bad
There are many drinking spots that results to alcohol abuse	All Villages	Affects the community as a whole
Crime – Stock Theft, House robberies	All villages	Affects the community as whole

Table 24: Social Challenges- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)



- Likamoreng**
Water –in new houses (settlement),
- Mahareng**
Preschools, access roads,
- haMohapi**
Preschools, access road and bridge, solar maintenance,
Refurbishment of Tipping Tank to cater for all livestock (now caters for sheep only).
- Chere**
Sport field, Bridge across to Metsimashwana, water – households without water access,
- Ramaqele**
Access road maintenance and bridge, foot bridge – to Mpharane
- Thotaneng**
Phatlalla (new Houses) water, access road
- Masopha**
Network connection, Bridge, improve water supply, access road maintenance.
- Letswapong**
Access road
- Mpharane**
Refurbishing of clinic, refurbishing of T-Road
- Kholokwe**
Access road maintenance



ANALYSIS & WARD PROFILING FOR THE 26 WARDS OF MATATIELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

WARD PRIORITY - WARD 13

- Legend**
- DoE
 - Ward 13
 - Wards
 - Settlements
 - Secondary Roads



Source: Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework 2017
Matatiele Local Municipality

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Date: 26 April 2018