



MATATIELE
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

MATATIELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Research and analysis of ward profiling: Ward based plans

WARD 25

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 25. The headings which have been covered are seen as critical topics for the ward analysis. When broken down one can properly have understood and interpret the spatial economic status quo and development trajectory of the Ward.

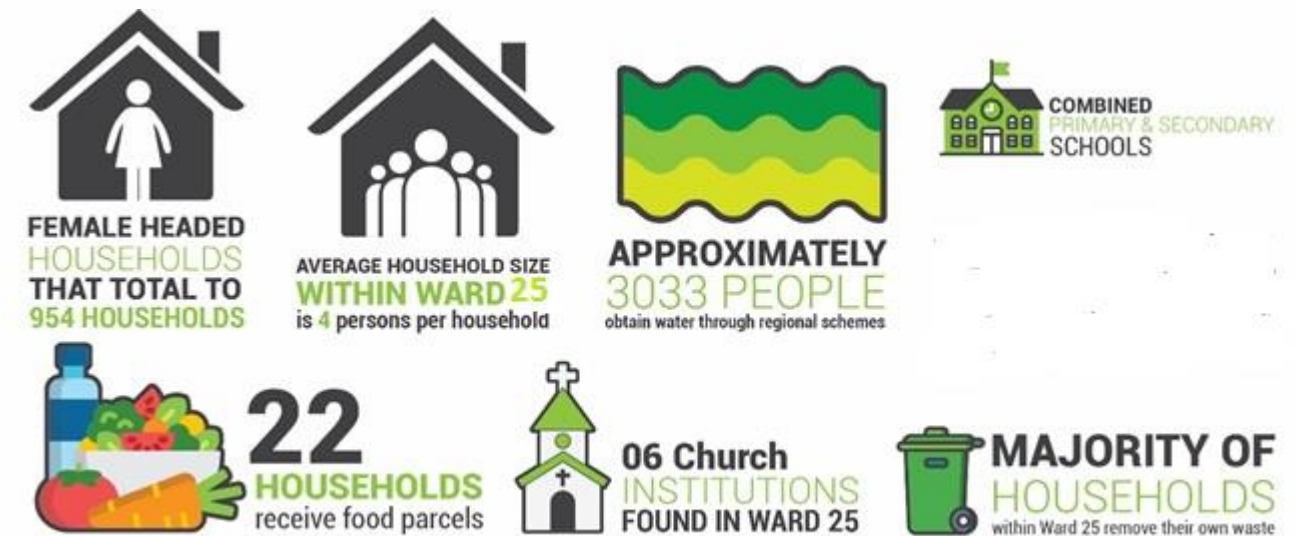
1. Executive Summary of Ward

Ward 25 comprises of the villages of St Paul, Jabulane, Ned, Malosong, Khauoe, Thabang, Magogogong, Nkosana 2, New stance, Jabavu. There is approximately a total population of 7068 people in ward 25. The gender split within the ward is made up of 54% female and 46% males. The dominant age group in Ward 25 is the classified age group of 5-9yrs. The population of this ward is dominated by younger people (0-19). The average household size within ward 25 is 4 persons per households. The most spoken language in Ward 25 is Sesotho followed by isiXhosa. The language preference correlates to the racial split within ward 25 and is an indication of the language preference which people appreciate.

The products that are produced within the ward include traditional clothing and crafts, cash crops, poultry, livestock farming. Such individuals responsible for these activities should be better supported and encourages to expand their businesses or their co-operatives by being given support. This ward shows a significant number of educational facilities; the recorded facilities are combined, primary and secondary schools were recorded in Ward 25. These schools are located in the various villages of ward 25. The local municipality needs to make provision for training facilities for skills such as artisans. The provision of electricity in ward relatively high. The community is reliant on electricity for lighting. Paraffin and electricity is mostly used for heating and cooking respectively. The use of solar energy must be promoted and educating communities on renewable energy.

There are no health facilities within the ward. The absence of permanent health care facilities means clinics located in neighbouring wards provides for basic primary health services such as family planning, basic check-ups, and immunization for Ward 25.

Most of the water in the ward is provided by the district municipality. Ward 25 has approximately 3033 people which obtain water through regional schemes. However, there are still a number of people that do not have access to piped tap water. A number of households still collect their water from the Dams and streams. Collecting of unclean water from the dams and rivers can lead to a number of sicknesses as this water can contain pathogens like E-Coli. The villages in the ward show that majority use pit toilets without ventilation.



2. Introduction

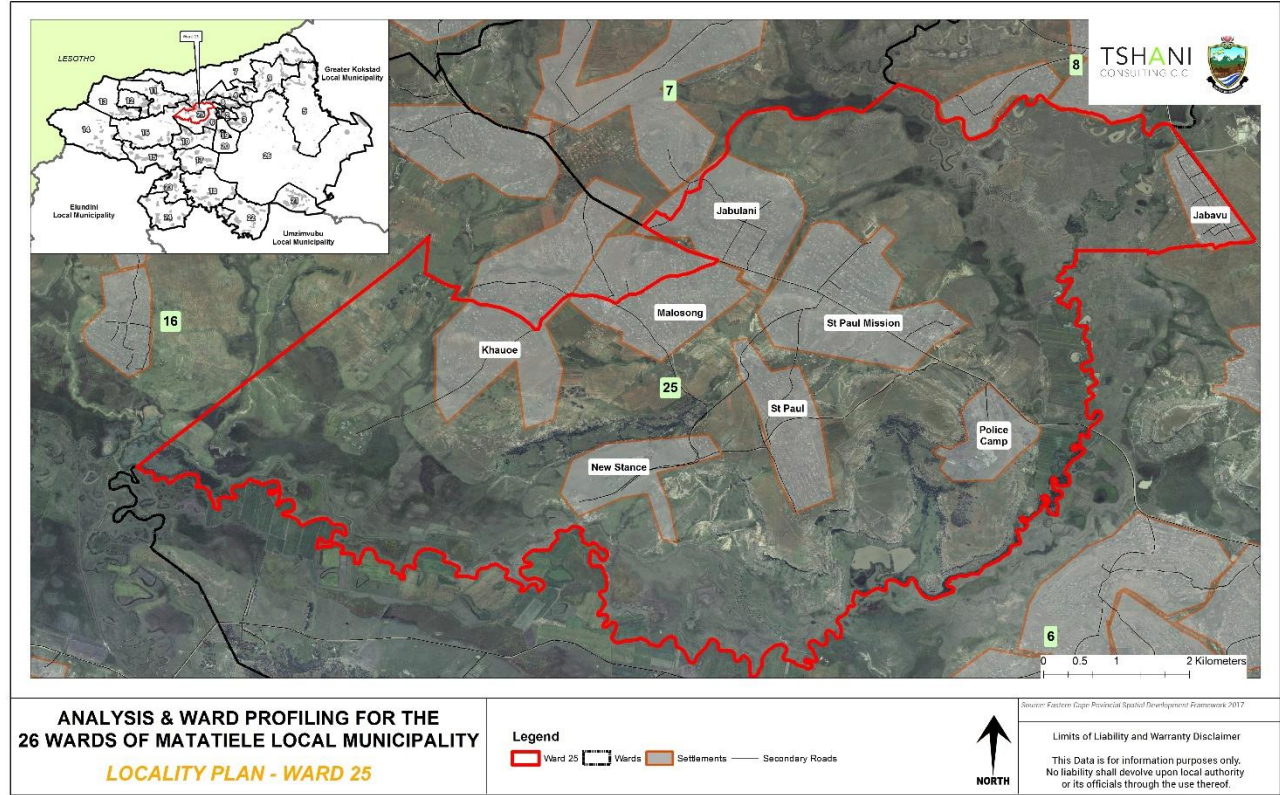
The Matatiele Local Municipality (MLM) appointed Tshani Consulting CC for the analysis and ward profiling for the 26 wards within MLM.

The purpose of this report is to review the current the Ward Based Plan prepared for Ward 25 and the LM that was developed in 2014. Through this exercise the ward profiling ensures the prioritisation of projects and channelling such projects into places of need.

The report serves as the analysis and profiling of Ward 25.

2.1. Locality

Ward 25 is surrounded by wards 6, 1, 8, 4, 7 and 16. As depicted in the plan below, the main villages within Ward 25 are St Paul, Jabulane, Ned, Malosong, Khauoe, Thabang, Magogogong, Nkosana 2, New stance, Jabavu. It is to be noted that all Wards 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 25 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 25 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 25.

4.1. SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis was developed, through a series of engagement sessions with the local community and traditional leadership of Ward 25, by the municipality.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaners in technical school, universities, grade12 and professionals. • Sewing • Farming • Youthful population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No proper working relationship with stakeholders • Illegal immigration of people from Lesotho and other countries. • Youth unemployment. • Career guidance: identify learners and encourage them to seek opportunities and further studies.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selling fruits & vegetables • Capacity building: meetings with parents and capacitate youth with skills. • Film and drama (e.g. play about drugs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion • Bad access roads • Hail • Heavy snow and rain • Veld fires • HIV/AIDS • Prevalent criminal activities and violence . • Lightning and storms Teenage pregnancy. • Alcohol and substance abuse

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 which have taken place /happened within Ward 25 over the last couple of years. The ward has experienced positive investment in the form of a sanitation facilities and community outreach programs.

EVENT/ OCCURANCE	YEAR	IMPACT
Azariel S.S.S. toilets	2014	Create Jobs and standard of living
Karate Lessons	2017	Keeping youth busy and avoiding crime'

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

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

Ward 25 has experienced a fair amount of social and engineering infrastructure investment in the 2013-17 financial year. 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
Water	2015	All villages	Shortage of water boreholes not functioning	People now buy water from people who have boreholes in their homes.
Sabasaba access road	2013	Malosong Sabasaba	Very bad- Sabasaba road need re-construction	
Toilets	2013	557	There are still villages without toilets.	Households have toilets in their yards.
Electricity infields	2017	All ward	In progress	Create jobs and improve standard of living
VIP toilets	2013	No toilets at New stance	good	Improve standard of living
Khaue community hall	2014	All ward	Good condition	Used as pay point and clinic

Table 3: 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 25.

5.1.1. Population Size and Distribution

The total population of Ward 25 is 7068.



LIST OF VILLAGES/ LOCATIONS/SUB AREAS	OTHER NAME/S FOR THE VILLAGE/ LOCATIO N	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			POPULATION SIZE (NUMBER OF PEOPLE)		
		Communit y Feedback	Censu s 2011	Projected Househol d by 2050 growing at 0.3% Per	Communit y Feedback	Censu s 2011	Projected Populatio n by 2050 growing at 0.4% Per

				Annum			Annum
St Paul		681	384		1223	1281	
Jabulane		600			690		
Ned		311			1500		
Malosong		20			581		
Khauoe		510			1340		
Thabang		399			470		
Magogogong		163			444		
Nkosana 2		394	321		510	1416	
New stance		369			1100		
Jabavu		465	180		665	684	
Total Population - Ward 01:		3911	1665	1838	8523	7068	8031

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

5.1.2. Gender Distribution

The chart below depicts that 54% of the total population of Ward 25 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.

Gender Distribution

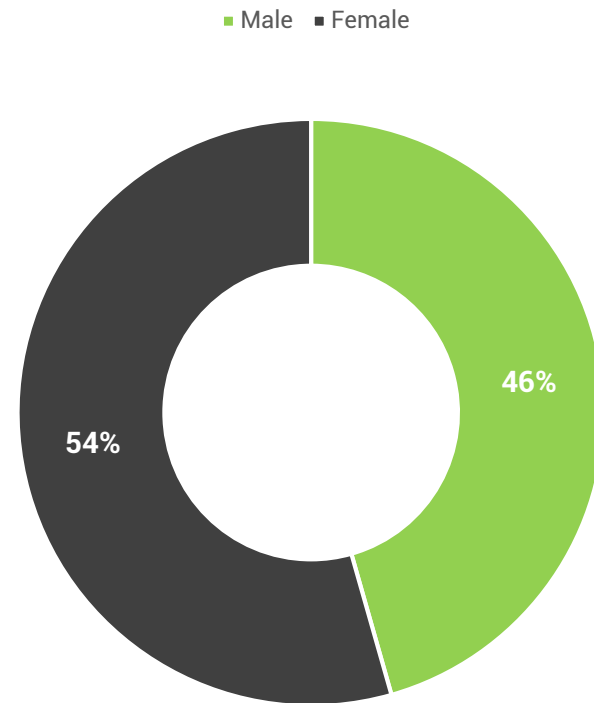


Figure 1: Gender Distribution

5.1.3. Age

The dominant age group in Ward 25 is the classified age group of 5-9yrs. 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.

Age Groups

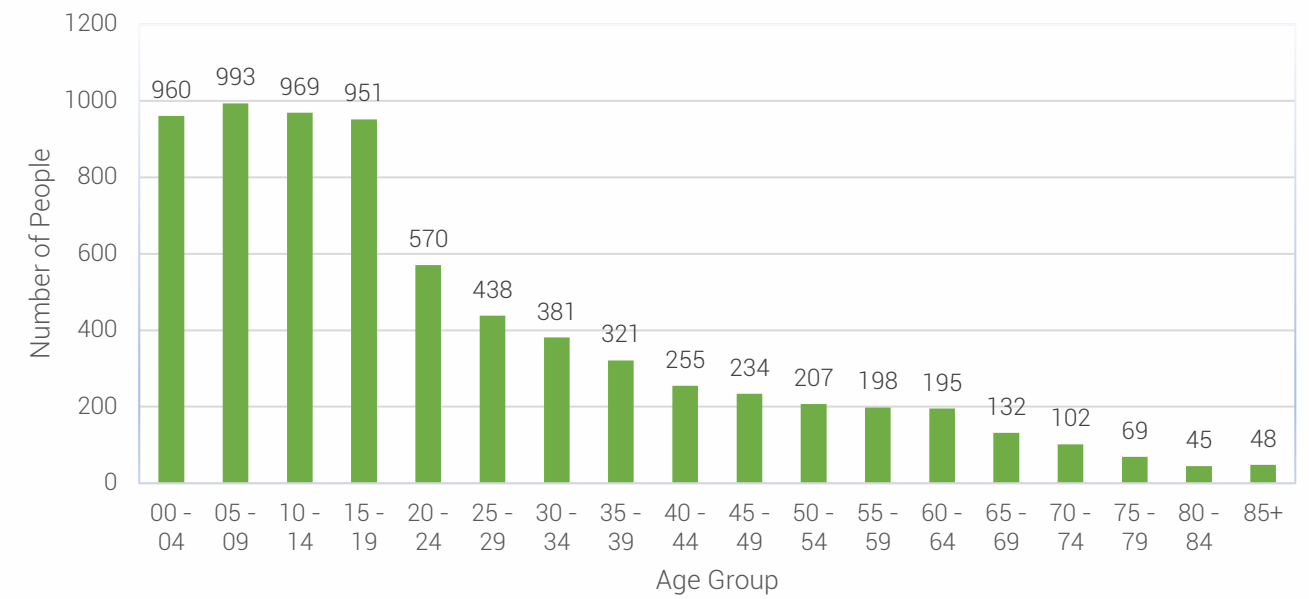


Figure 2: Age within Ward Distribution – Census 2011

5.1.4. Language Distribution

It is evident that the most spoken language in Ward 25 is Sesotho followed by isiXhosa. The language preference correlates to the racial split within ward 25 and is an indication of the language preference which people appreciate.

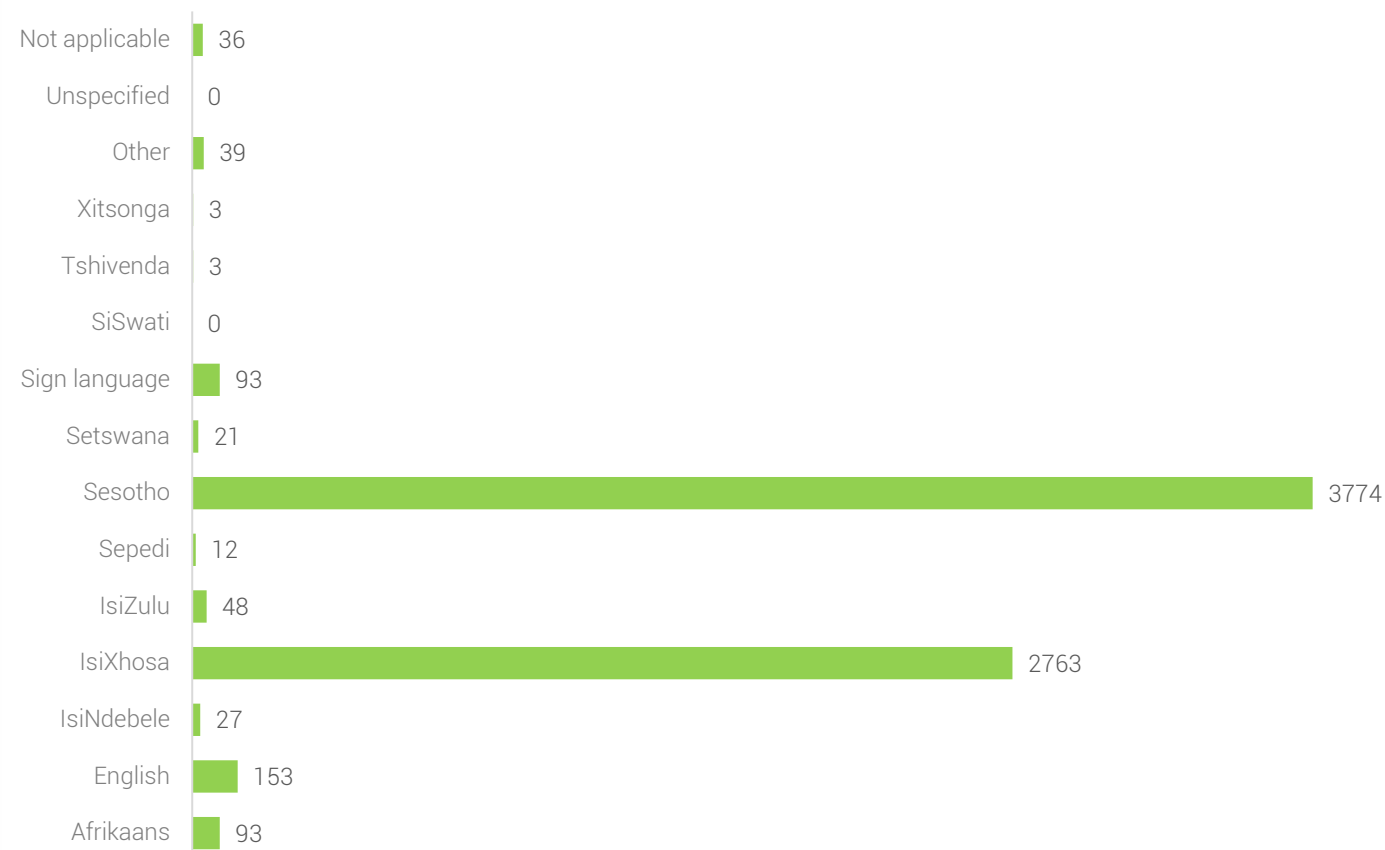


Figure 3: Language Proficiency within Ward – Census 2011

5.1.5. Social Grants

The dependency on grants within Ward 25 is high. Social grants are received within the wards, the community survey done in 2017 by MLM, 22 households were identified to have be receiving food parcels. The community feedback session revealed that highest 22 households received food parcels.

TYPE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE OFFERED	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
	Community Feedback
Food parcels	22

Table 5: Social Grant Dependency 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 this ward, 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 proper documents, challenges with verification of beneficiaries amongst other issues.

5.2. Household Profile

The section below details of households within Ward 25 in terms of their size, gender of heads of households and distribution.

5.2.1. Household Size

The average household size within ward 25 is 4 persons per households.

5.2.2. Heads of Households

The issue of child headed households remains a major challenge in Ward 25 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 contraception. 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 Nkosana has the highest number of female –headed households, while ST.Paul has the highest number of child –headed households.

Villages	Child-Headed households		Female-Headed Households	
	Community Feedback	Census 2011	Community Feedback	Census 2011
St Paul	8	18	8	186
Jabulane	8		3	
Ned	9			
Malosong	6		2	
Khauoe	4		4	
Thabang	4		1	
Magogogong	6		4	
Nkosana 2	8	9	4	198
New stance	8			
Jabavu	4	6	4	102
Total	44	42	30	954

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



The graph below indicates that approximately 57% of households in ward 25 are headed by women.

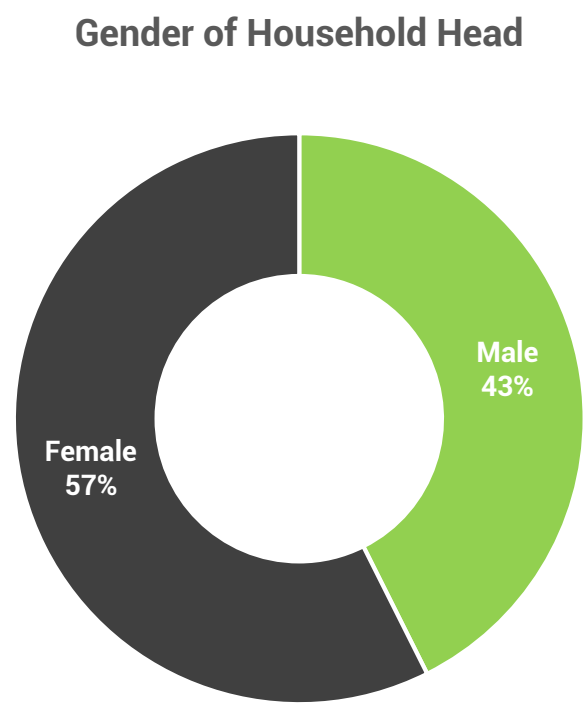


Figure 4: Gender of Household Head - Census 2011

5.2.3. Household Dwelling types

The majority of people in Ward 25 live in a houses or brick/concrete structures. The housing and backyard flats are a popular settlement feature within the Ward. Sprawling settlements are identified within the wards; with new settlements extensions growing. Community members have also indicated the need for low-cost housing.

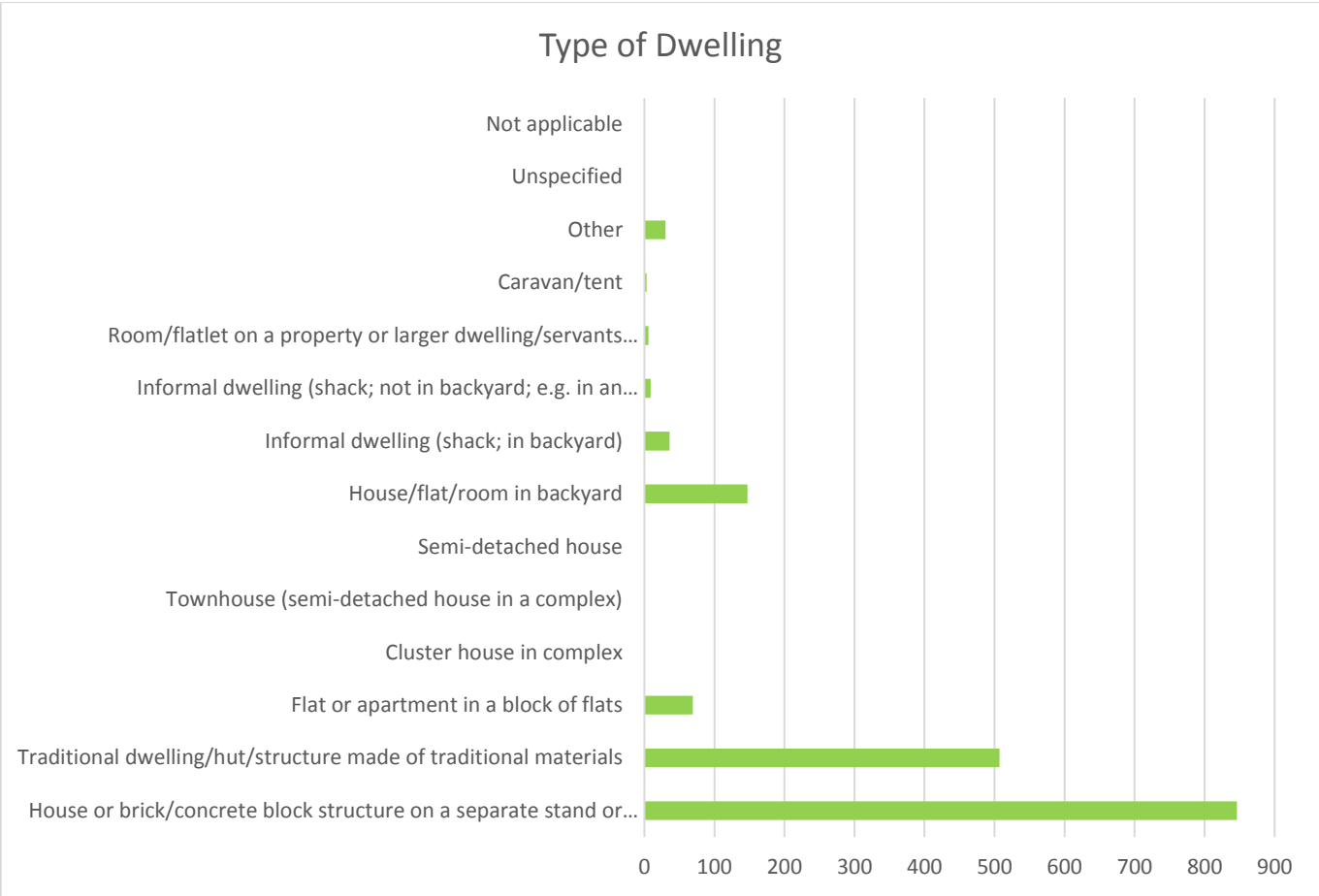


Figure 5: Types of Dwelling within Ward – Census 2011

5.3. Social Profile

5.3.1. Education Facilities: Community Feedback

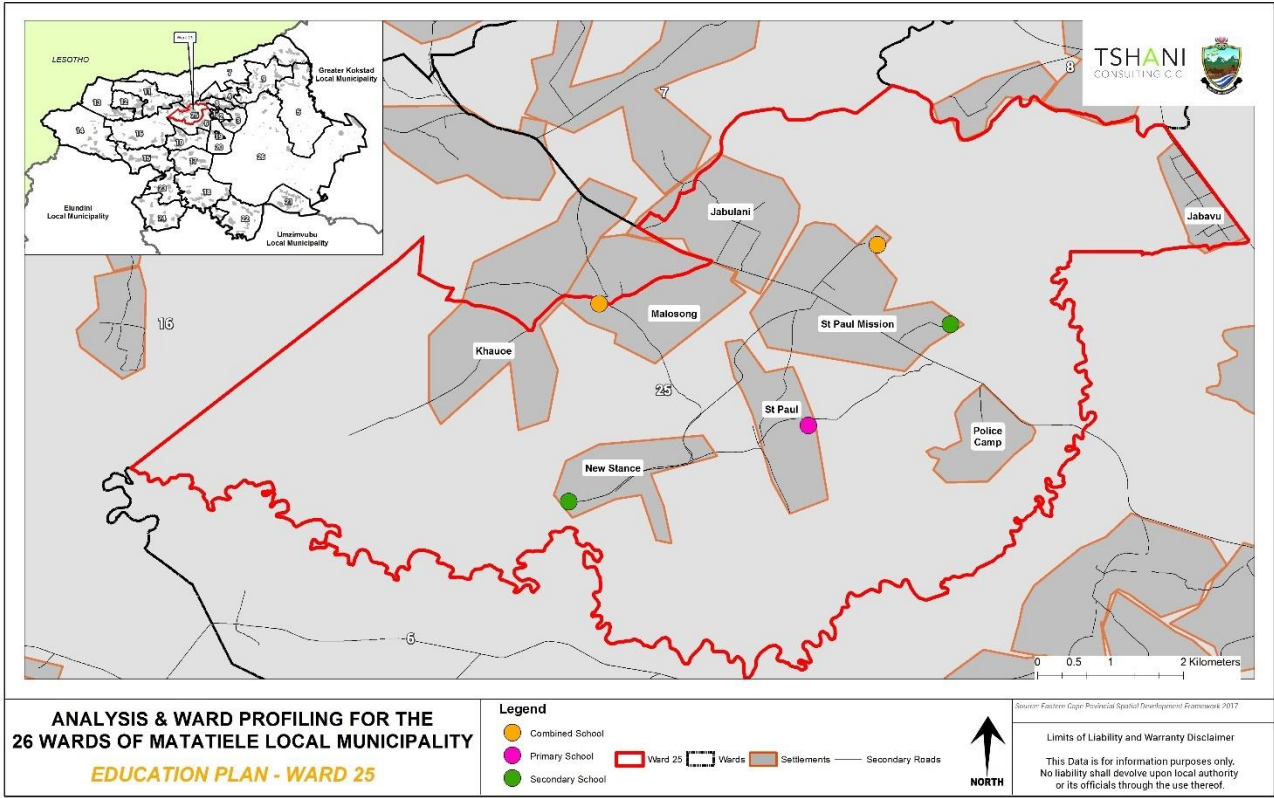
The range of schools identified in the table below was developed form the community feedback sessions.

NAME	TYPE	AREA LOCATED	NUMBER OF LEARNERS
Naledi JSS	JSS	Khauoe	1661
Masiphula pre-school	Preschool	Khauoe	58
St Margarent SSS	Senior Secondary school	St Paul	1000
Phamotse kwetliso pre-school	Pre-school	St Paul	63
Azariel SSS	Senior Secondary school	Nkosana 2	540
Martinveld pre-school	Pre-school	Newstance	32

Phamotse SPS	sps	St Paul	585
Lepheane SPS	sps	Jabulane	365
Etheldale pre-school Reahola pre-school,32	preschool	Jabulane	18
Rearabetswe pre-school	Pre-school	Malosong	25
Mohlakoana SPS	sps	Jabavu	40
Reahola pre-school	Pre-school	Magogogong	32

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

5.3.2. Education Facilities



Plan 2: Education Facilities

5.3.3. 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 6 churches within Maluti and 1 located in Motsekuwa.

NA ME	LOCATION/AREA	NUMBER
Roman catholic church	St paul, Khauoe,Nkosana 2	3
Zcc	Ned, St Paul	2
Church	St Paul, Khauoe,Jabavu, Nkosana	4
Anglican church	Khauoe	1
Faith mission	Jabulane,Malosong,Khauoe,Thabang	4
ST johns	St Paul,Khauoe, Jabulane	2

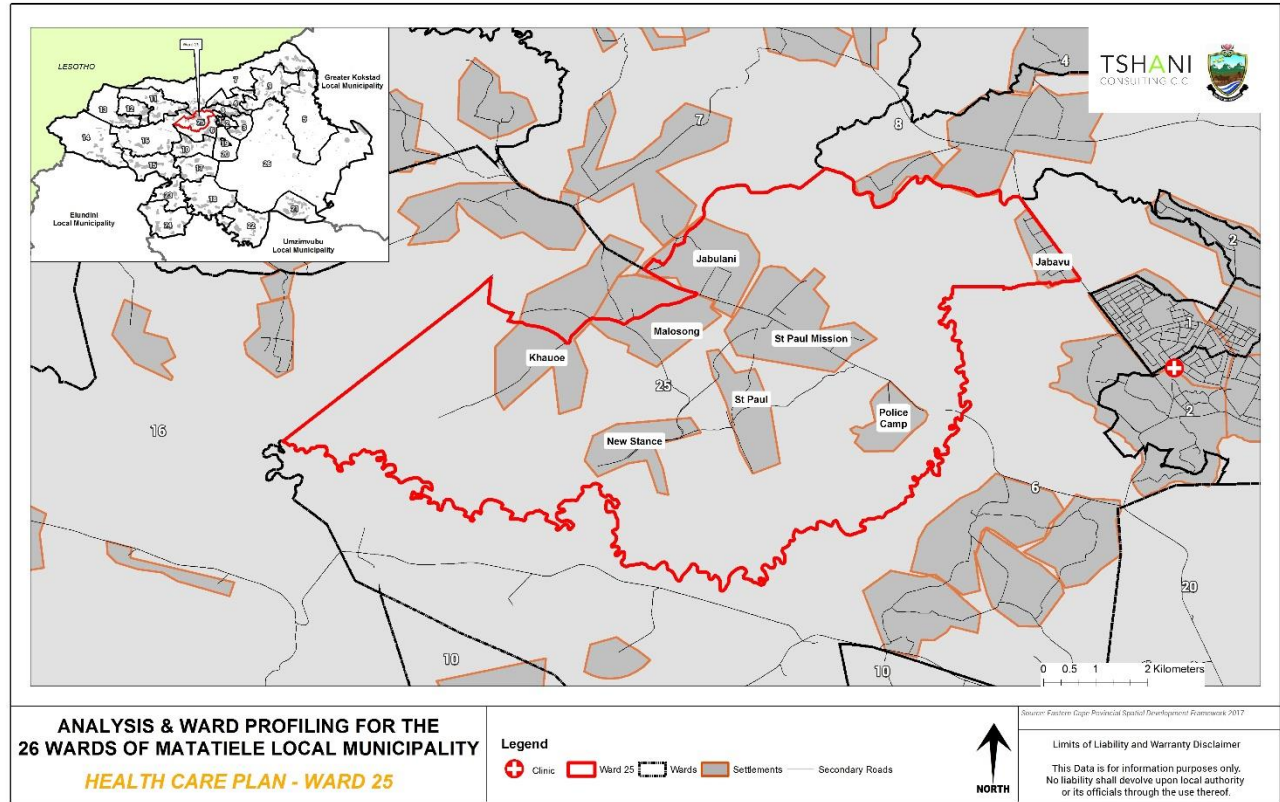
Table 8: Churches and Religious Organisations within the Ward – Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5.3.4. Health Care Facilities: Community Feedback

There is no health care facility in the ward community member’s access health services on the nearest wards. There are home base care services available in Malosong, St Paul, Jabulane and Magogogong. Mobile clinics visit the areas within the ward monthly.

Name and type	Area located	Primary services provided
Mobile Clinic	Khauoe	Immunization, Testing, Supply needy parents with milk for babies Family Planning Advice on social assistance
Home base care	Khauoe,Malosong,St Paul, Jabulane,Magogogong	Counselling
Petals(NGO)	Khauoe	After school classes
Yomelela (NGO)	Jabulane	After School care classes

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



Plan 3: Health Facilities

5.3.5. Community Hall: Community Feedback

Name and type	Area located
Community Halls	Khauoe, St Paul,

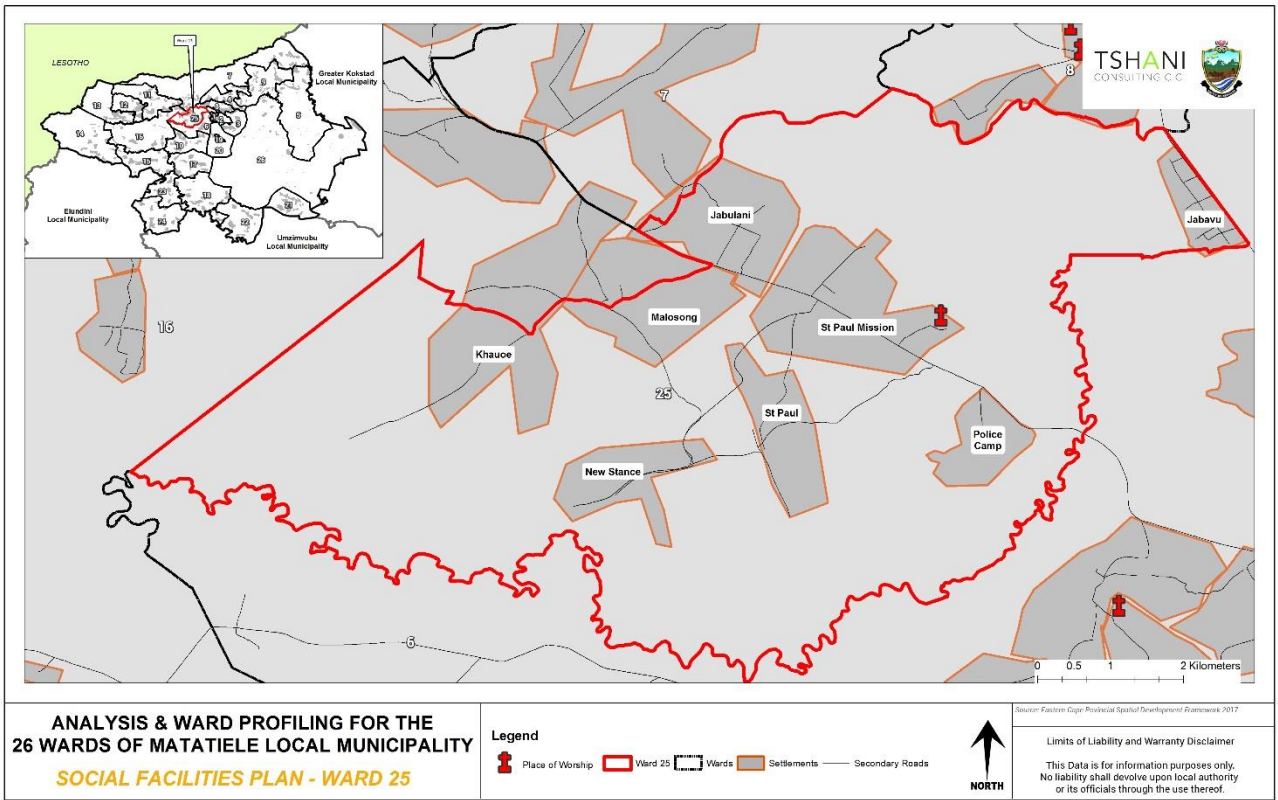
Table 10: Community Halls - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

Additional notes:

- *Khauoe_community_hall_roofing_needs maintenance*
- *Community_hall_at_st_paul_vandalised_*
- *Both_halls_need_tables_and_fire_extinguish*
- *St_paul_community_hall_need_fencing*
- *Plant_trees_to_prevent_wind (Both_halls)*

5.3.6. Other Social Facilities

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



Plan 4: Other Social Facilities

5.4. Economic Profile

5.4.1. Unemployment and Individual Monthly Income

Over half of the population of ward 25 receives less than R800 or no income monthly. This community has low to medium income earners. The majority of the population is of a school going age. Hence only a small portion of the population is economically active. Of these, the majority is unemployed.

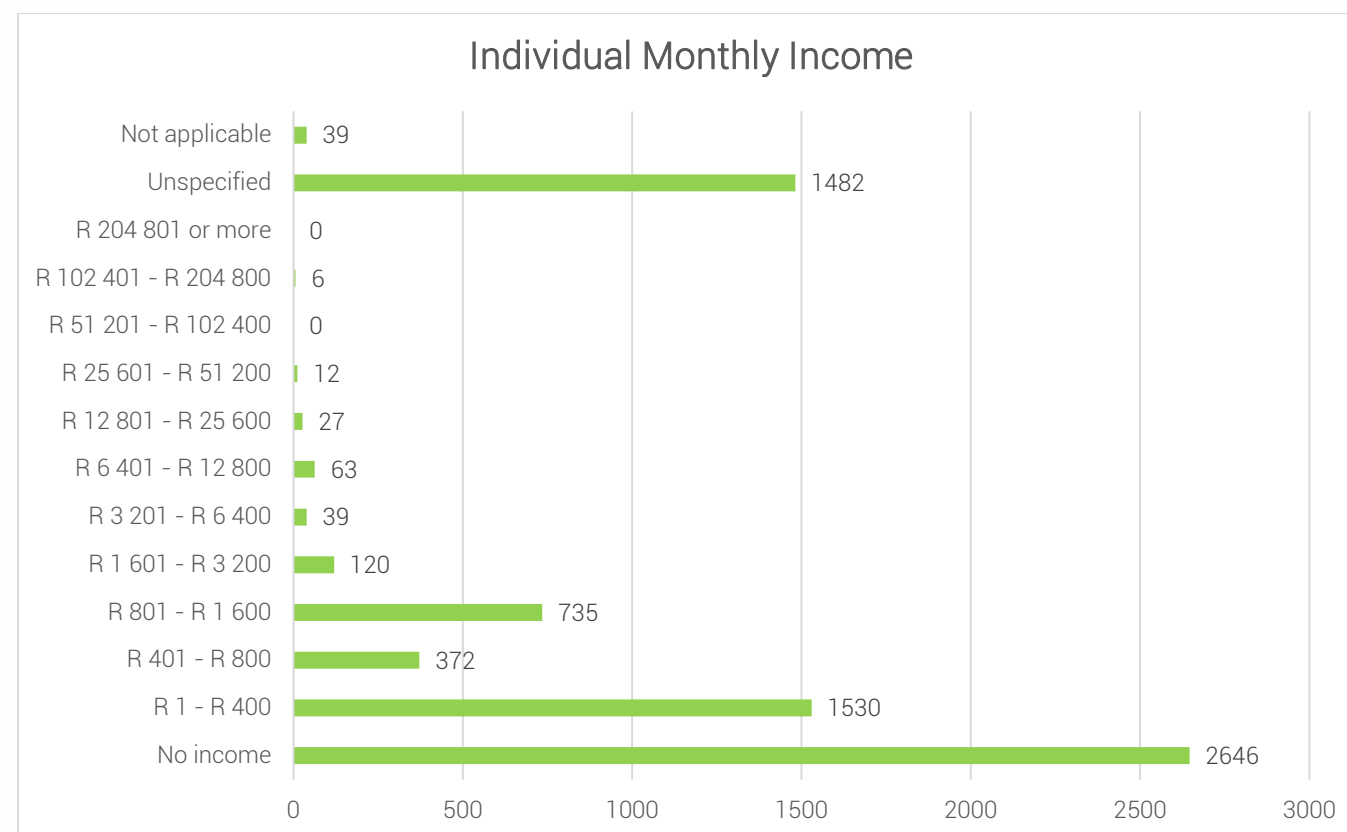


Figure 6: Individual Monthly Income - Census 2011

5.4.2. Economic Activities: Community Feedback

It is noted that Spaza shops, cafes and taverns are most dominant in ward 25.

RETAIL(INDICATE SHOPS, SPAZA SHOPS, CAFÉ, TAVENS, SALONS, ETC)	
TYPE	LOCATION
Shops	All ward
SPAZA Shops	All ward
Cafe	Malosong,Jabulane,Nkosana
Taverns	Newstance,khauoe,Jabulane,Ned,ST Paul and magogogong.

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

5.4.3. Tourism Activities

There were no tourism activities recorded in ward 25. The outcome of this indicates that there is a need to foster tourism relations with neighbouring tourism products in different ward.

5.4.4. Agricultural Activities

The community of ward 25 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	No
Grains	Yes	Yes

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

5.4.5. Products Produced in Wards

The table below indicates that products such as traditional clothing and 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
Vegetables	Newstance,malosong,khauoe,	Yes	Yes
Fruits	All Ward	Yes	Yes
Blocks	Khauoe,malosong,Thabang	Yes	Yes
Sand	Ned,Khauoe and Newstance	Yes	Yes
Milk	Maphutseng,Ned	Yes	Yes
Animals(Cows, Sheep, Goats, Cickens)	Maphutseng,Jabulane,Thabang,ned	Yes	Yes
Traditional Attire	Khauoe,Thabang ,Jabavu,newstance	Yes	Yes

Table 13: Products produced within the Ward- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

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 are broad range of professionally qualified individuals whom also are major assets for Ward 25.

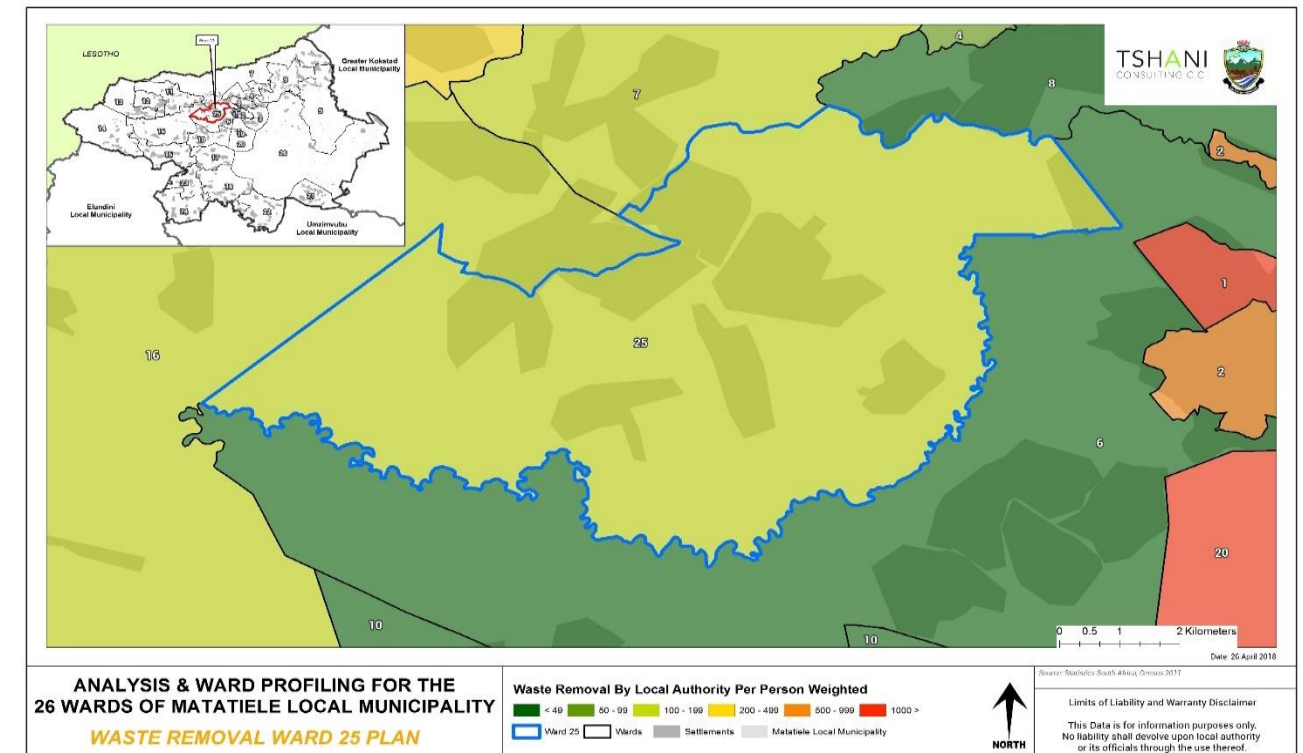
TYPE OF SKILLS	EXISTING (INDICATE WITH YES/NO)	TYPE OF SKILLS	EXISTING (INDICATE WITH YES/NO)
Carpenters	YES	pottery	YES
Plumbing	YES	teachers	YES
Builders	YES	police	YES
Artists	YES	Health officials	YES
Gardening	YES	accountants	YES
cooking	YES	engineers	YES
sewing	YES	lawyers	YES
writing	NO	Other (indicate)	
drivers	YES		
farmers	YES		

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

6. Built Environment Assessment

6.1. Access to Waste Removal

The community feedback session presented that no households were serviced by the municipality for waste removal. The analysis found that the majority of people within Ward 25 remove their own waste. *Awareness programmes should be conducted to educate people on ways to dispose and manage waste. Waste dumping is a hazard to human health and the natural environment. The local municipality needs to address this matter urgently.*



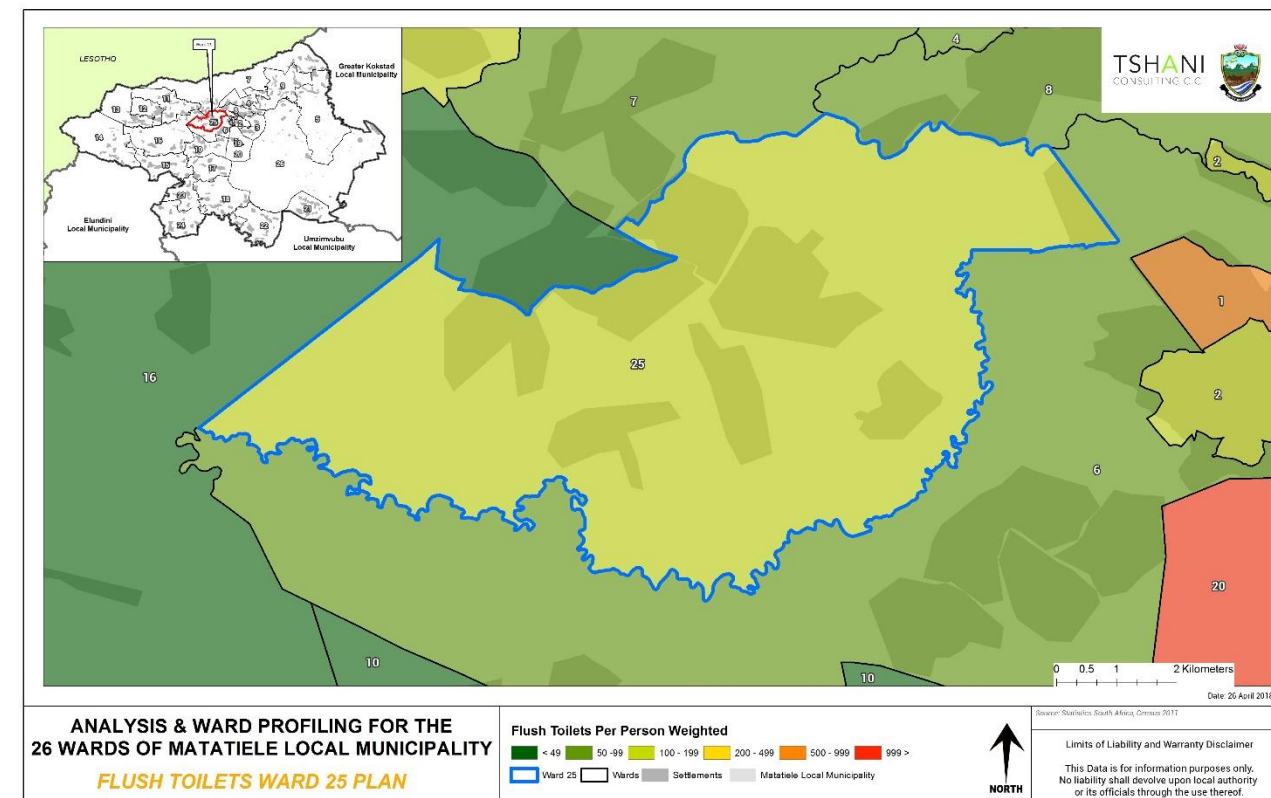
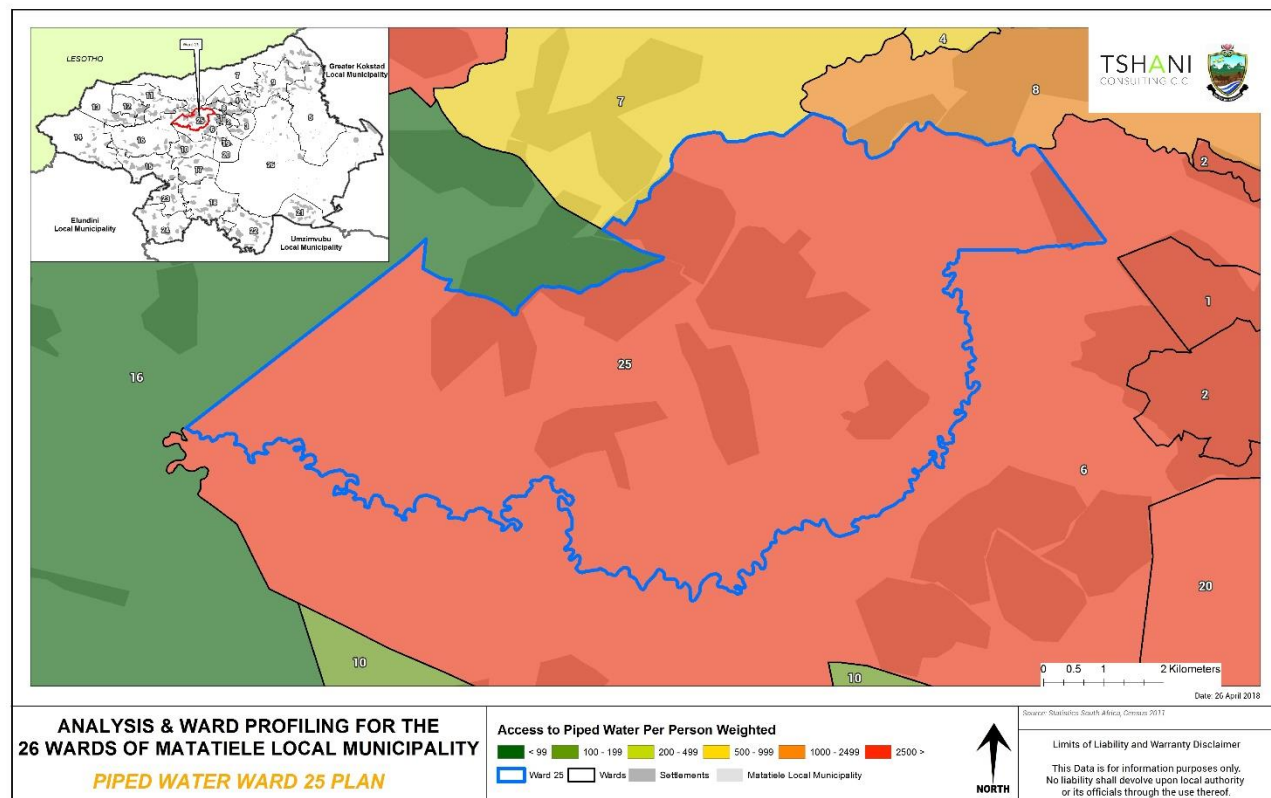
Plan 5: Access to Waste Removal - Census 2011

6.2. Access to Water

The main supplier of water in ward 25 is from the district municipality. The issue which accompanies this type of provision is the maintenance of the existing infrastructure. The community members also indicated that there illegal water connections in the yards. Waster provided in the ward is meant to be accessed through community taps. Hence Illegal connections need to also be monitored.

VILLAGE/LOCATION	COMMUNITY TAPS	WATER- INSIDE YARD	WATER- INSIDE HOUSE	BOREHOLES	DRAW WATER FROM STREAMS, DAMS, RIVER
Ned	5	N/A	N/A	0	
Jabulane	7	475	N/A	1	
St Paul	5	325	N/A	1	
Newstance	5	7	N/A	0	
Nkosana 2	7	8	1	0	
Khauoe	8	85	3	0	
Malosong	4	11	N/A	3	
Thabang	8	14	5	1	
Jabavu	5	N/A	3	0	
Magogogong	8	49	N/A	0	

Table 15: Source of Water supply within the Ward - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)



Plan 6: Access to piped water- Census 2011

6.3. Access to Sanitation

The levels of sanitation which characterise Ward 25 is of a poor standard. While the majority of people use ventilated pit toilets. There are still some households in all villages who require ventilated 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. Newstance village has no ventilated toilets.

VILLAGE/LOCATION	VENTILATED PIT TOILETS	FLUSH TOILETS	Other
Khauoe	410	3	100
Malosong	186	2	26
Thabang	309	3	99
Magogogong	110	0	58
Nkosana 2	129	1	265
Nwestance	0	0	369
St PAUL	561	0	120
Jabulane	594	7	06
Ned	430	0	471
Jabavu	300	0	134

Table 16: Access to Sanitation Facilities – Community based planning programme 2017(data collection)

Plan 7: Access to flush toilets within the Ward - Census 2011

6.4. Main Source of Energy: Community Feedback

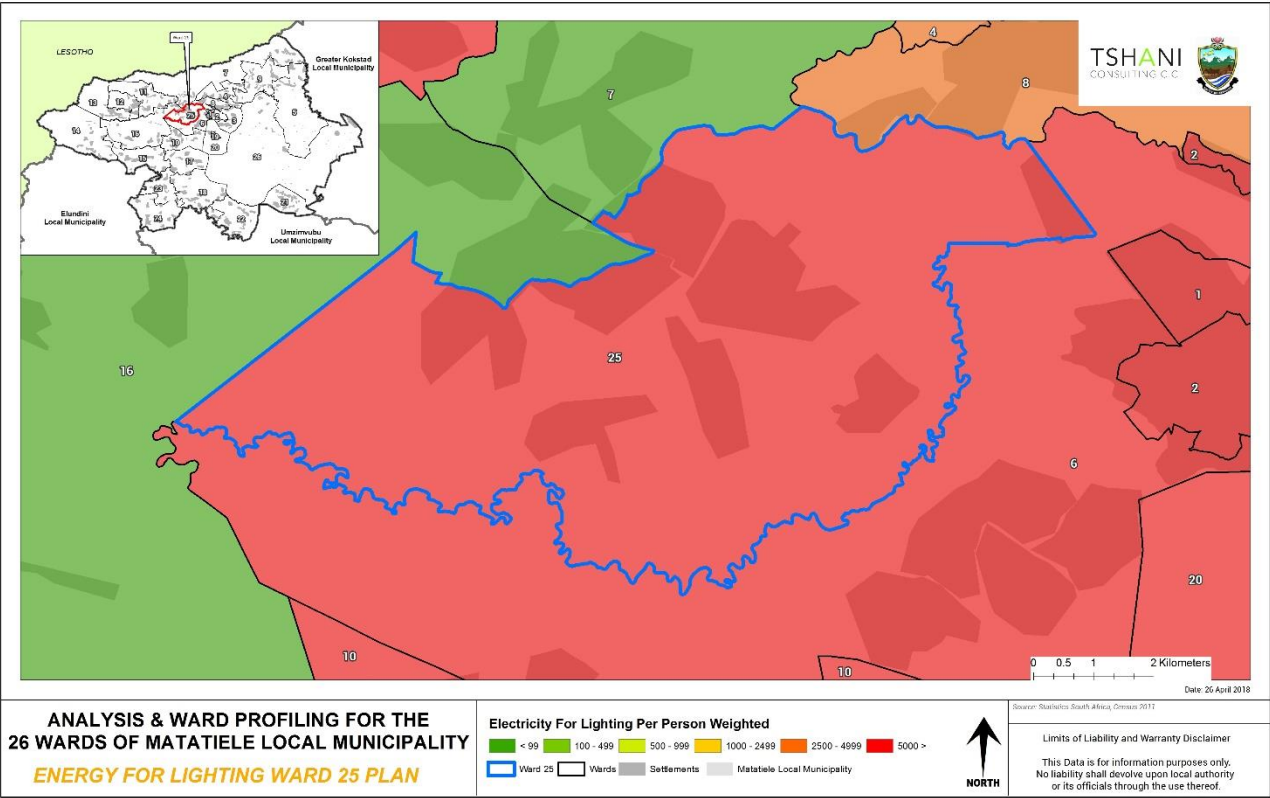
The main source of energy within Ward 25 is electricity. This indicates that the level of service within the ward is relatively high. The analysis below further reiterates the status of electrification within the ward based on categories of lighting, heating, and cooking.

VILLAGE/LOCATION	ELECTRICITY	SOLAR	NO ELECTRICITY/SOLAR
Khauoe	Yes	No	Gas,paraffin
Malosong	Yes	No	Gas,paraffin
Magogogong	Yes	No	Gas,paraffin
Nkosana 2	Yes	No	Gas,paraffin
Jabavu	Yes	No	Gas,paraffin
Jabilane	Yes	No	Gas,paraffin
Ned	Yes	No	Gas,paraffin
Newstance	Yes	No	Gas,paraffin
Thabang	Yes	No	Gas,paraffin
St Paul	yes	no	Gas,paraffin

Table 17: Main source of energy- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

6.5. Main Source of Energy for Lighting

Majority of the people within the ward use electricity for purposes of lighting. A very few people are reliant on paraffin (891 people) and candles for lighting (888 people).
The local municipality should encourage the community to use solar energy and assist the process by educating communities of renewable energy.



Plan 8: Household access to electricity for lighting - Census 2011

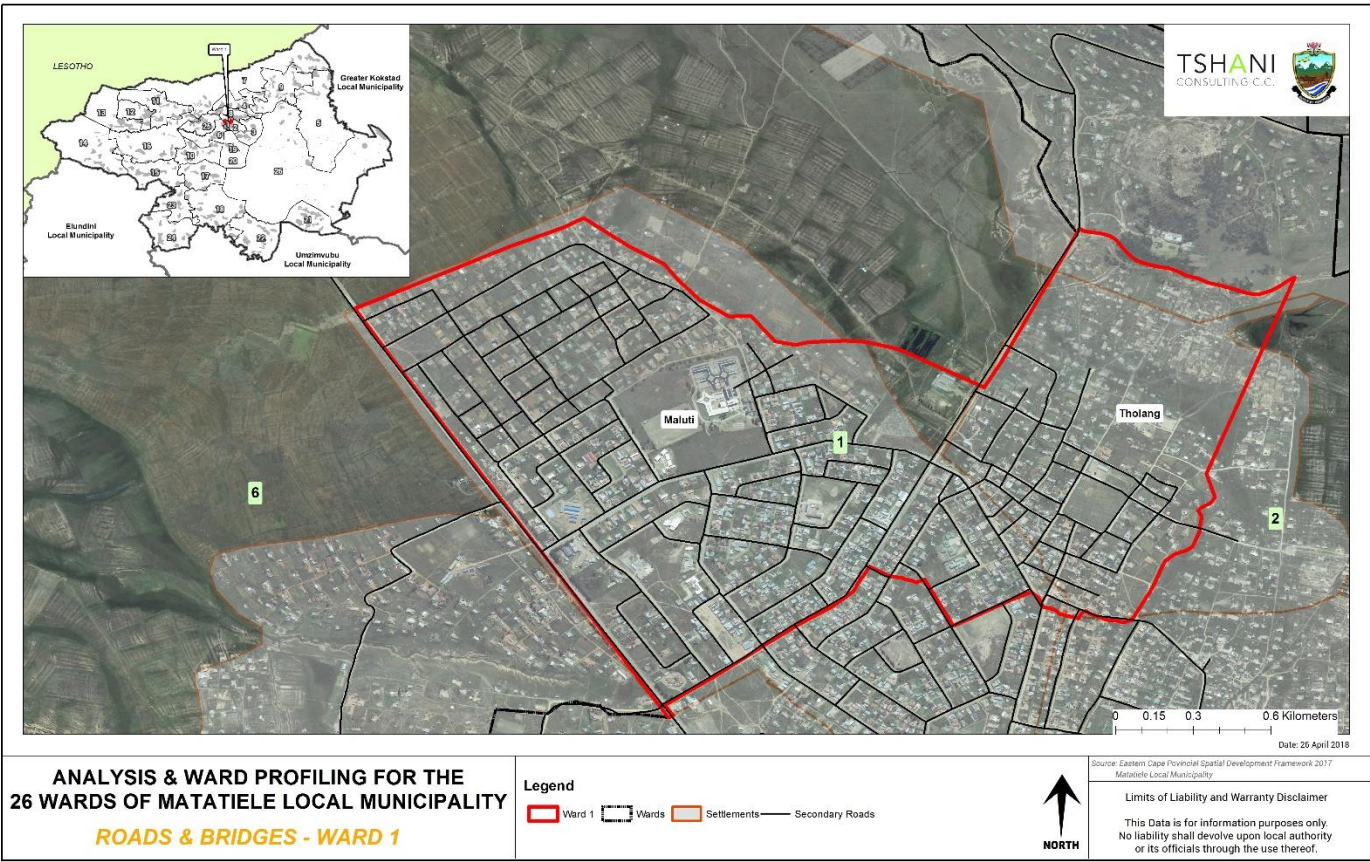
6.6. Roads and Bridges

There are roads and bridges located within Ward 25, however they are in need of maintenance. Within Khauoe access roads are in the process of construction. The remaining ward are in need of maintenance die to bad pot holes.

NAME AND TYPE	AREAS COVERED	CONDITION OF THE ROADS
Malosong access road	Malosong Khauoe	In progress
Khauoe access road	Malosong, Naledi JSS	There are Pot-holes, It Needs maintenance
Thabang access road	Thabang,Andries	There are Pot-holes, It Needs maintenance
Maphutsing access road	Magogogong,Thabang, Maphutsing	There are Pot-holes, It Needs maintenance

St Paul access road	St Paul	There are Pot-holes, It Needs maintenance
Azariel access road	Newstance,Nkosana 2	There are Pot-holes, It Needs maintenance
Jabulane access road	Jabulane, Ned	There are Pot-holes, It Needs maintenance
Ned access road	Ned	There are Pot-holes, It Needs maintenance
Jabavu access road	Jabavu	There are Pot-holes, It Needs maintenance
Nkosana 2access road	Nkosana, Khauoe	There are Pot-holes, It Needs maintenance

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



Plan 9: 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 social development. *Further projects need to be targeted towards building a local economic base and spatial resilience.*

No	PROJECT/PROGRAMME NAME	STATUS	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE
	Sinovuyo	Functioning Well	Social Development
	Phaphamani	Shut Down	Social Development
	Thusanang White Door Center	Well	Social Development
	Yomelela	Need Furniture	Ngo
	Ikhwezi Logogo	Need Funds	N/A

Table 19: Current projects- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

Additional Notes

- Sinovuyo skills development shops, is dealing with financial problem and has no working tools e.g. Tractors and training
- Phaphamani poultry project stop because of financial problems and theft.

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
Moitheri village (new)	Water, electricity, access road
Magogogong	Water, electricity
New Stance-Martinfield	Water – borehole needed, access road to Azariell school to be upgraded.
Ned Village	Preschool, Electricity, Clinic services (Mobile clinic), Community hall
Jabavu	Community Hall, RDP Houses, access road, water-borehole to be covered-produces dirty water

Nkosana 2	Water, bridge to the Project, Pay point in St Margaret, RDP Houses
Malosong	Water- additional taps and pipes, Electricity infills between haThabang and Malosong, Clinic
St. Paul	RDP Houses, Clinic, Renovation of the community Hall, Library, and water- there are taps but water supply is irregular, maintenance of Sosolo access road to St Margaret.
Tholang (new)	Water and Electricity
Additional needs	Clinic for the ward, support and assistance for children cultural dance clubs and netball club in Malosong.

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

WARD 25	
INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES	SOCIO- ECONOMIC PRIORITIES
1. Water	1. 1.Clinic
2. Access roads and bridges	3. 2.Preschools
4. Electricity	5.
6. Sports field	7.
8. Community Hall Renovation-ST-Paul	9.

Table 21: 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.

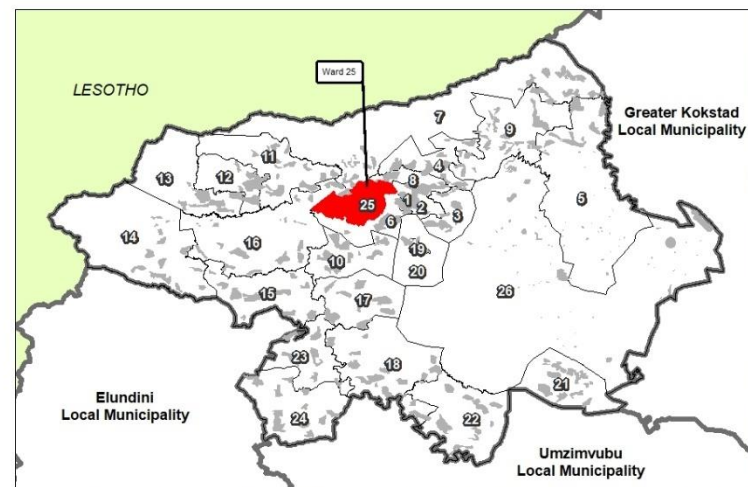
NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	CONTACT PERSON AND TEL
Matumelo Monyake (Women's forum)	
MR Esau Tshidiso (Religious organizations)	0818421443
Mr Tyapile Masoka (elderly forum)	0726922852
Mr Bubele Zongolo (Business Forum)	0735287282
Mrs Sauli Zoleka (NGO's)	0728109040
Lucky khakane (Youth Forum)	0710831411
Mrs Jafta (Preschools)	0796180983
Mr Hloaisi J (schools)	0725142366
Mr S.Lepheana (traditional leaders)	0839599901
Mamotebang Lepheana (traditional doctors)	0721877902
Seisa Moruri (farmers)	0825353454
Nocavary Gcali (health)	0797817040
Zondiwe Peter (people living with disabilities)	0833295346

Table 22: Stakeholders within ward- Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

10. Social Challenges within Ward

CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED	AFFACTED AREAS	IMPACT
Tarvens open 24/7	All villages	Affect communities negatively.
House breaking, killing people with guns (MURDER)	Ned , Newstance Khauoe Jabavu	People live in fear, CPF not functioning
Stock Theft	All villages	Live- stock being stolen and people get attacked and killed during such instances
Suicides	All villages	There are incidents of suicides in the ward over the past 3 years, raising each year.

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



- Moltheri**
Water, electricity, access road
- Magogogong**
Water, electricity
- New Stance-Martinfield**
Water – borehole needed, access road to Azariell school to be upgraded.
- Ned**
Preschool, Electricity, Clinic services (Mobile clinic), Community hall
- Jabavu**
Community Hall, RDP Houses, access road, water-borehole to be covered-produces dirty water
- Nkosana 2**
Water, bridge to the Project, Pay point in St Margaret, RDP Houses
- Malosong**
Water- additional taps and pipes, Electricity infills between haThabang and Malosong, Clinic
- St. Paul**
RDP Houses, Clinic, Renovation of the community Hall, Library, and water- there are taps but water supply is irregular, maintenance of Sosolo access road to St Margaret.
- Tholang**
Water and Electricity

TSHANI
CONSULTING C.C.



Date: 26 April 2018

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

WARD PRIORITY - WARD 25

Legend

- IRM
- Ward 25
- Wards
- Settlements
- Secondary Roads



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

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