



MATATIELE
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

MATATIELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Research and analysis of ward profiling: Ward based plans

WARD 14

May 2018

TSHANI
CONSULTING C.C.

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1. Executive Summary of Ward

Ward 14 comprises of these areas Fatima, Lekhalong, Liqalabeng, Mahasheng, Mapoleseng, Mangopeng, Letlapeng, Mateleng, Motseng, Moiketsi Reserve and Nice field. There is total population of approximately 6582 people. The ward is surrounded by ward 15, 13, 11 and 16. The gender split within the ward is made up of 57% female and 43% males.

Ward 14 is situated along to Drankensberg Mountains and in close proximity with Elundini Local municipality. The scenic and maountain terrain of the area offers great opportunities for ecotourism. Ongeluksnek Nature reserve and chalets are found within this ward. Stock farming and agricultural activities found in most of the villages provide this ward with a potential to grow the economic sector.

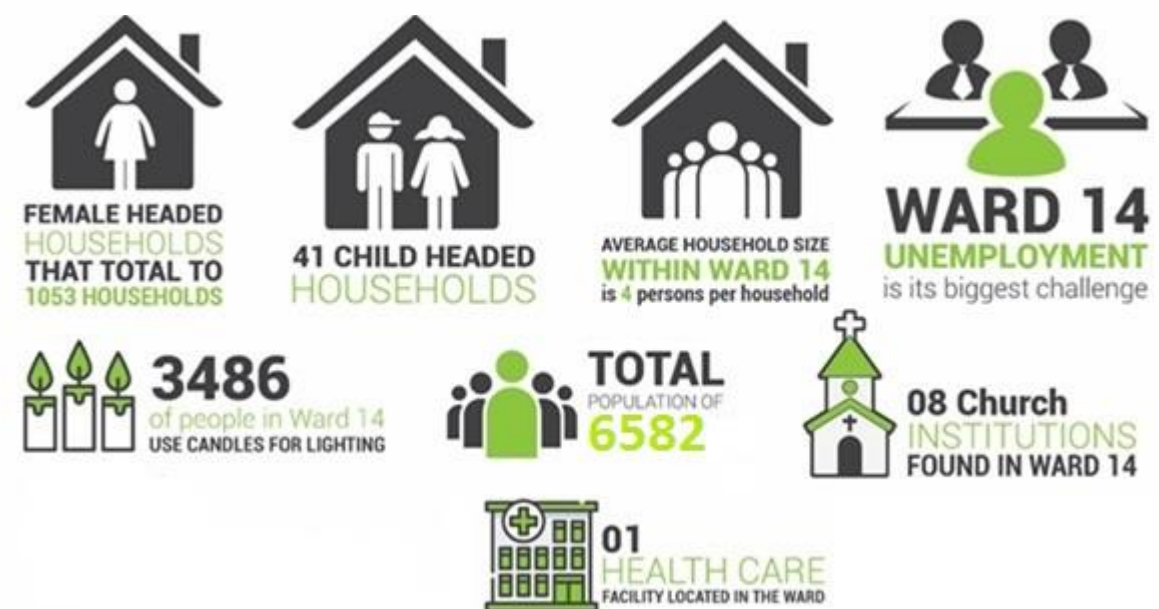
This ward shows a significant number of educational facilities, these ranging from pre-schools to high schools. Preschools were recorded in Mapoleseng and Moiketsi. Primary Schools were recorded in most villages in ward 14 and 1 high school, being Mariazell High School.

There is a single health care facility located within the ward, in Nice-Field Village. The health care facility is a Primary health care facility. There are three community facilities found in this ward, included in this is the state-of the art a multi-purpose in Thabachicha.

All villages in this ward seem to have an access to piped water through community taps however the district municipality needs to consider the issue of illegal water taps connections to the inside the yards, this results in reducing the piped water pressure that ends up not reaching other points. .Approximately 50% of the population have to walk a distance less than 200m to collect their water from a community stands. However, there are also people in ward 14 who still do not have access to piped water.

Pit ventilated toilets are used as a sanitation in all villages of this however fewer households were covered in all villages the District Municipality needs to consider the toilet infills.

There is no electricity in all villages in ward 14, but the use of solar system is relatively high in all villages in ward 14, this needs to be encouraged as an alternative source of energy for various purposes such as heating and cooking.



2. Introduction

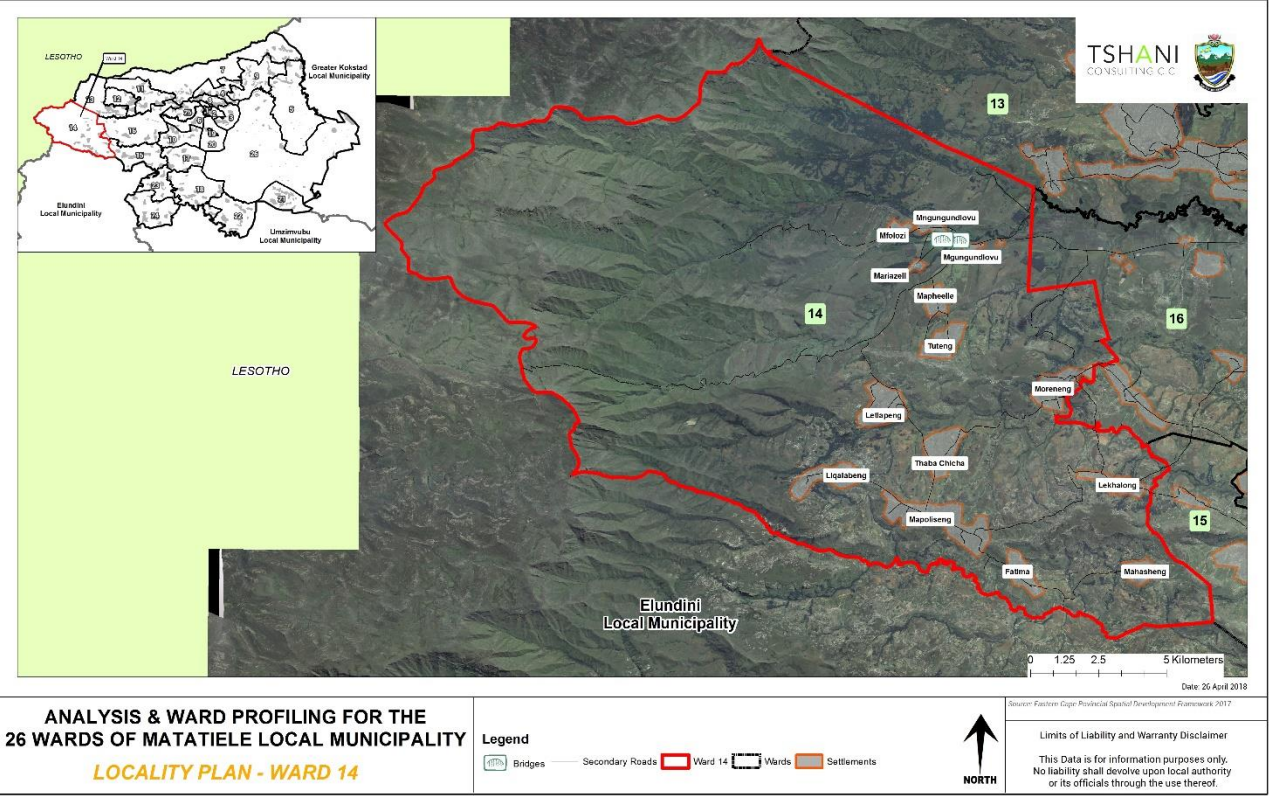
The Matatiele Local Municipality (MLM) appointed Tshani Consulting CC for the analysis and ward profiling for the 26 wards within MLM.

The purpose of this report is to review the current the Ward Based Plan prepared for Ward 14 and the LM that was developed in 2014. Through this exercise the ward profiling ensures the prioritisation of projects and channeling such projects into places of need.

The report serves as the analysis and profiling of Ward 14.

2.1 Locality

Ward 14 borders Eastern Cape from Lesotho and also border MLM from Elundini Local Municipality. Ward 14 is situated on the North West of MLM. The Ward is surrounded by wards 13,15 and 16. As depicted in the plan below the villages within Ward 14 are Fatima, Lekhalong, Liqalabeng, Mahasheng, Mapoleseng, Mangopeng, Letlapeng, Mateleng, Motseng, Moiketsi Reserve and Nice field.



Plan 1: Locality Plan

3. 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 14 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

4. Ward Overview

The section below highlights the specific sections which were analysed in relation to ward 14.

4.1. SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis was developed through a series of engagement sessions with the local community and traditional leadership of Ward 14, by the municipality.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Communal land exists at ward 14Eco- TourismStock farming within the areaSkilled people	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lack of tarred roadInsufficient public transportInsufficient provision of community facilitiesPoor access road conditionSituated far away from economic activitiesPoor education level and facilities/structureHigh rate of povertyVillages are dilapidatedInsufficient agriculture equipmentHealth facilities are inadequate to cater for community needs.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ward 14 situated near Drakensberg and Three Sisters Mountains.Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve. Area with high and medium agricultural potential.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">High crime rate and inadequate security serviceHigh teenage pregnancy and early marriageDroughtVeld fires

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

4.2. Major events within the Ward

The table below highlights the major events taken place /happened within Ward 14 over the previous years. The two significant events that have taken place are; the burning down of 56 houses and the opening of the Multi-Purpose Centre.

EVENT/ OCCURANCE	YEAR	IMPACT
56 Houses burnt down by veld fires		Families left homeless and lost head of houses
Opening of Multi-Purpose Centre		All Community gatherings now have a proper centre. Community members were provided with gifts.

Table 2: Major events within the ward- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

4.3. Services/ Infrastructure and Programmes Within The Ward Within The 4-Year Period (2013-2017)

Ward 14 has experienced a number of infrastructure investments between the 2013-17 financial years. 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
Rural housing	2013	500	At last stage	People's lives were improved
Thaba Chicha Multi-Purpose Centre	2014	1	Completed	All community gatherings now have a proper centre and sporting centre
Mahasheng Bridge	2015	1	Completed	Accessibility
Shearing Shed	2016	1	Completed	Easy trading of wool.
Mangopeng access road	2017	1	Six local people benefited on temporal job	Mangopeng community members can access their village.

Table 3: Services/infrastructure and programmes within the ward in the past 4 years- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5. Socio Economic Analysis

5.1. Population Profile

The sub sections below provide an analysis of the population profile of ward 14.

5.1.1. Population Size and Distribution

Ward 14 has approximately a population of 6582 people.

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
Fatima		141	111			417	
Lekhalong		681	198			681	
Liqalabeng		102			634		
Mahasheng		86			329		
Mapoleseng		500	315		517	1098	
Mangopeng		187			624		
Letlapeng		216	177			822	
Mateleng		122	81			270	
Motseng		70			138		
Moiketsi Reserve		400					
Nice field		317					
Total		2822	1680	1854	2242	6582	7478

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

5.1.2. Gender Distribution

The chart below illustrates 57% of the total population of ward 14 are female and 43% are male. This is typical of most wards in 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.

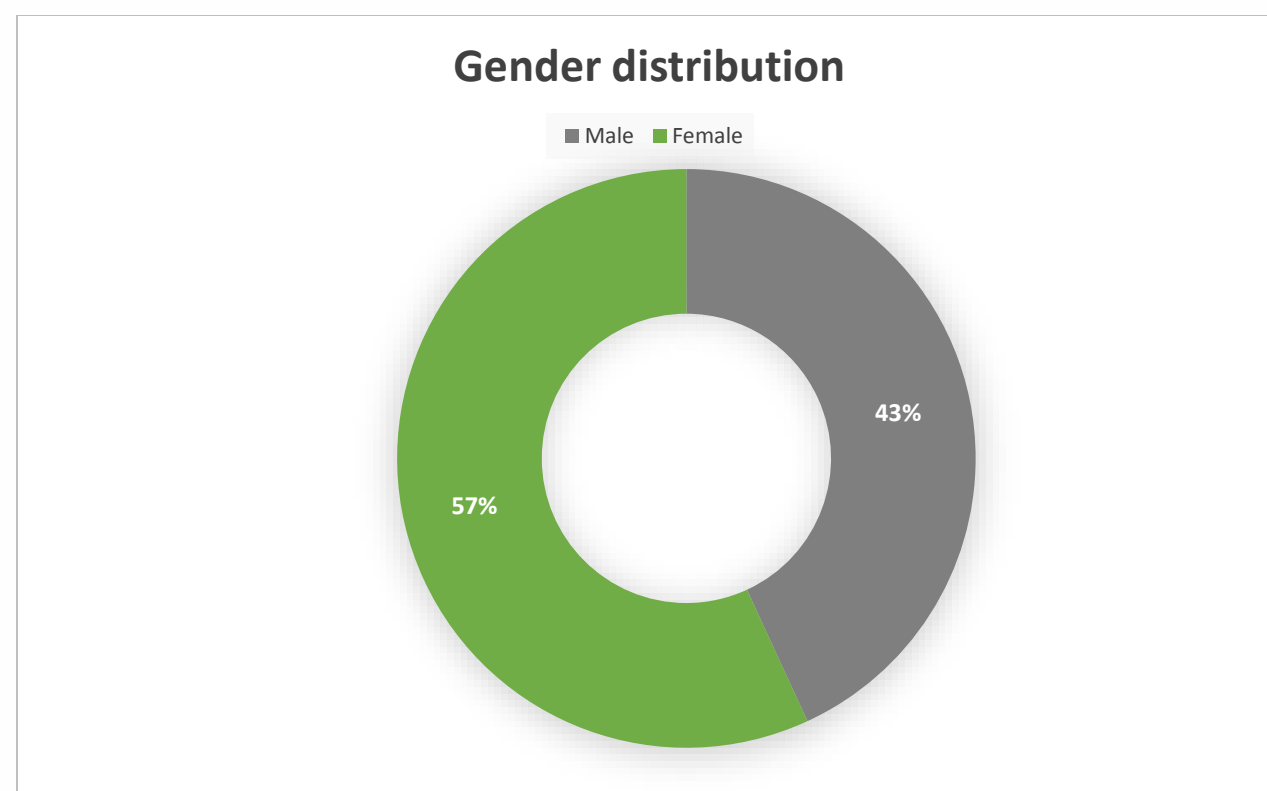


Figure 1: Gender Distribution– Census 2011

5.1.3. Age

The dominant age group in Ward 14 is age group 15-19. The bulk of the ward population is between the ages 00-19. This community needs a provision of educational facilities (crèches, schools and tertiary institutions) as over 50% of the wards population is under 20 years old.

From age group 20-24, the beginning of adulthood the number of people per age group decreases. A number of factors can attribute to this decline after age 19. This decline trend commences at an age group (20-24) were in society one is referred to as an adult. It is presumed that a number of young adults move to other parts of the province or cities in search of employment, or to start off their professional careers a. In order for this ward to retain its youth after ages 19, the municipality needs to provide create employment opportunities within the ward and Matatiele.

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.

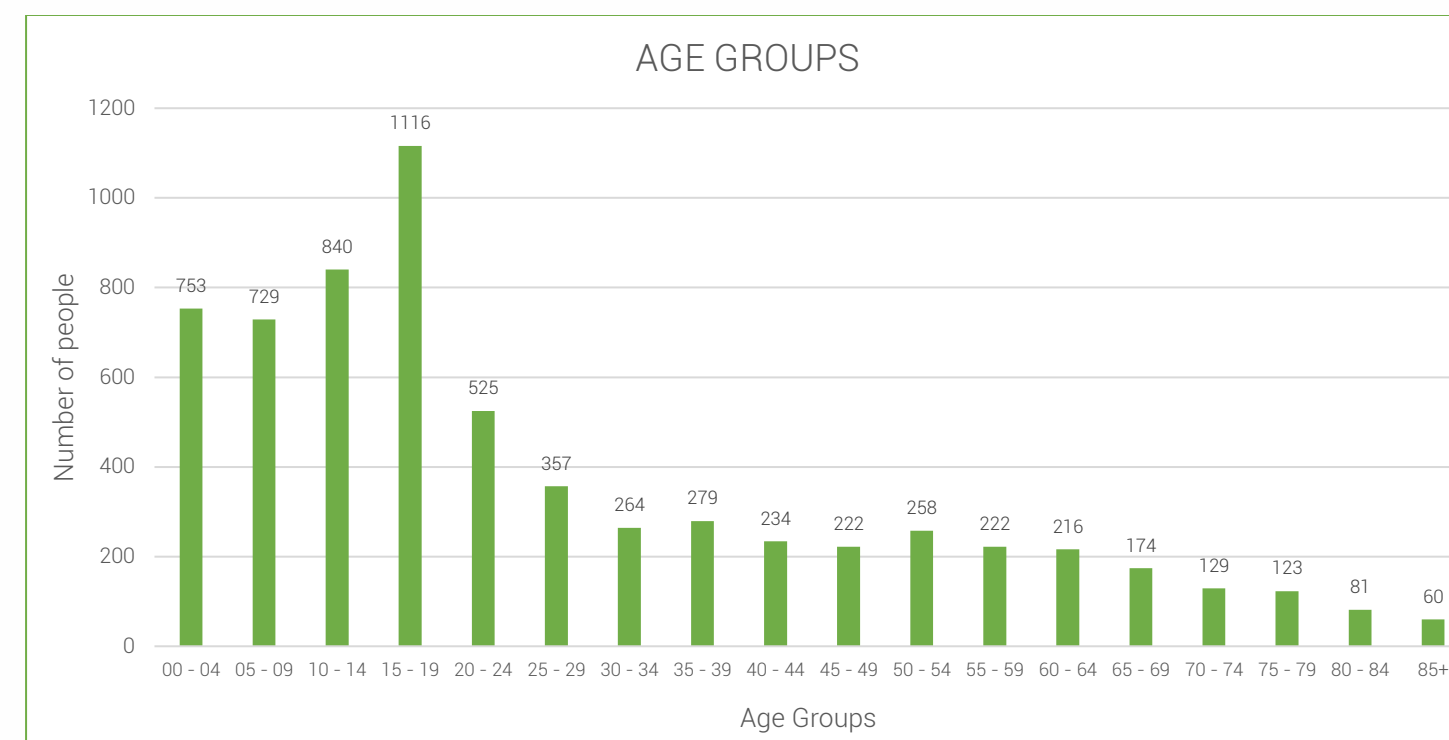


Figure 2: Age Groups– Census 2011

5.1.4. Language Distribution

It is evident that the most spoken language in Ward 14 is Sesotho followed by isiXhosa. The language preference correlates to the racial split within ward 14 and is an indication of the language preference which people appreciate.

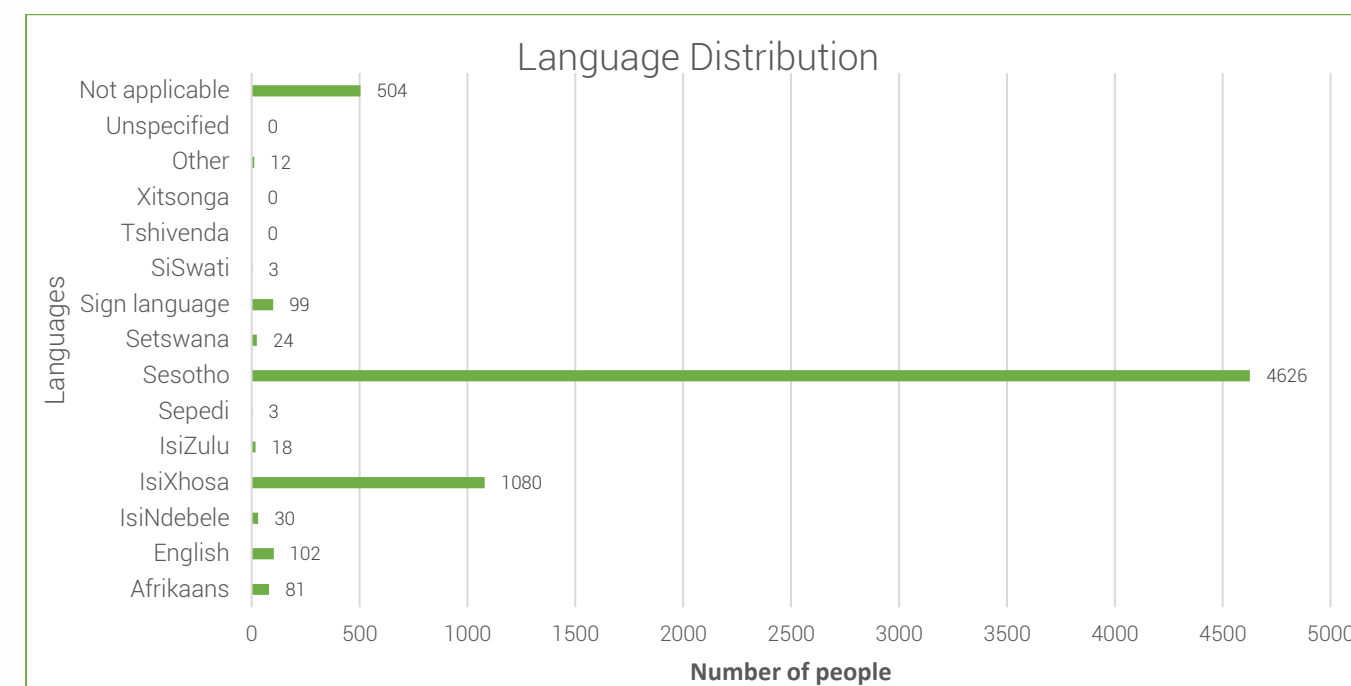


Figure 3: Language Proficiency within Ward – Census 2011

5.1.5. Social Grants

It can 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.

Food parcels are distributed to approximately 100 households in ward 14.

As per the communities feedback a number of households receive food parcels as a form of social assistance

TYPE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE OFFERED	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	
	Community Feedback	Census 2011
Food parcels	100	

Table 5: Social assistance within ward- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5.1.6. Indigent Support

A rural municipality with a high dependency rate on social assistance; MLM has a large number of indigent households. Particularly for ward 14. 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 641 Beneficiaries.



641

indigent beneficiaries
identified within Ward 14

5.2. Household Profile

The section below details the natures of households within Ward 14 in terms of the sizes, genders of heads and distribution.

5.2.1 Household Size

The average household size within Ward 14 includes an average of four (4) persons per household.

5.2.2. Heads of Households

The number of female and child headed households in ward 14 is high (258 Female headed and 41 Child headed households). The issue of child headed households remains a major challenge in Ward 14 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 family planning programmes.

Villages	Child-Headed households		Female-Headed Households	
	Community Feedback	Census 2011	Community Feedback	Census 2011
Nice Field	4	-	89	-
Moiketsi Reserve	6	-	-	-
Mahasheng	5	-	25	-
Lekhalong	4	3	34	114
Mangopeng	7	-	16	-
Letlapeng	4	-	65	123
Mateleng	9	-	23	48
Fatima	2	-	6	57
Total	41		258	1053

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

The graph below indicates that approximately 63% of the households in ward 14 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.

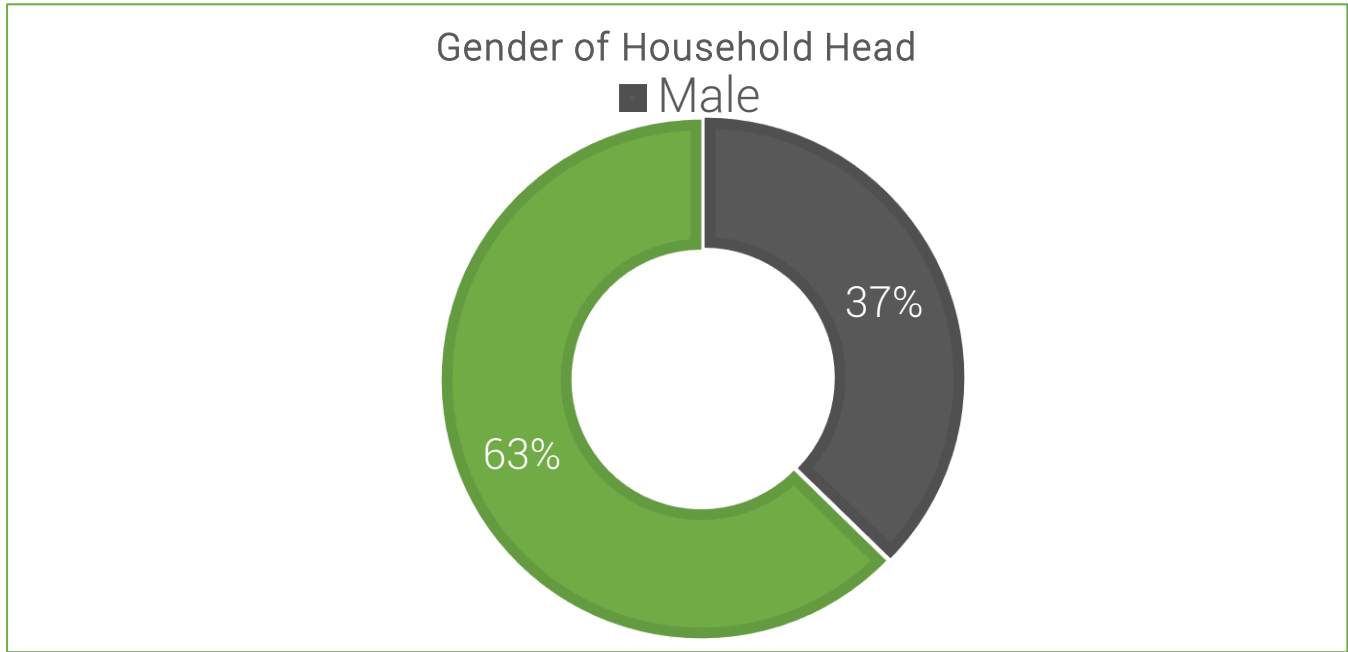


Figure 4: Gender of Household Head - Census 2011

5.2.3. Household Dwelling types

915 households in Ward 14 live in a traditional dwelling or hut. 489 households also live in a brick houses. There is a strong presence of traditional dwellings which needs to be considered when developing building standards and regulations within the Local Municipality

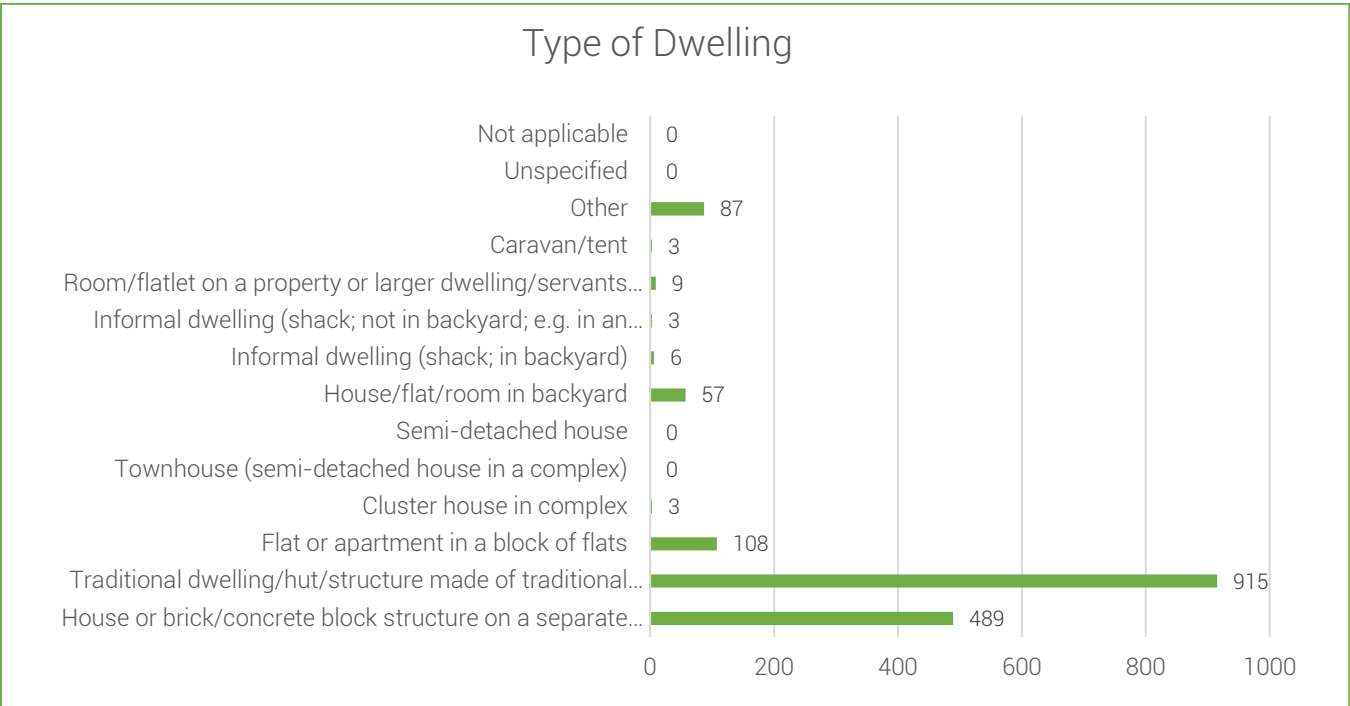


Figure 5: Types of Dwelling within Ward – Census 2011

5.3. Social Profile

5.3.1 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
Mothibisi S. S. S	High Schools	Mangopeng Village	310
Mariazel S. S. S		Motseng Village	785
Mmika SPS	Primary Schools	Letlapeng Village	199
Mapheelle SPS		Moiketsi Village	
Mafikalisiu SPS	Primary Schools	Fatima Village	119
Moalosi SPS		Mapoleseng Village	
Phallang SPS	Primary Schools	Liqalabeng Village	
Lekhalong	Pre School	Lekhalong village	7
Lekhalong SPS	Primary Schools	Lekhalong Village	67
Mateleng SPS		Mateleng Village	45
Ongeluksnek JSS	Junior Secondary School	Motseng Village	278
Thaba Chicha SPS	Primary School	Nice-Field Village	114
Mapoleseng	Pre-Schools	Mapoleseng Village	
Mapheelle		Moiketsi Village	

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

5.3.4 Churches and Religious Organisations: Community Feedback

The range of religious facilities identified in the table below was developed form the community feedback sessions. There are 8 churches in ward 14.

NAME	LOCATION/AREA	NUMBER
Roman Catholic Church	Fatima Village, Mariazel and Nicefield	3
Methodist church	Mapoleseng	1
Anglican Church	Mapoleseng	1
Gospel church of Power in Southern Africa	Mangopeng village	1
Zion Apostolic Faith Mission	Mateleng	1
St Johns Apostolic Faith Mission	Mahasheng	1

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

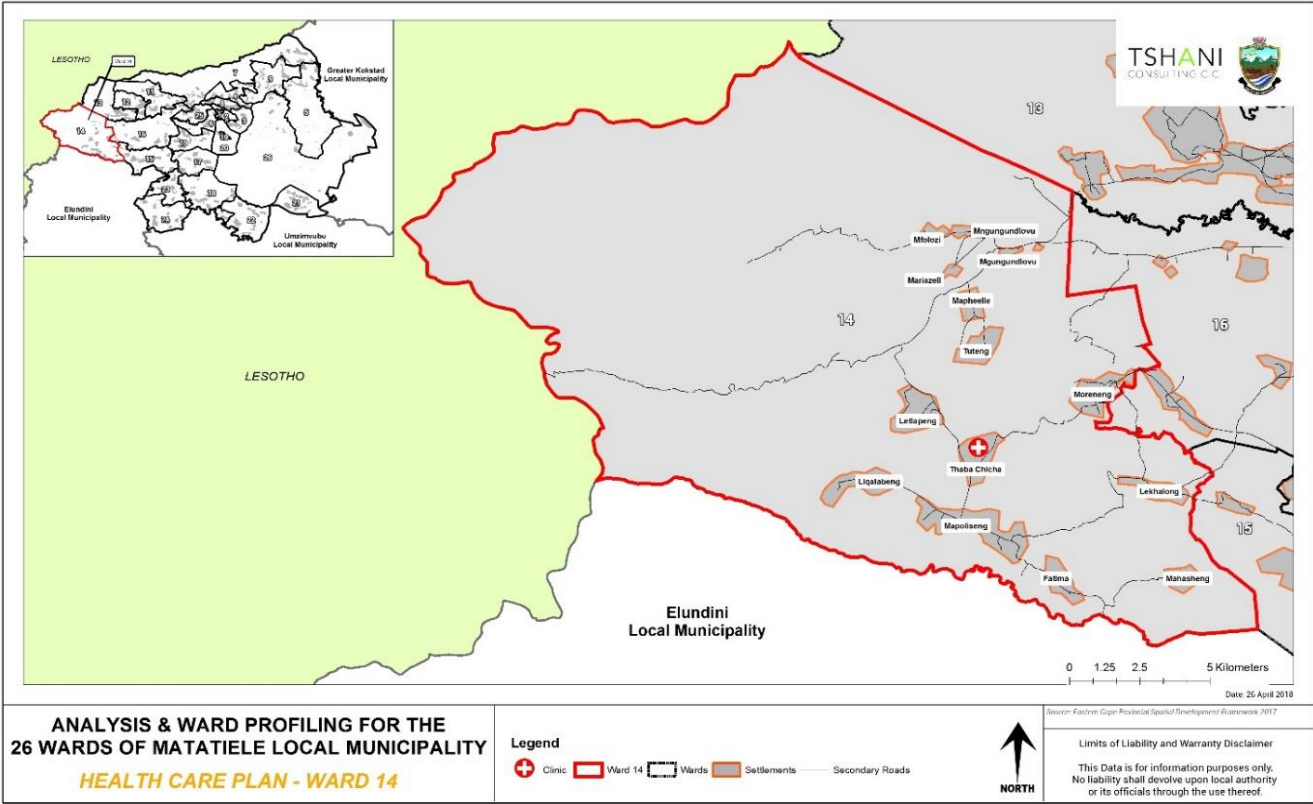
5.3.5. Health Care Facilities: Community Feedback

The community feedback identified 1 health centre. 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
Thaba Chicha Clinic	Nice-Field Village	Health

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

5.3.6 Health Care Facilities



Plan 2: Healthcare facilities

5.3.7 Community Hall: Community Feedback

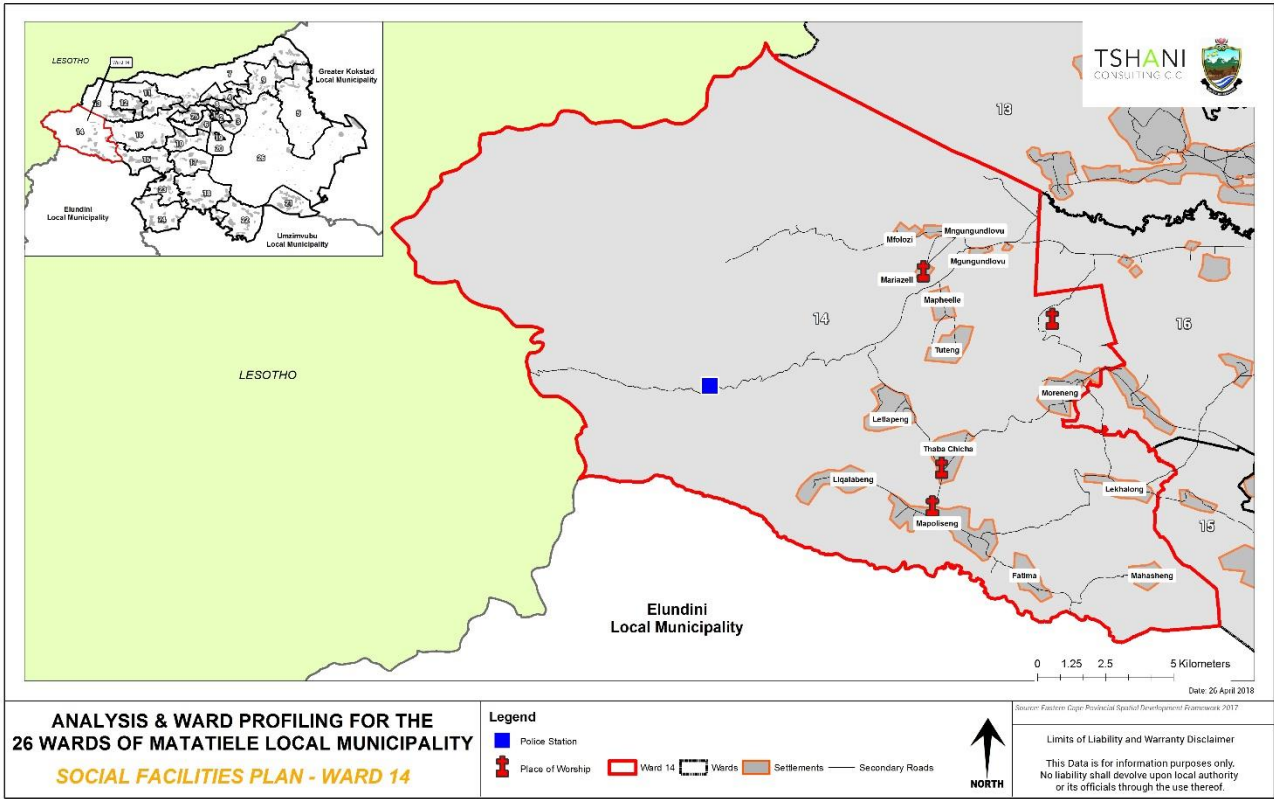
There are three (3) community halls noted in ward 14.

Name and type	Area located
Thaba Chicha Community Hall	Mangopeng Village
Mateleng Community Hall	Mateleng Village
Alfred Nzo Thusong Centre	NiceField Village

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

5.3.8 Other Social Facilities

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



Plan 3: Social facilities

5.4. Economic Profile

5.4.1 Unemployment and Individual Monthly Income

Approximately 2706 people in ward 14 receive no income monthly. Close to 1500 people receive only below R400 a month. This community has low to medium income earners. The majority of people within the working age in the ward are unemployed. The majority of the population however does not fall within the working age group.

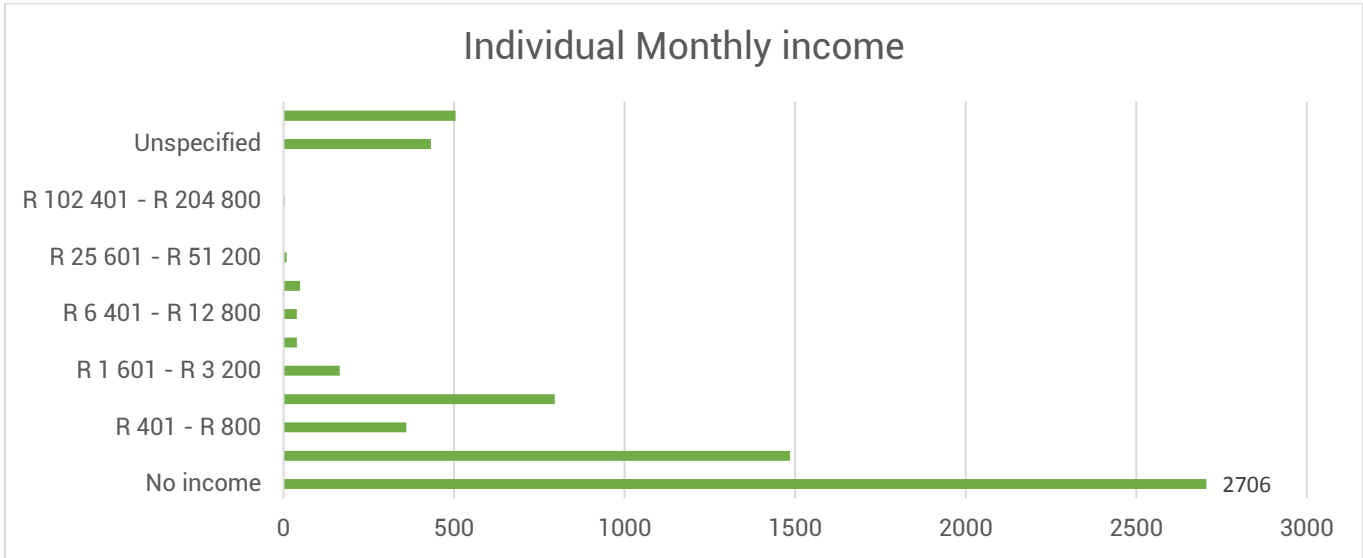


Figure 6: Individual Monthly Income - Census 2011

5.4.2 Economic Activities: Community Feedback

Spaza shops and taverns are the most dominant in Ward 14. This is very typical of areas with a very high unemployment rate and youth. A hair salon and internet cafe were also recorded in ward 14.

INDICATE SHOPS, SPAZA SHOPS, CAFÉ, TARVENS, SALONS, ETC	
TYPE	LOCATION
2 Shops, 1 Spaza shop and 1 Tavern	Fatima Village
Lebo Tuck Shop, Lebo T Tavern and Thabong Tavern	Mapoleseng Village
Taung Shop	Mangopeng Village
Sifiso Tavern and Top Hill Shop	Nicefield
3 Spaza shops	Motseng village
2 Shops, 4 Taverns and 6 Spaza shops	Moiketsi village
5 Spaza Shops	Mateleng village
2 Spaza Shops	Mahasheng village
2 Shops, 1 Spaza shop and 1 Tavern	Fatima Village
Lebo Tuck Shop, Lebo T Tavern and Thabong Tavern	Mapoleseng Village

Taung Shop	Mangopeng Village
Sifiso Tavern and Top Hill Shop	Nicefield
3 Spaza shops	Motseng village
2 Shops, 4 Taverns and 6 Spaza shops	Moiketsi village
5 Spaza Shops	Mateleng village
2 Spaza Shops	Mahasheng village

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

5.4.3 Tourism Activities

There are four tourist attractions in ward 14. The indication of tourism facilities present indicates that there is room for growing a broader tourism base within Ward 14.

TOURISM (INDICATE B&B'S, HOTELS, ATTRACTION SITES, ETC)	
TYPE	LOCATION
Malekhalanyane Chalets	Motseng village
Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve	Moiketsi Reserve Village
Ongeluksnek Gateway	Moiketsi Reserve Village
Bushman Caves	Motseng Village

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

5.4.4 Agricultural Activities

The community of ward 14 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

Other (please indicate)		yes
TYPE		yes
Vegetables	yes	yes
Fruits	yes	yes

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

5.4.5 Products Produced in Wards

The table below indicates that products such as wool crafts 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			selling

Table 14: Products produced within the Ward

5.4.6 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 14.

TYPE OF SKILLS	EXISTING (INDICATE WITH YES/NO)	TYPE OF SKILLS	EXISTING (INDICATE WITH YES/NO)
Carpenters	Yes	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	No	Other (indicate)	
drivers	Yes		

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

6. Built Environment Assessment

6.1 Household Access to the waste removal

The Local Municipality does not provide waste removal servicers to this ward.

6.2 Household Access to Water

The main supply of water in ward 14 is from the District Municipality. The issue which accompanies this method is the maintenance of the existing infrastructure.

VILLAGE/LOCATION	COMMUNITY TAPS	WATER- INSIDE YARD	WATER- INSIDE HOUSE	BOREHOLES	DRAW WATER FROM STREAMS, DAMS, RIVER
Fatima	✓				
Letlapeng	✓				
Liqalabeng	✓				
Lekhalong	✓				
Mahasheng	✓				
Mangopeng	✓				
Mapoleseng	✓				
Mateleng	✓				
Motseng	✓				
Moiketsi Reserve	✓	✓			
Nice Field	✓				

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

6.2 Household Access to Sanitation

A high number of households use ventilated pit toilets. The District Municipality should consider providing the ward with toilet infill's for the new households.

VILLAGE/LOCATION	VENTILATED PIT TOILETS	FLUSH TOILETS	Other
Mahasheng Village	76		
Mapoleseng	289		
Mangopeng	44		
Moiketsi	380		
Motseng	70		
Mateleng	26		

Fatima			
Liqalabeng	34		
Nice Field	42		
Letlapeng	66		
Lekhalong	43		

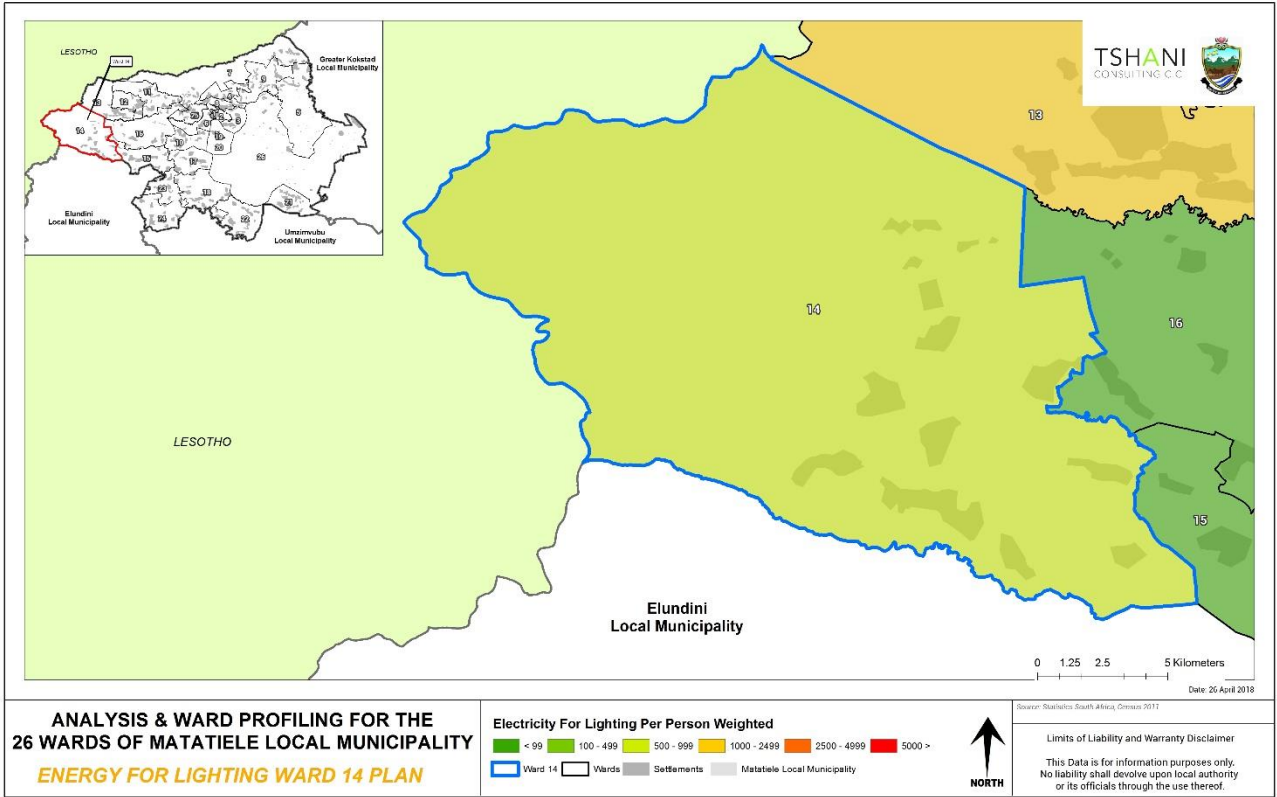
Table 17: Access to Sanitation Facilities- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

6.3 Main Source of Energy for Lighting

Approximately all villages' use solar for lighting. Wood, paraffin and gas are commonly used for heating and cooking the use of both candles and paraffin is dangerous to the community.

VILLAGE/LOCATION	ELECTRICITY	SOLAR	NO ELECTRICITY/SOLAR
Fatima		✓	
Letlapeng		✓	
Lekhalong		✓	
Liqalabeng		✓	
Mahasheng		✓	
Mangopeng		✓	
Mapoleseng		✓	
Mateleng		✓	
Motseng		✓	
Moiketsi Reserve		✓	
Nice Field		✓	

Table 18: Access to energy- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)



Plan 4: Households using electricity for Lighting within the Ward

6.4 Main Source of Energy for Heating

Approximately 4740 people in ward 14 use wood for heating. Paraffin is also the second highest used energy source used by 993 people.

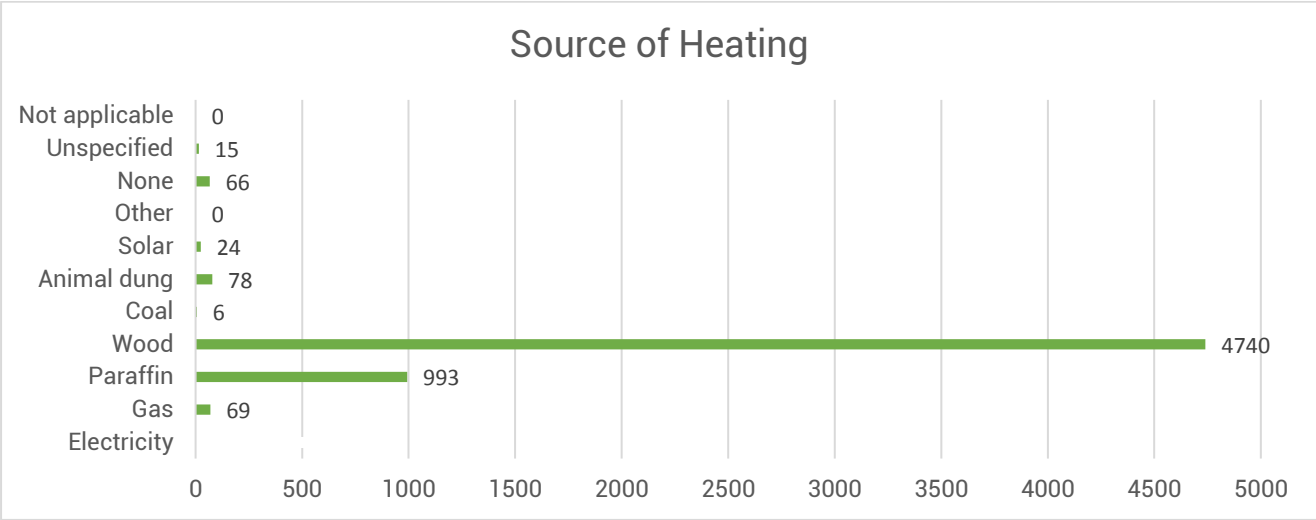
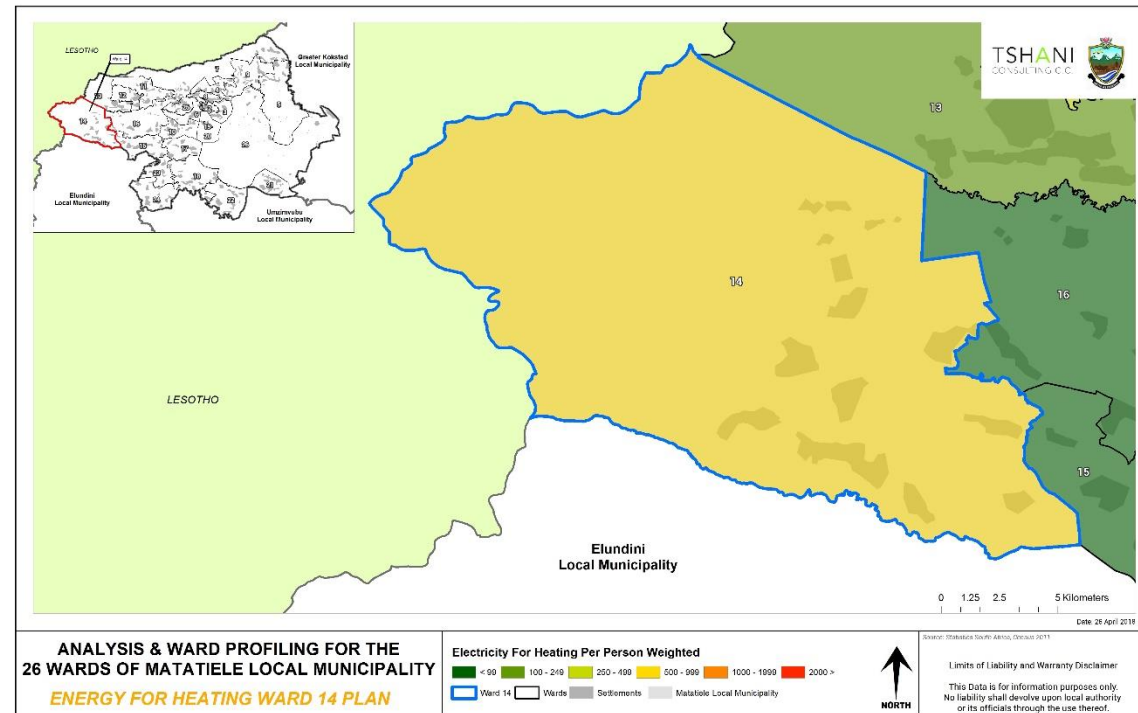


Figure 7: Source of Energy for Heating within the Ward - Census 2011

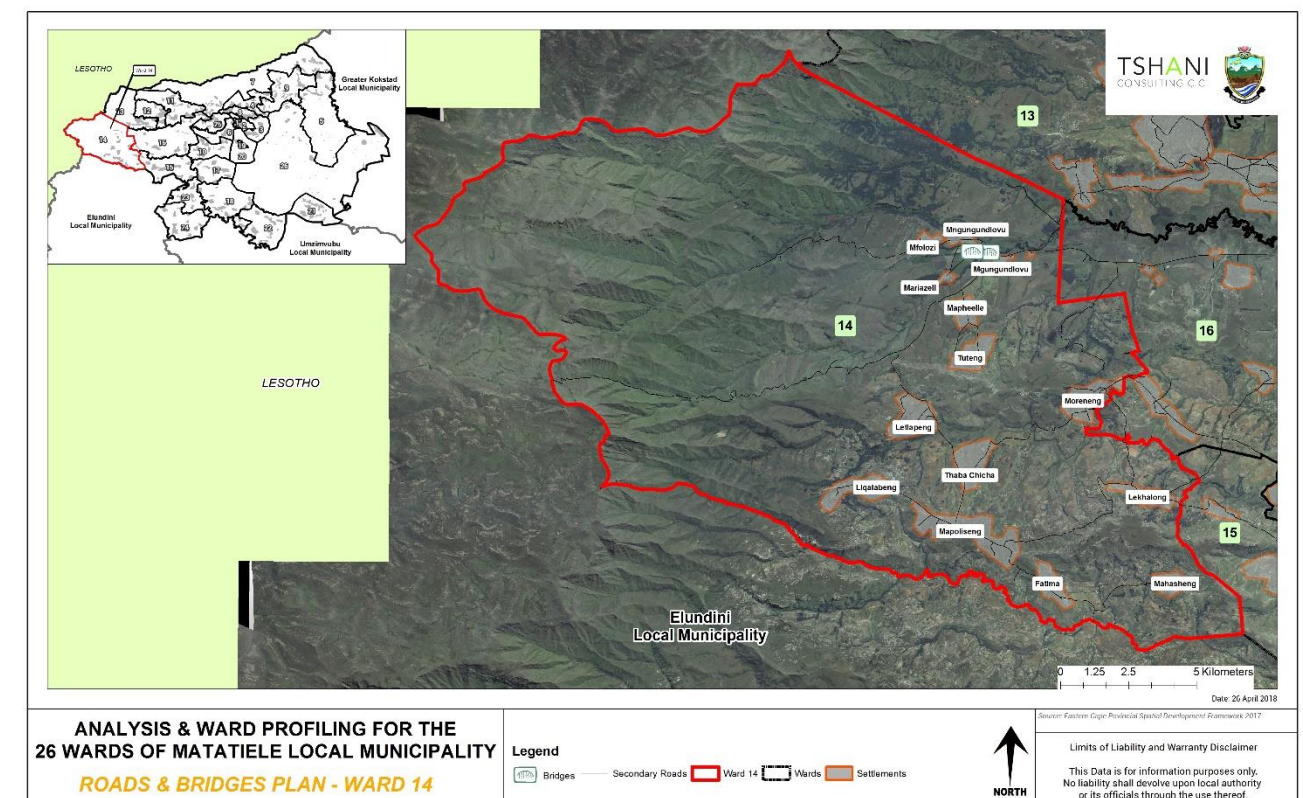


6.5 Roads and Bridges

The road conditions in ward 14 are very bad this is according to the community surveys conducted. The municipality needs to ensure that road are serviced and maintained regularly as they serve as a very important function in connecting the ward to other places and also the roads make it difficult for public transport to reach the community. Storm water drains are in need particularly in Letlapeng. The bridges in Mahasheng and Mangopeng Are in good condition.

NAME AND TYPE	AREAS COVERED	CONDITION OF THE ROADS
Mahasheng Bridge	Mahasheng	Good
Mangopeng Bridge	Mangopeng	Good
Moiketsi Reserve Access	Moiketsi Mapheelle Mapheelle	Bad condition difficult for public transport to reach community
Phallang access	Mangopeng Liqalabeng	Very bad last re-gravelled during Mzimvubu
Letlapeng	Letlapeng	Moderate but need storm water drains
Mapoleseng	Mapoleseng	Fair Condition
Lekhalong	Lekhalong	Bad Condition
Motseng access road	Motseng	Bad Condition
Mahasheng	Mahasheng	Bad Condition

Table 19: Roads and Bridges within the Ward- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)



Plan 6: Roads and Bridges within the Ward - MLM GIS

7. 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
	Thaba Chicha Agric Farming Primary	Non funded	Members
	Lekhalong Vegetable Co-op	Non funded	
	Vukuzenzele	Non funded	
	Thusa-Thusa Business Enterprise	Non funded	
	Diphokwaneng Enterprise PTY LTD	Non funded	
	Thabachicha Shearing Shed	Non Funded	
	Mangopeng household food security project	Funded	
	Lesedi project	Non funded	

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

8. 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
Mahasheng Village	Access road and second bridge, Addition of taps
Moiketsi Village	Moiketsi access road, Community hall, Clinic
Liqalabeng Village	Phallang access road Extension, Water, electricity
Motseng Village	Pre-school, Access Road, Fencing of community fields, Dipping facility RPD Houses, Enlarging of water source,
Fatima Village	Toilets and Pre school
Nice field village	Pre- school, access road, scholar transport, Disability School.

Letlapeng village	Access road, Extension of water taps, Bridge, Pre-school, scholar transport
Lekhalong village	Lekhalong bridge, water taps extension and access road, electricity, agricultural project fencing, toilet infill's, RDP Houses, Controlling of illegal yard water connection
Mateleng Village	Forest removal, water pumps, access road
Mapoleseng village	Access road, Access Road, Controlling of illegal yard water connections
Mangopeng	Toilets and RDP Houses

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

WARD 14	
INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES	SOCIO- ECONOMIC PRIORITIES
1. Electricity	
2. Provincial and access road maintenance	
3. Scholar Transport	
4. Addition of water source and taps	
5. RDP Houses	

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

9. 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
Traditional leaders Headman Thabachicha	079 126 2209 (Chief Lebenya)
Moiketsi Reserve Headman	076 246 0314 (Mr Mothibisi)
Bakoena Trust	076 551 1660 (Mr. Molutswane)
Farmers Association	072 705 9031 (Mr. Raphoto)
Roahang Anti Stock Theft	083 571 9514 (Mncedisi Mbobo)
Clinic Committee	072 797 9177 (J. Mohale)
Community Police Forum	076 630 4070 (Phori Mabusetsi)
Community Health Workers	072 528 0799 (M. Raphoto)

Lekhotla La Toka (Human Rights)	079 313 7168 ()
Traditional Healers	081 844 4180 (Miss Molefe)
School Governing Body	083 969 9855/082 935 2835 (Teboho Kgofu)
Co-Operatives	079 771 8436 (P. Lebenya)
Youth Forum	072 402 6107
Mature Reserve	M Msuthwana
Circuit Manager	Mr Molotsi

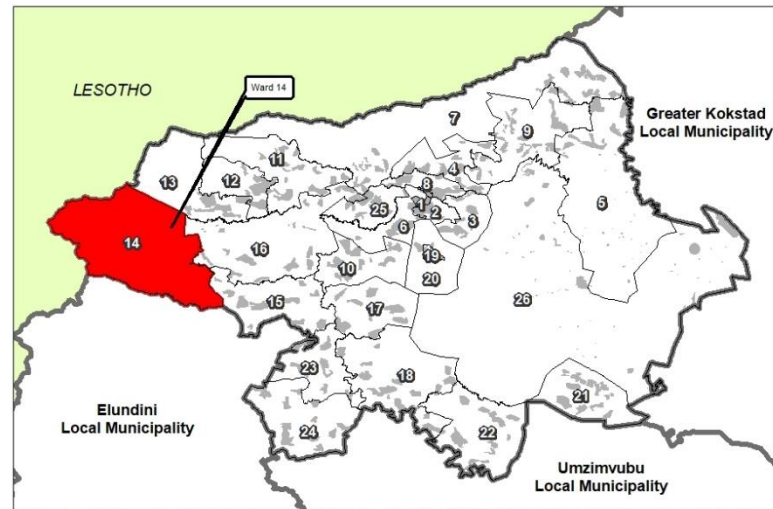
Table 23: Stakeholders in ward- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

10. Social Challenges

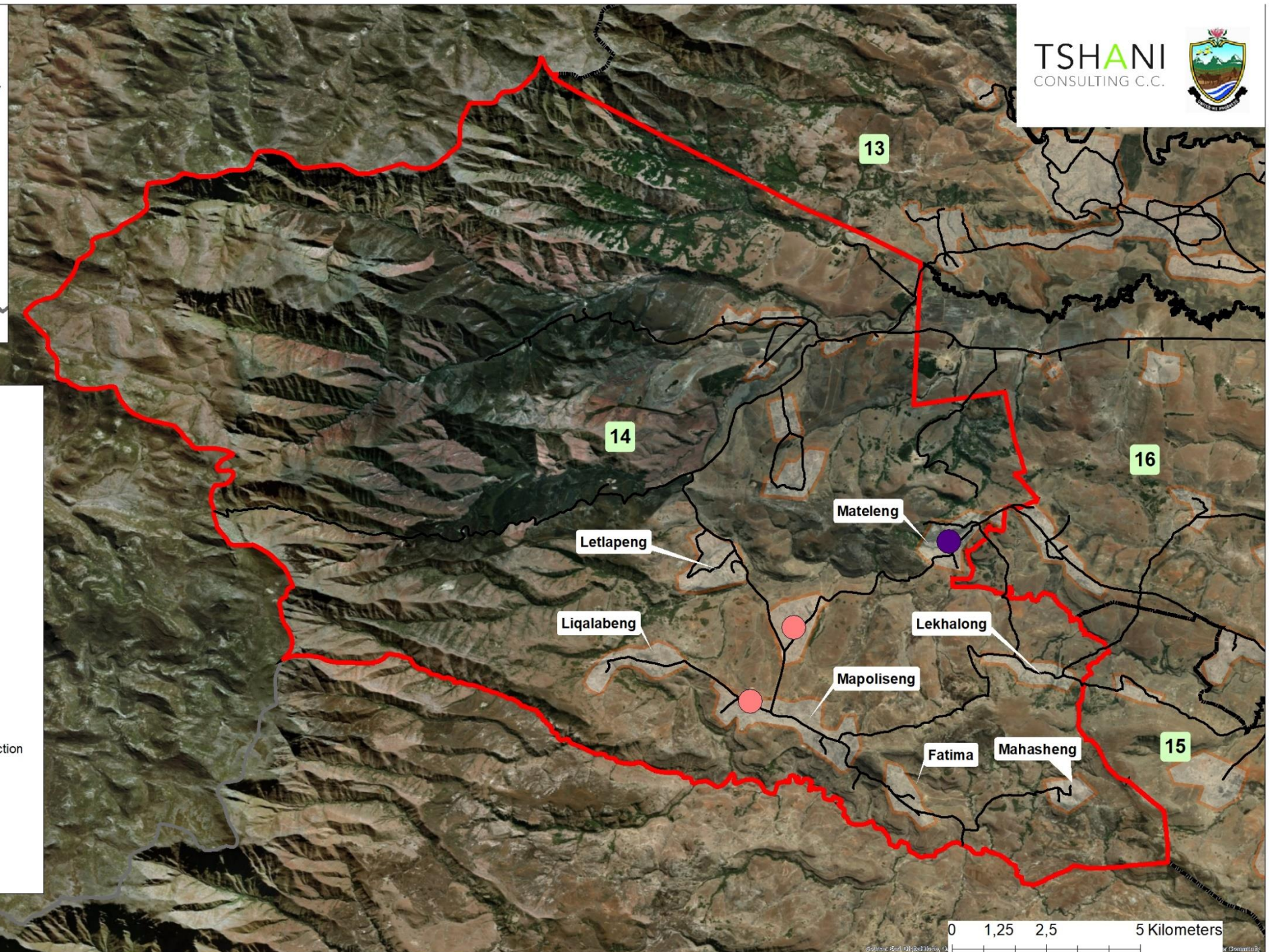
The table below highlights the social challenges identified during the Community engagement sessions.

CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED	AFFECTED AREAS	IMPACT
Drug abuse	Mapoleseng and Nicefield	School kids are drugs victims
Stock theft	Whole Ward 14	Remains negative to the stock owners, and its detrimental to the farming activities.
House break-ins	Letlapeng and Nicefield	Unsafe lives, sometimes there is no peace
Human abuse, rape and Crime	Moiketsi	Five women were raped and 2 Men were killed

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



- Mahasheng**
Access road and second bridge, Addition of taps
- Moiketsi**
Moiketsi access road, Community hall, Clinic
- Liqalabeng**
Phallang access road Extension, Water, electricity
- Motseng**
Pre-school, Access Road, Fencing of community fields, Dipping facility
RPD Houses, Enlarging of water source,
- Fatima**
Toilets and Pre school
- Nice field**
Pre- school, access road, scholar transport, Disability School.
- Letlapeng**
Access road, Extension of water taps, Bridge, Pre-school, scholar transport
- Lekhalong**
Lekhalong bridge, water taps extension and access road, electricity, agricultural
project fencing, toilet infill's, RDP Houses, Controlling of illegal yard water connection
- Mateleng**
Forest removal, water pumps, access road
- Mapoleseng**
Access road, Access Road, Controlling of illegal yard water connections
- Mangopeng**
Toilets and RDP Houses



Date: 26 April 2018

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

WARD PRIORITY - WARD 14

Legend

- IRM
DRDAR
- Ward 14 Wards Settlements Secondary Roads



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

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