



MATATIELE
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

MATATIELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Research and analysis of ward profiling: Ward based plans

WARD 15

May 2018

TSHANI
CONSULTING C.C.

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The following sections have been identified and populated as part of the analysis for Ward 15. The headings which have been covered are seen as critical topics for the ward analysis. When broken down one can properly understood and interpret the spatial economic status quo and development trajectory of the Ward. The Matatiele Local Municipality (MLM) appointed Tshani Consulting CC for the analysis and ward profiling for the 26 wards within MLM. The report serves as the analysis and profiling of Ward 15.

1. Executive Summary of Ward

Ward 15 comprises of these areas Qhobosheaneng , Mahlabatheng, Mapoleng, Pontsheng ,Free state, Pholile, Semonkong , Paballong, Lihaseeng and Lekoentlaneg. This ward is surrounded by ward 10, 14,16,17 and 23. There is total population of approximately 6711 people which is largely constituted by youth. The gender split within the the ward is made up of 53% female and 47% males. The language commonly spoken in the ward is Sesotho.

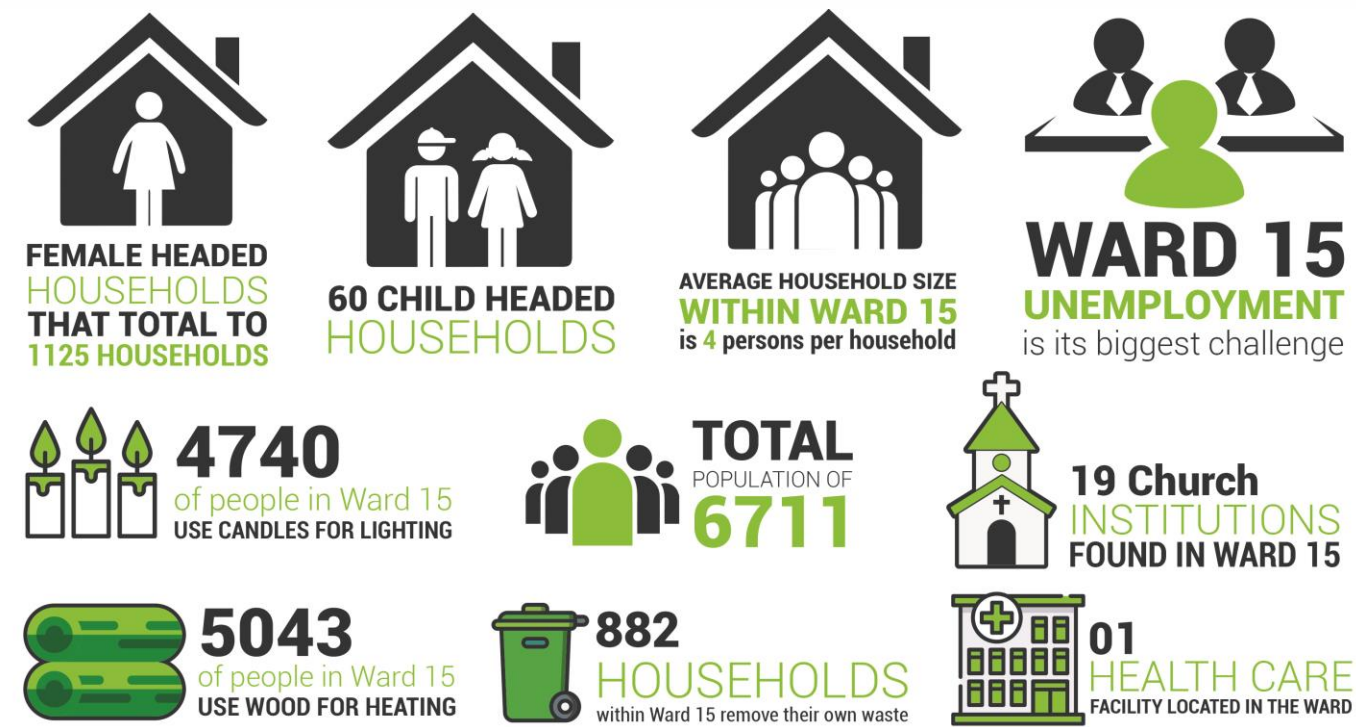
The main supply of water in ward 15 is from springs, dams and rivers. A high number of people still need to walk long distances to get to the community stand to receive water to water results in many household having to walk at least 1km away to source clean water.

This ward shows a significant number of educational facilities, these ranging from pre-schools to high schools. The community feedback identified 1 health care centre and 1 mobile Clinic. Both these facilities are intended to service the Ward. There is only one community hall facility that has been recorded which appears to be at the centre of the ward.

The use of electricity is relatively high in this ward where there is only one village that has been recorded with no electricity namely Lekoentlaneng, however the use of solar system as a renewable and an alternative energy should be encouraged to community members.

Sanitation in most of the villages within the ward appears to be pit toilets with ventilation. Only Semonkong, Lihaseeng and Lekoetlaneng villages that have been recorded with no sanitation. The District Municipality needs to consider these villages with no sanitation and provide toilet infills for households with no sanitation.

The youth unemployment rate is also rife in this ward, as this remains the issue through out the municipality. Farming is the mostly practised activity in most households in this ward. The land space within the ward allows the community members with production of Maize, Fruit and Vegetables, and clothing and crafts are also products available in this ward. Much water, plantation and land space available provide the ward with resources to grow economically.



2. Introduction

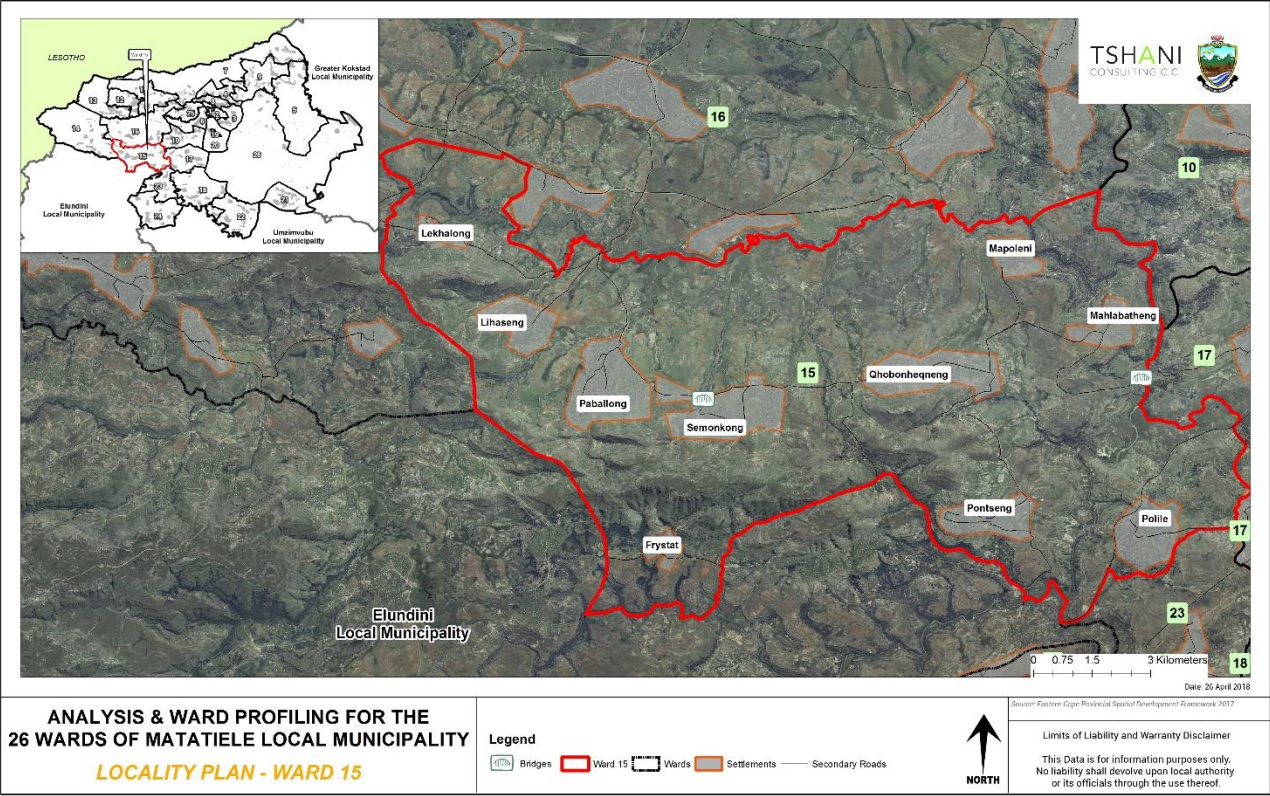
The Matatiele Local Municipality (MLM) appointed Tshani Consulting CC for the analysis and ward profiling for the 26 wards within MLM.

The purpose of this report is to review the current the Ward Based Plan prepared for Ward 15 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 15.

2.1. Locality

Ward 15 is situated in the North West of MLM. The Ward is surrounded by wards 10,14,16,17 and 23. As depicted in the plan below the main villages within Ward 15 are Qhobosheaneng , Mahlabatheng, Mapoleng, Pontsheng ,Free state, Pholile,, Semonkong , Paballong, Lihaseeng and Lekoentlaneg



Plan 1: Locality

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 15 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 15.

4.1. SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis was developed through a series of engagement sessions with the local community and traditional leadership of Ward 15, by the municipality.

<p>STRENGTHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skilled people• Available land and ploughing fields• Rivers• Farming projects• Clinic• Three high school within the ward• Poultry Project	<p>WEAKNESSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth Unemployment• HIV&AIDS• Poor access roads• No structure for the pre-schools• Scholar Transport• Poor matric performance• Limited access to water services• One community hall• School dropouts
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crafts• Maize production• Sewing clothes and uniforms• Available plantations• Cooperative initiation (Growing number of Co-operatives)	<p>THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alcohol and drug abuse• Child abuse physically and sexually• Stock Theft• Drought• Teenage pregnancy

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

4.2. Major events within the Ward

The two significant events that have taken place are; the burning down of 56 houses and the opening of the Multi-Purpose Centre.

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

Ward 15 has experienced a number of infrastructure investments between the 2012-16 period. 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
Electricity	2015	Ward 15 community	Good	Villages were electrified. This has improved the lives of the people
New Police station	2016	Ward 15 community	Under constriction	the station will offer policing serves closer to the people

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

5. Socio Economic Analysis

5.1. Population Profile

The sub sections below provides an analysis of the population profile of ward 15.

5.1.1. Population Size and Distribution

Ward 15 has approximately a population of 6 711 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
Qhobosheaneng	N/A	496	246		800		
Mahlabatheng	N/A	181	-		400		
Mapoleng	N/A	113	-		390		
Pontsheng	N/A	440	-		800		
Free state	N/A	116	-		450		
Pholile	N/A	540	-		910		

Semonkong	N/A	592	327		1000		
Paballong	N/A	500	429		900		
Lhaseng	N/A	242	-		550		
Lekoentlaneg	N/A	141	-		415		
Total		3361	1857	2049	6615	6711	7625

Table 3: Population Size and Distribution within the Ward – Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)



5.1.2. Gender Distribution

The chart below illustrates 53% of the total population of ward 15 are female and 47% 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.



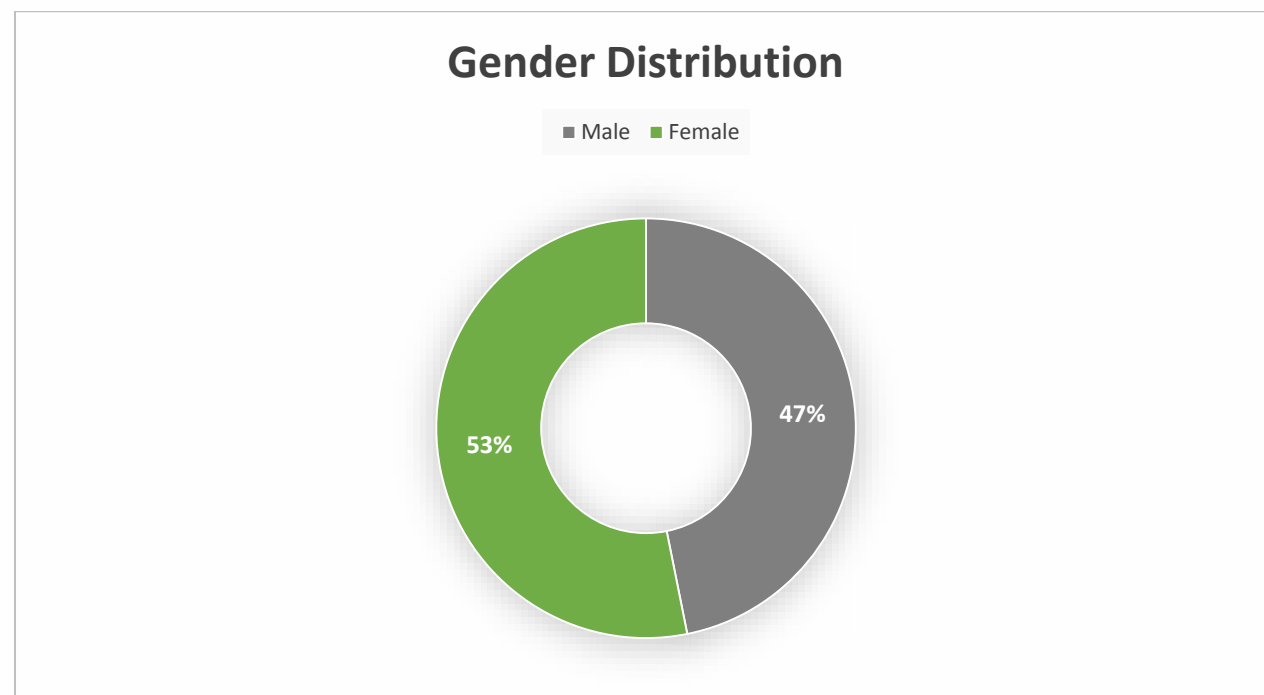


Figure 1: Gender Distribution– Census 2011

5.1.3. Age

The dominant age group in Ward 15 is age group 10-14. 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.

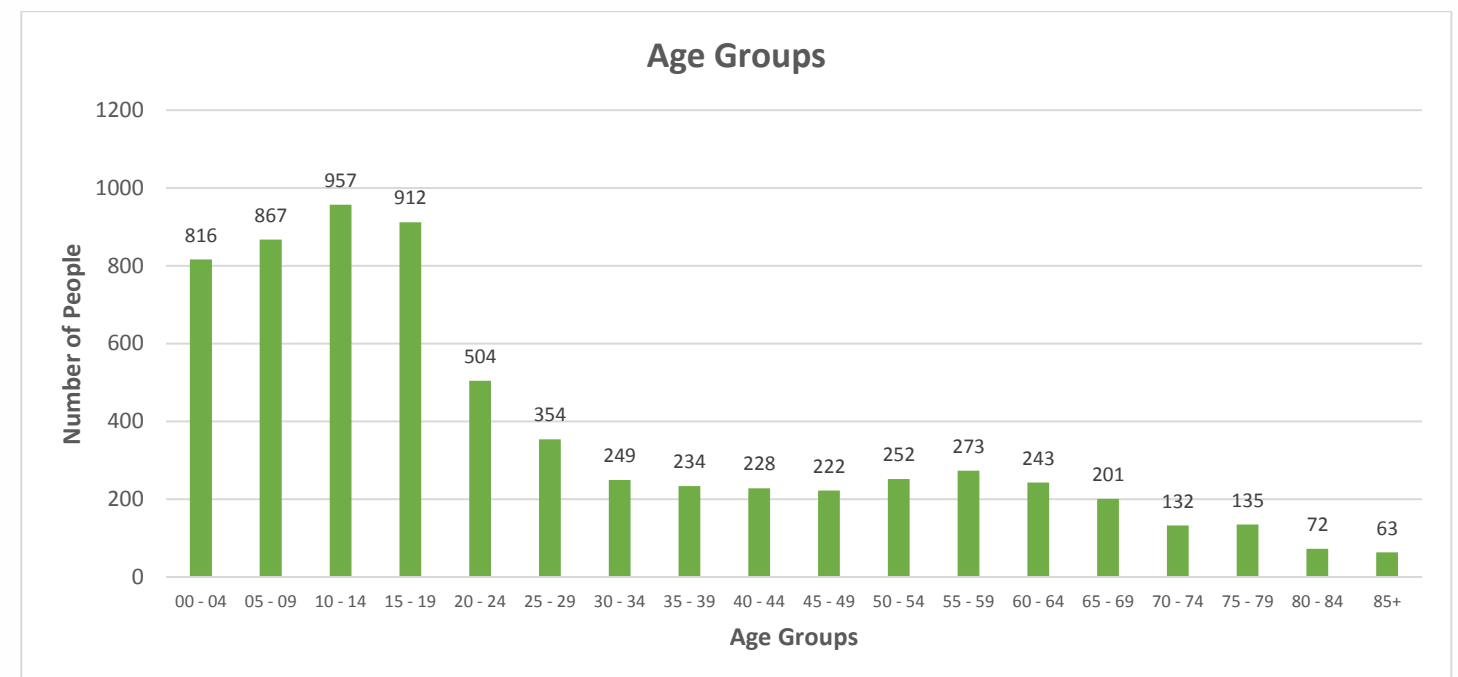


Figure 2: Age Groups– Census 2011

5.1.4. Language Distribution

It is evident that the most spoken language in Ward 15 is Sesotho. The language preference correlates to the racial split within ward 15 and is an indication of the language preference which people appreciate.

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.

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

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 15. 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 shows that only 106 beneficiaries.

5.2. Household Profile

The section below details the natures of households within Ward 15 in terms of the sizes, genders of heads and distribution.

5.2.1. Household Size

The average household size within Ward 15 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 15 is high (1125 Female Headed and 60 Child Headed). The issue of child headed households remains a major challenge in Ward 15 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 The challenges is 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
Qhobosheaneng	12	3	0	141
Mahlabatheng	17		140	
Mapoleng	5		60	
Pontsheng	15	12	400	186
Free state	4		113	
Pholile	4		250	
Semonkong	3	6	380	216
Paballong	10	6	480	270
Lhaseng	3		115	
Lekoentlaneng	6		82	
Total	60		2450	1125

Table 4: Child and Female Headed Households within the Ward - Census 2011

The graph below indicates that approximately 61 % of the households in ward 15 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.

Gender of Household Head

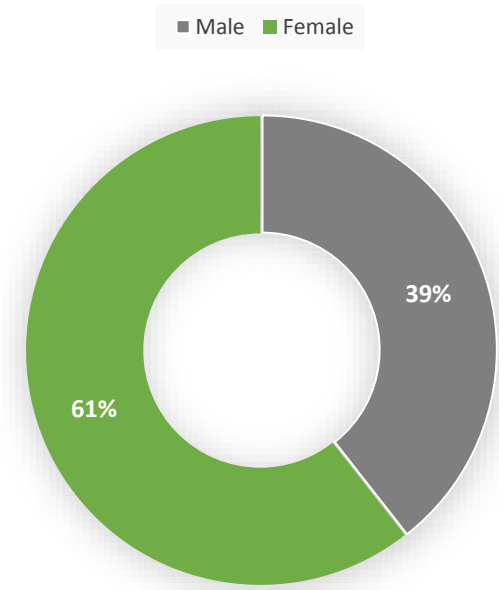


Figure 3: Gender of Household Head - Census 2011

5.2.3. Household Dwelling types

1158 hoseholds in Ward 15 live in a traditional dwelling or hut. 390 households 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.

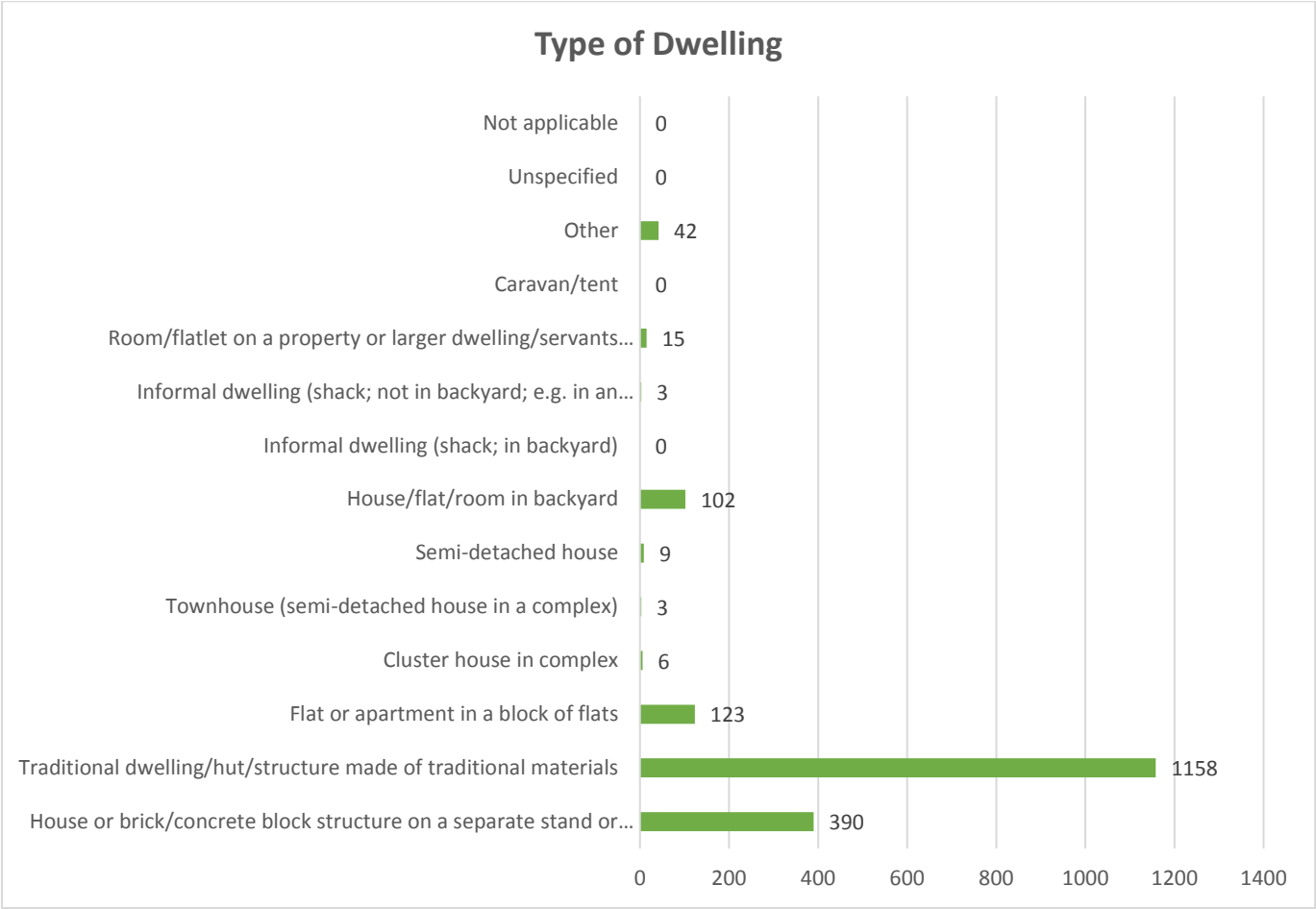


Figure 4: Types of Dwelling within Ward – Census 2011

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
Ralebitso S.S.S	Secondary School	Qhobosheaneng	320
Moiketsi S.S.S	Secondary School	Paballong	440
Qhobosheaneng J.S.S	Junior secondary School	Qhobosheaneng	226
Paballong J.S.S	Junior secondary School	Paballong	240
Ikaheng J.S.S	Junior secondary School	Pontsheng	155

Pholile S.P.S	Primary School	Pholile	231
Semonkong S.P.S	Primary School	Semokeng	239
Lihaseg S.P.S	Primary School	Lihaseg	129
Lekoentlaneng S.P.S	Primary School	Lekoentlaneng	95
Pharamakhulo S.P.S	Primary School	Pharamakhulo	121
Masianokeng S.P.S	Primary School	Mapoleng	33
Masianokeng	Pre-school	Mapoleng	15
Ikaheng	Pre-school	Pontsheng	15
Refeng Kgotso	Pre-school	Qhobosheaneng	33

Table 5: Education Facilities within Ward - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5.3.5. 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 19 churches in ward 15.

NAME	LOCATION/AREA	NUMBER
Roman Catholic Church	Mahlabatheng ,Pontsheng ,Pabalong	3
St Johns Apostolic Faith Mission	Paballong.Mhlabatheng .pholile	3
Presbyterian Church	Free state ,Paballong,lihaseng	3
Zion Apostolic church	Pholile .Semonkong	2
Assemble of God	Pholile	1
Methodist church	Lekoentlaneng ,Qhobosheaneng	3
Church	Mapoleng .mahlabatheng	2
Sabbath Church (SDA)	PHolile	1
PCA	Lekoentlaneng	1

Table 6: Churches and Religious Organisations within the Ward - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

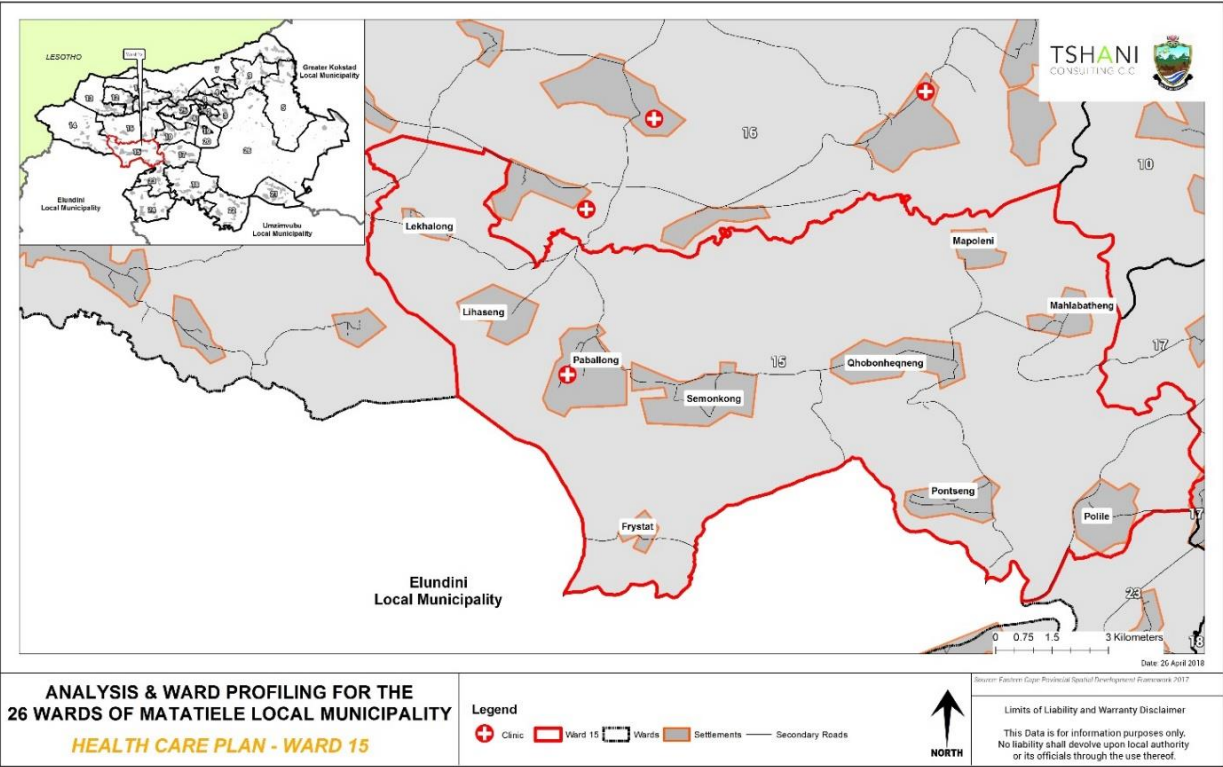
5.3.6. Health Care Facilities: Community Feedback

The community feedback identified 1 health centre and 1 mobile Clinic. Both these facilities are intended to service the Ward. *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. The mobile clinic should also visit Free State.*

Name and type	Area located	Primary services provided
Clinic	Paballong Village	Community health primary service Family Planning Testing BP treammments
Mobile Clinic	Visits all villages excluding Free state	Community health primary service

Table 7: Health Care Facilities: Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5.3.7. Health Care Facilities



Plan 2: Health care Facilities

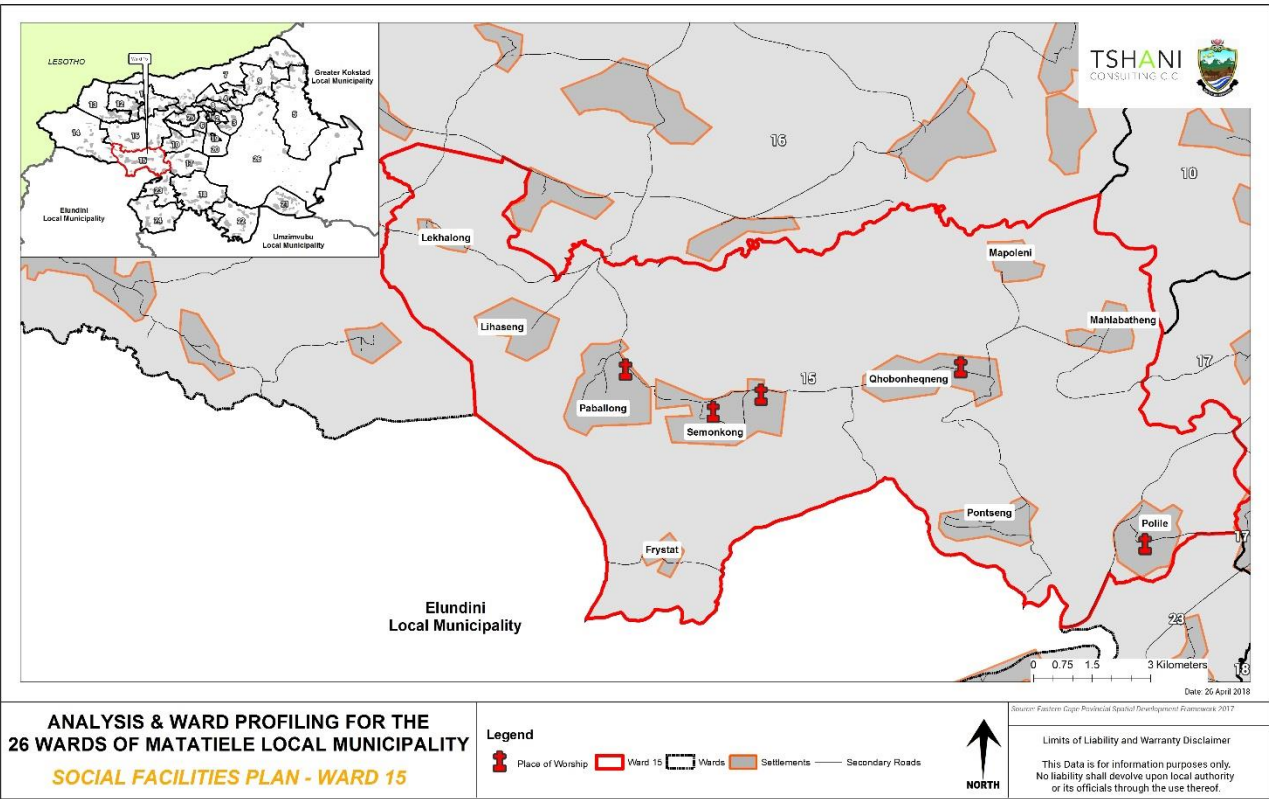
5.3.8. Community Hall: Community Feedback

One community hall was identified in ward 15.

Name and type	Area located
Qhobosheaneng Community Hall	Qhobosheaneng

Table 8: Community Halls - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5.3.9. Other Social Facilities



Plan 3: other Social Facilities

5.4. Economic Profile

5.4.1. Individual Monthly Income

Close to 2000 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. It is noted that there are more unemployed people in ward one than compared to employed people. The majority of the population however does not fall within the working age group.

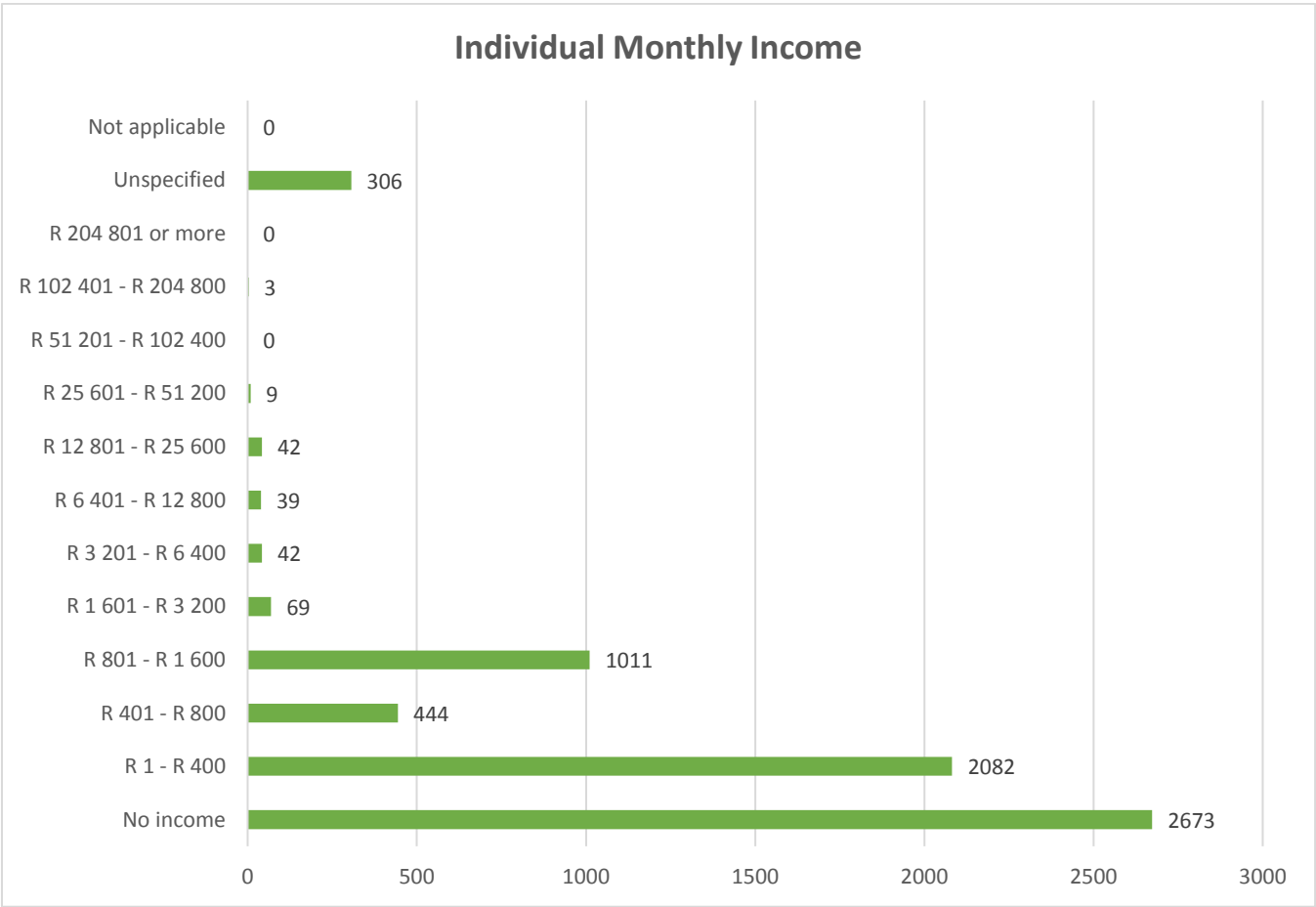


Figure 5: Individual Monthly Income - Census 2011

5.4.2. Economic Activities: Community Feedback

Spaza shops and taverns are the most dominant in Ward 15. This is very typical of areas with a very high unemployment rate and youth.

RETAIL(INDICATE SHOPS, SPAZA SHOPS, CAFÉ, TARVENS, SALONS, ETC)	
TYPE	LOCATION
SPAZA SHOPS, CAFÉ, TARVENS	Qhobosheaneng
SPAZA SHOPS, CAFÉ, SHEBEEN	Mahlabatheng
SPAZA, SHEBEEN	Mapoleng
SPAZA, CAFÉ, TARVENS	Pontsheng
SPAZA, CAFÉ, SHEBEEN	Free state
SPAZA, CAFÉ, TARVENS	Pholile
SPAZA, CAFÉ, SHEBEEN	Semonkong
SPAZA SHOPS, , TARVENS	Paballong
Shebeens are all the villages	All villages

Table 9: Economic Activities – Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5.4.3. Products Produced in Wards

The table below indicates that products such as maize, clothing, fruits and vegetables are available within the ward that are locally produced. Such individuals responsible for these activities should be better supported and encouraged to expand.

TYPE OF PRODUCTS	AREAS / VILLAGES	FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION	FOR SELLING TO THE COMMUNITY
Fruit and veg	Mahlabatheng	Yes	Yes
Crafts	Qhobosheaneng	None	Yes
Clothing	Qhobosheaneng	None	Yes
Maize	Paballong and lihaseng Mahlabatheng	Yes	Yes

Table 10: Products produced within the Ward- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5.4.4. 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 15.

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

Table 11: Existing Skills within the Ward: Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

6. Built Environment Assessment

6.1. Household Access to Waste Removal
The local municipality does not provide waste removal services to this ward.

6.2. Household Access to Water

The main supply of water in ward 15 are from a Springs, dams and rivers. It is still very evident that there is still a significant number of people in the community who still collect their water from the river/stream. The District Municipality needs to consider wards like this as a priority hence community members still have to walk long distance to get water, and the water is not hygienec.

VILLAGE/LOCATION	COMMUNITY TAPS	WATER- INSIDE YARD	WATER- INSIDE HOUSE	BOREHOLES	DRAW WATER FROM STREAMS, DAMS, RIVER
Qhobosheaneng	no	no	no	no	Yes
Mahlabatheng	no	no	no	no	Yes
Mapoleng	no	no	no	no	Yes
Pontsheng	no	no	no	no	Yes
Free state	no	no	no	no	Yes
Pholile	no	no	no	no	Yes

Semonkong	no	no	no	no	Yes
Paballong	no	no	no	no	Yes
Lhaseng	no	no	no	no	Yes
Lekoentlaneng	no	no	no	no	Yes

Table 12: Household access to piped water within the Ward - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

6.3. Household Access to Sanitation

A high number of households use ventilated pit toilets. 3 of the 10 villages in the ward do not have sanitation.

VILLAGE/LOCATION	VENTILATED PIT TOILETS	FLUSH TOILETS	Other
Qhobosheaneng	Yes		
Mahlabatheng	Yes		
Mapoleng	Yes		
Pontsheng	Yes		
Free state	Yes		
Pholile	Yes		
Semonkong	None		
Paballong	Yes		
Lhaseng	None		
Lekoentlaneng	None		

Table 13: Access to Sanitation Facilities- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

6.4. Main Source of Energy for Lighting and heating

Approximately 4740 people use wood heating and 5043 people use electricity for lighting. Paraffin is used by approximately 1632 number of people for heating. Some people also use candles and animal dung as energy source. There is one village that is still not electrified.

VILLAGE/LOCATION	ELECTRICITY	SOLAR	NO ELECTRICITY/SOLAR
Qhobosheaneng	Yes		
Mahlabatheng	Yes		
Mapoleng	Yes		
Pontsheng	Yes		
Free state	Yes		
Pholile	Yes		
Semonkong	Yes		
Paballong	Yes		
Lhaseng	Yes		

Lekoentlaneng			Yes
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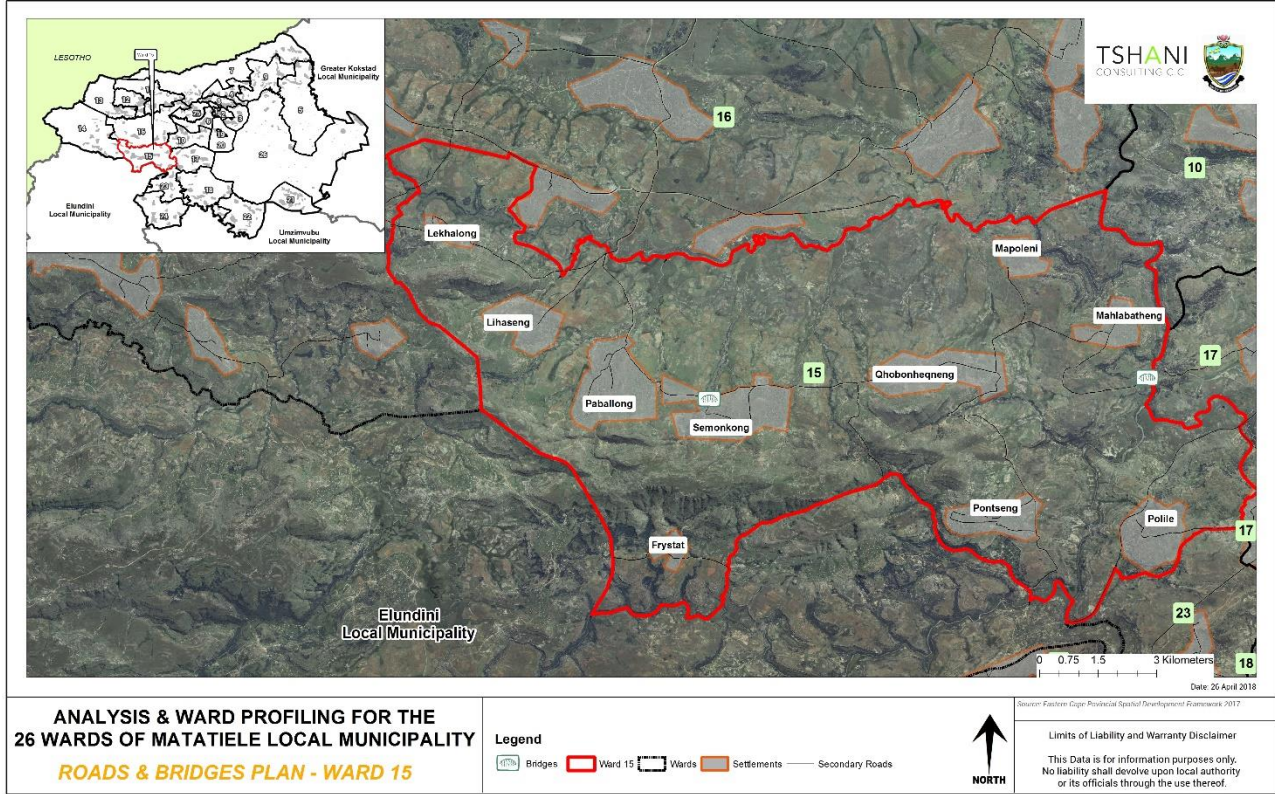
Table 14: Households using electricity for Lighting and heating within the Ward - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

6.5. Roads and Bridges

The road conditions in ward 15 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.

NAME AND TYPE	AREAS COVERED	CONDITION OF THE ROADS
Access Road	Qhobosheaneng	Bad Condition
Access road and the bridge	Mahlabatheng	Bad Condition
Access Road	Mapoleng	Bad Condition
Access Road	Pontsheng	Bad Condition
Access Road	Free state	This access road is on its worse condition
Access Road	Pholile	Bad Condition
Access Road	Semonkong	This access road is on its worse condition
Access Road	Paballong	Bad Condition
Access Road	Lihasang	Bad Condition
Access Road	Lekoentlaneng	Bad Condition

Table 15: Roads and Bridges within the Ward- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)



Plan 4: 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
1.	Philisani	On progress	Cooperatives
2.	Mphankomo	On progress	Cooperatives
3.	Bakgwane pele	On progress	Cooperatives
4.	Khomo Ya Masela	On progress	Cooperatives
5.	Paballong Secondary Co-operative	On progress	Cooperatives
6.	Khanyo khayo maize	On progress	Cooperatives
7.	Lima	On progress	CWP
8.	Anix water project	On progress	ANDM

9.	EPWP	On-going	MLM
10.	Police station (Along R56, Polile)	Under construction	SAPS

Table 16 : 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
Qhobosheaneng	RDP Houses, Clinic
Mahlabatheng	RDP Houses, Pre-school, sports-field
Mapoleng	Toilets, Mobile Clinic
Pontsheng	Community Hall, Bridge (Popopo), RDP Houses, sanitation
Free state	Clinic(mobile clinic), school, water
Pholile	RDP Houses, Community hall, Pre-school, borehole, grave yard
Semonkong	RDP Houses, Access Road maintenance, Toilets
Paballong	Community Hall, RDP Houses, Pre-School Renovation, Library, Youth Facilities
Lhaseng	RDP houses, Pre-school
Lekoentlaneng	Community Hall, Electricity, Water

Table 17 : Wards Needs and Priorities– Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES	SOCIO- ECONOMIC PRIORITIES
1. Water	1. Community hall
2. RDP Houses	2.
3. Access road	3.
4. Electricity	4.
5. Sanitation	5.

Table 18 : Infrastructure Priorities – Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

9. Stakeholders List

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

NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	CONTACT PERSON	TEL
Makgokgoma permaculture	Lomile Morai	078 1286 896
World vision NGO	Mamakgowa Maputle	083 2063 857
Philisane Ngo	Mamotshabi Morai	078 6550 199
Sinethemba NPO	Liziwe Nongalo	073 1582 610
Ward 15 Youth foruma	Nolungisani	083 4267 978
Bakoena trust	Mokgeseng Morai	073 0876 531
Umlimi	Mr mazinzo	073 2662 579
Business Forum	Matlhwekiso Lebakeng	072 1428 017
Drankensburg Taxi Association	Makhukhwana maketela	083 7109 179
Community Policing forum	Telang Morai	073 6070 071
Sports forum	Noncedile Baba	079 0164 345
Environmental health	Mamaello Hoffman	083 3742 698

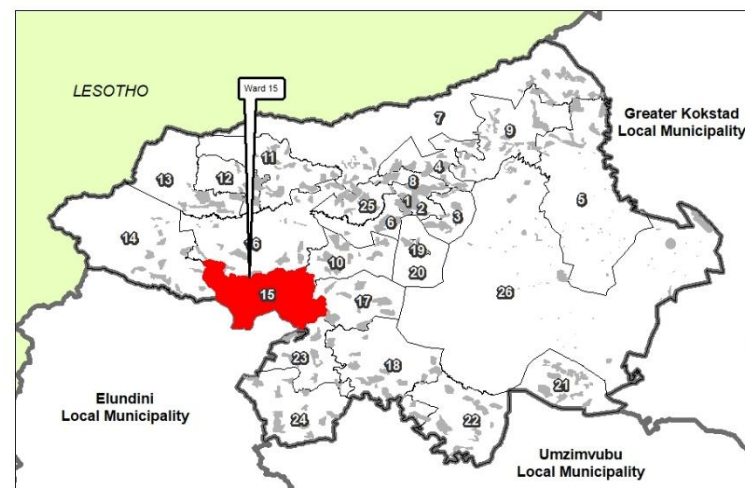
Table 19 : Stakeholders– Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

10. Social Challenges

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

CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED	AFFECTED AREAS	IMPACT
Stock Theft	All Villages	Stock theft has a negative impact to both stock owners and the community in general, people end up being killed.
Teenage Pregnancy	All Villages	Teenagers leave school and end up not completing their education. Some get married at a young age. This has increased the dependency on social grants
Identity Documents and birth certificates	All villages	Most children in the ward have no birth certificate, mainly because their parent also have no ID's. Hence are unable to get ID'S for their children.
Alcohol Abuse and drug abuse	All Villages	Increased number of dropouts at school.
Child abuse (Physical and sexually)	All villages	Affects the community negatively

Table 20 : Social Challenges – Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)



TSHANI
CONSULTING C.C.



Date: 26 April 2018

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

WARD PRIORITY - WARD 15

Legend

IRM Ward 15 Wards Settlements Secondary Roads



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

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